



## **Compendium of state e-waste laws and environmental resources**

The following information may be useful in better understanding the various e-waste laws throughout the states.

That noted, laws and regulations change regularly at the drop of a hat. As always, if you are planning business based on any of this information, please consult with your attorney to ensure you know what the present status of the law is.

## California (CA)

- *Date Law Signed:* September 25, 2003
- *Program Start Date:* January 1, 2005
- *Scope of Products Covered:* TVs and monitors only; portable DVDs added in 2006; no CPUs or other products
- *Who Gets Free Recycling:* All owners – consumer and business
- *Who Pays:* Consumers pay a fee at purchase; fee money goes to State, used to reimburse recyclers and collectors
- *Language on Toxics:* Comply with ROHS Directive on heavy metals; companies cannot sell laptops, monitors, TVs, portable DVD players that exceed ROHS levels for lead, mercury, cadmium, and hexavalent chromium
- *Goals or targets for collection:* Bill set goal to eliminate electronic waste stockpiles and legacy devices by December 31, 2007
- *Includes Ban on Prison Labor:* No
- *Includes Disposal Ban:* Was already in place
- [Link to Bill or Law](#)

*Details on financing:* Consumers pay a fee (currently \$6, \$8, or \$10) at purchase to the retailers. Retailers send fee money to the State. The State uses the fees to reimburse recyclers and collectors who submit receipts showing they have collected covered devices from State residents. State agencies may adjust the fee every two years. OEMS do not pay registration fees.

*Language on Recycling Standards?* A person who exports covered electronic waste, or a covered electronic device intended for recycling or disposal, to a foreign country, or to another State for ultimate export to a foreign country, shall do all of the following at least 60 days prior to export: (1) modify the department of the destination, disposition, contents, and volume of the waste, or device intended for recycling or disposal to be exported, and include with the notification the demonstrations required pursuant to subdivisions (2) to (5), inclusive; (2) demonstrate that the waste or device is being exported for the purposes of recycling or disposal; (3) demonstrate that the importation of the waste or device is not prohibited by an applicable law in the State or country of destination and that any import will be conducted in accordance with all applicable laws. As part of this demonstration, required import and operating licenses, permits, or other appropriate authorization documents shall be forwarded to the department; (4) demonstrate that the exportation of the waste or device is conducted in accordance with applicable United States or applicable international law; (5a) demonstrate that the waste or device will be managed within the country of destination only at facilities whose operations meet or exceed the binding decisions and implementing guidelines of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development for the environmentally sound management of the waste or device being exported; and (5b) the demonstration required by this subdivision applies to any country of destination, notwithstanding that the country is not a member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Recyclers must demonstrate to the State that any facility utilized by the e-waste recycler for the handling, processing, refurbishment, or recycling of covered electronic devices meets all of the following standards: (1) the facility has been inspected by the department within the past 12 months and had been found to be operating in conformance with all applicable laws, regulations, and ordinances; (2) the facility is accessible during normal business hours for unannounced inspections by State or local

agencies; (3) the facility has health and safety, employee training, and environmental compliance plans and certifies compliance with the plans; and (4) the facility meets or exceeds standards specified in the State Labor Code or, if all or part of the work is to be performed in another State, the equivalent requirements of that State. If the covered electronic waste is processed, it must be processed in California according to the “cancellation method” authorized by the State.

*Exporting E-Waste:* California’s proposed regulations require exporters not to violate the laws of the recipient countries. California’s law says that exporters must demonstrate that the importation of the waste or device is not prohibited by an applicable law in the state or country of destination and that any import will be conducted in accordance with all applicable laws. As part of this demonstration, required import and operating licenses, permits, or other appropriate authorization documents shall be forwarded to the department.

*Other notes:* [California provides funding](#) for the wiping of hard drives; California requires clear labeling of brand ownership; California bans e-waste disposal in landfills and incinerators.

[California Environmental Protection Agency](#)

## Connecticut (CT)

- *Date Law Signed:* July 6, 2007
- *Program Start Date:* January 1, 2009
- *Scope of Products Covered:* TVs, monitors, personal computers, laptops
- *Who Gets Free Recycling:* Consumers or any resident dropping off seven or fewer products at once
- *Who Pays:* Return share; municipalities arrange for collection and transportation to recyclers; recyclers bill the manufacturers
- *Language on Toxics:* None
- *Goals or targets for collection:* State will establish statewide collection goals by October 2010
- *Includes Ban on Prison Labor:* No
- *Includes Disposal Ban:* Yes, effective in 2011
- [Link to Bill or Law](#)

*Language on Recycling Standards?* Recycling of covered devices must be in compliance with all applicable federal, State and local laws, regulations and ordinances, and “may not be exported for disposal in a manner that poses a significant risk to the public health or to the environment.”

The State will set performance requirements in order for collectors, transporters and recyclers of covered electronic devices to be eligible to receive funds from the department. They must, at a minimum, demonstrate compliance with the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Plug-In to eCycling Guidelines for Materials Management in addition to any other requirements mandated by State or federal law [The Plug-In guidelines require adherence to the laws of importing countries].

[Exporting E-Waste:](#) Connecticut’s proposed regulations require exporters not to violate the laws of the recipient countries. Connecticut has done this by saying, in the statute, that collectors, transporters and recyclers who are receiving funds from the State must adhere to the EPA’s “Plug In to e-Cycling Guidelines” (which specify not violating the laws of other countries).

*Other notes:* Connecticut has addressed legacy/historic waste and orphan waste; Connecticut requires clear labeling of brand ownership; Connecticut has producer paid financing (without unfunded local government mandate; based on return share); Connecticut has no consumer fees at recycling time; Connecticut has a sales ban for non-compliance; Connecticut bans e-waste disposal in landfills and incinerators.

[Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection](#)

## Hawaii (HI)

- *Date Law Signed:* July 1, 2008
- *Program Start Date:* January 2, 2010
- *Scope of Products Covered:* Computers, monitors, laptops, printers covered now; no TVs; establishes a working group to study recycling plan for TV
- *Who Gets Free Recycling:* Consumers, businesses, non-profits
- *Who Pays:* Manufacturers must establish plans to collect and recycle their products
- *Language on Toxics:* None
- *Goals or targets for collection:* None
- *Includes Ban on Prison Labor:* No
- *Includes Disposal Ban:* No
- [Link to Bill or Law](#)

[Hawaii Environmental Protection Agency \(Regional\)](#)

## Illinois (IL)

- *Date Law Signed:* September 17, 2008
- *Program Start Date:* January 1, 2010
- *Scope of Products Covered:* Scope for figuring manufacturer obligation: computers, laptops, TVs, monitors, printers; Scope for free collections: TVs, monitors, laptops, desktops, mobile phone, computer cable, keyboard, mouse, fax, MP3 player, PDA, video game console, VCR, DVD player, zip drive and scanner
- *Who Gets Free Recycling:* Consumers
- *Who Pays:* 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 and return share for IT companies
- *Language on Toxics:* Disclosure. Companies must disclose whether their products are ROHS compliant
- *Goals or targets for collection:* Statewide goals
- *Includes Ban on Prison Labor:* No
- *Includes Disposal Ban:* Yes, starting 2012
- [Link to Bill or Law](#)

*Provision to encourage reuse?* Yes, OEMs receive an increased per pound credit toward their annual recycling goal. A 2-for-1 pound credit is given to OEMs that refurbish products and return them to the market for reuse. A 3-to-1 pound credit is given to OEMs that refurbish products and donate them to a primary or secondary public school or a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organization that serves low income children, families or the disabled.

*Other retailer requirements?* Retailers are required to: (1) inform consumers about Illinois' Electronic Recycling and Reuse program and (2) report to television manufacturers by model number the number of television sold during a program year.

[Illinois Environmental Protection Agency](#)

## Maine (ME)

- *Date Law Signed:* 2004
- *Program Start Date:* January 1, 2006
- *Scope of Products Covered:* TVs, monitors, laptops. Does not cover CPUs unless attached to monitors
- *Who Gets Free Recycling:* Households only
- *Who Pays:* Return share; producers pay for transport and recycling; some collection costs. Municipalities pay for some collection costs
- *Language on Toxics:* None
- *Goals or targets for collection:* No
- *Includes Ban on Prison Labor:* No
- *Includes Disposal Ban:* Yes
- [Link to Bill or Law](#)

Recyclers are responsible for providing consolidators with a sworn statement that its handling, processing, refurbishment and recycling of computer monitors and televisions meet environmentally sound management (ESM) guidelines published by Maine DEP. Consolidation facilities are responsible for shipping only to recyclers that provide certification of meeting Maine's ESM Guidelines which can be found [here](#).

Maine's lengthy ESM requirements include these provisions: (1) the facility must apply due diligence principles to selection of facilities to which components and materials (e.g., plastics, metals, circuit boards, CRTs) from televisions and computer monitors are sent for reuse and recycling; (2) the facility must comply with federal and international law and agreements regarding the export of used products or materials. In the case of export of televisions and computer monitors, compliance with applicable requirements of the U.S. and of the import and transit countries, and maintenance of proper business records documenting such compliance; and (3) the facility agrees not to establish or utilize intermediaries for the purpose of circumventing these U.S., import, and transit country requirements.

[Exporting E-Waste](#): Maine's proposed regulations require exporters not to violate the laws of the recipient countries. Maine has done this in their regulations by saying that recycling and dismantling facilities must comply with applicable requirements of the U.S. and of the import and transit countries, and must maintain proper business records documenting such compliance.

*Other notes:* Maine has addressed legacy/historic waste and orphan waste; Maine requires clear labeling of brand ownership; Maine has producer paid financing (without unfunded local government mandate; based on return share); Maine has no consumer fees at recycling time; Maine has a sales ban for non-compliance.

[Maine Department of Environmental Protection](#)

## **Maryland (MD)**

- *Date Law Signed:* 2005
- *Program Start Date:* January 2006; ends 2010
- *Scope of Products Covered:* Monitors, computers (CPUs), laptops; TVs were added in 2007
- *Who Gets Free Recycling:* Not specified
- *Who Pays:* Manufacturers pay fees to State; State funds reimburse counties who pay for recycling via grants; this is a modest five year pilot program
- *Language on Toxics:* None
- *Goals or targets for collection:* No
- *Includes Ban on Prison Labor:* No
- *Includes Disposal Ban:* No
- [Link to Bill or Law](#)

*Other notes:* Maryland requires clear labeling of brand ownership; Maryland has producer paid financing (without unfunded local government mandate; charges flat registration fee).

[Maryland Environmental Protection Agency \(Regional\)](#)

## **Minnesota (MN)**

- *Date Law Signed:* May 8, 2007
- *Program Start Date:* August 1, 2007
- *Scope of Products Covered:* Scope for figuring manufacturer obligation: video display devices (TVs, monitors); Scope for free collections: TVs, monitors, laptops, desktops, printers, keyboards, fax machines and DVD players
- *Who Gets Free Recycling:* Consumers
- *Who Pays:* Market share; producers pay for collections, transportation, and recycling
- *Language on Toxics:* Disclosure. Companies must report on display devices sold to households if they exceed the maximum ROHS levels for lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium
- *Goals or targets for collection:* Year 1: manufacturers must recycle amount equal to 60% of what they sold. By year 2+: 80% of previous year sales in weight in previous year
- *Includes Ban on Prison Labor:* Yes, except non-profit refurbishment and reuse activities
- *Includes Disposal Ban:* Was already in place
- [Link to Bill or Law](#)

*Language on Recycling Standards?* In registering with the State, recyclers must certify that facilities that recycle video display devices, including all downstream recycling operations: (1) comply with all applicable health, environmental, safety, and financial responsibility regulations; (2) are licensed by all applicable governmental authorities; (3) use no prison labor to recycle video display devices (see exception below); and (4) possess liability insurance of not less than \$1,000,000 for environmental releases, accidents, and other emergencies.

Law does not establish any additional standards. Refurbish products and return them to the market for reuse. A 3-to-1 pound credit is given to OEMs that refurbish products and donate them to a primary or secondary public school or a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organization that serves low income children, families or the disabled.

*Other notes:* Minnesota requires clear labeling of brand ownership; Minnesota has producer paid financing (without unfunded local government mandate; uses market share approach); Minnesota has a sales ban for non-compliance; Minnesota bans e-waste disposal in landfills and incinerators.

[Minnesota Pollution Control Agency](#)

## New Jersey (NJ)

- *Date Law Signed:* January 15, 2008
- *Program Start Date:* January 1, 2009
- *Scope of Products Covered:* TVs, monitors, personal computers, laptops
- *Who Gets Free Recycling:* Consumers
- *Who Pays:* Return share; municipalities' producers pay for collection, transportation, and recycling. TV companies assign costs of collective return share via market share
- *Language on Toxics:* Must be ROHS compliant
- *Goals or targets for collection:* No
- *Includes Ban on Prison Labor:* Yes
- *Includes Disposal Ban:* Yes, as of January 1, 2010
- [Link to Bill or Law](#)

*Details on financing:* State will advise companies of their return share each year, based on reports submitted from local program and OEM run programs. IT companies will include recycling payments with their annual fees, calculated as weight times up to 50 cents per pound. Beginning January 1, 2010, TV companies pay the State "reasonable costs" incurred by an authorized recycler for collection, transportation, and recycling products. Cities and counties oversee recycling programs, contract with recyclers, and get reimbursed by State for costs. In areas with no local program, State can contract with recyclers directly. Manufacturers pay registration fee of \$5000 per year. No fees may be charged to consumers.

*Language on Recycling Standards?* Covered devices "shall not be exported for disposal in a manner that poses a significant risk to public health or the environment." The State will establish performance requirements for collectors, transporters, and recyclers, to be eligible for funds. All three must show compliance with EPA's Plug-In guidelines.

[New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection](#)

## **New York City (NYC)**

- *Date Law Signed:* April 1, 2008
- *Program Start Date:* July 1, 2009
- *Scope of Products Covered:* Computers, TVs, monitors, laptops, printers, keyboards, mice
- *Who Gets Free Recycling:* Everyone – consumers, businesses, etc.
- *Who Pays:* Market share; producers must collect and recycle products
- *Language on Toxics:* None
- *Goals or targets for collection:* Yes; collection goals based on market share; 2012: 25%; 2015: 45%; 2018: 65%
- *Includes Ban on Prison Labor:* No
- *Includes Disposal Ban:* Yes, as of July 1, 2010
- [Link to Bill or Law](#)

*Who pays for collection, transportation, recycling?* Manufacturers are responsible for collection, transportation and recycling of covered devices. There is no provision for them to pay into any centrally run program in lieu of operating their own program.

*Details on financing:* Producers must collect and recycle e-waste based on their market share by weight. Market share calculations are averaged over three years of sales. In 2012, they must recycle 25% of sales (from previous three years); in 2015, they must recycle 45% of sales (from previous three years); in 2018, they must recycle 65% of sales (from previous three years). No fees may be charged to consumers, small business or non-profits. Manufacturers may charge businesses with more than 50 employees (with the business' consent). Manufacturers pay \$1250 - \$1500 per year to the City.

*Promoting Reuse:* A bill introduced in New York City provides double collection credit for covered electronic devices that are donated for reuse.

[New York City Electronic Equipment Recycling Law](#)

## **North Carolina (NC)**

- *Date Law Signed:* August 31, 2007
- *Program Start Date:* January 1, 2009
- *Scope of Products Covered:* Desktops, laptops, monitors, keyboards, mice; no TVs. In 2011, the State will look at adding printers to the scope
- *Who Gets Free Recycling:* Not specified
- *Who Pays:* Producers must pay for transportation from collection sites (run by government, retailers, or non-profits) as well as recycling costs. They do not pay for collection
- *Language on Toxics:* None
- *Goals or targets for collection:* No
- *Includes Ban on Prison Labor:* No
- *Includes Disposal Ban:* Yes, landfill and incinerator ban as of Jan 2012
- [Link to Bill or Law](#)

*Who pays for collection, transportation, recycling?* Producers must pay for transportation from collection sites (run by government, retailers, or non-profits) as well as recycling costs. They are not required to pay for collection. Municipalities are expected to set up and operate collection sites.

*Details on financing:* Manufacturers must develop plans for how they will reuse or recycle discarded computer equipment that it manufactured. In those plans they must: (1) describe any direct take-back program to be implemented by the manufacturer, including mail-back programs and collection events; (2) provide that the manufacturer will take responsibility for discarded computer equipment it manufactured; (3) include a detailed description as to how the manufacturer will implement and finance the plan; (4) provide for environmentally sound management practices to transport and recycle discarded computer equipment, (5) describe the performance measures that will be used by the manufacturer to document recovery and recycling rates for discarded computer equipment. The calculation of recycling rates shall include the amount of discarded computer equipment managed under the manufacturer's program divided by the amount of computer equipment sold by the manufacturer in North Carolina; (6) describe in detail how the manufacturer will provide for transportation of discarded computer equipment at no cost from discarded computer equipment collectors; (7) describe in detail how the manufacturer will fully cover the costs of processing discarded computer equipment received from discarded computer equipment collectors; and (8) include a public education plan on the laws governing the recycling and reuse of discarded computer equipment under this part and on the methods available to consumers to comply with those requirements.

*Other notes:* North Carolina has producer paid financing (without unfunded local government mandate; based on return share); North Carolina has no consumer fees at recycling time; North Carolina bans e-waste disposal in landfills and incinerators.

[General Assembly of North Carolina](#)

[North Carolina Environmental Protection Agency \(Regional\)](#)

## **Oklahoma (OK)**

- *Date Law Signed:* May 13, 2008
- *Program Start Date:* January 1, 2009
- *Scope of Products Covered:* Desktops, laptops, monitors; no TVs
- *Who Gets Free Recycling:* Consumers
- *Who Pays:* Producers pay for collection, transportation, and recycling, but no level of service is mandated
- *Language on Toxics:* None
- *Goals or targets for collection:* No
- *Includes Ban on Prison Labor:* No
- *Includes Disposal Ban:* No
- [Link to Bill or Law](#)

[Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality](#)

## Oregon (OR)

- *Date Law Signed:* June 7, 2007
- *Program Start Date:* January 1, 2009
- *Scope of Products Covered:* TVs, monitors, personal computers, laptops
- *Who Gets Free Recycling:* Households, small businesses, small non-profits and anyone dropping off seven items or less to collection points
- *Who Pays:* Producers pay for collection, transportation, and recycling. TV companies assign costs of collective return share via market share
- *Language on Toxics:* None
- *Goals or targets for collection:* No
- *Includes Ban on Prison Labor:* No
- *Includes Disposal Ban:* Yes
- [Link to Bill or Law](#)

*Who pays for collection, transportation, recycling?* Manufacturers pay for collection, transportation and recycling of covered devices.

*Details on financing:* By January 2009, manufacturers will establish and finance convenient collection and recycling programs in urban and rural areas in each county throughout the State. Manufacturers may choose to meet this requirement independently or by joining the “State contractor plan” established by the legislation. The State contractor plan will serve as the safety net for those manufacturers who do not wish to set up and run their own programs. Manufacturers in the State contractor plan will pay a recycling fee based on their return share times a price per pound to be determined by the State (manufacturer’s market share of total number of units of covered products sold in the previous year using national market).

Data prorated for Oregon based on statewide population:

- \$15,000 for manufacturers selling > 1%
- \$5,000 for manufacturers selling from 0.1 to 1%
- \$200 for manufacturers selling from 0.01 to 0.1%
- \$40 for manufacturers selling less than 0.01%

The State can modify this fee schedule in 2012 if the fees don’t match the administration costs.

*Other notes:* Oregon has addressed legacy/historic waste and orphan waste; Oregon requires clear labeling of brand ownership; Oregon has producer paid financing (without unfunded local government mandate; based on return share); Oregon has no consumer fees at recycling time (The Oregon law specifies that consumers may not be charged a fee for recycling except when the manufacturer may charge for the additional cost of a premium service such as at-home pickup. Oregon considers curbside pick-up a premium service); Oregon has a sales ban for non-compliance; Oregon bans e-waste disposal in landfills and incinerators.

[Oregon Department of Environmental Quality](#)

## Texas (TX)

- *Date Law Signed:* June 15, 2007
- *Program Start Date:* September 1, 2008
- *Scope of Products Covered:* Desktops, laptops, monitors; no TVs
- *Who Gets Free Recycling:* Consumers
- *Who Pays:* Producers pay for collection, transportation, but no level of service is mandated
- *Language on Toxics:* None
- *Goals or targets for collection:* No
- *Includes Ban on Prison Labor:* No
- *Includes Disposal Ban:* No
- [Link to Bill or Law](#)

*Details on financing:* Each OEM pays to carry out its own plan. There is no fee collection. OEMs may select from a variety of options, including holding collection events, or mail-back programs.

*Do OEMS file plans with State?* Manufacturers must develop and implement recovery plans. They submit them to the State, although there is no specified approval process. Manufacturers also submit reports each year documenting recycling and reuse efforts of the previous year, including documentation verifying the collection, recycling, and reuse of that computer equipment in an environmentally sound manner.

[Exporting E-Waste:](#) Texas' proposed regulations require exporters not to violate the laws of the recipient countries.

*Other notes:* Oregon requires clear labeling of brand ownership; Texas has producer paid financing (without unfunded local government mandate; based on return share); Texas has no consumer fees at recycling time; Texas has a sales ban for non-compliance.

[Texas Environmental Protection Agency \(Regional\)](#)

## Virginia (VA)

- *Date Law Signed:* March 11, 2008
- *Program Start Date:* July 1, 2009
- *Scope of Products Covered:* Desktops, laptops, monitors; no TVs
- *Who Gets Free Recycling:* Consumers
- *Who Pays:* Producers pay for collection, transportation, and recycling, but no level of service is mandated
- *Language on Toxics:* None
- *Goals or targets for collection:* No
- *Includes Ban on Prison Labor:* No
- *Includes Disposal Ban:* No
- [Link to Bill or Law](#)

[Virginia Department of Environmental Quality](#)

## Washington (WA)

- *Date Law Signed:* March 1, 2006
- *Program Start Date:* January 1, 2009
- *Scope of Products Covered:* TVs, monitors, laptops, and desktop computers
- *Who Gets Free Recycling:* Consumers, charities, small businesses, schools, and small governments
- *Who Pays:* Producers pay for collection, transportation, and recycling; return share
- *Language on Toxics:* None
- *Goals or targets for collection:* No, but specifies collection sites in each county
- *Includes Ban on Prison Labor:* Yes
- *Includes Disposal Ban:* Not in bill, but some counties have passed
- [Link to Bill or Law](#)

*Details on financing:* By January 2009, manufacturers will establish and finance convenient collection and recycling programs in urban and rural areas in each county throughout the State. Manufacturers may choose to meet this requirement independently (if they meet certain criteria) or by being part of the "Standard Plan" established by the legislation. The standard plan will serve as the safety net for those manufacturers who do not wish to set up and run their own programs.

*Specified coverage for rural counties?* Plans must provide for collection services in each county of the State and for at least one collection site or alternate collection service for each city or town with a population greater than ten thousand. For rural areas without commercial centers or areas with widely dispersed population, a program may provide collection at the nearest commercial centers or solid waste sites, collection events, mail-back systems, or a combination of these options. Retailers will assume the responsibilities of a manufacturer for products they sell in the State that are their private label. Retailers may elect to register as a manufacturer in place of an importer when a manufacturer does not have a U.S. corporate presence. A retailer who sells new covered electronic products must also provide information to consumers describing where and how to recycle covered electronic products.

[Exporting E-Waste:](#) Washington's proposed regulations require exporters not to violate the laws of the recipient countries. Washington's draft regulations also require not violating laws in importing and transit countries.

*Other notes:* Washington has addressed legacy/historic waste and orphan waste; Washington requires clear labeling of brand ownership; Washington has producer paid financing (without unfunded local government mandate; based on return share); Washington has no consumer fees at recycling time (The Washington law specifies that consumers may not be charged a fee for recycling except when the manufacturer may charge for the additional cost of a premium service such as at-home pickup. Washington does not consider curbside pick-up a premium service); Washington has a sales ban for non-compliance.

[Washington Department of Ecology](#)

## West Virginia (WV)

- *Date Law Signed:* April 1, 2008
- *Program Start Date:* January 1, 2009
- *Scope of Products Covered:* TVs, monitors, laptops, and desktop computers
- *Who Gets Free Recycling:* Consumers
- *Who Pays:* Producers pay registration fee of \$10K if they have no take-back program; \$3K if they do have a take-back program
- *Language on Toxics:* None
- *Goals or targets for collection:* No
- *Includes Ban on Prison Labor:* No
- *Includes Disposal Ban:* No
- [Link to Bill or Law](#)

[West Virginia Environmental Protection Agency \(Regional\)](#)

## **Notes and Summary**

*Other state e-waste programs:* [Missouri](#) (MO) and [Rhode Island](#) (RI)

*Data deletion for reused computers:* According to the Computer Take Back Campaign, “the system should require that computers to be refurbished or reused should have their hard drives wiped to U.S. Department of Defense 5220.22-M ‘triple wipe’ standard (or subsequent standards).”

No state laws have specified standards on [this](#) so far.

Many recycling companies wipe storage devices clean according to Department of Defense Standards.

*Promoting Reuse:* Most laws have not addressed reuse adequately.

*Other States that Ban E-Waste Disposal in Landfills and Incinerators:* AR, MA, NH, and RI have all passed disposal bans.