

No. 1996-190

AN ACT

HB 1929

Relating to the recycling and reuse of waste tires; providing for the proper disposal of waste tires and the cleanup of stockpiled tires; authorizing investment tax credits for utilizing waste tires; providing remediation grants for the cleanup of tire piles and for pollution prevention programs for small business and households; establishing the Small Business and Household Pollution Prevention Program and management standards for small business hazardous waste; providing for a household hazardous waste program and for grant programs; making appropriations; and making repeals.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 1. Waste Tire Recycling

- Section 101. Short title of chapter.
- Section 102. Legislative findings.
- Section 103. Purpose.
- Section 104. Definitions.
- Section 105. Powers and duties of department.
- Section 106. Disposal of whole waste tires.
- Section 107. Priority enforcement list.
- Section 108. Penalties.
- Section 109. Investment tax credits for equipment for reducing, reusing or recycling whole used or waste tires.
- Section 110. Funds.
- Section 111. Remediation grants.
- Section 112. Report to General Assembly.
- Section 113. Commonwealth recycling and use of waste tires.

Chapter 2. Small Business and Household Pollution Prevention Program

- Section 201. Short title of chapter.
- Section 202. Legislative findings.
- Section 203. Definitions.
- Section 204. Small business and household pollution prevention program.
- Section 205. Small business hazardous waste collection program.
- Section 206. Household hazardous waste collection program.
- Section 207. Management of small business hazardous waste.
- Section 208. Grants for small business and household pollution prevention programs.
- Section 209. Grants for collection events.

Chapter 3. Miscellaneous Provisions

Section 301. Repeals.

Section 302. Effective date.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby enacts as follows:

CHAPTER 1
WASTE TIRE RECYCLING

Section 101. Short title of chapter.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Waste Tire Recycling Act.

Section 102. Legislative findings.

The General Assembly finds and declares as follows:

- (1) An estimated 36,000,000 waste tires are stockpiled in Pennsylvania.
- (2) Waste tires and stockpiled tires continue to be an environmental threat to this Commonwealth.
- (3) Approximately 12,000,000 waste tires are generated in Pennsylvania each year.
- (4) Stockpiled tires create environmental hazards such as tire fires and heavy mosquito infestations.
- (5) Landfilled whole tires and tire piles use valuable and productive land space.
- (6) Financial incentives need to be created to help stimulate waste tire markets.

Section 103. Purpose.

It is the purpose of this act:

- (1) To ensure that whole used and waste tires are collected and put to beneficial use or properly disposed.
- (2) To provide for the abatement of whole used and waste tire dumps and their associated threats to public health and welfare.
- (3) To encourage qualified investments by private companies to rehabilitate, expand or improve manufacturing processes, facilities, buildings and land to promote the use and recycling of waste tires.
- (4) To reuse the current supply of waste tires generated each year in this Commonwealth.

Section 104. Definitions.

The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall have the meanings given to them in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

“Commonwealth agency.” The Commonwealth and its departments, boards, commissions and agencies, Commonwealth-owned universities and the State Public School Building Authority and any other authority now in existence or hereafter created or organized by the Commonwealth.

“Department.” The Department of Environmental Protection of the Commonwealth.

“Disposal.” The dumping, spilling or placing of whole used or waste tires into or on the land or water in a manner that the tires or a constituent of the tires enters the environment.

“Landfill.” A facility using land for disposing of solid waste.

“Person.” Any individual, partnership, corporation, association, institution, cooperative enterprise, municipal authority, Federal Government or agency, State institution and agency, including, but not limited to, the Department of General Services and the State Public School Building Authority, or any other legal entity whatsoever which is recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties. In any provisions of this act prescribing a fine, imprisonment or penalty or any combination of the foregoing, the term “person” shall include the officers and directors of any corporation or other legal entity having officers and directors.

“Priority site.” Any site designated by the Department of Environmental Protection to contain more than 10,000 stockpiled tires.

“Recycling.” The systematic collection, sorting, cleaning and returning of waste tires to commerce for use as commodities.

“Waste reduction, reuse or recycling equipment.” Machinery, equipment or facility modification designed to process or convert waste tires into a beneficial product or productive use.

“Waste tire.” A tire that will no longer be used for the purpose for which it was originally intended.

Section 105. Powers and duties of department.

The department shall have the power and its duty shall be to:

- (1) Administer the whole used or waste tire management program pursuant to the provisions of this act.
- (2) Consult with the Department of Revenue concerning matters of tax credit disbursements.
- (3) Cooperate with local units of government and appropriate private businesses in carrying out the duties of this act.
- (4) Regulate the disposal of waste tires.

Section 106. Disposal of whole waste tires.

(a) Landfill disposal prohibited.—No person shall knowingly mix any whole used or waste tires with solid waste for disposal. Owners or operators of landfills shall not accept whole used or waste tires for disposal. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the disposal at landfills of occasional whole used or waste tires unknowingly and inadvertently mixed with solid waste.

(b) Exceptions.—Landfills may accept whole tires when:

- (1) the landfill provides for shredding, chopping or splitting of whole used or waste tires prior to disposal, except that such shredding, chopping or splitting shall not be required when it is not feasible due to the condition of the waste tires;

(2) the landfill uses the whole used or waste tires for alternative uses, which may include onsite uses such as lining of roadways with waste tires, use in landfill construction as liner protection, alternative daily landfill cover, use in a landfill leachate collection system or as otherwise provided for by regulation; or

(3) the landfill makes available the whole used or waste tires to an appropriate facility for reuse, recycling or use as an alternative fuel source.

(c) Written management plan.—Landfills that accept whole used or waste tires shall prepare and implement a written plan that addresses the management of waste tires. The plan shall, at a minimum, consist of the following:

(1) Procedures for notifying transporters of solid waste to the landfill of the existence and purpose of the waste tire management program.

(2) Procedures for distributing information regarding alternative management methods for waste tires or processed tires.

(d) Notice to department.—Landfills that transfer whole used or waste tires to an appropriate facility for reuse, recycling or processing or as an alternative fuel source shall submit an annual report to the department. Notification shall include information regarding the following:

(1) The name and address of the facility owner and operator to which waste tires are transferred.

(2) The name, address and location of the facility.

(3) The type of operation using the whole used or waste tires.

(4) The dates of shipments or transfers.

(5) The number of whole used and waste tires or the volume or weight of processed tires transferred.

Section 107. Priority enforcement list.

(a) Development of list of waste tire sites.—Within 90 days of the effective date of this act, the department shall identify and develop a Statewide list of waste tire sites with more than 10,000 waste tires known or estimated to be stockpiled. The department shall rank the waste tire sites according to their potential for creating environmental health and safety hazards and designate these sites as priority sites to those facilities requesting tax investment credits under section 109.

(b) Maintenance of updated list.—The department shall review and update the priority enforcement list every two years.

(c) Municipal notification.—For the purposes of section 112, the department shall notify in writing the counties and municipalities of the waste tire sites selected to be listed on the priority enforcement list that are located within their borders.

Section 108. Penalties.

(a) Penalty for first violation.—For the first violation, a person commits a summary offense and shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000 per violation or be subject to imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or both.

(b) Additional penalty for subsequent violations.—For the second and any subsequent violations, a person commits a misdemeanor of the third degree and shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$5,000 per violation or be subject to imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or both.

Section 109. Investment tax credits for equipment for reducing, reusing or recycling whole used or waste tires.

(a) Equipment purchase, retrofitting or expansion of facilities tax credit.—Beginning with tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1997, every taxpayer engaged in the business of reducing, reusing or recycling whole used or waste tires that purchases waste reduction, reuse or recycling equipment or retrofits existing facilities for the purpose of reducing the number of whole used or waste tires or reusing or recycling whole used or waste tires or makes a qualified investment to rehabilitate, expand or improve buildings for the purpose of reducing, reusing or recycling whole used or waste tires for which an end market exists shall receive an investment tax credit equal to 30% of the cost of the waste reduction, reuse or recycling equipment or infrastructure investments. The credit may be claimed against any tax due under Article III, IV or VI of the act of March 4, 1971 (P.L.6, No.2), known as the Tax Reform Code of 1971, for the tax year during which the cost was incurred.

(b) Certification from department required.—To claim credit under this section, a taxpayer must obtain certification from the department certifying to the Department of Revenue all of the following:

(1) The taxpayer is engaged in the business of reducing, reusing or recycling whole used or waste tires.

(2) The equipment purchased or infrastructure investment is for the purpose of whole used or waste tire reduction, reuse or recycling.

(3) The taxpayer engaged in the business of whole used or waste tire reduction, reuse or recycling must demonstrate that at least 10% of the whole used or waste tires processed each year were collected from priority tire sites as identified by the department.

(4) The amount of tax credit available to the taxpayer.

(c) Continuing tax credits.—For the years following the first year a taxpayer or business receives an investment tax credit under subsection (a), an investment tax credit of 10% of the cost of the waste reduction, reuse or recycling equipment or infrastructure investments shall be allowed for each year in which a taxpayer engaged in the business of whole used or waste tire reduction, reuse or recycling demonstrates at least 25% of the waste tires processed were collected from priority tire sites as designated by the department.

(d) Limitation.—The dollar amount made available through the Department of Revenue in each calendar year for tax credits shall not exceed \$2,000,000.

(e) General Fund reimbursement.—An amount equal to the tax credits claimed under this section shall be transferred from the Recycling Fund created by section 706 of the act of July 28, 1988 (P.L.556, No.101), known as the Municipal Waste Planning, Recycling and Waste Reduction Act, to the General Fund.

(f) Determination of distribution.—If the requests for tax investment credits under subsection (a) exceed \$2,000,000 during any calendar year, the department shall determine which taxpayers engaged in the business of whole used or waste tire reduction, reuse or recycling shall receive the investment tax credits.

(g) Sunset.—The investment tax credits under subsection (a) shall expire within three years of the effective date of this act. No investment tax credit under this act may be claimed after January 1, 2000.

(h) Computation to exclude certain costs.—The cost of feasibility studies or equipment used to service the waste reduction, reuse or recycling equipment shall not be used to compute tax credits.

Section 110. Funds.

(a) Establishment of restricted account.—There is hereby established in the General Fund a restricted account to be known as the Used Tire Pile Remediation Restricted Account. This account shall receive up to \$1,000,000, transferred upon approval of the Governor, on an annual basis for a period not to exceed five consecutive years from the Recycling Fund created by section 706 of the act of July 28, 1988 (P.L.556, No.101), known as the Municipal Waste Planning, Recycling and Waste Reduction Act.

(b) Appropriation of fund.—Moneys in the account are hereby appropriated upon approval of the Governor to the department for the purposes of this act. No more than 5% of the money in the account may be used for the development and implementation of public education and technical assistance programs concerning the management of used tires.

(c) Transfer of unexpended funds.—Any unexpended funds remaining in the account ten years after its establishment shall be transferred to the Solid Waste Abatement Fund.

Section 111. Remediation grants.

(a) Authorization.—The department shall award grants for the remediation of waste tire piles existing on or before the effective date of this act upon receipt of a proposal submitted by a person or municipality.

(b) Priority.—The department will announce the sites for which each proposal may be accepted. The department shall select these sites based on the environmental danger posed by the sites as determined by the department.

(c) Prerequisites.—

(1) Persons or municipalities submitting proposals to the department to remediate sites shall do so on a form provided by the department. The proposal at a minimum shall contain:

(i) A description of the person or municipality experienced in tire pile remediation.

- (ii) Markets or uses for the remediated tires.
- (iii) Schedule for the remediation of tires.
- (iv) Proposed cost of the used tire pile remediation.

(2) Proposals shall include any additional information the department deems necessary. The department shall establish guidelines for awarding grants. These guidelines may be updated by the department as needed.

(3) The department shall establish a grant ceiling for each proposed tire pile to be remediated based on the number of tires contained in the pile and estimated processing costs. Proposals must request an amount that may not exceed the ceiling established by the department. The department will give priority to those proposals indicating the removal of tires for reuse, recycling or energy recovery, in that order. The department shall award a grant for the proposal requesting the fewest funds for any given site unless it determines, in its sole discretion, that a greater potential for environmental degradation would be remediated by a proposal for another site.

(4) Grant recipients shall apply funds received from the department under this section only to those purposes and activities authorized by contract with the department or otherwise approved by the department.

(d) Required grants.—The department shall not award a grant under this section to any person or municipality which has contributed in any manner to the creation of a waste tire pile.

(e) Limitation.—Grants under this section shall not be used for the purchase of equipment.

(f) Lapse of grant.—A grant offering under this chapter shall lapse automatically if funds for the grant are not encumbered within one year of the offering. The department may, in its sole discretion, reoffer the grant, offer the grant for the remediation of that site to another entity which submitted a proposal or announce the solicitation for new proposals for that site.

(g) Lapse of encumbered funds.—Grant funds that have been encumbered shall lapse automatically to the Used Tire Pile Remediation Restricted Account if the funds are not expended by the grantee within two years after they have been encumbered. The department may, upon written request from the grantee, extend the two-year period for an additional period not to exceed three months.

(h) Availability of funds.—All obligations of the Commonwealth under this section are contingent upon the availability of funds under section 110. Section 112. Report to General Assembly.

The department shall submit a report to the General Assembly concerning the implementation of this act and the reduction of stockpiled waste tires not later than three years after the implementation of this act.

Section 113. Commonwealth recycling and use of waste tires.

(a) Use of waste tires by Commonwealth agencies.—Within two years after the effective date of this act, the Department of Conservation and

Natural Resources, the Department of Environmental Protection and the Department of Transportation shall, to the maximum extent practicable and feasible, give due consideration to the use of waste tires in all appropriate construction and engineering activities which are paid with public funds.

(b) Reports.—Within three years after the effective date of this act, the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, the Department of Environmental Protection and the Department of Transportation shall submit a report to the Environmental Resources and Energy Committee of the Senate and the Environmental Resources and Energy Committee of the House of Representatives concerning the implementation of this section. The report shall include a description of what actions the agencies have taken in the previous two years to implement this section.

CHAPTER 2 SMALL BUSINESS AND HOUSEHOLD POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAM

Section 201. Short title of chapter.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Small Business and Household Pollution Prevention Program Act.

Section 202. Legislative findings.

The General Assembly finds and declares as follows:

(1) It is the goal of the Commonwealth to achieve a goal of zero discharge of pollutants into our air, water and land through voluntary pollution prevention measures, recognizing this goal may not be completely achievable by some.

(2) Education, demonstration project and technical assistance programs on pollution prevention are essential to help small- and medium-sized businesses achieve the zero-discharge goal and help the public conserve resources, reduce the volume and toxicity of wastes and recycle or reclaim wastes.

(3) Hazardous and other wastes generated by small businesses and households may present dangers to the public health and the environment if managed improperly. These dangers can be greatly reduced by pollution prevention techniques, including source reduction, energy conservation, waste minimization, reduction in the toxicity of wastes generated, beneficial use, reuse, recycling and reclamation.

(4) Traditional “end-of-pipe” pollution control techniques often result in the transfer of pollutants from one environmental medium to another. Pollution prevention and source reduction techniques reduce pollution forming in the first place and lessen transfers between air, water and land.

Section 203. Definitions.

The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall have the meanings given to them in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

“Collection contractor.” A person registered and approved by the Department of Environmental Protection and retained by a sponsor to operate a waste collection event for eligible entities under this chapter.

“Collection event.” An event or program that includes collection and management of solid wastes from eligible entities under this chapter. The term includes one-day waste collection programs and waste collection programs that are designed for continuous or ongoing operation throughout a designated period of time.

“Department.” The Department of Environmental Protection of the Commonwealth and its authorized representatives.

“Eligible entity.” A household, political subdivision or a small business.

“Household hazardous waste.” A waste which would be chemically or physically classified as a hazardous waste but is excluded from regulation as a hazardous waste pursuant to the regulations of the Department of Environmental Protection because it is generated by a household.

“Household Hazardous Waste Funding Act.” The act of December 27, 1994 (P.L.1346, No.155), known as the Household Hazardous Waste Funding Act.

“Pollution prevention assessment.” An evaluation designed to identify opportunities to eliminate and reduce pollution or reuse waste materials.

“Program.” The Small Business and Household Pollution Prevention Program.

“Small business.” A business entity that is defined as a small quantity generator or a conditionally exempt small quantity generator under the regulations of the Department of Environmental Protection.

“Solid Waste Management Act.” The act of July 7, 1980 (P.L.380, No.97).

“Sponsor.” A municipality, corporation, public utility, trade association, not-for-profit corporation, not-for-profit association or other person sponsoring a collection event or Small Business and Household Pollution Prevention Program for eligible entities under this chapter.

“Universal waste.” Hazardous wastes that are managed as universal waste as defined by the hazardous waste regulations of the Department of Environmental Protection.

Section 204. Small Business and Household Pollution Prevention Program.

(a) Establishment.—The department shall establish the Small Business and Household Pollution Prevention Program for educating and providing assistance to small businesses and the general public in pollution prevention and the proper management of solid and hazardous wastes generated in households and small businesses.

(b) Educational materials.—The department shall develop educational materials for the operation of the program in consultation with small businesses, trade associations, educational institutions and appropriate advisory committees.

(c) Program concerns.—The program shall include education, training and technical assistance concerning:

(1) Source reduction and methods for conducting pollution prevention assessments to eliminate or reduce the volume or toxicity of solid wastes generated.

(2) Natural resource and energy conservation.

(3) Opportunities to reduce environmental contamination from air emissions and water effluents.

(4) Opportunities to beneficially use, reuse, recycle or reclaim solid waste materials.

(5) Opportunities to collect and manage universal wastes received from small business and the general public.

(6) Opportunities to develop and apply environmental improvement technologies and methods.

(7) Information on compliance with applicable environmental protection laws, including compliance with solid waste management requirements.

(d) Technical assistance.—The department shall provide educational materials and technical assistance to sponsors and collection contractors for the operation of the programs and collection events to encourage and promote all aspects of pollution prevention.

(e) Technical assistance for implementation.—The department shall provide technical assistance to sponsors and collection contractors to implement the purposes of this chapter and to facilitate the program and the proper collection, treatment, recycling or disposal of hazardous wastes generated by eligible entities.

(f) Site visit.—At the request of a small business, the department may offer a pollution prevention site visit at the place of business and may provide assistance on compliance with the environmental protection laws administered by the department and guidance issued by the department on pollution prevention.

(g) Appropriations.—Moneys are hereby appropriated upon approval of the Governor to the department for the purposes of administering this chapter from the Recycling Fund created by section 706 of the act of July 28, 1988 (P.L.556, No.101), known as the Municipal Waste Planning, Recycling and Waste Reduction Act, and the Hazardous Sites Cleanup Fund established under section 901 of the act of October 18, 1988 (P.L.756, No.108), known as the Hazardous Sites Cleanup Act. The combined total of appropriations from these two funds for the program shall not exceed \$2,000,000 annually. No more than 3% of the funds appropriated may be expended by the department for the administration of the program.

(h) Private contract authorization.—The department may cooperate with and may contract for services from private and other entities and is authorized to make grants to private, governmental and other entities to implement this section.

(i) **Definition.**—For purposes of this section, the term “small business” shall mean a business with 100 or fewer employees or a political subdivision. Section 205. Small business hazardous waste collection program.

(a) **General rule.**—A sponsor may establish a collection program for the collection and management of solid wastes generated by eligible entities through collection events. Each sponsor must register the program with the department and receive approval of the department prior to commencing operation.

(b) **Sites.**—Collection events may be conducted on sites selected by the sponsor. Such sites may be on public or private property, including, but not limited to, property owned, leased or controlled by the Commonwealth, its agencies or its political subdivisions. Written permission to use the site for the conduct of the event shall be obtained from the owner prior to the event.

(c) **Liability.**—An owner who, without charge, permits any property to be used as a site for a collection event shall not be liable for any damage, harm or injury to any person or property which results from the use of the property as a site for a collection event. A sponsor of a collection event shall not be liable for any damage, harm or injury to any person or property which results from the operation of a collection event.

(d) **Limitation of type.**—The sponsor may limit the types of solid wastes or materials to be collected at a collection event in accordance with guidance issued by the department and further limitations determined at the discretion of the sponsor. A small business entity may bring up to but not more than 1,000 kilograms of hazardous waste to a collection event or collection events in any calendar month for waste recycling, treatment or disposal arranged by the collection contractor.

(e) **Fees.**—The sponsor may establish and assess reasonable fees from eligible entities for services provided in connection with a collection event.

(f) **Registration and approval.**—The sponsor may select a collection contractor to operate the collection event or may operate the collection event as the collection contractor. Each sponsor or collection contractor which operates a collection event must first be registered and approved by the department to operate collection events. The department shall issue guidance for registration requirements for the operation of collection events.

(g) **Qualifications.**—No collection contractor may be selected to operate a collection event unless the contractor can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the department its ability to collect, package, transport and dispose of solid waste collected under this program consistent with the requirements of the Solid Waste Management Act, the environmental protection laws of this Commonwealth, the regulations of the department and guidelines or regulations under this act.

(h) **Ineligibility.**—A collection contractor shall not be eligible to operate a collection event if the department finds that such person has shown a lack of ability or a lack of intent to comply with the Solid Waste Management Act

or other environmental protection laws of this Commonwealth, other states or the United States.

(i) Generator.—A collection contractor shall be deemed to be the generator of hazardous waste collected at the event which is sent for treatment, storage or disposal at a permitted hazardous waste management facility.

(j) Pollution prevention.—The collection contractor shall practice and encourage pollution prevention and shall recycle or reclaim collected solid wastes to the greatest extent practicable.

(k) Documentation.—In conducting a collection event under this act, the collection contractor shall manage wastes and other materials received at a collection event in compliance with the environmental protection acts of this Commonwealth and the regulations and guidance issued thereunder. The sponsor and the collection contractor shall provide documentation and records of an event as requested by the department.

(l) Optional participation.—This section shall not be interpreted as requiring a small business to participate in a small business hazardous waste collection program or as prohibiting a small business from disposing of its hazardous waste under other applicable provisions established under the act of July 7, 1980 (P.L.380, No.97), known as the Solid Waste Management Act.

Section 206. Household hazardous waste collection program.

(a) Collection events.—A sponsor may establish a collection event for the purpose of collecting and managing solid waste generated by households that pose a risk to the public health, safety or the environment if managed as part of the municipal waste stream. A collection event designed for household hazardous waste shall meet the standards and requirements of section 205. A sponsor may operate a collection event exclusively for household hazardous waste, exclusively for small business waste or for specified wastes from eligible entities.

(b) Hazardous waste.—A collection event that includes collection of household hazardous waste shall provide educational materials that emphasize home safety, fire prevention and pollution prevention in the home, including source reduction through the use of alternative less toxic products, recycling and proper disposal methods for waste materials that cannot be recycled. Waste materials collected from households shall be appropriately reused or recycled to the greatest extent practicable. The department shall issue guidance on proper management of household hazardous waste.

Section 207. Management of small business hazardous waste.

(a) Regulations.—The Environmental Quality Board may promulgate regulations as needed to implement this chapter.

(b) Municipal and residual waste landfills.—The department shall not approve applications for permit modifications for municipal or residual waste landfills that propose to accept and dispose of any hazardous waste.

Section 208. Grants for small business and household pollution prevention programs.

(a) General rule.—The department is authorized to provide grants to counties under section 901 of the act of July 28, 1988 (P.L.556, No.101), known as the Municipal Waste Planning, Recycling and Waste Reduction Act, to reimburse a county for eligible costs for education programs on pollution prevention or for providing other technical assistance to small business for the purpose of this chapter.

(b) Education programs.—The grant to any county under this section may reimburse the county for up to 80% of the approved cost of education programs on pollution prevention or for providing technical assistance to small business for the purposes of this chapter.

(c) Restrictions.—Grants paid under this subsection shall be subject to the restrictions of the Municipal Waste Planning, Recycling and Waste Reduction Act, including sections 706, 901 and 905 of that act, and the applicable regulations of the department.

(d) Eligible costs.—Eligible costs under this section may include costs incurred by a county by contract with another sponsor or other person selected by the county to operate the program under this chapter. The department shall issue guidance for counties in the operation of the program and for eligibility requirements for grants administered under this subsection.

Section 209. Grants for collection events.

(a) Restricted revenue account.—The department is authorized to administer specifically appropriated funds deposited within the restricted revenue account created under section 4(b) of the Household Hazardous Waste Funding Act within the Recycling Fund established under section 706 of the act of July 28, 1988 (P.L.556, No.101), known as the Municipal Waste Planning, Recycling and Waste Reduction Act. No more than 3% of the funds transferred into the restricted revenue account under section 4(b) of the Household Hazardous Waste Funding Act may be expended by the department for the administration of these programs.

(b) Grant eligibility.—Grants approved under this section may be paid to a registered sponsor of a collection event, including sponsors other than municipalities. The department is authorized to reimburse sponsors for eligible costs incurred after the effective date of this chapter for the operation of collection events for eligible entities under this chapter.

(c) Matching requirement.—The funds administered by the department under this section may be expended by the department only to the extent that the grant amount has been matched, at least dollar for dollar in value, by the grant applicant. Sponsors of a collection event are hereby authorized to receive all or part of the required matching funds from manufacturers or other persons.

(d) Other limitations.—No more than \$100,000 per fiscal year may be expended by the department for collection events in any one county.

CHAPTER 3
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Section 301. Repeals.

(a) Absolute repeals.—The following acts and parts of acts are repealed:

Section 1512 of the act of July 28, 1988 (P.L.556, No.101), known as the Municipal Waste Planning, Recycling and Waste Reduction Act.

Section 3(e) and 5 of the act of December 27, 1994 (P.L.1346, No.155), known as the Household Hazardous Waste Funding Act.

(b) Inconsistent.—Standards for management of household hazardous waste under the Household Hazardous Waste Funding Act and the regulations of the department under 25 Pa. Code Ch. 272 are repealed insofar as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this act and regulations of the department issued under this act.

Section 302. Effective date.

This act shall take effect immediately.

APPROVED—The 19th day of December, A.D. 1996.

THOMAS J. RIDGE