

THE BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW: TRANSFORMING U.S. RECYCLING AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law is an historic investment in the health, equity, and resilience of American communities. With unprecedented funding to support local waste management infrastructure and recycling programs, EPA will improve people’s health and safety and help establish and increase recycling programs nationwide.

Natural resource extraction and processing make up about half of all global greenhouse gas emissions. Increasing recycling reduces climate, environmental, and social impacts of materials and keeps valuable resources in use, instead of in landfills.

\$350 Million Investment in Infrastructure to Transform Municipal Solid Waste Management and Recycling

- ▶ This substantial investment will transform recycling and solid waste management by helping communities modernize local waste management systems and improve education and outreach on how to recycle right.
- ▶ Municipal solid waste management has long suffered from a lack of investment.
- ▶ Some communities that lack waste management infrastructure do not have curbside waste collection services, recycling, or composting programs. This increases the burden on landfills, decreases their capacity, and increases greenhouse gas emissions.
- ▶ Mismanaged waste can compound social and economic conditions in historically underserved and overburdened communities.
- ▶ This investment will support implementation of EPA’s National Recycling Strategy; provide grants to improve local materials management; and assist local waste management authorities in making improvements to their waste management systems.
- ▶ Funds will be used to help state, local and Tribal governments improve education and outreach on how to recycle right, as well as provide a model recycling program toolkit.
- ▶ Funds will also be used to implement EPA’s Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines for federal purchases and assist schools with recycling curricula.

\$350 Million Investment in Infrastructure	State & Tribal Grants	Who is Eligible for These Grants?
including \$275 million (\$55M/yr from 2022 - 2026)	Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling Grants	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia ¹ , Former Indian Reservations in Oklahoma ² , Alaskan Native Villages ³
and \$75 million (\$15M/yr from 2022-2026)	Education and Outreach Grants	States, Local Govt, Indian Tribes, Native Hawaiian Organizations, Department of Hawaiian Homelands, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, non profit organizations, public-private partnerships

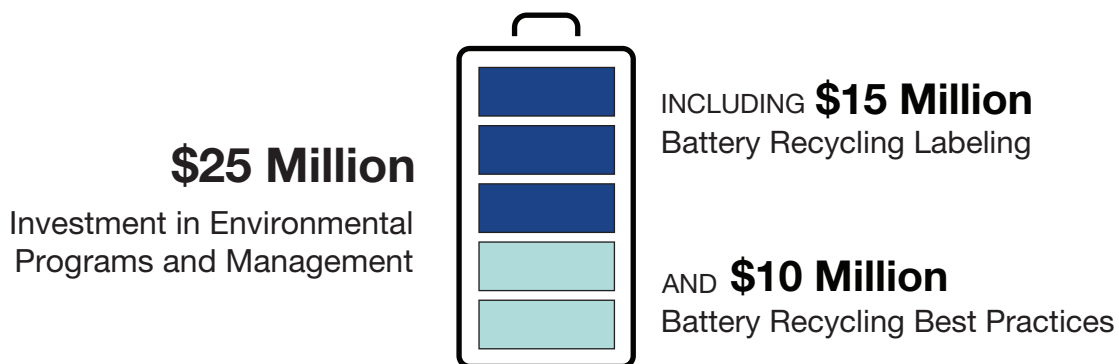
¹ consistent with the requirements in 40 CFR 35.504(a) | ² as determined by the Secretary of the Interior | ³ as defined in Public Law 92–203

Get involved: To learn more about recycling, please visit www.epa.gov/recycle. To learn more about the National Recycling Strategy, visit www.epa.gov/recyclingstrategy. Stay informed at www.epa.gov/rcra/infrastructure.

\$25 Million Investment to Improve the Nation's Battery Recycling Programs while Promoting the Safe Handling of Used Batteries



- ▶ This historic investment will increase battery collection and recycling nationwide and reduce battery-related fires at waste management facilities.
- ▶ The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law provides \$10 million to develop and promote safe, economical best practices for collecting batteries to increase recycling.
- ▶ The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law provides \$15 million for EPA to develop a voluntary labelling program for batteries and a multimedia outreach campaign on battery recycling and reuse for industry and the public.
- ▶ Currently, many consumers don't know where or how to recycle batteries. When discarded improperly, such as in household trash or curbside recycling, critical materials inside batteries are lost and cannot be recycled into new batteries.
- ▶ Batteries can also start fires throughout the municipal waste management system from transportation, transfer facilities, to materials recycling facilities, scrap yards, and landfills, causing air pollution issues in already overburdened communities and threatening worker and first responder safety.
- ▶ EPA will work with States, Tribes, local governments, NGOs and the private sector to develop best practices and the new labelling program to drive increased safe collection and recycling of batteries.
- ▶ By establishing a common set of best practices, it will be easier to recycle batteries while keeping workers, nearby communities, and waste management and recycling facilities safe.



Get involved: To learn more about lithium-ion batteries, visit the [used lithium-ion battery webpage](#). To read the report EPA released on lithium-ion battery management at end of life and fire risks from mismanagement, visit "[An Analysis of Lithium-ion Battery Fires in Waste Management and Recycling](#)."