Country Questionnaire for the United States prior to the Senior Officials Meeting on the 3R's Initiative

1. Major developments regarding the strategies, policies and activities on the 3Rs in the United States since the Ministerial Conference on the 3Rs (April 2005)

Issued 35% Recycling of Municipal Solid Waste Action Plan

The United States issued an Action Plan in October 2005, which lays out a framework for increasing the rate of municipal solid waste recycling and helping the country meet a national goal of 35 percent. It identifies targeted waste streams, proposes 2008 goals for each of the targeted streams, lists criteria for identifying projects that will help us achieve our goals, and discusses tools and approaches to consider. The United States anticipates the projects that the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and other stakeholders will create a national culture that emphasizes recycling and will help build the infrastructure that successful recycling programs demand. The United States selected targeted streams for special emphasis based on generation and recovery rates and the potential for increased recovery or diversion. The targeted waste streams, which will receive a national focus, are: paper, organics, and packaging/containers.

While almost every municipal and commercial sector generates one or more of these wastes, the United States selected several sectors on which to focus based on the following criteria: generation of more than one of the targeted waste streams, opportunities for recycling, and established partnerships or viable, potential partners. Based on these criteria, the following sectors will be targeted: schools; office buildings; landscapers; establishments that serve food (e.g., food courts, restaurants); the hospitality sector; Recycling-On-The-Go venues (e.g., shopping centers, ball parks, special events, convenience stores, health clubs, recreation centers, parks), and Federal government agencies. *(See: Table 1)*

In addition, the Federal Government and many state governments continue to expand and develop recycling, reuse, and green purchasing initiatives. Governments are large purchasers and users of goods, and generators of waste material. Therefore, applying 3Rs concepts in government operations will make a difference.

Dialogue continues with industry and government to develop partnerships that will lead to market initiatives that result in more environmentally sound goods and services, at costs affordable to the consumer.

Dialogue also continues with industry regarding new developments, such as the use of radio frequency identification (RFID) tags, which could impact materials recycling.

Table 1								
2001 MSW					Proposed 2008 Recovery Goals			
	Generation (MT)	Generation Rate (%)	Recovery (MT)	Recovery Rate (%)	%	MT	% increase	MT increase
Organic Waste								
Food, Other	26.2	11.4	0.7	2.8	5	1.28	2.2	0.58
Yard Waste	28.0	12.2	15.8	56.5	60	16.8	3.5	1.0
Paper								
Paper and Paperboard Products (includes folding cartons)	81.85	37.2	36.7	44.9	53.8	44.1	8.9	7.32
Packaging & Containers								
Wood Packaging	8.17	3.6	1.25	15	24	2	9.2	0.75
Plastic Wraps	2.58	1.1	0.17	6.6	19	0.5	12.8	0.33
Total Beverage Containers	11.3	5.0	2.93	26	39	4.36	12.7	1.43
Total	158.1	68.9	57.55	36.4	43.7	69.04	7.3	11.5

NOTE: Given the total 2001 MSW generation of 229.2 MT and the 2001 recovery of 68 MT, our 2008 goal of an 11.5 MT increase in recovery or diversion will result in a 2008 total recovery of 79.5 MT.

2. Domestic 3R activities

2.1 Good practices on 3Rs

Please describe your successful activities in relation to the 3Rs, including those at the national level, the municipal level, with industries and NGOs/NPOs. What are the major elements for the success of the activity? What cooperation do you need from other countries for the more effective promotion of the 3Rs? If you need to establish certain alliances between related parties, or require certain technologies, describe these as well.

- Federal Electronics Challenge
- Plug-In to e-Cycling
- Electronics product environmental assessment tool (EPEAT)
- WasteWise
- Chemical Management Services (CMS)
- Coal Combustion Product Partnership (C2P2)
- GreenScapes

See: The Showcase of 3Rs Good Practices U.S.

2.2 3Rs and governance

To promote the 3Rs, it is necessary to develop a governance system that responds to the different situations and conditions of each country. Are there any specific issues related to the institutional arrangements for the implementation of the 3Rs and environmentally-sound management of wastes? For example, many countries will need to address the issue of how to treat the informal sector that is engaged in recycling and recovering activities. Do you have any such approach?

The U.S. uses a market approach to recycling. Federal, state, and local governments work in partnership with the domestic recycling and remanufacturing industries to promote recycling, to address financial and technical impediments, to develop additional markets for remanufactured products as well as those products manufactured with recovered materials, and to research new recycling tools and technologies. Through the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the Federal government regulates worker safety in the recycling industries.

The United States General Accounting Office (GAO), a government agency that supports Congress in meeting its Constitutional responsibilities and to help improve the performance and ensure the accountability of the federal government for the benefit of the American people, is in the process of cataloging and preparing a report of all U.S. Government programs dealing with recycling as well as the status of the recycling industry in the United States. The GAO plans to address key factors that have affected the recycling rates in the United States and in foreign countries, the business and environmental impacts of changes in the recycling rates for these materials, and what is being done by the federal government to encourage recycling and to improve the recycling rate. GAO representatives will be meeting with all relevant government agencies as well as private sector trade associations that have a stake in recycling. The purpose of the report is to look at the development of markets for recovered materials, the technical and economic data on recycling of critical materials, and the business and economic perspectives on recycling.

The U.S. government also addresses recycling and green purchasing within its own activities through legislation and Presidential Executive Orders. These requirements include recycling rate requirements, and progress is measured annually.

2.3 The 3Rs and environmentally-sound management of industrial waste

Since economic development tends to cause an increase in the amount of industrial waste generation, the environmentally sound management of industrial waste is essential to promote the 3Rs. To decouple economic development and industrial waste generation, what kind of role is expected for the industrial waste emitter, national and local governments, including municipalities? Also, please give us your views on how to share the responsibilities for the construction and operation of the final disposal sites among the stakeholders?

The Federal government's role is to provide technical assistance to industrial non-hazardous waste sites. State, tribal and some local governments have regulatory responsibility for ensuring proper management of these wastes and their programs vary considerably. In an effort to establish a common set of industrial management guidelines, the United States Environmental Protection Agency and State and Tribal representatives formed a partnership and developed a voluntary framework, which is contained in a guidebook – "*Guide for Industrial Waste Management*." The *Guide* contains technical information for citing, designing, operating, monitoring and closing industrial non-hazardous waste sites. In addition, the *Guide* discusses how a company can integrate pollution prevention practices when designing a waste management system. Companies can use a life-cycle approach to assessing a facility's plant, production processes and products to identify the best opportunities to minimize environmental impacts across all media. (See *www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/industrd/guide.htm)*

The Federal government and States share responsibilities for the construction and operation of municipal landfills. State Agencies have the lead in terms of permitting and day-to-day implementation. The Federal government provides technical assistance. The Federal government has issued "Minimum National Criteria" for municipal solid waste landfills and State agencies implement the Federal rules, tailoring them to meet the site-specific conditions with each State.

3. International 3R policy and strategy

One of the primary goals of the 3Rs Initiative is to encourage cooperation among central governments, local governments, the private sector, and civil society. The United States Government has met this goal and continues to promote each of the parameters laid out by the 3Rs by maintaining constant communication with industry, civil society, and other governments, particularly WTO Members. Communication includes work on best practices; suggestions for future work in the 3Rs and encouraging collaboration among stakeholders. U.S. Industry has been at the forefront of this process, working directly with the United States Government and also foreign Governments to promote the 3Rs message. Roundtable meetings between U.S. Government and industry stakeholders occur usually once a quarter, to discuss developments related to the 3Rs goals. The United States Government has worked directly with U.S. industry and civil society to promote the message behind the 3Rs in drafting a concept paper on the benefits of removing barriers to trade in remanufactured products. The United States circulated this concept paper to WTO Members and other interested parties prior to the WTO Hong Kong Ministerial on December 5, 2005. The United States Government relies heavily on U.S. industry to maintain momentum behind this concept paper and other relevant work.

The United States is dedicating resources to various initiatives that support the 3Rs. They include: promoting the development and deployment of clean, more efficient energy technologies through the Asia-Pacific Partnership for Clean Development and Climate, an initiative to reduce or eliminate barriers to trade in remanufactured products through the WTO, continued work reducing and/or eliminating tariffs on environmental goods through the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment, working with the United Nations to promote sustainable and environmentally friendly production, and working in the OECD context to further the message on the 3Rs.

3.1 Situation of the transboundary movement of goods and materials for recycling and remanufacturing

Regarding the transboundary movement of goods and materials for recycling and remanufacturing, what are the major recyclable resources observed in exports from and imports to your country? Are there any specific problems in relation to exports and imports of these recyclable resources and remanufactured goods? What are the major reasons for any problems?

Recyclable Resources Challenges

The United States exports large quantities of recyclable materials including ferrous and non-ferrous metals, paper, and to some extent plastic. The United States also imports a substantial amount of ferrous metals as well as non-ferrous metals on occasion. The biggest challenges facing U.S. exporters of recyclable resources include restrictive licensing and certification requirements in other countries, extremely high fees for certification and inspection, and even occasional instances of fraud.

The United States believes that a key component of a successful 3Rs strategy is to consider the entire life cycle of goods and products. The more that we consider long term environmental implications early, during the design and manufacturing of the product, the easier it will be to recycle or reuse, and less waste will be generated.

Remanufacturing Barriers

Remanufacturing is a successful production process for many companies in the United States and is becoming increasingly adopted given the clear economic and environmental benefits associated with it. Unfortunately, suppliers across the globe face many barriers when exporting remanufactured products. Nearly fifty countries prohibit the free flow of remanufactured products across their borders. Many barriers exist because countries mistakenly associate remanufactured goods with used goods and waste. These barriers include outright import bans, higher tariffs and fees, or overly stringent regulation, certification, and inspection requirements. The United States believes that countries should treat remanufactured products no less favorably than new goods with respect to market access, and is emphasizing that message in the WTO negotiations on Non-Agricultural Market Access (NAMA). Countries should, however, remain free to enact legitimate, non-discriminatory laws, regulations, or voluntary, market driven programs to protect human health, the environment, and safety, or prevent deceptive or fraudulent practices.

Potential Waste Classification Issue Under Basel Convention

The United States is concerned over the potential that waste classification work, currently being conducted under the Basel Convention, may negatively impact global markets for the repair, refurbishment, and remanufacture of used goods. Recent work under the Basel Convention's Mobile Phone Partnership Initiative has focused attention on whether used equipment that is exported for refurbishment or remanufacture in other countries should be classified as waste under the Convention. Such a classification would most likely result in the application of the Convention's controls for the export of hazardous waste. As we are a non-Party to Basel, that would mean that any Party to Basel would need to negotiate an Article 11 agreement with us. Imposing Basel Convention hazardous waste controls on the export of used equipment from the United States would mean that many of these exports would be prevented from moving to other countries for refurbishment or remanufacture causing a distortion in the global marketplace for recycled goods.

Although the current Basel Convention Partnership Initiative is focused on used mobile phones, decisions made for used mobile phones would have precedent for a vast array of other types of equipment. As noted above, many types of equipment are exported from the United States for repair, reconditioning, refurbishment, overhaul or remanufacturing. The alleged concern of certain parties under the Basel Convention is, in particular, where this equipment is repaired, refurbished, etc. in developing countries; hazardous wastes may be generated during these operations. Thus, some are arguing that the export of the used equipment itself should be controlled as a hazardous waste shipment. Because many countries have prohibitions on the import or even transit within their countries of hazardous waste from countries of the developed world, many markets for repair, refurbishment, remanufacture, etc. of used goods would be unavailable to U.S. businesses.

3.2 Prevention of environmental pollution caused by the transboundary movement of goods and materials for recycling and remanufacturing

To prevent environmental pollution caused by the transboundary movement of goods and materials for recycling and remanufacturing (illegal exports and imports of hazardous wastes, and inappropriate management in the recipient country), what kind of policies and measures (e.g., cooperation among national governments and other stakeholders) are expected? If your country has already launched such activities, please provide us with detailed information.

The United States considers that when accompanied by the appropriate policy environment the promotion of liberalized trade in recyclable resources and remanufactured goods, may serve as a means to better the environment. U.S. industry, among other stakeholders, in order to ensure that its trading partners are treated to environmentally-friendly and economically beneficial products, is taking necessary steps to ensure that the environment is not harmed in its manufacturing processes. For example, the recycling industries have adopted voluntary standards and quality specifications that they specifically implement to minimize emissions. Additionally, many recyclers adopt the use of radiation detection devices that ensure no harmful rays are passed on to trading partners further down the stream of commerce. Each of these quality assurance systems is voluntary, and while encouraged, they are not monitored or enforced in any way by the United States Government.

The United States hopes that by encouraging increased transboundary movement of remanufactured products, other countries will realize the economic and environmental benefits associated with remanufacturing, and globally environmental benefits will multiply.

Remanufacturing produces less pollution in its production process waste over the life cycles of products, and avoids emissions of carbon dioxide every year. Remanufacturing and recycling typically consume less energy than traditional manufacturing during production.

The United States has initiated bilateral and multilateral discussions on liberalizing trade in remanufactured and refurbished goods through Free Trade Agreements and most recently, at the WTO Doha Development Agenda negotiations on Non-Agricultural Market Access (NAMA). In the context of recent free trade agreements, the United States has included language on the treatment of remanufactured goods in the Rules of Origin chapters. This ensures that our trading partners treat remanufactured goods no less favorably than they would treat new products. On a multilateral level, the United States has hosted informal meetings at the WTO to inform Members about non-tariff barriers related to remanufacturing and refurbishing. The United States believes that in the process of liberalizing trade in remanufactured goods, industry will benefit (through the lower cost of doing business) and the environment will benefit as industry achieves material and energy savings and minimizes the production of solid waste.

On December 5, 2005, the United States tabled a concept paper to the WTO NAMA negotiating group (available on the WTO documents website with the following citation: **TN/MA/W/18/Add.11**) that identifies the types of barriers faced by international firms engaging in remanufacturing and refurbishing. The thrust of the paper is that WTO Members

should treat remanufactured goods no less favorably than new goods and afford the same treatment for purposes of market access. The United States proposes a horizontal (or cross-sectoral) approach as a means to reduce or eliminate these non-tariff barriers. In 2006, the United States will engage intensively with other WTO Members, and also within the context of the 3Rs Initiative, to better understand their interests and concerns, as well as to build support for liberalizing trade in remanufactured and refurbished goods.

The United States participates in a number of workgroups that have been quite successful in terms of identifying and evaluating issues that arise related to transboundary movements. One such initiative is the North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC) an environmental side agreement to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The NAFTA Parties created the CEC because Canada, the United States and Mexico share a number of environmental concerns and their economies are significantly intertwined. The CEC has a Hazardous Waste Task Force that is working to further improve the tracking of exports and imports of hazardous waste among the three Parties. The Task Force is also planning to increase capacity building. In addition, the United States is a member of the North American Green Purchasing Initiative under the CEC. The purpose of this initiative is to promote greater purchasing of green products and services by public, private, institutional, and academic purchasers in the U.S., Canada, and Mexico. Trade and the environment are a significant underlying factor in the NAGPI effort.

The United States also participates in workgroups that support other multilateral environmental agreements that address transboundary movements, including OECD's Working Party on Waste Prevention and Recycling in which the work is largely focused on waste reduction, the environmentally sound management of wastes, and the transboundary movement of recyclable materials.

Finally, the United States also actively participates in the Basel Convention Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG), a technical group that works on issues related to implementing the Convention. As noted above, the OEWG is working with mobile phone manufacturers and operators and some of the world's largest recyclers, to address the disposal of mobile telephones. This effort is in response to the growing concern about the increasing amount of electronics waste in the world, and the need to develop global programs to recycle, recover, and dispose of electronics waste. Since mobile phones contain valuable metals and other materials that can be recycled and reused, the selection of mobile phones was seen as a good pilot for other electronic goods.

3.3 Harmonization of economic and environmental benefits through the transboundary movement of goods and materials for recycling and remanufacturing

Please provide information on the positive and negative socio-economic impacts of the increase in the importation and exportation of goods and materials for recycling and remanufacturing in your country. What kinds of policies and measures have been implemented to support the positive effects and mitigate the negative effects of the trade in recyclable resources and remanufactured goods?

The United States views an increase in the import and export of remanufactured and recycled goods as beneficial to the United States economy, the global economy and the environment. For consumers, remanufacturing represents an opportunity to purchase high quality goods at lower prices. Since the raw material in remanufacturing is an existing core, a remanufacturer often has significantly lower input costs than the original manufacturer and is often able to offer more competitive prices to consumers. Remanufactured products are typically priced at between 45 to 80 percent of the price of equivalent new products. Remanufacturing operations exist in diverse sectors and product areas, and consist of a large number of mostly small firms. Growth rates in remanufacturing operations are between 20 to 30 percent per year, as more companies realize the economic potential and enter the market.

Remanufacturing is often labor intensive due to the disassembly, reconditioning, and reassembly processes, offering opportunities for employment growth while maintaining competitive product costs. For example, U.S. remanufacturing operations directly employ an estimated 480,000 people. The automotive parts sector accounts for the largest part of this figure. To compare, this is on par with employment by U.S. manufacturers of household consumer durables, and twice as large as the employment in the United States steel or the United States pharmaceutical industries. The total direct employment estimate does not include employees in other firms contributing to remanufacturing: suppliers of cores, replacement parts, operating supplies, tools, and machinery; the distributors and retailers of the products; and the people who install and service these products. It is estimated that employment in such related areas is two to three times the direct employment in remanufacturing.

Environmental benefits can accrue through the transboundary movement of remanufactured goods. While impacts may vary by industry, by product, and by region, remanufacturing can produce important environmental benefits through energy and material savings, and the minimization of solid waste. A typical remanufacturer uses significantly less energy and materials per product than a new equipment manufacturer. This energy savings will be passed on from trading partner to trading partner if trade in remanufactured products was more generally encouraged globally. Remanufacturing consumes fewer materials during production and again, these savings can be passed on as countries establish their own remanufacturing sectors.

In addition to conservation and efficient use of energy, water and other natural resources, and the minimization of pollution, remanufacturing also contributes to the minimization of solid waste. By allowing the longer productive use of materials that otherwise might become waste, remanufacturing reduces the volume of material entering the waste stream and landfills. Remanufacturing helps manage wastes by creating economic demand for portions of an end of life or redundant manufactured product that can be remanufactured in an environmentally sound manner. For example, a leading U.S. construction equipment-manufacturing firm recovers two million core parts per year in its remanufacturing operations, representing 100 million pounds (45 million kilograms) of materials saved from scrap heaps and landfills globally.

The United States also participates in an OECD Control System established by the Council Decision C (92)39/Final on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Waste Destined for Recovery Operations. The OECD Control System is geared towards facilitating trade of recyclables in an environmentally sound and economically efficient manner by using a simplified procedure, as well as a risk-based approach to assess the necessary level of control for materials. Wastes exported outside the OECD area, whether for recovery or final disposal, do not benefit from this simplified procedure. The OECD Decision was prepared after the adoption, but prior to the entry into force of the Basel Convention on Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes. The Decision was designed as an agreement or arrangement under Article 11, paragraph 2 of the Convention. The United States has codified our obligations under the OECD Agreement in Subpart H of RCRA.

4. If there are any other issues related to the promotion of the 3Rs that should be discussed in the Senior Officials Meeting, please provide us with your input below.

The United States is working in other areas to further the 3Rs message. These include: collaboration with the United Nations on promoting sustainable production, and working with the OECD to advance analytical work in the 3Rs. For example, the United States has submitted a formal proposal to the OECD Committee on Business Environment to study the economic benefits of sustainable production and establish a system of measures for success in sustainable manufacturing.

The United States is also an active participant in two additional OECD projects - Material Flow Accounts (MFA) and Sustainable Materials Management (SMM), both of which have a direct inter-face with 3Rs. The G-8 Summits in Evian (2003) and Sea Island (2004) called upon member countries to advance their work with MFA. In 2004, the OECD began a three-year effort to develop technical and program guidance on MFA. The MFA guidance document should be available in early 2007. The OECD SMM project was initiated because there is growing interest internationally in considering wasted materials as potential resources that can be used as inputs for new products. This effort, which will look at the total life cycle of materials, will compile/compare existing and proposed best practices and analytical methods for governments to use in promoting SMM.

A major new initiative for the United States is the Asia-Pacific Partnership for Clean Development and Climate (APP). The United States has joined with Australia, China, India, Japan, and South Korea to accelerate clean development and promote energy security. This pro-growth partnership will focus on voluntary practical measures to create new investment opportunities, build local capacity, and remove barriers to the introduction and deployment of cleaner, more efficient energy technologies. This partnership will help each country meet nationally designed strategies for improving energy security, reducing pollution, and addressing the long-term challenge of climate change. Much of the initiative's work will proceed through eight task forces: (1) Cleaner Fossil Energy, (2) Renewable Energy and Distributed Generation, (3) Steel, (4) Aluminum, (5) Cement, (6) Coal Mining, (7) Power Generation and Transmission, and (8) Buildings and Appliances.

Success of the 3Rs Initiative will not only depend on regulations and requirements, but also on private-public partnerships between government, industry, and NGOs. Because of the inseparable link between environmental stewardship and economic stability, allowing market forces to facilitate 3Rs concepts will accelerate success. Secondly, the role of governments as consumer and user of goods, and subsequently generators of materials to reduce, reuse, and recycle, cannot be overlooked. For example, the U.S. government will spend over 60 billion dollars (US) in 2007 on IT purchases alone. This impact on manufacturing and the economy can help facilitate implementation of 3Rs concepts.

The Showcase of 3Rs Good Practices **Date:** 2006/2/21

Country/Organization: **United States Environmental Protection Agency**

No.	Name of the practice	Summary of the practice -level of implementation (national, local, industry, NGOs/NPOs) duration	Impact: -Improvements after the introduction of the practice	Key For Success What are the major reasons for the success of the activity?
1	Federal Electronics Challenge	The FEC is a voluntary partnership program that encourages U.S. federal facilities and agencies to: purchase greener electronic products; reduce impacts of electronic products during use; and manage obsolete electronics in an environmentally safe way. Any federal facility or agency can participate in the challenge as a partner. Partners collect baseline data and set individual facility goals for improving electronics management. Partners report progress annually and may apply for annual recognition. The FEC provides technical assistance and education to help partners meet their goals. *Refer to www.federalelectronicschallenge.net*	- Voluntary participation ensures that only interested and enthusiastic partners are engaged in the FEC. - Partners participate at a level that best meets their needs and encourages ongoing participation.	- Partners choose to join FEC. - Partners complete their own baseline, set their own goals, and determine their level of participation in the program. - The FEC provides free education and support to help partners meet their goals. - The FEC limits the data and documentation requested of partners. - Annual awards and national recognition which encourages continued improvements in electronic management and provides significant positive publicity for partners.
2	Plug-In to e-Cycling	The program's goal is to improve and increase opportunities for the public to safely reuse and recycle their used electronics. Started in 2003. Stakeholders involved: Manufacturers and industry associations, retailers, nongovernmental organizations, federal, state and local governments. *Refer to www.epa.gov/plugin*	EPA has partnered with 21 manufacturers and retailers of consumer electronics and 26 governments to increase opportunities for Americans to recycle, and to raise awareness of the importance of reuse and recycling. In the past three years, partners (manufacturers and retailers) have recycled over 60 million pounds of IT and consumer electronics. Starting in 2005, EPA also began to see the emergence of innovative, multi-stakeholder partnerships between industry and states/NGOs to facilitate recovery, reuse and recycling (*i.e.* Dell, Goodwill and the State of Michigan partnership; Staples and Pacific Northwest Take It Back Network).	Collaboration between different stakeholders: each brings it's own leverage, outreach, resources and targeted audience. Combining and leveraging these resources is instrumental to success.
3	Electronics product environmental assessment tool (EPEAT)	Develop a national green purchasing tool to help institutional purchasers in the public and private sectors evaluate, compare, and select desktop computers, laptops and monitors based on environmental attributes. EPEAT is lifecycle based, and allows both purchasers and manufacturers to have certainty regarding the manufacture and purchase of environmentally preferable electronics. The tool was developed over two years by a multi-stakeholder group including manufacturers, purchasers (state, private and federal), environmental activists and recyclers. *More information about the program can be found at www.epeat.net.*	EPEAT is being rolled out in June 2006, and EPEAT-certified products will be in the marketplace by mid-2006. Already, an EPEAT requirement is included in contracts totaling over $16 billion. As the contract purchases are made, the benefits will include reductions in toxics, improved packaging and recyclability, improved energy conservation, and better end-of-life management systems. The improvements will be tracked through the Electronics Environmental Benefits Calculator currently under development.	The program was successful for 4 primary reasons 1) clearly identified need by all the stakeholders, 2) stakeholders had a commitment to the outcomes 3) EPA took a leadership role in setting direction and 4) program management and facilitation was effectively used to move past difficult issues.

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4	WasteWise	WasteWise is a voluntary program established by EPA to promote municipal solid waste reduction. Members are asked to commit to reduce waste to save money and improve the environment, through waste prevention, recycling and purchasing recycled-content products. WasteWise allows partners to design their own solid waste reduction programs tailored to their needs. Started in 1994 Stakeholders are large and small businesses from any industry sector; institutions, such as hospitals and universities; non-profits, and other organizations, as well as state, local, and tribal governments.	WasteWise has over 1,400 partners and 250 associations which promote the program. Between 1994 and 2005, WasteWise partners reported more than 14.8 million tons of waste prevented from disposal through reuse activities. They have also reported recycling 87.4 million tons of materials. As a result of these activities, partners have reduced their greenhouse gas emissions by approximately 65.5 million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MTCE)--which is equivalent to removing more than 52 million cars off the road for one year.	WasteWise awards are highly prized by members and the opportunity for national recognition is a key driver for partner participation. In addition to improving their environmental image, partners save money by preventing waste, increasing recycling and using recycled content products. The technical assistance and a large network of partners who are willing to share successful techniques is another key driver.
5	Chemical Management Services (CMS)	The U.S. continues to support and push the envelope of reachable markets for companies that provide CMS, a business model in which customers purchase chemical services rather than just chemicals. The services look at the entire life cycle of a chemical. CMS transforms supplier from selling products to selling services, where profit is based on the quality of services provided, not on the volume of chemicals sold. The service providers offer such services as: - procurement, - application/use, - collection, treatment, and disposal of chemical waste, - worker training, and - monitoring and reporting. CMS has proven to be successful in a number of sectors, including automotive, aerospace, electronics, energy/utilities, steel and research.	The customer normally sees reduced chemical use, emissions and waste generation, improved environmental reporting, and cost savings, which help to minimize risk to human health and the environment throughout the life cycle of chemicals. On average, a total cost reduction of 30% has been achieved by customers in the last 5 years.	Demonstrated results in reduction of chemical use, reduced emissions, reduced waste generation, ease of environmental report generation and substantial cost savings.

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6	Coal Combustion Product Partnership (C2P2)	The Coal Combustion Product Partnership is a cooperative effort between stakeholders to help promote the beneficial use of coal combustion products and the environmental benefits that result from their use. Coal combustion products are the by-products generated from burning coal in coal-fired power plants. These include fly ash, bottom ash, boiler slag and flue gas desulfurization gypsum. Started in 2001. Stakeholders; USEPA, American Coal Ash Association, Utility Solid Waste Activities Group, US Department of Energy, US Federal Highway Administration.	Between 2001 and 2004, the rate of beneficial use rose from 31% to 40%. Currently, the goal is to increase the rate to 50% by 2011. See summary of award winners for information on environmental, economic and performance benefits which have resulted from using coal combustion products. *Refer to www.epa.gov/C2P2/news/awards.htm*	Keys for success: collaboration between stakeholders and recognition by EPA.

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7	GreenScapes	The purpose of GreenScapes is to promote sustainable, environmentally beneficial landscape practices across the nation. Launched in November 2003, GreenScapes initially targeted large land-use activities. GreenScapes is also an EPA Partnership Program. The GreenScapes "Alliance" is an ever-growing group of organizations, large and small, coming together to undertake and promote green land care practices. With our Partners and Allies, GreenScapes combines government and industry into a powerful, unified influence to advocate a multimedia view of environmental stewardship in land management. *Refer to www.epa.gov/greenscapes*	GreenScapes is a multi-media program that is designed to provide cost-efficient and environmentally friendly solutions for landscape design, construction, and maintenance - large and small. The goal is to preserve natural resources and prevent waste and pollution by encouraging organizations and individuals to make more holistic decisions regarding their landscape practices and purchases. GreenScapes promote practices and products that still meet the users needs but have a better environmental profile than current methods. In early 2005, GreenScapes began developing homeowner information and outreach campaign for a spring 2006 launch. Recognition program currently under development to recognize outstanding achievements in sustainable land care practices.	The major reason for the success of Greenscapes is the cooperation and collaboration with other EPA offices, state governments, industry and NGOs. This includes: the Climate Change Division in an effort to help mitigate green house gas emissions from landscape operations, the Office of Pesticides Programs (OPP) on the development of both a homeowner's brochure and supporting outreach material that will encompass waste, water, pesticides & fertilizers, air, and environmentally preferable products. We are also working with two Office of Wastewater Management programs: 1) the Office of Water Efficiency to educate and promote water efficient practices and products (which results in less green waste generation & disposal). 2) the Office of Nonpoint Sources to include 3 compost products (a renewable & recycled organic waste product) in their national Menu of Best Management Practices for stormwater management.