

April 23, 2025

The Honorable Denise Tepler
Chair, Committee on Environment and
Natural Resources
Maine State Legislature
3 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333

The Honorable Victoria W. Doudera
Chair, Committee on Environment and
Natural Resources
Maine State Legislature
2 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333

Dear Chair Tepler, Chair Doudera and Members of the Environment and Natural Resources Committee:

The Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers (AHAM) supports reasonable and effective extended producer responsibility (EPR) measures. AHAM is willing and committed to working with the committee on a bill similar to Oregon's EPR law, the Plastic Pollution and Recycling Modernization Act (SB582, 2021).

AHAM represents more than 160 member companies that manufacture 90% of the major, portable and floor care appliances shipped for sale in the U.S. Home appliances are the heart of the home, and AHAM members provide safe, innovative, sustainable and efficient products that enhance consumers' lives.

The home appliance industry is a significant segment of the economy, measured by the contributions of home appliance manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers to the U.S. economy. In all, the industry drives nearly \$200 billion in economic output throughout the U.S. and manufactures products with a factory shipment value of more than \$50 billion.

In Maine, the home appliance industry is a significant and critical segment of the economy. The total economic impact of the home appliance industry to Maine is \$437.4 million, more than 3,000 direct and indirect jobs, \$66.5 million in state tax revenue, and more than \$138.3 million in wages. The home appliance industry, through its products and innovation, is essential to consumer lifestyle, health, safety and convenience. Home appliances also are a success story in terms of energy efficiency and environmental protection.

AHAM supports the intent of LD 1423, An Act to Improve Recycling by Updating the Stewardship Program for Packaging. Specific goals and other features of Maine's packaging EPR program are more appropriately determined through a fulsome legislative process. The Stewardship Program for Packaging should undergo thorough legislative review to better establish a program with flexible goals and better aligns with similar state programs. AHAM appreciates the stakeholder process established by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and we look forward to working with Maine stakeholders to create a workable packaging EPR program that includes the following:

Packaging That Does Not Enter the Household/Curbside Recycling Stream is Excluded

Appliance packaging materials, including expanded polystyrene (EPS) and thin plastic film (PE), may ultimately not enter the residential recycling stream because large appliances are usually delivered to a consumer's home and, as part of the installation, the packaging material is removed by the installer and not left in the home. The installers load the packaging into the delivery truck and return those materials to be recycled through commercial (non-residential) recycling systems.

Like major appliances, packaging materials that are used for the shipping and distribution of multiple portable and floor care units are commercially recycled and do not enter the residential recycling stream. A shipment of portable and floor care appliances would include hundreds of products placed in multiple master cartons that are secured to a pallet. The pallet of product goes to a distribution center and is either separated by units or delivered to the final seller. Like major appliances, packaging materials that are used for the shipping and distribution of multiple portable and floor care units are commercially recycled and do not enter the residential recycling stream.

Oregon's EPR law, the Plastic Pollution and Recycling Modernization Act (SB582, 2021) recognizes and encourages this successful recycling process by including a provision that exempts covered packaging materials if the producer can demonstrate that their packaging is recovered as a function of the distribution chain and is recycled at a responsible end market. Oregon law states the following:

A producer may demonstrate to the department that a material is exempt from the requirements for a covered product if the material:

(A) Is collected through a recycling collection service not provided under the opportunity to recycle;

(B) Does not undergo separation from other materials at a commingled recycling processing facility; and

(C) Is recycled at a responsible end market. ¹

Ontario, Canada takes a similar approach with a regulation that allows for two deductions and home delivered appliances are one of them. The following is a common deduction in Canada:

Allowable deductions are those Blue Box materials that are:

Collected from an eligible source at the time a related product was installed or delivered.

For example, packaging that is supplied with a new appliance and is removed from the household by a technician installing the new appliance.²

Circular Materials, a Canadian not-for-profit producer responsibility organization (PRO), works to develop, implement and support recycling programs across Canada. To help producers meet

¹ <https://olis.oregonlegislature.gov/liz/2021R1/Measures/Overview/SB582>

² <https://www.circularmaterials.ca/faq/>

their obligations, Circular Materials publishes a *Guidebook for Stewards*, under extended producer responsibility (EPR) regulations in Canada’s provinces.³

The 2023 Guidebook notes that there are differences in the definitions of packaging across the provinces and in an attempt to harmonize the programs, Circular Materials has designated packaging to be defined as:

*Packaging means materials that are used for the containment, protection, handling, delivery or presentation of goods which are supplied to residential consumers (as opposed to industrial, commercial, or institutional consumers).*⁴

Circular Material’s Guidebook identifies and distinguishes between packaging materials that are supplied to residential consumers and packaging materials that would not enter the residential or household system of packaging recovery.

Program Should Focus on Packaging Recovery and Not Material Design Requirements

Appliance packaging is used to protect the appliance and factory personnel during storage, transport, and delivery. The safest and most cost-effective materials for this use are lightweight, can withstand multiple impacts, and maintain their integrity in humid conditions. Unlike smaller, fast-moving consumer goods, packaging for heavy durable goods have different requirements and must be able to ensure the protection of workers during transportation and at distribution centers. Large appliances such as refrigerators, freezers, dishwashers, cooking ranges, washers and dryers are stacked as high as 30 feet and packaging cannot fail while products are warehoused, regardless of environmental or climate conditions.



Worker safety in warehouses, distribution centers or during transportation/delivery must be considered, especially when dealing with large appliances such as refrigerators, freezers, dishwashers, cooking ranges, clothes washers and dryers. Once assembled, major appliances are often packaged, stored and moved in very large warehouses or distribution centers. These facilities often have limited climate control and can experience extreme temperature and humidity changes. Low temperatures can cause packaging materials to become brittle while humidity and heat can affect the packaging’s structural integrity and limit the effectiveness of adhesives or the strength of products that are made from fiber.

³ <https://www.circularmaterials.ca/>

⁴ <https://www.circularmaterials.ca/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/2023-Circular-Materials-Steward-Guidebook.pdf>

For safety purposes, it is vital to maintain the structural strength of packaging materials, particularly with respect to major appliances that are regularly stacked vertically with multiple units above ground. Furthermore, these appliances are often moved around by clamp truck and the packaging must withstand the force of the clamps to be moved efficiently. Other paper alternatives such as cardboard, molded pulp or honeycomb can only handle a more limited impacts and more apt to lose structural integrity in hot and humid environments.



A fiber-based alternative would be larger and heavier, which leads to more truck loads and more warehouse space. It is estimated that there would be an increase of 5-10% in all directions of the packaging, which equates to an increase of about 20-30% more trucks needed to deliver large appliances.

Additionally, thin plastic film (PE) is used to protect the finish of appliances as well as the display screen. Fiber alternatives, such as paper, are like sandpaper and would scratch the product and would lead to consumers either accepting a damaged product or refusing delivery and the distributor returning the product to the warehouse. There is no alternative to the use of plastic film to protect the finish of appliances or the display screen.

Durable Product Manufacturers Should Have Designated Seat on Advisory Board/PRO

Manufacturers of durable products should have an equal role in the management of the program as other stakeholders. Durable goods have unique packaging needs that other, non-durable manufactured goods do not necessarily require. A designated seat or position would ensure that all stakeholders have a voice in the program.

Recovery programs that place responsibility for recycling and/or disposal of post-consumer packaging with producers must ensure producers' involvement is not limited to merely subsidizing the status quo of inefficient recovery and recycling programs. If producers are responsible for the costs to dispose/recycle in a given jurisdiction, then producers must have the authority to exercise proper oversight without being required to give preferential treatment to existing partners, collectors, or municipal programs during the program's design and implementation. Requiring responsibility without authority is a dysfunctional management structure.

Material Fees Appropriately Assigned Based on Material's Environmental Impact

Packaging material fees or "eco fees" must consider the life-cycle impact of the material. The use of packaging material that is easily and readily recycled should be incentivized as compared to lightweight, non-biodegradable materials. Alternatives to existing packaging materials or material source reduction involve tradeoffs. For example, plastic-based products will generally be lighter and less volume than fiber-based packaging. In addition, there are already inherent financial incentives for manufacturers to reduce costs and amounts of packaging, especially for home appliances that have non-consumer facing packaging, because the packaging is not used

for marketing purposes. It is purely an additional cost to the product to ensure the product arrives at the home without being damaged.

The methodology used to set fees should be consistent with established practices to determine fair allocation of costs based on the complexity required to collect certain material. Both the legislature and the Department of Environmental Protection should require the PRO(s) to apply the minimal annual administration fee feasible to prevent less environmentally impactful materials from subsidizing more environmentally impactful materials.

Credit Manufacturers for Previous Packaging Reductions

Manufacturers who proactively reduced and/or included recycled material in their packaging should have those actions counted toward any source reduction or recycled material requirement. A future packaging law or regulation should not penalize companies that have already taken these steps.

States should seek a Harmonized Approach

To the greatest extent possible, states should harmonize stewardship programs including definitions and the process for reporting and remitting with existing state programs. Harmonization of recycling policies will encourage economies of scale, efficiencies and convenience for consumers, while streamlining compliance. In Canada, “EPR” packaging programs exist in most Provinces, with manufacturers having to comply with each program that varies in scope. This is very costly to both manufacturers and to residents.

Conclusion

AHAM appreciates the opportunity to provide comments to the Committee. Manufacturers of consumer products need flexibility in choosing appropriate materials for packaging their products to avoid situations that cause product breakage and damage during transport (which ultimately increases the lifecycle impact of the product) as well as to deter theft of smaller, high value electronics from retail establishments. The current system for appliances and appliance packaging works, and it should be allowed to continue on its successful path.

Sincerely,



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