

Chapter 459A

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Reuse and Recycling

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**SOLID WASTE RECOVERY
GENERALLY**

459A.005 Opportunity to recycle defined. (1) As used in ORS 459.015, 459.250 and 459A.005 to 459A.665, the “opportunity to recycle” means at least that the city, county or metropolitan service district responsible for solid waste management:

(a)(A) Provides a place for collecting source separated recyclable material located either at a disposal site or at another location more convenient to the population being served and, if a city has a population of 4,000 or more, collection at least once a month of source separated recyclable material from collection service customers within the city’s urban growth boundary or, where applicable, within the urban growth boundary established by a metropolitan service district; or

(B) Provides an alternative method which complies with rules of the Environmental Quality Commission; and

(b) Complies with the rates and program elements required under ORS 459A.010.

(2) The “opportunity to recycle” defined in subsection (1) of this section also includes a public education and promotion program that:

(a) Gives notice to each person of the opportunity to recycle; and

(b) Encourages source separation of recyclable material. [Formerly 459.165]

459A.010 Statewide goals; opportunity to recycle program elements; recovery rates. (1) It is the goal of the State of Oregon that:

(a) For the calendar year 2005, the amount of recovery from the general solid waste stream shall be at least 45 percent;

(b) For the calendar year 2009, the amount of recovery from the general solid waste stream shall be at least 50 percent;

(c) For the calendar year 2005 and subsequent years, that there be no annual increase in per capita municipal solid waste generation; and

(d) For the calendar year 2009 and subsequent years, that there be no annual increase in total municipal solid waste generation.

(2) In addition to the requirements of ORS 459A.005, the “opportunity to recycle” shall include the requirements of subsection (3) of this section using the following program elements:

(a) Provision of at least one durable recycling container to each residential service customer.

(b) On-route collection at least once each week of source separated recyclable material to residential customers, provided on the same day that solid waste is collected from each customer.

(c) An expanded education and promotion program conducted to carry out the policy set forth in ORS 459.015, to inform solid waste generators of the manner and benefits of reducing, reusing, recycling and composting material and to promote use of recycling services. The city, county or metropolitan service district responsible for providing an opportunity to recycle under ORS 459A.005 and this section shall provide the education and promotion program in either of the following two ways:

(A) Preparing and implementing an education and promotion plan that includes actions to effectively reach solid waste generators and all new and existing collection service customers, as necessary to fulfill the intent of this paragraph. The plan shall be submitted to the Department of Environmental Quality the first year that the plan is in effect. Thereafter, the wasteshed shall submit a summary of activities in the plan to the Department of Environmental Quality at the same time the county submits the periodic report required under ORS 459A.050 (1)(a). The summary shall cover at least the time period until the next periodic report is due to the department.

(B) Implementing all of the following:

(i) Provision of recycling notification and education packets to all new residential, commercial and institutional collection service customers that include at a minimum the materials collected, the schedule for collection, the way to prepare materials for collection and the reasons persons should separate their material for recycling. The educational and promotional materials provided to commercial collection customers should be targeted to meet the needs of various types of businesses and should include reasons to recycle, including economic benefits, common barriers to recycling and solutions, additional resources for commercial generators of solid waste and other information designed to assist and encourage recycling efforts. The educational and promotional materials provided to commercial collection customers shall encourage each commercial collection customer to have a goal to achieve 50 percent recovery from its solid waste stream by the year 2009.

(ii) Provision of recycling information in a variety of formats and materials at least four times a calendar year to collection service customers that includes at a minimum the materials collected and the schedule for collection.

(iii) Provision at least annually to all residential, commercial and institutional collection service customers, of the information under sub-subparagraph (i) of this subparagraph.

(iv) Targeting of community and media events to promote recycling.

(d) Collection of at least four principal recyclable materials or the number of materials required to be collected under the residential on-route collection program, whichever is less, from each multifamily dwelling complex having five or more units. The multifamily collection program shall include promotion and education directed to the residents of the multifamily dwelling units.

(e) An effective residential yard debris collection and composting program that includes the promotion of home composting of yard debris, and that also includes either:

(A) Monthly or more frequent on-route collection of yard debris from residences for production of compost or other marketable products; or

(B) A system of yard debris collection depots conveniently located and open to the public at least once a week.

(f) A commercial recycling program that includes:

(A) Weekly, or on a more appropriate regular schedule, onsite collection of source separated principal recyclable materials from, at a minimum, commercial solid waste generators employing 10 or more persons and occupying 1,000 square feet or more in a single location.

(B) An education and promotion program conducted to inform all commercial generators of solid waste of the manner and benefits of the commercial recycling program that provides effective promotion of the program to the generators.

(C) In addition to the requirements of subparagraphs (A) and (B) of this paragraph, a commercial recycling program may also consist of other elements including but not limited to waste assessments and recycling recognition programs. A wasteshed is encouraged to involve local business organizations in publicly recognizing outstanding recycling efforts by commercial generators of solid waste. The recognition may include awards designed to provide additional incentives to increase recycling efforts.

(D) Each commercial generator of solid waste shall strive to achieve 50 percent recovery from its solid waste stream by the year 2009.

(g) Expanded depots for recycling of at least all principal recyclable materials and

provisions for promotion and education to maximize the use of the depots. The depots shall have regular and convenient hours and shall be open on the weekend days and, when feasible, shall collect additional recyclable materials.

(h) Solid waste residential collection rates that encourage waste reduction, reuse and recycling through reduced rates for smaller containers, including at least one rate for a container that is 21 gallons or less in size. Based on the average weight of solid waste disposed per container for containers of different sizes, the rate on a per pound disposed basis shall not decrease with increasing size of containers, nor shall the rates per container service be less with additional containers serviced.

(i) A collection and composting system for food, paper that is not recyclable because of contamination and other compostable waste from commercial and institutional entities that generate large amounts of such wastes.

(3)(a) Each city with a population of at least 4,000 but not more than 10,000 that is not within a metropolitan service district and any county responsible for the area between the city limits and the urban growth boundary of such city shall implement one of the following:

(A) The program elements set forth in subsection (2)(a), (b) and (c) of this section;

(B) A program that includes at least three elements set forth in subsection (2) of this section; or

(C) An alternative method of achieving recovery rates that complies with rules of the Environmental Quality Commission.

(b) Each city that is within a metropolitan service district or that has a population of more than 10,000 and any county responsible for the area within a metropolitan service district or the area between the city limits and the urban growth boundary of such city shall implement one of the following:

(A) Program elements set forth under subsection (2)(a), (b) and (c) of this section and one additional element set forth under subsection (2) of this section;

(B) A program that includes at least five elements set forth under subsection (2) of this section; or

(C) An alternative method of achieving recovery rates that complies with rules of the Environmental Quality Commission.

(4)(a) Recovery rates shall be determined by dividing the total weight of material recovered by the sum of the total weight of the material recovered plus the total weight of

solid waste disposed that was generated in each watershed. It is the policy of the State of Oregon that recovery of material shall be consistent with the priority of solid waste management in ORS 459.015 (2).

(b) Each watershed implementing a waste prevention program shall receive a two percent credit on the watershed's recovery rate. A waste prevention program shall include:

(A) A watershed-wide program to provide general educational materials to residents about waste prevention and examples of things residents can do to prevent generation of waste; and

(B) Two of the following:

(i) Reduce the watershed annual per capita waste generation by two percent each year;

(ii) Conduct a waste prevention media promotion campaign targeted at residential generators;

(iii) Expand the education program in primary and secondary schools to include waste prevention and reuse;

(iv) Household hazardous waste prevention education program;

(v) Local governments will conduct waste prevention assessments of their operations, or provide waste prevention assessments for businesses and institutions and document any waste prevention measures implemented;

(vi) Conduct a material specific waste prevention campaign for businesses throughout the watershed;

(vii) Implement a Resource Efficiency Model City program;

(viii) Conduct a material-specific waste prevention education campaign that focuses on a toxic or energy-intensive material;

(ix) Local governments will implement programs to buy recycled-content products for their operations, consistent with procurement guidelines issued by the United States Environmental Protection Agency; or

(x) Local governments will implement programs for new construction and remodeling of local government buildings that incorporate recycled-content materials, energy conservation features, water conservation and stormwater management features and other elements to increase the resource efficiency and lower the environmental impact of these buildings.

(c) Each watershed implementing a reuse program shall receive a two percent credit on the watershed's recovery rate. A reuse program shall include:

(A) A promotion and education campaign on the benefits and opportunities for reuse available to the public in the watershed; and

(B) Two of the following:

(i) Operate construction and demolition debris salvage programs with depots;

(ii) Promote reuse programs offered by local resale businesses, thrift stores and equipment vendors, such as computer and photocopier refurbishers, to the public and businesses;

(iii) Identify and promote local businesses that will take back white goods for refurbishing and resale to the public;

(iv) Develop and promote use of waste exchange programs for the public and private sectors;

(v) Site accommodation for recovery of reusable material at transfer stations and landfills; or

(vi) Sidewalk pickup or community fair program in cities over 4,000 population in the watershed.

(d) Each watershed implementing a residential composting program shall receive a two percent credit on the watershed's recovery rate. A residential composting program shall include:

(A) Promotion of the residential composting program through public information and demonstration sites or sites; and

(B) Two of the following:

(i) A program to encourage leaving grass clippings generated by lawn mowing on-site rather than bagging the clippings for disposal or composting;

(ii) A composting program for local schools;

(iii) An increase in availability of compost bins for residents; or

(iv) Another program increasing a household's ability to manage yard trimmings or food wastes.

(e) A watershed may receive, upon application to the Department of Environmental Quality, a recovery credit greater than two percent for a residential composting program. To receive the recovery credit under this paragraph, the watershed must provide quantitatively verifiable documentation of residential composting tonnage to the department. The documentation must show that more than two percent of the watershed's generated tonnage of solid waste is diverted from the wastestream by residential composting.

(f)(A) If there is not a viable market for recycling a material under paragraph (a) of this subsection, the composting or burning of the material for energy recovery may be included in the recovery rate for the watershed.

(B) If the material is burned for energy recovery and then included in the recovery rate for Clackamas, Multnomah or Washington Counties in aggregate or for Benton, Lane, Linn, Marion, Polk or Yamhill County wastesheds, the same material, when burned as part of mixed solid waste, may be included in the recovery rate for a wasteshed that burns mixed solid waste for energy recovery. The amount of the material within the mixed solid waste that may be included in the recovery rate for energy recovery shall be determined by a waste composition study performed by the wasteshed at least every four years.

(C) Mixtures of materials that are composted or burned for energy recovery shall not be included in the recovery rate if more than half of the mixed materials by weight could have been recycled if properly source separated.

(D) In its annual report to the department, the county or metropolitan service district shall state how much composting or energy recovery under this paragraph is included as recovery and state the basis for the determination that there was not a viable market for recycling the material.

(E) As used in this paragraph, "viable market" means a place within a wasteshed that will pay for the material or accept the material free of charge or a place outside a wasteshed that will pay a price for the material that, at minimum, covers the cost of transportation of the material.

(g) Recovery rates shall not include:

(A) Industrial and manufacturing wastes such as boxboard clippings and metal trim that are recycled before becoming part of a product that has entered the wholesale or retail market.

(B) Metal demolition debris in which arrangements are made to sell or give the material to processors before demolition such that it does not enter the solid waste stream.

(C) Discarded vehicles or parts of vehicles that do not routinely enter the solid waste stream.

(D) Material recovered for composting or energy recovery from mixed solid waste, except as provided in paragraph (f) of this subsection.

(h) "Solid waste disposed" shall mean the total weight of solid waste disposed other than the following:

(A) Sewage sludge or septic tank and cesspool pumpings;

(B) Waste disposed of at an industrial waste disposal site;

(C) Industrial waste, ash, inert rock, dirt, plaster, asphalt and similar material if deliv-

ered to a municipal solid waste disposal site or demolition disposal site and if a record is kept of such deliveries and submitted as part of the annual report submitted under ORS 459A.050;

(D) Waste received at an ash monofill from an energy recovery facility; and

(E) Solid waste not generated within this state.

(i) The statewide recovery rate shall include the two percent credit for reuse programs under paragraph (c) of this subsection and the credit for residential composting under paragraphs (d) and (e) of this subsection, beginning with the statewide recovery rate calculated for the calendar year 2001.

(5)(a) Each local government that franchises or licenses the collection of solid waste and establishes the rates to be charged for collection service shall either:

(A) Include in those rates all net costs incurred by the franchisee or licensee for providing the "opportunity to recycle" under ORS 459A.005 and for implementing the requirements of subsection (3) of this section; or

(B) Fund implementation of the "opportunity to recycle" under ORS 459A.005 or the requirements of subsection (3) of this section through an alternative source of funding including but not limited to disposal fees.

(b) As used in this subsection, "net costs" includes but is not limited to the reasonable costs for collecting, handling, processing, storing, transporting and delivering recyclable material to market and for providing any required education and promotion or data collection services adjusted by a factor to account for proceeds from the sale of recyclable material.

(6)(a) Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties, in aggregate, shall achieve a recovery rate of 62 percent for the calendar year 2005 and 64 percent for the calendar year 2009.

(b) The wastesheds shall achieve the following recovery rates for the calendar year 2005:

(A) Baker County, 25 percent;

(B) Benton County, 45 percent;

(C) Clatsop County, 25 percent;

(D) Columbia County, 28 percent;

(E) Coos County, 30 percent;

(F) Crook County, 20 percent;

(G) Curry County, 30 percent;

(H) Deschutes County, 32 percent;

(I) Douglas County, 35 percent;

(J) Gilliam County, 20 percent;

- (K) Grant County, 19 percent;
- (L) Harney County, 30 percent;
- (M) Hood River County, 25 percent;
- (N) Jackson County, 40 percent;
- (O) Jefferson County, 25 percent;
- (P) Josephine County, 38 percent;
- (Q) Klamath County, 15 percent;
- (R) Lake County, 8 percent;
- (S) Lane County, 45 percent;
- (T) Lincoln County, 19 percent;
- (U) Linn County, 40 percent;
- (V) Malheur County, 21 percent;
- (W) Marion County, 37 percent;
- (X) City of Milton-Freewater, 22 percent;
- (Y) Morrow County, 18 percent;
- (Z) Polk County, 30 percent;
- (AA) Sherman County, 20 percent;
- (BB) Tillamook County, 30 percent;
- (CC) Umatilla County, 20 percent;
- (DD) Union County, 25 percent;
- (EE) Wallowa County, 20 percent;
- (FF) Wasco County, 35 percent;
- (GG) Wheeler County, 20 percent; and
- (HH) Yamhill County, 39 percent.

(c) The wastesheds shall achieve the following recovery rates for the calendar year 2009:

- (A) Baker County, 25 percent;
- (B) Benton County, 50 percent;
- (C) Clatsop County, 25 percent;
- (D) Columbia County, 32 percent;
- (E) Coos County, 30 percent;
- (F) Crook County, 20 percent;
- (G) Curry County, 30 percent;
- (H) Deschutes County, 45 percent;
- (I) Douglas County, 40 percent;
- (J) Gilliam County, 20 percent;
- (K) Grant County, 19 percent;
- (L) Harney County, 40 percent;
- (M) Hood River County, 25 percent;
- (N) Jackson County, 40 percent;
- (O) Jefferson County, 25 percent;
- (P) Josephine County, 38 percent;
- (Q) Klamath County, 20 percent;
- (R) Lake County, 10 percent;
- (S) Lane County, 54 percent;
- (T) Lincoln County, 20 percent;
- (U) Linn County, 40 percent;
- (V) Malheur County, 22 percent;
- (W) Marion County, 54 percent;

(d) Each wasteshed shall prepare an individualized plan that identifies policies or programs specific to the wasteshed's local conditions to achieve the required recovery goals. The plan shall be available to the department upon the department's request by December 31, 2001. The plan shall be updated by December 31, 2006, and updated again by December 31, 2010. Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington Counties, in aggregate, may meet this requirement through the programs under ORS 459.340, 459.345, 459.350 and 459A.050.

(e) If a wasteshed does not achieve its 2005 or 2009 waste recovery goal, the wasteshed shall conduct a technical review of existing policies or programs and determine revisions to meet the recovery goal. The department shall, upon the request of the wasteshed, assist in the technical review. The wasteshed may request, and may assist the department in conducting, a technical review to determine whether the wasteshed goal is valid.

(7) In calculating the recovery rates set forth in subsection (6) of this section, commercial, industrial and demolition scrap metal, vehicles, major equipment and home or industrial appliances that are handled or processed for use in manufacturing new products and that do not routinely enter the solid waste stream through land disposal facilities, transfer stations, recycling depots or on-route collection programs shall not be counted as material recovery or recycling. The department shall annually conduct an industry survey to determine the contribution of post-consumer residential scrap metal, including home appliances, to recycling and recovery levels in a manner which prevents double counting of material recovered. Information collected under the provisions of this section, as it relates specifically to private sector customer lists or specific amounts and types of materials collected or marketed, shall be maintained as confidential by the department and exempt from disclosure under ORS 192.410 to 192.505. The department may use and dis-

close such information in aggregated form. [1991 c.385 §2; 1993 c.560 §74; 1995 c.541 §3; 1997 c.552 §9; 2001 c.513 §2]

459A.015 Commission duties. The Environmental Quality Commission shall:

(1) Amend the state solid waste management plan to conform to the requirements of ORS 459.005, 459.015, 459.035, 459.250, 459.992 (1) and (2), 459.995 and 459A.005 to 459A.665.

(2) Review Department of Environmental Quality reports on compliance with and implementation of ORS 459.005, 459.015, 459.035, 459.250, 459.992 (1) and (2), 459.995 and 459A.005 to 459A.665.

(3) Submit a report to each regular session of the Legislative Assembly consisting of the report by the department on the statewide integrated solid waste management plan under ORS 459A.020 (2). [Formerly 459.168; 1993 c.560 §75; 1997 c.552 §10]

459A.020 Statewide integrated solid waste management plan; review; revision. (1) The Environmental Quality Commission shall adopt a statewide integrated solid waste management plan. The plan shall include, but need not be limited to the following components of solid waste management:

- (a) Waste prevention;
 - (b) Recycling;
 - (c) Solid waste collection and processing;
 - (d) Composting and energy recovery;
 - (e) Incineration;
 - (f) Disposal;
 - (g) Disposal capacity and facility siting;
- and
- (h) Transportation.

(2) The statewide integrated solid waste management plan shall be developed in consultation with local government, the Economic and Community Development Department and other appropriate state and regional agencies, commissions and task forces. The plan shall address integrated solid waste management for at least 10 years into the future. The Department of Environmental Quality shall review the plan every two years and submit the report to the commission. The report shall include:

(a) The status of implementation of the provisions of ORS 459A.005 to 459A.665, including:

(A) The annual weight of material disposed of per capita, by watershed and statewide;

(B) The annual recovery rate achieved by each watershed and statewide; and

(C) The amount of each type of material recovered annually statewide and, based on available information, the amount of each type of material recycled annually statewide;

(b) Compliance with and implementation of the provisions of ORS 459.015, 459.035, 459.055, 459.992 (1) and (2) and 459.995;

(c) Status of the metropolitan service district's waste reduction program as submitted to the commission under ORS 459.345 and its compliance with the criteria in ORS 459.350; and

(d) Recommendations for improvements in waste prevention, reuse, recycling and composting programs.

(3) The commission shall revise the plan at regular intervals in order to allow local government units to take advantage of the data and analysis in the state plan. [1991 c.385 §18; 1993 c.560 §76; 1997 c.552 §11]

459A.025 Commission to adopt rules regarding waste disposal and recycling.

(1) According to the requirements of ORS chapter 183, the Environmental Quality Commission shall adopt rules and guidelines necessary to carry out the provisions of ORS 459.005, 459.015, 459.035, 459.250, 459.992 (1) and (2), 459.995 and 459A.005 to 459A.665, including but not limited to:

(a) Acceptable alternative methods for providing the opportunity to recycle;

(b) Education, promotion and notice requirements, which requirements may be different for disposal sites and collection systems;

(c) Identification of the watersheds within the state;

(d) Identification of the principal recyclable material in each watershed;

(e) Guidelines for local government units and other persons responsible for implementing the provisions of ORS 459.005, 459.015, 459.035, 459.250, 459.992 (1) and (2), 459.995 and 459A.005 to 459A.665;

(f) Standards for the joint submission of the recycling reports required under ORS 459A.050 (1); and

(g) Subject to prior approval of the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and a report to the Emergency Board prior to adopting the fee, the amount of an annual or permit fee or both under ORS 459.235, 459.245 and 468.065 necessary to carry out the provisions of ORS 459.005, 459.015, 459.035, 459.250, 459.992 (1) and (2), 459.995 and 459A.005 to 459A.665.

(2) In adopting rules or guidelines under this section, the commission shall consider:

- (a) The policy stated in ORS 459.015.

(b) Systems and techniques available for recycling, including but not limited to existing recycling programs.

(c) Availability of markets for recyclable material.

(d) Costs of collecting, storing, transporting and marketing recyclable material.

(e) Avoided costs of disposal.

(f) Density and characteristics of the population to be served.

(g) Composition and quantity of solid waste generated and potential recyclable material found in each watershed. [Formerly 459.170; 1993 c.560 §77; 1995 c.79 §275; 1997 c.552 §12]

459A.027 Legislative findings. The Legislative Assembly finds and declares that:

(1) Public and private recycling programs that collect source separated recyclable materials from residences and from commercial and institutional establishments on a schedule that is convenient to the generator, are effective and efficient methods of recovering recyclable material in the ongoing effort to achieve the solid waste recovery goals of the State of Oregon; and

(2) An effective way to support the efforts of local government units responsible for implementing solid waste programs directed at achieving solid waste recovery goals is by using existing state resources to support local recycling programs through grants. [1997 c.552 §7]

459A.029 Department to provide materials to local governments; commercial government recovery rate goal. (1) The Department of Environmental Quality shall work with local government units to provide educational and promotional materials that local government units may distribute to commercial generators of solid waste. The educational and promotional materials should be targeted to businesses, and include reasons to recycle, including economic benefits, common barriers to recycling and solutions, additional resources for commercial generators and other information designed to assist and encourage meeting the state's 50 percent recovery rate.

(2) Each watershed is encouraged to involve local business organizations in publicly recognizing outstanding recycling efforts by commercial generators of solid waste. The recognition may include awards designed to provide additional incentives to increase recycling efforts.

(3) Each commercial generator of solid waste shall strive to achieve 50 percent recovery from its solid waste stream by the year 2000.

(4) The Legislative Assembly encourages local government units that have chosen to

implement commercial recycling programs to evaluate the effectiveness of those programs. The effectiveness of a program may be determined by measuring solid waste diverted by programs, by participation in programs or some other method. [1997 c.552 §8]

459A.030 Technical assistance to local governments. The Department of Environmental Quality shall provide technical assistance to cities, counties or metropolitan service districts in the development, revision, amendment and implementation of local solid waste reduction, reuse and recycling programs and solid waste management programs that comply with the opportunity to recycle established in ORS 459A.005 and 459A.010. The department shall give special emphasis to assisting rural and remote counties. [1991 c.385 §52; 1993 c.560 §78]

459A.035 Solid waste composition study. The Department of Environmental Quality shall conduct a solid waste composition study at least once a biennium for all areas of the state not covered by other solid waste composition studies. The study may include:

(1) A measurement of the per capita waste disposal rate; or

(2) A statewide survey of the amount of waste reduced through material and energy recovery. [1991 c.385 §5; 1993 c.560 §79]

459A.040 [1991 c.385 §93; repealed by 1997 c.552 §40]

459A.045 Request for modification or variance. Any affected person may:

(1) Request the Environmental Quality Commission to modify the recyclable material for which the commission determines the opportunity to recycle must be provided; or

(2) Request a variance under ORS 459A.055. [Formerly 459.175]

459A.050 Recycling reports. (1) On behalf of each watershed and the cities within each watershed, each county shall submit to the Department of Environmental Quality:

(a) A periodic report, as required by the department, but not more frequently than annually, that documents how the watershed and the cities within the watershed are implementing the opportunity to recycle, including the requirements of ORS 459A.010. A watershed is encouraged to report the results of the watershed's commercial recycling program evaluations in the watershed's periodic report to the Department of Environmental Quality.

(b) An annual report that states for the watershed the type of material and the weight of each type of material collected through the following means:

(A) On-route collection;

(B) Collection from commercial customers; and

(C) Collection at disposal site recycling depots.

(c) If solid waste generated in the watershed is disposed of outside of the state, the total weight of the solid waste disposed of outside the state, which shall be included in the annual report.

(2) The metropolitan service district for Multnomah, Washington and Clackamas counties and the cities therein in aggregate shall submit to the department annual reports that include the information required under subsection (1) of this section.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section and subject to the exclusions of ORS 459A.010 (4)(h), each solid waste disposal site that receives solid waste, except transfer stations, shall report, for each watershed, the weight of in-state solid waste disposed of at the solid waste disposal site that was generated in each watershed.

(4) The metropolitan service district for Multnomah, Washington and Clackamas counties and the cities therein in aggregate shall submit to the department the weight of solid waste disposed of through the following facilities:

(a) Metropolitan service district central transfer station;

(b) Metropolitan service district south transfer station;

(c) Municipal solid waste compost facility; and

(d) Any disposal facility or transfer facility owned, operated or under contract by the metropolitan service district.

(5) The cities and counties within each watershed shall share proportionally in the costs incurred for the preparation and submission of the annual report required under this section.

(6) At least annually, the department shall survey privately operated recycling and material recovery facilities, including but not limited to buy back centers, drop off centers, recycling depots other than those at permitted land disposal facilities, manufacturers and distributors. The department shall collect the following information:

(a) By type of material for each watershed, the weight of in-state material collected from other than on-route collection programs, both residential and commercial.

(b) Any other information necessary to prevent double counting of material recovered or to determine if a material is recyclable.

(7) Information collected under subsection (6) of this section, as it relates specifically to the entity's customer lists or specific amounts and types of materials collected or marketed, shall be maintained as confidential by the department and exempt from disclosure under ORS 192.410 to 192.505. The department may use and disclose such information in aggregated form.

(8) The information in subsections (1)(b) to (4) and (6) of this section shall be collected and reported annually on a form provided by the department.

(9) Unless extended by the Environmental Quality Commission upon application under ORS 459A.055 after the affected persons show good cause for an extension, the affected persons within the watershed shall implement the opportunity to recycle and submit the recycling report to the department. [Formerly 459.180; 1993 c.560 §80; 1997 c.552 §13; 2001 c.513 §4]

459A.055 Variance or request for extension to provide opportunity to recycle.

(1)(a) Upon written application by an affected person, the Environmental Quality Commission may, to accommodate special conditions in the watershed or a portion thereof, grant a variance from specific requirements of the rules or guidelines adopted under ORS 459A.025.

(b) The Environmental Quality Commission may grant all or part of a variance under this section.

(c) Upon granting a variance, the commission may attach any condition the commission considers necessary to carry out the provisions of ORS 459.015, 459.250 and 459A.005 to 459A.665.

(d) In granting a variance, the commission must find that:

(A) Conditions exist that are beyond the control of the applicant;

(B) Special conditions exist that render compliance unreasonable or impractical; or

(C) Compliance may result in a reduction in recycling.

(2) An affected person may apply to the commission to extend the time permitted under ORS 459.005, 459.015, 459.035, 459.250, 459A.005 and 459A.050 for providing for all or a part of the opportunity to recycle or submitting a recycling report to the Department of Environmental Quality. The commission may:

(a) Grant an extension upon a showing of good cause;

(b) Impose any necessary conditions on the extension; or

(c) Deny the application in whole or in part. [Formerly 459.185; 1993 c.560 §81; 1997 c.552 §14; 2001 c.513 §5]

459A.060 [1991 c.385 §4; 1997 c.552 §15; repealed by 2001 c.513 §6]

459A.065 Mandatory participation in recycling. (1) Upon findings made under subsection (3) of this section, the Environmental Quality Commission may require one or more classes of solid waste generators within all or part of a wasteshed to recycle identified recyclable material that has been source separated from other solid waste or otherwise make the material available for recycling.

(2) In determining which materials are recyclable for purposes of mandatory participation, the cost of recycling from commercial or industrial sources shall include the generator's cost of source separating or otherwise making the material available for recycling or reuse.

(3) Before requiring solid waste generators to participate in recycling under this section, the commission must find, after a public hearing, that:

(a) The opportunity to recycle has been provided for a reasonable period of time and the level of participation by generators does not fulfill the policy set forth in ORS 459.015;

(b) The mandatory participation program is economically feasible within the affected wasteshed or portion of the wasteshed; and

(c) The mandatory participation program is the only practical alternative to carry out the policy set forth in ORS 459.015.

(4) After a mandatory participation program is established for a class of generators of solid waste, no person within the identified class of generators shall put solid waste out to be collected nor dispose of solid waste at a disposal site unless the person has separated the identified recyclable material according to the requirements of the mandatory participation program and made the recyclable material available for recycling. [Formerly 459.188; 1993 c.560 §82; 2001 c.513 §3]

459A.070 Limitation on amount charged person who source separates recyclable material. (1) A collection service or disposal site may charge a person who source separates recyclable material and makes it available for reuse or recycling less, but not more, for collection and disposal of solid waste and collection of recyclable material than the collection service charges a person who does not source separate recyclable material.

(2) A collection service or disposal site may charge a person who does not have solid waste collection service but who source separates recyclable material and makes the

material available for reuse or recycling, for the cost of providing that service. In no case shall the charge be greater than the charge to collect or dispose of that material as solid waste. [Formerly 459.190]

459A.075 Exemptions. Nothing in ORS 459.005, 459.015, 459.035, 459.250, 459.992, 459.995 and 459A.005 to 459A.665 applies to recyclable material which is:

(1) Source separated by the generator; and

(2) Purchased from or exchanged by the generator for fair market value for recycling or reuse. [Formerly 459.192]

459A.080 Prohibitions against removing or mixing recyclable material. A person may not:

(1) Without the permission of the owner or generator of recyclable material, take recyclable material set out to be collected by a person authorized by a city or county to provide collection service for that recyclable material.

(2) Remove any recyclable material from a container, box, collection vehicle, depot or other receptacle for the accumulation or storage of recyclable material without permission of the owner of the receptacle.

(3) Mix source separated recyclable material with solid waste in any vehicle, box, container or receptacle used in solid waste collection or disposal. [Formerly 459.195]

459A.085 City, county authority to issue collection service franchises; opportunity to recycle; rates. (1) The Legislative Assembly finds that providing for collection service including but not limited to the collection of recyclable material as part of the opportunity to recycle is a matter of statewide concern.

(2) The exercise of the authority granted by this section is subject to ORS 221.735 and 459.085 (3).

(3) It is the intent of the Legislative Assembly that a city or county may displace competition with a system of regulated collection service by issuing franchises which may be exclusive if service areas are allocated. The city or county may recognize an existing collection service. A city or county may award or renew a franchise for collection service with or without bids or requests for proposals.

(4) In carrying out the authority granted by this section, a city or county acts for and on behalf of the State of Oregon to carry out:

(a) The purposes of ORS 459.015;

(b) The requirements of ORS 459.005, 459.015, 459.035, 459.250, 459.992 (1) and (2), 459.995 and 459A.005 to 459A.665;

(c) Waste reduction programs; and

(d) The state solid waste management plan.

(5) After October 15, 1983, a city or a county may continue, extend or renew an existing franchise or grant a new franchise for collection service. If a city or county, in furtherance of ORS 459.005 to 459.426, 459.705 to 459.790 and 459A.005 to 459A.665, has granted a collection service franchise before October 15, 1983, it may treat the franchise as if adopted under this section.

(6)(a) If a collection service franchise is continued, extended, renewed or granted on or after October 15, 1983, the opportunity to recycle shall be provided to a franchise holder's customers no later than July 1, 1986. This subsection does not apply to that portion of the opportunity to recycle provided at or in connection with a disposal site under ORS 459.250.

(b) The opportunity to recycle may be provided by:

(A) The person holding the franchise;

(B) Another person who provides the opportunity to recycle to the franchise holder's customers; or

(C) A person who is granted a separate franchise from the city or county solely for the purpose of providing the opportunity to recycle.

(c) In determining who shall provide the opportunity to recycle, a city or county shall first give due consideration to any person lawfully providing recycling or collection service on June 1, 1983, if the person continues to provide the service until the date the determination is made and the person has not discontinued the service for a period of 90 days or more between June 1, 1983, and the date the city or county makes the determination.

(7) In granting a collection service franchise, the city or county may:

(a) Prescribe the quality and character of and rates for collection service and the minimum requirements to guarantee maintenance of service, determine level of service, select persons to provide collection service and establish a system to pay for collection service.

(b) Divide the regulated area into service areas, grant franchises to persons for collection service within the service areas and collect fees from persons holding such franchises.

(8) The rates established under this section shall be just and reasonable and adequate to provide necessary collection service. The rates established by the city or county

shall allow the person holding the franchise to recover any additional costs of providing the opportunity to recycle at the minimum level required by ORS 459.005, 459.015, 459.035, 459.250, 459.992 (1) and (2), 459.995 and 459A.005 to 459A.665 or at a higher level of recycling required by or permitted by the city or county. The rates shall also allow the person to recover the costs of education, promotion and notice of the opportunity to recycle provided by a person holding a franchise.

(9) Instead of providing funding for the opportunity to recycle through rates established pursuant to subsection (8) of this section, a city or county may provide an alternative method of funding all or part of the opportunity to recycle.

(10) In establishing service areas, the city or county shall consider:

(a) The policies contained in ORS 459.015;

(b) The requirements of ORS 459.250 and 459A.005 to 459A.665;

(c) Any applicable local or regional solid waste management plan approved by the Department of Environmental Quality;

(d) Any applicable waste reduction plan approved by the department; and

(e) The need to conserve energy, increase efficiency, provide the opportunity to recycle, reduce truck traffic and improve safety.

(11) A city or county may further restrict competition by permitting one or more collection service franchise holders to cooperate to provide the opportunity to recycle if the city or county finds that such cooperation will:

(a) Improve collection service efficiency;

(b) Guarantee an adequate volume of material to improve the feasibility and effectiveness of recycling;

(c) Increase the stability of recycling markets; or

(d) Encourage joint marketing of materials or joint education and promotion efforts.

(12) The provisions of this section are in addition to and not in lieu of any other authority granted to a city or county. A city or county's exercise of authority under this section is not intended to create any presumption regarding an activity of the local government unit not addressed in this section. This section shall not be construed to mean that it is the policy of Oregon that other local government activities may not be exercised in a manner that supplants or limits economic competition. [Formerly 459.200; 1993 c.560 §84]

459A.100 Definitions for ORS 459A.100 to 459A.120. As used in ORS 459A.100 to 459A.120:

(1) "Domestic solid waste" includes but is not limited to residential, commercial and institutional wastes generated within this state.

(2) "Domestic solid waste" does not include:

(a) Sewage sludge or septic tank and cesspool pumpings;

(b) Building demolition or construction wastes and land clearing debris, if delivered to a disposal site that is limited to those purposes;

(c) Source separated recyclable material, or material recovered at the disposal site;

(d) Waste going to an industrial waste facility;

(e) Waste received at an ash monofill from an energy recovery facility; or

(f) Other material excluded by the Environmental Quality Commission in order to support the policies of ORS 459.015. [Formerly 459.292; 1993 c.560 §85]

459A.105 Policy. The Legislative Assembly finds and declares that:

(1) Domestic solid waste disposal capacity is a matter of statewide concern;

(2) The disposal in Oregon of domestic solid waste generated both outside and within Oregon will reduce the total capacity available for disposal of domestic solid waste generated in this state;

(3) The disposal in Oregon of domestic solid waste generated outside Oregon and within Oregon will add to the level of environmental risk associated with the transportation and disposal of those wastes; and

(4) It is in the best interest of the public health, safety and welfare of the people of Oregon to reduce the amount of domestic solid waste being generated in Oregon in order to extend the useful life of existing domestic solid waste disposal sites and to reduce the environmental risks associated with receiving waste generated outside Oregon at those sites. [Formerly 459.293]

459A.110 Additional fees for programs for reduction of domestic solid waste and environmental risks; assessment; maximum fee. (1) In addition to the permit fees provided in ORS 459.235, the Environmental Quality Commission shall establish a schedule of fees for all:

(a) Disposal sites that receive domestic solid waste except transfer stations; and

(b) Persons who transport solid waste out of the State of Oregon to a disposal site that receives domestic solid waste.

(2) The schedule adopted under subsection (1) of this section shall be based on the estimated tonnage or the actual tonnage, if known, received at the site or transported out of state for disposal and any other similar or related factors the commission finds appropriate. The fees collected pursuant to the schedule shall be sufficient to assist in the funding of programs to reduce the amount of domestic solid waste generated in Oregon and to reduce environmental risks at domestic waste disposal sites.

(3) For solid waste delivered to a disposal site owned or operated by a metropolitan service district, the schedule of fees, but not the permit fees provided in ORS 459.235, established by the commission in subsection (1) of this section shall be levied on the district, not the disposal site.

(4) The commission also may require submittal of information related to volumes and sources of solid waste if necessary to carry out the activities in ORS 459A.120. For solid waste transported out of the State of Oregon for disposal, the required information may include the type of solid waste, the county of origin of the solid waste and the state to which the solid waste is transported for final disposal.

(5) Before transporting or arranging for transport of solid waste out of the State of Oregon to a disposal site that receives domestic solid waste, a person shall notify the Department of Environmental Quality in writing.

(6)(a) A local government that franchises or licenses a disposal site that receives domestic solid waste shall allow the disposal site to pass through the amount of the fees established by the commission in subsection (1) of this section to the users of the site.

(b) If a disposal site that receives domestic solid waste passes through all or a portion of the fees established by the commission in subsection (1) of this section to a solid waste collector who uses the site, a local government that franchises or licenses the collection of solid waste shall allow the franchisee or licensee to include the amount of the fee in the collection service rate.

(7) The fees generated under subsection (1) of this section shall be sufficient to accomplish the purposes set forth in ORS 459A.120 but shall be no more than 50 cents per ton.

(8) There shall be a fee on solid waste generated out of state. This fee shall be an amount equal to the sum of the fees estab-

lished under subsection (1) of this section and ORS 459A.115 and shall be collected in the same manner as fees established under subsection (1) of this section and ORS 459A.115.

(9) As used in this section, "person" does not include an individual who transports the individual's own residential solid waste to a disposal site located out of the state. [Formerly 459.294; 1993 c.528 §2; 1993 c.560 §86]

459A.115 Surcharge on fee imposed under ORS 459A.110; use of surcharge. (1) From January 1, 1992, to December 31, 1993, the schedule of fees as established by the Environmental Quality Commission under ORS 459A.110 (1) is increased by 35 cents per ton. The portion of the fees attributable to the 35 cents per ton increase shall be deposited into the General Fund and credited to an account of the Department of Environmental Quality. Such moneys are continuously appropriated to the department to implement the provisions of this section and ORS 459.005, 459.015, 459.235, 459.247, 459.418, 459.995, 459A.005, 459A.010, 459A.020, 459A.030 to 459A.055, 459A.070, 459A.110, 459A.500 to 459A.685, 459A.695 and 459A.750.

(2) Beginning January 1, 1994, the schedule of fees as established by the commission under ORS 459A.110 is increased by 31 cents per ton and shall be deposited into the General Fund and credited to an account of the department. Such moneys are continuously appropriated to the department to implement the provisions described in subsection (1) of this section, excluding ORS 459.418. [1991 c.385 §13a; 1993 c.560 §88]

Note: 459A.115 was added to and made a part of 459A.005 to 459A.665 by legislative action but was not added to any smaller series therein. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

459A.120 Use of additional fees. (1) Except as provided in ORS 459A.115, the fees established by the Environmental Quality Commission under ORS 459A.110 shall be deposited in the General Fund and credited to an account of the Department of Environmental Quality. Such moneys are continuously appropriated to the department to carry out the purposes set forth in subsection (2) of this section.

(2) The fees collected under ORS 459A.110 shall be used only for the following purposes:

(a) Implementation of the provisions of ORS 459.411 to 459.417.

(b) Department of Environmental Quality programs to promote and enhance waste reduction and recycling statewide, including data collection, performance measurement, education and promotion, market development and demonstration projects.

(c) Department of Environmental Quality activities for ground water monitoring and enforcement of ground water protection standards at disposal sites that receive domestic solid waste.

(d) Solid waste planning activities by counties and the metropolitan service district, as approved by the department, including planning for special waste disposal, planning for closure of solid waste disposal sites, capacity planning for domestic solid waste and regional solid waste planning.

(e) Grants to local government units for recycling and solid waste planning activities.

(f) Payment of administrative costs incurred by the department in accomplishing the purposes set forth in this section. The amount allocated under this paragraph shall not exceed 10 percent of the fees generated under ORS 459A.110. [Formerly 459.295; 1993 c.560 §89; 1999 c.59 §130]

SPECIFIC RECYCLING REQUIREMENTS

(State Agencies)

459A.475 Legislative findings; policy. The Legislative Assembly finds and declares that:

(1) It is the policy of the State of Oregon to conserve and protect its resources. The maintenance of a quality environment for the people of this state now and in the future is a matter of statewide concern.

(2) The volume of solid waste generated within the state, an increased rate in the consumption of products and materials, including paper products, and the absence of adequate programs and procedures for the reuse and recycling of these products and materials threaten the quality of the environment and well-being of the people of Oregon. [2003 c.794 §188]

Note: 459A.475 becomes operative March 1, 2005. See section 337, chapter 794, Oregon Laws 2003.

Note: 459A.475 to 459A.490 were enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but were not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 459A or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

459A.480 State agency recycling program; requirements; training. (1) For the current state waste paper collection program, the Oregon Department of Administrative Services, in consultation with the Department of Environmental Quality, shall provide participating locations with public awareness information and training to state and legislative employees, including but not limited to the proper separation and disposal of recycled resources. Additionally, the Oregon Department of Administrative Services, in consultation with the Department of Envi-

ronmental Quality, shall provide training for personnel, including but not limited to state buildings and grounds personnel responsible for the collection of waste materials. This training shall include but is not be limited to educating and training the personnel concerning the separation and collection of recyclable materials.

(2) The Oregon Department of Administrative Services shall continue the current state waste paper collection program for employees of state government, as defined in ORS 174.111. This program shall include recycling opportunities for office paper, corrugated cardboard, newsprint, beverage containers as defined in ORS 459A.700, container glass, mixed waste paper, plastic bottles, waste oil, clay-coated materials, batteries, toner and printer cartridges and any other material at the discretion of the Director of the Oregon Department of Administrative Services, in consultation with the Department of Environmental Quality.

(3) The Oregon Department of Administrative Services may contract as necessary for the recycling of products returned under subsections (1) and (2) of this section. [2003 c.794 §189]

Note: 459A.480 becomes operative March 1, 2005, and applies only to public contracts first advertised, but if not advertised then entered into, on or after March 1, 2005. See sections 336 and 337, chapter 794, Oregon Laws 2003.

Note: See second note under 459A.475.

459A.485 System and procedures for separation and collection of solid waste; rules; exemption. (1) Notwithstanding ORS 183.335 (5), the Oregon Department of Administrative Services shall adopt rules pursuant to ORS chapter 183 that:

(a) Establish procedures for the separation of solid waste generated by state agencies that can be recycled or reused.

(b) Establish a system for the collection of solid waste generated by state agencies that can be recycled or reused. The system shall ensure that the material is made available to appropriate agencies or private industries for reuse or recycling at the greatest economic value and to the greatest extent feasible for recycling.

(2) All state agencies shall comply with the procedures and systems established under subsection (1) of this section.

(3) The Governor may exempt any single activity or facility of any state agency from compliance under this section if the Governor determines it to be in the paramount interest of the state. Any exemption shall be for a period not in excess of one year, but additional exemptions may be granted for periods not to exceed one year. The Governor shall make public all exemptions together

with the reasons for granting such exemptions. [2003 c.794 §190]

Note: 459A.485 becomes operative March 1, 2005. See section 337, chapter 794, Oregon Laws 2003.

Note: See second note under 459A.475.

459A.490 Paper conservation. (1) The Oregon Department of Administrative Services shall encourage paper conservation.

(2) The department shall provide guidelines to state agencies and contractors on the availability of recycled paper and paper products, including the sources of supply and the potential uses of various grades of recycled paper.

(3) The department shall review the total paper purchases and utilization of each state agency.

(4) The department shall, in conjunction with the administrative heads of state agencies, develop procedures to eliminate excessive or unnecessary paper use, including but not limited to overpurchase of paper, overprinting of materials, purchase of too high a grade of paper, purchase of paper that is not recyclable and purchase of virgin paper when recycled paper is available in the same grade. [2003 c.794 §191]

Note: 459A.490 becomes operative March 1, 2005. See section 337, chapter 794, Oregon Laws 2003.

Note: See second note under 459A.475.

(Newsprint and Directories)

459A.500 Definitions for ORS 459A.500 to 459A.520. As used in ORS 459A.500 to 459A.520:

(1) "Consumer of newsprint" means a person who uses newsprint in a commercial or government printing or publishing operation.

(2) "Newsprint" means paper that meets the specifications for Standard Newsprint Paper and Roto Newsprint Paper as set forth in the current edition of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States for such products.

(3) "Post-consumer waste" means a material that would normally be disposed of as a solid waste, having completed its life cycle as a consumer or manufacturing item.

(4) "Recycled-content newsprint" means newsprint that includes post-consumer waste paper. [1991 c.385 §26; 1993 c.560 §90]

459A.505 Minimum recycled content for newsprint. Unless exempted under section 30, chapter 385, Oregon Laws 1991, on and after January 1, 1995, every consumer of newsprint in Oregon shall insure that at least 7.5 percent of the annual aggregate fiber content of all newsprint used by the consumer of newsprint is composed of post-consumer waste paper, if:

(1) Recycled-content newsprint is available at the same or lower weighted net price compared to that of newsprint made from virgin material;

(2) The average mechanical and optical properties of recycled-content newsprint from any individual mill measured quarterly must meet or exceed the average mechanical and optical properties of all newsprint produced in the northwest as reported in the most current quarterly American Newspaper Publisher Association Newsprint Quality Program Special Report; and

(3) The recycled-content newsprint is available within the same period of time as virgin material. [1991 c.385 §27]

459A.510 Report to consumer of amount of post-consumer waste in shipment. Each person who supplies a consumer of newsprint with newsprint shall report with each supply the amounts of post-consumer waste contained in each shipment to each consumer of newsprint. If a shipment contains no post-consumer waste paper, the supplier shall so report. [1991 c.385 §28]

459A.515 Annual report to department; content. No later than February 28 each year, each consumer of newsprint shall report to the Department of Environmental Quality the following information for the previous calendar year:

(1) The amount of newsprint used in short tons;

(2) The amount of recycled-content newsprint used in short tons; and

(3) The aggregate recycled content of the newsprint used as a percent. [1991 c.385 §29; 1993 c.560 §91; 2003 c.14 §292]

459A.520 Minimum recycled content for directories. (1) On and after January 1, 1995, every directory publisher shall insure that directories distributed in Oregon:

(a) Have a minimum recycled content of at least 25 percent by weight, with no less than 15 percent of the total weight consisting of post-consumer waste, if:

(A) The recycled-content paper is available on the market; and

(B) The recycled-content paper is of the same quality as paper made from virgin material;

(b) Use bindings that do not impede recycling; and

(c) Use inks that do not impede recycling.

(2) For each local jurisdiction where directories are distributed, directory publishers will cooperate with local government agencies to insure that recycling opportunities exist for directories at the time the directo-

ries are distributed provided markets exist for the directories.

(3) The Department of Environmental Quality shall develop a report format and survey directory publishers in Oregon on an annual basis to determine whether the publishers are meeting the requirements under subsections (1) and (2) of this section.

(4) As used in this section, "directory" means a telephone directory that weighs one pound or more for a local jurisdiction in Oregon distributed in this state. [1991 c.385 §33]

(Glass)

459A.550 Report on use of new and recycled glass; minimum percentage of recycled glass required. (1) On or before

February 28 each year, every glass container manufacturer shall report to the Department of Environmental Quality, in accordance with a method established by the department, the total amount, in tons, of new glass food, drink and beverage containers made in Oregon or sold to packagers located in Oregon by the glass container manufacturer during the previous calendar year, and the tons of recycled glass used in manufacturing the new containers. A glass container manufacturer located more than 750 miles from the borders of this state shall report to the department only for those years in which the glass container manufacturer sells more than 1,000 tons of new glass containers to packagers located in Oregon.

(2) For glass containers manufactured in Oregon or within 750 miles of the borders of this state, each glass container manufacturer shall use the following minimum percentages of recycled glass in manufacturing glass food, drink or beverage containers:

(a) Thirty-five percent on and after January 1, 1995.

(b) Fifty percent on and after January 2, 2008.

(3) Upon request from a glass container manufacturer, the department shall not enforce the requirement that a minimum percentage of recycled glass be used in the manufacturing of glass food, drink or beverage containers under subsection (2) of this section if the department determines that a glass container manufacturer cannot meet the minimum percentage requirements because of a lack of available glass cullet that meets reasonable specifications established by the manufacturer.

(4) A manufacturer requesting an exemption from the recycled glass content requirements under this section shall inform the department of the steps the manufacturer plans to take in order to come into compliance with the recycled content requirements.

The department shall grant exemptions for a period of no more than three years. An exemption may be renewed upon a reasonable showing by the applicant. The department may recover all costs involved in considering and acting upon exemption requests.

(5) On or after January 2, 2008, in determining whether a glass container manufacturer has met the 50 percent minimum percentage requirement, the department shall credit toward the requirement the combined amount of recycled glass generated in Oregon for secondary end uses. If the combined amount meets the 50 percent minimum percentage requirement, the department shall not initiate enforcement action.

(6) The department shall not enforce the provisions of subsection (2)(b) of this section until January 2, 2008.

(7) As used in this section, "glass container manufacturer" means a person that manufactures new glass containers in Oregon or that, during the calendar year preceding the reporting period established under subsection (1) of this section, manufactured new glass containers outside Oregon that were sold by the manufacturer to packagers located in Oregon. [1991 c.385 §34; 1993 c.560 §92; 1997 c.537 §1; 1999 c.976 §1; 2003 c.671 §1]

(Used Oil Recycling)

459A.552 Recycling and recovery of used oil; goal. It is the goal of the State of Oregon that by January 1, 1996, the amount of recycling and recovery of used oil from households in Oregon shall be at least 50 percent and that by January 1, 2000, the amount of recycling and recovery of used oil from households in Oregon shall be at least 70 percent. [1993 c.527 §2]

Note: 459A.552 to 459A.599 were enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but were not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 459A or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

459A.554 Reduction, reuse and recovery of used oil. After consideration of technical and economic feasibility, the Department of Environmental Quality and all persons in Oregon shall encourage the management of used oil in Oregon as follows:

(1) First, to reduce the amount of used oil generated;

(2) Second, to reuse oil by rerefining the oil; and

(3) Third, to recover energy from the used oil and use the oil for other secondary uses. [1993 c.527 §3]

Note: See note under 459A.552.

459A.555 Definitions for ORS 459A.552 to 459A.599. As used in ORS 459A.552 to

459A.599 unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Commission" means the Environmental Quality Commission.

(2) "Department" means the Department of Environmental Quality.

(3) "Recycle" means to prepare used oil for reuse as a petroleum product by refining, rerefining, reclaiming, reprocessing or other means or to use used oil in a manner that substitutes for a petroleum product made from new oil, provided that the preparation or use is operationally safe, environmentally sound and complies with all laws and regulations.

(4) "Person" means any individual, private or public corporation, partnership, cooperative association, estate, municipality, political or jurisdictional subdivision or governmental agency or instrumentality.

(5) "Used oil" means a petroleum-based oil which through use, storage or handling has become unsuitable for its original purpose due to the presence of impurities or loss of original properties. [Formerly 468.850]

Note: See note under 459A.552.

459A.560 Legislative findings. The Legislative Assembly finds that:

(1) Millions of gallons of used oil are generated each year in the state;

(2) Used oil is a valuable petroleum resource which can be recycled; and

(3) In spite of this potential for recycling, significant quantities of used oil are wastefully disposed of or improperly used by means which pollute the waters, land and air and endanger the public health and welfare. [Formerly 468.853]

Note: See note under 459A.552.

459A.565 Used oil to be collected and recycled. The Legislative Assembly declares that used oil shall be collected and recycled to the maximum extent possible, by means which are economically feasible and environmentally sound, in order to conserve irreplaceable petroleum resources, preserve and enhance the quality of natural and human environments, and protect public health and welfare. [Formerly 468.856]

Note: See note under 459A.552.

459A.570 Used oil information center; public education. The Department of Environmental Quality shall conduct a public education program to inform the public of the needs for and benefits of collecting and recycling used oil in order to conserve resources and preserve the environment. As part of this program, the department shall:

(1) Establish, maintain and publicize a used oil information center that will explain

local, state and federal laws and regulations governing used oil and will inform holders of quantities of used oil on how and where used oil may be properly disposed of; and

(2) Encourage the establishment of voluntary used oil collection and recycling programs and provide technical assistance to persons organizing such programs. [Formerly 468.859]

Note: See note under 459A.552.

459A.575 Oil recycling information to be posted; rules. The Environmental Quality Commission shall adopt rules, in accordance with the provisions of ORS 468.020, requiring sellers of more than 500 gallons of lubrication or other oil annually, in containers for use off the premises, to post and maintain at or near the point of sale durable and legible signs, unless otherwise prohibited by law, informing the public of the importance of proper collection and disposal of used oil, and how and where used oil may be properly disposed of, including locations and hours of operation of conveniently located collection facilities. [Formerly 468.862]

Note: See note under 459A.552.

459A.580 Prohibited disposal of used oil. Unless permitted pursuant to ORS 468B.050, no person shall dispose of used oil by discharge into sewers, drainage systems or the waters of this state as defined by ORS 468B.005, or by incineration other than for energy generating purposes. [Formerly 468.865; 2003 c.469 §3]

Note: See note under 459A.552.

459A.585 Enforcement powers of commission. The Environmental Quality Commission shall have the power to enforce compliance with or restrain violation of ORS 459A.580 or any rule adopted under ORS 459A.575 in the same manner provided for enforcement proceedings under ORS chapters 468, 468A and 468B. [Formerly 468.868]

Note: See note under 459A.552.

459A.590 Use, management, disposal and resource recovery; rules. The Environmental Quality Commission shall adopt rules and issue orders relating to the use, management, disposal of and resource recovery from used oil. The rules shall include but need not be limited to performance standards and other requirements necessary to protect the public health, safety and environment, and a provision prohibiting the use of untested used oil for dust suppression. The commission shall insure that the rules do not discourage the recovery or recycling of used oil in a manner that is consistent with the protection of human health, safety and the environment. [Formerly 468.869]

Note: See note under 459A.552.

459A.595 Use for dust suppression or as herbicide. Except to the extent that a use of used oil is prohibited or regulated by federal law, the rules adopted under ORS 459A.590 shall not prohibit or regulate the use of used oil for dust suppression or as an herbicide if the used oil is generated by a business or industry and does not contain polychlorinated biphenyls, or contain or show a characteristic of hazardous waste as defined in ORS 466.005 or is generated by a household and is:

(1) Used on property owned by the generator; or

(2) Generated and used on property leased by the generator or used on property immediately adjacent to property owned or leased by the generator with the written approval of the property owner on whose property the oil is to be applied. [Formerly 468.870]

Note: See note under 459A.552.

459A.599 Short title. ORS 459A.552 to 459A.585 may be cited as the "Used Oil Recycling Act." [Formerly 468.871]

Note: See note under 459A.552.

(Compost)

459A.600 "Compost" defined. As used in ORS 459A.605 to 459A.620, "compost" means the product resulting from the controlled biological decomposition of organic wastes that are source separated from the municipal solid waste stream. [1991 c.385 §19]

459A.605 Rules for purchase of compost and sewage sludge by state. In consultation with the Department of Environmental Quality and affected state and local agencies, the Oregon Department of Administrative Services shall adopt rules for the purchase by the State of Oregon of compost and sewage sludge. The rules shall designate the state minimum purchasing standards. The rules shall encourage the use of compost and sludge without jeopardizing the safety and health of the citizens of the state or the environment. [1991 c.385 §21]

459A.610 [1991 c.385 §22; repealed by 1993 c.560 §107]

459A.615 Programs to use compost and sewage sludge. The State Forestry Department, the State Parks and Recreation Department, the Department of Transportation and the Oregon Department of Administrative Services shall initiate programs that use compost or sewage sludge in place of, or to supplement, soil amendments, ground cover materials, mulching materials or other similar products for which compost can be used as an effective substitute. [1991 c.385 §23; 1993 c.560 §93]

459A.620 Use of compost or sewage sludge by state agencies given priority. After January 1, 1994, any state agency that prepares a request for bid for soil amendments, ground cover materials, mulching materials or other similar products shall first determine that compost or sewage sludge is not available in adequate quantities, cannot practically be used for the intended applications, would jeopardize the intended project results or would be used in combination with a fertilizer or other similar product. [1991 c.385 §25]

(Mercury)

459A.630 Motor vehicle mercury light switches. The Department of Environmental Quality shall coordinate with and encourage entities such as associations representing motor vehicle repair shops to offer to the public the replacement and recycling of motor vehicle mercury light switches. The department shall make available to the public information concerning services to replace and recycle motor vehicle mercury light switches. [2001 c.924 §10]

Note: 459A.630 was enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but was not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 459A or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

(Plastics)

459A.650 Definitions for ORS 459A.650 to 459A.665. As used in ORS 459A.650 to 459A.665:

(1) "Package" means any container used to protect, store, contain, transport, display or sell products.

(2) "Package manufacturer" means the producer or generator of a rigid plastic container for a packaged product that is sold or offered for sale in Oregon.

(3) "Product-associated package" means a brand-specific rigid plastic container line, which may have one or more sizes, shapes or designs and which is used in conjunction with a particular, generic product line.

(4) "Product manufacturer" means the producer or generator of a packaged product that is sold or offered for sale in Oregon in a rigid plastic container.

(5) "Recycled content" means the portion of a package's weight that is composed of recycled material, as determined by a material balance approach that calculates total recycled material input as a percentage of total material input in the manufacture of the package.

(6) "Recycled material" means a material that would otherwise be destined for solid

waste disposal, having completed its intended end use or product life cycle. Recycled material does not include materials and by-products generated from, and commonly reused within, an original manufacturing and fabrication process.

(7) "Rigid plastic container" means any package composed predominantly of plastic resin which has a relatively inflexible finite shape or form with a minimum capacity of eight ounces and a maximum capacity of five gallons, and that is capable of maintaining its shape while holding other products. [1991 c.385 §34a; 1993 c.560 §96; 1993 c.568 §1]

459A.655 Minimum reuse, recycled material or recycled content for rigid plastic containers. (1) Except as provided in ORS 459A.660 (5), any rigid plastic container sold, offered for sale or used in association with the sale or offer for sale of products in Oregon shall:

(a) Contain 25 percent recycled content by January 1, 1995;

(b) Be made of plastic that is being recycled in Oregon at a rate of 25 percent by January 1, 1995; or

(c) Be a package that is used five or more times for the same or substantially similar use.

(2) A rigid plastic container shall meet the requirements in subsection (1)(b) of this section if the container meets one of the following criteria:

(a) It is a rigid plastic container and rigid plastic containers, in the aggregate, are being recycled in the state at a rate of 25 percent by January 1, 1995;

(b) It is a specified type of rigid plastic container and that type of rigid plastic container, in the aggregate, is being recycled in the state at a rate of 25 percent by January 1, 1995; or

(c) It is a particular product-associated package and that type of package, in the aggregate, is being recycled in the state at a rate of 25 percent by January 1, 1995. [1991 c.385 §34b; 1993 c.560 §97; 1993 c.568 §2]

459A.657 Recycling rate; hearings on decreased rate. (1) The Department of Environmental Quality shall determine a recycling rate under ORS 459A.655 for rigid plastic containers in the aggregate on or before December 31, 1995, and thereafter, in accordance with the standards and procedures used to calculate such rate for calendar year 1996, as determined necessary by the department. If for any year thereafter, the department determines that the aggregate rate is less than 25 percent, the department also shall determine whether the recycling rate for compliance for rigid plastic

containers made from the major resin types is 25 percent or more.

(2) If the recycling rate for rigid plastic containers in the aggregate determined by the department for compliance purposes is less than 25 percent for 1996 or any subsequent year, the department shall present relevant information regarding the decrease in the rate to the appropriate legislative committees or interim committees. The legislative committees shall hold hearings to determine the factors that caused the rate to decrease, including a review of the status of collection programs in the state and the capacity available to process rigid plastic containers collected and reclaim the resin from the collected containers. [1995 c.584 §2; 1997 c.552 §16]

459A.660 Manufacturer records; certification by package manufacturer; exempt containers. (1) Each product manufacturer and package manufacturer shall maintain the records specified in this section that demonstrate for all rigid plastic containers of the manufacturer, how the manufacturer has complied with one or more of the requirements of ORS 459A.655, or for what reason, if any, the containers are exempt under subsection (5) of this section for the applicable period of time. Proprietary information included in the records, if submitted to the Department of Environmental Quality under this section shall not be made available to the general public. The records documenting the compliance shall be submitted to the department upon its request. Each manufacturer required to keep records under this section may be audited by the department. The department shall not take enforcement action, audit or request copies of the records kept by a manufacturer under this section before January 1, 1996, and until the department calculates the recycling rates in ORS 459A.655 (2) for the calendar year 1995.

(2) To the extent a rigid plastic container complies with ORS 459A.655 (1)(c) or (2)(c) because the product manufacturer's particular product-associated package or all of the product manufacturer's rigid plastic containers are being reused under ORS 459A.655 (1)(c) or recycled in the state at the rate specified in ORS 459A.655 (2)(c), the product manufacturer shall keep records that include the information the department may require to determine the product manufacturer's compliance.

(3) To the extent a rigid plastic container complies with ORS 459A.655 (1)(a) or (b) or (2)(a) or (b), the package manufacturer shall keep records that include the information the department may require to determine the package manufacturer's compliance.

(4) If subsection (3) of this section applies, the product manufacturer also shall maintain a record of the written certification by the package manufacturer that the rigid plastic containers comply with ORS 459A.655 (1)(a) or (b) or (2)(a) or (b). The certification also shall state that the package manufacturer will maintain the records required in subsection (3) of this section, and upon request of the department, submit to the department records that include the information the department may require to determine compliance. The product manufacturer may rely on the certification as a defense in any action or proceeding for violation of or to enforce ORS 459A.650 to 459A.665, whether such action or proceeding is brought under ORS 459.992, 459.995 or under any other law.

(5) Rigid plastic containers are exempt from the requirements of ORS 459A.655 if the containers are not subject to the requirements of ORS 459A.700 to 459A.740 and if:

(a) The containers contain drugs, medical devices, medical food or infant formula as defined by the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.

(b) The packages are associated with products produced in or brought into the state that are destined for shipment to other destinations outside the state and that remain with such products upon such shipment.

(c) The packaging is necessary to provide tamper-resistant seals for public health purposes.

(d) The packages are reduced packages. A package shall qualify as reduced when the ratio of package weight per unit of product has been reduced by at least 10 percent when compared with the packaging used for the same product by the same packager five years earlier. In no case may packaging reduction be achieved, for purposes of this paragraph, by substituting a different material category for a material that constituted a substantial part of the packaging in question, or by packaging changes that adversely impact either the potential for the package to be recycled or contain recycled material. Exemptions under this paragraph shall be limited to five years, shall not be renewable and shall not be applicable to packages for which the ratio of package weight per unit of product increased after January 1, 1990.

(e) There has been substantial investment in achieving the recycling goal, viable markets for the material, if collected, can be demonstrated, the material is within five percent of the goal, there is substantial evidence of accelerating recycling rates and reasonable projections show that the material will meet the goal within two years.

(f) The containers contain food. A container shall be considered to contain food if it contains an article used, or intended to be used, for food, ice, confection or condiment, whether simple or compound, or any part or ingredient thereof or in the preparation thereof, and for human consumption, but a container shall not be considered to contain food if it contains a drinkable liquid and is a rigid plastic bottle. As used in this paragraph, "rigid plastic bottle" means a container that has a mouth narrower than its base.

(6) For any rigid plastic container not described in subsection (3) of this section, each product manufacturer shall keep records that include the information the department may require as evidence that the container is exempt from the requirements of ORS 459A.655.

(7) The department shall not enforce the provisions of ORS 459A.650 to 459A.660 during the first full calendar year after the department determines for the first time that the rate for compliance for rigid plastic containers in the aggregate is less than 25 percent. For any period for which the department determines that the rate for compliance for rigid plastic containers in the aggregate equals or exceeds 25 percent, product manufacturers and package manufacturers are not required to keep records under this section and are not required to comply with the requirements of ORS 459A.655 (1)(a) and (c) and (2)(b) and (c). [1991 c.385 §34; 1993 c.560 §98; 1993 c.563 §1; 1993 c.568 §3; 1995 c.584 §§3,4]

459A.665 Opportunity to recycle rigid plastic containers. A local government shall provide the opportunity to recycle rigid plastic containers in metropolitan and urban wastesheds when there is a stable market price for those containers that equals or exceeds 75 percent of the necessary and reasonable collection costs for those containers. [1991 c.385 §§34d,50]

459A.675 Definitions for ORS 459A.675 to 459A.685. As used in ORS 459A.675 to 459A.685:

(1) "Label" means a code label, as described in ORS 459A.680, molded into or imprinted on or near the bottom of the plastic container or bottle.

(2) "Rigid plastic bottle" means any rigid plastic container intended for single use with a neck smaller than the container body that accepts a screw-type, snap cap or other closure and has a minimum capacity of 16 ounces and a maximum capacity of five gallons.

(3) "Rigid plastic container" means any formed or molded container other than a

bottle comprised predominantly of plastic resin and having a relatively inflexible finite shape or form and intended primarily as a single service container with a minimum capacity of eight ounces and a maximum capacity of five gallons. [1991 c.385 §86; 1993 c.560 §99]

Note: 459A.675 to 459A.695 were enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but were not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 459A or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

459A.680 Labeling requirements for rigid plastic bottles and containers. (1) All rigid plastic bottles and rigid plastic containers sold in Oregon shall be labeled with a code that indicates the resin used to produce the rigid plastic bottle or rigid plastic container. Rigid plastic bottles or rigid plastic containers with labels, basecaps or other components of a different material may be coded by their basic material if the material is compatible in recycling systems. The code shall consist of a number placed inside a triangle and letters placed below the triangle. The triangle shall be equilateral, formed by three arrows with the apex of each point of the triangle at the midpoint of each arrow, rounded with a short radius. The pointer of each arrow shall be at the midpoint of each side of the triangle with a short gap separating the pointer from the base of the adjacent arrow. The triangle, formed by the three arrows curved at their midpoints, shall depict a clockwise path around the code number. The numbers and letters used shall be as follows:

- (a) 1 = PETE (polyethylene terephthalate);
- (b) 2 = HDPE (high density polyethylene);
- (c) 3 = V (vinyl);
- (d) 4 = LDPE (low density polyethylene);
- (e) 5 = PP (polypropylene);
- (f) 6 = PS (polystyrene); and
- (g) 7 = OTHER.

(2) The Department of Environmental Quality shall maintain a list of abbreviations used on labels under subsection (1) of this section and shall provide a copy of that list to any person upon request. [1991 c.385 §87; 1993 c.560 §100]

Note: See note under 459A.675.

459A.685 Prohibition on manufacture of rigid plastic bottles or containers without label. No person shall manufacture for use in this state any rigid plastic container or rigid plastic bottle that is not labeled in accordance with ORS 459A.680. [1991 c.385 §88]

Note: See note under 459A.675.

459A.695 Requirement for retail establishment supplying plastic bags for customer use. Any retail establishment that offers plastic bags to customers for purchases made at the establishment shall offer, at the location where the customer pays for the goods, paper bags as an alternative to plastic bags and inform customers that a choice is available. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as requiring retail establishments to use plastic bags. [Formerly 459.419]

Note: See note under 459A.675.

BEVERAGE CONTAINERS; BOTTLE BILL

459A.700 Definitions for ORS 459A.700 to 459A.740. As used in ORS 459.992 (3) and (4) and 459A.700 to 459A.740, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Beverage" means beer or other malt beverages and mineral waters, soda water and similar carbonated soft drinks in liquid form and intended for human consumption.

(2) "Beverage container" means the individual, separate, sealed glass, metal or plastic bottle, can, jar, or carton containing a beverage.

(3) "Commission" means the Oregon Liquor Control Commission.

(4) "Consumer" means every person who purchases a beverage in a beverage container for use or consumption.

(5) "Dealer" means every person in this state who engages in the sale of beverages in beverage containers to a consumer, or means a redemption center certified under ORS 459A.735.

(6) "Distributor" means every person who engages in the sale of beverages in beverage containers to a dealer in this state including any manufacturer who engages in such sales.

(7) "In this state" means within the exterior limits of the State of Oregon and includes all territory within these limits owned by or ceded to the United States of America.

(8) "Manufacturer" means every person bottling, canning or otherwise filling beverage containers for sale to distributors or dealers.

(9) "Place of business of a dealer" means the location at which a dealer sells or offers for sale beverages in beverage containers to consumers.

(10) "Use or consumption" includes the exercise of any right or power over a beverage incident to the ownership thereof, other than the sale or the keeping or retention of a beverage for the purposes of sale. [Formerly 459.810]

459A.705 Refund value required. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state shall have a refund value of not less than five cents.

(2) Every beverage container certified as provided in ORS 459A.725, sold or offered for sale in this state, shall have a refund value of not less than two cents. [Formerly 459.820]

459A.710 Practices required of dealers and distributors. Except as provided in ORS 459A.715:

(1) A dealer shall not refuse to accept from any person any empty beverage containers of the kind, size and brand sold by the dealer, or refuse to pay to that person the refund value of a beverage container as established by ORS 459A.705.

(2) A distributor shall not refuse to accept from a dealer any empty beverage containers of the kind, size and brand sold by the distributor, or refuse to pay the dealer the refund value of a beverage container as established by ORS 459A.705. [Formerly 459.830]

459A.715 When dealer or distributor authorized to refuse to accept or pay refund in certain cases; notice. (1) A dealer may refuse to accept from any person, and a distributor may refuse to accept from a dealer, any empty beverage container that does not state thereon a refund value as established by ORS 459A.705.

(2) A dealer may refuse to accept and to pay the refund value of:

(a) Empty beverage containers if the place of business of the dealer and the kind and brand of empty beverage containers are included in an order of the Oregon Liquor Control Commission approving a redemption center under ORS 459A.735.

(b) Any beverage container visibly containing or contaminated by a substance other than water, residue of the original contents or ordinary dust.

(c) More than 144 individual beverage containers returned by any one person during one day.

(d) Any beverage container that is damaged to the extent that the brand appearing on the container cannot be identified.

(3) In order to refuse containers under subsection (2)(b), (c) or (d) of this section, the dealer must post in each area where containers are received a clearly visible and legible sign containing the following information:

NOTICE:

Oregon Law allows a dealer to refuse to accept:

1. Beverage containers visibly containing or contaminated by a substance other than water, residue of the original contents or ordinary dust;
2. More than 144 individual beverage containers from any one person during one day; or
3. Beverage containers that are damaged to the extent that the brand appearing on the container cannot be identified.

[Formerly 459.840; 1993 c.356 §1; 2003 c.761 §1]

459A.720 Indication of refund value required; exception; certain metal containers and plastic container holders prohibited. (1) Every beverage container sold or offered for sale in this state by a dealer shall clearly indicate by embossing or by a stamp, or by a label or other method securely affixed to the beverage container, the refund value of the container.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to glass beverage containers designed for beverages having a brand name permanently marked thereon which, on October 1, 1972, had a refund value of not less than five cents.

(3) No person shall sell or offer for sale at retail in this state any metal beverage container so designed and constructed that a part of the container is detachable in opening the container without the aid of a can opener.

(4) On or after March 1, 1979, no person shall sell or offer for sale at retail in this state, in addition to beverages as defined in ORS 459A.700 (1), any beverage in liquid form intended for human consumption in any beverage container so designed and constructed that a metal part of the container is detachable in opening the container through use of a metal ring or tab without the aid of a can opener. However, nothing in this subsection shall prohibit the sale of a container the only detachable part of which is a piece of pressure sensitive tape.

(5) No person shall sell or offer for sale at retail in this state metal beverage containers connected to each other by a separate holding device constructed of plastic rings or other material which will not decompose by photobiodegradation, chemical degradation, or biodegradation within 120 days of disposal. [Formerly 459.850]

459A.725 Certification of containers as reusable by more than one manufacturer.

(1) To promote the use in this state of reusable beverage containers of uniform design, and to facilitate the return of containers to manufacturers for reuse as a beverage container, the Oregon Liquor Control Commission may certify beverage containers which satisfy the requirements of this section.

(2) A beverage container may be certified if:

(a) It is reusable as a beverage container by more than one manufacturer in the ordinary course of business; and

(b) More than one manufacturer will in the ordinary course of business accept the beverage container for reuse as a beverage container and pay the refund value of the container.

(3) The commission may by rule establish appropriate liquid capacities and shapes for beverage containers to be certified or decertified in accordance with the purposes set forth in subsection (1) of this section.

(4) A beverage container shall not be certified under this section if by reason of its shape or design, or by reason of words or symbols permanently inscribed thereon, whether by engraving, embossing, painting or other permanent method, it is reusable as a beverage container in the ordinary course of business only by a manufacturer of a beverage sold under a specific brand name. [Formerly 459.860]

459A.730 Decision upon certification applications; review and withdrawal of certifications.

(1) Unless an application for certification under ORS 459A.725 is denied by the Oregon Liquor Control Commission within 60 days after the filing of the application, the beverage container shall be deemed certified.

(2) The commission may review at any time certification of a beverage container. If after such review, with written notice and hearing afforded to the person who filed the application for certification under ORS 459A.725, the commission determines the container is no longer qualified for certification, it shall withdraw certification.

(3) Withdrawal of certification shall be effective not less than 30 days after written notice to the person who filed the application for certification under ORS 459A.725 and to the manufacturers referred to in ORS 459A.725 (2). [Formerly 459.870]

459A.735 Redemption centers. (1) To facilitate the return of empty beverage containers and to serve dealers of beverages, any person may establish a redemption center, subject to the approval of the Oregon Liquor Control Commission, at which any person

may return empty beverage containers and receive payment of the refund value of such beverage containers.

(2) Application for approval of a redemption center shall be filed with the commission. The application shall state the name and address of the person responsible for the establishment and operation of the redemption center, the kind and brand names of the beverage containers which will be accepted at the redemption center and the names and addresses of the dealers to be served by the redemption center. The application shall include such additional information as the commission may require.

(3) The commission shall approve a redemption center if it finds the redemption center will provide a convenient service to persons for the return of empty beverage containers. The order of the commission approving a redemption center shall state the dealers to be served by the redemption center and the kind and brand names of empty beverage containers which the redemption center must accept. The order may contain such other provisions to insure the redemption center will provide a convenient service to the public as the commission may determine.

(4) The commission may review at any time approval of a redemption center. After written notice to the person responsible for the establishment and operation of the redemption center, and to the dealers served by the redemption center, the commission may, after hearing, withdraw approval of a redemption center if the commission finds there has not been compliance with its order approving the redemption center, or if the redemption center no longer provides a convenient service to the public. [Formerly 459.880]

459A.740 Certification and withdrawal procedures. The procedures for certification or withdrawal provided for in ORS 459A.725 to 459A.735 shall be in accordance with ORS chapter 183. [Formerly 459.890]

EDUCATION

459A.750 Recycling and waste reduction component of curriculum; teacher's guide; informational materials. (1) By January 1, 1995, the Department of Education, in cooperation with the Department of Environmental Quality, shall integrate a recycling and waste reduction component into a required curriculum for all Oregon students in grades kindergarten through 12.

(2) The Department of Environmental Quality, in cooperation with the Department of Education, as appropriate in paragraphs (a) and (c) of this subsection, shall provide statewide promotion, education and technical

assistance to local government units and schools in each watershed to increase participation in recycling. The assistance provided shall include but need not be limited to:

(a) Developing a current teacher's guide which shall be supplied to every school in the state for use in complying with this section. The Department of Environmental Quality shall update, revise and replace the teacher's guide at least once every four years as necessary to keep the teacher's guide current and effective. The teacher's guide also shall be available to local government units and recycling educators upon request. The Department of Environmental Quality shall participate each year as requested in teacher in-service workshops to present and facilitate use of the teacher's guide.

(b) Providing professionally produced informational materials including but not limited to camera-ready art and recycling and waste reduction copy for use by local government units, schools or recycling educators in each watershed for public information correspondence, brochures, flyers, newsletters and news releases, camera-ready newspaper public service advertisements and two annual workshops on recycling and waste reduction education and promotion, one to be held within and one to be held outside, the Portland metropolitan area. The Department of Environmental Quality shall revise the material annually to keep the information presented current and effective.

(c) Providing professionally produced instructional audiovisual materials to each school in the state to be used as part of the school's recycling and waste reduction education component. The audiovisual materials shall be appropriate to the grade level of the school to which they are supplied and shall be reviewed every two years and updated as necessary to keep the information presented current and effective. The materials also shall be available to local government units and recycling educators upon request. [1991 c.385 §35; 1993 c.560 §101]

Note: 459A.750 was enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but was not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 459A or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

FOOD PACKAGING REGULATION

459A.775 "State agency" defined. As used in ORS 459A.775 to 459A.785, "state agency" means any state officer, department, board, commission or court created by the Constitution or statutes of this state, including the Legislative Assembly, its committees, officers and employees. [Formerly 468.967]

Note: 459A.775 to 459A.785 were enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but were not added to or

made a part of ORS chapter 459A or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

459A.780 Prohibition against purchase or use of nonbiodegradable and nonrecyclable food packaging; exemptions. (1) A state agency may not purchase any product to be used for packaging food if the product is composed of material that is not either biodegradable or recyclable through an existing effective recycling program.

(2) A vendor who leases space from a state agency shall not sell food in, or use for food packaging, any product containing or composed of material that is not either biodegradable or recyclable through an existing, effective recycling program.

(3) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2) of this section, the Environmental Quality Commission may exempt specific products from the requirements of subsections (1) and (2) of this section if the applicant for the exemption demonstrates:

(a) There is no acceptable alternative for the product; and

(b) Compliance with the conditions of subsections (1) and (2) of this section would cause undue hardship. [Formerly 468.968]

Note: See note under 459A.775.

459A.785 Effective recycling program; standards for determining. The Department of Environmental Quality shall establish percentages of plastic material that must be recycled before a recycling program is considered an effective recycling program. In establishing the percentages the department:

(1) Shall establish percentages for each different type of plastic resin;

(2) Shall require that at least 15 percent of each plastic resin type be recycled statewide in 1992; and

(3) May not establish a required percentage of more than 75 percent before December 31, 1999. [Formerly 468.969]

Note: See note under 459A.775.

