



State Program Summary, 2025

State-by-state comparison of tire fees, registration/permitting, landfill bans, incentives, and enforcement -- all 50 states

State	Lead Agency	Tire Fee / Tax	Registration & Permitting	Landfill Disposal Ban (Whole Tires)	Market Development Incentives	Enforcement Authority	Penalties for Violations	Key Statute / Regulation Citation	Monofills Allowed	2025 Legislative Update	Primary Sources
Alabama	Alabama Dept. of Environmental Management (ADEM); fee collected by Alabama Dept. of Revenue	\$1.00/tire Scrap Tire Environmental Fee on all replacement tires (new/used/retread) sold at retail; charged to consumer, collected by dealer, remitted to ADOR	"Receivers" (accumulators) register with ADEM; transporters (3-yr permit) and processors (5-yr permit) need ADEM permits	No - USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary confirms whole tires ARE allowed in landfills in this state (no landfill ban).	ADEM promotes beneficial-use markets (rubber-modified asphalt, playground/turf, drain fields) via fact sheets/demo projects (e.g., NCAT Test Track); fee revenue funds cleanup, not business grants	ADEM	Civil penalties per Ala. Code Sec.22-22A-5; misdemeanor min. \$300 fine; \$5/tire for illegal accumulation/transport/processing/disposal; imprisonment up to 3 mo.-1 yr depending on violation; unauthorized disposal: 1 yr 1 day-10 yrs and up to \$10,000/ violation	Ala. Code Sec.Sec.22-40A-1 to -24 (Scrap Tire Environmental Quality Act); penalties Sec.22-40A-19; Ala. Admin. Code ch. 335-4-4	Yes	No, legislation proposed in AL died in committee	adem.alabama.gov/waste/scrap-tire-program; revenue.alabama.gov; law.justia.com (Ala. Code Sec.22-40A)
Alaska	No dedicated tire agency. Dept. of Revenue, Tax Division administers fee; DEC regulates disposal only under general solid waste rules (18 AAC 60)	\$2.50/new highway tire; \$5.00/studded tire, on retail sale; seller collects, remits quarterly to DOR (may retain 5%, capped \$600/qtr). Revenue is unearmarked - general fund, not a tire program	None found beyond standard seller tax registration; no hauler/processor permit program	No - USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary confirms whole tires ARE allowed in landfills in this state (no landfill ban).	None found	DOR (fee compliance); DEC (general solid waste, not tire-specific)	Not found (no tire-specific penalty provisions located)	AS 43.98.025 (Tire fees); 15 AAC 98	No	No legislative changes reported for 2025.	tax.alaska.gov/tire; law.justia.com (AS 43.98.025); dec.alaska.gov/eh/solid-waste
Arizona	Arizona Dept. of Environmental Quality (ADEQ); fee administered by Arizona Dept. of Revenue (ADOR)	Waste tire fee = 2% of sales price, capped at \$4.66/tire; \$2.33/tire flat fee when bundled with a new vehicle sale.	Retailers/wholesalers register with ADOR; collection sites holding >500 tires register with ADEQ + manifest system; storage of >=100 used tires requires ADEQ registration (since 7/20/2011)	Yes - general prohibition on landfilling whole waste tires, with narrow exceptions (layer above new landfill's base liner, or buried >=50 ft, with ADEQ director approval) [Per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary: whole tires confirmed BANNED in landfills.]	ADEQ Recycling Grant Program (WRA/WRITE) - general recycling grants, not tire-specific	ADEQ Waste Tire Compliance/ Enforcement Program; ADOR for fee compliance	Civil penalty up to \$500/ violation (general); knowing discard/abandonment of >=500 tires or commercial-purpose violations involving >=500 tires = Class 5 felony	A.R.S. Sec.Sec.44-1301 to 44-1305 (Title 44, Ch. 9, Art. 8)	No	Tire fee is 2% of the retail price of tire up to \$4.66/tire. Fee for new vehicles (where the price of the tires is not listed separately on the invoice) is \$2.33 per tire.	azleg.gov/ars/44; azdor.gov/business/waste-tire; azdeq.gov/wasteused-tire-facilities
Arkansas	Arkansas Dept. of Energy and Environment, Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ) - Tire Accountability Program (TAP); fee collected by Dept. of Finance and Administration (DFA)	Rim removal fee: \$3.00/new replacement tire (reduced to \$1.00/ tire if the customer is purchasing a used tire), plus a \$3.00 surcharge on new truck tires >20" rim, plus a \$1.00/tire import fee on waste tires imported into AR. Retailers remit to DFA (92% to Waste Tire Grant Fund, 8% to DEQ Fee Fund).	Waste Tire Transporter License (TAP-2); Used Tire Processing Facility Permit (TAP-4); Collection & Processing Facility notification (TAP-6); electronic uniform manifest system	Yes - whole tires may not be placed in a landfill/monofill as final disposal unless shredded/split, per Ark. Code Sec.8-9-403 (exception: large truck tires >20" rim, load rating E+, may go to permitted monofill unprocessed) [Per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary: whole tires confirmed ALLOWED (no ban) in landfills.]	Waste Tire Grant Fund (92% of fee revenue) supports Used Tire Programs, cleanup, and market/economic incentives for recycling; TAP-3 grant funding requests available	Arkansas DEQ (Solid Waste Management Inspectors); DFA for fee compliance	Not found - Ark. Code Sec.8-9-415 reportedly covers enforcement/penalties but specific dollar figures were not located	Ark. Code Ann. Sec.Sec.8-9-401 et seq. (Used Tire Recycling and Accountability Act), Sec.8-9-403, Sec.8-9-404; APC&EC Reg. No. 36	Yes	No, legislation proposed in AR in 2025 dead Three dollar fee appears to now apply to all generators- only \$1.00 if used tire	adeq.state.ar.us/tap; dfa.arkansas.gov; law.justia.com (Ark. Code Sec.8-9-403/ 404)
California	CalRecycle; fee collected by Calif. Dept. of Tax and Fee Administration (CDTFA)	California tire fee: \$1.75/tire (\$1.00 to CalRecycle + \$0.75 to the Air Resources Board for pollution control); retailers retain 1.5% as a collection allowance. Retailer collects, remits to CDTFA for the California Tire Recycling Management Fund.	Waste Tire Hauler Registration required to transport 10+ tires (annual, \$10,000 surety bond, no application fee, CalRecycle Form 60); Uniform Waste/ Used Tire Manifest System; separate permitting for storage/processing facilities	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey). Additional detail: Effectively yes - waste tires may not be landfilled unless permanently volume-reduced (shredded), with narrow exception for tires incidentally <0.5% by weight of commingled MSW loads	Rubberized Pavement Grant Program (rubberized asphalt/chip seal from CA-generated tires); additional CalRecycle tire recycling market grants (>\$11M in one cycle)	CalRecycle (Tire Enforcement Program), Local/ Tire Enforcement Agencies, California Highway Patrol	Civil penalties under Public Resources Code Sec.42962 et seq. and 14 CCR Sec.18463 for unregistered hauling/other violations; exact dollar figures not confirmed in sources reviewed	Pub. Res. Code Div. 30, Pt. 3, Ch. 17 (Sec.Sec.42860 et seq., Tire Recycling Act) and Ch. 19 (Sec.Sec.42950 et seq., Hauler Registration); 14 CCR Sec.Sec.18420-18470	Yes	No legislative changes reported for 2025.	calrecycle.ca.gov/tires/haulers; cdtfa.ca.gov/lawguides/vol4/ctfl; calrecycle.ca.gov/tires/grants/pavement

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State	Lead Agency	Tire Fee / Tax	Registration & Permitting	Landfill Disposal Ban (Whole Tires)	Market Development Incentives	Enforcement Authority	Penalties for Violations	Key Statute / Regulation Citation	Monofills Allowed	2025 Legislative Update	Primary Sources
Colorado	Colorado Dept. of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE), Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division; Waste Tire Management Enterprise (created by SB 24-123) runs fee/grant programs	Restructured program: old \$0.55/tire fee ended 6/30/2025; effective 7/1/2025 replaced by a waste tire enterprise fee (cap \$2.50/tire, CPI-adjustable) plus a separate waste tire administration fee (min. \$0.50, capped at half the enterprise fee). CDPHE confirms enterprise fee = \$1.50/tire effective 1/1/2026; combined with the admin fee, total per-tire cost is at least \$2.00	Haulers, generators, collection facilities, and processors register with CDPHE (haulers get vehicle decals; manifest system under Sec.30-20-1417); monofills separately regulated	Partial/uncertain - waste tires must go to registered generators/haulers/processors/monofills or approved beneficial users rather than ordinary landfilling; monofills closed to new tires 1/1/2018, had to close by 7/1/2024. No absolute whole-tire ban citation confirmed [Per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary: whole tires confirmed BANNED in landfills.]	Waste Tire Management Enterprise runs market development grants, an End Users Fund (rebates to CO end-users/retailers of CO-made tire-derived products), illegal-dump cleanup grants, and R&D on tire-derived aggregate	CDPHE / Solid and Hazardous Waste Commission	General CDPHE administrative penalties up to \$15,000/day/violation and civil penalties (district court) up to \$25,000/day/violation under the hazardous-waste framework (C.R.S. Sec.25-15-309); tire-specific cap not independently confirmed	C.R.S. Title 30, Art. 20, Pt. 14 (Sec.Sec.30-20-1401 to -1418); 6 CCR 1007-2, Pt. 1, Sec.10	Yes	Note: The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment announced that the waste tire fee on new motor vehicle and trailer tires will rise from \$0.50 to \$2.00 per tire starting January 1, 2026, following the creation of the Waste Tire Enterprise Fee. The fee will continue to be collected quarterly. The waste tire End Users Fund provides rebates to end users and retailers who sell tire-derived products. Funds collected through the fee on new replacement tires on vehicles and trailers support this program. The following are eligible to apply for a rebate: Registered end users who end use tire-derived products or waste tires in Colorado; Colorado retailers who sell certain Colorado-generated tire-derived products made in Colorado; and Registered waste tire haulers who are also a registered end user in Colorado.	cdphe.colorado.gov/hm/waste-tire-management-enterprise; leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-123
Connecticut	Connecticut Dept. of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP)	No current state retail fee - a \$2.00 retail tire fee was repealed effective 7/1/1997. CT enacted the nation's first tire Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) law (P.A. 23-62, Conn. Gen. Stat. Sec.22a-905i); producers fund a Tire Stewardship Organization (~\$2/tire cost to manufacturers); retailers not currently required to join (2026 bill HB 5157 would require by 7/1/2027)	No hauler/transporter license required (DEEP does not track tire transport); processing/volume-reduction facilities need a DEEP general permit and must report quarterly	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey).	No dedicated grants/ rebates found; the EPR structure itself is intended to spur market development per DEEP	DEEP Commissioner; Attorney General may seek injunctive relief at Commissioner's request	No specific dollar penalties found for tire violations (relies on general Ch. 439 civil enforcement); producers failing to join a stewardship program shall not supply tires in CT (Sec.22a-905i(r)) - a market-access penalty, not a fine	Conn. Gen. Stat. Sec.22a-905i (Tire Stewardship Program); RCSA Sec.22a-209-8, Sec.22a-209-10	No	Tire EPR: https://productstewardship.us/press_releases/connecticut-enacts-nations-first-tire-epr-law/ Proposed legislation likely dead- Committee Bill No. 5017 https://www.cga.ct.gov/2025/TOB/H/PDF/2025HB-05017-R01-HB.PDF	portal.ct.gov/DEEP; law.justia.com (Conn. Gen. Stat. Sec.22a-905i)
Delaware	Delaware Dept. of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC); fee administered by Delaware Division of Revenue	\$2.00/tire Scrap Tire Fee on retail tire sales (incl. motorcycle/moped/trailer; excludes wholesale, warranty replacements, off-highway/farm, race/airplane tires), effective 1/1/2007. Retailers remit to Scrap Tire Management Fund (~\$850K/yr, used for cleanup)	No tire-specific hauler/processor license; scrap tire storage facilities (Groups 1-3 by pile size) regulated under 7 DE Admin. Code Sec.1301, Sec.12; general transporter permit required under 7 Del. C. Sec.6003; retailers need a Retail Tire License from Division of Revenue	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey).	None found - DNREC's Scrap Tire Removal Program funds cleanup of large/old tire piles, not market development	DNREC Compliance and Permitting Section; Division of Revenue for fee compliance	Not specifically quantified for scrap tire violations in sources reviewed; general 7 Del. C. Sec.6003 solid-waste framework applies	7 Del. C. Ch. 60 (Sec.Sec.6003, 6040); 7 DE Admin. Code Sec.1301, Sec.12; 30 Del. C. Sec.2910(b) (fee)	No	No major legislation, proposed modification listed on DNREC for clarification of existing legislation	dnrec.delaware.gov/waste-hazardous/management/scrap-tires; revenue.delaware.gov
Florida	Florida Dept. of Environmental Protection (FDEP)	\$1.00/new tire statewide retail fee under Fla. Stat. Sec.403.718 (Waste tire fees) - separate section from the Sec.403.717 registration/permit provisions; retailer collects at retail sale	Waste tire collector registration (fee capped \$50/vehicle/yr); waste tire collection center permit (fee capped \$250/yr); processing facility permits (incl. mobile processors) by rule; recordkeeping required for haulers moving >25 tires/mo from one location	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey).	FDEP may establish an incentives program (coupons, prize drawings, giveaways) to encourage returns to collection centers, and encourages voluntary collection center establishment (Sec.403.717(5)); no further grant program found	FDEP under Ch. 403 general enforcement authority	General Ch. 403 penalties apply: civil penalties up to \$15,000/offense (each day separate) judicially, or administrative penalties up to \$50,000/notice of violation; not a tire-specific schedule	Fla. Stat. Sec.403.717 (registration/permits); Sec.403.718 (fee); Fla. Admin. Code R. 62-711; enforcement under Sec.403.121/ Sec.403.161	No	No legislative changes reported for 2025.	leg.state.fl.us/statutes (Sec.403.718); flrules.org (Ch. 62-711); floridadep.gov

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Georgia	Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD), Dept. of Natural Resources - Tire Management Unit and Recovered Materials Unit	\$1.00/new replacement tire sold. As of 7/1/2023 (O.C.G.A. Sec.12-8-40.1(h)), collected/remitted by distributors (not retailers); funds flow to the Solid Waste Trust Fund. Fee sunsets 6/30/2032 absent further legislative action	Generators notify EPD for ID number; tire carriers need permit + vehicle decal (\$10,000-\$20,000 financial-assurance bond); processors need processing permit (also bonded); storage of >25 scrap tires prohibited absent exemptions	Effectively yes, phased - local bans allowed starting 7/1/1990; statewide, after 12/31/1994 no one may landfill scrap tires unless shredded/chopped/chipped (narrow exceptions for small quantities/economic infeasibility) [Per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary: whole tires confirmed BANNED in landfills.]	Solid Waste Trust Fund supports the Tire Products Grant and the Local Government Scrap Tire Abatement Reimbursement (STAR) Program (up to \$75,000/ state fiscal year per local government)	EPD Tire Management Unit and Recovered Materials Unit; local sheriffs/code enforcement officers also authorized for carrier-permit/decal enforcement	Knowing violations: fine up to \$50,000/day and/or 1-2 yrs imprisonment (3 yrs for certain paragraphs); penalties double for repeat conviction; bonds (\$10,000-\$20,000) forfeitable	O.C.G.A. Sec.12-8-40.1 (disposal restrictions/fees); Sec.12-8-30.8 (penalties); Ga. Comp. R. & Regs. 391-3-4-.19	No	No legislative changes reported for 2025.	epd.georgia.gov/scrap-and-used-tires; epd.georgia.gov/georgia-tire-fee-collection-2023; law.justia.com
Hawaii	Dept. of Health (DOH), Environmental Management Div.	\$1/tire surcharge paid by tire importers quarterly to DOH; cost passed to consumer in final tire price (non-refundable)	Retailers must accept 1 used tire per new tire sold + post notice; authorized tire collection facilities and authorized tire recyclers must hold DOH permit under Ch. 342H	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey). Additional detail: Yes - whole tires banned from MSW/landfill/incinerator disposal (HRS Sec.342I-22), since 1993	None found in sources reviewed	Dept. of Health	Per HRS Sec.342H-9 (penalties), Sec.342H-10 (administrative penalties), Sec.342H-11 (injunctive relief) - general Ch. 342H penalty scheme applies	HRS Sec.Sec.342I-21 to 342I-28 (Title 19, Ch. 342I, Part II)	No	No legislative changes reported for 2025.	law.justia.com; capitol.hawaii.gov (HRS 0342I)
Idaho	Dept. of Environmental Quality (DEQ)	None. A proposed \$0.50/tire fee (SB 1089, 2025) died in committee April 2025; no tire fee currently exists	No dedicated state tire hauler/processor registration program found; storage of >200 on-road tires requires county approval + \$2.50/tire cash bond	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey). Additional detail: Partial - landfills must volume-reduce tires before landfilling; illegal dumping banned; no absolute statutory whole-tire landfill ban citation found	None found	DEQ, plus cities/counties/state for illegal dumping	Civil penalty up to \$500 per tire per violation	Idaho Code Title 39, Ch. 65 (Waste Tire Disposal Act); IDAPA 58.01.06	No	No, proposed legislation died in committee	deq.idaho.gov/waste-management-and-remediation/solid-waste/waste-tires; legislature.idaho.gov (Title 39 Ch.65)
Illinois	Illinois EPA	\$2.50/tire user fee on retail tire sales (retailer keeps \$0.10 collection allowance), remitted quarterly to IL Dept. of Revenue (ST-8)	Retailers: one-time notification (+annual registration if storing tires); transporters of >20 tires: vehicle registration + placard; storage/processing facilities: annual registration	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey). Additional detail: Yes - since Jan. 1, 1995, whole/unprocessed tires banned from landfills (415 ILCS 5/ 55(b-1))	Used Tire Management Fund finances market development for tire-derived products generally; no distinct named rebate program identified	Illinois EPA (forced removals; cost recovery + punitive damages up to 2x cleanup cost)	General EPA Act penalty up to \$100,000 + \$25,000/day continuing (415 ILCS 5/42); tire-specific \$1,500/violation for certain storage violations	415 ILCS 5/55 et seq. (Title XIV - Used Tires); 35 Ill. Adm. Code 848	No	No legislative changes reported for 2025.	epa.illinois.gov/topics/waste-management/waste-disposal/used-tires.html; ilga.gov (415 ILCS 5/55, 5/42)
Indiana	Dept. of Environmental Management (IDEM)	\$0.25/new tire sold, collected by retailer, remitted to Dept. of Revenue (retailer keeps 1%)	Waste tire transporters, processing operations, and storage sites (>=1,000 PTE outdoor/>=2,000 PTE indoor) must register with IDEM (329 IAC 15); financial assurance required; retailers must post signage & accept 1:1	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey). Additional detail: Yes - whole waste tires banned from solid waste landfills except incidental small amounts under rule (IC 13-20-14-1)	Recycling Market Development Program: grants up to \$500,000 (50% match) for waste-tire recycling/market projects; Waste Tire Mgmt. Fund also funds up to 50% reimbursement grants/ loans	IDEM	Civil penalties under IC 13-30-4 (documented cases ~\$10,500-\$12,438)	IC 13-20-13 (fees/fund); IC 13-20-14 (disposal); 329 IAC 15	No	No legislative changes reported for 2025.	in.gov/idem/waste/waste-industries/waste-tire-management; law.justia.com (IC 13-20-13-7); in.gov/idem/recycle
Iowa	Dept. of Natural Resources (DNR)	No state per-tire fee. Retailers who charge a disposal fee are encouraged to fold it into the sale price; separate line-item fees are discouraged (Iowa Code Sec.455D.11G)	Waste tire haulers must register with DNR + post surety bond (\$10,000 min., up to \$250,000) (Sec.455D.11I); processing facilities require DNR permit	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey). Additional detail: Yes - land disposal of waste tires prohibited since July 1, 1991; whole pneumatic tires banned from landfill unless cut to <=18" pieces	No dedicated tire market-development grant program identified (Iowa Waste Exchange is general-materials, not tire-specific)	Iowa DNR	Civil penalty under Sec.455D.22, assessed per procedures in Sec.455B.109 (specific dollar cap not found)	Iowa Code Ch. 455D (Sec.Sec.455D.11, .11G, .11I, .22); IAC 567-117	No	No legislative changes reported for 2025.	iowadnr.gov/environmental-protection/land-quality/waste-planning-programs/tire-disposal-recycling; legis.iowa.gov

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Kansas	Dept. of Health and Environment (KDHE), Bureau of Waste Management	Tire excise tax: \$0.25 per new vehicle tire sold at retail (since July 1, 1990), collected by retailer/dealer, remitted to KS Dept. of Revenue	KDHE permits (1-yr, <=\$250/yr fee) required for waste tire transporters, mobile processors, processing facilities, and collection centers (K.S.A. 65-3424b)	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey). Additional detail: Effectively yes - uncontaminated whole tires must be cut into small pieces before landfilling (in effect by 1999); contaminated/whole tires allowed only at monofills under exception	KDHE Waste Tire (Derived) Products Grant - up to 50% matching funds to local govts/K-12 schools for tire-derived product projects, funded by excise tax	KDHE	Violation is a class A misdemeanor (K.S.A. 65-3409); civil penalties also under K.S.A. 65-3419	K.S.A. 65-3424 through 65-3424i; 65-3409 (penalties)	Yes	No legislative changes reported for 2025.	ksrevenue.gov/pdf/pub1530.pdf; kdhe.ks.gov/715/Waste-Tire-Program; ksrevisor.gov
Kentucky	Energy and Environment Cabinet, Div. of Waste Management	\$2 fee per new replacement motor vehicle/trailer/semitrailer tire, collected by retailers, funds Waste Tire Trust Fund (KRS 224.50-868)	Transporters, accumulators, and processors must register + post financial assurance (small-hauler/accumulator/retailer exemptions apply) (KRS 224.50-856)	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey).	Crumb Rubber/Tire-Derived Products (CR/TDP) Grant - since 2004, 652 grants totaling ~\$10M to schools/municipalities for projects using tire-derived materials	Energy and Environment Cabinet	General Ch. 224 penalty: civil penalty up to \$25,000/day per violation (KRS 224.99-010)	KRS 224.50-842 to 224.50-880 (Waste Tire Program); KRS 224.99-010 (penalties)	Yes	Yes- tire program extended to 2026	apps.legislature.ky.gov/law/statutes (KRS 224.50-868, 224.50-856, 224.99-010)
Louisiana	Dept. of Environmental Quality (LDEQ)	Tiered fee on new tire sales: \$1.25/ recapped-or-retreaded tire, \$2.25/ passenger tire, \$5.00/medium truck tire, \$10.00/off-road tire, per R.S. 30:2418(l).	LDEQ permits/standards for waste tire transporters, collection sites, generators, processors; transporters need \$10,000 min. surety bond + commercial liability insurance	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey). Additional detail: Qualified yes - unprocessed whole tires may not knowingly/intentionally be deposited in a landfill as ultimate disposal; cut/ shredded tires may be landfilled (R.S. 30:2418(C))	LDEQ provides technical assistance/incentives for market research & development, and pays processors a minimum of 7.5 cents/lb of recycled/ end-market waste tire material (R.S. 30:2418(H) (3), (l)(2))	LDEQ (Secretary)	Fraud-based tiered penalties: >=\$500 value = up to 10 yrs imprisonment and/or \$3,000 fine; \$300-\$499 = up to 2 yrs/ \$2,000; <\$300 = up to 6 mo./ \$500 (escalates on 3rd+ offense); delinquent-fee penalty of 10% or \$25	La. R.S. 30:2412 et seq.; R.S. 30:2418	No	No legislative changes reported for 2025.	law.justia.com (LA R.S. 30:2418); deq.louisiana.gov/page/waste-tires
Maine	Dept. of Environmental Protection (DEP)	\$1 per new tire (also applies to lead-acid batteries) - Recycling Assistance Fee, 36 M.R.S. Sec.4832	DEP licenses tire transporters + registers conveyances (38 M.R.S. Sec.1304); disposal/ storage/processing outside licensed facilities restricted; uncontrolled tire stockpiles separately regulated (38 M.R.S. Sec.1316 et seq., enacted 1995)	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey). Additional detail: Yes (via stockpile/facility licensing regime rather than a single ban clause) - unlicensed disposal/storage/processing of used tires is prohibited	Scrap Tire Abatement and Management program focuses on stockpile cleanup; no dedicated market-development rebate/grant program found	Maine DEP; law enforcement has vehicle-impoundment authority for illegal hauling	Transporting without license/ manifest = Class E crime; minimum fines \$500 (vehicles <=12,000 lbs GVW) or \$2,000 (12,001-34,000 lbs GVW)	38 M.R.S. Sec.Sec.1304, 1316 et seq.; 36 M.R.S. Sec.4832 (fee)	No	No legislative changes reported for 2025.	mainelegislature.org/legis/statutes (38 M.R.S. 1304, 1316-M; 36 M.R.S. 4832); maine.gov/dep/waste/solidwaste/scraptireab.html
Maryland	Dept. of the Environment (MDE)	\$1.00/new tire (raised from \$0.80 effective Jan. 1, 2026; statutory cap \$2.00, CPI-adjustable every 2 fiscal years), imposed on first retail sale by dealer	Anyone collecting/ transporting/recycling/ disposing of >5 scrap tires/ year must hold a license: Hauler, General/Secondary/ Primary Collection Facility, Recycler, or TDF/Substitute Fuel Facility Approval; financial assurance required for larger licenses	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey). Additional detail: Yes - Scrap Tire Recycling Act (1991) banned tire disposal in landfills	Not clearly identified as a distinct grant/rebate program in sources reviewed; MDE maintains a list of markets/recyclers	MDE (Scrap Tire Unit)	Not found - specific penalty amount not located in sources reviewed	Environment Article, Title 9, Subtitle 2 (Scrap Tires); COMAR 26.04.08	No	Maryland HB83 establishes a \$1 per tire recycling fee starting January 2026 (and granting authority for additional increases every two years until fee hits \$2.00/ tire), with electronic reporting, administrative credits, and a \$10 million fund cap, removing counties' ability to impose additional fees.	mde.maryland.gov/programs/land/WasteManagement/Pages/ScrapTires.aspx; scraptirenews.com (Jan 2026 fee update); law.justia.com (Md. Envir. Sec.9-228)
Massachusetts	Dept. of Environmental Protection (MassDEP)	None found - no dedicated statewide per-tire fee/tax program identified	No tire-specific hauler/ processor license found; tire accumulations regulated as solid-waste dumping grounds requiring local Board of Health site assignment + MassDEP permit; must show >=75% recycled/reused annually (M.G.L. c.111 Sec.150A; 310 CMR 16.00 & 19.017)	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey). Additional detail: Yes - whole tires banned from landfill disposal (310 CMR 19.017 Waste Bans)	None found	MassDEP	General civil administrative penalty up to \$25,000/day per violation (M.G.L. c.21A Sec.16); illegal tire dumping enforcement cited up to \$25,000/violation in secondary sources	M.G.L. c.111 Sec.150A; 310 CMR 16.00; 310 CMR 19.017	No	No legislative changes reported for 2025.	mass.gov/doc/automotive-service-repair-waste-tire-management; mass.gov/guides/massdep-waste-disposal-bans; malegislature.gov

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State	Lead Agency	Tire Fee / Tax	Registration & Permitting	Landfill Disposal Ban (Whole Tires)	Market Development Incentives	Enforcement Authority	Penalties for Violations	Key Statute / Regulation Citation	Monofills Allowed	2025 Legislative Update	Primary Sources
Michigan	Michigan Dept. of Environment, Great Lakes & Energy (EGLE)	\$1.50 vehicle title-transfer fee (not a per-new-tire retail fee) funds the Scrap Tire Regulatory Fund (~\$4.0M/yr from title/salvage/scrap certificates); \$200 collection-site registration fee	Haulers register annually with EGLE; collection sites register (\$200 fee); processors regulated	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey).	EGLE Scrap Tire Market Development Grants (reimburse up to 50% of cost to purchase/use scrap tire material) + Scrap Tire Cleanup Grants (~\$1M/yr)	EGLE Materials Management Division	MCL 324.16909: <50 tires = misdemeanor, <=90 days/ \$200-\$500 fine; >=50 tires = <=180 days/\$500-\$10,000; repeat violation = <=1 yr/ \$1,000-\$25,000	NREPA Part 169, MCL 324.16901 et seq.	Yes	No legislative changes reported for 2025.	michigan.gov/egle (Scrap Tires); legislature.mi.gov (MCL 324.16901, 324.16909)
Minnesota	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA)	No dedicated per-tire fee/fund - Minnesota has no scrap tire fee	Waste Tire Transporter ID required to haul >10 non-self-generated tires; Waste Tire Facility Permit required if storing >500 tires or recycling/incinerating	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey). Additional detail: Yes - land disposal of waste tires prohibited (Minn. R. 9220.0220; Minn. Stat. Sec.115A.914)	General Statewide Recycling Market Development Grants (not tire-specific, ~\$800K available); no tire-specific program found	MPCA	\$25 per waste tire, up to \$2,000 (administrative/field citation, Minn. Stat. Sec.116.072)	Minn. Stat. Ch. 115A (Sec.115A.912, Sec.115A.914); Minn. R. Ch. 9220	No	No- proposed legislation in committee	pca.state.mn.us (waste tire transporter, w-sw4-60.pdf); revisor.mn.gov (Sec.115A.912, Sec.116.072)
Mississippi	Mississippi Dept. of Environmental Quality (MDEQ)	\$1.00/tire (<24" rim); \$2.00/tire (>=24" rim); added to wholesale price, paid by purchaser; wholesaler/retailer remits to Dept. of Revenue, retains 5% for collection costs	Waste tire haulers register with MDEQ (via Re-TRAC online system); recycling/ processing facilities permitted	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey). Additional detail: Yes - landfilling of waste tires in any form (whole, split, ground, chopped, sliced, shredded) prohibited unless commission grants exception	MDEQ Waste Tire Assistance Grants to counties for local collection programs; separate market-development activities for MS tire-derived products	MDEQ / Mississippi Commission on Environmental Quality	Civil penalty up to \$25,000/ violation (general solid waste, Sec.17-17-29); discretionary \$50/violation civil penalty specific to unlawful hauling/ disposal (Sec.17-17-427)	Miss. Code Sec.Sec.17-17-401-17-17-445 (waste tire program); Sec.17-17-423 (fee); Sec.17-17-427 (ban/penalty)	Yes	No legislative changes reported for 2025.	mdeq.ms.gov (Waste Tire Management Program); law.justia.com (Miss. Code Sec.17-17-423, Sec.17-17-427, Sec.17-17-29)
Missouri	Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources (DNR)	\$0.50 per new tire sold at retail (reauthorized repeatedly since 1990; current authorization under RSMo Sec.260.273)	Scrap Tire Hauler Permit (\$100 fee, annual renewal, issued by DNR); Scrap Tire Processing Facility Permit also required	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey). Additional detail: Yes - whole tires cannot be landfilled; must be cut, chipped, or shredded first (RSMo Sec.260.270.1(6))	Scrap Tire Surface Material Grants (up to \$40,000 for playground/ non-playground projects); DNR may use up to 45% of fee revenue for market-development grants; reimbursement for nonprofit cleanup haulers	DNR; county prosecuting/circuit attorneys	1st violation = class C misdemeanor; 2nd+ = class A misdemeanor; 3rd+ = fine up to \$5,000 plus restitution (RSMo Sec.260.270.1(1))	RSMo Sec.Sec.260.270-260.276	No	Yes- fee extended to 2031	dnr.mo.gov (Scrap Tire Hauler Permit, Fees, Surface Material Grants); law.justia.com (RSMo Sec.260.270)
Montana	Montana Dept. of Environmental Quality (DEQ)	No dedicated per-tire fee - regulated as Group III solid waste; DEQ charges solid-waste facility license fees (\$600 minor/\$1,200 major annual; \$2,400/\$3,600 application review); recycling licenses are free	Waste tire storage/processing facilities need a Solid Waste Management System License; a (free) Recycling License is required to recycle non-self-generated tires	No - USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary confirms whole tires ARE allowed in landfills in this state (no landfill ban).	A Tire Recycling Market Development grant program is referenced by a USTMA summary but appears suspended/ inactive per search results - recommend direct verification	DEQ; also highway patrol, sheriffs, police, and game wardens (litter/ dumping provisions)	Misdemeanor, fine \$50-\$500 (Sec.75-10-232); separate open-dumping provision, fine <=\$100/<=30 days (Sec.75-10-212); civil penalty up to \$5,000 for strict-liability violations	MCA Title 75, Ch. 10, Part 2 (Solid Waste Mgmt Act); ARM Title 17, Ch. 50	Yes	No legislative changes reported for 2025.	deq.mt.gov; mca.legmt.gov (Title 75 Ch. 10); law.justia.com (MT Sec.75-10-232)
Nebraska	Nebraska Dept. of Environment and Energy (NDEE)	\$1 per new tire, collected by county treasurers at vehicle registration (applies statewide regardless of where tire/vehicle was purchased)	Waste Tire Hauler Permit required annually from NDEE, with financial assurance (\$5,000 or \$10,000 depending on volume); processors no longer require individual permits	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey). Additional detail: Yes - land disposal of waste tires in any form prohibited since Sept. 1, 1998, except nonrecyclable tires (Neb. Rev. Stat. Sec.13-2039)	Waste Reduction and Recycling Incentive Grants (~\$3.4M/yr available), funded by tire fee + litter fee	NDEE	Fees collected/enforced same as sales tax, including statutory interest and penalties; a specific criminal/ civil fine amount for illegal tire disposal was not found	Neb. Rev. Stat. Sec.13-2039 (ban); Sec.Sec.81-15,159-81-15,165 (fee/fund); Title 132 NAC Ch. 1 & 14	No	No legislative changes reported for 2025.	dwee.nebraska.gov (Waste Tire Management Program); nebraskalegislature.gov (Sec.13-2039, Sec.81-15,160)
Nevada	Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP); fee collected by Dept. of Taxation	\$1.00 tire surcharge per new tire >=12" diameter (excludes recapped/used tires) - NRS Sec.444A.090	Waste tire haulers register with NDEP or the applicable county health district (Clark/ Washoe have local solid-waste authority); waste tire management facilities need a permit	Partial/local - unlawful to dispose of a waste tire in a MSW landfill within a health district/county that has a permitted waste tire management facility (NRS Sec.444.509); not a blanket statewide ban [Per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary: whole tires confirmed ALLOWED (no ban) in landfills.]	NDEP Recycling Grant Program (up to ~\$75,000/ yr in recent cycles), funded by the Solid Waste Management Account (tire surcharge revenue)	NDEP; Clark and Washoe County Health Districts	Misdemeanor, fine not less than \$100/violation; exemption available for inadvertent/unintentional violations	NRS Ch. 444 (Sec.444.505-509); NRS Ch. 444A (Sec.444A.090); NAC Sec.Sec.444A.200-470	Yes	No legislative changes reported for 2025.	ndep.nv.gov (Waste Tires); tax.nv.gov (Tire Surcharge Fee); law.justia.com (NRS Sec.444.509, Sec.444A.090)

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State	Lead Agency	Tire Fee / Tax	Registration & Permitting	Landfill Disposal Ban (Whole Tires)	Market Development Incentives	Enforcement Authority	Penalties for Violations	Key Statute / Regulation Citation	Monofills Allowed	2025 Legislative Update	Primary Sources
New Hampshire	NH Dept. of Environmental Services (NHDES)	No statewide dedicated fee - RSA 149-M:18 / RSA 261:153,V only authorizes municipalities to add a local fee at vehicle registration to fund town disposal of tires/ batteries/used oil	Solid waste facility permit required to collect off-site-generated tires (RSA 149-M:9, Env-Sw 303.02); on-site storage by generators is permit-exempt; for-profit haulers must register & report annually (RSA 149-M:29-a); NHDES does not regulate tire retailers	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey). Additional detail: No outright ban, but tires must be quartered/split/shredded before landfilling (Env-Sw 905.04); open burning of tires prohibited	None found	NHDES Waste Management Division	Not found - specific fine amounts for Env-Sw 905/RSA 149-M tire violations were not located	RSA 149-M (Solid Waste Mgmt Act); Env-Sw 905 (NH Admin. Rules)	Yes	No legislative changes reported for 2025.	des.nh.gov (SW-22 fact sheet, Hauler Registration FAQ); gc.nh.gov (RSA 149-M)
New Jersey	NJ Dept. of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), Bureau of Solid Waste Compliance & Enforcement	\$1.50 per new tire sold in NJ, effective Aug. 1, 2004, funds the Tire Management & Cleanup Fund (N.J.S.A. 13:1E-224)	Transporters hauling tires for disposal must be NJDEP-registered solid waste transporters (N.J.A.C. 7:26-3.4); haulers strictly transporting to recycling need not register; facilities: Exempt Scrap Tire Recycling Facility (<=5,000 tires/mo, notification only) or Class B Approval/ permit for larger operations	No - USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary confirms whole tires ARE allowed in landfills in this state (no landfill ban). Additional detail: No state-level ban - scrap tires may still legally be disposed of as Type 13 solid waste unless a specific county mandates recycling	Municipal recycling tonnage grant credits for recycled tires; low-interest loans for recycling equipment; state procurement preference for retreads via NJ Treasury/DOT bid contracts	NJDEP Bureau of Solid Waste Compliance & Enforcement; county environmental programs assist with inspections	Civil administrative penalty up to \$50,000/violation, each day a separate offense (N.J.S.A. 13:1E-9); violations of an order/failure to pay can reach \$100,000/day	N.J.S.A. 54:32F-1 (P.L.2004, c.46 Sec.1 - fee); N.J.S.A. 13:1E-224 (Tire Management & Cleanup Fund); N.J.S.A. 13:1E-1 et seq. (Solid Waste Mgmt Act); N.J.A.C. 7:26, 7:26A	Yes	No legislative changes reported for 2025.	pub.njleg.gov/bills/2004/PL04/46_.PDF; nj.gov/treasury/taxation/motorv.shtml; nj.gov/dep (N.J.A.C. 7:26/7:26A)
New Mexico	New Mexico Environment Department (NMED), Solid Waste Bureau	\$1.50 annual tire recycling fee imposed at vehicle registration (except vehicles >26,000 lb GVW), plus a share of heavy-truck registration fees transferred to the fund	Scrap tire haulers must register with NMED >=30 days before operating, renewing every 5 years (20.9.20 NMAC); generators may release tires only to registered haulers	No - USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary confirms whole tires ARE allowed in landfills in this state (no landfill ban). Additional detail: Not clearly found - no blanket whole-tire landfill ban located; permitted landfills may accept scrap tires; storage >12 months prohibited (except ag use); open burning and illegal dumping prohibited	Scrap tire, illegal-dumpsite-abatement, and recycling grants administered periodically by NMED	NMED	Misdemeanor if <5,000 lbs of tires/products involved; 4th-degree felony if >=5,000 lbs (Sec.74-13-16; prohibited acts at Sec.74-13-4)	NMSA 1978 Sec.Sec.74-13-1 et seq. (Recycling and Illegal Dumping Act); 20.9.20 NMAC	Yes	No legislative changes reported for 2025.	env.nm.gov (Tire Management Program); law.justia.com (NMSA Sec.74-13-4, Sec.74-13-16)
New York	NY State Dept. of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC); fee collected by Dept. of Taxation and Finance	\$2.50 per new tire sold at retail (including tires on new vehicles); tire service centers remit to Tax Dept., retaining a \$0.25/tire allowance; fee currently authorized through Dec. 31, 2027 (ECL Sec.27-1913)	Transporters of >2,000 lbs of commercial waste tires must be permitted by DEC (6 NYCRR Part 364); storage of >=1,000 waste tires requires Part 360-series authorization	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey). Additional detail: Yes - disposal of whole tires or portions of tires in any landfill is prohibited	DEC grants to municipalities for recycling programs including tires; Empire State Development (ESD) and NYSERDA support innovative tire-derived-material/ equipment projects	NYSDEC	Civil penalty up to \$7,500/ violation + \$1,500/day continuing (up to \$22,500 + \$22,500/day if release exceeds 10 cubic yards of solid waste); criminal fine \$1,500-\$15,000/day and/or up to 15 days imprisonment (ECL Sec.71-2703)	ECL Article 27, Title 19 (Sec.Sec.27-1901-27-1915); 6 NYCRR Parts 360, 361-7, 364	No	No legislative changes reported for 2025.	dec.ny.gov (Waste Tires); nysenate.gov (ENV Article 27 Title 19, Sec.71-2703); tax.ny.gov
North Carolina	NC Dept. of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Div. of Waste Management, Solid Waste Section; tax administered by NC Dept. of Revenue (NCDOR)	Scrap Tire Disposal Tax: 2% of sales price on tires <20" bead diameter, 1% on tires >=20"; paid by consumer, collected by retailer	Haulers must register with DEQ and obtain a hauling ID number (retailers hauling only their own trade-in tires exempt); certification form required per load delivered to disposal/processing facility	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey). Additional detail: Yes - whole pneumatic tires banned from landfill disposal/ incineration	Scrap Tire Disposal Account (STDA) grants to counties to offset disposal program costs	NC DEQ (program); NCDOR (tax)	Civil penalty of \$50/violation (per tire) for illegal hauling/ disposal; false certification forms: civil penalty up to \$15,000/violation and Class 2 misdemeanor (fine up to \$10,000)	G.S. Ch. 130A, Art. 9, Part 2B (Sec.130A-309.51 et seq.); tax at G.S. Ch. 105, Art. 5B; 15A NCAC 13B .1100	Yes	No legislative changes reported for 2025.	deq.nc.gov (Scrap Tires); ncdor.gov (Scrap Tire Disposal Tax)
North Dakota	ND Dept. of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Div. of Waste Management	None - no dedicated scrap tire fee or fund exists	None - tires regulated only as general solid waste; no separate hauler/processor registration	No - USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary confirms whole tires ARE allowed in landfills in this state (no landfill ban). Additional detail: No dedicated statutory ban found; handled under general solid waste rules	None found	ND DEQ (general solid waste authority)	General solid waste violation penalties apply (no tire-specific penalty schedule found)	No dedicated tire statute; general solid waste law at NDCC Ch. 23.1-08; NDAC Art. 33.1-20; DEQ Guideline 21 (guidance, not binding rule)	Yes	No legislative changes reported for 2025.	deq.nd.gov/ Publications/WM/ Guideline21ScrapTire Management.pdf

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State	Lead Agency	Tire Fee / Tax	Registration & Permitting	Landfill Disposal Ban (Whole Tires)	Market Development Incentives	Enforcement Authority	Penalties for Violations	Key Statute / Regulation Citation	Monofills Allowed	2025 Legislative Update	Primary Sources
Ohio	Ohio EPA, Div. of Materials & Waste Management (DMWM)	\$1.00 base fee collected at the wholesale dealer level; tiered per-tire rate: \$2.50/tire for rims ≤19.5", \$3.50/tire for rims >19.5", \$1.00/motorcycle tire, and up to \$16/tire for supersingle/Ag/Big Ag tires. 50% of the base \$1 credits the Scrap Tire Management Fund, 50% the Soil & Water Conservation District Assistance Fund; of the \$2.50 rate, 28% funds air-emissions programs, 2.25% OTC, 5.75% DEQ administration, remainder dump remediation/ market development. Fee reauthorized through 6/30/2026.	Transporters of >10 scrap tires must register annually with Ohio EPA; separate registration/licensing for scrap tire collection, storage, recovery (Class I/II), and monofill/monocell disposal facilities	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey). Additional detail: Yes - since 1996, landfills may not accept whole scrap tires; only permitted monofill/monocell facilities may dispose	Grants for market development activities and loans to promote recycling/ energy recovery from scrap tires, funded from Scrap Tire Management Fund; no-cost cleanup (no-fault) program	Ohio EPA; referrals to Ohio Attorney General for prosecution	Civil/criminal penalties \$10,000-\$25,000 and imprisonment 2-4 years for illegal transport/dumping (generator and unregistered transporter both liable)	ORC Sec.3734.90 (fee), Sec.3734.82 (fund/facility fee), Sec.3734.83 (transporter registration), Sec.3734.85 (enforcement/cleanup); OAC 3745-27	Yes	Yes — H.B. 33 (FY24-25) clarifies fund uses: up to \$1.5M/year may go to Scrap Tire Grant Fund for amnesty & cleanup events	epa.ohio.gov (Scrap Tires); codes.ohio.gov (Sec.3734.90)
Oklahoma	Oklahoma DEQ (program); Oklahoma Tax Commission (fee collection)	Used Tire Recycling Fee, tiered: \$2.90/tire base rate, \$5.50/tire or more for larger sizes; assessed at retail sale or vehicle registration, dealer/motor license agent remits to Tax Commission.	Dealers may not remove/ dispose of >10 used tires without a DEQ-approved manifest; processing facilities are compensated/regulated via the Used Tire Recycling Indemnity Fund	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey). Additional detail: Yes - landfill disposal of tires is prohibited (program was created specifically because buried tires float to the surface)	Recycling Tire Market Development Grants (e.g., playgrounds, asphalt/ rubber applications); Indemnity Fund also covers illegal dump cleanup	Oklahoma DEQ; peace officers may cite for illegal disposal	Citations: up to \$100 (1st offense), \$200 (2nd), \$500 (3rd+); delinquent fee remitters lose discount and owe 100% of fee	27A O.S. Sec.2-11-401 et seq. (esp. Sec.401.2 fee, Sec.401.4 indemnity fund, Sec.401.7 unlawful disposal/ penalties)	No	No legislative changes reported for 2025.	law.justia.com (27A O.S. Sec.2-11-401.2); oklahoma.gov/deq (Tire Recycling)
Oregon	Oregon DEQ, Solid Waste Program	No point-of-sale/retail tire fee identified; program funded via permit/compliance fees: carrier permit \$25 application + \$200/yr; storage site permit \$250 application + \$250/yr, plus financial assurance (bond, e.g. \$5,000 for carriers)	Waste tire carrier permit required for anyone in the business of hauling waste tires; waste tire storage permit required for sites holding >100 waste tires (retreaders up to 3,000, retailers up to 1,500 exempt)	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey). Additional detail: Yes - ORS 459.247 imposes a landfill ban on disposal of whole tires (chipped tires meeting processing standards may still be landfilled)	None found specifically for market development (program is oriented toward permitting/ enforcement, not grants)	Oregon DEQ, under general civil penalty authority (OAR 340-012)	Civil penalties on DEQ's general matrix: roughly \$100/day (Class III, minor) up to \$12,000/day (Class I, major violation)	ORS 459.705-459.790 (Waste Tire Storage and Disposal); ORS 459.247 (landfill ban); OAR 340, Divisions 93, 96, 97	Yes	No legislative changes reported for 2025.	oregon.gov/deq/mm/swpermits/pages/waste-tire-management.aspx
Pennsylvania	PA Dept. of Environmental Protection (DEP)	\$1.00 fee per new highway tire sold, collected by seller - but this funds the Public Transportation Assistance (PTA) Fund, not the waste tire program specifically; waste tire haulers separately pay \$50/yr authorization fee (Used Tire Pile Remediation Restricted Account); processing/disposal facilities pay a per-ton recycling fee under 25 Pa. Code Sec.283.264	Waste tire haulers must obtain annual DEP authorization (\$50/yr); no person may give tires to or accept tires from an unauthorized hauler; waste tire processing facilities need a DEP processing permit	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey). Additional detail: Yes - whole tires may not be landfilled under the Waste Tire Recycling Act (Act 190 of 1996); chipped/processed tires may be used in landfill construction	Limited - Act 190 report notes the state lacked strong market-development incentives; some funding via the Recycling Fund (~\$250,000/yr referenced for collection program grants)	PA DEP; civil penalties enforceable in court	Civil penalty up to \$25,000 per offense; each day of violation is a separate offense	Act of Dec. 19, 1996, P.L. 1478, No. 190 (Waste Tire Recycling Act); 25 Pa. Code Ch. 271/283; PTA fee at 61 Pa. Code Sec.47.19	No	No legislative changes reported for 2025.	pa.gov/agencies/dep (Waste Tire Program); legis.state.pa.us (Act 190)
Rhode Island	RI Dept. of Environmental Management (DEM)	\$5.00 refundable deposit on each new tire purchase (retailer refunds consumer who returns a used tire within 14 days; retailer keeps unclaimed deposits) - a deposit-refund system rather than a disposal tax	Waste tire storage/recycling facility (>400 tires stored) regulated under DEM Solid Waste Regulation No. 5; standalone hauler-licensing statute not clearly identified - treat as uncertain	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey). Additional detail: Yes (functional) - R.I. Gen. Laws Sec.23-63-2(a)(1) requires every scrap tire be delivered to a DEM-licensed storage/ recycling/recovery facility or exported for recycling; ordinary landfill disposal is not an authorized channel. In effect since 1989	None found	RI DEM, under Ch. 23-18.9, 23-19, and 42-17.1 enforcement authority for facilities violating storage rules	Specific dollar penalty ranges not located in sources reviewed - not found	R.I. Gen. Laws Ch. 23-63 (Vehicle Tire Storage and Recycling), esp. Sec.23-63-2(a)(1); DEM Solid Waste Reg. No. 5 (250-RICR-140-05-5, cites Ch. 23-63 as authority)	Yes	No legislative changes reported for 2025.	law.justia.com (R.I. Gen. Laws Sec.23-63-2); rules.sos.ri.gov (Reg No.5)

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South Carolina	SC Dept. of Environmental Services (SCDES) - successor to DHEC's environmental division after 2024 reorganization	\$2.00 fee per new/used tire sold (with DOT number), paid by consumer; retailers who deliver waste tires to a permitted facility get a \$1.00 rebate per tire; counties may add a local tipping fee (up to \$1.50/tire or \$150/ton)	Anyone transporting >=15 tires at once must register as a waste tire hauler with a tracking manifest (renewal due March 1); storage of >120 tires requires a permit; separate collection/processing permits required	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey). Additional detail: Yes - whole-tire landfill disposal is prohibited under the SC Solid Waste Policy and Management Act	Waste Tire Grant Program (funded from the \$2/tire fee) provides grants to counties/local governments for processing facilities, tire removal, R&D, and purchase of tire-derived recycled products	SCDES, with inspections; recent legislation added stronger penalties for recyclers exceeding storage capacity	\$1,000-\$10,000 per violation (general); under newer law, recyclers exceeding inventory limits face up to \$25,000 fine and up to 2 years imprisonment per additional tire accepted	S.C. Code Title 44, Ch. 96 (esp. Sec.44-96-170, waste tires)	No	South Carolina S0171 mandates tire hauler manifests, defines unsafe tires, increases county tipping fees to \$400/ton, and promotes a market for tire-derived products.	des.sc.gov (Waste Tires); law.justia.com (Sec.44-96-170)
South Dakota	SD Dept. of Agriculture & Natural Resources (DANR/DENR), Waste Management Program	\$0.25 per tire on each motor vehicle registered/licensed (capped at \$1/vehicle), collected at vehicle registration to fund the Solid Waste Management Program	Waste tires are a regulated solid waste; generators/haulers must ensure tires go to a permitted facility; burial/partial burial of tires requires a Board of Minerals & Environment permit	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey). Additional detail: Effectively yes for uncontrolled disposal - burial of whole tires, bales, or shreds requires a specific permit (not allowed at ordinary landfills without authorization)	Board of Water & Natural Resources grants/low-interest loans for waste tire pile cleanups and recycling projects; statutory grant/loan preference for recycling projects (min. 20% local match required)	SD DANR/DENR; civil actions via SD Attorney General/circuit court	Operating without a permit: Class 5 felony; violating permit terms or false statements: Class 1 misdemeanor; civil penalty up to \$10,000/day/violation	SDCL Ch. 34A-6 (esp. Sec.34A-6-83 fee, Sec.34A-6-85 grant preference, Sec.34A-6-87 penalties); ARSD 74:27:22	Yes	Senate Bill 33 (SB 33) — Enacted February 25, 2025 Authorizes the Department of Agriculture & Natural Resources to fully fund (100%) the non-federal share of statewide waste tire and solid waste cleanup projects. This enables expansion of cleanup activities using state funds.	sdlegislature.gov (Ch.34A-6); danr.sd.gov (Waste Tires)
Tennessee	TN Dept. of Environment & Conservation (TDEC), Solid Waste Program	Pre-disposal tire fee of \$1.35 per new tire sold: dealer retains \$0.10, \$1.00 goes to county of origin (or state, dealer's election), \$0.25 to TDEC/state solid waste fund	Commercial waste tire haulers must register annually under the Waste Tire Hauler (WTH) Program (manifests, vehicle decals); TDEC may deny/suspend/ revoke registration	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey). Additional detail: Yes - whole, unshredded tires may not be landfilled; must go to a permitted processing facility or county collection site	Tire Environmental Act Program (TEAP) grants for recycling/processing capacity, illegal-dump prevention, and beneficial-reuse market expansion (TDF, TDA, crumb rubber, civil engineering uses)	TDEC, Solid Waste Program (enforcement orders/database maintained)	Illegal hauling: Class B misdemeanor (each day = separate offense); civil penalties plus cost recovery under T.C.A. Sec.68-211-117	T.C.A. Title 68, Ch. 211: Sec.68-211-303 (fee), Sec.68-211-865/867 (landfill ban/disposal), Part 11 Sec.68-211-1101-1109 (hauler registration, eff. 7/1/2025), Sec.68-211-825-828 (TEAP)	Yes	HB1689 (effective 07/01/25) expands county use of funds for cleanup and allows TDEC to fund local cleanup sites	tn.gov/environment (Waste Tire Program); law.justia.com (Sec.68-211-303)
Texas	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)	None currently. Prior Waste Tire Recycling Fund fee (Subchapter P) sunset 12/31/1997 and was repealed; today registration-only, free-market model	TCEQ registers scrap tire generators, transporters, storage sites (>500 on ground / >2,000 enclosed), processing/recycling/energy-recovery facilities, and tire-based land reclamation projects	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey). Additional detail: Yes (functional) - storing >500 tires or disposing of any quantity is banned unless shredded/split/quartered per commission rule (since ~1990-95)	No tire-specific grant/ rebate found; general (non-tire) recycling market development statutes exist (H&SC Sec.361.423, Sec.361.426) but not tire-specific	TCEQ (administrative/civil); Texas AG for judicial civil penalties; local governments for illegal dumping	Civil: \$50-\$25,000/day/ violation (Water Code Sec.7.102). Criminal (SB 570, 2017, Sec.361.1121): individuals \$1,000-\$50,000 and/or up to 1 yr confinement; entities up to \$250,000	Tex. Health & Safety Code ch. 361, esp. Sec.361.112, Sec.361.1121; 30 TAC ch. 328 Subch. F; Water Code ch. 7	Yes	Still in legislation: Texas HB464 creates a Scrap Tire Remediation Grant Program to fund illegal tire cleanup, public education, and enforcement, while Texas HB1463 requires tire manufacturers to submit ID info, transporters to submit electronic manifests, and allows counties to impose disposal fees and fines to fund recycling infrastructure.	tceq.texas.gov/permitting/waste_permits/tires; texreg.sos.state.tx.us (30 TAC 328); texas.public.law (Sec.361.112)
Utah	Utah DEQ, Division of Waste Management and Radiation Control (fee collected by Utah State Tax Commission)	\$1.00/new tire (<=24.5" rim), paid by consumer at retail, remitted by retailer (retains 2.5%)	Waste tire transporters (>10 whole tires) and recyclers register with DWMRC, pay board-set fee, carry financial responsibility (up to \$300,000), follow manifest rules; storage sites need permits	No - USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary confirms whole tires ARE allowed in landfills in this state (no landfill ban). Additional detail: Yes - no more than 12 whole tires may be transferred to a landfill at once; general whole-tire landfilling banned absent shredding (since 1990 Waste Tire Recycling Act)	Active Waste Tire Recycling Fund reimbursements: \$65/ton crumb rubber, \$50/ton other recycling, \$20/ton beneficial use, \$20/ton compliant landfill shredding, plus year-end bonus and abandoned-pile cleanup funding	DWMRC director, local health depts., county attorneys; Tax Commission enforces fee like a sales tax	Civil up to \$10,000/day/ violation; specific \$100/tire penalty for illegal disposal/transfer; third-degree felony for false reimbursement claims	Utah Code Title 19, Ch. 6, Part 8, Sec.Sec.19-6-801 to -823	Yes	Senate Bill 63 (SB 63) — Signed into law, effective post-February 19, 2025 Amends the Waste Tire Recycling Act by updating definitions, allowing landfills using mobile tire reduction units to accept waste tires, clarifying "beneficial use" (e.g., shredded tires as landfill cover), and tightening management and transport regulations.	le.utah.gov/xcode/Title19/Chapter6/C19-6-P8; deq.utah.gov/waste-management-and-radiation-control/waste-tire-program; tax.utah.gov
Vermont	Vermont Agency of Natural Resources / DEC, Waste Management & Prevention Division	None found (state-level). Retailers privately charge \$3-5/tire disposal fee. Pending EPR bill H.204 (2025-26 session, not yet law) would add manufacturer fees	Haulers need DEC commercial hauler permit (10 V.S.A. Sec.6607a); storage/processing facilities need solid waste facility certification (Sec.6605). No separate retailer registration found	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey). Additional detail: Yes - whole tires banned from landfill/solid waste disposal since Jan. 1, 1992 (10 V.S.A. Sec.6621a(a)(4), enacted 1987 Act 78)	None found. Wheels for Warmth is a private nonprofit, not a state program. Pending H.204 would add formal infrastructure but isn't law	Vermont ANR / Secretary of Natural Resources; Judicial Bureau for minor violations	Judicial Bureau civil penalties up to \$800; ANR administrative penalties up to \$42,500/violation, \$17,000/day continuing, capped \$170,000 (10 V.S.A. Sec.8010)	10 V.S.A. ch. 159 (Sec.Sec.6605, 6607a, 6621a); ch. 201 (Sec.8010)	No	No legislative changes reported for 2025.	dec.vermont.gov/waste-management/solid/materials-mgmt/tires; legislature.vermont.gov (10 V.S.A. 6621a; H.204 status)

State Program Summary, 2025

State	Lead Agency	Tire Fee / Tax	Registration & Permitting	Landfill Disposal Ban (Whole Tires)	Market Development Incentives	Enforcement Authority	Penalties for Violations	Key Statute / Regulation Citation	Monofills Allowed	2025 Legislative Update	Primary Sources
Virginia	Virginia DEQ / Waste Management Board (fee collected by Va. Dept. of Taxation)	\$0.50/new tire sold, charged to retailer (5% collection allowance), funds Waste Tire Trust Fund. (Was \$1.00 2008-2011; bills to raise to \$2.00 in 2024/2025 both failed)	No standalone state hauler license currently in force (2025 HB1916 would have added one; tabled). Facilities storing/accumulating >100 tires need DEQ solid waste permit (Sec.10.1-1408.1; 9VAC20-81-640)	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey). Additional detail: Effectively yes - 9VAC20-81-640(D) bars landfilling >1,000 discarded tires without permit and requires tires be split/cut/shredded before disposal (no explicit statutory ban wording)	Waste Tire End User Reimbursement Program (9VAC20-150, since 1994): \$15/ton for current-flow material, \$100/ton for legacy pile material; covers civil engineering uses and tire-derived fuel	Virginia DEQ / Waste Management Board; Attorney General for civil penalty suits; criminal referral for misdemeanor/felony violations	Improper disposal >100 tires = Class 1 misdemeanor; >=500 tires = Class 6 felony (Sec.10.1-1418.2). General civil penalty up to \$32,500/day (Sec.10.1-1455)	Va. Code Title 10.1 ch. No 14 (Sec.Sec.10.1-1408.1, -1418.2, -1422.3); Title 58.1 ch. 6.1 (Sec.Sec.58.1-640 to -644); 9VAC20-81-640; 9VAC20-150		No legislative changes reported for 2025.	law.lis.virginia.gov (Title 58.1 ch.6.1; Sec.10.1-1418.2); deq.virginia.gov/land-waste/solid-hazardous-waste/special-waste/automotive-waste
Washington	Washington Dept. of Ecology (program); Dept. of Revenue/Business License Service (fee/license issuance)	\$5/new replacement tire at retail sale, charged to buyer, seller retains 10% and remits rest to Waste Tire Removal Account. Confirmed still in force as of 7/20/2026 (carried forward/amended by 2025-2026 session laws, not sunset)	Hauler license required to transport 5+ tires (\$200/business + \$50/vehicle/yr + \$10,000 bond); storage license \$250/location/yr unless covered by equivalent local permit (WAC 173-350-350)	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey). Additional detail: No explicit statewide landfill ban found; regulation is via licensing/anti-dumping (RCW 70A.205.400) rather than a landfill disposal ban per se	None found - program is cleanup/removal-focused, not market-development-focused	Washington Dept. of Ecology; local health departments for storage permits	Illegal disposal: \$200-\$2,000/offense (Sec.70A.205.400). Unlicensed hauling/storage: gross misdemeanor, up to 1 yr jail and/or \$5,000, plus cleanup cost liability (Sec.70A.205.450)	RCW 70A.205.400-.460; WAC 173-350-350 and -355	Yes	No legislative changes reported for 2025.	ecology.wa.gov/waste-toxics/solid-waste-litter/waste-tires; app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.205.405
West Virginia	West Virginia DEP, Solid Waste Management program	No fixed statutory retail rate; retailers may charge a cost-recovery disposal fee (Sec. 22-15-21(f)). A separate \$10 fee collected at vehicle title transfer feeds the A. James Manchin Fund (Sec. 22-15A-9(a)/Sec. 17A-10-16).	Retailers, haulers, processors, monofill operators must register/hold DEP permit or license; unregistered operation treated as an unlawful open dump (Sec.22-15-21(a); Sec.22-15A-8(b)). Retailers must accept trade-in tire and post DEP consumer notice	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey). Additional detail: Yes - whole tires banned from WV landfills except state-authorized remediation tires with no reasonable alternative (Sec.22-15A-22(b); Sec.22-15-21(i)-(j)), stemming from 2005 A. James Manchin Act as amended 2010	Beneficial-use provisions for civil engineering/agricultural/construction reuse (Sec.22-15A-2(1)); Manchin Fund can pledge up to \$2.5M/yr toward financing a qualifying large tire-processing facility (Sec.22-15A-10(h)). Recycled-product procurement statute (Sec.22-15A-21) was repealed in 2025	WV DEP Secretary; administrative orders/injunctions; civil/criminal referral to AG or county prosecutor	Tiered under Sec.22-15-15: \$100-\$1,000 (permit violations) up to \$2,500-\$25,000/day (willful/negligent) and felony 1-3 yrs/\$50,000/day (repeat willful). Special tire provision: >=1,000 tires unlawfully = felony, 1-5 yrs, up to \$50,000/day	W. Va. Code Sec.22-15 (esp. Sec.Sec.22-15-15, -21); Sec.22-15A (esp. Sec.Sec.22-15A-2, -8, -9, -10, -22)	Yes	No legislative changes reported for 2025.	code.wvlegislature.gov (Sec.22-15-21; Sec.22-15A-22; Sec.22-15-15)
Wisconsin	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR)	USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary indicates a current dedicated fee of \$2/tire on new motor vehicles at initial registration. This differs from the historical 1988-1997 \$2/vehicle fee (which had ended) and from USTMA's own 2023 summary, which showed no current fee -- unconfirmed pending verification with WI DNR or USTMA staff.	Haulers transporting >=20 tons/yr (~2,000 tires) need DNR operating license (NR 502.06); transfer/storage/processing facilities need plan-of-operation approval, operating license, and financial responsibility (NR 520). Small retail/on-site exemptions (<=500 tires retailer, <=3,000 retreader) under Sec.289.55(3)	Yes - whole tires are not allowed in landfills, per USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary (state regulator survey).	None currently active. The 1988-1997 program funded cleanup/market-development but was terminated; current DNR recycling grants go to municipalities for general recycling, not tire-derived products	Wisconsin DNR; may refer to WI Attorney General for civil enforcement (Sec.289.55(2r)); general process under Sec.289.97	Forfeitures under Sec.289.96: generally \$10-\$5,000/violation/day; \$10-\$25,000/violation/day for high-volume industrial waste violations	Wis. Stat. ch. 289 (esp. Sec.289.55, Sec.Sec.289.96-.97); Sec.287.07(3) (landfill ban); Wis. Admin. Code NR 502, NR 520	No	No legislative changes reported for 2025.	dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Waste/Tires.html; docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/statutes/statutes/289
Wyoming	Wyoming DEQ, Solid & Hazardous Waste Division	None found. No dedicated scrap tire fee; regulated as a special waste under general solid waste program with only general facility permit fees	Facilities managing regulated quantities of whole scrap tires must be permitted under Wyoming Solid Waste Rules Ch. 8 Sec.8-2 and Ch. 1/6 general permitting; DEQ maintains a list of Permitted Scrap Tire Management Service Providers. Retail premises storing <~1,000 tires exempt (Ch. 1 Sec.1(1)(xiv))	No - USTMA's 2025 Legislation Summary confirms whole tires ARE allowed in landfills in this state (no landfill ban). Additional detail: No explicit ban found. Ch. 8 Sec.8-2(d)(ii) allows disposal at permitted facilities if covered with 6" of soil every 90 days or every 5,000 tires - regulated disposal, not a prohibition	None found	Wyoming DEQ/ SHWD inspects/enforces; Wyoming Environmental Quality Council adjudicates; civil actions via courts	Civil up to \$10,000/violation/day (Sec.35-11-901); willful/knowing violations are misdemeanors/felonies up to \$25,000/day and 1 yr jail (up to \$50,000/day, 2 yrs for repeat)	Wyo. Stat. Title 35 ch. 11, Art. 5 & Art. 9 (Sec.35-11-901); Wyoming Solid Waste Rules Ch. 8 Sec.8-2, Ch. 1	Yes	No legislative changes reported for 2025.	deq.wyoming.gov/shwd/solid-waste; regulations.justia.com (Ch. 8 Sec.8-2); law.justia.com (Sec.35-11-901)

SOURCES & NOTES

Compiled from primary state statutes, regulations, and agency websites (see each row's own "Primary Sources" column), cross-checked against USTMA's 2025 State Legislation Summary. Where the two disagreed, this table uses the more recently confirmed figure; the "2025 Legislative Update" column notes any changes for a given state.

"Monofills Allowed" reflects USTMA's own state regulator survey on whether dedicated tire monofills are a permitted disposal option, independent of the general landfill disposal ban question in the preceding column.

Dollar figures, statute citations, and penalty amounts are current as of this summary's most recent update; state law changes frequently; verify against the cited primary source before relying on any figure for compliance purposes.

Where a penalty amount or other detail could not be independently confirmed in the sources reviewed, the cell says so directly (e.g., "not found," "not located") rather than omitting the row.