
A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO RECYCLING.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that Hawaii faces a solid
2 waste crisis. Landfill siting on all islands is a contentious
3 issue, and the solid waste permit for Oahu's main landfill,
4 Waimanalo gulch, will expire by May 2008.

5 Hawaii lags behind many other states in its commitment to
6 recycling, with less than one-third of its municipal waste being
7 recycled. Over ten thousand cities across the mainland have a
8 curbside recycling program. Honolulu is the largest city in the
9 country without a curbside recycling program. Further, Oahu
10 residents generate an average of over six pounds of trash per
11 person daily. This amount is forty-one per cent greater than
12 the national average of over four pounds per person and two
13 hundred ten per cent greater than the average German resident
14 who generates less than two pounds daily.

15 Tens of thousands of tons of recyclable material will be
16 trashed annually without convenient curbside recycling, wasting
17 natural resources, energy, and landfill space. A curbside



1 recycling program that allows residents to recycle bottles,
2 cans, food jars, cardboard, newsprint, and other recyclables at
3 their own curb would vastly increase Hawaii's real recycling
4 rate.

5 It is estimated that a well-run curbside recycling program
6 in Honolulu could capture over forty thousand tons of
7 recyclables annually. This figure is based on capture rates of
8 curbside recycling programs in cities of comparable size, such
9 as the city of Portland, Oregon, with approximately two hundred
10 thousand households, whose curbside program diverted over forty-
11 eight thousand tons of recyclables, or inorganics, in 2000. The
12 city of San Diego, California, with two hundred seventy-six
13 thousand households, recycled seventy-two thousand tons with its
14 curbside collection program in 2004.

15 The city and county of Honolulu 1999 Waste Composition
16 Study found that Oahu's residential solid waste contains over
17 forty-three per cent or one hundred thirty-seven thousand tons
18 of paper, plastics, metal, and glass, most of which could be
19 recycled. Almost ninety thousand tons of paper are discarded
20 annually from Oahu homes. The city and county of Honolulu 1999
21 Analysis of Curbside Recycling found that an average curbside



1 collection program could capture about thirty-nine thousand tons
2 of recyclables annually.

3 The benefits of a curbside recycling program extend beyond
4 the environmental gains. The city of Mesa, Arizona, with a
5 population of three hundred fourteen thousand, saved money by
6 integrating curbside recycling into its solid waste management
7 system. After implementing curbside recycling, the city was
8 able to reduce the number of garbage pick-ups from twice per
9 week to just once.

10 The legislature further finds that Hawaii's solid waste
11 problems warrant mandating curbside recycling in Hawaii's
12 largest county.

13 The purpose of this Act is to establish the parameters of a
14 residential curbside recycling program in counties with a
15 population of 750,000 or more and enable the department of
16 health to utilize the deposit beverage container deposit special
17 fund to provide grants-in-aid to the counties for recycling
18 programs.

19 SECTION 2. Chapter 342G, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
20 amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated
21 and to read as follows:



1 "§342G- County residential curbside recycling program.
2 Beginning January 1, 2008, each county with a population of over
3 seven hundred fifty thousand residents shall establish and
4 implement a residential curbside recycling program. The
5 residential curbside recycling program shall include newspaper,
6 plastics, glass, and aluminum. The residential curbside
7 recycling program shall be integrated into the county's
8 residential solid waste collection and disposal program."

9 SECTION 3. Section 342G-1, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
10 amended by adding a new definition to be appropriately inserted
11 and to read as follows:

12 "Residential curbside recycling" means the collection and
13 recycling of residential recyclable materials from the same area
14 where the residential household's solid waste is collected for
15 disposal."

16 SECTION 4. Section 342G-25, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
17 amended by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

- 18 "(b) The program element shall include [~~at a minimum~~]:
- 19 (1) A waste stream assessment component;
 - 20 (2) A source reduction component;



- 1 (3) A recycling and bioconversion component [↗], including
- 2 provisions for residential curbside recycling, if
- 3 applicable, pursuant to 342G- ;
- 4 (4) An energy-balance component;
- 5 (5) A special waste component;
- 6 (6) A household hazardous waste component;
- 7 (7) A public education and information component;
- 8 (8) A landfill and incineration component;
- 9 (9) A marketing and procurement of materials component;
- 10 (10) A program implementation component; and
- 11 (11) A program funding component."

12 SECTION 5. Section 342G-26, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
13 amended by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

14 "(c) The recycling and bioconversion component shall
15 identify and assess:

- 16 (1) The level of waste reduction the county is achieving
- 17 through existing recycling and bioconversion efforts;
- 18 (2) The type and amount of solid waste that it is
- 19 technically and economically feasible to recycle or
- 20 alter through bioconversion; and
- 21 (3) Methods to increase and improve the recycling and
- 22 bioconversion efforts, including [~~opportunities for~~]



1 residential curbside recycling and backyard
2 composting.

3 For recycling, the counties shall assess the type and
4 amount of solid waste that it is technically feasible to
5 recycle, giving consideration at a minimum to clear glass,
6 colored glass, aluminum, steel and bimetallic cans, high-grade
7 office paper, newsprint, mixed paper, corrugated paper, HDPE,
8 PET, and green waste.

9 For bioconversion, the counties shall assess the type and
10 amount of solid waste that it is technically feasible to alter
11 through bioconversion, giving consideration at a minimum to
12 green waste, wood waste, animal manure, sewage sludge, and food
13 wastes."

14 SECTION 6. Section 342G-104, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
15 amended by adding a new section to read as follows:

16 "**§342G-104 Deposit into deposit beverage container deposit**
17 **special fund; use of funds.** (a) There is established in the
18 state treasury the deposit beverage container deposit special
19 fund, into which shall be deposited:

20 (1) All revenues generated from the deposit beverage
21 container fee as described under sections 342G-102 and
22 342G-105;



1 (2) All revenues generated from the deposit beverage
2 container deposit as described under sections 342G-105
3 and 342G-110; and

4 (3) All accrued interest from the fund.

5 (b) Moneys in the deposit beverage container deposit
6 special fund shall be used to reimburse refund values, pay
7 handling fees to redemption centers, fund the reverse vending
8 machine rebate program under section 342G-102.5, and fund the
9 redemption center and recycling infrastructure improvement
10 program established pursuant to section 342G-114.5. The
11 department may also use the money to:

12 (1) Fund administrative, audit, and compliance activities
13 associated with collection and payment of the deposits
14 and handling fees of the deposit beverage container
15 program;

16 (2) Conduct recycling education and demonstration
17 projects;

18 (3) Promote recyclable market development activities;

19 (4) Support the handling and transportation of the deposit
20 beverage containers to end-markets;



1 (5) Hire personnel to oversee the implementation of the
2 deposit beverage container program, including
3 permitting and enforcement activities; [~~and~~]

4 (6) Fund associated office expenses.

5 (c) Any funds that accumulate in the deposit beverage
6 container deposit special fund shall be retained in the fund
7 unless determined by the auditor to be [~~is~~] excess, after
8 adjustments to the deposit beverage fee, pursuant to the
9 management and financial audits conducted in accordance with
10 section 342G-107.

11 (d) Any grant-in-aid to a county with a population of
12 750,000 or greater for the purposes of subsection (b) shall be
13 disbursed with a requirement that the county utilize a portion
14 of the moneys to establish or maintain a curbside residential
15 recycling program in accordance with section 342G- ."

16 SECTION 7. There is appropriated out of the general
17 revenues of the State of Hawaii the sum of \$, or so
18 much thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2007-2008, and
19 the same sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary for fiscal
20 year 2008-2009, as grants-in-aid to the counties as follows:

21 City and county of Honolulu \$
22 County of Hawaii \$



1 County of Maui §
2 County of Kauai § ;
3 provided that of the moneys appropriated for the city and county
4 of Honolulu pursuant to this section, the city and county of
5 Honolulu shall utilize a portion of those moneys to establish
6 and maintain a residential curbside recycling program.

7 The sums appropriated shall be expended by the department
8 of health for the purposes of this Act.

9 SECTION 8. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
10 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

11 SECTION 9. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2007.



Report Title:

Recycling; County Grants-in-aid

Description:

Requires counties with a population of over 750,000 to utilize a portion of the grant-in-aid for a residential curbside recycling program. Makes a grant-in-aid to the counties for this purpose.
(SD1)

