

SB 54 Standardized Regulatory Impact Assessment (SRIA)

Data Requests

Background - CalRecycle's team is currently engaged in estimating the costs to implement SB54. We recognize that certain information might not be readily available and that any single entity may not have access to all the information requested in any given question. Any data (or sources for data) that helps to clarify our understanding will greatly assist in the development of the SB54 SRIA.

1. What would be or might be the approximate cost for constructing new and/or expanded rural and urban municipal MRFs that focus on source-separated curbside collected material?
 - a. What is the capacity (or typical range of capacities) for a typical municipal MRF? Are there minimum or maximum sizes?
 - b. How do the construction costs scale with increases in capacity?
2. What is the cost for an existing MRF to adjust, change, and improve their operations to enhance sortation efficiency, increase throughput capacity, and/or to process additional material types for processing? What are the costs associated with these types of improvements broken out into technology implementation, added labor, and/or construction?
 - a. How many existing facilities are likely to benefit from these kinds of enhancements?
3. How much could it cost to build and/or expand composting facilities capable of processing food soiled paper products?
 - a. What is a typical capacity for these composting facilities in terms of food soiled paper products?
 - b. Is there a limit to the amount of compostable packaging that a compost facility can process?
4. What is the cost to manufacture and deliver packaging ready to be used by a producer (as defined by SB54)?
 - a. Including material costs, operating costs, etc...
 - b. Broken down by product category (plastic, paper, metal, glass) in terms of raw materials and operating costs?
5. How many packages, count and by material category, are produced and manufactured for different consumer goods sectors on an annual basis? Are there projections regarding how this might change over the next 5-10 years? (This is not an all-inclusive sector list. Any information would be helpful.)
 - a. Grocery goods
 - b. Electronics
 - c. Cosmetics
 - d. Home improvement tools and supplies
 - e. Garden supplies and equipment
 - f. Toys and Games
 - g. Automotive supplies
 - h. Sporting goods

- i. Health products
 - j. Pet products and supplies
 - k. Stationery and Office supplies
 - l. Bulk packaging configurations from manufactures or businesses to other businesses
6. What is the average weight for the different packages manufactured for the sectors listed above? Are there projections for how this might change over the next 5-10 years?
- a. Plastic: What is the average weight of packaging made from plastic, including various types like PET, HDPE, LDPE, etc., for the sectors included (and not limited to) in question 5?
 - b. Paper: What is the average weight of packaging made from paper, including different grades like cardboard, kraft paper, etc., for the sectors included (and not limited to) in question 5?
 - c. Metal: What is the average weight of packaging made from metal, such as aluminum, steel, etc., for the sectors included (and not limited to) in question 5?
 - d. Glass: What is the average weight of packaging made from glass for the sectors included (and not limited to) in question 5?
 - e. How many plastic components typically exist on or with a given package type?
 - i. What is the average weight for plastic components associated with packaging?
7. How much could it cost to establish reuse and refill systems?
- a. Return systems managed by packaging or food service ware providers
 - i. Option A: Direct returns to the provider - What are the costs involved in creating and maintaining a return system, enabling customers or businesses to bring back reusable items for cleaning, refilling, and redistribution by the provider? For instance, customers using take-out containers provided by restaurants and returning the containers during their later visits.
 - ii. Option B: Drop-off or mail service returns – What are the costs for setting up and overseeing a return system where customers drop off reusable packaging at designated points where they are subsequently collected, cleaned, refilled, and redistributed to new customers by the producer? This could involve customers returning packaging to a designated spot or mailing it back using a provided return label.
 - b. Consumer-managed reuse and refill
 - i. What are the costs associated with establishing and operating a refill mechanism at bulk distributor locations? This setup allows consumers or businesses to refill their reusable packages with products such as soap, laundry detergent, or all-purpose cleaners.

8. What is the cost to convert baled recycled products to feedstocks for new product manufacturing? For our calculations the total cost to convert = raw material cost (baled product) + operating costs
 - a. Plastic to flake or pellets
 - b. Paper to pulp
 - c. Metal to ingots
 - d. Glass to cullet