

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. Seventy-three waste-to-energy plants operating in twenty-one states safely dispose of nearly 30 million tons of municipal solid waste per year. These sophisticated power plants recover energy from household waste and generate approximately 14 million megawatt hours of clean, renewable energy per year—enough to supply an nearly 1.4 million homes.

This *Fact Sheet* identifies the 30 states, the District of Columbia, and two territories that define waste-to-energy as renewable energy under various statutes and regulations.

### States and Territories Defining Waste-to-Energy as Renewable (as of 12/1/18)

<b>Alabama</b>	<b>Massachusetts</b>	<b>Puerto Rico</b>
<b>Arizona</b>	<b>Michigan</b>	<b>South Carolina</b>
<b>Arkansas</b>	<b>Minnesota</b>	<b>South Dakota</b>
<b>Colorado</b>	<b>Missouri</b>	<b>Utah</b>
<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>Montana</b>	<b>Virginia</b>
<b>District of Columbia</b>	<b>Nevada</b>	<b>Washington</b>
<b>Florida</b>	<b>New Jersey</b>	<b>Wisconsin</b>
<b>Hawaii</b>	<b>New York</b>	
<b>Indiana</b>	<b>Northern Mariana Isl.</b>	
<b>Iowa</b>	<b>Ohio</b>	
<b>Louisiana</b>	<b>Oklahoma</b>	
<b>Maine</b>	<b>Oregon</b>	
<b>Maryland</b>	<b>Pennsylvania</b>	

