



ALASKA

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- Currently no statewide numerical recycling goal or reported recycling rate.
- Utilize the **RCP Recycling Implementation Guide** to discuss key steps required to implement an effective recycling program
- Encourages voluntary recycling programs.

Goals & Reporting

Solid and Hazardous Waste Reduction and Recycling Program

AS § 46.06.031 (1990)

- Coordinate with and provide technical assistance to communities and generators to promote waste reduction and recycling

Mandates & Program Requirements

Recycling of Materials by State Agencies

AS § 46.11.060 (1980)

- State agencies shall recycle materials to the maximum practical extent.

Product Stewardship

State Procurement of Recycled Materials

AS §§ 36.30.333 (1996) and 36.30.337 (1990)

- Preference given to state agency procurement of products made with recycled materials.

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Department of Environmental Conservation

AS § 46.11.070 (1991)

- Waste reduction and recycling awards for schools:
 - Award program (up to \$2000) in recognition of recycling programs at public schools.



ALABAMA

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- 25% statewide solid waste reduction goal.
- No reported recycling rate.

Goals & Reporting

Waste Reduction Goal

Administrative Code § 335-13-13.02 (2009)

- Statewide solid waste reduction goal of 25% with no target date set.
- Waste reduction includes materials processed for recycling or beneficial reuse.

Needs Assessments and Planning

Ala. Code §§ 22-27-46 and 22-27-47 (1989)

- Regional planning and development commissions must develop solid waste management needs assessments to assist local governments prepare solid waste plans. Needs assessments must be evaluated and revised annually.
- Local governments must prepare and adopt solid waste management plans.

Mandates & Program Requirements

State Government Waste Reduction and Recycling

Ala. Code § 22-22B-3 (1990)

- All state-funded agencies and the public school systems (including state-funded universities) must implement a waste reduction and recycling program based on a model program developed by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management.
- At a minimum, the programs should include recycling of high-grade paper and corrugated cardboard.



ALABAMA – CONTINUED

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Department of Environmental Management **Administrative Code** § 335-13-10

- Alabama Recycling Grants Program:
 - Local governments, authorities, or non-profit organizations may apply.
 - Funds must be used to develop, implement, enhance, and promote recycling and beneficial reuse projects and programs.
 - Funds may be used for equipment purchases, facility construction, solid waste volume reduction, waste minimization projects, and market development for recyclable materials; multi-jurisdictional grants can be used for recycling plastic, paper, glass, white goods, metals, composting, and construction and demolition debris.
 - Between 2009 and 2013, over \$7 million in grant funds were awarded.
 - No more than 20% of total funds appropriated to the Alabama Recycling Fund may be awarded in one grant unless there are less than five total grant applications or if the amount does not exceed the funds appropriated in the previous fiscal year.



ARKANSAS

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- Most recent goal: 45% recycling rate by 2010.
- Reported a 45.5% statewide recycling rate in 2015.

Goals & Reporting

Recycling Goal

Ark Code Ann. § 8-9-101 (1991, last amended 2001)

- 45% recycling goal by 2010.
- Recycling goal target date has expired; no new numerical statewide goal has been set.

Mandates & Program Requirements

Statewide Solid Waste Management Plan

Ark Code Ann. § 8-6-1904 (2001, last amended 2013)

- Department of Environmental Quality shall develop the Statewide Solid Waste Management Plan (most recent plan published in 2014).
- Each of the 18 regional solid waste management districts shall develop a solid waste management plan that includes the minimum requirements in the statewide plan.
- Plan shall be updated every 10 years.
- Recommendations in the 2014 Statewide Solid Waste Management Plan include:
 - Legislation should be enacted to ban the landfilling of certain materials based on the availability of recycling markets or reuse options.
 - Cities with populations of 5,000 or more should work with districts to make commercial and multifamily recycling available.
 - Districts should encourage implementation of public venue/special event recycling programs.

Recycling by Governmental Entities

Ark Code Ann. § 8-9-203 (1991)

- State agencies, state colleges and universities, counties, cities, and public schools must establish recycling programs.



ARKANSAS – CONTINUED

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Department of Environmental Quality Ark Code Ann. § 8-6-615 (2013)

- Recycling Distribution Program:
- Funds are distributed to each regional solid waste management district, which then determines the best use of these funds in their district.



ARIZONA

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- Currently no numerical statewide recycling goal or reported recycling rate.
- Reported over 446,000 tons of total material recycled in 2014.

Mandates & Program Requirements

Arizona Solid Waste Recycling Act

A.R.S. §§ 49.831 to 49-837 (1990)

- Establishes a statewide program under the Department of Environmental Quality encouraging recycling.
- Responsibilities include:
 - Providing technical assistance for public education programs on recycling and source reduction, including commercial recycling.
 - Sponsoring or cosponsoring recycling workshops and seminars.
 - Promoting recycling and the use of recycled products.
 - Administering a recycling and source reduction research and development program.

State Agency Office Paper Recycling

A.R.S. § 41-2661 (1990)

- State governmental units, including universities, are required to have a wastepaper recycling program.

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

A.R.S. § 49-837 (1990)

- Recycling Fund:
 - DEQ did not receive funding for recycling grants in FY 2016.
 - Last funded in FY 2010.



RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- 75% recycling goal by 2020.
- Reported a 50% recycling rate and 65% diversion rate in 2014.
- Mandatory commercial recycling and commercial organics recycling.
- Mandatory event recycling.
- Deposit on beverage containers (bottle bill).

Goals & Reporting

Solid Waste Recovery

Ca. Pub. Res. Code § 41780.01 (2011)

- 75% recycling goal by 2020. Source reduction, recycling, and composting count toward recycling goal; waste-to-energy and beneficial reuse at landfills do not.

Compostable Organics Infrastructure

Ca. Pub. Res. Code § 41821.4 (2015)

- Effective August 2017, local jurisdictions annually report estimated organic waste generation over a 15- year period, estimated additional organic recycling infrastructure required, and areas in need of such infrastructure.

Mandates & Program Requirements

Mandatory Commercial Organics Recycling

Ca. Pub. Res. Code §§ 42649.8 to 42649.87 (2014)

- Businesses shall arrange for organic waste recycling services based on the following timetable:
 - By April 2016, if they generate 8 or more cubic yards of organic waste per week.
 - By January 2017, if they generate 4 or more cubic yards of organic waste per week.
 - By January 2019, if they generate 4 or more cubic yards of solid waste per week.
 - By January 2020, if they generate 2 or more cubic yards of solid waste per week (if statewide disposal of organic waste has not been reduced by 50% of amount disposed in 2014).



CALIFORNIA – CONTINUED

- Multifamily complexes with 5 or more dwelling units shall arrange for organic recycling services to divert their green waste, landscape and pruning waste, and nonhazardous wood waste on the following timetable:
 - By April 2016 if they generate 8 or more cubic yards of non-food organic waste per week.
 - By January 2017 if they generate 4 or more cubic yards of non-food organic waste per week.
 - By January 2019, if they generate 4 or more cubic yards of solid waste per week.
- Multifamily complexes with fewer than 5 units are not considered businesses.
- Organic waste includes food waste, green waste, landscape and pruning waste, nonhazardous wood waste, and food-soiled paper waste that is mixed in with food waste.
- Rural jurisdictions (jurisdiction in county with <70,000 population) may adopt a resolution exempting itself from mandatory commercial organics recovery.

Mandatory Commercial Recycling

Ca. Pub. Res. Code § 42649.2 (2012)

- Businesses generating 4 or more cubic yards of solid waste per week and multifamily complexes with 5 or more units must arrange for recycling service.
- Property owners may require tenants to source separate material.

Mandatory Event Recycling

Ca. Pub. Res. Code §§ 42648 to 42648.7 (2004)

- Large event and venue (serving more than 2,000 individuals per day) operators must document and submit waste reduction, reuse and recycling plans and material diversion to local jurisdictions upon request.
- Also subject to mandatory commercial recycling and organics recycling laws.

Beverage Container Recycling (Bottle Bill)

Ca. Pub. Res. Code § 14500 to 14599 (1986)

- California Redemption Value is 5 cents for containers less than 24 ounces, and 10 cents for containers over 24 ounces.
- Applies to most aluminum, glass, plastic, and bimetal beverage containers. Does not include milk, medical food, infant formula, wine, 100% fruit juice in containers 46 ounces or more, and 100% vegetable juice in containers over 16 ounces.

Product Ban

Plastic Bag Ban

Ca. Pub. Res. Code §§ 42280 to 42288 (2014)

- Nation's first state-wide ban on plastic single-use carryout plastic bags. Grocery, retail and convenience stores with at least 10,000 square feet or \$2 million in annual gross sales are prohibited from using plastic single-use carryout bags. Stores must offer paper bags or reusable plastic bags for at least 10 cents per bag.
- Effective date has been delayed pending results of a referendum to overturn the ban, set to be voted on in November 2016.



CALIFORNIA – CONTINUED

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle)

- Beverage Container Recycling Grants:
 - Fund up to \$1.5 million annually in competitive grants to address recycling challenges and increase convenient beverage container recycling and litter abatement.
- City/County Payment Program:
 - Funding to eligible cities and counties for beverage container recycling and litter abatement.
 - \$10.5 million distributed in fiscal year 2014-15.
- Local Conservation Corps Grant Program –
 - Grants to Local Conservation Corps to implement beverage container recycling, litter abatement programs, and other recovery or clean-up programs.
 - \$15 million is available for fiscal year 2015-16.

Recycled Feedstock Tax Break

Ca. Pub. Res. Code § 26011.8 (2015)

- Tax exemptions for businesses purchasing recycling and composting equipment as well as equipment that uses recycled content in the manufacturing of new products.



LOS ANGELES, CA

POPULATION: 413,755

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- 90% diversion rate by 2025; zero waste goal by 2030.
- Reported 76.4% diversion rate in 2011.
- Mandatory commercial recycling.

Goals & Reporting

Zero Waste Goal

L.A. Mun. Code § 66.33 (2014)

- Goal to divert 90% by 2025 and become a zero waste city by 2030.

Mandates & Program Requirements

Commercial Recycling

L.A. Mun. Code § 66.03 (2014)

- Businesses and multifamily establishments shall have collection services for source-separated materials or commingled recyclables.

Exclusive Franchise for Commercial Solid Waste Recovery

L.A. Mun. Code § 66.33.6 (2014)

- Franchisee must collect commercial and multifamily recycling and organics for delivery to city-certified facilities.
- Franchisees are required to provide recycling and organics collection containers.

Recycling Space Allocation

L.A. Mun. Code § 12.21 (1997)

- New developments and development projects (where the proposed increase in residential floor area is 25% or more, or any other development where proposed floor area increase is 30% or more) are required to provide adequate recycling area or room for the collection and removal of recyclable materials.

Product Ban

Carryout Bag Ban

L.A. Mun. Code § 195.02 and 195.03 (2013)

- Plastic single-use carryout bags are prohibited
- 10-cent charge for each single-use paper carryout bag.



SAN FRANCISCO, CA

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- Zero waste goal by 2020.
- Reported an 80% diversion rate in 2014.
- Mandatory source separation of materials.
- Mandatory event recovery.

Goals & Reporting

Zero Waste Goal

Resolution No. 002-03-COE (2003)

- Zero waste (100% diversion from landfill) and high-temperature destruction by 2020.

Mandates & Program Requirements

Source Separation of All Refuse

S.F. Env. Code § 1903 (2009)

- Mandatory source separation of recyclables, compostables, and trash into the designated containers for proper disposal.
- Mixing recyclables, compostables, and trash and/or depositing waste into the wrong container is prohibited.

Commercial and Multifamily Property Recovery Requirements

S.F. Env. Code § 1904 (2009)

- Owners and managers of multifamily or commercial properties must provide adequate containers for tenant source separation.
- Containers must be right-sized, placed conveniently, and bear color-coded signage to identify the type of refuse contained (blue for recyclables, green for compostables, and black for trash).
- New construction and property expansion must provide adequate space for recyclables, compostables, and trash separation and collection.



SAN FRANCISCO, CA – CONTINUED

Food Vendor and Event Material Recovery

S.F. Env. Code § 1905 (2009)

- Owners and managers must provide convenient containers to employees, contractors, and customers for source separation.
- Containers must be right-sized, placed conveniently, and bear color-coded signage to identify the type of refuse contained (blue for recyclables, green for compostables, and black for trash).
- Food vendors that provide disposable food ware must have at least one container of each waste stream for customers and visitors to use unless that food vendor does not use disposable food ware for onsite consumption or serves minimal to-go orders per day.

Product & Material Bans

Polystyrene Foam Ban

S.F. Env. Code, Chapter 16 (2006, last amended 2016)

- No person may sell, offer for sale, or distribute for compensation polystyrene foam, such as packing materials, coolers, pool toys, buoys, and egg cartons.
- Violations include receiving, reusing, or donating polystyrene foam packing materials within the City.
- Food vendors are prohibited from using disposable food service ware that contains polystyrene foam.
- Food vendors must use an affordable, compostable, biodegradable, or recyclable disposable food service ware. "Affordable" is not more than 15% more than an un-compostable, un-recyclable option.
- Noncompliant facilities can be fined up to \$500 per occurrence.

Plastic Bag Reduction

S.F. Env. Code, Chapter 17 (2007, last amended 2012)

- Stores must use compostable plastic, recyclable paper, and/or reusable checkout bags.
- No store shall provide a recyclable, reusable, or compostable bag without a charge of at least 10 cents per bag.
- Noncompliant facilities can be fined up to \$500 per occurrence.

Bottled Water Reduction

S.F. Env. Code, Chapter 24 (2014)

- No person may sell plastic water bottles 21 ounces or less on city-owned property.
- Sporting events are exempt. Nonprofit events with over 250,000 attendees are exempt until January 2018.
- Ban violators may be fined up to \$1000 per occurrence.



SAN FRANCISCO, CA – CONTINUED

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: San Francisco Environment

- Zero Waste Grant Program:
 - Funds non-profit organizations whose work in reuse, recycling, and composting helps San Francisco reach its goal of Zero Waste by 2020.
- San Francisco Carbon Fund:
 - Awards grants and contracts to businesses, community-based organizations, and schools for local projects that mitigate carbon and ultimately improve San Francisco's natural infrastructure.

Responsible Agency: San Francisco Public Works

- Refuse Enforcement, Greening, Litter Reduction and Recycling Grant Program:
 - Awards up to \$2 million annually to nonprofits to maximize litter removal, maintain assets in and around the public right of way, and increase recycling and composting participation.
- Proposed programs must combine activities with job training and placement.



OAKLAND, CA

POPULATION: 413,755

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- Zero waste goal by 2020.
- Mandatory commercial and institutional recycling.

Goals & Reporting

Zero Waste Goal

Resolution No. 79774 C.M.S. (2011)

- Zero waste (90% diversion from landfill) by 2020.

Mandates & Program Requirements

Commercial & Multifamily Recovery

Alameda County Ordinance 2012-1 (2012)

- Businesses and institutions are prohibited from discarding recyclables and compostables in the landfill.
- Businesses and institutions must recycle all recyclable cardboard, newspaper, white paper, mixed recyclable paper, recyclable glass food and beverage containers, metal (aluminum and steel) food and beverage containers, and PET (#1) and HDPE (#2) plastic bottles.
- Businesses, institutions, and multifamily (5 or more units) property owners must provide containers and service of sufficient number, size, and frequency for source-separated, recyclable and compostable materials.
- Businesses and institutions that generate significant quantities of organics must provide containers and service of sufficient number, size, and frequency for organics, effective July 2016. "Significant" quantity is 10 or more gallons of organic waste disposed in a garbage cart of 20 or more gallons.
- Businesses and institutions that generate significant quantities of organics must place food scraps and compostable paper in separate organics cart/bin for organics collection, effective July 2016.



OAKLAND, CA – CONTINUED

Recycling Space Allocation

Municipal Code § 17.118.030

- New developments and existing commercial or multifamily (5 or more units) projects are required to provide adequate space for the collection and storage of recyclable materials.
- Residential projects must allocate two cubic feet for recycling storage and collection per residential unit.
- Commercial, industrial, and public facility projects must allocate two cubic feet per 1,000 square feet of gross building square footage for recycling.
- Recycling and trash enclosure plans must be submitted with building permit.

Product & Disposal Bans

Food Service Ware Waste Reduction

Municipal Code § 8.07.030

- Food vendors and city facilities are prohibited from providing prepared food to customers in polystyrene disposable food service ware.
- Food vendors and city facilities must use biodegradable or compostable disposable food service ware, unless they can show an affordable alternative is not available for a specific application.
- Violators may be fined up to \$500 per occurrence for repeated violations.

Plant Debris Landfill Ban

Alameda County Ordinance 2008-1

- No waste generator shall discard significant amounts of plant debris in Alameda County landfills. Significant amounts means more than 10% by volume of the contents of the container or vehicle load.

Plastic Bag Ban

Ordinance 12818 (2007)

- Retail establishments, excluding restaurants, with \$1 million or more in annual gross sales are prohibited from using plastic carryout bags. Stores must offer reusable, recyclable, or compostable bags.
- Violators may be fined up to \$500 per occurrence.



COLORADO

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- Currently no statewide numerical recycling goal.
- Reported a 21.4% recycling rate in 2015.

Goals & Reporting

Solid Waste Management Program

CRS § 30-20-100.5 (1991)

- Encourages the establishment of waste reduction goals at the state and local level.
- No statewide numerical goals have been set.

Mandates & Program Requirements

Greening of State Government: Earth Day 2010

Executive Order D2010-006 (2010)

- State agencies must develop a recycling plan.
- State agencies are to achieve 75% waste diversion from landfills by 2020.

Product Stewardship

State's Purchases of Recycled Products

CRS § 24-103-207 (1990, last amended 1998)

- Agencies to purchase all products that contain recycled material when practical and feasible.

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Department of Public Health & Environment

CRS § 25-16.5-106.7 (2007)

- Recycling Resources Economic Opportunity Program:
- Grants available to businesses, local governments, nonprofit groups, and schools and universities for developing recycling infrastructure.
- Funded over \$1.8 million in FY 2015 for projects ranging from \$70,000 to \$400,000.



CONNECTICUT

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- 60% statewide waste diversion goal by 2024 through source reduction, reuse, and recycling.
- Reported a 35% waste diversion rate in 2013.
- Municipalities are required to make recycling available for a designated list of recyclables.
- Deposit on beverage containers (bottle bill)

Goals & Reporting

Recycling, Reuse and Materials Recovery

Conn. Gen Stat. § 22a-241a (2014)

- 60% statewide waste diversion goal by 2024 through source reduction, reuse, and recycling.

Mandates & Program Requirements

Mandatory Recycling Separation

Conn. Gen Stat. § 22a-241b (2011)

- Every person who generates solid waste must separate recyclable items from other solid waste using separate collection containers.
- Mandatory recyclable items: cardboard, boxboard, glass food containers, plastics #1 and #2, colored paper, magazines, metal food containers, newspaper, office paper, and scrap metal.
- Waste collectors must provide customers with recycling instructions.
- Waste collectors may be penalized up to \$2,500 for each violation of knowingly mixing solid waste with recyclables. Waste collectors must notify municipality about any customer believed to be discarding recyclables with solid waste.
- Municipalities may establish fines, not exceeding \$1,000, for violation of an ordinance adopted pursuant to State statutes.
- Municipalities may fine commercial establishments not separating recyclable items up to \$500 per violation.



CONNECTICUT – CONTINUED

Mandatory Organic Material Recycling

Conn. Gen Stat. § 22a-226e (2013)

- Commercial food wholesalers or distributors, industrial food manufacturers or processors, supermarkets, resorts, and conference centers located not more than 20 miles from an authorized source-separated organic material composting facility must separate and ensure source-separated organic material is recycled, as follows:
- By January 2014, if they generate 104+ tons of source-separated organics per year.
- By January 2020, if they generate 52+ tons of source-separated organics per year.
- On-site composting and source-separated organic material treatment is within compliance.
- The Department of Energy and Environmental Protection maintains a list of available composting facilities.

Common Gathering Venues Must Recycle

Conn. Gen Stat. § 22a-241k (2011)

- Common gathering venues where recyclable items may be generated must provide recycling receptacles.
- Common gathering venues are defined as any building that provides facilities or shelter for public assembly, such as an inn, hotel, motel, sports area, supermarket, transportation terminal, retail store, restaurant, or other commercial establishment that provides services or retails merchandise.
- Receptacles must be accessible and at the same locations as trash receptacles.
- The Department of Energy and Environmental Protection provides educational resources for each type of venue, as well as rental bins for special events.

Product Stewardship

Retail Mandates

Conn. Gen Stat. § 22a-255e (1990) and 22a – 255a (1988)

- Retailers offering plastic bags must also offer paper bags and inform customers of the choice.
- No person may sell an aluminum or steel container that is also composed of one or more plastics (exclusive of lid/closure). Malt beverages sold in pouches of plastic and aluminum are exempt.

Bottle Bill

Conn. Gen Stat. § 22a-245 through 22-245c (1978, last amended 2011)

- 5-cent container deposit with purchase of beer, carbonated soft drinks (including mineral water and soda water) and noncarbonated beverages (water, including flavored water, nutritionally enhanced water, but excluding juice and mineral water).
- Excludes containers 3 liters or larger, #2 plastic containers, and beverages sold on interstate passenger carriers.



CONNECTICUT – CONTINUED

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Department of Energy and Environmental Protection

- Recycling Incentive Grant:
 - Municipalities and regional organizations may apply for funding toward three opportunity options each year:
 - Recycling rewards,
 - Unit-based pricing programs, or
 - Waste reduction initiatives.
 - Funding must be used for reducing solid waste, reducing disposal costs, and increasing reuse and recycling.
 - Awarded grants range from \$2,000 to \$50,000.

Responsible Agency: Recycle CT

- Innovation Grant and School Grant:
 - Funds efforts that foster greater understanding of and promote action and engagement in waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and composting.
 - Nonprofit organizations, civic and community groups, schools, public agencies, municipalities, and regional entities that represent municipalities or organizations in the private sector may apply.
 - School grants range from \$500 to \$1,500.



DELAWARE

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- 60% municipal solid waste (MSW) diversion goal by 2020; 85% total solid waste diversion goal by 2020 (defined below).
- Reported a 42% MSW diversion rate in 2014.
- Mandatory commercial recycling effective January 2014.

Goals & Reporting

Diversion Goals and Reporting Requirements

7 Del. C. § 6056 (2010)

- 60% municipal solid waste (MSW) diversion goal by 2020; 85% total solid waste diversion goal by 2020.
- MSW includes most typical trash from homes and businesses.
- Total solid waste includes MSW plus certain industrial and agricultural wastes.
- As more data and information regarding implementation of universal recycling (see below) becomes available, interim waste diversion goals may be modified.
- All persons who collect, process, or market recyclables must annually report recyclables type, quantity, method of collection, and the recycling facility location.

Mandates & Program Requirements

Universal Recycling for Multi-family and Commercial Businesses

7 Del. C. § 6053 (2010)

- The commercial sector must implement recycling programs that are convenient and cost-effective. The commercial sector includes for-profit and non-profit retail and wholesale stores, offices, food service establishments, warehouses, and other manufacturing, industrial, or processing activities, as well as institutions such as social, charitable, educational, health care, professional, and government services.
- All solid waste collection service providers must provide single stream recycling services to multi-family residential customers, with appropriately sized and centrally located collection containers, ideally in the same proximity as the complex's waste disposal containers. Single stream means cardboard, paper, plastic, glass, and metal are commingled in containers for recycling.
- Universal recycling must be adopted by the commercial sector by January 2014.
- Penalties range from \$100 to \$1,500 per day for failure to comply.
- The Delaware Department of Natural Resources produces "Toolkits" with recycling recommendations for each type of business or institution.



DELAWARE – CONTINUED

Recycling Mandates

1 Del. Admin. C. § 501-8.3

- Recyclable materials must be source separated at the place of generation. Source separated means recyclable materials are segregated at the point of generation and kept apart from the waste stream for the purpose of collection and recycling.
- Solid waste collection service providers must provide notification of instructions for recycling participation.
- Exclusions may apply where physical constraints are justified by the Delaware Solid Waste Authority.

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Delaware Recycling Fund

- Recycling Grants and Low Interest Loan Program:
 - For-profit entities, non-profit organizations, municipal governments, schools, and other organizations may apply.
 - Funds may be used for recycling instruction, outreach, infrastructure costs, and studies.
 - Entities must apply for either a grant or a 2%-3% low interest loan.
 - Past grants have ranged from \$1,000 to \$140,000.



FLORIDA

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- 75% recycling goal by 2020.
- Reported a 50% recycling rate in 2014. Rate includes “recycling credits” for waste-to-energy.

Goals & Reporting

Recycling Goals

§ 403.7032 F.S (2008, last amended 2016)

- Goal to recycle 75% of municipal solid waste by 2020.
- Waste-to-energy and landfill gas may be applied towards the goal as recycling credits.
- Counties’ recycling programs and annual reports must be submitted to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP).
- State agencies, K-12 public schools, public institutions of higher learning, community colleges, and state universities must annually report all recycled materials to respective counties.

Mandates & Program Requirements

County Recycling Programs

§ 403.706 F.S (1974, last amended 2012)

- Counties with populations greater than 100,000 must implement programs that reflect target goals:
 - 60% by 2016
 - 70% by 2018
 - 75% by 2020
- Multi-family residential and commercial units built after July 1, 2012 must provide adequate space and receptacles for recycling. Jurisdictions without established recycling programs are exempt.
- Programs must recover a significant portion of at least 4 of the following materials: newspaper, aluminum cans, steel cans, glass, plastic bottles, cardboard, office paper, and yard trash.



FLORIDA – CONTINUED

Product Stewardship

Procurement of products with recycled content

§ 403.7065 F.S (1983, last amended 1998)

- State agencies or political subdivision of the state that use state funds must procure products or materials with recycled content when feasible.

Grants & Financial Incentives

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

- Small County Consolidated Solid Waste Management Grant:
 - Provides matching funds to counties with a population of fewer than 100,000 for general solid waste management, litter prevention and control, and recycling and education programs.
- Last grant awarded in 2011.



GEORGIA

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- Currently no numerical recycling goal or reported recycling rate.

Goals & Reporting

Goals and Plans

OCGA §§ 12-8-21 and 12-8-31.1 (1981, last amended 2011)

- Previous goal was eliminated (to reduce waste by 25% by 1996).
- Each local government must prepare a Solid Waste Management Plan that includes a program to reduce municipal solid waste.

Mandates & Program Requirements

State Agency Recycling

OCGA § 12-8-36 (2010)

- Georgia Building Authority is authorized to establish a statewide recycling program for state agencies, including procedures for collection and storage of recovered materials.

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority (GEFA)

- Recycling and Waste Reduction Grant Program:
 - Helps local governments develop new or enhance existing recycling and municipal solid waste reduction programs.
 - Awarded more than \$10.8 million to 248 recipients between 1996 and 2005.



ATLANTA, GA

POPULATION: 420,003

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- Goal of diverting 80% of municipal solid waste (MSW) from landfill by 2020 (Climate Action Plan, 2015).
- Goal of diverting 90% of MSW from landfill by 2020 (Mayor's Office of Sustainability, 2015).
- Reported 30% recycling rate in 2014.
- Owners of multi-family dwellings must provide recycling

Goals & Reporting

Recycling Goal

City of Atlanta Department of Public Works 2015 Annual Report

- Goal of diverting 80% of municipal solid waste (MSW) from landfill by 2020 (Climate Action Plan, 2015).
- Goal of diverting 90% of MSW from landfill by 2020 (Mayor's Office of Sustainability, 2015).
- MSW means any solid waste from commercial and residential properties.

Mandates & Program Requirements

Multi-family recycling

Atlanta Code § 130-38

- All owners of multi-family dwellings of six or more units shall provide commercial recycling containers for the collection of the same recyclable materials as the city collects.
- Containers must be at least three gallons multiplied by the number of living units.

Events in Hurt Park

Atlanta Code § 142-64

- Event coordinators must provide one 55-gallon recycling receptacle for every 100 anticipated attendees at a minimum.
- Events with food and/or beverages must supply five 55-gallon receptacles per 100 anticipated attendees.

Outdoor events

Atlanta Code § 130-44

- Property owner must provide at least one recycling container next to every trashcan located at event for recycling aluminum, glass, and plastic #1 and #2.
- If event is held on public property, permittee must provide sufficient receptacles for recovery and collection next to every trash can for recycling aluminum, glass, and plastic #1 and #2.



RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- Most recent goal: Reduce solid waste through source reduction, recycling, and bioconversion, by 50% by January 1, 2000.
- No reported recycling rate.
- Deposit on beverage containers (bottle bill)

Goals & Reporting

Goals

HRS § 342G (1991)

- Goal to reduce solid waste through source reduction, recycling, and bioconversion, by 50% by January 1, 2000.
- Waste reduction goal target date has expired; no new numerical statewide goal has been set.
- Solid waste is defined as waste from community, commercial, and industrial activities.
- The baseline year used to benchmark the goal is set for each county based on the date it first submitted its solid waste management plan (submitted between July 1, 1991 and July 1, 1995).

Mandates & Program Requirements

Development of County Integrated Solid Waste Management Plans

HRS § 342G-22 (1991)

- Counties must submit an integrated solid waste management plan to the state every 10 years.
- Plans are to provide for maximum feasible development and implementation of source reduction, recycling, and bioconversion programs with a feasible schedule, funding source, and amount.

Product Stewardship

Bottle Bill

HRS § 342G-112 (2007)

- 5-cent deposit for eligible containers (metal, glass, and #1 and #2 plastic) labeled with HI5; includes containers 68 oz. and smaller for soft drinks, water, juice, tea, coffee, beer, mixed wine, and other mixed spirits.
- Reported a 68.4% redemption rate in fiscal year 2015.



HAWAII – CONTINUED

Product Bans

Plastic Bags

- The state does not have a law banning plastic bags, but each county and the City and County of Honolulu all ban businesses from providing plastic checkout or carryout bags to customers. Some exemptions apply (e.g., compostable bags, bags to package loose items such as fruits and vegetables, etc.).

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Kōkua Hawaii Foundation

- Kōkua Hawaii Foundation Mini-Grants:
 - Teachers from Hawaii public schools can apply for mini-grants of \$200-\$1,000 to help advance environmental education.



IOWA

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- 50% waste reduction goal in each city and county, using 1988 as a baseline year.
- Reported a 35% statewide diversion rate in 2002.
- Deposit and landfill ban on beverage containers (bottle bill).

Goals & Reporting

Goals for Waste Stream Reduction

Iowa Code § 455D.3 (1989, last amended 2013)

- Goal to reduce disposal of solid waste by 50%, using 1988 as a baseline year. The target date was originally set for 2000, but was later removed. No new date is set.
- Areas designated as an environmental management system (EMS) (see below) are exempt from these numerical goals.

Mandates & Program Requirements

Comprehensive Solid Waste Reduction Program

Iowa Code § 455B.302 (1988, last amended 1994)

- Every city and county must develop a comprehensive solid waste program emphasizing source reduction and recycling.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

Iowa Code § 455J (2008, last amended 2011)

- A voluntary program in which a jurisdiction can be designated as an EMS.
- This program serves as a more integrated program to promote environmentally responsible waste management and is an alternative to the default comprehensive solid waste reduction program.
- While exempt from the statewide numerical diversion rate goal, EMS participants must set their own goals, objectives, and targets. They also must monitor and report annually on progress towards these goals.
- Currently, 13 participating jurisdictions in the program.

Wastepaper Recycling Program

Iowa Code 8A.315 (2003)

- All state agencies are required to have paper recycling.



IOWA – CONTINUED

Statewide Waste Reduction and Recycling Network Iowa Code § 455D.5 (1989, last amended 1995)

- Statewide network to promote waste reduction and recycling, including promotion of recycling for businesses and industries.

Disposal Bans

Beverage Container Control (Bottle Bill) Iowa Code § 455C.16 (1989, last amended 1992)

- Landfill disposal of beverage (deposit) containers is prohibited.
- Beverage containers include all glass, plastic, or metal bottle, can, jar, or carton containing a wine, beer, alcoholic liquor, or carbonated soft drink.

Product Stewardship

State Purchases - Recycled Products Iowa Code § 8A.315 (2003, last amended 2015)

- State agencies must purchase paper and plastic products made from recycled material.

Beverage Container Control (Bottle Bill) Iowa Code § 455C (1987, last amended 1992)

- 5-cent deposit on all glass, plastic, or metal bottle, can, jar, or carton containing a wine, beer, alcoholic liquor, or carbonated soft drink.
- Estimated an 86% redemption rate.

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Iowa Department of Natural Resources 567 IAC 209

- Solid Waste Alternatives Program (SWAP) – Grants for waste reduction and recycling programs, including the purchase and installation of waste reduction and recycling equipment and recycled content products.
- Any unit of local government, public, or private groups, or individuals are eligible.
- Grants for projects up to \$10,000 dollars.
- Zero-interest loans for projects over \$10,000 but less than \$50,000.
- 3% interest loans for projects over \$130,000.
- A 25% match is required.



IOWA – CONTINUED

Responsible Agency – Keep Iowa Beautiful

Iowa Code § 455C (1987, last amended 1992)

- Build with Bags Grant:
- Grants up to \$2,000 are available to any governmental entity or any organization for the purchase of items manufactured from recycled high density polyethylene (including trash and recycling bins) and that are for a park or school.



IDAHO

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- Currently no numerical statewide recycling goal or reported recycling rate.
- Recycling is encouraged through education and outreach activities by the Department of Environmental Quality.



ILLINOIS

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- Counties and the City of Chicago must develop plans to recycle 25% of municipal solid waste generated.
- Reported a 37% recycling rate in 2009.
- A 2015 report by the Task Force on the Advancement of Materials Recycling recommends development of a state plan designed to achieve the following goals:

Target Year	Urban Counties (>200,000 people)	Rural Counties (<200,000 people)
2020	40%	30%
2025	45%	35%
2030	50%	40%

Goals & Reporting

Solid Waste Management Act

415 ILCS 20

- State buildings must implement programs to source separate and collect office paper, corrugated containers, newsprint, mixed paper, and aluminum cans for recycling. These programs shall be designed to achieve 50% waste reduction of these materials.
- All state-supported colleges and universities must develop and implement plans to achieve 40% reduction (referenced to a base year of 1987) in the amount of solid waste generated by the institution.

Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act

415 ILCS 15/6 (1995)

- Waste haulers must offer commercial recycling services to businesses, commercial property owners, and institutional facilities in Cook (excluding City of Chicago), Lake, DuPage, Kane, Will, and McHenry counties.
- Owners or operators must respond to offer in writing.
- At least every other year, haulers must provide a written offer for recycling services to commercial businesses, owners or operators of commercial property and institutional facilities not recycling.



ILLINOIS – CONTINUED

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Illinois Department of Commerce

415 ILCS 20/6 (1989, last amended 2005)

- Recycling Modernization Grant:
 - Businesses, governments, institutions, and non-profit organizations may apply for match funding to improve an organization's approach to solid waste management.
 - Projects should focus on source reduction and material recycling activities.
- Illinois Recycling Grants Program:
 - Provides match funding to businesses, governments, institutions, and nonprofit organizations to increase paper, plastic, metal, and glass recycling.
 - Past grants funded container purchases, as well as collection and processing equipment.



INDIANA

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- 50% recycling goal with no specified target date.
- Reported a 11.7% recycling rate in 2015 - the first year of reporting.

Goals & Reporting

State Recycling Goal

IC § 13-20-25 (2014)

- Goal to recycle 50% of municipal waste, which is defined as residential, municipal, commercial, or institutional waste. The deadline to meet the goal was initially 2019, but the year was removed from legislation before passage.

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Department of Environmental Management

IC § 4-23-5.5-14 (1990)

- Recycling Market Development Program:
 - Grant funding is available for municipalities, nonprofit organizations, educational institutions, and public and private businesses for projects that promote recycling.
- Grants ranged from \$1,000 to \$500,000 in 2016 with 50% matching funds required.



KANSAS

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- Currently no numerical statewide recycling goal.
- Reported a 32% recycling rate in 2015.

Goals & Reporting

Solid Waste Management Plan

KS § 65-3405 (1970, last amended 2002)

- Counties or designated cities must submit a plan to manage solid waste within the county or city.
- Two or more counties can enter into an interlocal agreement and submit a regional plan.
- Plans must be reviewed annually and revised every five years.
- Plans must establish a schedule for reducing waste, including:
 - Source reduction
 - Reuse, recycling, composting
 - Land disposal

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Department of Health and Environment, Bureau of Waste Management

- Kansas Green Schools Solid Waste Grants:
 - Grants for schools K-12, awarded up to \$4,500 with at least a 25% match.
 - Funds can be used for a variety of items including recycling containers.



KENTUCKY

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- Currently no numerical recycling goal.
- Reported a 36.6% recycling rate in 2015.

Goals & Reporting

Solid Waste Management Practices

KRC § 224.43-010 (1973, last amended 2002)

- Previously had a goal to reduce waste by 25% by 1997 using 1993 as a baseline, but goal was removed from law in 2002.
- No current numerical recycling or waste diversion/reduction goal.

Mandates & Program Requirements

State Solid Waste Management Plan

KRS § 224.43-310 (1978, last amended 2010)

- The Energy and Environment Cabinet must develop a statewide solid waste reduction and management plan and provide annual status report.
- Objectives in the 2016 report include minimize waste generation and disposal and encourage beneficial reuse and recycling.

Area Solid Waste Management Plans

KRS §§ 224.43-340 and 345 (1978, last amended 2014)

- Jurisdictions are organized into solid waste management areas.
- Each area must prepare and submit a solid waste management plan, which sets goals for waste reduction, identifies long-range needs of the area, and describes an action plan to meet these goals.
- Plans must be updated every 5 years.

Kentucky Government Recycling

KRS § 224.10-650 (1978, last amended 2010)

- All state agencies and state colleges and universities must develop a recycling program for aluminum, office paper, and cardboard, at a minimum.



KENTUCKY – CONTINUED

Grants & Financial Incentives

**Responsible Agency: Energy
and Environment Cabinet**

KRS § 224.43-505 (2002, last amended 2009)

- Kentucky Pride Fund Recycling Grant:
 - Any division of government is eligible for grants to develop recycling infrastructure, including classroom and community recycling bins.
 - 25% matching funds required.
 - Nearly \$3.9 million awarded for FY 2016-17, from \$5,000 to \$250,000 per project.



LOUISIANA

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- Most recent goal: 30% waste reduction by 2006, using 1989 as a baseline year.
- No reported recycling rate.

Goals & Reporting

Recycling, Reuse and Materials Recovery

LSA-RS § 30:2411 (2005)

- 30% waste reduction goal by December 31, 2006, using 1989 as a baseline year.
- Waste reduction goal target date has expired; no new numerical statewide goal has been set.
- Solid waste is defined as commercial, residential, and community solid waste.
- Parishes are required to submit annual plans and reports with a goal of 25% reduction.

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Department of Environmental Quality

LSA-RS § 30:2524 (1997 as amended)

- Litter Abatement Grant Program:
 - Grants may be used for a variety of purposes including direct expenditures that facilitate litter reduction, recycling, waste reduction, reuse, and general solid waste management programs.
 - Matching funding of 25% is required.

Responsible Agency: Keep Louisiana Beautiful

- Healthy Communities Grant:
 - Supports strong, sustainable, action-oriented programs for governmental entities, schools, universities and civic organizations with 501(c)(3) status.
 - Grants vary from \$1,000 to \$10,000.
 - Since 2004, \$2.7 million in grants have been awarded to communities for litter abatement, waste reduction, recycling, and environmental education.



MASSACHUSETTS

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- The 2010-2020 Master Plan calls for 30% waste reduction by 2020 using 2008 as a baseline year.
- Long term goal of zero waste by 2050.
- Reported a 42% recycling rate in 2009.
- Commercial food waste recovery.
- Statewide disposal bans.
- Deposit on beverage containers (bottle bill).

Goals & Reporting

Statewide Master Plan

M.G.L. c.16 § 21

- The 2010-2020 Master Plan calls for 30% waste reduction by 2020 using 2008 as a baseline year.
- Long term goal of zero waste by 2050.

Mandates & Program Requirements

Commercial Food Waste Disposal Ban

310 CRM 19.017 (2014)

- Businesses and institutions that generate one ton or more of organic waste per week must compost, convert to energy, recycle, or reuse their organic waste.
- Recycling Works Massachusetts provides resources to businesses and institutions to reduce, donate, or process their food waste.

Bottle Bill

M.G.L. c.94, §§ 321 to 327 (1983)

- 5-cent or more deposit on soft drinks, beer, malt beverages, and sparkling water in glass, plastic, metal and aluminum containers sold in state.
- Reported a 70-80% container return rate.



MASSACHUSETTS – CONTINUED

Disposal Bans

Disposal Bans

310 CRM 19.017 (2001-2014)

- No person, hauler or facility shall dispose or incinerate the materials listed in the table below.
- Businesses and municipalities that do not divert banned items may incur charges for waste rejection.

Material	Effective Date of Restriction for Transfer Facilities
Yard Waste and Leaves	April 1, 2000
Aluminum Containers	April 1, 2000
Metal or Glass Containers	April 1, 2000
Single Polymer Plastics	April 1, 2000
Recyclable Paper	April 1, 2000
Metal	July 1, 2006
Commercial Organic Material	October 1, 2014

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Department of Environmental Protection

- Sustainable Materials Recovery Program (SMRP) Municipal Grants:
 - Funding to local governments and nonprofits for recycling, composting, reuse and source reduction activities to increase diversion of municipal solid waste from disposal.
 - Grants available for recycling and composting equipment, Pay-As-You-Throw programs, waste reduction enforcement, school recycling, and organics capacity development.
 - Grants range from \$1,000 to \$66,000 per award.



MASSACHUSETTS – CONTINUED

- SMRP Recycling Dividends Program:
 - Local governments that have implemented specific waste reduction programs and policies are eligible for payments ranging from \$1,200 to \$200,000, depending on households served.
- Recycling Business Development Grant Program:
 - Assists recycling processors and manufacturers to create sustainable markets for eligible materials and to add value to municipal and business recycling efforts.
 - Grants range from \$50,000 to \$400,000 with a minimum 25% match.



BOSTON, MA

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- Most recent numerical goal: 50% recycling rate for residential waste by 1998.
- Reported diverting 24% of residential waste from disposal in fiscal year 2014. No reported recycling or diversion rates for commercial waste.
- Waste diversion strategies included in 2014 Climate Action Plan:
 - Launch zero waste planning process (Boston Zero Waste Summit held in April 2016).
 - Expand commercial recycling, including businesses, multi-family buildings, universities/schools, City departments, and public spaces/events.
 - Develop organics diversion programs for residential and commercial buildings, with City departments and public schools leading the way by piloting programs.

Goals & Reporting

Recycling Goals

Municipal Code § 7-13.5 (1990)

- 50% recycling rate for residential waste by 1998.
- Recycling goal target date has expired; no new numerical goal has been set.

Mandates & Program Requirements

Mandatory Source Separation

Municipal Code § 7-13.6 (1990)

- Participants in the City's recycling program may not place non-recyclable materials in recycling containers.

Mandatory Commercial Recycling

Municipal Code § 7-13.8 (1990)

- Haulers must offer recycling collection to all commercial solid waste customers.
- Haulers must provide educational recycling materials to customers.
- City Environment Department must research and promote commercial recycling programs.

Multi-Family Recycling Access

Municipal Code § 17-13A (2003)

- Owners of residential buildings with more than 6 units must provide City-offered recycling programs and services to residents.
- Recycling carts must be within 350 feet from the building exit, and as close as practicable to the current waste containers. If the addition of recycling carts is impracticable, then the City Recycling Coordinator will supply access to recycling through alternative measures.



MARYLAND

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- 55% voluntary recycling goal by 2020; 60% voluntary diversion goal by 2020 (defined below).
- Reported a 47.6% diversion rate in 2014, comprised of 43.5% recycling and a 4.1% source reduction credit.

Goals & Reporting

Voluntary Goals

Md. Code Ann., Environment § 9-1706.1 (2012)

- 55% voluntary recycling goal by 2020; 60% voluntary diversion goal by 2020.
- Diversion includes both recycling and source reduction.
- Source reduction is defined as the design, manufacture, purchase, or use of materials or products to reduce the amount of waste and includes reuse, waste elimination, package reduction, and substitution.
- Examples of source reduction credits are education promoting source reduction and home composting.

Recycling Rates and Waste Diversion

Md. Code Ann., Environment § 9-505 (1983, last amended 2012)

- Counties with a population greater than 150,000 must plan to recycle 35%, and never less than 15%.
- Counties with a population less than 150,000 people must plan to recycle 20%, and never less than 10%.
- If a jurisdiction fails to meet specified reductions, state and local authorities may prohibit issuance of building permits for new construction.

Mandates & Program Requirements

County Recycling Plans

Md. Code Ann., Environment § 9-1703 (1988, last amended 2014)

- Each county must submit a recycling plan on a triennial basis that identifies materials to be recycled and manner in which materials are to be separated and processed.

Mandatory State Agency Diversion

Md. Code Ann., Environment § 9-1706 (1988, last amended 2012)

- State agencies must annually divert or recycle at least 30% of generated waste, and never less than 15%.
- State agency plans must include a system for recycling aluminum, glass, paper, and plastic.



MARYLAND – CONTINUED

Multi-Family Recycling

Md. Code Ann., Environment § 9-1711 (2012)

- Property owners and/or managers of apartment buildings and condominiums that contain 10 or more dwelling units must provide residents an opportunity to recycle. The opportunity to recycle is defined as the collection and removal of recyclable materials for recycling.
- An enforcement unit, officer, or county official may conduct enforcement inspections.
- Property owners and/or managers are subject to penalties not exceeding \$50 per day.

Special Events Recycling Program

Md. Code Ann., Environment § 9-1712 (2014)

- Event organizers are responsible for providing clearly marked recycling receptacles adjacent to each trash receptacle for the collection and recycling of plastic, metal, and glass containers if the event:
 - Includes temporary or periodic use of a public street, publicly owned site or facility, or public park;
 - Serves food or drink; and
 - Is expected to have 200 or more persons in attendance.
- Events in violation are subject to a \$50 penalty per day.

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Maryland Department of the Environment

- Electronic Collection and Recycling Grant Program:
 - Provides financial assistance to counties and municipalities to assist with collection and recycling of electronic equipment.
 - Grants range from \$5,000 to \$15,000.



RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- 50% recycling goal by 2021.
- Goal to reduce the disposal of municipal solid waste (MSW) to 0.55 tons per-capita by 2019 and by an additional 5% every subsequent 5 years.
- Reported a 41% recycling rate in 2013.
- Deposit on beverage containers (bottle bill).

Goals & Reporting

Waste Reduction and Recycling

38 M.R.S. § 2132 (2015)

- Goal to recycle or compost 50% of MSW by January 1, 2021.
- Goal to reduce the disposal of MSW to 0.55 tons disposed per-capita by January 1, 2019 and by an additional 5% every subsequent 5 years.
- Municipalities are not required to meet state goals but must demonstrate reasonable progress toward the goal in annual reports.

Mandates & Program Requirements

Plastic Bag Recycling

38 M.R.S. § 1605 (1991)

- Retailers may use plastic bags or bag products only if the retailer has a collection receptacle for used plastic bags inside, within 20 feet of the main entrance, and ensures plastic bags collected are recycled or delivered to a person engaged in recycling plastics.

State Government Recycling

38 M.R.S. § 2137 (1995)

- Each state agency and each campus of the University of Maine system shall establish and implement a recycling and waste reduction program.

Office Paper Recycling Program

38 M.R.S. § 2138 (1995)

- Any person employing 15 or more people must implement office paper and corrugated cardboard recycling programs.



MAINE – CONTINUED

Cellular Telephone Recycling

38 M.R.S. § 2143 (2007, last amended 2013)

- Retailers that sell or offer cell phones must accept, at no charge, used cell phones from any person. A person may not dispose of a cell phone in solid waste.
- Retailers are required to post a notice reading, "We accept used cellular telephones at no charge."

Products Bans

Non-degradable Food and Beverage Containers

38 M.R.S. § 1652 (1989, last amended 2011)

- State and political subdivisions (any city, town, or county building) may not serve food or beverages in or on containers composed of polystyrene foam plastic, unless the containers are recycled.
- State and political subdivisions may not provide beverage stirrers composed of plastic.
- Schools and school administrative districts may apply for a 3-year waiver if financial hardships exists.

Product Stewardship

Bottle Bill

38 M.R.S. Chapter 33 (1976, last amended 2015)

- 15-cent refundable deposit on spirits and wine beverage containers.
- 5-cent refundable deposit on beer, hard cider, wine coolers, soda, or noncarbonated water beverage containers, and alcoholic or noncarbonated drinks.
- Container means a bottle, can, jar, or other container made of glass, metal, or plastic that is sealed and contains 4 liters or less of a beverage.
- Not included: milk or dairy derived products, Maine-produced apple cider and blueberry juice, broths or soups, instant drink powders, liquid syrups, concentrates, or extracts.

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Ecomaine

- School Recycling Grant:
 - Ecomaine offers grants to public and private elementary, middle, and high schools for various recycling improvements.
 - Past grants funded hauling fees, collection units for janitors, bins, waste audit materials, reusable silverware, and signage.
 - In 2014, Ecomaine awarded grants to 18 schools totaling \$20,000.



MICHIGAN

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- 30% recycling goal by 2016.
- Reported a 15% recycling rate in 2013.
- Deposit and landfill ban on beverage containers (bottle bill).

Goals & Reporting

Governor's Recycling Goal

- The governor has set a goal of 30% recycling by 2016.

Mandates & Program Requirements

Office Paper Recovery

MCL § 324.16502 (1994)

- Paper recycling is required for all offices and facilities of state agencies, legislature, and judiciary.

Disposal Bans

Materials Prohibited from Disposal in Landfills

MCL § 445.11514 (2004)

- Landfill disposal of beverage (deposit) containers is prohibited.
- Beverage containers include all metal, glass, paper, or plastic beverage containers 1 gallon or less in volume containing a soft drink, soda water, carbonated natural or mineral water, or other nonalcoholic carbonated drink; beer, ale, or other malt drink of whatever alcoholic content; or a mixed wine drink or a mixed spirit drink.



MICHIGAN – CONTINUED

Product Stewardship

Beverage Container Deposit (Bottle Bill)

MCL §§ 445.571 to 445.576 (1976, last amended 1996)

- 10-cent deposit on all metal, glass, paper, or plastic beverage containers 1 gallon or less in volume containing a soft drink, soda water, carbonated natural or mineral water, or other nonalcoholic carbonated drink; beer, ale, or other malt drink of whatever alcoholic content; or a mixed wine drink or a mixed spirit drink.
- Reported a 94.7% redemption rate in 2012.

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Department of Environmental Quality

- Community Pollution Prevention Grants:
 - Grants up to \$100,000 with 25% - 50% matching for programs that achieve measurable waste reduction.
 - A total of \$635,000 was awarded in FY 2015 to help achieve the governor's recycling goal.
- Small Business Pollution Prevention Loans:
 - Loans up to \$400,000 to small businesses for waste reduction or other sustainability and pollution prevention programs and projects.



MINNESOTA

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- 75% recycling goal by 2030 for metropolitan counties.
- 35% recycling goal by 2030 for counties outside of the metropolitan area.
- Reported a 46.5% statewide recycling rate in 2012.
- Mandatory commercial recycling in metropolitan counties.

Goals & Reporting

Solid Waste Management

Minn. Stat. § 115A.551 (2000)

- Goal to recycle 75% for a metropolitan county (Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, and Washington counties) and 35% of total solid waste generated for a county outside of the metropolitan area) by December 21, 2030.
- Counties failing to meet goals must notify residents why goals were not achieved and provide information about offered recycling programs. No further penalties exist for failing to meet goals.

Solid Waste Management Consolidated Reports

Minn. Stat. § 115A.551 (2000)

- State must prepare a report of solid waste policy, activities, and evaluation every 4 years.

Regional and Local Solid Waste Management Plan Requirements

Minn. Stat. § 115A.46 (2014)

- Regional and local solid waste management plans must describe existing collection activities and address waste reduction, separation, recycling, and resource recovery options with quantifiable objectives.

Mandates & Program Requirements

Opportunity to Recycle

Minn. Stat. § 115A.552 (2005)

- Counties must ensure all residents of single and multi-family dwellings have curbside pickup or collection centers for convenient recycling.
- At least once every 3 months, counties must provide information and a promotional program on how, when, and where materials may be recycled.



MINNESOTA – CONTINUED

Public Entity, Commercial Building, and Sports Facilities Requirements

Minn. Stat. § 115A.151 (2014)

- Public entities, and owners of sports facilities and commercial buildings in the seven-county metropolitan area (Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, and Washington counties), that generate at least 4 cubic yards of trash per week must collect and transfer at least 3 recyclables, e.g. glass, plastic, and metal.
- Public entities are state, county, town, or city offices, courts, agencies, and school districts.
- Sports facilities are professional or collegiate sport facilities.
- Minnesota Pollution Control Agency is strategizing enforcement penalties, but is first focusing on education, awareness, and assistance.

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

- Environmental Assistance Recycling Grant:
 - Political subdivisions, such as municipal corporations, governmental subdivisions, local government units, special districts, local boards, commissions, or authorities may apply for grant funding.
 - Preferred projects include residential and commercial recycling.
 - All projects must have an educational component, with measureable outcomes.
 - Subdivisions must match 25% of total project cost. Maximum grant amount is \$250,000.

Responsible Agency: Minnesota Recycling Association

- John Mattala Bin Grant:
 - Bottle bins and Clearstream stands are annually awarded to applying members of the Association, such as counties, towns, sanitary districts, and sports centers.
 - The Association provides free bin sign artwork.



MISSOURI

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- Most recent goal: 40% waste reduction by 1998, using 1990 as a baseline year.
- Reported a 46% waste diversion rate in 2007.
- Missouri Recycling Association recommends a 75% waste diversion goal.

Goals & Reporting

Solid Waste Management Districts

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 260.325 (1990, last amended 2015)

- The state is divided into 20 solid waste management districts.
- Each SWMD is responsible for developing a plan to manage solid waste, emphasizing waste reduction and recycling.
- Plans must be designed to meet 40% reduction in waste disposed by 1998, using 1990 as a baseline year.
- Waste reduction goal target date has expired; no new numerical statewide goal has been set.

Mandates & Program Requirements

Recyclables Collection at State Agencies

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 34.032 (1973, last amended 1989)

- State agencies are to recycle 25% of paper used or 50% of paper discarded whichever is greater.
- Agencies are to separate recyclables to the maximum extent possible.

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency:

Department of Natural Resources

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 260.335 (1990, last amended 2015)

- Solid Waste Management District (SWMD) Grants:
 - Grants are provided to SWMDs for operations and implementing waste reduction or recycling projects.
 - SWMDs may offer grants to businesses in their jurisdictions.



MISSISSIPPI

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- 25% waste reduction goal, using 1992 as a baseline year.
- No reported recycling rate; but estimated between 12 and 16%.

Goals & Reporting

Waste Reduction Goal

Miss. Code Ann. § 49-31-5 (1990, last amended 1994)

- 25% waste reduction goal, using 1992 as a baseline year.
- Codified target date was 1996; 2006 state report still references this as current goal.

Mandates & Program Requirements

Nonhazardous Solid Waste Management Plans

Miss. Code Ann. § 17-17-227 (1991, last amended 2006)

- Each jurisdiction is responsible for developing a nonhazardous solid waste management plan.
- Plans must include a strategy to achieve 25% waste reduction.
- Plans may be updated every 5 years.

State Recycling Programs

Miss. Code Ann. § 49-31-15 (1990, last amended 2006)

- All state agencies, the judicial branch, and state colleges and universities must establish programs and provide containers for collecting and storing recyclable materials.

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality

- Regional Recycling Cooperative Grants :
 - Grants to multi-jurisdictional cooperative organizations for developing recycling projects.
- Solid Waste Assistance Grants:
 - Grants to local governments and solid waste authorities to develop recycling programs, among other solid waste projects.



MISSISSIPPI – CONTINUED

Responsible Agency: Mississippi Recycling Coalition

- School Recycling Grants:
 - Grants of up to \$1,000 are available to start, expand, or continue school recycling programs.
 - Any public or private school teaching grades K-12 is eligible to apply.



MONTANA

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- Most recent numerical goal: Recycle or compost 22% of waste by 2015.
- Reported a 22.2% recycling rate in 2014.

Goals & Reporting

Solid Waste Reduction Goal and Targets

MCA § 75-10-803 (1991, last revised 2005)

- Goal to recycle or compost 22% of waste by 2015.
- Recycling goal target date has expired; no new numerical statewide goal has been set.
- Includes waste generated by households, businesses, and governments.

Mandates & Program Requirements

State Government Waste Reduction and Recycling Program

MCA § 75-10-805 (1991, last revised 2005)

- State agencies, the legislature, and the university system must establish a waste reduction and recycling program.

Product Stewardship

State procurement of recycled supplies and materials

MCA § 75-10-806 (1991, last revised 1997)

- Requires state agencies, the legislature, and the university system to purchase products made from recycled materials where feasible.

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Department of Environmental Quality

- SMART (Save Money and Resources Today) Schools Challenge:
 - Competition for K-12 public schools to promote energy conservation, recycling, and green practices in schools.
 - Mini-grants (\$500) available to support these projects.



NORTH CAROLINA

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- Most recent goal: Reduce municipal solid waste (MSW) disposed, through source reduction, reuse, recycling, and composting, by 40% on a per-capita basis by 2001, using 1992 as a baseline year.
- Reported record low of 0.94 tons of MSW per-capita in 2013, down 12.1% from baseline year (1992).
- Certain businesses holding Alcohol Beverage Control (ABC) permits must recycle beverage containers.
- Landfill disposal ban of aluminum and plastic bottles.

Goals & Reporting

Solid Waste Management

N.C.G.S. § 130A-309.04 (1992)

- Goal to reduce MSW disposed, through source reduction, reuse, recycling, and composting, by 40% on a per-capita basis by 2001, using 1992 as a baseline year.
- Waste reduction goal target date has expired; no new numerical statewide goal has been set.
- No action taken if goal is not met.

Solid Waste Management Plan

N.C.G.S. § 130A-309.07 (1992)

- State and local governments must develop a Solid Waste Management Plan.
- State must provide technical assistance, planning guidance, and a public education program to counties and municipalities.

Mandates & Program Requirements

Recycling Requirements of Public Agencies

N.C.G.S. § 130A-310.14 (1992)

- State agencies, such as courts, universities, community colleges, public schools, and public buildings, must provide procedures for collecting and storing recyclable materials. State agencies are required to recycle:
 - Sorted office paper – high quality paper such as copier paper, computer paper, letterhead, white envelopes, and bond paper
 - Newspaper
 - Aluminum
 - Recyclable glass
 - Plastic bottles – recyclable rigid plastic containers that have a neck smaller than the body of the container and that accept a screw top, snap cap, or other closure



NORTH CAROLINA – CONTINUED

- State agencies must establish, implement, and report a solid waste reduction program to achieve maximum feasible reduction of solid waste generation.
- Department of Commerce must provide information on the availability and benefits of using recycled material to businesses and industries.
- Department of Transportation must provide and maintain recycling containers at each rest area on state highways.
- Department of Public Instruction, in cooperation with state agencies, businesses, and industry organizations, must inform the public of the need and benefit of recycling through workshops, brochures, and reports.

Alcohol Beverage Control (ABC) Container Recycling

N.C.G.S. § 18B-1006.1 (2005)

- Businesses that hold ABC on-premise permits for malt beverages, unfortified wine, fortified wine, or mixed beverages are required to separate, store, and provide for collection of all recyclable beverage containers for recycling. All beverage containers made out of recyclable material, such as glass, plastic, and aluminum must be recycled, even if the container did not originally hold an alcoholic beverage.

Acts Related to Packaging

N.C.G.S. § 130A-309.10 (1992)

- Plastic bags provided at retail outlets for the purpose of carrying items purchased must be composed of recyclable material.
- Goal to recycle 25% of plastic bags from retail outlets, with no stated timeline.
- Polystyrene foam products used in conjunction with food consumption may not be distributed, sold, or offered for sale unless composed of recyclable material.

Disposal Bans

Landfill Bans

N.C.G.S. § 130A-309.10 (2005)

- Aluminum cans, plastic bottles, yard trash, tires, white goods, electronics, and pallets are prohibited from landfill disposal.



NORTH CAROLINA – CONTINUED

Grants & Financial Incentives

North Carolina Division of Environmental Assistance and Customer Service

- Community Waste Reduction and Recycling Grant:
 - Annual grant provides up to \$30,000 in funding to public recycling programs diverting materials from the landfill or increasing public awareness of recycling.
 - Counties, municipalities, and public entities must match at least 20% of requested funds.
 - Priority projects in 2016 include recycling infrastructure for public venues, multi-family and commercial programs, and food waste collection.

North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality, Recycling Business Assistance Center

- Recycling Business Development Grant:
 - Private and non-profit recycling businesses with at least 50% match funding may apply for up to \$40,000 for recycling equipment and buildings to increase diversion capacity.
 - Priority projects include food waste collection and material recovery facility upgrades.
 - Past funding awarded for food waste containers, recycling carts, trucks, and recycling equipment.



NORTH DAKOTA

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- Most recent goal: 40% waste reduction by 2000.
- No reported recycling rate.

Goals & Reporting

Solid Waste Management and Land Protection

NDCC § 23-29-02 (1991)

- 40% waste reduction goal by 2000.
- Waste reduction goal target date has expired; no new numerical statewide goal has been set.



NEBRASKA

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- Most recent goal: Reduce material disposed in landfills by 50% by 2002 using 1994 as a baseline year.
- Reported a 17% recycling rate in 2015.

Goals & Reporting

Integrated Solid Waste Management **Ne Rev Stat §§ 13-2001 to 13-2043 (1992, last amended 2008)**

- Goal to reduce material disposed in landfills by 50% by 2002 using 1994 as a baseline year.
- Waste reduction goal target date has expired; no new numerical statewide goal has been set.
- Jurisdictions are required to develop and submit a 20-year integrated solid waste management plan. Plans were to be designed to meet 50% waste reduction goal.
- Plans must also address implementing recycling program for paper and containers.

Mandates & Program Requirements

State Government Recycling Management **Ne Rev Stat §§ 81-1183 to 81-1189 (1990, last amended 2016)**

- Recycling required in all state-controlled buildings.

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Department of Environmental Protection

- Litter Reduction and Recycling Grants:
 - Grants provided to promote recycling, including expansion or creation of source separation programs.
 - Public and private entities are both eligible.
 - 25% matching required for private entities.
- Waste Reduction and Recycling Incentive Grants:
 - Grants provided to assist in financing sound integrated waste management programs and projects.
 - Public and private entities are both eligible.



NEW HAMPSHIRE

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- 40% minimum waste diversion goal on a per-capita basis by 2020.
- Reported 35% recycling rate in 2014.

Goals & Reporting

Waste Reduction Goal

RSA 149-M:2 (1999)

- Goal to divert a minimum of 40% of solid waste from landfilling or incineration on a per-capita basis by 2020.
- Diversion rate may be achieved through source reduction, recycling, reuse, and composting.

District and Subdistrict Powers and Responsibilities

RSA 149-M:24 (1996)

- Towns or solid waste management districts must develop an approvable solid waste management plan that is consistent with the state goals.
- The plan must develop projections of waste generated and the types and amounts that can be recovered and recycled.

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: New Hampshire the Beautiful

- Municipal Recycling and Storage Equipment Grants:
 - Communities are eligible to apply for funding up to half the purchase price of equipment ranging from balers, crushers, roll-off containers, to other equipment to achieve higher diversion rates.
 - Applications are accepted on a rolling basis.

Responsible Agency: New Hampshire the Beautiful

- Discounted Product Initiatives:
 - 18-gallon green recycling collection bins and ClearStream™ Recyclers are available to towns, nonprofits, businesses, schools, and state agencies at a discount.



NEW JERSEY

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- 50% municipal solid waste (MSW) recycling goal; 60% total solid waste recycling goal (defined below).
- Reported a 43% MSW recycling rate and a 58% solid waste recycling rate in 2013.
- Mandatory source separation enforced at the county and municipal level.

Goals & Reporting

Recycling Enhancement Act

N.J.S.A. 13:1E-96.3 (2007)

- 50% municipal solid waste (MSW) recycling goal and 60% total solid waste recycling goal by 1995. The goals, set in 1992, remain intact until surpassed.
- MSW includes residential, commercial, and institutional solid waste.
- Total solid waste stream includes all solid waste generated from all sources of generation in the state.
- Counties and municipalities must submit annual recycling tonnage reports.

Mandates & Program Requirements

Mandatory Source Separation and Recycling Act

N.J.S.A. 13:1E-96.11 (1987)

- Counties must prepare and adopt a district recycling plan to implement state goals.
- Plans must establish recyclable materials to be source separated and a strategy for the collection, marketing, and disposition of designated source separated recyclable materials. At a minimum, plans must specify three recyclable materials in addition to leaves.
- Plans must include recovery targets to achieve maximum feasible recovery of recyclable materials.
- Municipalities must adopt an ordinance that requires persons generating MSW to source separate specified recyclable materials.
- Municipalities must plan for the collection, disposition, and recycling of recyclable materials from developments with 50+ single-family residential housing units, 25+ units of multi-family housing, or 1000+ square feet of commercial or industrial space.
- Municipalities must notify all residences, business and institutions of recycling opportunities and requirements at least once every 6 months.



NEW JERSEY – CONTINUED

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

- 2015 Food Waste, Tire Clean-up & Public Space Bonus Recycling Grant:
 - Grants are currently awarded for increasing food recovery with organic processing technology and increasing public space recycling with new containers.
 - Grant applicants must match the grant amount provided by the Department. Funds must be used within one calendar year of the award.
 - Grants of up to \$25,000 are awarded.
 - Grant focuses are subject to change each year.
- State Recycling Fund:
 - A \$3.00 per ton recycling tax on every solid waste facility is deposited in the State Recycling Fund.
 - 60% of the fund is dedicated to recycling grants to municipalities and counties that provide collection, processing, and marketing of recyclables.
 - A municipality may distribute a portion of its grant money to nonprofits.

Responsible Agency: New Jersey Clean Communities

- Clean Communities Grant:
 - Counties and municipalities are eligible to receive funding for litter pickup, litter removal, and graffiti abatement.
 - Programs include “Adopt a Beach” and “Adopt a Highway.” Grants ranged from \$22,000 to \$245,000 in 2016.



NEW MEXICO

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- Most recent goal: Divert 50% of all solid waste (residential, commercial, industrial, and special waste) from disposal facilities by July 1, 2000.
- Reported a 16% recycling rate for municipal solid waste (residential and commercial) and 19% diversion rate for all solid waste (residential, commercial, industrial, and special waste) in 2015.

Goals & Reporting

Solid Waste Act

NMSA 1978 §74-9-6 (1990)

- Goal to divert 50% of all solid waste (residential, commercial, industrial, and special waste) from disposal facilities by July 1, 2000.
- Waste diversion goal target date has expired; no new numerical statewide goal has been set.
- Memorial passed by the State House in 2014 called on the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) to revisit the 50% goal. NMED created a task force that presented recommendations to the legislature, including promoting commercial recycling. No new legislation or numerical recycling goal resulted from this task force.

Mandates & Program Requirements

State Government and Educational Institution Recycling NMSA 1978 §§ 74-9-15 and 74-9-16 (1990)

- Each state agency, the legislature, and post-secondary education institutions shall implement a recycling program.

Product Stewardship

Recycled content goods

NMSA 1978 § 13-1-135.1 (1995)

- Whenever feasible, state agencies and local public bodies shall purchase products made from recycled materials.



NEW MEXICO – CONTINUED

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: New Mexico Environment Department

- Recycling & Illegal Dumping Fund Grants:
 - Grants offered for scrap tire management, illegal dumping abatement, and recycling projects.
 - Open to municipalities, counties, solid waste authorities, cooperative associations, land grant communities, pueblos, tribes, and nations.
 - \$266,667 total available for illegal dumping abatement and recycling projects for FY 2018.

Responsible Agency: New Mexico Tourism Department

- Clean and Beautiful Grants:
 - Grants offered for projects that improve and beautify communities' environments, including recycling programs.
 - Open to municipalities, counties, pueblos, tribes, and nations
 - \$700,000 total awarded in FY 2016

Responsible Agency: Keep New Mexico Beautiful

- Solid Waste, Litter Control & Recycling Grant:
 - Grants of up to \$2,400 offered for establishing or improving recycling programs that benefit the public or public institutions.



NEVADA

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- 25% recycling goal.
- Reported a 20.8% recycling rate in 2015.

Goals & Reporting

Recycling Goal

NRS § 444A.020 (1991, last amended 2011)

- 25% recycling goal. Original target date was 1995 (2 years after adoption of regulation). Although target date has passed, goal is still used for municipal recycling programs.

Mandates & Program Requirements

Availability of Recycling Programs

NRS § 444A.040 (1991, last amended 2011)

- Counties with populations over 100,000 must:
 - Make programs available to collect source separated recyclable material from residential premises, including multi-family properties, and public buildings where solid waste collection services are provided.
 - Encourage businesses to recycle, including making information available to businesses when they apply for or renew a business license.
- Counties with populations over 45,000 but less than 100,000 may implement a recycling collection program, but must provide recycling drop-off centers.
- Counties with populations less than 45,000 may implement a recycling collection program and provide recycling drop-off centers.
- Counties that have adopted a recycling collection program must ensure that it can meet the 25% recycling goal.

Recycling at Public Buildings

NRS §§ 1.115, 218F.310, 232.007, 386.4159, and 396.437 (1991)

- State agencies, courts of justice, the legislative counsel bureau, state universities and colleges, and school districts shall establish recycling programs for paper and paper products where feasible.

Grants & Financial Incentives

- Division of Environmental Protection has a Recycling and Solid Waste Grant Program that is not currently funded; last funding year was 2006.



NEW YORK

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- Goal to reduce municipal solid waste (MSW) disposal to 0.6 pounds per person per day by 2030, from 4.1 pounds per person per day in 2010.
- Deposit on beverage containers (bottle bill).

Goals & Reporting

Sustainable Materials Management Beyond Waste: A Sustainable Materials Management Strategy (2010)

- Goal to reduce MSW disposal to 0.6 pounds per person per day by 2030.
- In 2010, 4.1 pounds of MSW was disposed per person per day.

Mandates & Program Requirements

Solid Waste Management – Reduction and Recycling NY ECL § 27-0107 to 27-0109 (1988)

- Planning Units¹ must develop Local Solid Waste Management Plans for review and collaboration with the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC).
- State agencies, public authorities, corporations, and commissions must implement programs to source separate paper and other recyclables.

Mandatory Recycling NY GML § 120-aa

- Municipalities are required to establish local laws or ordinances for recycling programs where the cost to recycle is equal to or less than traditional disposal.
- DEC is not authorized to enforce compliance, but must provide assistance in identifying and evaluating alternatives for solid waste.

Bottle Bill NY ECL § 27-1001 to 27-1019 (1982, last amended 2013)

- 5-cent container redemption value for soda, beer, malt beverages, wine coolers, and water containers. Excludes milk products, wine, liquor, hard cider, tea, sports drinks, juice, and water containing sugar.
- Reported a 70-80% redemption rate since the Act went into effect.

¹ Planning Units are a county, two or more counties acting jointly, a local government agency or authority, or two or more municipalities capable of implementing a regional solid waste management program.



NEW YORK – CONTINUED

Plastic Bag Reduction, Reuse, and Recycling

NY ECL § 27-1001 to 27-1019 (2009)

- Stores of 10,000+ square feet and chain stores with 5 or more locations of 5,000+ square feet are prohibited from disposing of plastic bags. Stores must have a plastic bag collection and recycling program that is visible and easily accessible.
- Shopping malls must place recycling bins at reasonable intervals throughout the mall.
- As of 2015, all uncontaminated non-rigid film is included for collection, such as newspaper bags, dry cleaning bags, and shrink-wrap.

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC)

- Municipal Waste Reduction and Recycling State Assistance Program:
 - DEC provides grants to cover 50% of the costs, to a maximum of \$2 million, for waste reduction and recovery activities. Offers separate grants for:
 - Recycling coordination and education projects
 - Recycling capital projects, and
 - Household hazardous waste projects.

Responsible Agency: New York State Association for Reduction, Reuse, and Recycling

- Green School Grant Program:
 - Provides \$500 seed money to public and private schools for recycling and waste reduction programs.



NEW YORK, NY

POPULATION: 8,550,405

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- 33% recycling goal by 2020 (codified).
- Zero waste to landfill goal by 2030, i.e., reduce amount of waste landfilled by 90% from a 2005 baseline (One New York: The Plan for a Strong and Just City).
- Reported a 15.9% diversion rate in fiscal year 2015 for municipal refuse managed by the Department of Sanitation.
- Commercial businesses and schools must recycle.

Goals

Recycling Goals

Administrative Code § 16-305

- Recycling goals incrementally increase:

	2016	2018	2019	2020
Overall Recycling Goal	24%	27%	30%	33%
Curbside & Containerized Recycling Goal	21%	23%	24%	25%

Note: Overall recycling goal is for all materials managed by the Department of Sanitation (residential, commercial, and institutional waste). Curbside and containerized materials is a subset of this.

Zero Waste

One New York: The Plan for a Strong and Just City

- Zero waste to landfill goal by 2030, i.e., reduce amount of waste landfilled by 90% from a 2005 baseline.

Mandates & Program Requirements

Mandatory Commercial Business Recycling

Administrative Code § 16-306 (1992)

- Food and beverage service establishments must recycle cardboard, bulk metal, metal cans, aluminum foil products, glass bottles and jars, and plastic bottles and jugs. Rigid plastics included as of 2013.
- All other businesses such as offices, retail stores, supermarkets, and manufacturers must recycle bulk metal, cardboard, office paper, magazines, and newspapers.
- Businesses with waste composed of 10%+ textiles must recycle textiles.



NEW YORK, NY – CONTINUED

- Businesses must produce a written recycling agreement with hauler, post notices describing recycling collection, and instruct employees and tenants to source separate. Property owners must notify tenants, at least annually, about recycling policies.
- Businesses may be fined for failure to keep designated recyclables separate from garbage or failure to notify employees and customers about recycling.
- The commingling of any designated recyclable materials with solid waste is prohibited.

Commercial Organics Law

Administrative Code § 16-306.1 (2015)

- As of July 19, 2016, all food service establishments in hotels with 150+ rooms, food vendors in arenas and stadiums with 15,000+ seating capacity, food manufacturers with 25,000+ sq. ft., and food wholesalers with 20,000+ sq. ft. must source separate organic waste for collection.
- Violators who do not source separate or post signage and instructions may be subject to fines.

Notice, Education and Research Programs

Administrative Code § 16-315

- The Department of Sanitation shall advertise recycling requirements, and research and develop educational programs to support the city's recycling program.

Receptacles for the Removal of Waste Material

Administrative Code § 16-120

- Commercial owners must maintain receptacles of a sufficient size and number to contain waste during a period of 72 hours. The container must include a lid.

City Agency Recycling

Administrative Code § 16-307

- Every city agency must prepare and submit a waste prevention, reuse, and recycling plan.
- Plans shall provide for the source separation metal, glass, plastic, paper, and other recyclable materials.

School Recycling

Administrative Code § 16-307.1

- Sustainability Director for the Department of Education shall ensure each school, charter school and school office building maintains a waste reduction, reuse, and recycling plan. The Director shall designate a sustainability coordinator at each school who is required to submit an annual survey regarding its waste plan.
- Each school must collect recyclable metal, glass, and plastic at school entrances and where food and beverages are routinely consumed.
- Each classroom must have a designated receptacle for recyclable paper collection.



NEW YORK, NY – CONTINUED

Product Bans

Expanded Polystyrene Ban

Administrative Code § 16-329 (2015)

- As of July 2015, food service establishments, stores, and manufacturers may not possess, sell, or offer for use single-service expanded polystyrene foam packaging or fill packaging (“peanuts”).
- Non-profits and small businesses with less than \$500,000 in revenue per year may apply for hardship exemptions if they can prove alternative products are not financially feasible.
- Fines may be imposed starting January 2016.

Carryout Bag Reduction

Administrative Code § 16-490 to 16-496 (2016)

- Stores shall charge a fee of 5-cents or more for each carryout bag provided to customers.

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Department of Sanitation

- Golden Apple Grant Program:
 - Rewards public schools K-12 with prizes for implementing innovative programs in recycling, waste prevention, cleanup and beautification.
 - Awards range from \$1,000 to \$11,000 per school.



OHIO

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- The state is divided into solid waste management divisions (SWMDs).
- 25% recycling goal for the residential/commercial sector in each SWMD.
 - 25 of 52 SWMDs reportedly met this goal in 2009.
- Reported a 25% statewide recycling rate for the residential/commercial sector in 2009.
- 50% recycling goal including residential, commercial, and industrial waste.
 - Reported a 42% statewide recycling rate in 2009.

Goals & Reporting

Solid Waste Management Plan

ORC § 3734.50 (1995, last amended 2015)

- 50% statewide recycling goal for residential, commercial, and industrial waste.
- Each SWMD (counties or groups of counties) must develop an approved solid waste management plan outlining how it will meet state goals.
- Each SWMD has a 25% recycling goal for the residential and commercial sector to be met three years after the plan is approved.

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Ohio Environmental Protection Agency ORC § 3736.03 (2005, last amended 2012)

- Community Development Grants:
 - Grants for projects that increase recycling in the community.
- Eligible entities include municipal corporations, counties, townships, villages, state colleges or universities, solid waste management districts or authorities, park districts, health districts, statewide recycling & litter prevention trade associations, and nonprofit organizations.
- Grant up to \$100,000 can be used to establish recycling collection at special venues such as sports and entertainment.



OKLAHOMA

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- Most recent goal: Recycle 10% of all residential, commercial, and industrial solid waste by 2011.
- No reported recycling rate.

Goals & Reporting

Recycling Goal

27A OSC § 2-10-205 (1995, last amended 2013)

- Goal to recycle 10% of all residential, commercial, and industrial solid waste by 2011.
- Recycling goal target date has expired; no new numerical statewide goal has been set.
- Goal of all municipalities with a population of 5,000 or more to have a recycling program. Note: This is written in the law as a goal and not a mandate or requirement.

Mandates & Program Requirements

State Recycling

74 OSC § 4-85.52 (1980, last amended 2012)

- All state entities, including state agencies, legislature, judiciary, and any university, school district, or county supported by state funds, shall separately collect recyclable material where feasible.
- All political subdivisions are encouraged to separately collect recyclable material.

Product Stewardship

State Recycled Materials Procurement

74 OSC § 4-85.53 (1988, last amended 2012)

- Preference given for the purchase of products made with recycled materials by all state entities.

Grants & Financial Incentives

- State does not currently offer grants for establishing or expanding recycling programs or for the purchase of containers for collecting recyclables.



OREGON

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- 52% recovery goal by 2020; 55% recovery goal by 2025.
- 25% recovery goal for food waste and plastics by 2020.
- Reported a 47.3% recovery rate in 2014, a decrease from the 49.5% in 2013. With home composting and reuse credits, 2014 recovery rate would be 51%.
- Deposit on beverage containers (bottle bill).

Goals & Reporting

Statewide Goals

ORS § 459A.010 (2015)

- Material recovery goal increased to 52% by 2020 and to 55% by 2025. Material Recovery is defined as the process of obtaining from solid waste, by pre-segregation or otherwise, materials that still have useful physical or chemical properties and can be reused, recycled or composted for some purpose.
- Recovery goals for high environmental impact materials: 25% of food and plastics by 2020; 25% of carpet by 2025.
- Waste generation goal: 15% below 2012 waste generation levels by 2025; 40% below 2012 levels by 2050. As of 2014, five-year trend of no or negligible increase in per-capita waste generation.

Wasteshed Goals

ORS § 459A.010 (2015)

- Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington Counties, in aggregate – 64% recovery rate by 2025.
- Lane County – 63% recovery rate by 2025.
- Marion County – 64% recovery rate by 2025.
- Other counties have individual recovery goals ranging from 15% to 53%.



OREGON – CONTINUED

Mandates & Program Requirements

Opportunity to Recycle

ORS § 459A.007 (2015)

- Local governments required to implement a specified number of recycling program elements depending on size and proximity to Portland.¹ Of the 23 program elements listed, the following pertain to commercial businesses or multifamily complexes:
- Multifamily collection program that collects four principal recyclable materials or the materials required under the residential on-route collection program, whichever is less.
- Commercial recycling program that provides onsite collection of source-separated recyclables for generators with 10 or more employees or occupying 1,000 square feet or more. Commercial generators should strive to achieve 55% recovery by 2025.
- Commercial and institutional collection system for food waste and other compostable waste for entities that generate large amounts of such wastes.
- Food waste collection program for nonresidential generators of large amounts of food waste.
- Construction and demolition debris recovery program.

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Population	Cities within Metro UGA	Cities outside UGA but close to Portland	Cities further from Portland
50,000+	7 or 8 elements, depending on elements selected	6 or 7 elements	4 or 5 elements
10,000-50,000		5 or 6 elements	4 or 5 elements
4,000-10,000		4 elements	3 elements
<4,000		No requirements	No requirements

UGA = Urban Growth Area



OREGON – CONTINUED

State Agency Recycling Program

ORS §§ 459A.475 to 459A.490 (2003)

- State agencies must implement recycling programs for office paper, corrugated cardboard, newsprint, beverage containers, container glass, mixed waste paper, plastic bottles, waste oil, clay-coated materials, batteries, toner, and printer cartridges

Bottle Bill

ORS §§ 459A.700 to 459A.740 (1971, last amended 2011)

- 5-cent container deposit with purchase of beer, soft drinks, water and flavored water in metal, glass, plastic bottles and cans.
- Effective January 2018, the 5-cent deposit will also apply to juices, teas, coffees, sports drinks, and other beverage containers except wine, liquor, milk, and milk substitutes.
- Deposit to rise to 10 cents if redemption rate falls below 80% for two consecutive years.

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Department of Environmental Quality

ORS § 459A.120 (2015)

- Materials Management Grant Program:
 - Funds projects that prevent, recover, or reuse solid waste or household hazardous waste.
 - Local governments, businesses, nonprofits, and others are eligible to apply in 2016.



RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- Most recent goal: 75% recovery goal by 2015.
- Businesses and multifamily complexes must recycle 75% of their solid waste.
- Businesses that generate food must compost food scraps.
- Reported residential recycling rate of 63% and commercial recycling rate of 71% in 2015.

Goals

Generation and Recovery Goals

Non-Binding City Policy-ENN-2.04 (2006)

- Reduction goal: Reduce per-capita waste generation below 2005 levels by 2015.
- Recovery goal: 75% by 2015, and promote highest value use of the recovered materials.
- Target dates have expired; no new numerical goal has been set.

Mandates & Program Requirements

Separation of Recyclables

City Code § 17.102.295

- Customers must separate recyclables, compost, and solid waste.
- Any plastic bag, diaper, pet waste, Styrofoam, wood, food, yard debris, or solid waste in a recycling or compost cart, container, or bin is a code violation.

Commercial Recycling

City Code § 17.102.270

- Businesses must recycle 75% of the solid waste produced.
- Businesses must recycle all recyclable paper and containers (recyclable metal, plastic and glass containers).
- Businesses that generate food scraps must separate food scraps for composting.
- Building projects with total job cost exceeding \$50,000 must recycle 75% of generated waste.
- Commercial customers that rent or lease to businesses must provide recycling collection systems.
- Commercial customers must provide compost collection systems to businesses that produce food scraps.
- Businesses or any other persons may sell or exchange, at fair market value, their own source-separated recyclable materials.
- Bureau of Planning and Sustainability has the right to inspect all business and multi-family complexes related to recycling goals.



PORTLAND, OR – CONTINUED

Multifamily Recycling

City Code § 17.102.270

- Multifamily complexes must recycle 75% of the solid waste they produce.
- Multifamily complexes must establish recycling collection systems for tenants' use.

Product Bans

Prohibition on Certain Polystyrene Foam Uses

City Code § 17.102.310

- Restaurants, retail food vendors, non-profit food providers, and packagers prohibited from selling or packaging food in polystyrene foam containers.

Checkout Bag Regulation

City Code § 17.103.040

- All retail establishments and food providers must provide only recycled paper bags or reusable bags as checkout bags to customers.



PENNSYLVANIA

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- Most recent goal: 35% recycling rate by 2001.
- State no longer reports a recycling rate, only tons recycled. Reported 16.8 million tons recycled in 2014.
- Mandates municipalities to establish source-separation programs.

Goals & Reporting

Recycling Goal

- 35% recycling goal by 2001.
- Recycling goal target date has expired; no new numerical statewide goal has been set.
- This goal was reportedly met and no new numerical statewide goal has been set.

Mandates & Program Requirements

Municipal Recycling and Waste Reduction

25 Pa.C.S. §§ 272.411 to 272.427 (1992)

- Municipalities with a population of 10,000 or more or with a population less than 10,000 but great than 5,000 and with a population density more than 300 per square mile must implement source-separation and collection programs that include the following:
 - Commercial, municipal, and institutional establishments to separate high grade office paper, aluminum, corrugated paper, leaf waste, and other materials deemed appropriate by municipality.
 - Residential establishments to separate leaf waste and at least three of the following materials: glass, aluminum, steel and bimetallic cans, office paper, newsprint, corrugated cardboard, and plastics.
- Commonwealth agencies must implement source-separation and collection programs for recyclables including, at a minimum, high grade office paper and corrugated paper.
- Municipalities must establish comprehensive and sustainable public recycling education programs. Every 6 months, municipalities must notify occupants of commercial, institutional, and municipal premises of its recycling program requirements.



PENNSYLVANIA – CONTINUED

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Department of Environmental Protection

- Recycling Program Development and Implementation Grant:
 - Funds equipment, educational materials, and bins for projects such as curbside collection expansion, recycling education and program development, and recycling centers.
 - The grant reimburses 90% of expenses.
- Recycling Performance Grant:
 - Awards are based on the county or municipality's total tons recycled and recycling rate.
 - To apply, municipalities must have a residential waste and recycling service program, business recycling program, recycling coordinator, and program enforcement.
 - Awards range from \$300 to \$476,000.
 - Grant funds may be expended at the discretion of the municipality.



RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- 50% recycling goal.
- Office of Sustainability set goal to divert 70% of solid waste from landfills by 2015. Diversion includes recycling and waste-to-energy.
- Reported a 73% diversion rate in 2013.
- City to expand “Recycling Right” messaging and improve design and placement of recycling bins at transit stations.
- Mandates source separation.

Goals & Reporting

Recycling, Reuse and Materials Recovery

Phil. Code § 10-717 (1988)

- Goal to recycle at least 50% of the city’s total solid waste stream.

Mandates & Program Requirements

Mandatory Source Separation

Phil. Code § 10-717 (1988)

- Items must be source separated from garbage for collection:
 - Paper: newspapers, office paper, and corrugated cardboard.
 - Plastic containers: any individual bottle, carton, lid, or tube composed of plastic.
 - Glass containers: any individual bottle, jar, or carton composed of glass.
 - Metal cans: any individual can composed of metal and commonly containing beverages or food.

Commercial Waste Management and Recycling

Phil. Code § 10-724 (1988)

- An individual, corporation, association, institution, or governmental agency that arranges for the collection and/or disposal of municipal waste and residual waste must prepare a recycling plan for approval. Recycling plan must indicate the amount of waste generated and a detailed description of how postconsumer materials will be separated and collected.
- Regulated premises are all premises that generate municipal waste, residual waste, postconsumer material, compostable material, or construction and demolition material that does not receive collection services by the city.



PHILADELPHIA, PA – CONTINUED

Enforcement

Phil. Code § 10-719 (1993)

- Penalties for any violation in Chapter 10-700, including mandated source separation and recycling plan submittal, range from \$100-\$300 per violation.

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Philadelphia Streets Department and Recyclebank

- Green Schools Program:
 - Annual program that grants up to \$2,500 to schools for green projects.
 - Recyclebank provides the funding through members that donate earned “points” to the projects, which are then converted to funds released to the school.
- Past projects include purchasing recycling bins and purchasing metal utensils instead of disposable options.



RHODE ISLAND

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- 35% recycling goal; 50% diversion goal (defined below).
- Reported a 34.8% recycling rate and a 35.6% diversion rate in 2014.
- Works in cooperation with the Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation.

Goals & Reporting

Waste Recycling

R.I.G.L. § 23-18.9-1 (1968, last amended 2008)

- Municipalities must recycle no less than 35% of solid waste generated.
- Municipalities must divert a minimum of 50% of its solid waste from disposal.
- Law states, "solid waste capable of being recycled should be recycled."

Mandates & Program Requirements

Waste Recycling

R.I.G.L. § 23-18.8-2 (1986, last amended 2008)

- The Department of Environmental Management (DEM) defines recyclable materials, dependent on changes in waste stream, economic conditions, and new technologies. The definition must include plastics labeled #1-7 from residential and commercial activities. Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation must accept plastics #3-6 after June 2013.
- Commercial establishments (including businesses, apartments, and condominiums) and state agencies must separate recyclable and non-recyclable components before disposal at a state-owned facility.
- Commercial establishments with 50+ employees or tenants must contract for recycling services if they contract for solid waste services. Establishments must annually report recycling activity, as well as submit a source reduction and recycling plan to DEM that includes the following:
 - Waste audit, which determines waste generated
 - Description of the process by which recyclable materials are segregated
 - Plan for the reduction of solid waste and recyclables generated



RHODE ISLAND – CONTINUED

- Retail establishments that sell or convey goods or food in excess of \$8,000,000 annually or establishments of 10,000+ square feet must provide plastic film bag recycling receptacles.
- Acceptable film includes film grocery sacks, dry cleaner film, fresh produce bags, and newspaper sleeves.
- Such retail establishments are responsible for the cost, maintenance, emptying of the receptacles, and delivery of the content to a recycling facility.
- Retail establishments must report plastic film recycling information annually.
- Failure to comply is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$500 per occurrence.

Enforcement

R.I.G.L. § 37-15-5 (1984, last amended 1991)

- Cities and towns are responsible for enforcing local ordinances and regulations relating to litter control and recycling. (Note: In 2015, the State reported low commercial generator recycling due to lack of dedicated employees and enforcement.)

Disposal Bans

Food Waste Ban

R.I.G.L. § 23-18.9-17 (2014, last amended 2016)

- By January 2016, covered entities must recycle organic wastes at an authorized composting or anaerobic digestion facility if they:
 - Generate 104+ tons of organic waste per year, and
 - Are located within 15 miles of an authorized composting or anaerobic digestion facility with available capacity to accept such material.
- Covered entities include commercial food wholesalers or distributors, industrial food manufacturers or processors, supermarkets, resorts, conference centers, banquet halls, restaurants, religious institutions, military installations, prisons, corporations, hospitals, medical care institutions, casinos, higher education institutions, or research institutions.
- Covered entities must record solid waste generated and the amount of organic waste recycled. Records must be available for inspection.

Product Stewardship

Beverage Container Recyclability

R.I.G.L. § 23-18.12 (1989)

- Beverage distributors must sell or convey beverages only in containers that:
 - Obtained a 50% recycling rate by 1992, as determined by the Department of Environmental Management.
 - Do not have design components that would adversely affect the recyclability of the container.



RHODE ISLAND – CONTINUED

Incentives

Responsible Agency: Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation (RIRRC)

- Subsidizes purchase of blue 22-gallon bins for mixed recyclables and green 16-gallon bins for mixed paper at a discount to qualifying municipalities.
- Offers waste audits to commercial and institutional waste generators interested in implementing a recycling or source reduction program.
- Sells compost bins for \$45 or at a discount to subsidized homes.
- 50% of the fiscal year profit from sale of municipal recyclables is divided among participating municipalities based on the municipality's recycling tonnage.
- As of April 2016, RIRRC adopted standardized labels from Recycle Across America. Free labels are distributed to schools, state agencies, and municipalities for public spaces and buildings. Private businesses and institutions have access to free labels if they pledge to fully participate in the state's recycling programs.

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation (RIRRC)

- RIRRC provides matching grant funding of up to \$5,000 per municipality from a total pool of \$50,000. Some examples of approved use of grants funds are expanding drop-off programs, developing education and outreach for waste reduction, and purchasing public space recycling bins.



SOUTH CAROLINA

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- Most recent goals: Reduce the amount of MSW generated to 3.5 pounds per-capita per day and recycle at least 35% of MSW generated by 2005.
- Reported a 29.2% recycling rate and 5.0 pounds per-capita per day generation rate in 2014.

Goals & Reporting

Solid Waste Management

S.C. Code Ann. § 44-96-50 (1991, last amended 2000)

- Goals to reduce the amount of MSW generated to 3.5 pounds per-capita per day and recycle at least 35% of MSW generated by 2005.
- Waste reduction & recycling goal target date has expired; no new numerical statewide goal has been set.

Mandates & Program Requirements

State Solid Waste Management Plan

S.C. Code Ann. § 44-96-60 to 80 (1991, last amended 2000)

- State must develop a Solid Waste Management Plan that reports progress towards goals, analysis of waste streams, and recommendations to meet goals.
- Local governments, counties, or regions must develop and submit Solid Waste Management Plans. Plans must include source separation, resource recovery, or recycling program available to residents.

Recycling Program

S.C. Code Ann. § 44-96-50 (1991, last amended 2000)

- State agencies must develop, provide, and maintain a source separation program to recycle materials including, but not limited to, high-grade office paper, corrugated paper, aluminum, glass, tires, composting materials, plastics, and batteries.

Packaging Plastics

S.C. Code Ann. § 44-96-150 (1991)

- Plastic bags provided at retail outlets to carry items purchased must be composed of recyclable material.
- Polystyrene foam products used in conjunction with food consumption may not be distributed, sold, or offered for sale unless composed of recyclable material.



SOUTH CAROLINA – CONTINUED

Product Stewardship

E-Waste Collection

S.C. Code Ann. § 48-60-40 to 55 (2015)

- Computer manufacturers must provide a recovery program or financial incentive with the sale of covered computer devices, through a mail-back system, collection sites and infrastructure, or collection events.
- Covered computer devices are computers, televisions, and monitors. Does not include computer devices from vehicles, appliances, or industrial, medical, research, or governmental equipment.
- Computer manufacturers must report sales and recycling tonnage to the Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC).
- Computer monitor and television manufacturers must join a representative organization to submit a plan for the statewide electronic device stewardship program, and provide consumers with information and educational materials regarding the program.
- Note: DHEC provides artwork PDF's of signs, advertisements, and decals for public use.

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Department of Health and Environmental Control

- Collegiate Recycling Grant Program:
 - Private and public colleges and universities may annually apply for up to \$7,500 for food recovery programs and “twin the bin” purchases for arenas, special events, and programs.
- Recycling Education Grant:
 - K-12 school districts and private and public schools may annually request up to \$2,500 towards the purchase of materials to support recycling, composting, or waste reduction activities.
- Solid Waste Grant Program:
 - Local governments may annually apply for grants to reach their recycling and waste reduction goals.
 - Priority projects include food recovery, “twin the bin,” and commercial glass recycling programs.



SOUTH DAKOTA

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- Most recent goal: Reduce waste to landfills by 50% by 2001, using 1990 per-capita generation as a baseline year.
- Reported an 18.5% recycling rate in 2011.

Goals & Reporting

Reduce Amount of Solid Waste Disposed in Landfills SDCL § 34A-6-60 (1992, last amended 1998)

- Goal to reduce waste to landfills by 50% by 2001, using 1990 per-capita generation as a baseline year.
- Waste reduction goal target date has expired; no new numerical statewide goal has been set.

Mandates & Program Requirements

Waste Reduction and Recycling Program SDCL §§ 34A-6-60 and 34A-6-74 (1992)

- Establish a statewide plan to promote recycling programs and increase the purchase of recycled products.
- Each jurisdiction must establish a comprehensive plan for solid waste source reduction and recycling, which must be updated and approved every 5 years.

State Agency Recycling Programs SDCL § 1-40-40 (1992, last amended 2010)

- State agencies required to establish recycling programs.
- Local agencies are included in this program if feasible.
- Administrative Code requires that the state agency have a desktide wastepaper recycling box for each employee and a set of sorting bags and rack for each 15 employees

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Department of Environment & Natural Resources SDCL § 34A-6-85 (1992)

- Solid Waste Management Program Funding:
 - Grants and loans provided for projects that promote or increase recycling and waste reduction.
 - Public and private entities are both eligible.
 - 20% matching required.



TENNESSEE

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- Goal to reduce solid waste disposed in Class I landfills or incinerators by 25% on a per-capita basis, using 1995 as a baseline year.
- Reported a 31% diversion rate in 2011 (2015-2025 Solid Waste and Materials Management Plan).

Goals & Reporting

Solid Waste Management Goals

T.C.A. § 68-211-861 (1991)

- Goal to reduce by 25% the amount of solid waste disposed of in Class I landfills or incinerators, measured on a per-capita basis, using 1995 as a baseline year. Class I landfills are landfills for non-hazardous municipal solid waste.
- As stated, waste disposed in Class II landfills, which are for non-hazardous industrial and commercial waste, Class III landfills, which are for landscaping, land clearing, and farming wastes, and Class IV, which are for construction and demolition debris and shredded tires, would count toward the goal.
- Municipal solid waste planning regions (MSWPR) submit 10-year plans that establish their intentions to meet the goal. Currently 66 MSWPRs (57 single-county regions and 9 joint planning regions).

Recycling Incentives

T.C.A. § 68-211-861 (2013)

- Allows MSWPR to multiply by 3 the gross weight of aluminum cans and plastic bottles diverted from disposal facilities and incinerators to calculate total waste diversion.

Solid Waste and Materials Management Plan (2015-2025)

- Recommendations of the plan include the following:
- Update the statewide goal and include all classes of disposal facilities. The majority of MSWPRs are reportedly meeting or exceeding the current goal.
- Increase sustainable materials management by businesses and industry.
- Increase recycling access and participation in state government facilities.



TENNESSEE – CONTINUED

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Department of Environment & Conservation

- Waste Reduction Grants:
 - Available to Tennessee counties, cities, solid waste authorities, and tax-exempt nonprofit organizations.
 - Funds can be used to purchase containers, balers, crushers, sorters, densifiers, and grinders.
 - \$1,000,000 in funding allocated for FY 2015-2016, with no grant exceeding \$200,000.
 - Local match of 10-50% is required based on an economic index that includes factors such as per-capita income and property values in the jurisdiction served.
- Recycling Equipment Grants:
 - Available to local governments and nonprofit recycling organizations working with local governments.
 - Counties and cities within counties eligible to receive a recycling rebate) are not eligible.
 - Funds can be used to purchase recycling equipment for collection and/or processing, including carts and containers.
 - \$500,000 budgeted for FY 2016-17, with \$200,000 allocated for rural counties (population of 50,000 or less) and eligible entities within those counties and \$300,000 allocated for suburban and urban counties. No grant may exceed \$50,000 and a 10-50% match is required.
- Recycling Rebates:
 - Provides a rebate against the amount due to the state under the state tipping fee surcharge to the 5 most populous counties (Davidson, Hamilton, Knox, Rutherford, and Shelby in FY2016-17).
 - Recycling rebates are in lieu of Recycling Equipment Grant; therefore, some portion of the rebate must support recycling equipment purchases or promote public understanding of recycling.
 - \$500,000 allocated for FY 2016-17. A dollar-for dollar funding match is required.



RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- 40% recycling goal.
- Reported 18.9% recycling rate in 2013.

Goals & Reporting

State Source Reduction and Recycling Goal

THSC § 361.422 (1991, last amended 2003)

- Most recent codified goal: Reduce the amount of municipal solid waste disposed by 40% by January 1, 1994 through source separation and recycling, using 1991 as a baseline year.
- Waste reduction goal target date has expired; no new numerical statewide goal has been codified.

Recycling, Reuse, and Materials Recovery

TAC § 328.6 (1999)

- Administrative code sets a 40% recycling goal with no specified target date.
- Recycling, waste reduction and per-capita waste generation must be reported annually, by region.

Mandates & Program Requirements

Governmental Entity Recycling

THSC § 361.425 (1991, last amended 1995)

- State agencies, courts, judiciary, state universities and institutions of higher learning, county, municipality, school districts, or special districts must establish a program to separate and collect recyclables generated by the entity.
- At a minimum, these programs must include aluminum, steel containers, aseptic packaging, polycoated paperboard cartons, high-grade office paper, and corrugated cardboard.

Educational Resources

THSC § 361.0202 (1993)

- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) may advise and consult with individuals, businesses, and manufacturers on source reduction techniques and recycling.
- TCEQ may sponsor or cosponsor with public and private organizations technical workshops and seminars on source reduction and recycling.
- TCEQ must develop and disseminate education materials designed to establish broad public understanding and compliance with the state's waste reduction and recycling goals.



TEXAS – CONTINUED

Grants & Financial Incentives

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

- Municipal Solid Waste Grant Program:
 - One third of state municipal solid waste fees are dedicated to regional public and non-profit agency grants to increase knowledge and awareness of solid waste management issues, such as source reduction and recycling.
 - Funds are allocated through the state's 24 Council of Governments.



AUSTIN, TX

POPULATION: 912,791

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- Zero waste goal by 2040.
- Reported a 42% citywide diversion rate for 2015.
- Mandatory commercial recycling and organics diversion.

Goals & Reporting

Zero Waste Goal

Resolution 20090115-050

- City Council adopted zero waste goal (90% diversion) by 2040.
- Target goal of 75% diversion by 2020. Diversion is defined as total waste diverted from landfills and incinerators.

Mandates & Program Requirements

Universal Recycling

Code of Ordinances §§ 15-6-91 to 15-6-92 (2012)

- Tenants and employees of the following buildings must have access to onsite recycling for paper, #1 and #2 plastic bottles and containers, aluminum cans, cardboard, and glass bottles and jars. Access is defined as providing receptacles, collection, capacity, and storage area for these items.
- Hotels and lodging, grocery stores, and commercial businesses with:
 - 25,000+ square feet by October 2015.
 - 5,000+ square feet by October 2016.
- All non-residential premises.
- Offices, medical offices, religious assemblies, and private educational facilities of 75,000+ square feet.
- Multi-family buildings with 5 or more dwelling units.



AUSTIN, TX – CONTINUED

- Required recycling service capacities:
 - Multi-family: For every dwelling unit, property owners and/or managers must provide over 6.4 gallons of available capacity for recycling per week.
 - Commercial Properties: For every commercial property, owners and/or managers must provide the same volume capacity for recycling as weekly trash volume capacity. For example, if an office has a 96-gallon cart of trash hauled for disposal each week, a 96-gallon cart for recycling must be available to employees.
- Premises that require a food enterprise permit must ensure that employees have access to onsite diversion of organic materials effective:
 - October 2016 for premises with 15,000+ square feet.
 - October 2017 for premises with 5,000+ square feet.
 - October 2018 for all premises with a food enterprise permit.

Recycling Education

Code of Ordinances § 15-6-93 (2012)

- Responsible party for all affected premises must provide recycling information and instruction to tenants and employees annually, or 30 days after a new hire/policy change.
- Information and documentation, such as container signage, must be in English and Spanish.
- Containers for landfill disposal must be prominently marked "Landfill Trash."
- Containers for recycling must include:
 - Universal chasing arrows recycling symbol.
 - Type of materials accepted.
 - The term "Recycling," "Compostables," or "Organics," as appropriate.

Diversion Plan

Code of Ordinances § 15-6-101 (2014)

- Responsible party for affected premises must submit an annual recycling plan by February 1 of each year with list of materials to be diverted as well as their collection method and services.



AUSTIN, TX – CONTINUED

Product Bans

Single-Use Carryout Bags

Code of Ordinances § 15-6-101 (2012)

- No person may provide single use carryout bags at any city facility, city-sponsored event, or any event held on city property.
- A business establishment within the city limits may not provide single-use carryout bags to its customers or to any person.

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Austin Resource Recovery

- Zero Waste Business Rebate:
- Commercial and multi-family properties and businesses not yet affected by the Universal Recycling Ordinance or expanding zero waste programs beyond the minimum Ordinance requirements are eligible for funds for containers, hauling services, events, and educational materials.
- Commercial properties and businesses may receive up to \$1,800 each.



UTAH

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- Currently no numerical statewide recycling goal
- Estimated an 18% recycling rate in 1995

Goals & Reporting

Solid Waste Management Plan

Utah Code § 19-6-104 (1991, last amended 2015)

- The Waste Management and Radiation Control Board is responsible for developing statewide waste management plan to prevent the unnecessary waste of natural resources.

Assistance & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

- Pollution Prevention (P2) for Business:
 - Program encourages businesses to reduce waste.
 - DEQ provides technical assistance to businesses in developing a P2 plan.
 - No monetary assistance provided.
- Recycling Market Development Zones:
 - Counties and municipalities can be designated recycling market development zones by incentivizing recycling in their areas through grants, zoning assistance, reduced business license fees, etc.
 - Program provides tax break to companies in these zones for purchase of machinery or equipment that process recyclables or use recycled materials for manufacturing and for associated operating cost. Recycling activities may be more active in these zones.
 - List of current zones available on state's website (<http://business.utah.gov/programs/incentives/recycling-zones/>).



VIRGINIA

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- 15-25% recycling goal depending on the size of a Solid Waste Planning Unit.
- Reported a 42.5% statewide recycling rate in 2014

Goals & Reporting

Regional Solid Waste Management Plans

VAC § 10.1-1411 (2006)

- Localities are identified as Solid Waste Planning Units (SWPU).
- Each SWPU is to establish its own program to meet or exceed a recycling goal of 15%-25%.
- SWPUs with population density of less than 100 persons per square mile or an unemployment rate 50% higher than the statewide average qualify for a 15% recycling level. All others are required to meet the 25% mandated level.

Mandates & Program Requirements

Litter Receptacle Requirement

VAC § 10.1-1419 (1987)

- The following properties are required to have litter receptacles: all parks, campgrounds, trailer parks, drive-in restaurants, construction sites, gasoline service stations, shopping centers, retail store parking lots, parking lots of major industrial and business firms, marinas, boat launching areas, boat moorage and fueling stations, public and private piers, and beaches and bathing areas.
- Noncompliance is subject to a fine of \$25 per day.



VIRGINIA – CONTINUED

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Department of Environmental Equality

- Litter Control and Recycling Fund:
 - Non-competitive grants offered annually since 1980, based on population and road miles.
 - Cities, counties, or incorporated towns are eligible.
 - Dispersed \$1,885,540 in 2015 among 194 applicants.

Responsible Agency: Keep Virginia Beautiful

- 30 Grants in Thirty Days:
 - Grants of \$500 to \$1000 are awarded to schools, parks, communities, governments, or nonprofit entities that implement programs to reduce waste and increase recycling.
 - Funding supports educational outreach materials, receptacles, and recycling events.
 - The purpose is to promote waste reduction and a measurable increase in reuse and recycling.



VERMONT

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- 50% waste diversion goal by 2020.
- Goal to reduce the disposal of municipal solid waste to 2.69 pounds per person per day by 2020.
- In 2016, reported a 33% average diversion rate within the last seventeen years.
- Mandatory universal recycling.
- Mandatory food scrap diversion by 2020.
- Deposit on beverage containers (bottle bill).

Goals & Reporting

Materials Management Plan

10 V.S.A. § 6604 (1977, last amended 2012)

- The Materials Management Plan, which is updated every five years, establishes measurable waste diversion goals and targets for each waste category. Waste categories include marketable recyclables, leaf and yard residuals, food residuals, construction and demolition residuals, and household hazardous waste.
- 2014 Materials Management Plan specifies the follow goals:
 - 50% diversion by 2020. Diversion is defined as the amount of material kept out of landfills or incinerators.
 - Reduce the disposal of municipal solid waste to 2.69 pounds per person per day by 2020.

Mandates, Disposal Bans & Program Requirements

Universal Recycling Law

10 V.S.A §§ 6601 to 6621a (2012)

- By July 1, 2015, the following items are banned from disposal:
 - Aluminum and steel cans
 - Aluminum foil and aluminum pie pans
 - Glass bottles and jars from food and beverages
 - #1 and #2 plastic containers, bottles and jugs
 - Cardboard
 - White and mixed paper
 - Newspaper
 - Magazines, paper mail and envelopes
 - Boxboard, and paper bags



VERMONT – CONTINUED

- Larger food scrap generators, such as businesses and institutions, must divert food scraps if a certified facility is within 20 miles, per the following schedule:
 - By July 1, 2016 for generators of more than 26 tons of food scraps/year (~1/2 ton/week).
 - By July 1, 2017 for generators of more than 18 tons of food scraps/year (~1/3 ton/week).
- By 2020, all food scraps, including those from households, must be diverted with no exemption for distance.
- Haulers and recycling facilities must offer collection of banned, recyclable items.
- As of July 2015, trash containers in public spaces must be accompanied by a recycling receptacle.
 - Public spaces include city streets, municipal offices, schools, and more. Bathrooms are exempt.
- Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation provides resources such as handouts, posters, case studies, and recycling guides specific for schools, businesses, and institutions.

Product Stewardship

Bottle Bill

10 V.S.A §§ 1521 to 1529(1973)

- 15-cent deposit for liquor containers; 5-cent deposit for all other beverage containers.
- Beverage means beer or other malt beverages and mineral water, mixed wine drink, liquor, soda water, and carbonated soft drinks in liquid form and intended for human consumption.
- Container means the individual, separate bottle, can, jar, or carton primarily composed of glass, metal, plastic, or any combination of those materials containing a beverage.
- Reported 75% rate of return in 2014 Materials Management Report.

Incentives

Responsible Agency: Vermont Agency of Natural Resources and Vermont Small Business Development Center

- Vermont Green Business Program:
 - A free environmental assistance and business recognition program with a goal to promote environmental and economic performance.
 - Businesses must achieve a set of environmental standards from best management practices to be accepted into the recognition program.
 - Sectors include marinas, grocers, hotels, restaurants, and businesses.



VERMONT – CONTINUED

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation

- Business Outreach for Recycling and Organics:
 - Grants are awarded to municipalities and regions to assist with implementation of the Universal Recycling Law and Materials Management Plan, specific to waste reduction outreach and assistance to business and institutions.
 - Proposals must focus on engaging, educating, and coordination with businesses who are not currently diverting food scraps and/or recyclables.
 - Awards range from \$3,400 to \$6,400. Municipalities and regions may distribute funds to local businesses.



WASHINGTON

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- Most recent goal: 50% statewide recycling rate by 2007.
- Reported a 50% recycling rate in 2011 and 2012, but dipped to 49% in 2013.
- Every five years (most recent plan released in 2015), Washington releases a Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan that guides materials management and shapes policies.

Goals & Reporting

Solid Waste Management – Reduction and Recycling

RCW § 70.95.010 (2002)

- 50% statewide recycling goal by 2007.
- Recycling goal target date has expired; no new numerical statewide goal has been set.

Mandates & Program Requirements

County and City Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans

RCW §§ 70.95.080 to 70.95.095

- Local and state governments must prepare solid waste management plans that address construction and demolition debris, organic material, recyclable material, and waste reduction.
- Municipalities must participate in the county plan or develop their own.
- Counties utilize solid waste advisory committees to develop the plans.

State Agency Recycling Program

70.95C.110 (1989, last amended 2015)

- All state agencies, including universities and colleges, must participate in the Office of Waste Reduction's recycling and waste reduction program.

Event Recycling

RCW § 70.93.093 (2007)

- Gatherings that are approved by a public body or authority and sports facilities must have recycling receptacles in communities with established recycling programs.
- Vendors who sell beverages in single-use aluminum, glass, or plastic bottles or cans are responsible for providing and funding the recycling programs.



WASHINGTON – CONTINUED

Marina and Airport Recycling

RCW § 70.93.095 (1991)

- Marinas with 30 slips or more and airports that provide regularly scheduled commercial passenger service must provide adequate recycling receptacles to collect at least two of the following: aluminum, glass, newspaper, plastic, and tin.
- Not applicable in cities or counties that do not have a recycling program.

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Washington State Department of Ecology

- Community Litter Cleanup Grants:
 - For local government projects targeting litter pickup, illegal dump cleanup, and litter-prevention education. The litter tax funds the grant.
- Coordinated Prevention Grants:
 - For local governments planning and implementing select programs in their local solid and hazardous waste management plans.
- Public Participation Grant:
 - For citizen groups and non-profit organizations encouraging public involvement in contaminated site cleanups and pollution prevention.

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Department of Environmental Conservation

AS § 46.11.070 (1991)

- Key Fact: the average facility can save up to 30% on their hauling costs by recycling
- Award program (up to \$2000) in recognition of recycling programs at public schools.



SEATTLE, WA

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- 70% recycling goal by 2022
- Reported a 57.1% recycling rate in 2014.
- Commercial establishments must collect paper, containers, yard waste, and food waste for recycling.
- Multi-family and mixed-use buildings must collect paper, containers, and food waste for recycling.
- Food service businesses providing food for consumption on premises must provide containers to collect compostable or recyclable food service ware.
- 2011 Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan outlines how Seattle will manage solid waste over the next 20 years.

Goals & Reporting

Recycling Goals

Solid Waste Plan 2011 Revision (2013); Zero Waste Resolution 30990 (2007)

- 60% recycling goal for municipal solid waste by 2015; 70% recycling goal by 2022.
- Seattle Public Utilities publishes annual recycling reports outlining the previous year's progress and action items to meet the goals.

Mandates & Program Requirements

Commercial Recycling

Municipal Code § 21.36.082

- Commercial establishments must separate paper (including paper cups), cardboard, and yard waste for recycling (as of January 1, 2005).
- Commercial establishments must separate glass bottles and jars, plastic cups, bottles and jars, and aluminum and tin cans for recycling (as of July 1, 2014).
- Commercial establishments must separate food waste and compostable paper for recycling. All building owners must provide composting service for their tenants or provide space for tenants' own food waste containers (as of January 1, 2015).
- Violations are subject to an additional collection fee of \$50 per collection.
- Some exceptions apply for commercial structures that demonstrate they do not have adequate storage space.



SEATTLE, WA – CONTINUED

Multi-family Recycling

State Procurement of Recycled Materials

Municipal Code § 21.36.083

- Residents living in multifamily structures and mixed-use buildings must separate paper, cardboard, glass and plastic bottles and jars, and aluminum and tin cans for recycling (as of January 1, 2005).
- Residential customers that self-haul garbage prohibited from disposing of garbage with significant amounts of paper, cardboard, glass or plastic bottles or jars, or aluminum or tin cans at the City's Recycling and Disposal Stations (as of January 1, 2006).
- Residents living in multifamily structures and mixed-use buildings must separate food waste and compostable paper for recycling (as of January 1, 2015).
- Violations by detachable container and drop box customers are subject to an additional fee of \$50 per detachable or drop box collection.
- Some exceptions apply for multifamily structures that demonstrate they do not have adequate storage space.

Product Bans

Disposable Food Service Ware

Municipal Code § 21.36.086 (2010)

- Food service businesses prohibited from selling or providing food in or with disposable food service ware (effective July 1, 2010). Acceptable alternatives must be compostable or recyclable.
- Food service businesses, providing food for consumption on premises using compostable or recyclable food service ware must provide conveniently located and clearly marked containers where customers may discard compostable and recyclable food service ware, and must provide for the collection and delivery of these materials to appropriate processing facilities.
- Landlords of food service businesses and landlords operating food courts or similar settings must make adequate space and/or services available for the collection and pick up of the compostable and recyclable materials.

Plastic Bag Ban

Municipal Code § 21.36.100 (2011, last amended 2016)

- Retail establishments are prohibited from providing single-use plastic carryout bags to any customer.
- Retail establishments must collect a pass-through charge, of not less than 5 cents, for each recyclable paper carryout bag provided to customers.



SEATTLE, WA – CONTINUED

Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Seattle Public Utilities (SPU)

- Small Business Cart Recycling:
 - SPU provides small businesses with free cart recycling collection.
 - Limited to two recycling carts serviced every other week.
- School Recycling & Waste Reduction Grants:
 - To implement or expand food waste composting, recycling, and waste reduction programs in Seattle K-12 public schools.

Responsible Agency: King Conservation District

- King Conservation District Seattle Community Partnership Grants:
 - To implement natural resource improvement and stewardship projects on public and private land within the boundaries of the City of Seattle.



RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- Currently no numerical recycling goal or reported recycling rate.
- Disposal ban on certain recyclables.
- Jurisdictions must create and maintain effective recycling programs.

Goals & Reporting

- Currently no numerical recycling goal.

Mandates & Program Requirements

Effective Recycling Programs

Wis. Stat. § 287.11 (1989, last amended 2013)

- All responsible units (RUs) (i.e. municipalities, counties, or other jurisdiction) must develop and implement an effective recycling program that includes the following:
- Occupants of residential, commercial, retail, industrial, and governmental buildings must separate banned recyclable materials (see disposal bans below).
- Owners of multi-family (>5 units) and commercial, retail, industrial, and governmental buildings must provide space for separate containers, notify tenants of the program, and provide for separate collection of recyclables.
- RU must establish enforcement provisions to verify compliance and assess penalties.

Recycling Space In Buildings

Wis. Stat. § 101.126 (1989, last amended 1995)

- Buildings must have space in or adjacent to the building for the separation, storage, and collection of material included in the recycling program. This applies to new construction, increases in building size by 50% or more, or alterations of 50% or more of a building 10,000 square feet or more in area.

Resource Recovery and Recycling Program

Wis. Stat. § 16.21 (1987, last amended 2013)

- State agencies and participating local agencies must establish recycling separation and collection programs and policies to procure recycled and recovered materials.



WISCONSIN – CONTINUED

Disposal Bans

Prohibitions on Land Disposal and Incineration

Wis. Stat. § 287.07 (1989, last amended 2013)

- The following items may not be landfilled or incinerated and must be included in the responsible units' effective recycling programs:
 - Containers: aluminum, steel, bi-metal, plastic, and glass
 - Paper: corrugated cardboard, magazines, newspaper, and office paper
 - Foam polystyrene packaging

Note 1: These items (except glass and metal) may be burned at incinerators operating as of April 1990.

Note 2: While included in the ban, a variance issued by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) allows the disposal or incineration of plastics #3-7 and foam polystyrene due to lack of adequate markets.

Enforcement and Penalties

Wis. Stat. §§ 287.91 to 287.97 (1989, last amended 2011)

- DNR is authorized to enforce the disposal ban and issue fines for not complying: \$50 for 1st violation, \$200 for 2nd violation, and \$2000 for 3rd violation.

Grants & Financial Incentives

- No recycling grants or financial incentives for commercial recycling were identified.



WEST VIRGINIA

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- Most recent goal: Reduce the amount of municipal solid waste disposed of by 50% on a per-capita basis by 2010, using 1991 as a baseline year.
- No reported recycling rate.

Goals & Reporting

Waste Reduction Goal

W. Va. Code § 22-15A-16

- Goal to reduce the amount of municipal solid waste (MSW) disposed of by 50% on a per-capita basis by 2010, using 1991 as a baseline year.
- Waste reduction goal target date has expired; no new numerical statewide goal has been set.
- MSW is defined as household or commercial solid waste.
- The goal has expired and no new goal has been established.

Mandates & Program Requirements

Recycling Plans and Programs

W. Va. Code § 22-15A (1992)

- Each county or regional solid waste authority (SWA) must adopt a comprehensive recycling plan to meet the goal.
- Municipalities of 10,000 or more residents are to implement source separation recycling programs that include the following:
 - Ordinance requiring each person, partnership, corporation, or other entity to recycle at least three recyclable materials.
 - Provisions to ensure compliance, including incentives and penalties.
 - Comprehensive education and outreach to residential, commercial, and institutional entities.
 - Consultation with county/regional SWA.



WEST VIRGINIA – CONTINUED

Grants & Financial Incentives

Responsible Agency: Solid Waste Management Board (SWMB)

- SWMB Grants:
 - Available to county/regional solid waste authorities with approved comprehensive plan.
 - Funds may be used for operating a solid waste or recycling facility, personnel, educational program, contracted services, consulting fees, property improvements and additions, and operational expenses.
 - On average, maximum award is \$20,000.

Responsible Agency: Department of Environmental Protection

- Recycling Assistance Grant Program:
 - Available to any public or private entity interested in planning and implementing a recycling program, public education and outreach, or needs assistance in recycling market efforts.
 - Maximum funding is \$150,000 for public entities and \$75,000 for private entities.
 - \$2.2 million was awarded in 2016.
 - Applications are due each July 1st and recipients are notified in December.



WYOMING

RECYCLING LEGISLATION

Overview

- Most recent goal: Voluntary 25% recycling rate or 35% recycling and composting rate by 2005.
- Estimated a 7% recycling rate and an 8% composting rate in 2010.

Goals & Reporting

Recycling, Reuse and Materials Recovery

- Voluntary 25% recycling or 35% recycling and composting goal by 2005.
- Recycling goal target date has expired; no new numerical statewide goal has been set.