

State Funding Mechanisms for Solid Waste Disposal and Recycling Programs



Illinois · Indiana · Michigan · Minnesota · Ohio · Wisconsin
June 2014

Publication No. 905Q14001

States regularly evaluate and modify funding mechanisms to find ways to more effectively and efficiently support their solid waste disposal and recycling programs. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, in implementing the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, plays a key role in providing technical assistance to state materials management programs. To help states share this important information, this document presents a concise summary of the funding information provided by each of the EPA Region 5 states.

Each state has several ways in which to fund solid waste and materials management programs. Most states give these mechanisms specific names, but for ease of comparing state by state, they have been categorized as follows:

Disposal surcharges: Commonly known as tipping fees, these are charges levied on waste disposal. They are based on the quantity (weight or volume) of waste disposed.

Facility fees: Fees paid by the owner/operator of a landfill, compost or recycling facility associated with the facility's licensing, permitting, registration or operation.

General fund: Primary cache of funds holding state appropriations and providing the resources necessary to sustain day-to-day administrative and operating expenses of the governing body.

Tax: A fee levied on materials or services associated with the collection, transfer, storage or disposal of solid waste or other materials.

Scrap tire fees: Special funding mechanisms to support scrap tire programs.

E-waste program fees: Fees paid by manufacturers of new electronics, typically as an annual registration fee.

Local fees: Fees that provide money to the local regulatory body for solid waste activities.

See Table 1¹ for a summary of the funding mechanisms used in each of the six EPA Region 5 states.

Illinois

Illinois' solid waste and recycling program is funded by a combination of surcharges and specific funding mechanisms to support traditional waste disposal and recycling, food scrap composting, recycling expansion and modernization, scrap tire, and e-waste programs.

Two Illinois agencies are responsible for carrying out the majority of the state's solid waste and recycling program. Illinois EPA is primarily responsible for regulatory and statewide planning activities. The Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity has responsibility for grants that advance recycling and composting. See Table 2 for more information.

Disposal Surcharges

State Tipping Fee Surcharge

Illinois² charges a state tipping fee surcharge of \$2.00 per ton and/or \$.095 per cubic yard. Smaller landfills pay a set annual fee regardless of tonnage or volume. See Table 3 for these fees.

The surcharge generates approximately \$20 million annually. State law requires that \$2 million per year goes to the state's Hazardous Waste Fund. The remaining funds, which go into Illinois Solid Waste Management Fund, are shared by Illinois EPA and DCEO to support their program activities.

Subtitle D Fee

In addition to the state tipping fee surcharge, Illinois³ collects an additional fee of \$0.101 per cubic yard and/or \$0.22 per ton on material landfilled in Illinois. As with the state tipping

Table 1: State Solid Waste Program Activity by Funding Mechanism

Program Activity	Surcharge s	Facility Fees	Tax	General Fund
Landfills (licensing, registration, permitting, inspections)	IL, IN, MI, OH, WI	IN, MI,	MN	IN, WI
Compost Facilities (licensing, registration, permitting, inspections)	IL, WI	MI ⁴	MN	IN, WI
Recycling Facilities (licensing, permitting, registration, inspections)	IL, WI		MN	WI
Recycling Measurement	OH ⁵ , WI		MN	WI
Market Development	IL, IN		MN	
Local Grants	IL, IN, OH, WI	WI	MN, IN	WI
Education and Outreach	IL, WI	WI	MN	WI
Scrap Tire Fees				
Scrap Tire Cleanup	IN, MI, OH, IL			
Scrap Tire Market Development	MI, IN			
E-Waste Fees				
E-Waste Management	IL, IN, MI, MN, WI			

Table 2: Illinois State Program Activity by State Agency

Program Activity	IL EPA	DCEO
Landfills (licensing, registration, permitting, inspections)	X	
Compost Facilities (licensing, registration, permitting, inspections)	X	
Recycling Facilities (i.e., inspections as needed)	X	
Market Development		X
Local Grants	X	X
Education and Outreach	X	X
Scrap Tire Management	X	
E-waste Management		X

Table 3: Surcharges on Illinois Landfills

Cubic Yards Received in a Year (Thousands)	Solid Waste Fee	Subtitle D Fee	Total Annual Fee
>150	\$2.00/ton or \$.095/cy	\$0.22/ton or \$0.101/cy	\$2.22/tons or \$0.196 cy
100-150	\$52,630/yr	\$7,020/yr	\$59,650
50-100	\$23,790/yr	\$3,120/yr	\$26,910
10-50	\$7,260/yr	\$975/yr	\$8,235
<10	\$1,050/yr	\$210/yr	\$1,260

fee surcharge, smaller landfills pay a set annual fee regardless of tonnage or volume. In fiscal years 2012 and 2013 this fee generated approximately \$2.2 million a year for the Subtitle D Management Fund.

Scrap Tire Fees

Illinois⁶ imposes a fee of \$2.50 per tire on retail customers purchasing new or used tires sold and delivered in the state. A \$2.00 per tire fee is deposited into the Used Tire Management Fund, less a collection allowance of \$0.10 per tire to be retained by the retail seller and a collection allowance of \$0.10 per tire to be retained by the Department of Revenue and paid into the General Revenue Fund. The remaining \$0.50 per tire is deposited into the Emergency Public Health Fund.

In fiscal years 2012 and 2013 the fee generated \$13 million and \$12.7 million respectively, of which Illinois EPA received \$5.5 million and \$6 million for used tire management activities.

E-waste Program Fees

Electronic device collectors, recyclers, refurbishers and manufacturers pay annual fees.⁷ For manufacturers, the 2013 registration fee is \$5,107 unless during 2012 they sold 250 units or less, then the fee is \$1,277. For collectors, recyclers, and refurbishers the 2013 registration fee is \$2,085; however, if annual throughput of materials is less than 1,000 tons, the fee is \$516. Combined, these fees generate approximately \$475,000 annually with all monies used by

Illinois EPA to administer its electronic recycling activities.

Local Fees

Surcharges, tipping and/or tonnage fees
Under authority of the Illinois EPA Act,⁸ “a unit of local government in which a solid waste disposal facility is located... may establish a fee, tax, or surcharge with regard to the permanent disposal of solid waste. All fees, taxes, and surcharges collected under this subsection shall be utilized for solid waste management purposes, including long-term monitoring and maintenance of landfills, planning, implementation, inspection, enforcement and other activities consistent with the Solid Waste Management Act and the Local Solid Waste Disposal Act, *or for any other environment-related purpose*, including but not limited to an environment-related public works project, but not for the construction of a new pollution control facility other than a household hazardous waste facility. However, the total fee, tax or surcharge imposed by all units of local government under this subsection (j) upon the solid waste disposal facility shall not exceed \$0.60 cents per cubic yard and/or \$1.27 a ton.” In fiscal year 2012 this fee generated more than \$4 million for local governments.

Community Hosting Fees

In lieu of imposing a local tipping fee surcharge, some local governments have negotiated “host fee agreements” for pollution control facilities (e.g., landfills, transfer stations). The terms of

these agreements and the spending of any revenues or in-kind value are not required to be reported to the state. Some revenue generated may be used by local governments to address the program activities noted above.

Indiana

Indiana’s solid waste program is funded by a combination of surcharges, facility fees and money from the general fund. Specifically, the state’s solid waste disposal fee, and licensing and permitting fees cover 63 percent of program costs and general fund money covers the remaining 37 percent. Other funding mechanisms also are available to support recycling, scrap tire and e-waste programs.

Disposal Surcharges

Solid Waste Management Fee

A solid waste management fee of \$0.50 per ton is collected on solid waste disposal. This generates about \$5.3 million a year based on current disposal volumes. The revenues are evenly distributed to the Solid Waste Management Fund⁹ and the Recycling Promotion and Assistance Fund,¹⁰ which support community recycling programs (suspended) and Recycling Market Development Program, respectively.

Solid Waste Disposal Fee

Indiana also collects a solid waste disposal fee¹¹ on material disposed in a landfill or incinerator. A \$0.10 per ton charge is collected for solid waste landfill disposal and a \$0.05 per ton fee is charged for solid waste incineration. The funding supports solid waste program administration such as permitting, licensing and inspecting solid waste disposal facilities.

Facility Fees

Indiana has established solid waste fees¹² on solid waste landfill or processing facilities to defray the costs of administering the solid waste program. These fees apply to new permit applications as well as major and minor modification, renewal and annual operating permits. See Table 4 for a breakdown of fees by facility type.

Table 4: Indiana Annual Operation Fees for Disposal Facilities

Fee Category	Fee Amount
Sanitary Landfills (tons/day)	
<100	\$2,000
100 – 200	\$7,000
250 – 499	\$15,000
>500	\$35,000
Construction/Demolition Site	\$1,500
Restricted Waste Sites	
Type I	\$35,000
Type II	\$25,000
Type III	\$10,000
Processing Facilities	
Transfer Station	\$2,000
Other	\$2,000
Incinerators (tons/day)	
<100	\$2,000
100 – 249	\$7,000
250 – 499	\$15,000
>500	\$35,000
Other	
Infectious Waste Incinerator	\$5,000
Waste Tire Storage	\$500
Waste Tire Registration	\$25

General Fund

Indiana’s solid waste program receives general fund money from taxes collected in the state. The general fund money covers approximately 37 percent of annual program costs, approximately \$1.6 million.

Scrap Tire Fees

A fee of \$0.25 per tire is collected on each tire sold in the state. This generates about \$1.4 million per year. The revenues are distributed to the Waste Tire Management Fund,¹³ which supports tire cleanup activities, and the Waste

Tire Management Program for scrap tire market development activities (suspended). The state also collects an annual registration fee of \$500 from waste tire storage facilities and \$25 from waste tire transporters.

E-waste Program Fees

Manufacturers of video display devices (e.g., televisions, monitors, laptops, tablets) subject to the requirements of the Indiana E-Waste Statute¹⁴ are required to register with the Indiana Department of Environmental Management annually. Registration is \$5,000 for the initial year and \$2,500 for each year thereafter. The fees apply to program administration including registration, reporting and compliance. During 2012, 65 manufacturers were registered.

Local Fees

Indiana's 70 solid waste management districts¹⁵ obtain funding for operating expenses as follows:

- District fees¹⁶ up to \$2.50 per ton on the final disposal of solid waste within the district.
- Tax levies within the district to pay costs of operation in connection with solid waste management.
- Gifts, grants, loans of money, other property, or services from any source, public or private

Funds are used for outreach and education on recycling, yard waste, and household hazardous waste and supporting services including grants and loans. Seven of the districts serve multiple counties and 63 are single-county district. Marion County is served by the City of Indianapolis.

Michigan

Michigan's solid waste program is funded by a combination of surcharges and facility fees, as well as specific funding mechanisms to support scrap tire, e-waste and composting programs.

Disposal Surcharges

Michigan collects a \$0.12 per cubic yard (\$0.36 per ton) surcharge¹⁷ on solid waste landfilled

which generates about \$5.3 million per year based on current disposal volumes. These funds can only be used to support solid waste program administration such as permitting, licensing and inspecting solid waste disposal facilities.

Facility Fees

Solid waste processing plants, transfer stations and landfills also pay construction permit fees¹⁸ which generate an average of \$10,500 per year for the solid waste program. Licensing fees are also collected, but they do not support the administration of the solid waste program directly. Instead they are deposited into an account in the event an owner has insufficient financial assurance.

Composting facilities pay a registration fee of \$600 per three years which generates just enough revenue to manage the registration portion of the composting program but does not fund inspections, market development or other composting related activities.

Scrap Tire Fees

Michigan's scrap tire program¹⁹ is funded by a \$1.50 title transfer fee which generates about \$4.3 million per year. These funds are used to administer the scrap tire hauler and collection site requirements, provide cleanup grants, and scrap tire market development.

E-waste Program Fees

Electronic device recyclers and manufacturers pay \$2,000 and \$3,000 annually. The \$265 thousand generated is used to administer the e-waste take back program.²⁰

Local Fees

Municipal, township and county governments in Michigan have a variety of mechanisms to fund solid waste and recycling activities at the local level. Local governments hosting a landfill may charge \$0.10/cubic yard or any other agreed upon amount as an impact fee. Counties frequently enter into contracts with disposal areas through host community agreements. Other funding mechanisms are described in "Funding Options for Michigan Recycling Programs"²¹ updated in September 2010.

Minnesota

Minnesota's solid waste and recycling program is funded primarily by a tax on household, commercial, industrial generators, as well as generators of construction and demolition debris as described below.

Revenues are deposited in the Environmental Fund²² which also receives money from other environmental fees, loan repayments and legislative appropriations. The Environmental Fund is a pooled fund that supports other program activities in addition to solid waste. The funding for specific activities is determined through biennial appropriations from the legislature.

Minnesota also relies on annual fees by electronics manufacturers to support its e-waste program.

Tax

The bulk of solid waste funding is authorized under the Solid Waste Management Tax.²³ For mixed municipal solid waste, the tax is imposed on waste management service charges paid by businesses and households of 9.75 percent of the total bill for households and 17 percent for commercial generators regardless of whether the waste is disposed of in a landfill or waste-to-energy facility. The different rates were set, in part, to reflect each waste stream's potential for environmental risk.

For non-mixed municipal solid waste, the tax is applied at a rate of \$0.60 per cubic yard of capacity sent for disposal. If the delivery to a landfill is charged at the gate by weight, the tax rate is \$2 per ton for demolition debris and \$0.462 per ton for industrial waste.

The tax generates about \$67 million per year. Thirty percent²⁴ of tax revenue is deposited in the state's General Fund and the remaining 70 percent goes into the Environmental Fund.

Scrap Tires Fees

Minnesota does not assess a fee on scrap tires.

E-waste Program Fees

Manufacturers of video display devices (e.g., televisions, monitors, laptops, tablets) pay an annual registration fee²⁵ based on the number of units sold annually to Minnesota households (\$2,500 for 100 or more units; \$1,250 for fewer than 100 units). In addition, they may also pay a fee if they did not meet their annual recycling obligation. The shortfall fees range from \$0.30 - \$0.50 per pound depending on how close they came to their obligation. The \$146,000 from the registration fees is used to help implement the e-waste program in Minnesota.

Local Fees

Surcharges, tipping and/or tonnage fees

A fee of \$1.50 per cubic yard for waste abatement purposes is levied on waste disposed into the two metropolitan municipal solid waste landfills in the Twin Cities metropolitan area.²⁶ Revenue per year is about \$2.4 million, which is allocated among the seven counties in the metropolitan area for their recycling, reuse and reduction activities.

Ohio

Ohio's solid waste program is funded primarily by surcharges and facility fees. It relies on various funding mechanisms to support its scrap tire and e-waste programs.

Disposal Surcharges

Solid Waste Fee

Ohio collects \$4.75 per ton of solid waste delivered to either a transfer or landfill facility.²⁷ The fee is collected at the first facility accepting the waste. One dollar per ton goes to the Solid Waste Fund which is used to administer, among others, solid waste disposal and composting facility permitting, licensing, and inspections, and staff time for recycling measurement.

Construction and Demolition Debris (CDD) fee

\$1.60 per ton (\$0.80 per cubic yard) is assessed on the disposal of construction and demolition debris, whether the material is disposed of at a municipal waste facility or a CDD facility.²⁸ A portion of this fee is used by Ohio EPA to implement the CDD program and a portion is

retained to fund recycling and litter prevention grants. In Ohio, either Ohio EPA or local health departments can act as the licensing authority for a CDD facility. Ohio EPA retains \$0.46 - \$0.60 of the fee to implement the CDD program if it is the licensing authority; if not it gets \$0.06 for this purpose. In addition, \$0.75 goes to the Ohio EPA recycling and litter prevention fund (regardless of who is the licensing authority) to support recycling market development programs including grants, loans, research studies, or other efforts, and grants for local level recycling or waste management efforts. These grants, loans, etc., are focused on both CDD and solid waste activities.

In addition to the above, an additional \$0.10 per ton is assessed if the construction and demolition debris is disposed of at a CDD landfill. Ohio EPA retains \$0.08 - \$0.10 of this amount.

Facility Fees

Licensing

As previously indicated, the licensing authority can be the local health district if approved by Ohio EPA to administer the solid waste program. Otherwise, Ohio EPA is the licensing authority.²⁹ An annual license fee is charged to licensed facilities, but none of it is retained by Ohio EPA. See Table 5 for a breakdown of fees. A small portion is retained by the health department if it acts as the licensing authority.

The board of health retains \$2,500 of each license fee or the entire amount of any such fee that is less than \$2,500. The money is used to administer and enforce the solid waste program. The remainder of each license fee is remitted to Ohio EPA and is then transferred to the state's general revenue fund.

Permitting

Ohio issues permits to landfills, transfer stations, incinerators and compost facilities. However, none of the permit fees are retained by Ohio EPA or used to fund the solid waste program. All permit fees are transferred to the state general revenue fund.³⁰ See Table 6.

Table 5: Ohio Licensing Fees – Landfills, Transfer Stations, Composting and Incineration Facilities

Type of Facility	Annual License Fee
<i>Solid Waste Facilities, by authorized maximum daily waste receipt (tons)</i>	
100 or less	\$5,000
101 - 200	\$12,500
201 - 500	\$30,000
500 or greater	\$60,000
Transfer Facility	\$750
<i>Compost Facility (Class I and Class II) by authorized maximum daily waste receipt (tons)</i>	
12 or less	\$300
13 to 25	\$600
26 to 50	\$1,200
26 to 50	\$1,800
76 to 100	\$2,500
101 to 150	\$3,750
151 to 200	\$5,000
201 to 250	\$6,250
251 to 300	\$7,500
301 to 400	\$10,000
401 to 500	\$12,500
501 or more	\$30,000

Table 6: Ohio Permitting³¹ Fees – Landfills, Transfer Stations, Composting and Incineration Facilities

Type of Facility	Permit Fee	Maximum Fee
Landfill - new or modification with increase in disposal capacity	The greater of \$10 per 1000 cu yd or \$1,000	\$80,000
Landfill - Modification for Existing – no increase in capacity	\$1,000	NA
Transfer Station - New or Modification	\$2,500	NA
Incinerator or Composting - New or Modification	\$1,000	NA

Ohio does not license or permit recycling facilities (such as clean materials recycling facilities, recycling centers, or other legitimate recycling operations.)

Scrap Tire Fees

Ohio relies primarily on licensing and permitting of scrap-tire-related facilities to support state scrap tire management.

The state charges wholesalers of scrap tires a fee of \$1.00 per tire.³² Fifty cents goes to the state’s Scrap Tire Management Fund which is used to:

- Implement, administer, and enforce the scrap tire program at Ohio EPA.
- Abate scrap tire accumulations
- Provide \$1.5 million per year in grants:
 - \$1 million per year devoted to market development activities for scrap tires and synthetic rubber from tire manufacturing and tire recycling processes.

- 0.5 million per year devoted to scrap tire amnesty and cleanup events.
- Provide loans to promote the recycling or recovery of energy from scrap tires.
- Offset administrative costs of managing the scrap tire fund.
- Investigate nuisances associated with scrap tires.

The local health department retains \$15,000 of each licensing fee for a scrap tire monofill or monocell. The remainder is remitted to Ohio EPA and credited to the scrap tire fund. The board of health retains the entire amount of all other scrap tire licensing fees. The money is used to administer and enforce the scrap tire program. All registration and permit fees are remitted to Ohio EPA and credited to the scrap tire management fund. Table 7 provides a breakdown of licensing and permitting fees

Local Fees

Surcharges, tipping and/or tonnage fees

A solid waste management disposal fee³³ can be collected from landfills if levied by the solid waste management district. The tiered fee is as follows:

- \$1.00 to \$2.00 per ton for waste generated and disposed within the solid waste management district.
- \$2.00 to \$4.00 per ton for waste generated within another Ohio solid waste management district and disposed in a landfill located within the levying solid waste management district.
- \$1.00 to \$2.00 per ton for waste generated outside of Ohio and disposed at a landfill location within the levying solid waste management district.

Ohio law limits how solid waste management districts can spend disposal fee revenue to 10 “allowable” uses. A solid waste management district uses the revenue from the disposal fee to implement its approved solid waste management plan.

Table 7: Ohio Licensing and Permitting Fees – Scrap Tire Facilities

Type of Facility		Annual License Fee
<i>Scrap Tire Recovery Facility, based on daily design input capacity (tons)</i>		
1 or less		\$100
2 to 25		\$500
26 to 50		\$1,000
101 to 200		\$2,500
201 to 500		\$3,500
501 or more		\$5,500
<i>Scrap Tire Monocell or Monocell Facility, based on authorized maximum annual daily waste receipt (tons)</i>		
100 or less		\$5000
101 to 200		\$12,500
201 to 500		\$30,000
501 to more		\$60,000
Scrap tire storage facility		\$1000 x # acres; max. \$3000; if owned by motor vehicle salvage dealer, \$100
Scrap tire collection facility		\$200; if owned by motor vehicle salvage dealer, \$50
Type of Facility		Permit Fee
Scrap tire collection facility		\$200; if owned or operated by a motor vehicle salvage dealer licensed under Chapter 4738 of Revised Code, \$25
New scrap tire storage facility		\$300; if owned or operated by a motor vehicle salvage dealer under Chapter 4738, \$25
Scrap tire storage facility		\$1000; if owned or operated by motor vehicle salvage dealer, \$50
Scrap tire monocell or facility		Greater of \$10/1000 cu yd disposal capacity or \$1,000. Maximum fee \$80,000
Scrap tire recovery facility		\$100
Scrap tire recovery facility		\$1,000

That could include programs (offered locally, not statewide) related to the following:

- Recycling market development programs, including grants, loans, research studies, or other efforts.
- Grants to support local-level recycling or waste management efforts.
- Education and outreach.
- Scrap tire management.
- E-waste management.

Other programs that can be funded include:

- Providing or paying for recycling opportunities (curbside and drop-off).
- Owning/operating a facility.
- Supporting health departments.
- Supporting local law enforcement.
- Household hazardous waste management.
- Yard waste management.
- Compensating counties for hosting a landfill (paying for emergency services, road repair, etc.).
- Recognition programs.
- Waste audits.

Solid Waste Management District Generation Fee

A solid waste management district generation fee³⁴ is collected on each ton of solid waste generated, if levied by the solid waste management district. The fee is collected at the landfill or transfer facility (located in Ohio) that accepts the waste first. The owner/operator of the facility then remits the fee to the levying solid waste management district. There are no limits on the amount of a generation fee.

However, a solid waste management district wanting to levy a generation fee of more than \$5.00 must get the approval of more of its communities than a solid waste management district levying a fee of less than \$5.00.

Generation fee revenues are used the same way as solid waste management district disposal fee revenue.

Community Hosting Fee

Finally, a community hosting fee³⁵ can be levied by a municipality or township that hosts a

landfill facility. The ceiling for the fee is \$0.25 per ton of solid waste disposed at the landfill located within the levying municipality or township. Revenue from the fee is used to offset the added costs to the municipal corporation or township of hosting the landfill. Revenue can be used to:

- Maintain roads and other public facilities.
- Provide emergency and other public services.
- Compensate for reductions in property tax revenues due to reductions in real property valuations.

Wisconsin

Wisconsin's solid waste and recycling program is funded by surcharges, facility fees, and the general fund. E-waste activities are funded by an e-waste program fee.

Disposal Surcharges

A tipping fee of \$13.00 per ton³⁶ is collected by licensed Wisconsin landfills for municipal solid waste, construction and demolition waste, and a variety of other solid waste types. Waste categorized as high-volume industrial and that approved for use as daily cover are charged a lower fee and/or are exempt entirely. The tipping fee is deposited into the Solid and Hazardous Waste Program Revenue³⁷ and Environmental Management Accounts,³⁸ a portion of which fund the state's waste and materials management program:

- \$0.15 per ton landfill license fee surcharge generates between \$965,000 - \$1,000,000 annually for the Solid and Hazardous Waste Program Revenue Account.
- \$12.85 per ton goes into the Environmental Management Account delineated as follows:
 - \$0.14 per ton groundwater and well compensation fees generates an estimated \$975,000 annually.
 - \$5.70 per ton Environmental Repair Fund fee generates about \$34.2 million.
 - \$0.007 per ton solid waste facility siting board fee generates approximately \$49,000 annually.

- \$7.00 per ton recycling fee; in fiscal year 2012 \$36.3 million was collected.

Facility Fees³⁹

Wisconsin levies various license fees on solid waste disposal, processing, storage and transportation facilities. These fees generate around \$1.6 million annually. These fees fund licensing, inspection, and plan review of solid waste facilities.

General Fund

Wisconsin's solid waste program receives an annual allotment based on Full Time Equivalents funded from this account. These funds can be used for any activities related to administering the state solid waste program.

Scrap Tire Fees

No funding is provided for the collection of scrap tires or market development.

E-waste Program Fees⁴⁰

The electronic recycling program, E-Cycle Wisconsin, is funded through an annual registration fee applied to manufacturers selling covered electronics in the state. The amount of revenue generated annually depends on the number of manufacturers that register, but has generally been between \$275,000 and \$300,000. All funds go into a segregated electronics recycling account, and the Department of Natural Resources receives annual allotments from this account for activities related to the electronics recycling program including staff, outreach, field inspection, and other compliance assurance.

Local Fees

Local units of government – approved by Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources as “responsible units” for the purposes of recycling – are eligible for state recycling grant awards.⁴¹ Approximately \$19 million is awarded to 1,000 responsible units each year. On average, about 17 percent of a responsible unit's recycling program cost is covered by the grant.

In addition, a \$1 million supplemental program – Recycling Consolidation Grants⁴² -- provides awards to responsible units each year that meet eligibility requirements (the responsible unit is a county, has a population of more than 25,000 people, or has entered in to an intergovernmental agreement with another responsible unit for eligible recycling related activities).

The major sources of local funding for recycling programs are tax levies, user fees (including “pay-as-you-throw” fees where the cost to a user is based on the amount thrown away) and municipal budgets. Wisconsin does not restrict sources of local funding, except that no responsible unit may impose a tax or fee on the sale or distribution of packaging.

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¹ Note: The tables in this document are for general information purposes only. Facilities or others needing information for licensing, permitting, etc. should consult the appropriate state for specific information.

² Illinois Compiled Statutes, [415 ILCS 5/22.15](#)

³ Illinois Compiled Statutes, [415 ILCS 5/22.44](#)

⁴ Fee only covers cost of administering registration

⁵ Staff time

⁶ Illinois Compiled Statutes, [415 ILCS 5/55.6](#)

⁷ Illinois Compiled Statutes, [415 ILCS 150/85](#)

⁸ Illinois Compiled Statutes, [415 ILCS 5/22.15\(j\)](#)

⁹ Indiana Code, [IC 13-20-22](#)

¹⁰ Indiana Code, [IC4-23-5.5-14](#)

¹¹ Indiana Code, [IC 13-20-21-6](#)

¹² Indiana Code, [IC 13-20-21](#)

¹³ Indiana Code, [IC13-20-13-8](#)

¹⁴ Indiana Code, [IC 13-20.5-2-1](#)

¹⁵ Indiana Code, [IC 13-21-3](#)

¹⁶ Indiana Code, [IC 13-21-13](#)

¹⁷ Michigan Compiled Law, [MCL 324.11525a](#)

¹⁸ Michigan Compiled Law, [MCL 324.11509](#)

¹⁹ [Michigan Scrap tire program](#)

²⁰ [Michigan E-Waste program](#)

²¹ [Funding Options for Michigan Recycling Programs](#)

²² Minnesota Statute, [MN Stat §16A.531](#)

²³ Minnesota Statute, [MN Stat § 297H](#)

²⁴ Minnesota Statute, [MN Stat § 297H.13\(2\)](#)

²⁵ [Minnesota's Electronic Recycling Act](#)

²⁶ Minnesota Statute, [MN Stat § 473.843](#)

²⁷ Ohio Administrative Code, [Section 3734.57 division \(A\)](#)

²⁸ Ohio Administrative Code, [Section 3714](#)

²⁹ Ohio Administrative Code, [Section 3734.06](#)

³⁰ Ohio Administrative Code, [Section 3745.11](#)

³¹ Permits are subject to applications and late fees.

³² Ohio Administrative Code, [Section 3734.901](#)

³³ Ohio Administrative Code, [Section 3734.57](#)

³⁴ Ohio Administrative Code, [Section 3734.573](#)

³⁵ Ohio Administrative Code, [Section 3734.57](#)

³⁶ Wisconsin Statutes, [WI Stat 289.62 – 289.67](#)

³⁷ Wisconsin Administrative Code, [Ch. NR 520.04\(1\)\(d\)3](#)

³⁸ Wisconsin Administrative Code, [WI Stat 289.63](#)

³⁹ Wisconsin Administrative Code, [Ch. NR 520.14, Tables 2, 3, 4](#)

⁴⁰ Wisconsin Statutes, [WI Stat 287.17](#)

⁴¹ Wisconsin Administrative Code, [Ch. NR 542](#)

⁴² Wisconsin Statutes, [WI Stat 287.24](#)