

JOSH GREEN, M.D.  
GOVERNOR  
KE KIA'ĀINA



GOV. MSG. NO. 1203

EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS  
KE KE'ENA O KE KIA'ĀINA

May 27, 2025

The Honorable Ronald D. Kouchi  
President of the Senate,  
and Members of the Senate  
Thirty-Third State Legislature  
State Capitol, Room 409  
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

The Honorable Nadine Nakamura  
Speaker, and Members of the  
House of Representatives  
Thirty-Third State Legislature  
State Capitol, Room 431  
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

Aloha President Kouchi, Speaker Nakamura, and Members of the Legislature:

This is to inform you that on May 27, 2025, the following bill was signed into law:

H.B. NO. 750, H.D. 2,  
S.D. 1, C.D. 1

RELATING TO THE ENVIRONMENT.  
**ACT 103**

Mahalo,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Josh Green M.D." in a cursive style.

Josh Green, M.D.  
Governor, State of Hawai'i

Approved by the Governor

on MAY 27 2025

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
THIRTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE, 2025  
STATE OF HAWAII

**ACT 103**  
**H.B. NO.** 750  
H.D. 2  
S.D. 1  
C.D. 1

---

# A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO THE ENVIRONMENT.

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

1       SECTION 1. The legislature finds that solid waste may soon  
2       exceed landfill capacity in all of the State's counties. Most  
3       waste created in the State is landfilled or incinerated, which  
4       places the burden for managing waste on taxpayers, is costly,  
5       and creates pollution that is harmful to residents and the  
6       environment. Landfills discharge leachate, a highly toxic fluid  
7       that has the potential for leakage that can cause harm to  
8       surrounding communities and nearshore and marine environments  
9       downslope. The Waimanalo gulch landfill on Oahu produces around  
10      nine thousand eight hundred gallons of leachate per day. Waste  
11      that is incinerated produces air pollutants and toxic ash; this  
12      toxic ash is often buried in landfills. On Oahu, more than four  
13      hundred tons of toxic ash are buried in the landfill every day.  
14      The legislature finds that the State will benefit from reduced  
15      waste production by expanding alternative strategies like reuse,  
16      refill, composting, and recycling.



1       The legislature further finds that extended producer  
2   responsibility is a market-based, circular economy that  
3   encourages alternative waste management strategies as well as  
4   product design innovations that lead to source reduction of  
5   waste. Extended producer responsibility programs shift  
6   responsibility for a product's lifecycle, including end-of-life  
7   management, from consumers or governments to producers of the  
8   product. This encourages sustainable product design that leads  
9   to less waste and more fully recyclable or reusable products and  
10  packaging. Extended producer responsibility programs also  
11  typically reduce the financial burden on government for waste  
12  management and lead to better recycling services for residents.  
13  Furthermore, these programs help create local jobs by expanding  
14  collection services, local processing of waste, and reuse and  
15  refill programs.

16       The legislature finds that extended producer responsibility  
17  strategies can be applied to packaging waste as well. Packaging  
18  waste is a large part of the waste stream and includes  
19  containers for food products, cleaning products, and personal  
20  care products, as well as waste associated with shipping and  
21  transporting products. Extended producer responsibility



1 programs for packaging waste exist in Asia, Europe, Canada, and  
2 five states across the United States. Furthermore, several  
3 other states are in the process of implementing programs by  
4 funding needs assessments, a necessary preliminary step to  
5 inform the development of an extended producer responsibility  
6 program.

7 The purpose of this Act is to require and appropriate funds  
8 for the department of health to conduct a statewide needs  
9 assessment and establish an advisory council with relevant  
10 stakeholders to determine what would be needed to transition to  
11 a more circular system with less waste generation and more  
12 reuse, and the necessary infrastructure to sort and locally  
13 process recyclable materials through an extended producer  
14 responsibility program for packaging materials and paper  
15 products.

16 SECTION 2. (a) The department of health shall conduct a  
17 statewide needs assessment to determine what will be needed to  
18 reduce waste generation, increase reuse, improve collection  
19 services, and expand local processing of materials through an  
20 extended producer responsibility program for packaging materials  
21 and paper products.



(b) The needs assessment shall detail the resources required in each county to reduce as much as feasible the packaging materials waste and paper products that the county sends to a landfill or power plant that burns municipal solid waste. Additionally, the needs assessment shall consider the following:

(1) Waste and recycling characterizations, including baseline studies of what is in the waste stream, what is being recycled, what is being composted, and how these vary across local jurisdictions;

(2) Existing collection infrastructure, including:

(A) What materials are being collected and the processes and procedures for collection;

(B) Who currently has access to refuse, recycling, and composting collection services;

(C) How collection services are arranged and funded; and

(D) Improvements in services needed;

(3) Processing and materials recovery facility infrastructure, including:



- 1 (A) How collected materials are currently being
- 2 processed and marketed;
- 3 (B) Whether the sorting technology is up to date;
- 4 (C) Whether there is sufficient capacity to process
- 5 the volume of materials;
- 6 (D) Opportunities and infrastructure needed for more
- 7 local processing of materials; and
- 8 (E) Costs to implement infrastructure improvements;
- 9 (4) Markets, including the state of markets for recovered
- 10 materials and finished compost;
- 11 (5) Education, including the effectiveness of the existing
- 12 outreach in educating residents;
- 13 (6) Levels of contamination in collected packaging
- 14 materials and organics for composting;
- 15 (7) The impact of the composition of packaging materials
- 16 on the reuse, recyclability, and compostability of
- 17 packaging materials;
- 18 (8) An evaluation of how extended producer responsibility
- 19 program laws are designed and work in other states and
- 20 countries;



- 1           (9)   An evaluation of an appropriate definition of
- 2               "producer" for an extended producer responsibility
- 3               program in the State;
- 4           (10)   Equity and environmental justice, including:
- 5               (A)   Consideration for how the existing system is
- 6               operating and how extended producer
- 7               responsibility could increase equity; and
- 8               (B)   An assessment of equity issues in education
- 9               efforts;
- 10          (11)   Economic impact, including estimates in job
- 11               development from increased reuse, recycling, and
- 12               composting;
- 13          (12)   Environmental benefits from reduction and reuse and
- 14               local versus off-island materials processing;
- 15          (13)   How extended producer responsibility can promote
- 16               upstream improvement, such as source reduction,
- 17               packaging redesign and optimization, and reduction of
- 18               packaging materials that are harmful to human health
- 19               or the environment, and reuse and refill practices,
- 20               including:



(A) Identifying opportunities for source reduction, reuse, and refill in packaging systems; and

(B) Cost and infrastructure needs to implement these systems; and

(14) Suggested diversion targets and timeline using baseline data from the needs assessment to determine the resources, infrastructure, educational program, and other initiatives needed to reach conservative, moderate, and aggressive waste reduction goal scenarios.

(c) The department of health shall conduct the assessment in consultation with the following stakeholders:

(1) Each county department responsible for waste management;

(2) Global and national producer responsibility organizations, including producer responsibility organizations actively working on reusable packaging systems;

(3) Producers of packaging materials and paper products;

(4) Refuse and recycling collection and processing service providers;





- 1 (5) Compost facility operators;
- 2 (6) Retailers, including restaurants, wholesalers, and
- 3 distributors;
- 4 (7) Organizations and community groups involved with waste
- 5 management and waste reduction; and
- 6 (8) Environmental and human health scientists;
- 7 provided that additional stakeholders may be included as the
- 8 department deems necessary and relevant.
- 9 (d) The department of health may contract for professional
- 10 services to conduct the needs assessment.
- 11 (e) The department of health shall convene an advisory
- 12 council to review the draft needs assessment and propose
- 13 recommendations throughout the assessment process. The advisory
- 14 council shall include:
- 15 (1) One representative from each county department
- 16 responsible for waste management;
- 17 (2) One representative from a national producer or
- 18 producer trade association;
- 19 (3) One representative from a Hawaii-based producer or
- 20 producer association;



- 1 (4) Two representatives who are experts or operators of
- 2 reuse, refill, or circular economy systems;
- 3 (5) One representative from a Hawaii-based refuse service
- 4 provider;
- 5 (6) One representative from a Hawaii-based recycling
- 6 collection and processing service provider;
- 7 (7) One representative from a Hawaii-based retailer,
- 8 including restaurants, wholesalers, or distributors;
- 9 (8) Two representatives from Hawaii-based organizations
- 10 and community groups involved with waste management or
- 11 relevant environmental advocacy;
- 12 (9) One representative who is an environmental or human
- 13 health scientist;
- 14 (10) One representative from a business that manufactures
- 15 consumer packaged goods for sale in the State; and
- 16 (11) One representative from the composting industry.
- 17 (f) The department of health shall hold a public hearing
- 18 to obtain comments on the draft needs assessment.
- 19 (g) The department of health shall complete and submit the
- 20 needs assessment, including any proposed legislation, to the
- 21 legislature by December 31, 2027.



1 (h) For the purposes of this section:

2 "Packaging materials" includes materials used for the  
3 containment, protection, or serving of products, including but  
4 not limited to paper, paperboard, cardboard, plastics, glass, or  
5 metal, or a mixture of any of these materials. "Packaging  
6 materials" excludes deposit beverage containers included under  
7 the Hawaii deposit beverage container program.

8 "Paper products" includes printed materials such as office  
9 paper, magazines, newspaper, and junk mail. "Paper products"  
10 does not include bound books.

11 "Refill" means employing packaging materials that consumers  
12 reuse.

13 "Reuse" means the return of or to return packaging  
14 materials to the economic stream for use in the same kind of  
15 application intended for the original packaging without changing  
16 the original composition of the package, the identity of the  
17 product, or the components thereof.

18 SECTION 3. There is appropriated out of the general  
19 revenues of the State of Hawaii the sum of \$1,500,000 or so much  
20 thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2025-2026 and the  
21 same sum or so much thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year



1 2026-2027 for the department of health to conduct a statewide  
2 needs assessment, pursuant to section 2 of this Act, to inform  
3 the future establishment of an extended producer responsibility  
4 program; provided that:

5 (1) The moneys shall not lapse at the end of the fiscal  
6 year for which the appropriation is made; and

7 (2) All moneys from the appropriation unencumbered shall  
8 lapse as of the close of business on June 30, 2027, to  
9 the credit of the general fund.

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

12 SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2025.



H.B. NO. 750  
H.D. 2  
S.D. 1  
C.D. 1

APPROVED this 27th day of May, 2025

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Josh Green". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "J" and a stylized "G".

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF HAWAII

HB No. 750, HD 2, SD 1, CD 1

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF HAWAII

Date: April 30, 2025  
Honolulu, Hawaii

We hereby certify that the above-referenced Bill on this day passed Final Reading in the House of Representatives of the Thirty-Third Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2025.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Nadine K. Nakamura". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Nadine K. Nakamura  
Speaker  
House of Representatives

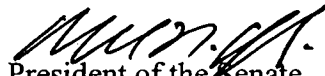
A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Brian L. Takeshita". The signature is more compact and stylized than the one above, with a distinct loop at the end.

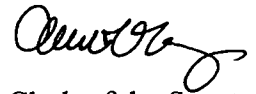
Brian L. Takeshita  
Chief Clerk  
House of Representatives

**THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF HAWAI‘I**

Date: April 30, 2025  
Honolulu, Hawai‘i 96813

We hereby certify that the foregoing Bill this day passed Final Reading in the Senate  
of the Thirty-Third Legislature of the State of Hawai‘i, Regular Session of 2025.

  
President of the Senate

  
Clerk of the Senate