

EXHIBIT
STATUS OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION RELATED TO COMPUTER RECYCLING

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California

Would require manufacturers (or their designees) to develop, finance, and implement an "e-waste recovery system" for the collection, handling, transportation, processing, recovery, reuse, and recycling of the devices sold by that producer. Manufacturers would have the option of foregoing collection and recycling by paying a fee to cover the full cost of collection and recycling on every device sold. (Currently in committee.)

Connecticut

Would establish a recycling fee and recycling program for certain electronic devices. (In committee.) Would establish a \$10 advanced recycling fee (ARF) on the sale of any electronic device that contains a CRT. (In committee.)

Illinois

Creates a Computer Equipment Disposal and Recycling Commission. (Passed the legislature.)

Maine

Prohibits CRTs from being disposed of in a solid waste facility. Establishes a stakeholder group to develop a recommended plan for the collection and recycling of CRTs. (Signed into law.)

Massachusetts

Proposed legislation would establish that no computer product or product that included a CRT could be sold or donated by mail order or through the Internet after July 1, 2005, until the manufacturers of these products implemented a plan for a convenient and accessible collection system for end-of-life products. (In committee.) Each city and town would be authorized and directed to establish a permanent local hazardous household products collection center for its residents. Each collection center would be open at least one day a week and collect fluorescent lamps, batteries, and CRTs, among other items. Grants could be awarded to aid the development and maintenance of these collection centers. (In committee.)

Michigan

Would prohibit disposal of consumer electronics in landfills. Requires the Department of Environmental Quality to conduct a study into the potential for establishing a statewide recycling program for consumer electronics. (In committee.) Would prohibit the disposal of CRTs in landfills. (In committee.)

Minnesota

Prohibits the disposal of CRTs in mixed municipal solid waste. (Signed into law.)

Nebraska

Would establish a \$10 advanced recycling fee (ARF) on CRTs. Would prohibit CRTs from being disposed of in landfills. The Environmental Trust Board would have to enter into an agreement with a contractor to develop and implement the program by creating short-term and long-term strategies for establishing a statewide system of determining the most efficient means of managing, collecting, storing, transporting, processing, recycling, reusing, or otherwise disposing of e-waste. (Status unknown.)

New Hampshire

Proposed legislation would establish a committee to study imposing a fee on new computer purchases. (In committee.)

New Mexico

Requests the Department of Environment to study the costs and benefits of implementing a computer recycling program and to report its findings to the legislature. (Signed into law.)

New York

Creates the Electronic Equipment Recycling Program within the Department of Conservation to determine the most efficient means of collecting, sorting, transporting, processing, and recycling electronic equipment. Prohibits the disposal of CRTs in mixed solid waste. (Passed the assembly.) Would establish a \$10 advanced recycling fee (ARF) on CRTs. Prohibits CRTs from being disposed of in mixed solid waste. Adds electronic equipment to the definition of household hazardous waste. (In committee.) Would require manufacturers of electronic equipment containing hazardous components to establish collection or disassembly centers that salvage at least 90% of e-waste generated in the state. Would require the commissioner to create a list of electronic equipment that presents a potential health hazard when improperly disposed of, handled, or stored. Would prohibit disposal in mixed solid waste of electronic equipment identified as hazardous by the Department of Conservation, due to any of the following: CRTs, lead, printed circuit boards, batteries, mercury-bearing components, and PCB-bearing components. (In committee.)

North Carolina

Would introduce a tax of \$10 on the sale of new electronic devices that contain a CRT(s). The tax would be a privilege tax for in-state sales and an excise tax for out-of-state sales.

Would prohibit disposal of CRT devices in solid waste landfills. (In committee.)

Oregon

Would require any metropolitan service district serving a population of more than 500,000 to develop and implement a program for the reuse and recycling of electronic products, and create an Advisory Committee on Electronic Product Stewardship. (In committee.) Would require the Environmental Quality Commission to develop a program that encourages the recycling fee, which includes placing a \$50 fee on the sale of all new objects that contain CRTs. Would prohibit disposal of CRTs at a solid waste disposal site.

(In committee.) Would place a \$3 fee on the sale of new electronic products and require the Environmental Quality Commission to develop a sustainable program for the disposal of electronic products and provide educational pamphlets at the time of sale. (In committee.)

Rhode Island

Creates a special house commission to perform a comprehensive analysis of products that contain CRTs, and report back its findings. (Passed the house; in the senate.) Would not allow products that include a CRT to be offered for sale or distribution until the manufacturers implement a plan approved by the Department of Health, for a manufacturer-financed, convenient, and accessible collection system for the products at their end-of-life. (In committee.) Manufacturers would be responsible for implementing a program to finance the environmentally sound collection, treatment, recovery, and final disposition of discarded and obsolete electronic equipment, including orphan and historic waste. Manufacturers that failed to implement the plan within two years would be prohibited from selling their products in Rhode Island. Electronic waste would be prohibited from being disposed of in landfills, incinerators, cement kilns, or other forms of energy recovery or energy generation dependent on combustion. (In committee.)

South Carolina

Would establish a temporary recycling program funded by a \$5 advanced recovery fee on the sale of each piece of electronic equipment with a CRT. (In committee.)

Texas

Would prohibit a manufacturer from selling electronic equipment unless the Commission on Environmental Quality approved a plan for manufacturer-financed collection, treatment, recovery, reuse, recycling, and disposition of e-waste, and the manufacturer implemented the plan. Would prohibit the disposal of e-waste in a landfill, incinerator, or cement kiln or other facilities where it would be used for another form of energy recovery or energy generation dependent on combustion. (In committee.)

Vermont

Manufacturers would be responsible for implementing a program for financing the environmentally sound collection, treatment, recovery, and final disposition of e-waste, including orphan and historic waste. Would prohibit the disposal of e-waste in a landfill, incinerator, or cement kiln or other facilities where it would be used for another form of energy recovery or energy generation dependent on combustion. Everyone collecting, recovering, and recycling e-waste would have to protect the health and safety of their workers or contractors; presumption of liability for contamination of landfills relating to e-waste. (In committee.)

Virginia

The Waste Management Board must promulgate regulations to encourage CRT and electronics recycling. Any locality may prohibit the disposal of CRTs in privately operated landfills within its jurisdiction, provided the locality has implemented a recycling program capable of handling all CRTs in its jurisdiction, but the ordinances may not penalize anyone other than the initial generator of the CRT(s). (Signed into law.)

Washington

Would require manufacturers to develop, implement, and finance plans for the collection and recycling or reuse of 65%, by weight, of all e-waste from their respective products each year. Would create the Electronics Advisory Committee to oversee the recovery and recycling program. (In committee.)

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