JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR OF HAWAIʻI
KE KIAʻĀINA O KA MOKUʻĀINA ʻO HAWAIʻI

KENNETH S. FINK, M.D., M.P.H., M.G.A.
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STATE OF HAWAI'I
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
KA ʻOIHANA OLAKINO
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HONOLULU, HI 96801-3378

In reply, please refer to:
File:

December 31, 2025

The Honorable Ronald D. Kouchi,
President and Members of the Senate
Thirty-Third State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 409
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

The Honorable Nadine K. Nakamura,
Speaker
and Members of the House of
Representatives
Thirty-Third State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 431
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear President Kouchi, Speaker Nakamura, and Members of the Legislature:

For your information and consideration, I am transmitting a copy of the Annual Report on the Office of Solid Waste Management to the Legislature, pursuant to Chapter 342G, Section 15, and Chapter 339D, Section 11, Hawaii Revised Statutes.

In accordance with Section 93-16, Hawaii Revised Statutes, I am also informing you that the report may be viewed electronically at:

https://health.hawaii.gov/opppd/department-of-health-reports-to-2026-legislature/

Sincerely,

Kenneth S. Fink, M.D., M.P.H., M.G.A.
Director of Health

Enclosures

c: Legislative Reference Bureau
Hawaii State Library System (2)
Hamilton Library

REPORT TO THE THIRTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE
STATE OF HAWAIʻI
2026

OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE
ELECTRONIC DEVICE RECYCLING PROGRAM

PURSUANT TO §342G-15 AND §339D-11
HAWAIʻI REVISED STATUTES

PREPARED BY:
STATE OF HAWAIʻI
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT DIVISION
SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE BRANCH
OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

December 2025

I. INTRODUCTION

The Office of Solid Waste Management (OSWM) provides an annual report to the Hawai‘i State Legislature to describe progress towards the State's waste reduction goals for the State Fiscal Year (FY) 2025 (e.g., July 1, 2024 – June 30, 2025). The OSWM is part of the Department of Health's (DOH) Solid and Hazardous Waste Branch (SHWB) and administers the Deposit Beverage Container (DBC) Program, the Electronic Waste and Television Recycling and Recovery Program, and the Glass Advance Disposal Fee (ADF) Program. These three programs play an instrumental role towards achieving the State's waste reduction goals.

Additionally, the SHWB is also complementing these actions with solid waste planning activities, such as conducting a statewide waste composition study, a waste packaging and paper products needs assessment study, and an electric vehicle (EV) battery recycling and reuse working group.

II. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES AND PRACTICES

Hawai‘i Revised Statutes (HRS) Section 342G-2 requires the DOH and the counties to consider solid waste management practices and methods in the following order of priority:

1) Source Reduction
2) Recycling (to include bioconversion)
3) Landfilling and/or incineration

Successfully implementing the first two practices reduces the amount of waste that is landfilled or incinerated.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) also developed a waste management hierarchy for non-hazardous waste,[1] which recognizes an additional level, "Energy Recovery," and is listed below in the order of preference:

1) Source Reduction and Reuse
2) Recycling/Composting
3) Energy Recovery
4) Treatment and Disposal

Source Reduction

HRS Chapter 342G-1 defines *source reduction* as "the design, manufacture, and use of materials to (1) minimize the quantity or toxicity, or both, of the waste produced; and (2) reduce the creation of waste either by redesigning products or by otherwise changing societal patterns of consumption, use or waste generation." Source reduction, also called "waste prevention," aims to decrease the amount of material that may become waste by creating and/or importing fewer waste-producing items into the state. This may look like a county limiting the quantity of single-use cutlery that is imported, a business limiting plastic in their packaging, or someone mending a hole in a pair of pants rather than buying new ones. Quantifying source reduction is inherently difficult. While it's sometimes possible to compare waste levels before and after implementing a source reduction practice, most often, the amount of waste reduced can only be estimated. This is because source reduction aims to prevent waste from being generated in the

[1] https://www.epa.gov/smm/sustainable-materials-management-non-hazardous-materials-and-waste-management-hierarchy, November 18, 2025

first place, making it difficult to establish a clear baseline for comparison. Nonetheless, source reduction remains a critical component in reducing waste disposal in landfills.

Recycling

"Recycling" is defined by statute as "the collection, separation, recovery, and sale or reuse of secondary resources that would otherwise be disposed of as municipal solid waste and is an integral part of a manufacturing process aimed at producing a marketable product made of postconsumer material." It is the process by which materials are collected and reprocessed as "raw" materials to create new products. Recycling is the most easily quantified waste diversion activity because an actual material amount can be calculated. While data from state-permitted recycling facilities is regularly collected, it can be difficult to obtain data from facilities without State or County regulatory oversight, as providing this information is not mandatory.

Hawai'i's commercial recyclers contend with significant issues. Because of the state's small population and corresponding small economy, much of the state's recyclable materials are shipped out of the state to recycling processors that can better manage the materials cost effectively. Materials such as steel, aluminum, and plastics are shipped to either the U.S. mainland or Asia; in contrast, materials such as asphalt and concrete are recycled locally.

Other challenges include high land values (which translate to high lease costs for recyclers), labor costs, and other overhead expenses, like utilities and specialized equipment. Volatility in the recycled materials markets (e.g., China's ban on most recyclable plastics in 2018 and other global plastic import bans) is an issue that recyclers nationwide have had to manage. However, Hawai'i's recyclers are disproportionately impacted by any market fluctuations because of thinner profit margins that result from higher overhead and transportation costs.

Bioconversion

"Bioconversion" is the process by which organic waste is managed through biological or chemical means like bio-gasification, pyrolysis, and fermentation. In Hawai'i, the most common bioconversion process is composting green waste (tree trimmings, grass clippings and similar material) and vegetative waste. Opportunities for citizens to participate in bioconversion remain accessible throughout the state. Vegetative food scraps can be vermicomposted (compost via worms) to produce nutrient-rich soil or home-composted in a backyard. Everyday-level actions are becoming increasingly available, as composting facilities and businesses that accept organics are on the rise.

Reuse

Although not identified as a priority, OSWM also promotes reuse activities. "Reuse" means using a product again without first having to reprocess it. The product may be used for its original or intended use or may be used in a different capacity. Many popular, large-scale movements that aim towards serving Hawai'i's communities are also strong facilitators of reuse. Participation in such initiatives may look like giving extra or unused food to food rescue organizations, shopping for clothing at charitable thrift-stores, or using re-use centers for furnishing or construction.

Reuse of products or materials is also difficult to quantify. It is possible to measure reuse by counting the units of a product being reused or by quantifying tonnage, but effectively measuring reuse is impracticable because it takes place on a wide variety of levels and an unregulated, extensive scale. Sewing old t-shirts into grocery bags; dining with reusable plates and utensils; or reusing a glass kim chee jar to store pickled cucumbers are examples that contribute to waste reduction but are impossible for the State to accurately measure.

Waste Reduction

In 1991, the State Legislature passed Act 324, codified as HRS Chapter 342G, which included ambitious waste reduction goals prior to disposal of 25% by 1995 and 50% by 2000, through source reduction, recycling, and bioconversion (§342G-3, HRS). This was similar to the EPA's national recycling goal of 25% at the time. In November 2020, the EPA revised its national recycling goal to 50% by 2030. The national rate in 2018 was 32% (the most recent year for which data is available).

While OSWM strives to generate the most accurate waste reduction statistics possible, only facilities permitted by the DOH are mandated to submit tonnage reports of bioconverted and/or recycled materials. Facilities that do not require permits, small scale operations, and personal lifestyle habits that engage in source reduction, reuse, recycling and bioconversion are crucial contributors to reducing waste prior to disposal but were not reflected in published rates. Therefore, OSWM's ability to calculate a perfect waste reduction rate is limited, and the state is likely performing better than what can be displayed in this report.

In effort to address these existing gaps and improve the accuracy of published waste reduction statistics, OSWM has begun to pursue collaboration with source reduction organizations, reuse businesses, and waste generators that directly ship waste out of state – all of which play integral roles in waste reduction prior to disposal but have not historically been accounted for. Partnership was achieved with several organizations, and FY2025's waste diversion rates incorporate additional tonnages from facilities that extend beyond DOH permitted solid waste management facilities; this includes piggeries, food rescue organizations, clothing/furniture/appliance re-use organizations, and battery retailers that send used batteries directly to out-of-state recyclers. This effort is still in its infancy; being that there is no specific mandate for these organizations or waste generators to provide information to the OSWM, data will continue to be limited and be likely lower than the state's actual performance.

For the first time, the State's electronic device recycling data have been included in FY2025's waste diversion calculations. Electronic device recycling tonnages were previously excluded from calculations due to the electronic device reporting schedule occurring on a calendar year (CY) basis. Despite mild limitations, OSWM determined it was important to use CY2024's manufacturer e-waste recycling values as the best estimation of FY2025's happenings. Since electronic device recycling is reported from January to December, a substantial portion of reported recycling falls within the first half of FY2025. Although this leaves a part of the reported recycling to have occurred prior to the fiscal year, those values are likely lower than the actual recycling that occurred between January to June of 2025. This is because the enactment of new legislation set higher e-waste recycling goals for 2025, which suggests that recycling rates will increase. This anticipation, in conjunction with the upward electronic device recycling trend, indicates that the use of CY2024's data is likely an underestimation of what truly occurred in FY2025. In addition, CY2025 electronic device data will not be received by OSWM until March 31, 2026. Under these rationales, CY2024's electronic device recycling data were deemed appropriate to be included in this annual report.

The waste reduction rate prior to disposal is the percent of generated waste that has been diverted away from waste disposal facilities and was instead reused, recycled, or bioconverted. The statistics presented below in Table 1 are based primarily on data collected by the DOH from permitted solid waste management facilities and, as discussed previously, reuse organizations and waste generators that recycle directly with out-of-state operators.

Table 1: Waste Reduction Rate Prior to Disposal for FY2025 (tons)*

County	Generation	Diversion	Disposal	Reduction Rate	Incineration
Hawai‘i	295,977	81,375	214,603	27.5%	n/a
Maui	421,571	115,825	305,746	27.5%	n/a
Honolulu†**	1,830,604	493,708	1,336,896	27.0%	682,464
Kaua‘i	157,768	64,846	92,922	41.1%	n/a
State†	2,647,431	697,264	1,950,167	26.3%	682,464

*Data are sourced from permitted solid waste management facility reports, and some diversion data is incomplete. The DOH continues to collect data and will provide updates in subsequent legislative reports. Differences in diversion rates from those published by the counties are attributed to different data collection processes and differences in the classification of recycling and landfill diversion activities as defined by statute.
**By definition, the City and County of Honolulu's disposal tonnage also includes waste-to-energy (by incineration technology) tonnage. This amount is also separately quantified in the last column.
†A correction to how disposal and waste-to-energy (by incineration technology) are calculated has occurred in FY2025.

Waste reduction rates for FY2025 are compared with previous fiscal years in Table 2. OSWM notes that errors were identified in the previous calculation of disposal for Honolulu. For example, disposal of a portion of waste was inadvertently counted twice. Because of the significant impact of the calculation, the diversion rates for FY2021 through FY2024 were corrected and are presented here.

Table 2: Waste Reduction Rates from FY2021 to FY2025

County	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Hawai‘i	32.8%	30.5%	30.7%	32.6%	27.4%
Maui	13.2%	14.2%	13.0%	16.0%	16.1%
Honolulu*	32.4%† (28.4%)	32.8%† (25.8%)	27.7%† (24.6%)	31.2%† (27.7%)	27.0%
Kaua‘i	30.1%	31.7%	30.7%	25.4%	40.6%**
State*	**30.2%† (27.1%)**	**29.6%† (24.8%)**	**26.0%† (24.8%)**	**28.9%† (26.5%)**	**26.3%**

*Corrected methods of how to calculate disposal and incineration have been applied to FY2021-FY2024 due to the large difference between originally published rates and corrected ones. Because of this adjustment, the values published in this submission are different from ones in previous reports. OSWM will continue to use the corrected disposal and incineration calculation methods in subsequent reports.
†Corrected rates
( ) Originally published FY2021 through FY2024 data.
**Several permitted facilities in the County of Kaua‘i that did not submit tonnages in FY2021-FY2024 reported data in FY2025. Additionally, this year's data set includes diversion to piggeries. The increase observed is attributed to these factors.

Incineration of waste is not considered recycling, and HRS §342G-01 specifically exempts incineration as an acceptable method of processing solid waste under bioconversion. However, to provide a complete picture of what is being redirected from landfills, Table 3 presents rates that combine both waste reduction prior to disposal and waste-to-energy (by incineration technology) tonnage.

Table 3: Solid Waste Reduction + Incineration Rates from FY2021 to FY2025

County	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Hawai‘i	32.8%	30.5%	30.7%	32.6%	27.4%

County	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Maui	13.2%	14.2%	13.0%	16.0%	16.1%
Honolulu*	69.7%† (64.9%)	77.9%† (69.7%)	77.2%† (70.4%)	71.0%† (65.8%)	64.3%
Kaua'i	30.1%	31.7%	30.7%	25.4%	40.6%**
State*	**55.4%†** **(53.2%)**	**59.4%†** **(54.3%)**	**57.6%†** **(54.6%)**	**54.8%†** **(52.1%)**	**52.1%**

*Corrected methods of how to calculate disposal and incineration have been applied to FY2021-FY2024 due to the large difference between originally published rates and corrected ones. Because of this adjustment, the values published in this submission are different from ones in previous reports. OSWM will continue to use the corrected disposal and incineration calculation methods in subsequent reports.

†Corrected rates

( ) Originally published FY2021 through FY2024 data.

**Several permitted facilities in the County of Kaua'i that did not submit tonnages in FY2021-FY2024 reported data in FY2025. Additionally, this year's data set includes diversion to piggeries. The increase observed is attributed to these factors.

Despite fluctuations in waste reduction rates over time, the overall quantity of waste being diverted across the state has been increasing since 2023; the state's total waste reduction tonnage is returning to values that were typical prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. Although this upward trend may indicate that waste reduction practices have been improving, simultaneously increasing generation rates inhibit the portrayal of improved efforts when observing the rate alone.

Table 4: State Generation and Diversion Tons and Rates from FY2021 to FY2025*

	FY2023**	FY2024**	FY2025
Generation (tons)	2,096,417	2,354,623	2,647,284
Waste Reduction (tons)	554,470	679,805	697,117
Waste Reduction Rate	26.0%	28.9%	26.3%

*Incineration values are excluded from this table due to not being considered recycling under HRS §342G. Although waste-to-energy serves as waste reduction, inclusion of that data in this table would misrepresent overall quantities of generation.

**Values and rates presented utilize the corrected, recalculated disposal data.

PVT Landfill, a construction and demolition (C&D) waste landfill, can be used as an indication of construction activities on O'ahu. In FY2025, the landfill received significantly more waste than the previous year; specific categories indicate the commencement of construction projects and uptick of renovation and demolition. Thus, it is hypothesized that major construction projects occurring on O'ahu may have contributed to this rise, including HART segment expansion and the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard's Dry Dock 5 construction. Moreover, the increase of received waste may have also been from projects that concluded prior to FY2025 but experienced a lag in disposal practices.

III. SOLID WASTE PLANNING ACTIVITIES

State Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) Plan

In October 2022, OSWM contracted Tetra Tech BAS, Inc. (Tetra Tech) to draft an updated ISWM Plan. To assist with the plan, the OSWM assembled an ISWM Task Force, which is

comprised of members who represent county government, solid waste management and recycling businesses, and environmental groups. The ISWM Task Force provided feedback during the plan revision process. Topics discussed included tires, batteries, photovoltaic panels, organic waste, construction waste, packaging, carpet, mattresses, disaster debris, and the review of the state's three existing recycling programs. The first of nine Task Force meetings was held on May 25, 2023, with the last meeting on August 9, 2024. Work on the plan was paused from August 2024 to December 2025 due to program resources being diverted to other activities. The OSWM plans to resume work on the plan to its completion.

EPA Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling Grant (SWIFR)

In August 2023, the DOH was awarded an EPA SWIFR grant of $673,000 to conduct a statewide Waste Characterization Study (WCS). The study will provide data on the types of materials in the waste stream, which will inform the Counties and the State in planning for potentially new or expanded waste diversion programs. The DOH released an RFP in December 2023 and selected Tetra Tech as its contractor. The contract for Tetra Tech was executed in August 2025 and includes two (2) WCS events at major landfills and H-POWER. Given the pending legislation of a packaging needs assessment (see Waste Packaging and Paper Products Needs Assessment Study below), the design of the WCS was further refined to provide information that will assist with that study. Both WCS events are scheduled to occur in early and mid-2026, respectively, but may need to be rescheduled due to the EPA and federal government shutdown and delayed approvals.

Waste Packaging and Paper Products Needs Assessment Study

On May 27, 2025, Act 103, Session Laws Hawaii (SLH) 2025 was signed into law. This law requires the DOH to conduct a statewide needs assessment to determine what will be needed to reduce waste packaging and paper products generation, increase reuse, improve recycling collection services, and expand local processing of packaging and paper products. Furthermore, the assessment will provide insight into the resources that each county requires to reduce waste from packing material and paper products. Stakeholders from each county; packaging and paper product producers; producer responsibility organizations; refuse, recycling, and processing providers; compost operators; retailers; community groups; and environmental and health scientists will serve on an advisory council to provide input on the process. The final needs assessment report is due to the legislature by December 31, 2027. As of November 2025, an awarded offeror has been selected to conduct the study, and the contract is currently being drafted.

Lithium-Ion Batteries and Electric Vehicle (EV) Battery Recycling and Reuse Working Group

The DOH recognizes the fire hazards associated with the improper disposal of lithium-ion batteries. In FY2025, the DOH began working with the county fire departments, county waste abandoned vehicle divisions, and emergency response staffs to develop best management practices on the storage and towing of accident and abandoned electric vehicles. The DOH also developed information sheets for residents[2] and businesses[3] on the proper management of small and medium format sized lithium-ion batteries, as well as resources of where batteries can be taken for recycling.

In addition, Act 209, SLH 2025, was signed into law on June 25, 2025. This requires the Hawaii State Energy Office and the DOH to co-chair the EV Battery Recycling and Reuse Working

[2] https://health.hawaii.gov/shwb/files/2025/09/Residents-Li-ion-Info-Sheet.pdf
[3] https://health.hawaii.gov/shwb/files/2025/09/Businesses-Li-ion-Info-Sheet.pdf

Group, whose task is to maximize the recycling and reuse of electric vehicle batteries and recommend electric vehicle battery management practices. At a minimum, the working group must consist of representatives from City and County of Honolulu Department of Environmental Services; Hawaii Natural Energy Institute; the electric vehicle manufacturing industry; the automotive repair industry; the battery energy storage industry; the electric utility; an organization that specializes in extended producer responsibility policy; an environmental organization that specializes in waste reduction and recycling; the automotive recycling industry; and the electric vehicle battery industry. As of November 2025, the group has met three times, and a report of its findings and recommendations is to be submitted to the legislature 20 days prior to the convening of the regular session of 2027.

IV. RECYCLING PROGRAMS UNDER 342G AND 339D, HRS

Deposit Beverage Container (DBC) Program

The State's FY2025 Deposit Beverage Container Program annual redemption rate was 51.80%, accounting for approximately 515 million containers recycled. The DBC Program's redemption rate is a measure of the program's effectiveness to promote: (1) collecting and redeeming eligible deposit beverage containers; and (2) recycling DBC materials. It is calculated by dividing the number of DBC redeemed by the number of DBC sold.

$$\text{FY2025 Redemption Rate: } \frac{515{,}531{,}286}{995{,}188{,}582} = 51.80\%$$

FY2025 saw a continuation in the decline of the DBC redemption rate that began in FY2022. Most recently, the redemption rate has decreased from 54.82% in FY2024 to 51.80% in FY2025.

In 2022, OSWM hypothesized that the state's redemption rate dropped due to, in part, the economy's recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and the resultant increase in the number of containers imported into Hawai‘i. However, the fairly steady number of imported containers from FY2022 (1.022 billion) to FY2023 (1.024 billion) indicated that the declining redemption rate was mainly the result of the decreased number (over 38 million) of containers redeemed in FY2023. This is further evidenced by the number of imported containers dropping slightly in FY2024 (9.813 million) and FY2025 (9.951 million) from previous years. Despite the decline in DBC sold, the redemption rate has also continued to decrease. This fortifies the notion that lower DBC recycling rates stem from fewer containers being redeemed.

OSWM has considered other factors that potentially impacted the redemption rate three years ago. One issue is the closure of several redemption centers on the Island of Hawai‘i. The tight labor market has made it difficult for redemption centers to operate reliably, which has had downstream effects on community access and likely redemption rates. The most significant instance was observed in 2022 when the County of Hawai‘i released a solicitation to subsidize redemption center operations at county transfer stations; disappointingly, no interest nor bids were received. Due to staff shortages, redemption centers sometimes close at the last minute, which increases the difficulty for the public to reliably redeem empty beverage containers. Between FY2022 and FY2023, approximately 15 million fewer containers were redeemed in the County of Hawai‘i.

As a result of the 2023 Lahaina Wildfire, one redemption center closed on Maui; more recently, the DBC Program saw the closure of one additional redemption center on O‘ahu. The DBC

Program is currently seeking opportunities to increase the number of redemption centers in the affected locations.

OSWM is conducting a follow-up segregated rate study to revise the weight-to-container ratio. Furthermore, current handling fees are being reviewed to determine whether adjustments are necessary. These fees, which are paid to redemption centers on a per-container basis, vary by container material type – similar to the segregated rates. Results from both the segregated rate study and the handling fee review are expected to be received in April 2026.

OSWM continues to implement strategies to address issues identified in the State Auditor's report, dated December 31, 2021. In addition to actively recruiting and filling vacant positions, OSWM has also invested significant time and resources to update its data management tools, improve its tracking and oversight of redemption center container redemptions, and institute requirements for fraud prevention plans for all redemption centers. Act 012, signed into law in 2022, adopted the Auditor's recommendations by ensuring that distributors properly account for the containers imported into, or manufactured in, the State. In FY2025, the audit requirements of Act 012 were implemented and OSWM notified registered beverage distributors of the audit expectation. OSWM received concerns from distributors regarding the disproportionate costs that accompany hiring independent auditing services. Several businesses that report on a semi-annual basis stated that DBC sales were a fraction of their business, and it would be too costly to hire an auditing service. On September 10, 2025, the Office of the Governor signed Executive Order (EO) No. 25-04, which placed a stay on the enforcement of the independent audit requirement for CY2025. EO No. 25-04 allows registered distributors to submit independent audits completed in CY2025 to OSWM for review and potential acceptance for the 2027 independent audit requirement. OSWM has also required all distributors to submit Internal Control Process (ICP) documents, which formalize the procedures that each distributor use to ensure accurate reporting and payment. OSWM is currently enforcing compliance for distributors that have failed to submit their ICPs.

OSWM anticipates expenditures in FY2026 to increase due to several initiatives. These include filling vacant positions; hiring additional staff as part of SHWB's anticipated reorganization; contracting services for evaluating segregated rates and handling fees; and conducting audits of redemption centers and distributors. Among these projects, the assessment of segregated rates and handling fees have the largest potential impact on program expenditures in that they affect every redemption transaction statewide. OSWM is exploring strategies to improve the redemption rate, including enhanced support for redemption centers.

Table 5 below lists the revenue and expenditures for the DBC Program for FY2025.

Table 5: DBC Program FY2025 Revenues & Expenditures

FY2025 Appropriation Ceiling	$71,268,522.00
Revenue	
- Distributor Payments	$58,008,727.11
- State Investment Pool Account	$2,387,664.61
- Restitutions	$300.00
- Vacation Earned with Other Funds and Agencies	$0.00
Total Revenue	$60,396,691.72
Expenditures	
Program Administrative Costs	
- Payroll	$491,006.99
- Fringe	$416,322.76
- Office Equipment, Supplies, & Other Miscellaneous Services	$24,069.68
- Travel & Allowances	$8,330.18
- Office of the Attorney General: Services	$24,849.66
- Office of the Attorney General: Audit Fee	$52,500.00
Subtotal Program Administrative Costs	$1,017,079.27
Contracts	
- Redemption Center Reimbursement Payments	$26,069,187.32
- Redemption Center Contract Balances (Encumbered Funds)	$26,616,012.68
- County Recycling Program Payments	$0.00
- County Recycling Program Contract Balances (Encumbered Funds)	$0.00
- Other Contract Payments	$177,134.41
- Other Claims Balances (Encumbered Funds)	$96,465.59
Subtotal Contracts	$52,958,800.00
Central Services Administration	$387,546.35
Total Expenditures*	$54,363,425.62

*Redemption center contracts are paid as reimbursements for redeemed beverage containers and OSWM encumbers a surplus estimated amount to ensure prompt reimbursements without the need for additional contract modifications and inherent administrative processing delays. Additionally, the current reported overage is also attributable to the fact that all redemption center reimbursement contracts are twelve-month contracts that are offset from the State's fiscal year. They start on October 1 and end on September 30 of the following year to prevent contract delays and related redemption center shutdowns at the start of the State fiscal year. It is expected that the Total Expenditures for the fiscal year will be less than Total Revenue when unspent balances are unencumbered and the fund is reconciled.

Electronic Device Recycling and Recovery Program

The Hawai'i Electronic Waste Recycling Act was adopted in 2008 (codified in HRS Chapter 339D) and created a recycling program for computers, portable computers, computer monitors, and computer printers. Products covered by HRS Chapter 339D were considered "Covered

Electronic Devices" (CEDs). Subsequently, the Hawai'i Electronic Waste and Television Recycling and Recovery Act was adopted in 2009 and expanded the program to cover televisions. Products covered under this portion of the law were termed "Covered Televisions" (CTVs). Act 151, adopted in 2022, provided amendments that eliminated the CTV category and instead included televisions into the CED category. Most recently, Act 162, passed June 3, 2025, retitled the single category to "Electronic Devices" (EDs), which was also expanded to include more devices. Now, items like facsimile machines, battery-powered portable digital music players, and ED peripherals (e.g. mouses, keyboards, speakers, video game consoles, etc.) are covered by this program.

Electronic device manufacturers are required to register with DOH and submit recycling plans annually to the DOH. Submitted plans must describe how each manufacturer intends to collect and recycle used EDs. This includes the collection and transportation of used devices to a certified recycler on the mainland. ED recycling services for the general public became available in response to the 2022 State law. As of November 2025, there are 17 regular collection locations throughout the state, with additional collection events and mail-back opportunities[4]. The regular collection locations accept all brands of EDs, free of charge.

All electronic device manufacturers have collection requirements and recycling goals to meet. If a manufacturer does not meet their recycling goal, a $1.50 per pound penalty is imposed for each pound not recycled. Recycling goals for manufacturers are set based upon the total weight of EDs sold in Hawai'i two years prior. The recycling goal for CY2024 was 60%, and 2024 is the last reporting period that is presented in this annual report. For subsequent years, Act 162, SLH 2025, instituted a 63% recycling rate by 2025, 66% recycling rate by 2026, and 70% recycling rate by 2027.

As of March 31, 2023, manufacturers are required to submit an annual report disclosing the total weight of all EDs that were recycled or reused in the previous year. Under Act 162, future reports submitted must provide details on recycling practices, collectors and recyclers, and monthly quantities in 2025, 2026 and 2027. Inclusion of these details are intended to better measure reuse and recycling in the state. The first of these types of reports is due to the DOH on March 31, 2026.

Table 6 indicates the number of manufacturers registered with the DOH by year:

Table 6: Number of Registered Manufacturers

Calendar Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
ED*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	50
CED	57	54	54	54	n/a**
CTV	22	19	n/a**	n/a**	n/a**

*Act 162 (2025) amended the previous "covered electronic devices" category to an expanded "electronic devices" definition.
**Act 151 (2022) combined the covered electronic devices and covered television definitions into a single covered electronic devices definition.

Manufacturer CED Pounds Recycled in 2024

Table 7 displays the pounds of CED recycled that were reported by each manufacturer for CY2024. One (1) CED manufacturer reported recycling zero (0) pounds of CEDs in Hawai'i.

[4] https://health.hawaii.gov/ewaste/e-waste-collection-locations/

Because reports for calendar year 2024 were due March 31, 2025, the data displayed are the latest data set that the DOH has collected for this annual report. Reports for CY2025 are due March 31, 2026. Note that the term “CED” is being use for 2024, as Act 162, SLH was not yet adopted during the 2024 data collection.

Table 7: Manufacturer CED Pounds Recycled in Calendar Year 2024

Manufacturer	CED Pounds Recycled
Samsung Electronics America, Inc.	1,200,901
LG Electronics USA, Inc.	689,580
Hisense USA	320,102
Dell Marketing LP	310,875
TTE Technology, Inc.	275,405
Best Buy	191,390
VIZIO, Inc.	184,012
Apple Inc.	181,602
Sony Electronics Inc.	178,297
Epson America, Inc.	141,553
Lenovo (United States) Inc.	116,167
Canon U.S.A., Inc.	114,587
Amazon.com Services LLC	104,452
Acer America Corporation	99,077
Walmart Inc.	87,484
ASUS Computer International	80,768
HP Inc.	68,672
Funai Corporation, Inc.	68,151
Lexmark International, Inc.	49,293
Xerox Corporation	45,704
Sharp Electronics	38,696
Envision Peripherals, Inc.	27,383
Element TV Company, LP	22,298
SMART Technologies	21,443
Promethean, Inc.	20,179
MSI Computer Corp.	16,590
Sceptre, Inc.	15,140
Microsoft Corporation	12,493
TCT Mobile (US), Inc.	11,296
Westinghouse Electronics USA, Inc.	10,432
Ricoh USA, Inc.	9,717
ViewSonic Corporation	7,831
Google LLC	5,039
Konica Minolta Business Solutions	4,739
American Future Technology Corporation dba: ibuypower	4,285
Cyberpower Inc.	4,123
Brother International Corporation	2,923

Manufacturer	CED Pounds Recycled
CTL	2,500
Panasonic Corporation of North America	1,777
Wacom Technology Corporation	1,710
JVCKENWOOD USA Corporation	1,601
Intel Corporation	1,516
Zebra Technologies Corporation	947
Razer Inc.	575
VTech Electronics North America LLC	415
Better Workspaces, LLC.	166
NOOK Digital LLC	149

Table 8: CED Manufacturers Reporting Zero Pounds Recycled in 2024

Oracle America Inc. (Oracle)

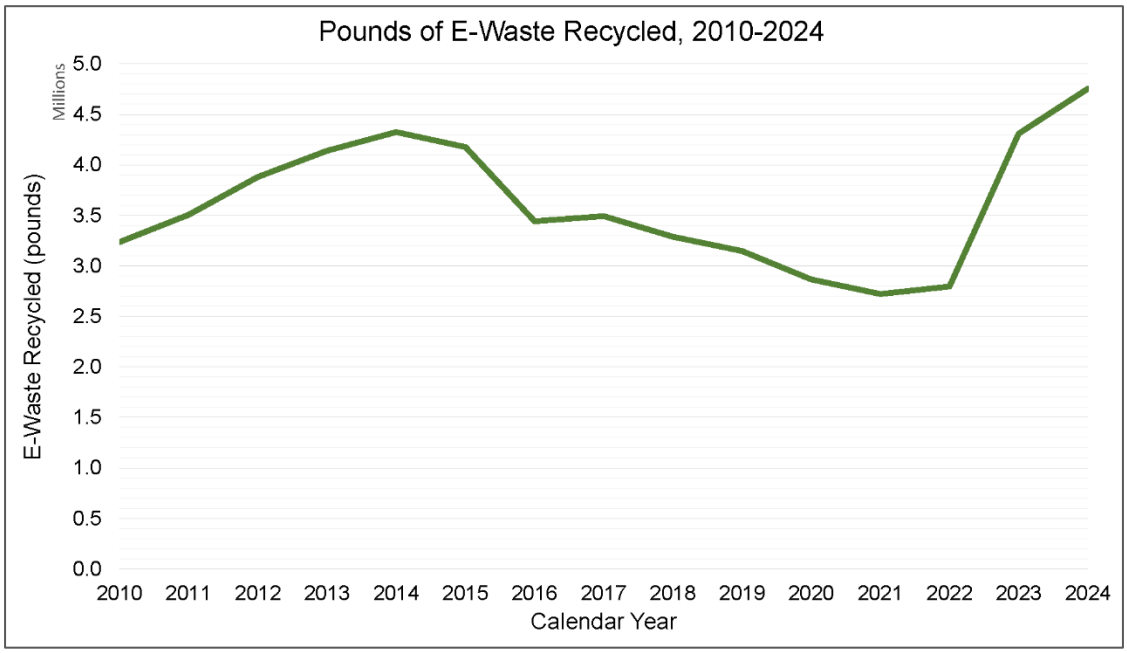
CY2024 was the second year that manufacturers were subject to collection goals and new requirements of manufacturer-funded recycling collections. In 2024, CED manufacturers reported recycling 4,754,035 pounds of CEDs, which is a 49.82% increase from the previous 4-year average of 3,173,110 pounds (2020-2023) (Table 9). Two of the 54 registered CED manufacturers failed to meet their recycling goals and paid penalties totaling $182,135.

Table 9: Pounds of Electronic Devices Recycled (2020-2024 Calendar Year)

Calendar Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
CED Manufacturer	625,324	475,045	559,530	4,310,137	4,754,035
CTV Manufacturer	2,240,180	2,246,328	2,235,894	n/a	n/a
Total	**2,865,504**	**2,721,373**	**2,795,424**	**4,310,137**	**4,754,035**

Tracking electronic device recycling trends over time provides insight into the effectiveness of implemented changes while allowing the OSWM to monitor electronic device waste handling. As exemplified by Figure 1, Act 151. SLH 2022, was extremely effective at reversing the previously declining recycling trend and yielded Hawai‘i’s highest e-waste recycling count yet in 2024. This demonstrates that setting collection requirements, recycling goals, and monetary penalties for manufacturers is effective at boosting ED recycling. While electronic device recycling counts for 2025 have yet to be reported, OSWM hopes that Act 162, SLH 2025’s revisions will result in continued improvement.

Figure 1: E-Waste Recycled over Time



Registered electronic device manufacturers are required to pay an annual registration fee of $5,000. Table 10 indicates program revenue from manufacturer registration fees, which are used to implement the program.

Table 10: Electronic Device Recycling Fund Revenue

Calendar Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
	$366,066	$263,033	$255,000	$260,000	$230,000

*Because registration fee revenue is reported by calendar year, 2025 revenue reflects fee payments to OSWM at time of publication.

Glass Advance Disposal Fee (ADF) Program

OSWM continues to administer a statewide glass recovery program that is funded by a glass ADF. OSWM collects the fee from importers of glass container products that do not qualify as DBC (e.g., wine bottles). As required by statute (HRS §342G-85), fees (i.e., revenues) are reported on a calendar year basis. OSWM then contracts with each county to operate local glass recovery programs to divert glass from the waste stream for recycling. Allocations are reserved two (2) years in advance to ensure that adequate monies are available to fund counties' contractual agreements with recyclers. Per HRS §342G-84, the funds are distributed to the counties based on their de facto population. Each county is allowed the flexibility to structure its own glass recycling program to maximize glass recycling. Program revenue by calendar year is reported in Table 11, and expenditures by fiscal year are outlined in Table 12.

Table 13 details the tonnage of glass recycled by the counties as part of the Glass ADF Program by fiscal year. The County of Hawai'i's invoices and reports are currently under review, as such payments of expenses incurred for FY2022 and FY2023 may be delayed.

Counties have been given an additional year to invoice ADF expenditures for FY2025. For the time being, counties without encumbrances have allocations that are being used as placeholders until contracts can be finalized and invoicing is received.

Table 11: Glass ADF Revenue

Calendar Year*	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025**
	$736,207	$808,651	$864,288	$945,889	$1,066,879

*The revenue transaction runs on a March to February period. Transactions include revenue from sales of ADF glass materials and accrued interest.
**Because revenue is reported by calendar year, 2025 revenue reflects ADF payments to OSWM at time of publication.

Table 12: Expenditures or Allocations for County Collection Programs

Fiscal Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Hawai‘i	$125,810	$10,803	$0	$171,450	$182,800††
Maui	$124,791	$138,400	$0**	$0‡	$181,890††
Honolulu	$349,895	$357,070	$504,233	$524,463†	$474,977†
Kaua‘i* **	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
State	$600,496	$506,273	$624,146	$695,913	$839,667

*For FY2025, the County of Hawai‘i contract is $182,800; The County of Maui contract is $181,890. Hawaii and Maui county invoices are still pending.
**The County of Maui did not receive its allocated ADF funding due to staffing resource issues that impacted the County’s ability to implement the program in FY2023.
***The County of Kaua‘i does not currently implement a glass recovery program due to inadequate state funds allocated to properly administer the program.
‡ Maui County did not submit invoices due to a fire that destroyed their vendor’s records.
†Encumbered for the fiscal year.
††Allocated for the fiscal year.

Table 13: County Recycled Glass (tons)

Fiscal Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025*
Hawai‘i	457	20**	441	926	n/a
Maui	466	462	0***	0****	n/a
Honolulu	1,615	2,356	3,309	3,154	2,391
Kaua‘i†	0	0	0	0	0
State	**2,538**	**2,838**	**3,750**	**4,080**	**2,391**

*As noted above, FY2025 County invoicing has been delayed. Finalized data will be reported in the 2026 Report to the Legislature.
**The County of Hawai‘i’s ADF contractor saved collected glass for an anticipated large project in FY2023.
*** The County of Maui did not receive its allocated ADF funding due to staffing resource issues that impacted the County’s ability to implement the program in FY2023.
****The County of Maui was not able to provide invoices for 2024 due to contractor-based issue and recycling of glass did not meet the statute definition.
†The County of Kaua‘i does not currently implement a glass recovery program.

V. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FUNDING

OSWM collects the Solid Waste Management Disposal Surcharge (Surcharge) from the owners or operators of disposal facilities within the state. This includes all municipal solid waste and construction and demolition landfills, as well as the H-POWER waste-to-energy incinerator on O‘ahu. Tables 14 and 15 detail the annual collections and expenditures of the Surcharge.

Funds are used to partially fund the solid waste program’s operating expenses, including projects such as the State’s ISWM Plan development and studies to increase waste diversion. Because projects often cost more than what is collected in a single year, cost savings from previous years are often needed before the funds can be encumbered. In addition, the monies will be used in part to fund four positions that have already been provided by the legislature and will be established pending the completion of the SHWB reorganization. OSWM estimates that this additional personnel cost, including fringe and indirect, will run approximately $560,000 per year. OSWM’s other special funds will cover the remaining balance. These positions will better structure the program for increased planning and development (such as increasing focus on evaluating emerging contaminant and waste streams and changing waste management landscapes), as well as compliance oversight and enforcement.

The DOH recognizes the need to increase waste diversion from landfills and the challenges that new emerging contaminants, such as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), pose. These dangerous contaminants require the DOH to evaluate the bioconversion and recycling of certain materials in order to protect human health and the environment. Additionally, the DOH continues to assess the ongoing issues with lithium-ion battery waste management and disposal. Therefore, the DOH needs to maintain these funds to fill positions to address these issues, as well as fund the associated studies and planning activities.

Table 14: Solid Waste Disposal Surcharge Collections

Fiscal Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	$672,967	$508,710	$543,136	$445,350*	$576,102

*The decrease in surcharge revenue is an artifact of the lag in surcharge payments and their eventual deposit into the surcharge account.

Table 15: Solid Waste Disposal Surcharge Expenditures

Fiscal Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	$358,462	$224,297	$337,308	$288,428	$84,736