County:	Hawai‘i	**Solid Waste Issue:**	Tires
Population (2020 Census):	201,000		
Last Update to SWMP:	2019		
Waste Characterization Data:	1,124 tons disposed (0.5% of total waste composition according to the 2019 ISWMP. Data in the plan was obtained from a 2008 waste composition study)		
Waste Diversion Data:	• In FY 2022-2023, approximately 57 tons of tires were diverted by the County of Hawai‘i Department of Environmental Management (State of Hawai‘i COH permit report FY2022); no data on other government agencies or private tire recycling in the County of Hawai‘i. • Over 50,000 tires collected in FY 2015 – 2016 during the Dengue Fever outbreak (Hawai‘i County 2019 ISWMP)		
County Ordinances:	**Hawai‘i County Ordinance 20-86** (as codified in Hawai‘i County Code §20) removed the reference to tires from the “Prohibited Materials” list (§20-01-03) and assigned it to/revised it in County of Hawai‘i Department of Environmental Management Rules of Practice & Procedure (rev. April 19, 2023). **Admin Rules §2-1-3:** • Prohibits the disposal of whole tires at the sanitary landfill, reload facility and island wide recycling and transfer stations.		

Overview:

The County does not collect any tires at any recycling and transfer station, reload facility or landfill. It is illegal to drop off tires at any County facility. According to the 2019 ISWMP, there are three main ways that tires are managed in the County:

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1. Residential and commercial scrap tires are in most cases collected and disposed of by the tire retailer/wholesaler when installing new tires. These tire retailers charge a required disposal fee (*HRS §342I Section 23*) to customers which may vary by establishment.
2. Residents can also drop off tires at local DOH permitted tire recycling businesses. These establishments charge a small fee to dispose of used tires.
3. Scrap tires on abandoned vehicles are transported by the vehicle removal company to a recycling ~~or disposal~~ facility.

Per the County’s 2019 ISWMP, scrap tires generated in the County were used as energy feedstock and processed at AES Hawai‘i Inc. WtE facility. However, the the AES facility closed on September 1, 2022 as part of the State’s goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.[1] Currently most waste tires are shipped to mainland or Asia for energy recovery or remanufacture/recycling.

The County of Hawai‘i’s Department of Environmental Management has also used scrap tire crumbs as ground cover at some of their recycling and transfer stations.

County Programs & Funding:	The County has established a tire recycling educational program that targets both businesses and the general public.
Estimated Annual Material Type Generation:	**Estimated Number of Registered Vehicles (2022)[2]:** • Total Passenger[3]: 186,259 **Estimated Number of Passenger Scrap Tires to be Managed Yearly[4]**: 127,000 (approximately 1,300 tons)
Permitted Collectors and Recyclers/Processors:	• Big Island Scrap Metal (Kea'au & Kona), (808) 854-4530 • Goodyear Auto Service Centers, Hilo (808) 935-9756 • Leo's Rubbish Service (Hilo), (808) 935-5850 • R & G Tire Center, Inc. (Kona), (808) 331-8920
News Articles:	Topic: Proper disposal of scrap tires Link: County Urges Proper Disposal of Tires: Big Island Now (April, 2017) Intro: Illegal dumping of tires on roadsides and at Transfer Stations in Hawai'i County Link: Discarded tires a nuisance for county - Hawai'i Tribune-Herald (October 2018)
Solid Waste Management Issue Statement: (County to provide statement regarding the management of this material type.)	The County of Hawai'i Department of Environmental Management strives to keep all used tires out of our landfill and our environment to prevent the spread of vector mosquitoes, prevent fires that can cause toxic fumes and to protect our scenic natural beauty. The County reminds customers that state law (HRS §342 I Section 23) requires that customers pay a disposal fee with every purchase of new tire; tire retailers are required to accept used tires from customers in a quantity equal to the number of new tires purchased at the point of sale; so customers should leave their old tire with the tire retailer when purchasing a new tire.

[1] Hawai'i to close its only coal power plant in a step toward renewable energy | Hawai'i | The Guardian

[2] Compiled by Research & Economic Analysis Division, State of Hawai'i Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism. For more information, please visit: http://dbedt.hawaii.gov/economic. Includes electric, diesel, gasoline, hybrid and misc. fuel vehicles. Compiled by Research & Economic Analysis Division, State of Hawai'i Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism. For more information, please visit: http://dbedt.hawaii.gov/economic. Includes electric, diesel, gasoline, hybrid and misc. fuel vehicles. Does not include freight vehicles; there is no definition of a freight vehicle in Hawai'i, but it usually be described as a road vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to carry goods.

[3] In Hawai'i, a passenger car means "every motor vehicle, except motorcycles and motor scooters, designed for carrying ten passengers or less and used for the transportation of persons.

[4] Assuming that the average amount of miles driven per person ranges between 12,000 – 15,000 miles annually, it is estimated that most tires typically last six years (source: Policygenius). The average age of vehicles on the roads in Hawai'i is 11.7 years (source: Alliance for Automotive Innovation). Tetra Tech estimates that the County could expect that approximately 17 percent of passenger vehicles will replace one or more tires annually. For purposes of this hand-out, Tetra Tech assumed that vehicles would replace all four tires at the same time.