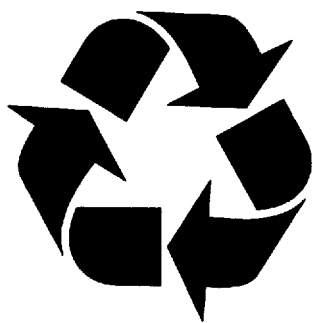




National Used Oil Collection Study

**August 1997
Addendum**

Publication No. B1830A



Let's Do It Again.

Call your local Recycling Coordinator or any participating full service gasoline station for more information about recycling your used motor oil.



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Put It To Good Use. Again.

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COMING SOON

Consumer Materials:

Mini-Posters

***“Let’s Do It Again” and
“Put It To Good Use Again”***

Colorful 8 x 11 mini-posters for dealers, service stations, retail outlets, etc. to promote recycling of used oil. These posters can be imprinted with an “800” number or a specific drop-off location address.

Decals

Colorful peel-off decals promoting the recycling effort can be placed on doors, windows, etc.

****See sample pictures.**

On Page 30 of the May 1996 “National Used Oil Collection Study” edition, titled “Table 13 - States with Oil Collection Hotlines”, the state of Texas has a new “Hotline” number. The correct number is:

**888-TXCRUDE
(888-892-7833)**

On Page 53 of the May 1996 “National Used Oil Collection Study” edition, titled “Table 19 - Used Oil Filter Regulation Summary”, the following list of states has new contact persons and/or new phone numbers:

Alabama	-	Terry Shipman (334) 271-7700
Alaska	-	No name or number currently available
Arkansas	-	No name or number currently available
California	-	Sue Tracy (916) 324-1780
Connecticut	-	George Dews (860) 424-3572
Hawaii	-	John Harder (808) 586-4240
Illinois	-	Mark Schallenberger (217) 524-3307
Indiana	-	Lee Parsons (317) 232-4402
Missouri	-	John Beard (573) 751-3176
Montana	-	Rick Thompson (406) 444-4323
Nebraska	-	Dave Johnson (402) 471-4210
New Jersey	-	Voice Mail Option #1 (609) 292-8341

New Mexico	-	Cathy Tyson (505) 827-2860
New York	-	Bill Morabile (518) 485-8988
North Carolina	-	Jim Edwards (919) 733-4996
Oklahoma	-	Kevin Samson (405) 745-7106
Oregon	-	Rick Volpel (503) 229-6753
Tennessee	-	No name or number currently available
Texas	-	Jane Scheidler (512) 239-6156
Utah	-	Sharrel Praul (801) 538-6170
Virginia	-	No name or number currently available

On Pages 227 thru 243 of the May 1996 “National Used Oil Collection Study” edition, the educational materials shown are no longer available. The newly designed “Used Oil T-Shirt”, made of recycled materials, is shown in the attached picture along with an order form.

"THE USED OIL T-SHIRT"

Recycle Used Oil...Today, For Tomorrow!



\$18.00 per shirt*
\$15.00 per shirt for orders
of 10 or more

Promote your used oil recycling program
by wearing a uniquely designed
T-shirt made from recycled material.



*All API Members will receive a 20% discount. Only one discount applies per order.
Currently available in Size XL only. (Other sizes may be made available if ordering a large quantity by calling (202) 682-8220.)

Date / /

Ship To — (UPS will not deliver to a P.O. Box)

Company _____
Name/Dept. _____
Address _____
City _____ **State/Province** _____
Zip _____ **Country** _____
Fax No. _____ **(Essential for Foreign Orders)**

AMERICAN
8 JULY 51

☐ American Express

Exp. Date _____ Daytime Phone No. () _____

Signature _____

Customer Account No. _____

Phone — (202) 682-8375

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National Used Oil Collection Study

MAY 1996



STEP

One of the most significant long-term trends affecting the future vitality of the petroleum industry is the public's concerns about the environment. Recognizing this trend, API member companies have developed a positive, forward looking strategy called STEP: Strategies for Today's Environmental Partnership. This program aims to address public concerns by improving industry's environmental, health and safety performance; documenting performance improvements; and communicating them to the public. The foundation of STEP is the API Environmental Mission and Guiding Environmental Principles. API standards, by promoting the use of sound engineering and operational practices, are an important means of implementing API's STEP program.

API ENVIRONMENTAL MISSION AND GUIDING ENVIRONMENTAL PRINCIPLES

The members of the American Petroleum Institute are dedicated to continuous efforts to improve the compatibility of our operations with the environment while economically developing energy resources and supplying high quality products and services to consumers. The members recognize the importance of efficiently meeting society's needs and our responsibility to work with the public, the government, and others to develop and to use natural resources in an environmentally sound manner while protecting the health and safety of our employees and the public. To meet these responsibilities, API members pledge to manage our businesses according to these principles:

- To recognize and to respond to community concerns about our raw materials, products and operations.
- To operate our plants and facilities, and to handle our raw materials and products in a manner that protects the environment, and the safety and health of our employees and the public.
- To make safety, health and environmental considerations a priority in our planning, and our development of new products and processes.
- To advise promptly appropriate officials, employees, customers and the public of information on significant industry-related safety, health and environmental hazards, and to recommend protective measures.
- To counsel customers, transporters and others in the safe use, transportation and disposal of our raw materials, products and waste materials.
- To economically develop and produce natural resources and to conserve those resources by using energy efficiently.
- To extend knowledge by conducting or supporting research on the safety, health and environmental effects of our raw materials, products, processes and waste materials.
- To commit to reduce overall emissions and waste generation.
- To work with others to resolve problems created by handling and disposal of hazardous substances from our operations.
- To participate with government and others in creating responsible laws, regulations and standards to safeguard the community, workplace and environment.
- To promote these principles and practices by sharing experiences and offering assistance to others who produce, handle, use, transport or dispose of similar raw materials, petroleum products and wastes.



National Used Oil Collection Study

Manufacturing, Distribution and Marketing

MAY 1996

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Suggested revisions are invited and should be submitted to the director of the Manufacturing, Distribution and Marketing Department, American Petroleum Institute, 1220 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

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Executive Summary

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this study was to review the status of used engine oil collection in the United States. By conducting the study, the American Petroleum Institute wished to document state efforts to collect oil and the outcomes of such efforts. By doing so, the Institute hoped to provide examples of how used oil collection can be successful as well as warning of the pitfalls that should be avoided based on the experiences of other states.

An early objective of the study was to evaluate the existence and success of programs on a state-by-state basis. Unfortunately, other than in general terms, this task is impossible due to diverse data collection methodologies utilized by the states. Even in well-established programs, data about used oil collection is acquired in a variety of different ways. For example, some states require collection centers to provide very specific data up to four times each year. Other states rely on data provided by used oil haulers, and this data almost always includes industrial, commercial, and vehicle used oils. As a result, comparability between states is difficult.

This study provides the best data available as of the summer of 1995. In an ideal situation, the costs of programs could be compared to the amount of used oil collected. However, with inconsistent data collection, this is impossible to do beyond determining, in general terms, a few factors that make programs more successful.

Initially, the developers of this study had hoped to rely solely on information provided by the states. However, other sources have been utilized in order to fill in any gaps that may have existed, to attempt to adjust any distorted data, and to provide a more complete picture of national used oil collection efforts. Other sources are indicated as they are discussed in the study.

OVERALL CONCLUSIONS

As of 1995, 30 states and the District of Columbia had at least some type of state-sponsored used oil program, with new states adding programs annually. Each year, more used oil is being collected from do-it-yourselfers (DIYers) throughout both the United States and Canada. States continue to work to develop the most effective and cost-efficient programs possible. Based on experiences from throughout the country, several key factors appear to be important to the success of used oil collection efforts: adequate public education; sufficient funding, particularly for grants to establish collection locations; and convenient collection points.

Many states indicated that DIYers do not recycle used oil due to a lack of convenience and a lack of public education. Barriers to establishing collection programs included a fear of contaminated oil, liability and lack of funding. Yet, when these obstacles are overcome, used oil collection from do-it-yourselfers can be quite successful.

When states have adequately funded grant programs for establishing used oil collection locations, both the total number of government-operated collection points and the quantity of oil collected increase. In addition, as spending on public education increases so does the number of public collection points, as more service and sales outlets become aware of the need for the proper disposal of used oil.

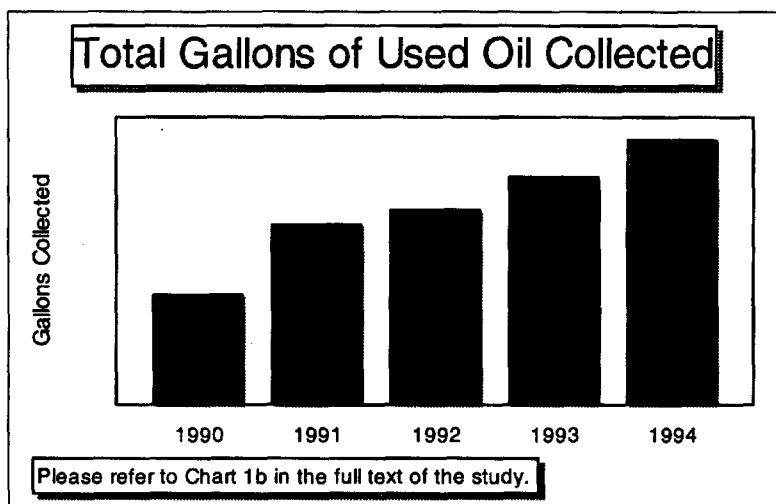
Public education through toll-free hotlines providing information about collection points also impacts overall collection rates in a positive manner. The 25 states with these hotlines, on average, collect twice as much used oil as states that do not have such efforts. Public education can also overcome other obstacles to collection, including the fear of

liability many companies have when deciding whether or not to accept used oil. To do so, states must strive to inform service outlets that both federal, and in some cases state, regulations exempt DIY collection points from certain liability that may be encountered when accepting oil from the public.

KEY FINDINGS

Collection Activities

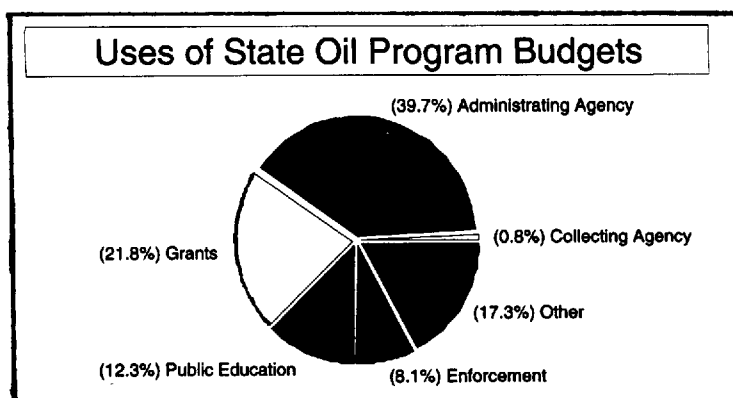
Thirty-two states reported a total of 2,927 oil collection locations operated by municipalities or other government entities. Thirty states indicated that 7,953 private businesses voluntarily accept used oil from do-it-yourselfers. Yet, the number of private collection points for used oil is actually much higher, with members of the American Petroleum Institute operating more than 10,000 collection points for used oil throughout the country.



Budgets for Used Oil Collection Programs

Thirteen states have specific used oil collection grants, and two more states are currently developing such programs. Recipients include local governments, nonprofit organizations, and private businesses. Fourteen other states have general recycling grants that may be utilized for used oil.

The most common sources of funding for used oil collection are general funds and some type of fee on the sale of lubricating oil. Specific state budgets for used oil collection range from as little as \$5,000 in Iowa to as much as \$22 million in California. States employ anywhere from less than one full-time employee to administer used oil collection programs to as many as 30 in California.



Barriers to Used Oil Collection

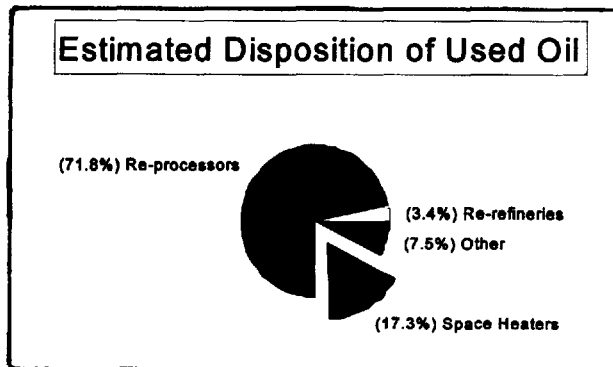
Of the states providing information, 82 percent indicated that lack of public education is a major reason why do-it-yourselfers do not participate in used oil collection programs. Even states already providing public education believe this is a key issue. Lack of convenient recycling centers was listed as a major obstacle to DIY participation by 91 percent of all states reporting. Finally, inadequate funding was listed as a major obstacle states must overcome by 47 percent of all states reporting. Not surprisingly, no state with a fee on the sale of lubricating oil listed inadequate funding as a barrier to used oil collection.

Regulatory Issues

Thirty states have adopted some version of the federal used oil management standards, although 12 states reported revisions. Eight other states plan to adopt the federal management standards. Five states (California, New Jersey, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts) still list used oil as a hazardous waste.

Disposition of Used Oil

According to state-reported data, most used oil is re-processed and used as fuel. However, utilizing used oil directly in space heaters and re-refining are also common management practices. Twenty-four states have enacted some type of government purchasing preference for re-refined or re-processed used oil.



Oil Filter Recycling

Recycling of all types of oil filters (passenger car and heavy duty) exceeded 25 percent of all the oil filters sold in the United States by the end of 1995 based on projections from a survey conducted by the Filter Manufacturers Council. Thirty-six filter processors reported recycling approximately 56 million filters in 1994 and approximately 44 million during the first half of 1995. At least 33 other companies are processing used oil filters in the United States.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency does not ban filters from disposal in landfills if certain standards are followed. However, three states (Rhode Island, Texas, and Minnesota) have banned all oil filters from landfills, and Florida prohibits commercial generators from disposing of filters as solid waste. Officials from eight states (Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Texas) and the District of Columbia indicated that formal oil filter collection programs are now in place.

DIY Oil Available for Collection

Approximately 240 million gallons of used oil was available for collection from do-it-yourselfers in the United States in 1993. Fewer drivers (approximately 50 percent) are changing their own oil due to an increase in the number of convenient oil change locations (i.e., quick lubes) and due to factors such as difficulty in changing one's oil due to new engine designs and the aging of the general population.

Methodology

To obtain data for this study, the Educational and Research Foundation of the Motor and Equipment Manufacturers Association developed a questionnaire that was mailed to every state, all Canadian provinces, and several U.S. territories. A copy of the survey instrument is enclosed as Appendix C. All 50 states, six Canadian provinces, the District of Columbia, and two U.S. territories provided information for the study. A number of the states provided additional materials, including lists of used oil collection sites, educational materials (see Appendix E), reports to state legislatures, and letters detailing their efforts.

After receiving the completed surveys, study personnel followed up with calls to almost all states to clarify any questions and verify data. A few questions lent themselves to data clarification in order to ensure that states reported in a consistent manner. These follow-up calls provided an abundance of qualitative data that may have not been obtained otherwise. For the most part, this data is included in each state's narrative.

The results of this survey were examined utilizing both spreadsheet programs and a statistical package. Information in the study was supplemented with pre-existing data from other state and national studies. These are noted throughout the contents of this document.

This is the first time a national study of this nature has been conducted. In many cases, states obtained data utilizing different methodologies, making comparability somewhat difficult. For example, New York state officials estimate total used oil collection sites by examining total used oil retail sales outlets (whether service providers or retailers/mass merchandisers). On the other hand, some states certify do-it-yourself (DIY) oil collection programs operated by government entities and have very specific data for collection. As another example, some states reported oil collected from only vehicle crankcases maintained by do-it-yourselfers (DIYers). On the other hand, some states reported total oil managed by certified collectors which could include crankcase oil from DIYers and service repair outlets, as well as industrial lubricants. These are but two examples of how difficult it is to compare aspects of various state programs.

This study represents a guide to national used oil collection efforts as of the summer of 1995 and should be utilized as such. One should note that the scope of this study is limited to used oil generated from vehicle engines, unless otherwise noted.

Collection Points in Operation

VOLUNTARY STATE COLLECTION PROGRAM LOCATIONS

The number of do-it-yourself (DIY) used oil collection points continues to grow each year. Thirty-two states reported specific data about collection centers operated by government entities, and 30 states with voluntary programs reported collection locations operated by private businesses.

The states providing data listed more than 2,900 collection points for used oil operated by local governments (i.e., public collection points operated by a municipality, county, or other government body). On the other hand, collection locations operated by private business number at least 7,953 across the country. Some states were unable to provide a breakdown of the type of center, but a total of at least 12,000 collection points for used oil exist in the United States.

MANDATORY STATE COLLECTION PROGRAM LOCATIONS

New Jersey officials estimated that there are 2,500 locations that should, by law, take back used oil. New York officials estimated that number at 10,000. However, it is unclear how many of the locations required, by law, to take back used oil are actually doing so. For example, Massachusetts has had a program requiring retail sales outlets to take back used oil since 1973. However, state officials do not believe this program is working and are drafting new regulations that would eliminate the take back requirement. A letter from Massachusetts officials regarding the state's proposed changes outlined the problems with their current program as follows:

The 1973 Used Oil Return Law requires all retailers selling motor oil to collect up to two gallons of used oil per person per day if the consumer has a receipt. The law has not been upheld by many retailers, who contest the requirement that small stores selling motor oil have a collection facility and trained personnel. Consumers complain about having to save their receipt in order to have the oil collected. And DEP has found enforcement of the law to be difficult due to inadequate staff to police the numerous retail outlets.

In addition, a 1994 investigative article by the Boston Herald found that mandatory collection efforts were less than successful with nearly half of all Boston-area oil sales outlets refusing to accept used oil as required by the current state law.

ADDITIONAL DATA

Specific information about state collection points and the amount of used oil collected per state can be found in Tables 1a, 1b and 2, as well as Charts 1a and 1b. In some cases, the total used oil collection includes oil generated from both vehicle and industrial sources.

COLLECTION EFFORTS BY THE PRIVATE SECTOR

The American Petroleum Institute tracks do-it-yourself used oil collection locations operated by its own members. As of mid-1995, the number of collection points operated by members of API stood at just over 10,000. These locations included company-owned

quick lubes accepting DIY oil, numerous service stations serving as DIY collection locations, and retail outlets being serviced by the environmental services divisions of the member companies.

These efforts have resulted in the collection of nearly 45 million gallons of DIY used oil in less than four years (1992 through June of 1995). The success rates of these private efforts continue to grow with just over 7 million gallons collected in 1992 and more than 16.4 million gallons collected in 1994. For specific details, please refer to Table 3—API Member Company DIY Collection Locations by Year and Chart 2—Gallons of Used Oil Collected by API Member Companies.

USE OF INCENTIVES TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF PRIVATE COLLECTION CENTERS

Three states now provide incentives to do-it-yourself used oil collection centers operated by private businesses. For some time, Utah and California have remitted an incentive fee on each quart of oil sold back to businesses that collect DIY oil. For example, in California, manufacturers pay four cents per quart on every quart of motor oil sold in the state. A quick lube accepting DIY used oil can receive a four cent reimbursement on every quart of oil they utilize in changing oil in customers' vehicles at their location, plus four cents per quart of DIY oil collected. On average, the state of California will remit more than \$3 million back to businesses collecting DIY oil each year. California has 1,200 collection locations operated by private businesses alone. Recently, Texas added an incentive program for businesses collecting DIY used oil. During a sign-up program for new collection points late in the summer of 1995, the state added nearly 2,000 new collection locations, primarily quick lubes and other service repair outlets.

TYPES OF COLLECTION LOCATIONS FOR DIY USED OIL

States with Formalized Collection Programs

Most often states utilize two types of collection centers when administering used oil programs: service repair outlets and municipal collection points. Twenty-one of 28 states reporting indicated they utilize both municipal centers and service repair outlets for DIY collection. Retail parts outlets are utilized as DIY oil collection points in 19 states. Finally, 11 states utilize at least some curbside collection programs. States also listed landfills, transfer stations, marinas, and recycling centers as collection points. For specific information about each state, please refer to Table 4—Types of Collection Programs Utilized by States.

Collection Efforts by the Private Sector

Many private businesses are now collecting DIY oil, even in states without formal programs. Service stations are the most common location for private DIY oil collection points. State officials from 42 of the 44 states responding to this question indicated that service stations serve as collection points, followed by quick lubes (39 states), retailers and mass merchandisers (34 states), and vehicle dealerships (23 states). Other private businesses collecting used oil included landfills, general automotive repair outlets, waste collectors, and companies providing recycling programs for their employees. For specific information on private efforts reported by each state, please refer to Table 5—Types of Private Businesses Operating Collection Locations.

Table 1a—Government-Run Used Oil (Drop-Off)
Collection Locations by State

STATE	NO. OF CENTERS
Alabama*	50
Alaska*	5
Arizona	300
Arkansas*	9
California	300
Connecticut*	120
Delaware	45
District of Columbia	4
Iowa*	10
Louisiana*	50
Maryland	200
Massachusetts	118
Minnesota*	100
Montana*	56
Nebraska*	21
Nevada	2
New Hampshire	124
New Jersey	250
New York*	30
North Carolina	54
North Dakota*	25
Oklahoma	12
Oregon	123
Pennsylvania	50
Rhode Island	34
South Carolina	279
Tennessee	105
Texas	321
Utah	30
Vermont	38
Virginia	61
West Virginia	1
TOTAL REPORTED	2,927

*Estimated figure; n = 32 states reporting.

**Table 1b—Private Sector Used Oil
Collection Locations in States with Voluntary Programs**

STATE	NO. OF CENTERS
Alabama*	200
Alaska*	10
Arizona	10
Arkansas*	26
California	1200
District of Columbia	24
Iowa	840
Kentucky	273
Louisiana*	200
Maine	78
Maryland	400
Minnesota*	1200
Mississippi*	45
Montana*	15
Nebraska*	112
Nevada*	100
New Hampshire	21
North Carolina	294
North Dakota*	50
Ohio	190
Oklahoma	84
Oregon*	49
Pennsylvania	800
South Carolina	74
South Dakota	75
Tennessee	202
Texas	1027
Utah*	200
Virginia	100
West Virginia	54
Total Reported	7953

*Estimated figure; n = 30 states reporting.

Table 2—Total Gallons as Reported Collected by State by Year**At Government-Operated Collection Locations**

State	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Alabama	200,000	500,000	700,000	800,000		
Connecticut				721,714	735,054	
Washington, D.C.			40,000	60,000	60,000	
Delaware	16,811	61,143	75,980	67,650	97,790	
Maryland	145,153	323,408	482,019	507,777	575,391	300,000
North Carolina				391,178		
New Jersey	700,069	1,201,000	1,178,286	1,706,746		
Rhode Island	87,435	119,646	128,444	140,788	136,655	148,960
South Carolina			174,047	360,396	439,555	
Texas				82,503	361,010	
Washington			320,688	1,225,676		
Total	1,149,468	2,205,197	3,099,464	6,064,428	2,405,455	448,960

Total Gallons Collected

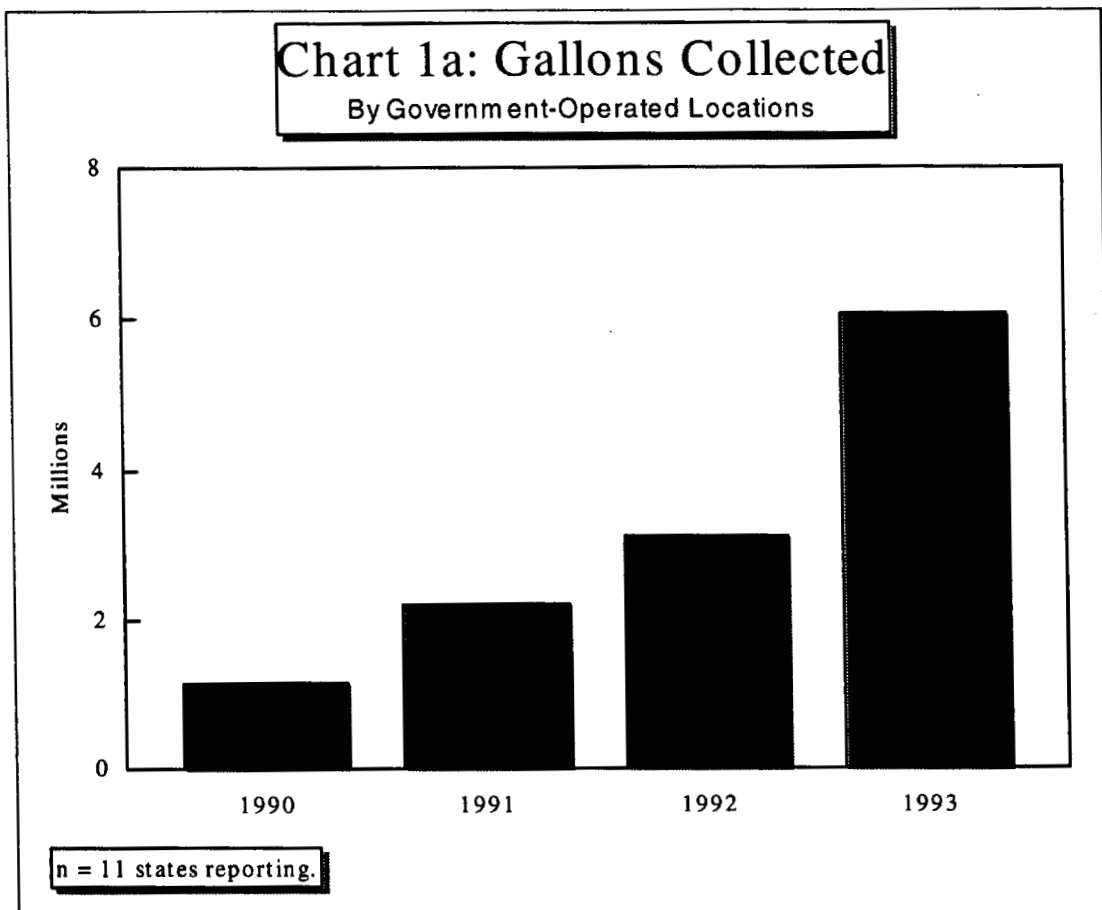
State	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Alabama	7,800,000	7,800,000	8,000,000	8,200,000	36,000,000	
Arizona	6,900,000	7,300,000	7,900,000		11,400,000	
California	69,000,000	75,000,000	77,000,000	74,000,000	77,000,000	
Connecticut				10,345,766	735,054	
Washington, D.C.			120,000	135,000	146,000	
Delaware	16,811	61,143	75,980	67,650	97,790	
Florida		50,000,000	60,000,000	70,000,000	80,000,000	
Kentucky				10,001,511	11,339,521	
Maryland	145,153	323,408	482,019	507,777	575,391	300,000
Minnesota				4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
North Carolina				391,178		
New Jersey	6,470,706	11,623,571	9,676,143	10,926,140		
New York						44,000,000
Oregon			529,737	592,964		
Rhode Island	87,435	119,646	128,444	140,788	136,655	148,960
South Carolina			256,034	485,073	600,320	
Texas				749,908	1,377,027	
Utah	3,657,672	4,249,043	4,361,569	4,904,042	5,709,792	
Virginia		2,493,867		6,793,600		
Washington			320,688	1,225,676		
Total	94,077,777	158,970,678	168,850,614	203,967,073	229,617,550	48,948,960

NOTE: 1995 figures are limited since most states had little (or only preliminary) data at the time of this survey

Many states also lacked complete data for 1994 public collection efforts.

NOTE: Total figures include data provided by used oil collectors and contains DIY oil, used oil collected at service repair outlets, plus industrial and commercially-generated used oil.

NOTE: Some states reported in fiscal years, as opposed to calendar years.



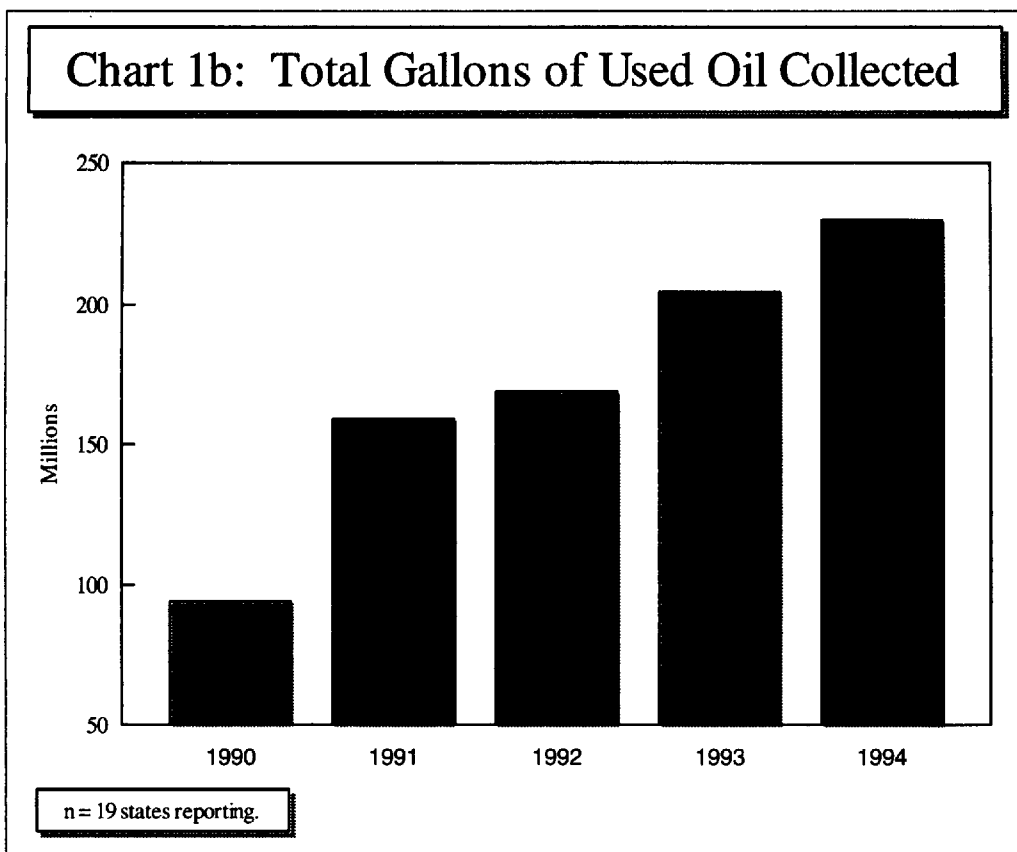


Table 3—API Member Company DIY Collection Locations by Year

	Collection Centers				Gallons Collected					4-Year Total
	1993	1994	1995		1992	1993	1994	1995*		
Amoco	1,128	981	981		1,686,928	1,842,472	1,728,064	864,032		6,121,496
Ashland (Valvoline)	346	346	361		470,122	590,811	496,358	291,376		1,848,667
BP	555	555	555		284,856	367,965	343,200	171,600		1,167,621
Chevron	5	27	136		15,795	19,175	38,600	68,000		141,570
Conoco	3				1,050	1,110				2,160
Exxon	2,159	1,700	1,400		2,182,000	2,155,492	1,914,000	728,000		6,979,492
Evergreen						1,750,000	2,817,958	742,114		5,310,072
Marathon	224	231	231		46,120		138,600	103,950		288,670
Mobil	1,545	1,527	1,520		1,865,122	1,432,000	1,334,880	671,840		5,303,842
Pennzoil	411	425	425		128,325	176,082	524,160	265,200		1,093,767
Phillips	278	278	228		167,986	54,171	68,666	36,140		326,963
Quaker State (Q Lube)	88	185	228		5,311	17,190	29,642	30,648		82,791
Shell	192	192	192		71,576	92,660	90,000	45,000		299,236
Sun	189	344	344		37,440	24,920	24,570			86,930
Texaco	643	691	691		419,290	89,072	1,066,360	533,180		2,107,902
Unocal		42	42				14,000	7,000		21,000
Valvoline Env. Services		2,700	2,700			4,200,000	5,762,560	3,545,708		13,508,268
Witco	23	24	24		6,900	32,425	38,027	19,000		96,352
TOTAL	7,789	10,248	10,058		7,388,821	12,845,545	16,429,645	8,122,788		44,786,799
Safety-Kleen										1,140,000

*1995 figures represent first six months only.

Ashland and Quaker State figures represent company-owned instant oil change facilities.

Evergreen's figures represents DIY collection from retail outlets and other special efforts.

Valvoline Environmental Services' figures represents DIY collection from retail outlets and other special efforts.

Safety-Kleen is listed separately because there is no break down available for DIY gallons collected vs. service-installed gallons collected.

Chart 2-Gallons of DIY Used Oil Collected
by API Member Companies

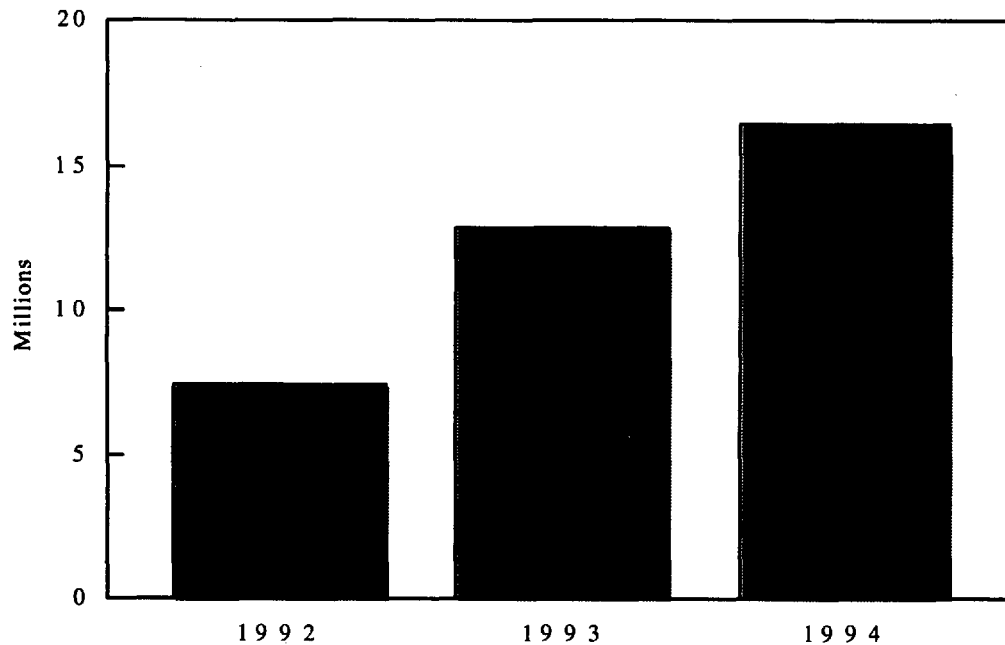


Table 4—Types of Collection Programs Utilized by States

State	Service Outlets	Municipal Centers	Retail	Curbside	Other
Alabama	X	X	X	X	
Arizona					
California	X	X	X	X	Private landfills, transfer stations, recycling centers.
Connecticut	X	X		X	
Delaware					
Dist. of Columbia		X			
Florida	X	X	X	X	
Iowa					Landfills, recycling centers.
Kentucky	X	X	X		
Louisiana	X	X	X	X	
Maine					
Maryland	X	X	X		Marinas.
Massachusetts	X	X	X		
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	
New Jersey	X	X	X		
New York	X	X	X	X	
Oregon			X	X	Public and private landfills.
Pennsylvania	X	X			
Rhode Island		X			
South Carolina	X	X	X	X	
South Dakota	X				
Tennessee	X	X	X		
Texas	X	X	X	X	
Utah	X	X	X		Municipal landfills, solid waste transfer sites.
Vermont	X	X	X		
Virginia	X	X	X		
West Virginia	X		X		
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	
TOTAL	21	21	19	11	5

n = 28 states reporting.

Table 5—Types of Private Businesses Operating Collection Locations

State	Service Stations	Quick Lubes	Retailers/ Mass Merch.	Dealerships	Others
Alabama	X	X	X	X	
Alaska	X	X	X	X	
Arizona		X	X		
Arkansas	X	X	X		
California	X	X	X	X	Recycling centers.
Colorado	X	X	X	X	
Connecticut	X	X		X	
Delaware	X				
Dist. of Columbia	X	X			Landfills and recycling centers.
Florida	X	X	X	X	
Indiana	X	X		X	
Iowa	X	X	X		
Kansas	X	X	X		Other repair shops.
Kentucky	X	X	X	X	
Louisiana	X	X	X		Employee programs.
Maine	X	X	X		
Maryland	X				
Massachusetts	X	X	X		
Michigan	X	X			Convenience outlets.
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	
Mississippi	X	X	X		Waste disposal firms.
Missouri	X	X			Waste collectors.
Montana					State government offices.
Nebraska	X				Recycling centers.
Nevada	X	X	X		
New Jersey	X	X	X	X	
New Mexico	X	X	X	X	
New York	X	X	X	X	
North Carolina	X	X	X		
North Dakota	X	X	X	X	
Ohio	X	X	X	X	
Oklahoma	X	X	X		
Oregon	X	X	X	X	Private recycling centers.
Pennsylvania	X	X	X	X	Autobody repair shops.
South Carolina	X	X	X		
South Dakota	X	X		X	
Tennessee	X	X	X	X	
Texas	X	X	X		
Utah	X	X	X	X	
Vermont	X	X	X	X	
Virginia	X	X	X	X	Landfills.
Washington	X	X	X	X	
West Virginia	X		X		
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	
TOTAL	42	39	34	23	12

n = 44 states reporting.

SPECIAL STATE EFFORTS TO ENCOURAGE USED OIL COLLECTION

Thirty states provided additional information about special efforts government officials have undertaken to collect DIY-generated used oil. These special efforts ranged from public education campaigns to periodic letters directed at service stations and retailers asking them to accept used oil. Other states listed grant programs as key special efforts to encourage used oil collection. For a list of the special efforts listed by each state, please see Table 6—Special Efforts by States to Encourage Used Oil Collection.

CURBSIDE COLLECTION

As noted above, officials from 11 states indicated that curbside used oil collection now exists somewhere within their boundaries. States where curbside efforts exist include: Alabama, California, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Minnesota, New York, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, and Wisconsin. While more expensive, such curbside programs have been successful due to the convenience offered to households. One of the primary obstacles to used oil collection in some states has been a lack of convenient collection points. This is not an issue when oil can be collected curbside. A study commissioned by California found that 70 percent of the public would recycle used oil if it was picked up at their house. Several cities in the state now provide curbside recycling.

The City of Houston has examined results for both curbside collection and drop-off centers. Since April of 1992, the city has provided a curbside recycling program to 32,000 households. In 1994, the program was expanded to include almost 90,000 homes. During 1992, the program's most successful month resulted in the collection of 626 gallons. However, the program's collection rate has increased over time, with 703 gallons collected in July of 1993, 2,960 gallons collected in September of 1994, and 2,975 gallons collected in July of 1995. Since its inception, the program has collected more than 46,000 gallons of oil from do-it-yourselfers. From September of 1994 to August of 1995, the program has collected at least 2,000 gallons in almost every month.

For a comprehensive overview of how to implement curbside collection, please refer to "A Guidebook for Implementing Curbside and Drop-off Used Motor Oil Collection Programs," published by the American Petroleum Institute in 1992.

Table 6—Special Efforts by States to Encourage Used Oil Collection

Alabama	Adopted used oil management standards. Project ROSE. Auburn Waste Oil Reprocessing Lab.
Alaska	Education efforts and technical assistance.
Arizona	Grants.
Arkansas	Three pilot used oil and used oil filter projects. Hope to show successes to other counties.
California	Statewide solicitation and establishment of centers. Statewide education program.
Delaware	Establishing more convenient drop-off centers.
Dist. of Columbia	Established public collection centers, education.
Florida	Formal education curriculum, public awareness campaign.
Iowa	Annual letters to retailers, landfills, etc. asking them to collect used oil.
Kentucky	Ads, employment of local officials to ID collection centers, counting used oil for recycling goals.
Maine	Periodic mailings to service stations, retailers, etc. to establish listing of collection sites.
Minnesota	Retail collection mandate (7/1/96), contamination fund, state superfund liability exemption.
Mississippi	Brochure with list of oil handlers.
Montana	Supplies information to DIYers, list of recyclers and available collection centers.
Nevada	"Guide" for collectors.
New Hampshire	Public outreach seminars. Availability of grant money and educational materials.
New Jersey	Education.
New York	Distribution of information "tip strips" with motor vehicle registrations, public presentations.
North Dakota	Coordination with industry representatives.
Ohio	Each solid waste district is required to have strategy for handling certain wastes, including oil.
Oklahoma	Public education, bumper stickers, collection center lists.
Oregon	Special report by a Used Oil Recovery Committee.
Pennsylvania	Consultant study working towards county-wide approach.
Rhode Island	State/municipal partnership.
South Carolina	Strong public relations between regulators and regulated community, strong advertising.
South Dakota	Coordination with Mobil, Amoco and Jiffy Lube, and education efforts.

Table 6—Special Efforts by States to Encourage Used Oil Collection (Continued)

Tennessee	Grants, technical assistance, public awareness.
Texas	Grants, technical assistance.
Utah	Grant program, public education.
Virginia	Dissemination of information and literature to the public.

State Requirements for Collection Centers

A number of states operating used oil programs have implemented certain requirements for collection centers, and some states actually certify the centers. Other states require collection centers to provide periodic reports. Specifics of these requirements are outlined below.

CERTIFICATION

Nineteen states have certification requirements for government-operated (i.e., public) centers and sixteen states (many of the same) have certification requirements for collection centers operated by private businesses. In all, 20 states have some type of requirement. See Table 7—Certification Requirements.

All of the states indicating specific requirements ask that collection centers use a licensed hauler. Many states require the use of certain types of containers or spill containment areas. Fewer states (six) require centers to advertise their existence, and even fewer require centers to remain open a certain number of hours. Some states, such as New York, do not certify a center but have minimal requirements for operation (i.e., use of licensed hauler, use of certain containers, and secondary containment). In Wisconsin, the state requires municipalities to provide a certain number of collection tanks/centers per capita. In California and Utah, centers actually have a monetary incentive to follow the state's requirements, since only certified centers are eligible for the state's deposit/incentive reimbursement.

The number of states requiring certain certification procedures is graphically outlined in Chart 3—Certification Requirements.

REPORTING

Nineteen states require used oil collection centers to provide periodic reports to the state. The type of information required ranges from the amount of oil collected to the disposition of used oil.

Other common reporting requirements include listing the name of the company transporting the used oil off site and providing manifests or bills of lading.

Fourteen of the states require that the center provide the quantity of oil collected. Almost as many states (13) require a specific frequency of report. This frequency ranges from quarterly reports to annual reports. Fewer states require listing the transporter's name (10), listing the disposition of used oil (9), or providing copies of manifests or bills of lading (7).

This information is provided by state in Table 8—Reporting Requirements and is represented graphically in Chart 4—Reporting Requirements.

Table 7—Certification Requirements

	Public	Private	Use of Licensed Hauler	Hours Open Requirement	Advertising Requirement	Container	Spill Containment	Other	Other Comments
Arizona		X	X					X	Also notification requirements.
California	X	X	(1) X	X	X	X	X	X	Sign requirements.
Colorado	X		X						
Connecticut	X		X			X	X		
Dist. of Columbia	X	X	X			X	X		
Florida	X	X	X					X	(3)
Illinois	X	X	X			X	X		
Maryland	X	X	X		X		X		Advertising and spill containment apply only to public centers.
Massachusetts	X	X	X	X		X	X		Hours open only applies to public centers.
New Jersey	X	X	X		X				Certain requirements exist because NJ considers used oil hazardous.
New York	X	X	X			X		X	Secondary tank requirement. No certification, but requirements for operation.
North Carolina	X	X	(2) X			X	X		
North Dakota	X	X	X			X	X		
Rhode Island	X		X				X		
South Carolina	X	X	X		X	X	X		Advertising requirement only applies to private centers.
Tennessee	X	X	X			X			Requirements apply only to centers taking DIY used oil exclusively.
Texas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Advertising requirement only applies to public centers.
Utah	X	X	(1) X					X	Record keeping requirements.
Vermont	X		X			X	X		
Wisconsin	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	Requirement for a certain number of tanks per capita.
TOTAL	19	16	20	3	6	13	13	6	

n = 20 states reporting.

(1) Used oil collection centers have a monetary incentive to become certified, since only certified centers are eligible for deposit/incentive reimbursement.

(2) Certification is simply registration.

(3) Requirements apply only to public centers or retailers selling more than 500 gallons of oil per year.

*Missouri is now implementing certain collection center notification requirements.

Chart 3: Certification Requirements

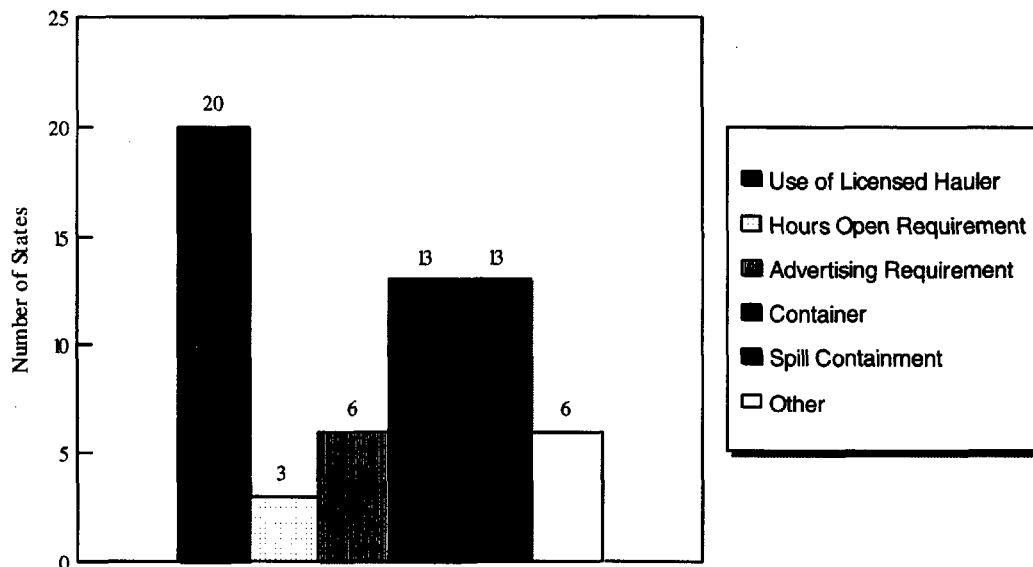
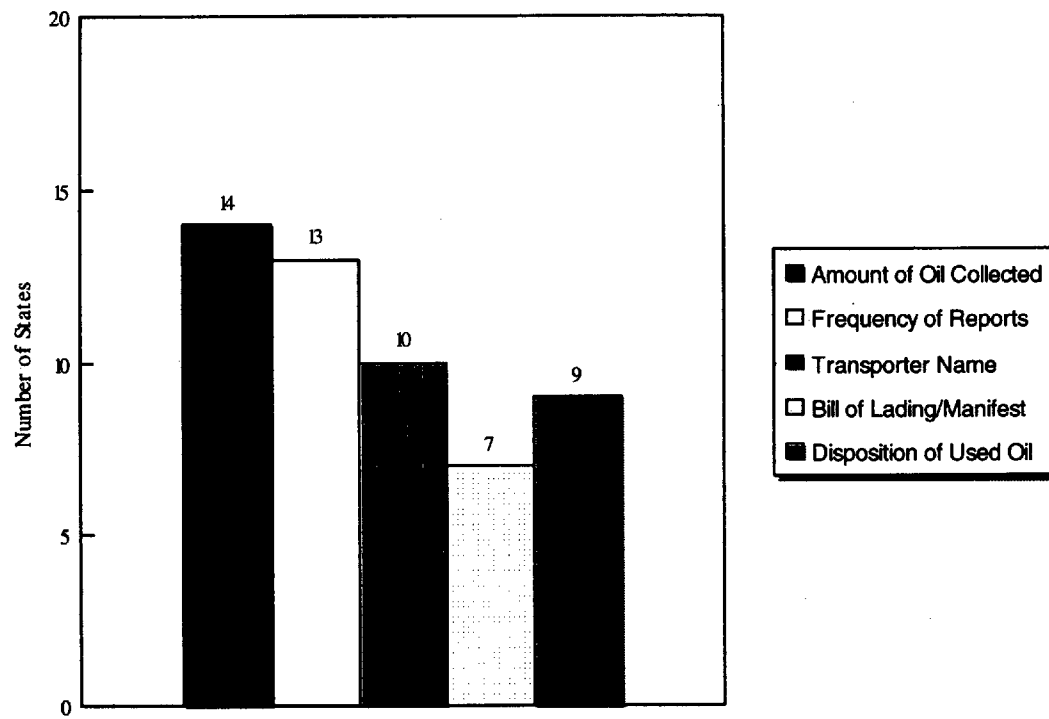


Table 8—Reporting Requirements

	Amount of Oil Collected	Frequency of Reports	Transporter Name	Bill of Lading/Manifest	Disposition of Used Oil	Other Comments
Arizona			X		X	Required for both public and private centers.
California		X	X	X	X	
Connecticut	X	X	X		X	Amount collected only required of public centers.
Delaware	X	X	X			Public collection centers provide certain reports to the state.
Dist. of Columbia	X		X		X	
Florida	X	X				Reporting requirements only for public centers.
Maryland	X					Amount collected only required of public centers.
Massachusetts				X		
Michigan				X		
Missouri				X		
New Hampshire	X	X			X	
North Carolina	X	X				Public collection centers provide certain reports to the state.
Oregon	X	X				Public collection centers provide certain reports to the state.
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X	X	Quarterly reports required.
South Carolina	X	X	X	X	X	
Tennessee	X	X	X		X	
Texas	X	X	X	X	X	
Utah	X	X	X			Quarterly reports required.
Vermont	X	X				Quarterly reports required.
TOTAL	14	13	10	7	9	

n = 19 states reporting.

Chart 4: Reporting Requirements

Funding Sources for State Used Oil Collection Programs

The most common forms of funding for state used oil collection programs are fees placed on the sale of motor oil (in nine states) or general funds (in six states). Fees are typically between one and five cents per quart. Overall, 23 states provided specific information about funding of their used oil programs. Alternative sources of funding included: a U.S. Department of Energy grant (Alabama); bond funds (Connecticut); landfill tipping or user fees (Delaware, Iowa, New Jersey, and Oregon); local government funds or taxes (New Jersey, New York, and West Virginia); and vehicle title transfer fees (Minnesota). For specific funding sources by state, please refer to Table 9—Funding Sources.

ALLOCATION OF USED OIL PROGRAM BUDGETS BY FUNCTION

Fourteen states provided specific information about how used oil program funds are allocated. Specific budget allocations for these programs ranged from \$5,000 in Iowa to a high of \$22,000,000 in California. On average, 22 percent of a state's budget goes to grant programs; 12 percent goes for public education; 8 percent is allocated to enforcement efforts; less than 1 percent is allocated to offset the cost of collecting fees in states with such programs; 40 percent goes toward administration; and 17 percent is allocated to other efforts. Unfortunately, administration figures are overinflated because the states of Iowa and Maryland were unable to provide any breakdown beyond the complete cost of their programs. Iowa's budget included public education, while Maryland funds education, salaries, and collection tank purchases from the used oil program budget. In addition, Utah's administration expenses include some funds for enforcement.

When considering overall information about the percentage of funding used for each function, one should consider that these national averages are based on information for each state reporting and are not weighted based on the size of a state's budget. For example, California's state program with a budget of \$22 million is weighted no differently than Iowa's budget of \$5,000. For specific information about each state, please refer to Table 10—Allocation of Budget by Function. For national average percentage expenditures, please refer to Chart 5—Budget Allocation by Function.

Table 9—Funding Sources

	General Funds	Fee on Oil	Other
Alabama			U.S. Dept. of Energy Grant.
California		X	
Connecticut			Bond funds.
Delaware			User fee at landfill.
District of Columbia			Federal seed money.
Florida	X	X	
Hawaii			Env. Response Revolving Fund.
Iowa			Landfill tipping fee.
Kentucky	X		
Maryland	X		Program development funds.
Minnesota			Vehicle title transfer fee.
Missouri		X	
New Hampshire		X	
New Jersey			Local taxes, tipping fees.
New York			Local taxes.
Oregon			Garbage fees.
Pennsylvania	X		
Rhode Island		X	
South Carolina		X	
Tennessee		X	
Texas		X	
Utah	X	X	
West Virginia	X		Local government funding.
TOTAL	6	9	12

Table 10—Allocation of Budget by Function

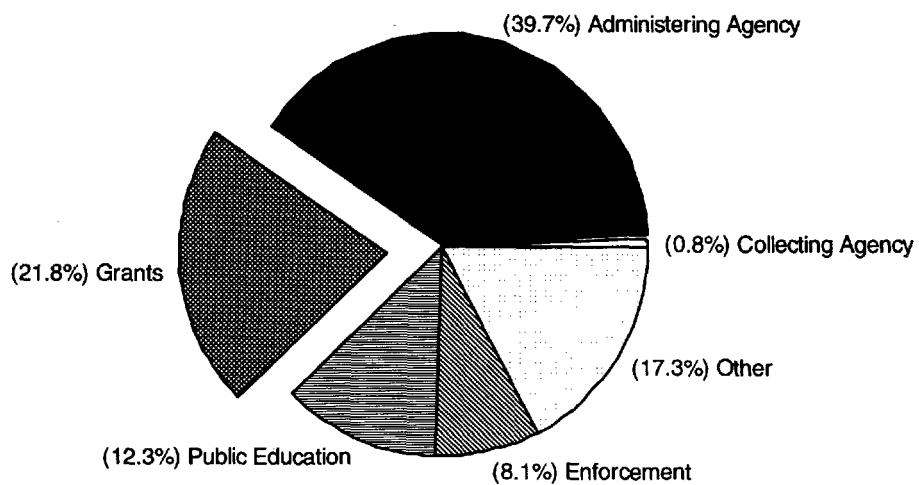
		Budget	Fee in \$ Per Quart	Employees	Percentage Used For Each Function						Other Comments
					Collecting Agency	Admin. Agency	Grants	Public Educ.	Enforce- ment	Other	
Alabama		\$75,000				25		75			
Arizona		\$200,000		2				1	90	9	Misc.
California		\$22,000,000	0.04	30	3	10	60	12		15	Deposit refund.
Iowa	(1)	\$5,000		<1		100					
Maryland	(2)	\$94,208		2		100					
Minnesota		\$140,000		1		28	36			36	Contamination reimbursement account.
New Hampshire		\$208,000	0.01	2		53	36	4		7	
Oregon		\$60,000		<1		80		20			
Pennsylvania		\$100,000		1		70		20		10	Supplies.
Rhode Island		\$30,000	0.05	<1						100	Hauling used oil.
South Carolina		\$1,400,000	0.02	1		5	45	14		36	Liability.
Tennessee		\$1,214,200	0.02	6	5	12	77		6		
Texas	(3)	\$4,000,000	0.01	4	3	8.5	37.5	12.5	17.5	21	Superfund.
Utah	(4)	\$357,400	0.04	4		64	14	14		8	
TOTAL		\$29,883,808			0.8	39.7	21.8	12.3	8.1	17.3	

n = 14 states reporting.

- (1) Funding allocated to administration also includes public education.
- (2) Administrative agency expenses include education program, salaries and tank and decal purchases.
- (3) Texas' annual budget based on fee reduction to take place in next fiscal year.
- (4) Administrative expenses include salaries for four staff members that do administration, education and enforcement.

*North Dakota is now developing a used oil grant program for 1996 with \$20,000 for grants and \$10,000 for education.

Chart 5: Budget Allocation by Function



Used Oil Recycling Grants

DEDICATED GRANT PROGRAMS FOR USED OIL

Thirteen states have grant programs dedicated to used oil collection. Of these states, ten have caps on the amount of funding that can be given to any one recipient. These caps range from as little as \$1,500 in New Hampshire to as much as \$1,100,000 in entitlement grants in California. Local governments are the primary recipient of grant funding, with 12 of the 13 states providing funding to municipalities, counties or other local government entities. Of the 13 states, only Arizona does not provide funding to local governments. Other grant recipients include nonprofit entities (three states), councils of government (Texas), private businesses (5 states), and recycling regions or solid waste management districts (Connecticut and Ohio, respectively).

Certain states have more specific requirements for grants or the grant process. For example, three states (Arizona, Indiana, and Ohio) require recipients to provide matching funds, and seven states have peer review processes for grant selection. Finally, all 13 states outline specific uses for grant funds. In 12 states (all but Ohio), funds can be used for storage tanks. In five states, funds can be used for actual recycling costs. The same is true with spill containment. In 11 states, funds can be utilized for public education, and in three states funds can go into special contamination funds. Seven states list other uses, including equipment and trucks; curbside collection programs; demonstration sites; used oil burners (space heaters) or halogen test kits; and security fencing, lighting, or other site preparation.

In addition to the 13 states with existing grant programs, North Dakota and Missouri have programs under development. Louisiana's legislature passed a law authorizing oil collection grants, but no funding was available as of the summer of 1995. For a complete breakdown of state grant programs and their uses, please see Table 11—States with Used Oil Collection Grants.

Table 11—States with Used Oil Collection Grants

State	Grant Cap Info.		Requires Matching Funds	Peer Review Process	Potential Recipients					How Grants Can Be Utilized					
	Cap on Grants	Amount of Cap			Local Govt.	Non-Profits	Council of Govt.	Private Businesses	Other	Storage Tanks	Actual Costs	Spill Containment	Public Education	Contamination Fund	Other
Arizona	Yes	75,000	Yes	Yes				X		X	X		X	X	X (4)
California	Yes	1,100,000 (1)	No	Yes	X	X				X	X		X		X (5)
Connecticut			No	Yes	X				X(*)	X		X	X		
Indiana	Yes	60,000 (2)	Yes	Yes	X					X	X		X		X (6)
Massachusetts	Yes				X					X			X		
Minnesota	Yes	2,500 (3)	No	No	X			X		X				X	
New Hampshire	Yes	1,500	No	No	X					X		X	X		X (7)
Ohio	Yes		Yes	No	X				X(*)		X		X		
South Carolina	Yes		No	Yes	X					X	X	X	X		
Tennessee	No		No	No	X	X		X		X		X	X	X	X (8)
Texas	Yes	50,000	No	Yes	X		X	X		X		X	X		X (9)
Utah	No		No	Yes	X	X		X		X			X		X (4)
Vermont	Yes	5,000			X					X					
Total		10			12	3	1	5	2	12	5	5	11	3	7

(1) Block grants are limited based on population size; other grants limited to \$300,000.

(2) Cap ranges from \$30,000 to \$60,000 depending on type of project.

(3) Funds available for clean up of contamination up to 95 percent of actual cost.

(4) Grant funds may be utilized for equipment, trucks, etc.

(5) Grants can also be used for establishing curbside collection programs or public collection centers.

(6) Grants can be utilized for demonstration sites, permanent sites or curbside programs.

(7) Grants can be used for anything that enhances DIY used oil collection.

(8) Grant funds may also be utilized for used oil burners and halogen test kits.

(9) Grant funds may also be utilized for security fencing, lighting and site preparation.

X(*) Recycling regions can utilize grant funds in Connecticut; solid waste management districts can receive funding in Ohio.

North Dakota and Missouri currently have grant programs under development.

Louisiana has a state law authorizing oil collection grants, but no funding is currently available.

n = 13 states reporting.