
Environment & Energy Committee

HB 1185

Brief Description: Reducing environmental impacts associated with lighting products.

Sponsors: Representatives Hackney, Duerr, Berry, Ramel, Fitzgibbon, Doglio and Pollet.

Brief Summary of Bill

- Phases out the sale of most mercury-containing lights beginning January 1, 2026.
- Extends the existing product stewardship program for mercury-containing lights beyond its scheduled 2025 sunset, and expands the program to include all types of lights, including lights that do not contain mercury and lights that do not primarily serve an illumination function.
- Eliminates the environmental handling fee that currently applies to the sale at retail of mercury-containing lights and which is used to fund the current stewardship program, and instead requires that producers of lights covered by the stewardship program finance the operations of the program.
- Makes other changes to the logistical and implementation requirements for light stewardship programs.

Hearing Date:

Staff: Jacob Lipson (786-7196).

Background:

Mercury-Containing Lights Stewardship Program.

In 2010 the Legislature passed a law requiring producers of mercury-containing lights to create a

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stewardship program responsible for the collection, recycling, and disposal of mercury-containing lights used for illumination purposes, including compact fluorescent lights.

Mercury-containing light producers who do not participate in a stewardship plan approved by the Department of Ecology (Ecology) are prohibited from selling mercury-containing lights in the State of Washington. Ecology is responsible for reviewing and approving plans for the stewardship program submitted by a stewardship program on behalf of producers and for ensuring the program's compliance with the submitted plan. The LightRecycle Washington program has been operating in Washington since January 1, 2015.

To finance the operations of the stewardship program, an environmental handling charge is applied to each mercury-containing light sold in the state. The handling charge:

- must cover the stewardship program's operational and administrative costs, plus a reserve;
- must be added to the price of mercury-containing lights sold at retail;
- may, but is not required to, vary by the type of mercury-containing light; and
- must be added to the price of mercury-light sales from producers to retailers, who must add the handling charge to the cost of the products they sell at retail.

The handling charge applied to sales of mercury-containing lights participating in the LightRecycle Washington program is currently 95 cents per bulb. The stewardship organization must pay Ecology an administrative fee of \$3,000 per producer to cover Ecology's administrative and enforcement costs associated with the stewardship program.

Stewardship programs must, at minimum, provide no cost services in all cities with a population of 10,000 or more and in all counties of the state.

After July 1, 2025, the stewardship law and program will undergo a sunset review by the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee. Without legislative action to extend the program, the law will be repealed effective July 1, 2026. In the event that the stewardship program is repealed, state law would retain the requirement to recycle mercury-containing lights. State law would also retain the prohibition on mercury-containing light disposal via incineration, waste-to-energy, or via landfills.

Other Restrictions on Mercury.

Certain types of mercury-containing lights must be labeled with a internationally-recognized mercury symbol and information to purchasers that mercury is present in the item. Federally-regulated medical equipment and reagents used in medical or research tests are not subject to these restrictions. Violations of these requirements are subject to a civil penalty of up to \$1,000, or \$5,000 for repeat violations.

Pollution Control Hearings Board.

The Pollution Control Hearings Board (PCHB) is an appeals board with jurisdiction to hear appeals of certain decisions, orders, and penalties issued by Ecology and several other state agencies. Parties aggrieved by a PCHB decision may obtain subsequent judicial review.

Summary of Bill:

Restrictions on Mercury-Containing Lights.

Beginning January 1, 2026, manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers may not knowingly sell at retail lights that contain mercury. Exempt from these restrictions on mercury-containing lights are:

- certain mercury-containing lights with a high proportion of ultraviolet light emission, such as sunlamp products, and lamps used to capture and project images;
- the medical equipment and reagents used in medical or research tests that are exempt from existing mercury-light labeling requirements; and
- casual and isolated sales of mercury-containing lights.

Violations of these requirements are punishable by a civil penalty of up to \$1,000, or \$5,000 for repeat violations. The Department of Ecology (Ecology) may adopt rules to implement and enforce these restrictions. Penalties are appealable to the Pollution Control Hearings Board (PCHB).

Changes to the Scope of the Light Stewardship Program.

The 2025 sunset of the mercury-containing lights stewardship program is repealed. The stewardship program for mercury-containing lights is expanded to include:

- lights that provide functional illumination in homes, businesses, and outdoor stationary fixtures regardless of whether or not the light contains mercury; and
- the mercury-containing lights that are exempt from the restrictions on mercury-containing lights.

Producers of lights not currently covered by the existing mercury-containing lights stewardship program must participate in a light stewardship program under a plan approved by Ecology beginning January 1, 2026. The stewardship program must continue to collect and manage mercury-containing lights after the January 1, 2026, effective date of restrictions on retail sales of mercury-containing lights. The stewardship program must begin collecting and managing lights other than mercury-containing lights by January 1, 2026.

Stewardship organizations that plan to implement a stewardship plan for 2026 must submit a new or updated plan to Ecology by June 1, 2025 addressing the inclusion of lights other than mercury-containing lights and other required changes to the program.

Light Stewardship Program Financing.

The environmental handling fee used to fund the operations of the mercury-containing lights stewardship program is eliminated, and replaced with a requirement that producers of mercury-containing lights fund the implementation of the stewardship program. The funding system must involve the collection of charges of participating producers in an environmentally sound and socially-just manner that encourages the use of design attributes that reduce the environmental impacts of lights. The new method of financing the activities of the stewardship organization must be implemented by January 1, 2026. Stewardship organizations are responsible for all costs

of participating covered light collection, transportation, processing, education, agency reimbursement, recycling, and end-of-life management.

Stewardship organizations must reimburse for demonstrable costs incurred from serving as a collection location. Stewardship organizations must include in program plans template service agreements developed with local government input.

Collection Sites and Other Implementation Requirements.

The minimum number of collection sites operated by the stewardship program is amended to eliminate the requirement that no cost services be provided in all cities with population of 10,000 and all counties, and replaced with a requirement that the stewardship program:

- provide statewide collection of unwanted lights in urban and rural areas, including island communities and geographically isolated areas;
- use geographic modeling to determine that permanent collection sites are established to serve at least 90 percent of Washington residents within a 15 mile radius of a collection site, and at least one additional permanent site per 30,000 residents of an urbanized area and for every urban cluster of at least 30,000 residents, unless Ecology approves an alternative proposal; and
- provide a reasonable opportunity for residents to use collection events in areas not within a 15 mile radius of a permanent collection site.

Light stewardship organizations must undertake additional responsibilities with respect to providing public information about the stewardship program, including:

- the placement of public service announcements and graphic advertisements for social media;
- the development of promotional materials about the program and the restrictions on the disposal of mercury-containing lights;
- the distribution of a collection site safety training procedural manual;
- the development and implementation of culturally, conceptually, and linguistically accurate education and outreach materials for the communities served and the state's diverse ethnic populations; and
- the implementation of a periodic public awareness survey.

As part of stewardship plans submitted to Ecology, light stewardship organizations must newly:

- develop mercury spill and release response plans and worker safety plans as part of their plan for handling mercury and other hazardous substances in the collection and disposition of materials;
- describe how materials other than mercury will prioritize the recycling of materials; and
- submit a contingency plan for how the activities in the plan will continue to be carried out by another entity such as an escrow company in the event that the stewardship organization ceases to implement the plan for specified reasons.

Administration and Enforcement of Program Requirements.

The \$3,000 per-producer limit on administrative costs paid to Ecology to oversee their

implementation costs is eliminated, beginning March 1, 2024.

Ecology must review new, updated, and revised plans following a specified process and within 120 days of receipt. After an initial plan submission and rejection by Ecology, if a stewardship organization's second submitted plan does not meet Ecology approval, Ecology may issue penalties or orders or amend the contents of the insufficient plan and require the stewardship organization to implement the plan as amended by Ecology.

Ecology may impose a civil penalty on persons that violate stewardship program requirements, with penalties increased from up to \$1,000 per violation per day to up to \$10,000 per person per day for repeated violations. Prior to imposing penalties, Ecology must provide a written warning informing a person of a violation. Ecology may issue corrective action orders requiring compliance, revoke the stewardship organization's authority to implement the program, require a stewardship organization to report additional information or require the stewardship organization to revise and resubmit its plan. Penalties and orders are appealable to the PCHB.

Beginning in 2028, Ecology must annually provide the Legislature with updates on the implementation of the light stewardship program. Ecology must annually estimate the overall statewide recycling rate for lights covered by the stewardship program, beginning in 2026. Ecology may require a stewardship organization to submit data as needed for these estimations.

Existing requirements for Ecology to solicit input from specified stakeholders on the impacts of the light stewardship program are eliminated. Ecology is no longer required to solicit information on the availability of alternatives to mercury-containing lights from specified stakeholders.

A severability clause is included.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Preliminary fiscal note available. New fiscal note requested on January 22, 2023.

Effective Date: The bill contains multiple effective dates, see bill for details.