



Universal Recycling Law

TIMELINE

JULY 1
2014

- » Transfer stations/Drop-off Facilities must accept residential recyclables at no separate charge
- » Food scrap generators of 104 tons/year (2 tons/week) must divert material to any certified facility within 20 miles

JULY 1
2015

- » Statewide unit based pricing takes effect, requiring residential trash charges be based on volume or weight
- » Recyclables are banned from the landfill
- » Transfer stations/Drop-off Facilities must accept leaf and yard debris
- » Haulers must offer residential recycling collection at no separate charge
- » Public buildings must provide recycling containers alongside all trash containers in public spaces (exception for restrooms)
- » Food scrap generators of 52 tons/year (1 ton/week) must divert material to any certified facility within 20 miles

JULY 1
2016

- » Leaf, yard, and clean wood debris are banned from the landfill
- » Haulers must offer leaf and yard debris collection
- » Food scrap generators of 26 tons/year (1/2 ton/week) must divert material to any certified facility within 20 miles

JULY 1
2017

- » Transfer stations/Drop-off Facilities must accept food scraps
- » Haulers must offer food scrap collection **Amended to July 1, 2020**
- » Food scrap generators of 18 tons/year (1/3 ton/week) must divert material to any certified facility within 20 miles

JULY 1
2020

- » Food scraps are banned from the landfill