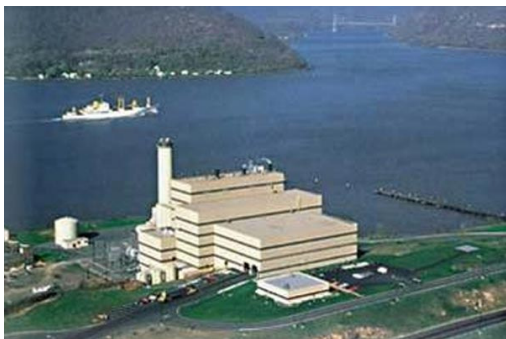


Governments at all levels have called for increased use of renewable energy, including waste-to-energy, in order to develop homegrown energy sources, establish energy independence, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Eighty-seven waste-to-energy plants operating in twenty-five states safely dispose of approximately 28.4 million tons of municipal solid waste per year. These sophisticated power plants recover energy from household waste and generate approximately 17 million kilowatt hours of clean, renewable energy per year—enough to supply an estimated two million homes. That accounted for approximately 20 percent of the nation’s non-hydroelectric renewable energy in 2006.

This *Fact Sheet* identifies 24 states and the District of Columbia that define waste-to-energy as renewable energy under various state statutes and regulations.

States Defining Waste-to-Energy as Renewable in State Law

Alaska	Iowa	New Hampshire
Arkansas	Maine	New Jersey
California	Maryland	New York
Connecticut	Massachusetts	Oregon
District of Columbia	Michigan	Pennsylvania
Florida	Minnesota	South Dakota
Hawaii	Montana	Virginia
Indiana	Nevada	Washington
		Wisconsin



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