

# Extended Producer Responsibility in Massachusetts Electronics Background

June 23, 2025

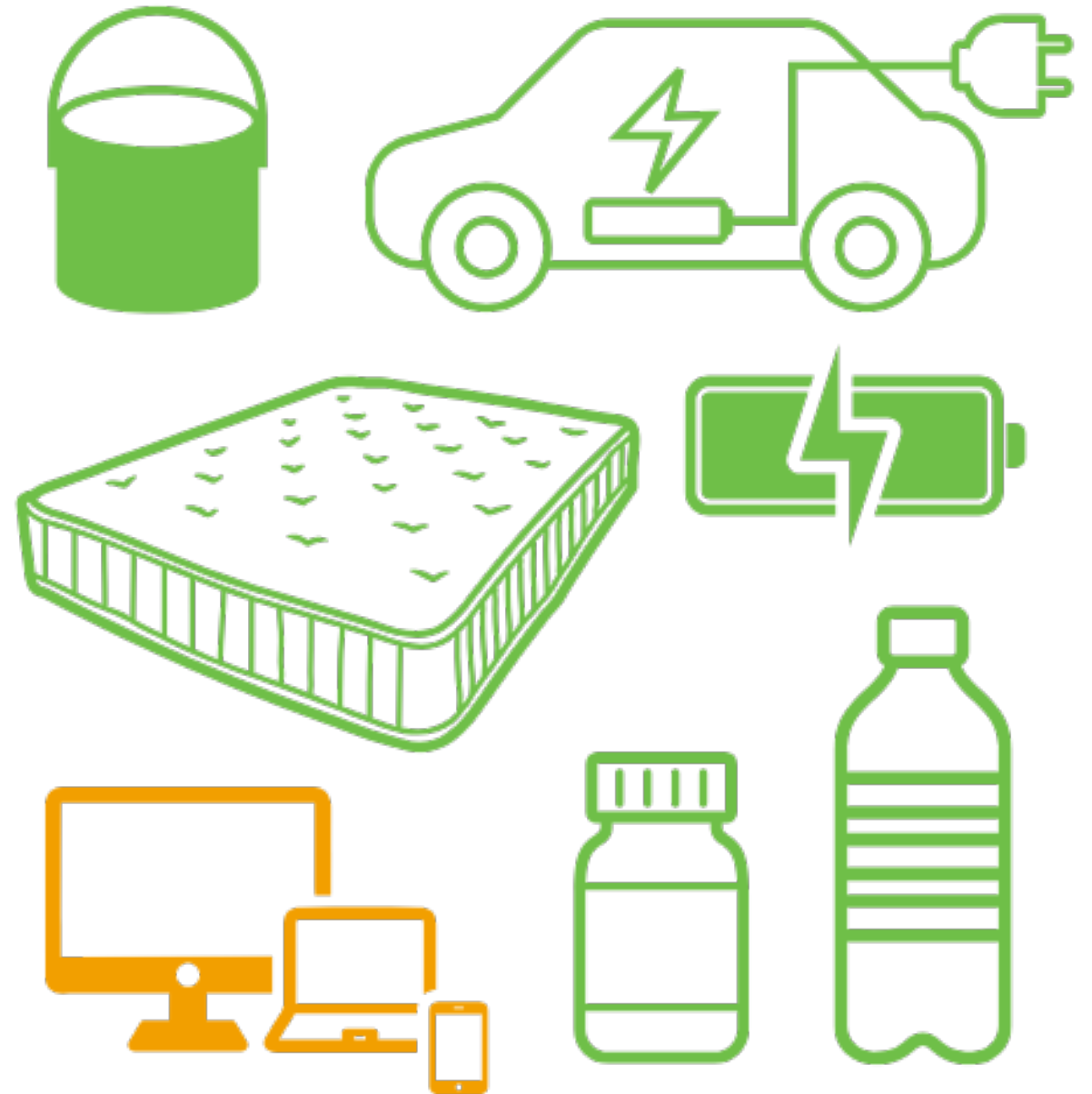


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# MA EPR BILLS 2025

## 7 products:

- Portable batteries
- EV batteries
- **Electronics (producer funded)**  
(current disposal ban on CRTs)
- Mattresses (2)
- Paint
- Packaging
- Pharmaceuticals  
(amendment to remove sunset)



**2000:** National dialogue hosted by US EPA—**PSI represented 20 states (as well as local governments)**

**2004-2010:** 23 states + D.C. enact producer funded EPR laws for electronics. Policy models developed in dialogue paved way for laws.

**Amendments** increased scope of covered products, addressed orphan products, and adjusted weight goal calculations. Later amendments added convenience standards and removed sunset dates.

**2017:** IL's amended law shifts weight-based performance goals to convenience standards to drive collection & stabilize programs as electronics get lighter. Established “clearinghouse” for multiple PROs. PSI provided technical support.

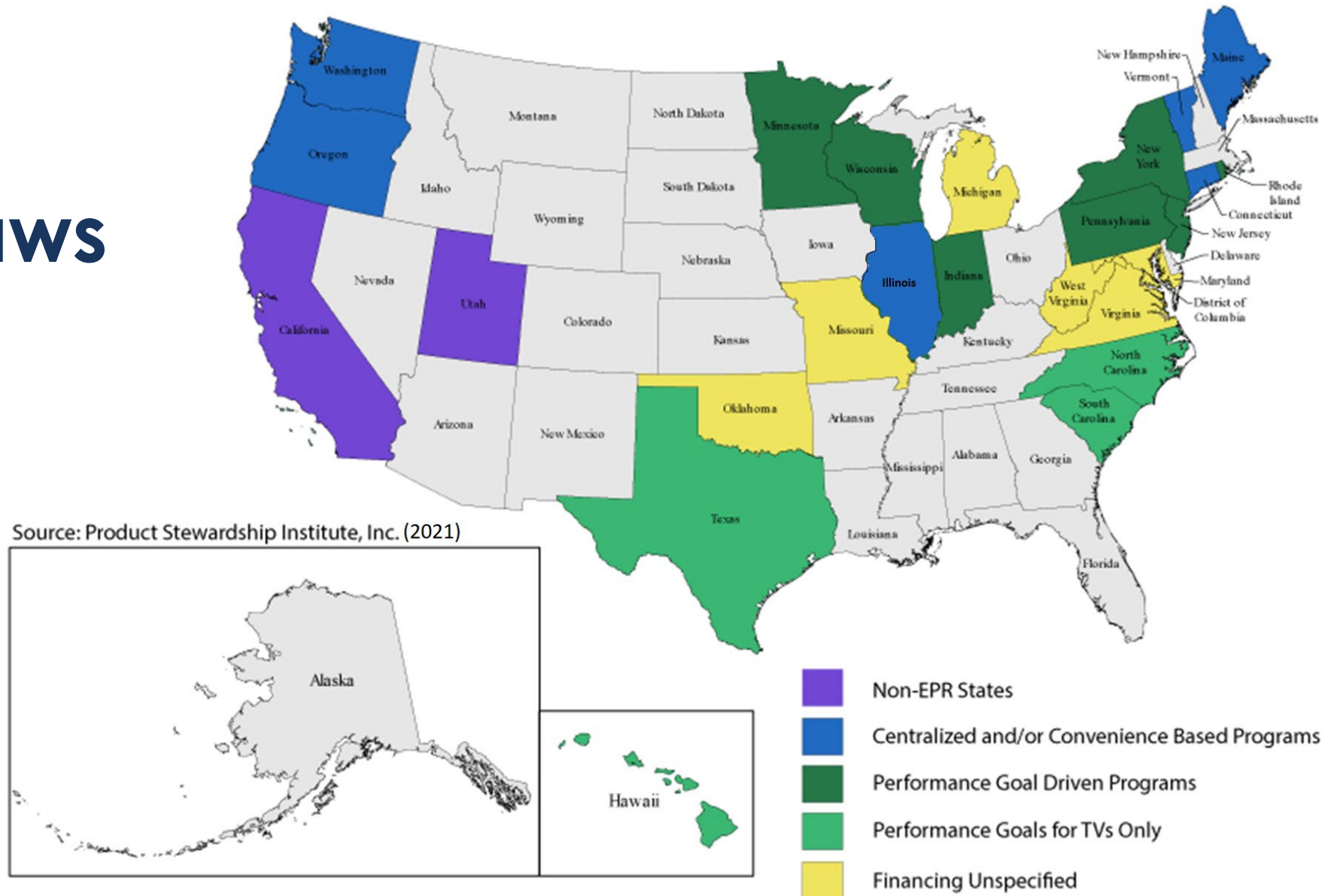
**2023:** OR's amended law eliminated weight goals, replacing them with convenience standards; added covered products, and reduced agency role to align with other modern EPR programs. PSI provided technical support & facilitation.

**2025:** MN introduced amendment (not passed) to vastly increase scope. Bills introduced in AK & MA for new laws (not yet passed). PSI providing technical support in Alaska.



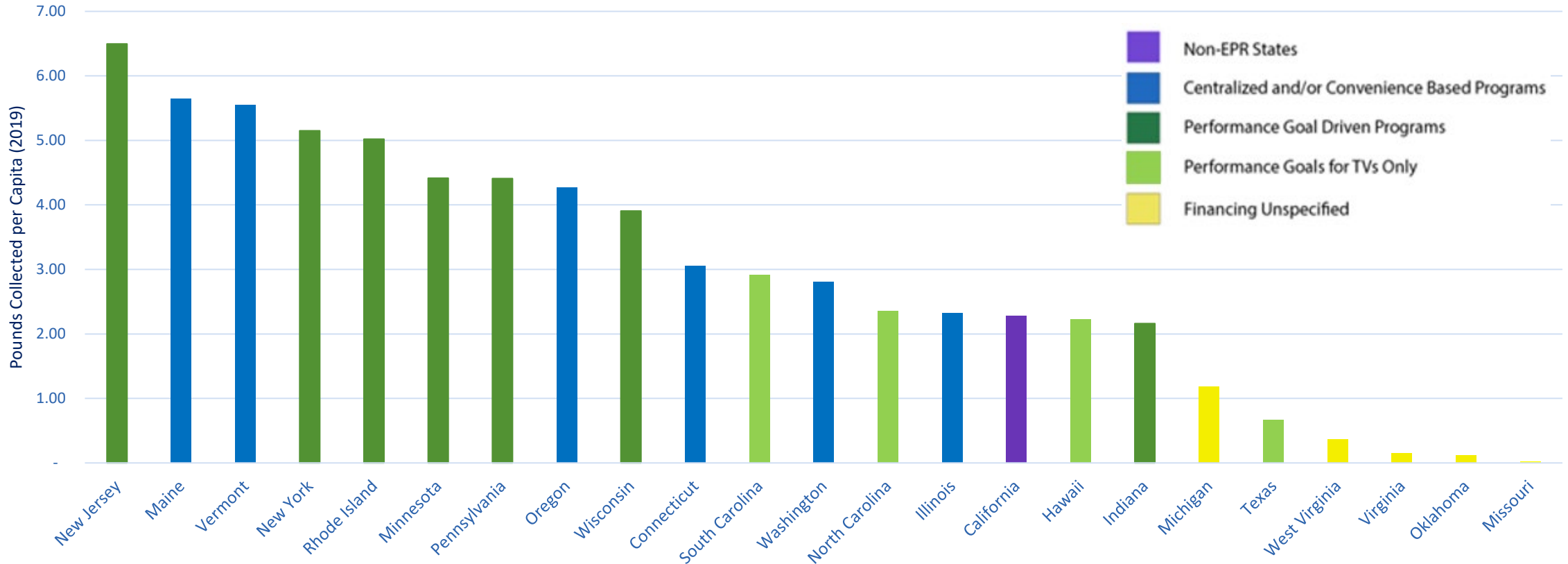
# Types of Electronics Recycling Laws in the U.S.

*All laws are producer funded and managed (to varying degrees) except California, which is consumer-funded and government-managed, and Utah, which does not specify funding and lacks most EPR elements. PSI considers these laws to be product stewardship but not EPR.*



# U.S. Electronics EPR Law Performance

Pounds of E-Waste Scrap Collected Per Capita, 2019 Data



**Note:** This chart presents available data on program performance but does not provide an apples-to-apples comparison as the covered products and entities (e.g., residents, businesses, schools, etc.) vary from state to state. Utah and Maryland did not report data in 2019.

# Typical Implementation Challenges of Older Laws

- Limited scope of products and participating entities does not meet need.
- Weight-based goals interpreted by producers as ceiling vs. floor—stopped paying, destabilized program funding; municipalities left to cover costs.
- As weight of electronic devices decreased, weight-based metrics are insufficient measure of program success.
- Lack of convenience standards limits access to services.
- Lack of a coordinating body (producer responsibility organization (PRO)/clearinghouse) contributes to statewide inconsistency of outreach & education & awareness.
- Inadequate program funding where no funding mechanism defined.



# Notable Amendments

- Shifted from weight-based goals to convenience goals (IL 2017).
- Established a clearinghouse for coordination among producers – “6 PROs” (IL 2017).
- Established or enhanced convenience and performance metrics (HI + SC 2022; WI 2024).
- Expanded scope of covered products (IL, HI, SC, RI, WI, OR, and others).
- Reduced agency role to align with modern EPR programs (OR 2023).



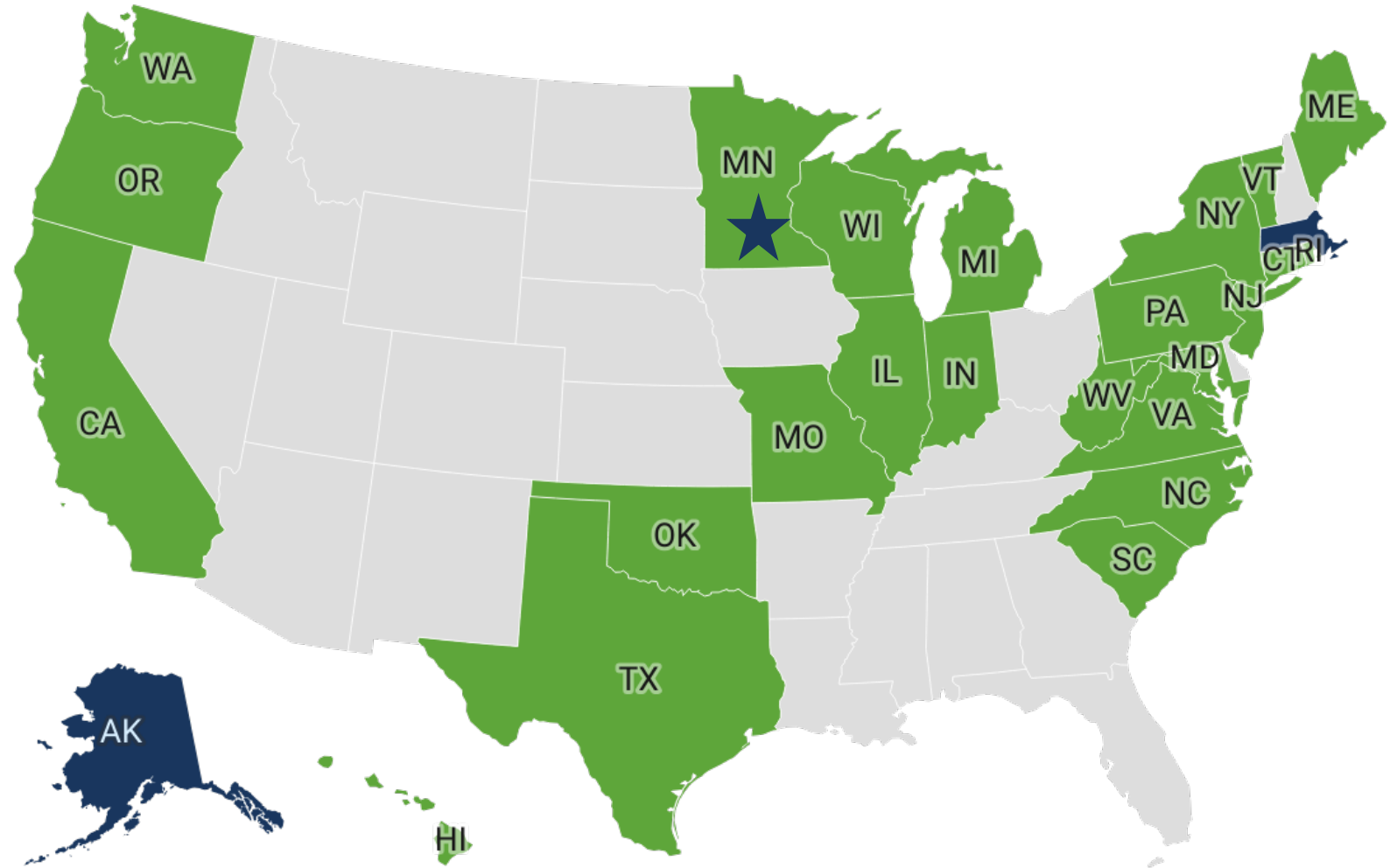


# U.S. ELECTRONICS EPR LAWS AND 2025 BILLS

24 laws

2 bills (incl. MA)

1 amendment



## State Electronics EPR Laws

■ Active Bill ■ Existing Law(s)

★ Significant Amendment to expand program.

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# Notable EPR Bills: New Laws & Amendments

## Minnesota – Amendment

- Combines electronics and battery EPR laws.
- *Significantly* expands covered materials (like EU directive) much more than past amendments:
  - all devices with circuit board
  - all devices powered by plug or battery
  - all embedded and removable batteries



## Alaska and Massachusetts – New Programs

- Covers computers, TVs, monitors, peripherals, video consoles, and similar.
- Covers basic entities (residents, schools, small businesses).
- Convenience-based metric.
- Alaska is first new state with bill in a long time.



# Elements of Stable Electronics EPR Programs

<b>SCOPE</b> Comprehensive	<b>RESPONSIBLE PARTY</b> Brands, Manufacturers, Importers	<b>STEWARDSHIP ORG</b> Individual or Multiple; PRO/coordinating body	<b>COVERED ENTITIES</b> Residents, schools, small businesses, gov'ts
<b>FUNDING</b> Producer funded by market share	<b>PERFORMANCE GOALS</b> Minimum goals based on prior year or formula	<b>CONVENIENCE</b> Min. based on population & distance; min current convenience level	<b>RECYCLER CERTIFICATION</b> e-Stewards or R2 certification required
<b>OPERATING STANDARDS</b> Materials mgt hierarchy; authority regulates; all eligible collection sites can participate.	<b>STEWARDSHIP PLAN</b> Describes how program will be implemented to meet statute	<b>OUTREACH EDUCATION</b> Campaign reaches all residents; education materials for retailers; outreach evaluation	<b>ANTI-TRUST</b> Aligns with other EPR laws; no negative effect on market competition
<b>PREEMPTION</b> No pre-emption of existing local laws	<b>DISPOSAL BAN</b> Phased-in disposal ban	<b>PENALTIES &amp; ADMIN FEE</b> Sales ban + enforcement penalties; Producers cover agency oversight costs	<b>AUDIT &amp; REPORTING</b> Annual program audit, including outcomes



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