

Brief Comparison of State Laws on Electronics Recycling

Updated June 22, 2010

State	Date Law Signed	Program Collection Start Date	Scope of Products Covered	Who Gets Free Recycling?	Who Pays	Language on Toxics?	Goals or targets for collection	Includes Ban on Prison Labor?	Includes Disposal Ban?	Link to Bill or Law
States with Producer Responsibility Laws										
Connecticut	July 6, 2007	July 1, 2009 start up delayed, pending approval of Rules. Est. start now June 2010	TVs, monitors, personal computers, laptops	Consumers or any resident dropping off 7 or fewer products at once	Return Share. Municipalities arrange for collection and transportation to recyclers, Recyclers bill the manufacturers	No	State will establish statewide collection goals by Oct 2010	No	Yes effective Jan 2011	Link to bill Link to State site.
Hawaii	July 2008 Bill to add TVs in 2009.	Jan 2, 2010	Computers, monitors, laptops, printers covered now. NOT TVs. Bill to add TVs passed legislature, awaiting governor signature.	Consumers, businesses, non-profits. government	Manufacturers must establish plans to collect and recycle their products.	No	No	No	No	Link to bill Link to bill pending to add TVs
Illinois	Sept 17 2008	Jan 1, 2010	<u>Scope for figuring mfrgr obligation:</u> Computers, laptops, TVs, monitors, printers. <u>Scope for free collection:</u> TVs, monitors, laptops, desktops, mobile phone, computer cable, keyboard, mouse, fax, MP3 player, PDA, video game console, VCR, DVD player, zip drive and scanner	Consumers	Overall statewide goal is a return share goal (increased up to 10% over previous year goal.) Converting the statewide goal into company obligations is based on market share for TV companies & return share for IT companies.	Disclosure. Companies must disclose whether their products are ROHS compliant.	Statewide goals	Yes	Yes, starting 2012	Link to law
Indiana	May 13, 2009	April 1, 2010 Program year is April – March.	<u>Scope for figuring mfrgr obligation:</u> video display devices (TVs, monitors, laptops). <u>Scope for free collection:</u> TVs, monitors, laptops, desktops, printers, keyboards; fax machines; VCR and DVD players	Households, public schools, small business <100 employees	Market share. Producers pay for collection, transportation, and recycling, meeting goals based on market share of video display devices sold.	Disclosure Companies must report on display devices sold exceeding the maximum ROHS levels toxics	Manufacturers must recycle amount equal to 60% of what they sold by weight in previous year. Penalties for not reaching goals start in year 3.	No	Yes, starting 2011	Link to law
Maine	2004 Modified 2009.	January 2006	TVs, monitors, Laptops. Doesn't cover CPUs unless attached to monitors.	Households only	Producers pay for transport & recycling, some collection costs. Municipalities pay for some collection costs. IT co's split costs by return share. TV co's split costs by market share (as of 2010)	No	No	No	Yes	Link to chaptered law Link to 2009 update law.
Maryland	2005	Jan 2006 Ends 2010	Monitors, computers (CPUs), laptops. Televisions were added in 2007.	Not specified	Manufacturers pay fees to State. State funds reimburse Counties who pay for recycling via	No	No	No	No	Link to original bill Link to program

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					grants. This is a modest 5 year pilot program.					website
Michigan	Dec 26, 2008	April 1, 2010	Computers, monitors, TVs, laptops	Consumers, small business dropping off 7 or fewer units per day	Producers pay for collection, transportation, and recycling, but no level of service is mandated.	None	TV companies have non-binding goal of 60% by weight of what company sold in prev year	Yes (in SB 898)	No – will be studied	Link to bill Link to 898
Minnesota	May 8, 2007 Revised in 2009.	August 2007	<u>Scope for figuring mfg obligation:</u> video display devices (TVs, monitors, laptops). <u>Scope for free collection:</u> TVs, monitors, laptops, desktops, printers, keyboards; fax machines; and DVD players	Consumers	Market share. Producers pay for collection, transportation, and recycling.	Disclosure Companies must report on display devices sold to households if they exceed the maximum ROHS levels for lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, (PBBs),(PBDEs)	Year 1: Manufacturer s must recycle amount equal to 60% of what they sold by weight in previous year Year 2+: 80% of previous year sales	Yes, except for non-profit refurbish-ment and reuse activities	Was already in place	Link to bill Link to 2009 update
Missouri	Jun 16, 2008	Plans due July 1, 2010. Collection starts after that.	Desktops, laptops, monitors, but NOT televisions	Consumers	Producers pay for collection, transportation, and recycling, but no level of service is mandated.	No	No	No	No	Link to bill
New Jersey	Jan 15, 2008 Revision signed Jan 2009.	Jan 1, 2011 New legislation delayed start date from 2010 to 2011	TVs, monitors, personal computers, laptops	Consumers and small business (50 or less employees)	Return share. Producers pay for collection, transportation, and recycling. TV companies assign costs of collective return share via market share.	Must be ROHS compliant on heavy metals.	Law directs state agency to set goals by Jan 2011.	Yes	Yes as of Jan 1, 2011.	Link to bill
New York City	4/1/08	7/1/2009 Delayed by lawsuit by industry.	Computers, TVs, monitors, laptops, printers , keyboards, mice	Everyone – consumers, business, etc.	Market Share. Producers must collect and recycle products.	No	Yes. Collection goals based on market share: 2012: 25% 2015: 45% 2018: 65%	No	Yes, as of July 1, 2010	Link to bills: Int728 Int 729
New York State Note: New York has a separate law requiring cell phone recycling by the providers.	5/29/10	4/1/2011	Computers, Televisions, Small Scale Servers Computer Peripherals ¹ (Monitors, Electronic Keyboards, Electronic Mice, Faxes, Scanners Printers), Small Electronic Equipment (VCRs, DVRs, Portable Digital Music Players, DVD Players, Digital Converter Boxes, Cable or Satellite Receivers, Electronic or Video Game Consoles)	All except large businesses (50 or more employees) and large non profits (75 or more employees)	Producers pay for collection, transportation, and recycling according to their market share. Law establishes a statewide goal, then producers are assigned their portion according to market share. Producers also must take back one unit for every unit sold.	Yes, must disclose any products for sale that don't comply with ROHS.	Combines goals plus convenience. Statewide collection goals per person: 2011: 3 lbs 2012: 4 lbs 2013: 5lbs After 2013, goal is recalculated based on experience.	No	Yes as of April 1, 2011 for manufacturers, retailers and waste handlers, and eff Jan 1, 2012 for consumers	Link to bill

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North Carolina	Aug 31, 2007	Jan 1, 2010 (2008 law delayed start till 2010)	2007 law: Desktops, laptops, monitors, keyboards, mice 2008 law added televisions and delayed start by 1 year. In 2011, the State will look at adding printers to the scope.	Not specified	Producers must pay for transportation from collection sites (run by govt, retailers, or non-profits) as well as recycling costs. They don't pay for collection. Market share for TV co's. Return share for IT companies.	No	No	No	Yes, landfill and incinerator ban as of Jan 2012	Link to 2007 bill. Link to 2008 bill that added TVs HB819
Oklahoma	5/13/08	Jan 1, 2009	Desktops, laptops, monitors, but NOT televisions	Consumers	Producers pay for collection, transportation, and recycling, but no level of service is mandated.	No	No	No	No	Link to bill
Oregon	June 7, 2007	Jan 1, 2009	TVs, monitors, personal computers, laptops	Households, small businesses, small non-profits and anyone dropping off 7 items or less to collection points	Producers pay for collection, transportation, and recycling. TV companies assign costs of collective return share via market share.	No	No	No	Yes	Link to bill
Rhode Island	June 27, 2008	Feb 1, 2009	Computers, laptops, monitors, televisions	Households or public and private elementary & secondary schools	Producers pay for collection, transportation, and recycling	Must disclose video display devices sold that exceed ROHS levels.	No	Yes	Yes, as of Jan 31, 2009.	Link to bill
Texas	June 15, 2007	Sept 1, 2008	Desktops, laptops, monitors, but NOT televisions	Consumers	Producers pay for collection, transportation, and recycling, but no level of service is mandated.	No	No	No.	No	Link to bill
South Carolina	May 19, 2010	July 1, 2011	Computers, laptops, monitors, televisions, printers	Consumers	Producers pay for collection, transportation, and recycling, but no level of service is mandated.	No	No	No	Yes, as of 7/1/2011, covered products banned from landfill	Link to bill
Vermont	Apr 21, 2010	July 1, 2011	Computers, monitors, computer peripherals, printer, or televisions	Household, charity, or school district or small business (<11 emps)	Combines market share goals and convenience requirements. Must have 3 sites/county plus 1 site in every city of 10,000 or more.	No	Yes, sets per capita goal for collection, as well as convenience requirements.	No	Yes as of Jan 1, 2011	Link to law.

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Virginia	March 11, 08	July 1, 2009	Desktops, laptops, monitors, but NOT televisions	Consumers	Producers pay for collection, transportation, and recycling, but no level of service is mandated.	No	No	No	No	Link to bill
Washington	March 2006	January 2009	TVs, monitors laptops, and desktop computers	Consumers, charities, small businesses, schools and small governments	Producers pay for collection, transportation, and recycling. Return share.	No	No, but specifies collection sites in each county	Yes	Not in bill, but some counties have passed bans	Link to bill as signed by Governor
West Virginia	4/1/08	January 2009	TVs, monitors laptops, and desktop computers	Consumers	Producers pay registration fee of \$10K if they have no takeback program, or \$3k if they do.	No	No	No	no	Link to bill
Wisconsin	10/23/09	Jan 2010	<u>Scope for figuring mfrg obligation:</u> video display devices (TVs, monitors, laptops), printers <u>Scope for free collection:</u> TVs, monitors, laptops, desktops, printers, keyboards; fax machines; DVD players, VCRs	Consumers (Households)	Producers pay for collection, transportation, and recycling based on their market share. Goal is 80% by weight of products sold to households and schools 3 years previous.	Yes, manufacturers must declare which products they sell that do and do not comply with ROHS directive.	Yes	Yes	Yes as of Sept 1, 2010	Link to bill
States with Consumer Fee (Advanced Recycling Fee) Laws										
California	Sept 25, 2003	January 2005	TVs and Monitors only. Portable DVDs added 2006. NOT CPUs or other products.	All owners – consumer and business	Consumers pay a fee at purchase. Fee money goes to state, used to reimburse recyclers and collectors.	Comply with RoHS Directive on heavy metals. Companies can't sell laptops, monitors, TVs, portable DVD players that exceed RoHS levels for Lead, Mercury, Cadmium, and Hex.chromium	Bill set goal to eliminate electronic waste stockpiles and legacy devices by December 31, 2007	No	Was already in place	Link to main page for CA system

For more detailed comparisons of these bills, go to:

<http://www.electronicstakeback.com/legislation/Detailed%20State%20Law%20Comparison%20ALL.pdf>