

Legislative Action on Domestic Violence/Intimate Partner Violence

U.S. Federal Legislation

Existing Legislation that Applies to E-Waste

[Final Rules on Cathode Ray Tubes and Discarded Mercury-Containing Equipment](#)

This portion of the U.S. EPA web site provides information regarding these two rules, which were proposed in the same action in 2003. In order to expedite the regulatory process, the actions were separated and each now stands alone. (Sustainable Electronics Initiative)

A **cathode ray tube (CRT)** is the glass video display component of an electronic device (usually a computer or television monitor). The Cathode Ray Tubes final rule streamlines management requirements for recycling of used CRTs and glass removed from CRTs under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The amendments exclude these materials from the RCRA definition of solid waste if certain conditions are met. The rule is intended to encourage recycling and reuse of used CRTs and CRT glass. Used CRTs exported for recycling must comply with requirements that are specified in detail in 40 CFR 261.39(a)(5). The U.S. EPA site linked to above outlines these requirements. (Sustainable Electronics Initiative)

The **Discarded Mercury-Containing Equipment Final Rule** adds mercury-containing equipment to the federal list of universal wastes regulated under the [Resource Conservation and Recovery Act \(RCRA\)](#) hazardous waste regulations. Handlers of universal wastes are subject to less stringent standards for storing, transporting, and collecting these wastes. EPA believes this will lead to better management of this equipment and will facilitate compliance with hazardous waste requirements. (Sustainable Electronics Initiative)

State of Alaska

[S.B. 220](#) - "Senate Omnibus Energy Bill"

This bill wraps several energy bills into one omnibus bill. It includes proposals to establish an Emerging Energy Technology Fund; add a tax credit for renewable energy production; and improve energy efficiency in public buildings by requiring energy audits and mandating the state prepare and adopt a state energy-use reduction plan. The bill also includes the state House proposal to establish a statewide energy policy (HB 306). (REAP)

H.B. 306 – “State Energy Policy”

This bill would create a statewide energy policy, which Alaska currently does not have. Items that the bill would cover include instituting a comprehensive and coordinated approach to energy efficiency and conservation; and promoting the development of renewable energy resources, including geothermal, wind, solar, hydroelectric, hydrokinetic, tidal, and biomass energy, for use by Alaskans and for export. The bill also states that it is the intent of the legislature for Alaska to reach certain energy goals, including increasing energy efficiency by 15% per capita by 2020, and getting 50 percent of the state’s electrical generation from renewable energy sources by 2025. (REAP)

H.B. 305 – “House Omnibus Energy Bill”

Like SB 220, this omnibus bill wraps several of the energy-related proposals into one overall bill. It calls for creating a state Department of Energy, establishing an Emerging Energy Technology Fund, and adding a tax credit for renewable energy production. It also seeks to improve energy efficiency in public buildings by requiring energy audits, and mandating the state prepare and adopt a state energy use reduction plan. (REAP)

Bibliography

REAP . (n.d.). Retrieved May 16, 2011, from Renewable Energy Alaska Project:

<http://alaskarenewableenergy.org/take-action/current-hot-issues/>

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