What's In Your An Overview of State EPR Packaging Regulations

American Home Furnishings Alliance
2025 Regulatory Summit
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EPR and the Circular Economy



 WHAT HAPPENS TO YOUR PACKAGING AFTER UNBOXING?



• WHY EPR LAWS ARE EXPANDING ACROSS STATES.



• HOW FURNITURE PACKAGING IS UNIQUELY AFFECTED.

Why EPR Matters

- Packaging waste is rising, and landfills are filling up.
- Certain States are driving circular economy policies.
- Producers now share end-of-life responsibility.
- Life Cycle Assessment

Eco-Modulation

What Does Sustainability Mean?

In the Past:



 Materials, Waste Systems, and Marketing

Today: Z B









• Data, Financing, Software, Supply Chain Mapping, & Al











The Circular Economy

Extended Producer Responsibility

in a circular economy

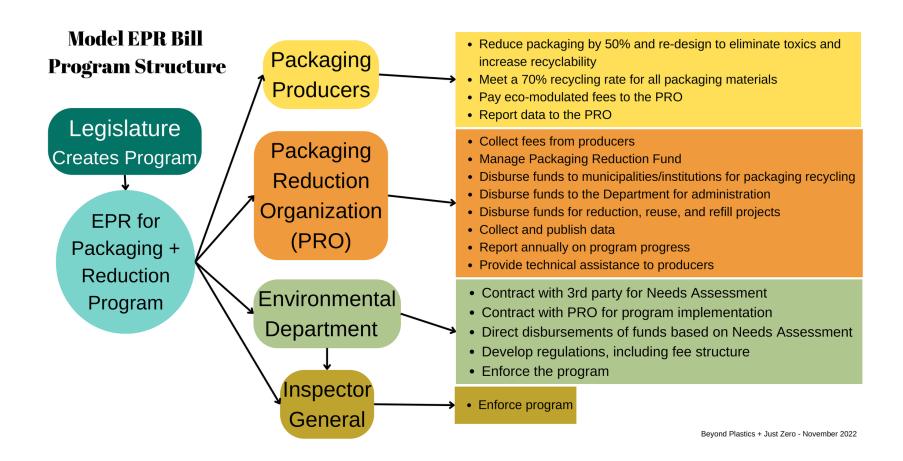
All materials captured, recycled and used in a wide range of sustainable end markets – independent of cost and recycling targets







EPR Model



Oregon EPR (SB 582)

- RMA: Recycling Modernization Act
- Passed in 2021; program implementation began fully July 1st.
- Covers paper, plastic, metal packaging, printed paper.
- ▶ Obligations: Registration, fees, reporting.
- ▶ PRO: Circular Action Alliance (CAA).

Colorado EPR (HB22-1355)

Enacted in 2022; full implementation by 2026.

Covers all packaging and printed paper.

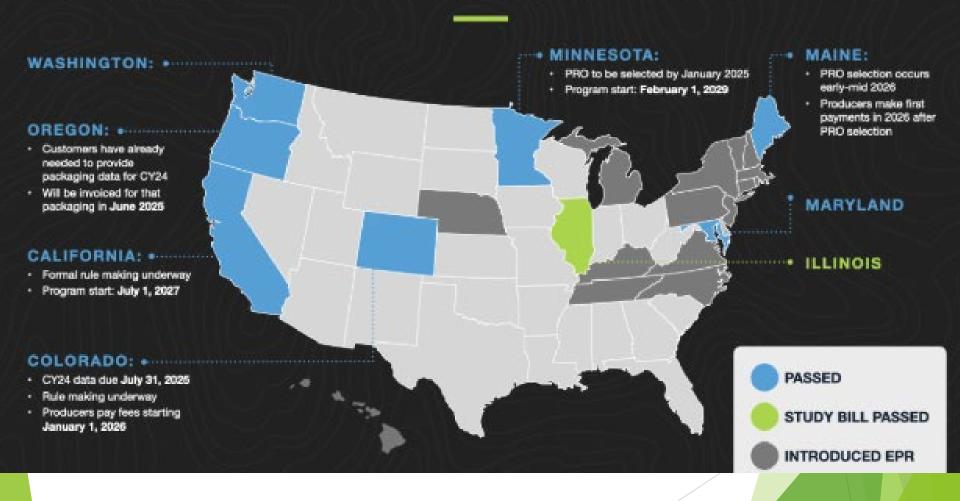
Stronger producer funding model.

Run by designated PRO (CAA).

Other State Snapshots

- California (SB 54): Plastic packaging reduction by 25% by 2032. (Truth in Labeling, plastic reduction, reuse encouragement)
- ► In California by 2032: 100% of single-use packaging must be recyclable or compostable
- Maine: First to pass EPR, delayed implementation. Stewardship Organization (SO) instead of PRO.
- Minnesota, Washington, Maryland
- Bill Numbers: California (SB54), Colorado (HB22-1355), Maine (LD1541), Maryland (SB901), Minnesota (HF3911), Oregon (SB582B) and Washington (SB 5284)

STATUS OF PASSED U.S. PACKAGING EPR LAWS



States Likely to Adopt Next

New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Illinois

Many States have draft legislation or mandates Task Forces & Study Committees in place including Hawaii, Illinois, and Rhode Island.

► Tennessee is Actively Exploring EPR Legislation.

Do you Notice EPR Packaging?



EPR started with Single-use Foodware





The Chick-Fil-A Example

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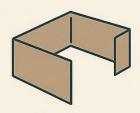
Federal Policy & Harmonization

- Efforts to Simplify by pushing for National Standards
 - Legislation currently being drafted in Congress
 - ▶ Break Free From Plastic Pollution Act (stalled).
- Challenge: Different state rules, reporting formats.
- Push for unified standards by NGOs and industry groups.

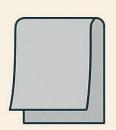
Furniture Industry Packaging Challenges

- Large, bulky, and multi-material packaging.
- Foam, Polystyrene, cardboard, plastics, staples, wood skid (used on top and bottom), different types of corner and angle pads, and even straps.
- Longer supply chains may increase complexity.

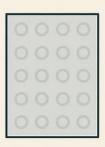
INTERNAL PACKAGING COMPONENTS



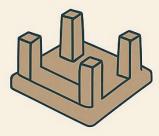
CARDBOARD CORNER PROTECTORS



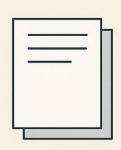
POLYETHYLENE FOAM WRAP



BUBBLE WRAP



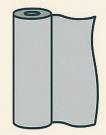
MOLDED PULP INSERTS



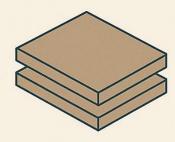
INSTRUCTION MANUAL



PLASTIC HARD HARDWAR BAG

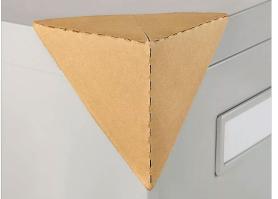


STRETCH FILM (PLASTIC WRAP)



CORRUGATED PADS INNER DIVIDERS

Internal Packaging Components







Circular Action Alliance (CAA)

Designated Producer Responsibility Organization (PRO) in Oregon, Colorado and 4 other states.

Manages producer registration, fee collection.

Coordinates with recyclers and government.





CCA Founding Members

▶ 20 Companies



Who is the Producer?

Varies by law: brand owner, importer, licensee.

Critical to identify responsibility in complex chains.

► Producer Resource Center

Producer Definitions Guidance

Producer

► EPR charges Producers fees based on the Total Volume (by Weight) and Type of Packaging (Material) sold into the Regulate Economy of a State.

State	Producer Definition	Exemptions
Oregon	Brand-owner → manufacturer → importer → seller (for food serviceware) → shipper (remote sale) → publisher/importer for paper	Small producers (<\$5M or <1 ton), nonprofits, etc.
Colorado	Manufacturer → packager/shipper → first in-state distributor/importer → publisher for print	Small vs. revenue threshold, governments, nonprofits, etc.
California	Brand-owner \rightarrow licensee \rightarrow seller/distributor/importer in CA	< \$1 M sales, agricultural producers, etc.

Business Model Impacts

▶ DTC vs. Retailer vs. OEM models

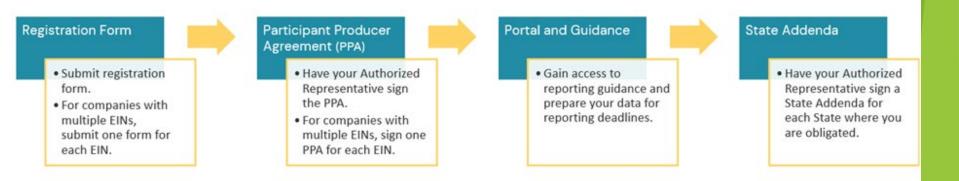
Private-label complexities

► B2B Model with Materials

Should You Register?

- Depends on your business for each state. (tonnage, revenue, product type.)
- States offer small business exemptions.
- Key: Know if you are first importer or brand owner.
- What does Enforcement Look Like?

CCA Steps



CAA is empowered to:

- Administer the compliance program
- Set and assess producer fees
- Create packaging recyclability criteria & benchmarks
- Manage performance incentives & penalties

Covered Materials

- Every State has Different Amounts of Covered Materials
 - Oregon has 60
 - California has approx. 90



Paper, corrugated cardboard, all types of plastic, glass, metal packaging; cartons, flexible foam, rigid packaging, single-use bags, etc.

Food Serviceware

Disposable plates, cups, cutlery, wraps, pizza boxes, sushi trays, etc.



Newspapers, flyers, catalogs, copying/writing paper





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Reporting Overview

Prepare Data

 Collect material supply data for each state where your company is obligated.

Login to Portal

- Portal credentials will be issued to a company's identified representatives.
- Portal users will receive access and training for data reporting.

Enter Data

- Answer questions to confirm your obligation.
- Explain your methodology.
- Provide material weights and required product information.

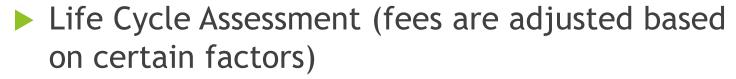
Submit

 Only your Authorized Representative can click submit on your report.

Pricing Fee Schedules

Base Fees

► Flat Fees



- ► Eco-Modulation
- Bonuses



How Does this Impact Your Company?

Key Insights:

- Wood packaging are the most-costly contributors.
- Plastic foams and EPS are disproportionately expensive relative to weight.
- Corrugate remains the most cost-effective compliant material.

Opportunities for Cost Savings:

- Reduce EPS, EPE, and plastic-based materials in favor of recyclable paper/fiber.
- Investigate molded fiber alternatives for protection.
- Evaluate downsizing or redesigning packaging volume where feasible.

Benchmarking:

Industry range: 0.5% to 1.5% of sales

Next Steps:

- Use this baseline to project 2026 costs
- Identify priority materials for substitution
- Consider internal packaging redesign or sourcing teams to review
- Share with compliance, finance, and ops for planning

Strategies for Compliance

- ► Engage with PROs (like CAA).
- Conduct internal packaging audits.
- ▶ Bill's 7 -step plan
- Use packaging data tools.
- Stay involved in regulatory rulemaking.

7 Step EPR Plan

1. Analyze What's in the Box, Develop a Spreadsheet, and Do the Math

▶ Use 1% of your total sales into Oregon or other states to calculate your EPR fees.

2. Look at Your Return/Repair Cost

Once you establish this number, you need to look at your return/repair cost - get a good handle on that number, it will be critical going forward in our discussions.

3. Take your Top 5 Best Sellers

Evaluate What's in the Box (Interpack Component + Box + Skid) Calculate the Weights, then look at the State fee schedule to calculate 'actual cost'.

4. Evaluate your interpack protocol and get a fixed cost for the interpack + box

Once you have insight on the interpack protocol, you will need to start working with your interpack supplier to redesign the components that are costing you a lot of money in the EPR program.

5. Redesign & Test:

- Once you decide on a redesigned interpack protocol, you will need to test that protocol to Rule 181 to ensure it will survive the journey from the mfg to the consumer
- you will also need to better understand how many time the product is handled during this journey this will be critical in understanding how robust the interpack + box needs to be.

6. Compare Cost

You will need to compare the cost of the redesigned interpack protocol to the current protocol and then see how much the new protocol will decrease the EPR cost.

7. Tracking Return & Repair Cost

Once you make the switch, you will need to have a function in your accounting software to track RR cost to make sure this isn't going haywire.

Compliance is Like Doing Your Taxes

- How to prepare to comply: Don't Wait!
- Conduct a packaging exposure assessment to identify which materials could fall within scope, even if they are used in non-consumer settings.
- Coordinate with suppliers and customers to collect data, align responsibilities, and avoid duplicative efforts.
- Begin developing internal compliance infrastructure to track packaging use and recyclability.

Lawsuit



The NAW has filed a lawsuit in US District Court in Oregon.

- Delegates control over the EPR program, including the setting of fees wholesaler-distributors must pay to a private, third-party group (the Circular Action Alliance (CAA)), with a financial interest in the program without clear rules or oversight.
- Unfairly targets out-of-state producers, disrupts national markets, and tries to control business outside of Oregon—violating the U.S. Constitution's limits on state regulation of interstate commerce.
- Mandates producers sign contracts with a single approved private organization (CAA) giving up their economic freedom and due process rights.
- Subjects producers to fees and rules set by CAA without a real chance to object or appeal or transparency in the process.

Key Dates for Compliance

- Oregon (SB 582, Aug 2021)
 - o April 30, 2025: Deadline for producers to register & report 2024 packaging data to CAA.
 - o June 2025: Fees are due.
- Colorado (HB 22-1255, Jun 2022)
 - October 1, 2024: Deadline for producers to register with the CAA.
 - August 2025: Packaging data reporting begins
 - o January 2026: Fees are due.
- California (SB 54, Jun 2022)
 - April 2025: Deadline for producer registration with the Circular Action Alliance (CAA)
 - o August 2025: Reporting deadline for the first six months of 2025 data.
 - o January 2027: Producer fee obligations are due, including any eco-modulation fees.
- Maine (LD 1541, Jul 2021)
 - o Mar 2026: Producers register with the Stewardship Organization (SO) and report data
 - o 2027: Fee payments begin
- Minnesota (HF 3911, May 2024)
 - o July 2025: Deadline for producer registration with the Circular Action Alliance (CAA)
 - o 2029: Reporting and fee payments begin
- Washington (SB 5284, May 2021)
 - o July 2026: Deadline for producer registration with the Circular Action Alliance (CAA)
 - September 2026 (??): Reporting and fee payments begin
- Maryland (SB 901, May 2025)
 - o July 2026: Deadline for producer registration with the Circular Action Alliance (CAA)
 - July 2028 (??): Reporting and fee payments begin (est.)

Live Demo: What's in Your Box?

Unboxing 3 products: Dresser, Dining Table, Bed/Chairs

Identify packaging materials: recyclable vs. landfill

Estimate potential fees

Discuss sustainable alternatives

UNBOXING

Key Takeaways

- ► EPR is expanding and Compliance is essential.
- Start with a packaging audit. Map your packaging data.
- Engage suppliers for recyclable alternatives.
- Align internal systems with CAA Reporting Requirements.
- Understand your obligations in every state.

Questions & Resources

Resources:

- Oregon DEQ, Colorado CDPHE, California CalRecycle
 - Circular Action Alliance (CAA)
 - AHFA Compliance Tools