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House of Representatives, April 1, 1991

Reference to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources suggested and ordered printed.

EDWIN H. PERT, Clerk

Presented by Representative TREAT of Gardiner. Cosponsored by Senator TITCOMB of Cumberland, Representative ADAMS of Portland and Representative WENTWORTH of Arundel.

STATE OF MAINE

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-ONE

An Act to Establish Environmental Standards for Packaging.

Printed on recycled paper

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

Sec. 1. 32 MRSA §1736, sub-§3 is enacted to read:

3. Enforcement of consumer packaging laws. The Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources shall enforce the 6 provisions of Title 38, chapter 17, subchapter V and for the 8 purposes of this section may be referred to as "the department." The department may inspect packaging to determine whether the packaging meets the standards established in Title 38, chapter 10 17, subchapter V. Beginning January 1, 1996, the department shall inspect annually a random sampling of different types of 12 packaging to determine whether that packaging complies with the 14 requirements of Title 38, chapter 17, subchapter V. The department shall inspect packaging when requested to do so by a petition signed by at least 10 residents of the State. 16

18 If, on the basis of an inspection under this section, or any other information, the department determines that any packager has violated or is in violation of any requirement of Title 38, 20 chapter 17, subchapter V, or of any regulation adopted or order issued under that subchapter, the department shall issue an order 22 requiring compliance, or assessing a civil administrative penalty for the violation, or both. In any enforcement action taken 24 pursuant to this subsection, the packager shall supply all information required under Title 38, chapter 17, subchapter V. 26 If the packager has not maintained such information, the packager 28 has the burden of proving compliance with the requirements of Title 38, chapter 17, subchapter V.

The department may request the Attorney General to seek equitable 32 <u>or injunctive relief to enforce any order issued under this</u> <u>subsection.</u>

Sec. 2. 38 MRSA c. 17, sub-c. V is enacted to read:

SUBCHAPTER V

RECYCLING AND REUSE OF CONSUMER PACKAGING

<u>§1761. Definitions</u>

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As used in this subchapter, unless the context otherwise 44 indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.

 46 <u>1. Additives. "Additives" means any substance added to a</u> material for the purpose of imparting color, but which alone can
48 not be made into packaging.

50 **2. Commodity.** "Commodity" means an article of trade.

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3. Composting. "Composting" means a method of processing a material in which organic materials are biologically decomposed under controlled, aerobic or anaerobic conditions.

4. Container. "Container" means a vessel, covering, wrapping, box or device in which a material or product is protected, stored, treated, handled or transported.

5. Director. "Director" means the Executive Director of the Maine Waste Management Agency.

 12 <u>6. Discard. "Discard" means to landfill, incinerate or</u> otherwise dispose of a material in such a way that the material
14 <u>can not be recycled or composted.</u>

7. Environmentally acceptable packaging. "Environmentally acceptable packaging" means packaging that complies with one or more of the standards established in this subchapter for recyclability, reusability or recycled content.

<u>8. Material category.</u> "Material category" means a category
22 of material that is collected, marketed and used as secondary
material feedstock in place of a virgin source of that material.

9. Packager. "Packager" means:

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A. For products packaged outside the State, the first person who takes possession of the product in the State;

30 <u>B. For products packaged in this State, the person who</u> places the product in the package; and

<u>C. For products packaged at the point of sale, the retail</u> <u>seller.</u>

 36 10. Packaging. "Packaging" means a container providing a means of marketing, protecting or handling a product, including a
38 unit package, an intermediate package and a shipping container as defined in ASTM D9996. "Packaging" also means unsealed
40 receptacles such as carrying cases, crates, cups, pails, rigid foil trays and other trays, wrappers and wrapping films, bags and
42 tubs.

44 <u>11. Person. "Person" means any individual, public or private corporation, political subdivision, government agency,</u>
46 <u>state authority or bureau of the State, municipality, industry, copartnership, association, firm, trust estate, or any other</u>
48 <u>legal entity.</u>

50	<u>12. Prec</u>	consumer n	<u>material.</u>	"Preconsu	<u>umer mat</u>	<u>erial"</u>	<u>neans</u>
	<u>waste material</u>	generated	during an	<u>y step in</u>	the pro	duction c	o <u>f an</u>
52	end product,	but does	not inc	lude any	waste	material	<u>or</u>

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by-product that can be reused or has been normally reused within the same plant or another plant of the same parent company.

4 <u>13. Postconsumer material. "Postconsumer material" means</u> only those products or packages generated by a business or a consumer that have served their intended end use and have been separated or diverted from solid wastes. Wastes generated during 8 production of an end product, such as printers' waste, undistributed finished products or lathe wastes, are not 10 postconsumer materials.

- 12 <u>14. Primary recycling. "Primary recycling" means the recycling of a material for a use that retains the integrity of the material so that it is available for further recycling after that use.</u>
- 15. Product. "Product" means any commodity that is sold in 18 commerce.
- 20 <u>16. Recycle. "Recycle" means to collect, process and</u> return to commerce or manufacturing a material that otherwise is
 22 <u>discarded, except that burning of a material does not constitute</u> recycling.

 17. Recycled or recycled content. "Recycled" or "recycled
26 content" means that portion of a package or product weight that is composed of secondary materials as demonstrated by an annual
28 mass balance of all feedstocks and outputs of the manufacturing process.

 18. Recycling rate. "Recycling rate" means that percentage
32 by weight of a given material category sold or distributed for sale in the State that is otherwise destined for disposal,
34 including postconsumer and preconsumer material, that is collected or otherwise returned and processed or refabricated
36 into marketable end products other than fuels for producing heat or power by burning.

- 19. Secondary material. "Secondary material" means that 40 portion of a package or product weight attributable to either preconsumer material, postconsumer material or both.
 - <u>\$1762. Conditions of sale</u>
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After July 1, 1996, a person may not sell or offer for sale any consumer packaging unless:

 48 <u>1. Reusable packaging. The packaging manufacturer</u> demonstrates that the packaging is being refilled or reused at
50 <u>least 5 times for the same purpose by the manufacturer,</u> distributor or retailer prior to recycling or disposal;
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	2. Recycled content. The director determines that the
2	packaging is composed of at least 51% secondary content, which
4	applies to either preconsumer or postconsumer standards, or both,
4	and at least 35% postconsumer content; or
б	3. Recycling standards. The director determines that:
8	A. Each material category from which the product is made has attained a statewide recycling rate during the previous
10	year of at least 35% by July 1, 1996, 50% by July 1, 2001
	and 65% by July 1, 2006; or
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7.4	B. Ready access to community recyclable recovery programs
14	for that material category is available to no less than 75% of the population of the State. For the purpose of this
16	subsection, access includes curbside collection.
18	By July 1, 2010, the director shall establish the recycling rate
20	that will apply after July 1, 2011. This rate may not be less
20	<u>than 65%.</u>
22	<u>§1763. Determination of recycling rates</u>
24	1. Categories of materials. Beginning in 1992, the
	director shall annually determine and publish a statewide
26	recycling rate for each material covered by this subchapter. In
28	determining recycling rates, the director shall establish categories of materials based on distinctions commonly made on
20	the basis of chemical composition and molecular structure.
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	A. The list of material categories established by the
32	<u>director must include but is not limited to the following</u>
34	<u>material categories:</u>
71	(1) Container glass;
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	(2) Green container glass;
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40	(3) Amber container glass;
40	(4) Paper - newspaper;
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	(5) Paper - corrugated containers;
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46	<u>(6) Paper - high-grade printing and writing paper;</u>
-10	(7) Paper - paperboard;
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	(8) Paper - coated;
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52	<u>(9) Paper - kraft;</u>
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_	(10) Plastic - PET (polyethylene terephthalate);					
2	(11) Plastic - HDPE (high-density polyethylene);					
4	(12) Plastic - PVC (polyvinyl_chloride);					
б	(13) Plastic - LDPE (low-density polyethylene);					
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10	<u>(14) Plastic - PP (polypropylene);</u>					
12	(15) Plastic - PS (polystyrene);					
	(16) Ferrous metal food and beverage containers;					
14 16	<u>(17) Ferrous metal – excluding food and beverage</u> <u>containers;</u>					
18	(18) Aluminum food and beverage containers;					
20	(19) Aluminum - excluding food and beverage containers;					
22	(20) Copper; and					
24	(21) Lead-acid batteries.					
26	B. For the purposes of this subchapter, additives are not					
28	considered a component material in packaging.					
30	2. Determination of recycling rate. In determining the recycling rate of a material, the director shall consider all					
	uses of the material not just packaging uses. The recycling rate					
32	of a material is represented as a fraction in which the numerator is the weight, in pounds, of the material that is collected in					
34	the State and the denominator is the numerator plus the weight, in pounds, of the material that is either disposed of or					
36	composted, A material generated as a by-product of a					
38	<u>manufacturing process that is reused within the same process may</u> not be included in this calculation as a recycled material.					
40	3. Survey required. To determine recycling rates, the					
42	<u>director shall survey collectors, processors, marketers, exporters and other handlers of discarded material located in the</u>					
44	<u>State and make reasonable efforts to obtain information from</u> collectors and processors located outside the State who receive					
	materials originally discarded within the State. Refusal to					
46	<u>provide available information when requested is a violation of this subchapter.</u>					
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50	<u>§1764. Restrictions on disposal of packaging materials</u>					
52	After July 1, 2001, a person may not discard a material covered by this subchapter unless the material can not be					

recycled or, in the case of organic materials, composted using commonly available technologies.

4 §1765. General exemptions

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The following types of packaging are exempt from the provisions of this subchapter:

 Temper-proof seals. Packaging in the form of wraps or wrappers used to provide tamper-proof seals on over-the-counter drugs and other medicine not requiring a physician's prescription;

2. Transfers of products. Packaging associated with 14 products produced or brought into the State that are stored in the State prior to being shipped for sale to other destinations 16 outside of the State and remains with the products upon shipment; and

3. Federal compliance. Packaging for which compliance with
20 federal law, including, but not limited to, rules promulgated by
the Food and Drug Administration, directly precludes compliance
22 with the provisions of this subchapter.

24 <u>§1766. Hardship exemption</u>

26 The director may grant a packager a conditional exemption from this subchapter, if the director determines that the 28 requirements of this subchapter, when applied to a particular type of packaging used in association with a specific product, 30 impose an undue hardship on the residents of the State. A packager applying for a conditional exemption under this section 32 shall bear the burden of proof in establishing undue hardship on residents of the State. Increased packaging costs do not 34 constitute a basis for making a finding of undue hardship.

36 <u>A packager applying for a conditional exemption under this</u> section shall submit a written application to the director and 38 <u>shall pay an annual application fee established by the director.</u> Fees established by the director under this <u>section may not</u> 40 <u>exceed the amount necessary to cover the agency's cost of</u> processing the application. Prior to granting a conditional 42 <u>exemption, the director shall make a written finding of undue</u> hardship. A conditional exemption must be renewed annually and 44 <u>may not be renewed if the basis of finding of undue hardship is</u> no longer applicable.

<u>§1767. Packaging logo</u>

By January 1, 1992, the director shall adopt an official 50 logo that indicates the packaging to which the logo is affixed is environmentally acceptable packaging as defined in this 52 subchapter. The director shall specify the manner in which the

logo may be affixed to packaging. The presence of the logo on a package is certification by the packager that the packaging meets 2 the standards established in this subchapter. Use of the logo on a package that does not meet the standards in this subchapter is 4 a violation of this subchapter. 6 1. Optional use of logo. Prior to July 1, 1996, a packager 8 may affix the logo to environmentally acceptable packaging. 2. Mandatory use of logo. On and after July 1, 1996, a 10 packager shall affix the logo to environmentally acceptable 12 packaging. §1768. Rules 14 By January 1, 1992, the director shall adopt rules to 16 implement this subchapter, and may, from time to time, adopt such 18 additional rules necessary to carry out the intent and purpose of this subchapter. The rules must include but are not limited to: 20 Recycling rates. Procedures for calculating, 1. classifying and publishing recycling rates for packaging 22 materials; 24 2. Compliance. Requirements for continuance of proof by packagers of compliance with this subchapter and procedures for 26 verifying compliance with the standards of this subchapter; 28 Exemptions. Guidelines for hardship exemption 3. applications and annual review of any conditional exemptions 30 granted under section 1766; and 32 Fees. A schedule of annual application fees to be 4. collected from packagers requesting exemptions under this 34 subchapter. These fees must be in an amount necessary to recover the director's costs in administering the exemption program. 36 38 §1769. Enforcement The Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources 40 shall enforce the provisions of this subchapter pursuant to Title 32, section 1736. 42 §1770. Penalty 44 46 Any violation of this subchapter constitutes a violation of Title 5, chapter 10, the Maine Unfair Trade Practices Act. 48 §1771. Packaging standards advisory committee 50 The Packaging Standards Advisory Committee is established to analyze the prospective impact of environmentally acceptable 52

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packaging standards on labor and employment in the State and to recommend measures to provide retraining for displaced workers, to attract new packaging and recycling businesses to the State and to otherwise assist the State's labor force in adapting to the provisions of this subchapter.

1. Membership. Membership consists of 10 members as 8 follows:

A. The Governor shall appoint 2 representatives of the business community, including one representative from the packaging industry and one representative from the retail industry; one representative of organized labor; and one public member.

 B. The President of the Senate shall appoint one representative from organized labor, one representative from a consumer or an environmental organization and one public member.

<u>C. The Speaker of the House of Representatives shall</u> <u>appoint one representative from organized labor, one</u> <u>representative from a consumer or an environmental</u> <u>organization and one public member.</u>

D. The Commissioner of Labor and the Executive Director of the Maine Waste Management Agency shall serve ex officio and do not vote on committee matters.

2. Terms. All members shall serve until April 1, 1994 at which time this committee shall cease to exist.

3. Report. The committee shall report its findings and 34 recommendations to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over labor matters and the joint 36 standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over 37 natural resource matters on January 1, 1993 and on April 1, 1994.

<u>§1772. Preemption</u>

This subchapter does not preclude or in any way limit the 42 right of local jurisdictions to restrict or otherwise regulate packaging more stringently than this subchapter.

<u>§1773. Nonreusable utensils</u>

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On and after January 1, 1995, a restaurant may not provide nonreusable knives, forks, spoons, chopsticks or packaging for food or beverages sold for consumption on the premises of the restaurant. For the purposes of this section, "food" includes condiments.

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STATEMENT OF FACT

This bill prohibits the sale of packaging materials that do not meet minimum standards of reusability, recyclability or recycled content, beginning on July 1, 1996. The bill increases the minimum allowable standards by 15% every 5 years after 1996 until the year 2011. The Executive Director of the Maine Waste Management Agency is required to adopt rules by July 1, 2010 establishing effective allowable rates that will apply after July 1, 2011.

To administer these standards, the bill requires the 14 Executive Director of the Maine Waste Management Agency to determine the recycling rates of packaging materials, to conduct 16 market surveys and market analyses to determine compliance, and to adopt rules implementing the provisions of this bill.

The Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources is required to enforce the provisions of the bill.

22 The bill also prohibits the distribution of nonreusable utensils in restaurants for use with food or beverages consumed 24 on the premises.

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