

# HOME GENERATED SHARPS WASTE DISPOSAL SUMMARY OF STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

NOVEMBER 2024



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# HOME-GENERATED SHARPS WASTE DISPOSAL: SUMMARY OF STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

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## SUMMARY

During any one year in the United States, an estimated eight million sharps users administer over three billion injections outside of healthcare facilities.<sup>1</sup> “Sharps” include items such as needles, syringes, lancets, auto-injectors, and infusion sets. Sharps are used by individuals at home to manage a variety of non-medical and medical conditions, including allergies, arthritis, cancer, diabetes, hepatitis, HIV/AIDS, infertility, migraines, multiple sclerosis, osteoporosis, blood clotting disorders, and psoriasis.<sup>2</sup> The improper disposal of sharps, such as discarding them uncovered in trash/recycling or flushing them down the toilet, can lead to significant injuries to family members and solid waste workers, both in terms of needle sticks and exposure to disease.

There are no federal requirements placed on the disposal of home-generated sharps waste.<sup>3</sup> The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) recommends that used sharps be placed in an “FDA-cleared sharps disposal container,” if available. If not, a container made of puncture-resistant plastic and a tight-fitting, puncture-resistant lid.<sup>4</sup> Once containerized, the FDA suggests that consumers research their respective local sharps disposal options by consulting websites of (or calling) the local health department or solid waste disposal services.<sup>5</sup> The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency offers similar suggestions.<sup>6</sup>

In fall 2019, the Legislative Analysis and Public Analysis Association (LAPPA) first undertook an extensive research project to determine the laws and regulations addressing the collection and disposal of home-generated sharps waste throughout the 50 states, District of Columbia, and all U.S. territories and collected the results of its research into this document.<sup>7</sup> In the four years since then, LAPPA updated its research several times. Starting on page 12, LAPPA provides state-by-state tables describing aspects of each law/regulation currently in effect as of August 2024, including:

- Statutory and regulatory citation(s) to relevant laws/regulations;
- Substantive amendments to the cited laws/regulations, if any;
- Description of the home-generated sharps disposal “program” provided by the laws/regulations;

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<sup>1</sup> Pia Markkanen, et al., *Understanding Sharps Injuries in Home Healthcare: The Safe Home Care Qualitative Methods Study to Identify Pathways for Injury Prevention*, BMC PUB. HEALTH 2 (Apr. 11, 2015), [https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4414288/pdf/12889\\_2015\\_Article\\_1673.pdf](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4414288/pdf/12889_2015_Article_1673.pdf).

<sup>2</sup> *Safely Using Sharps (Needles and Syringes) at Home, at Work and on Travel*, U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMIN. (Nov. 19, 2021), <https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/consumer-products/safely-using-sharps-needles-and-syringes-home-work-and-travel> (“*Safely Using Sharps*”).

<sup>3</sup> *Medical Waste*, U.S. ENV. PROTECTION AGENCY (May 17, 2024), <https://www.epa.gov/rcra/medical-waste>.

<sup>4</sup> *Safely Using Sharps*, *supra* note 2.

<sup>5</sup> *DOs and DON'Ts of Proper Sharps Disposal*, U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMIN. (Apr. 28, 2021), <https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/safely-using-sharps-needles-and-syringes-home-work-and-travel/dos-and-donts-proper-sharps-disposal>.

<sup>6</sup> *Protect Yourself, Protect Others, Safe Options for Home Needle Disposal (EPA530-F-06-014)*, U.S. ENV. PROTECTION AGENCY (June 2006), [https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-02/documents/med-home\\_0.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-02/documents/med-home_0.pdf).

<sup>7</sup> For simplicity’s sake, from this point forward in this document, unless otherwise specified, the word “state” includes the District of Columbia and U.S. territories.

- Whether the state’s syringe services program (SSP) laws/regulations, if any, addresses sharps disposal;
- Whether a state agency publishes a list of sharps disposal locations online; and
- Recently proposed but not enacted legislation.

The hope in creating this document is that it can serve as a starting point for states that wish to implement or amend statewide home-generated sharps disposal laws/regulations. Please note that this analysis reviews only statewide laws/regulations and not city- or county-level ordinances directing disposal. As noted above, one of the data points in each state chart is whether the state addresses sharps disposal within SSP laws/regulations, if those exist. For a more comprehensive analysis of current SSP laws/regulation across the country, please see LAPPAs’s [Syringe Services Programs: Summary of State Laws](#).<sup>8</sup>

Below, LAPPAs sets forth its primary conclusions from the analysis of laws/regulations as of August 2024, addressing the collection and disposal of home-generated sharps waste in the 50 states, District of Columbia, and other U.S. territories, accompanied by several maps depicting many of the results in graphic form.<sup>9</sup>

- Laws/regulations pertaining to the collection and disposal of home-generated sharps waste fall into three general types that are largely unrelated. The three types are laws/regulations that: (1) exclude home-generated medical waste (including sharps) from regulations governing the disposal of medical waste by healthcare facilities and healthcare providers; (2) specifically and expressly relate to the collection and disposal of used home-generated sharps; and (3) require SSP programs in the state to address sharps disposal. States vary widely in terms of the number and combinations of these types of laws/regulations that are in place. Forty-three states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico have at least one of these types of laws/regulations.

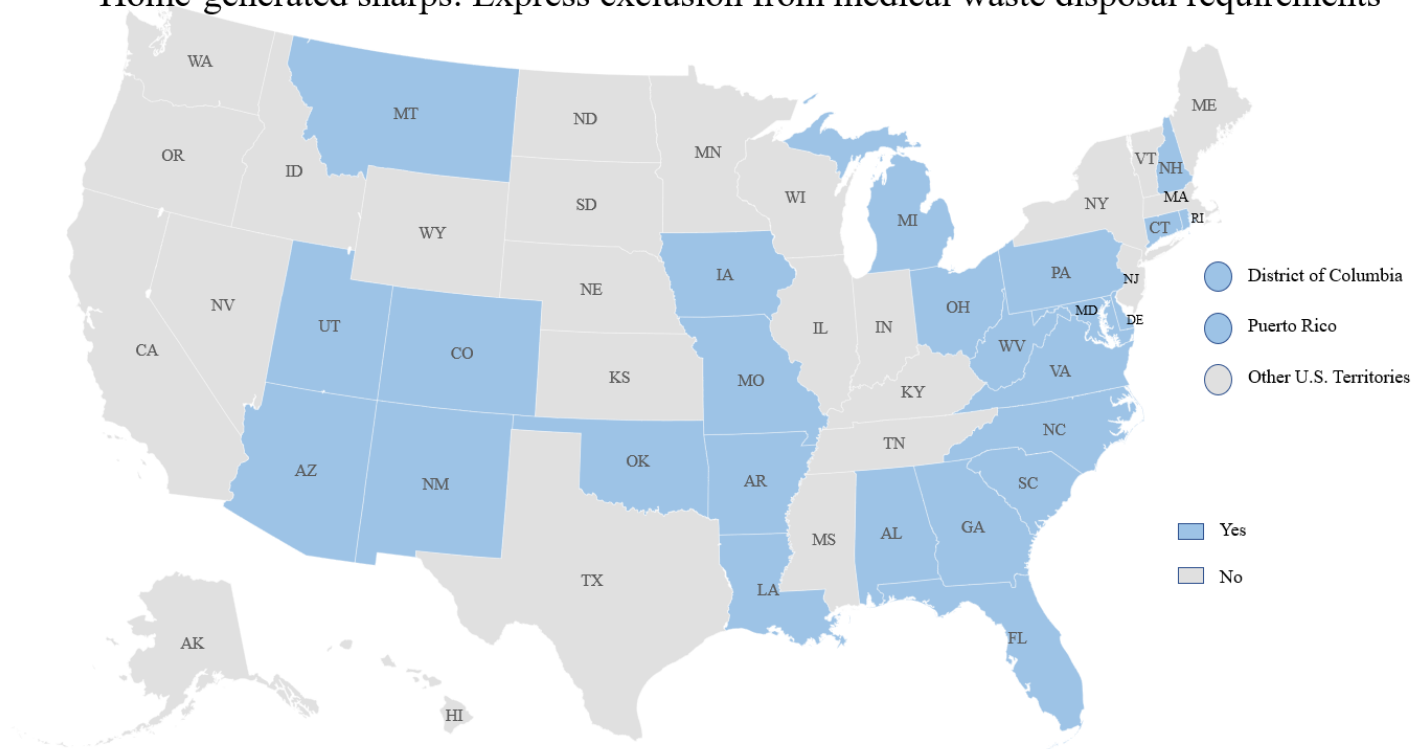
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<sup>8</sup> *Syringe Services Programs: Summary of State Laws*, LEG. ANALYSIS & PUB. POLICY ASSOC. (August 4, 2023) <https://legislativeanalysis.org/syringe-services-programs-summary-of-state-laws/>.

<sup>9</sup> The goal of this research document is to provide accurate and complete information that is free of omissions. If you believe that this document contains misinformation or errors, please email LAPPAs at [info@thelappa.org](mailto:info@thelappa.org).

- Twenty-five states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico expressly exclude home-generated medical waste (including sharps) from the medical waste disposal requirements applicable to healthcare facilities and healthcare providers. In some of these states, the exclusion only applies if sharps are destroyed or placed into rigid containers prior to disposal. In 14 of these 27 jurisdictions, there are also specific home-generated sharps disposal laws/regulations, a requirement for SSPs to address sharps disposal, or both.

### Home-generated sharps: Express exclusion from medical waste disposal requirements

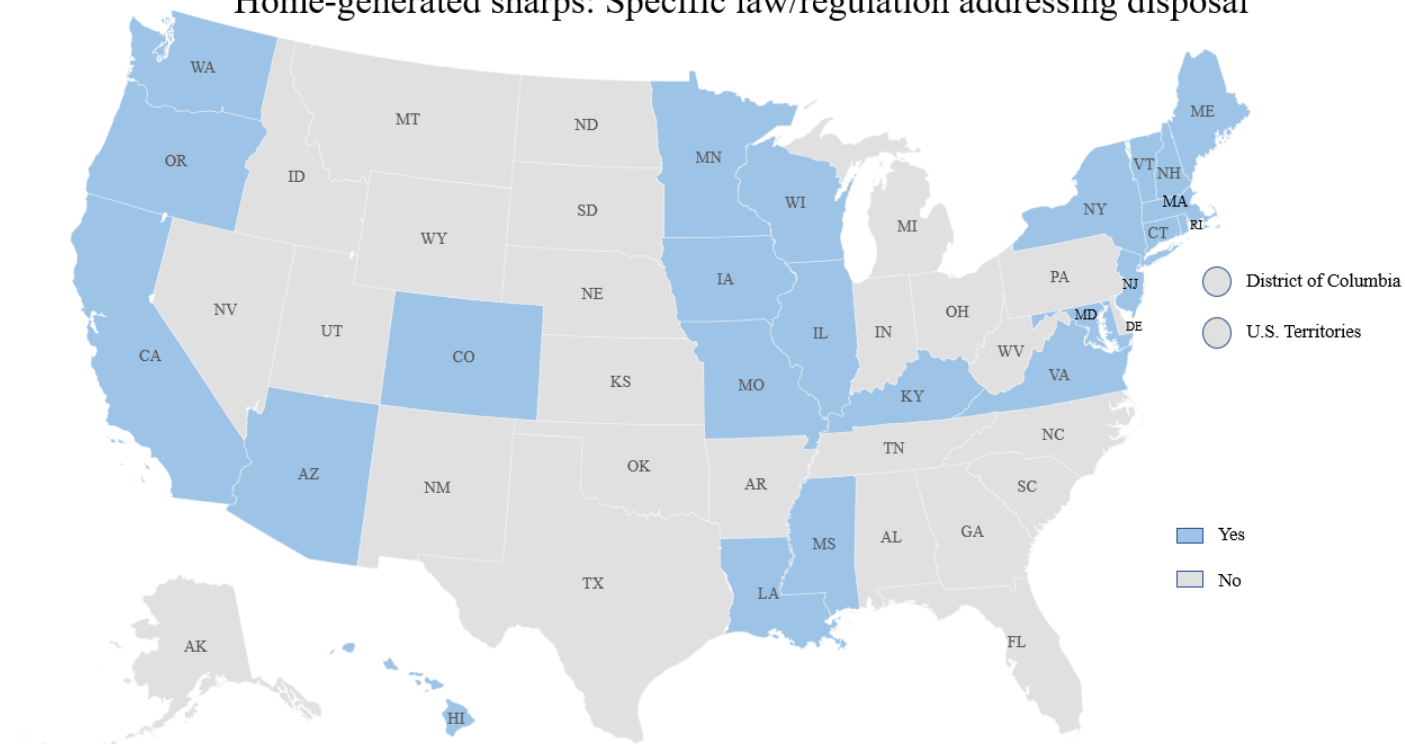


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- Twenty-four states have laws/regulations that specifically address the collection and disposal of used home-generated sharps. These laws/regulations often do one or more of the following: (1) require or allow state funded or local collection sites; (2) provide for or require educational programs about proper sharps disposal; (3) prohibit consumers from mixing sharps waste with trash/recycling; or (4) require placing sharps in rigid containers before disposal. In 15 of these 24 states, state laws/regulations also exclude home-generated medical waste from medical waste disposal requirements, require SSPs to address sharps disposal, or both.

### Home-generated sharps: Specific law/regulation addressing disposal



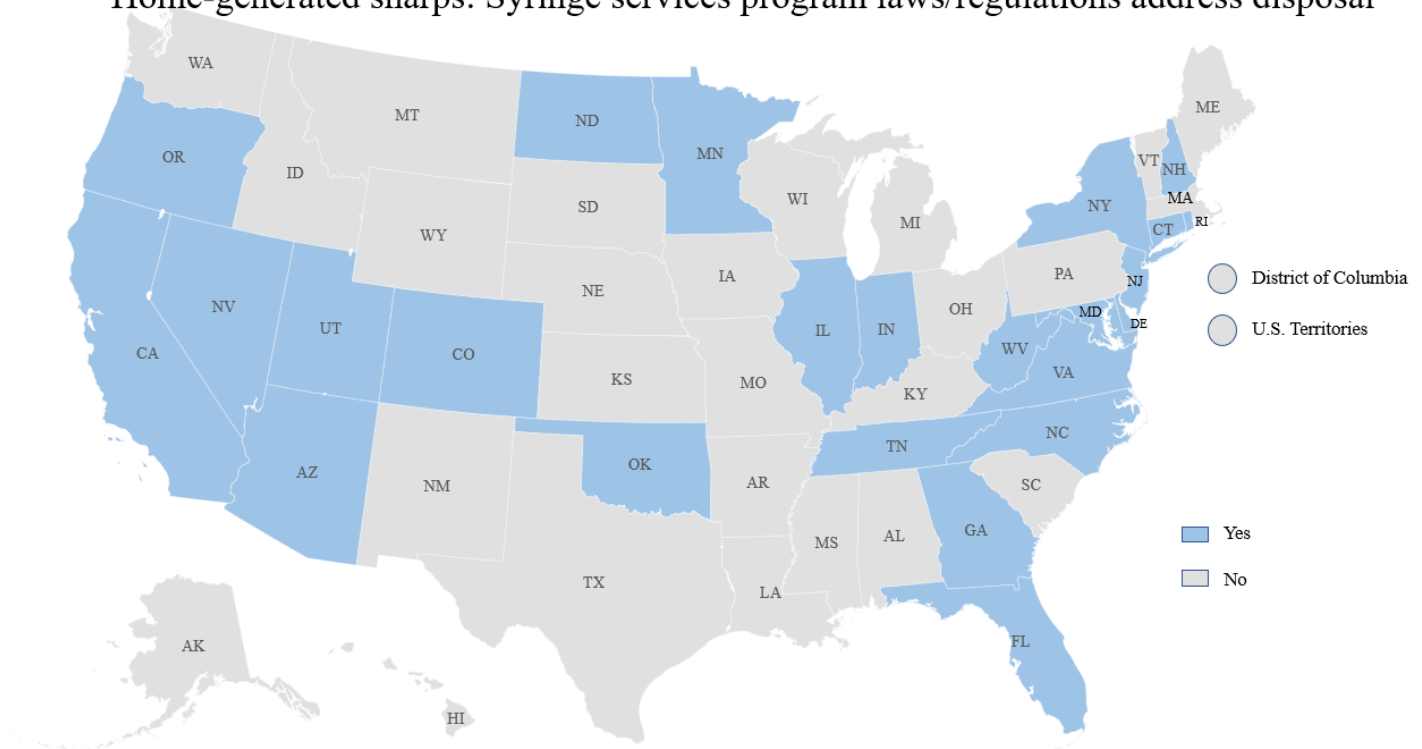
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- Of these 24 states with specific home-generated sharps collection and disposal laws/regulations, California is the only state with a manufacturer stewardship law that encompasses home-generated sharps waste.



- Twenty-four states have SSP laws/regulations that contain a requirement that SSPs address sharps disposal. More information about the disposal requirements placed on SSPs can be found in LAPPA’s [Syringe Services Programs: Summary of State Laws](#).<sup>10</sup> In 20 of these 24 states, home-generated medical waste is excluded from medical waste disposal requirements, there are specific home-generated sharps disposal laws/regulations, or both.

### Home-generated sharps: Syringe services program laws/regulations address disposal

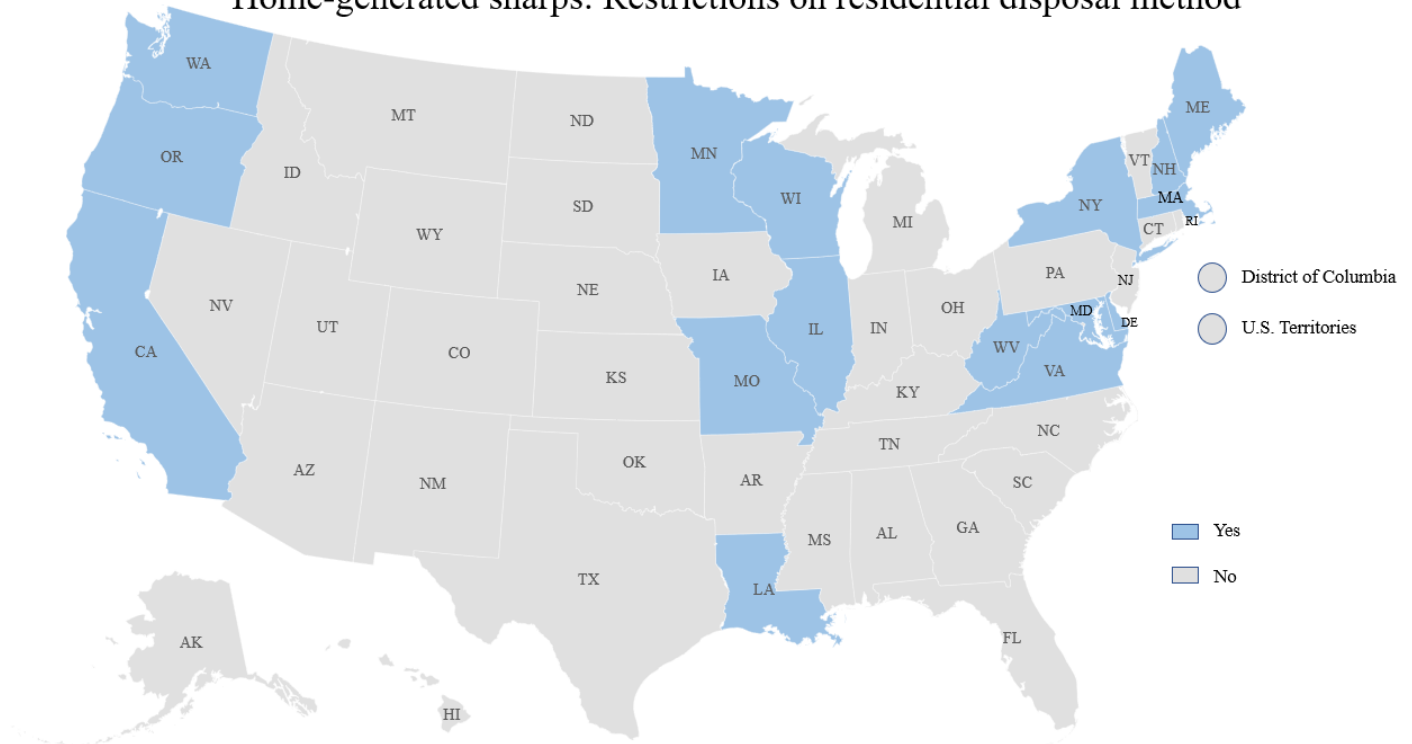


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<sup>10</sup> *Syringe Services Programs: Summary of State Laws*, *supra* note 8.

- Sixteen states restrict how residential consumers may dispose of home generated-sharps waste, typically by prohibiting the mixing of sharps waste with trash/recycling or requiring used sharps to be placed in rigid containers prior to disposal. In any one state, the source of this restriction is either the laws/regulations excluding home-generated medical waste from the medical waste disposal requirements or the laws/regulations that specifically address collection and disposal of used home-generated sharps.

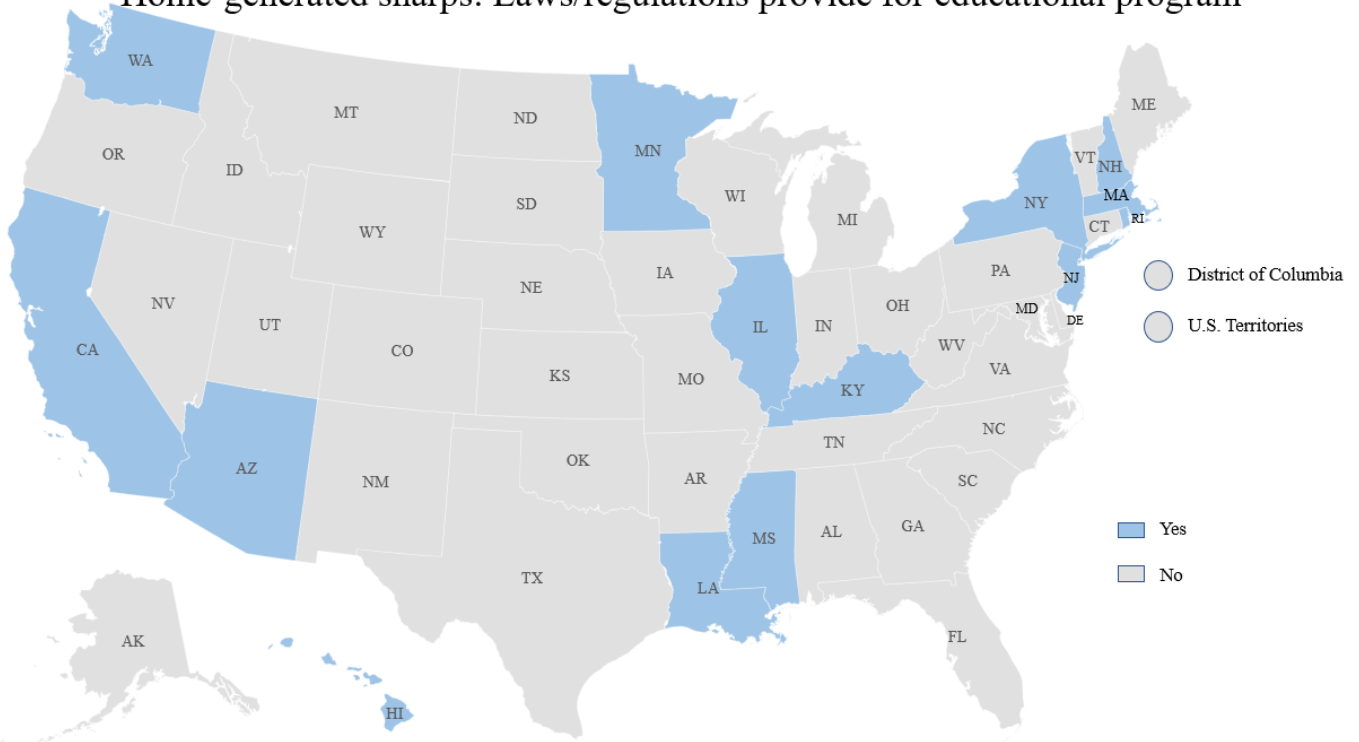
### Home-generated sharps: Restrictions on residential disposal method



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- Fourteen states expressly provide for an educational program about proper home-generated sharps disposal. In each of these states, the source of this provision are the laws/regulations that specifically address the collection and disposal of used home-generated sharps. These laws/regulations may direct a state agency (such as the state department of health) to create and disseminate educational materials or direct certain sellers of syringes (such as pharmacists) to provide such information to purchasers.

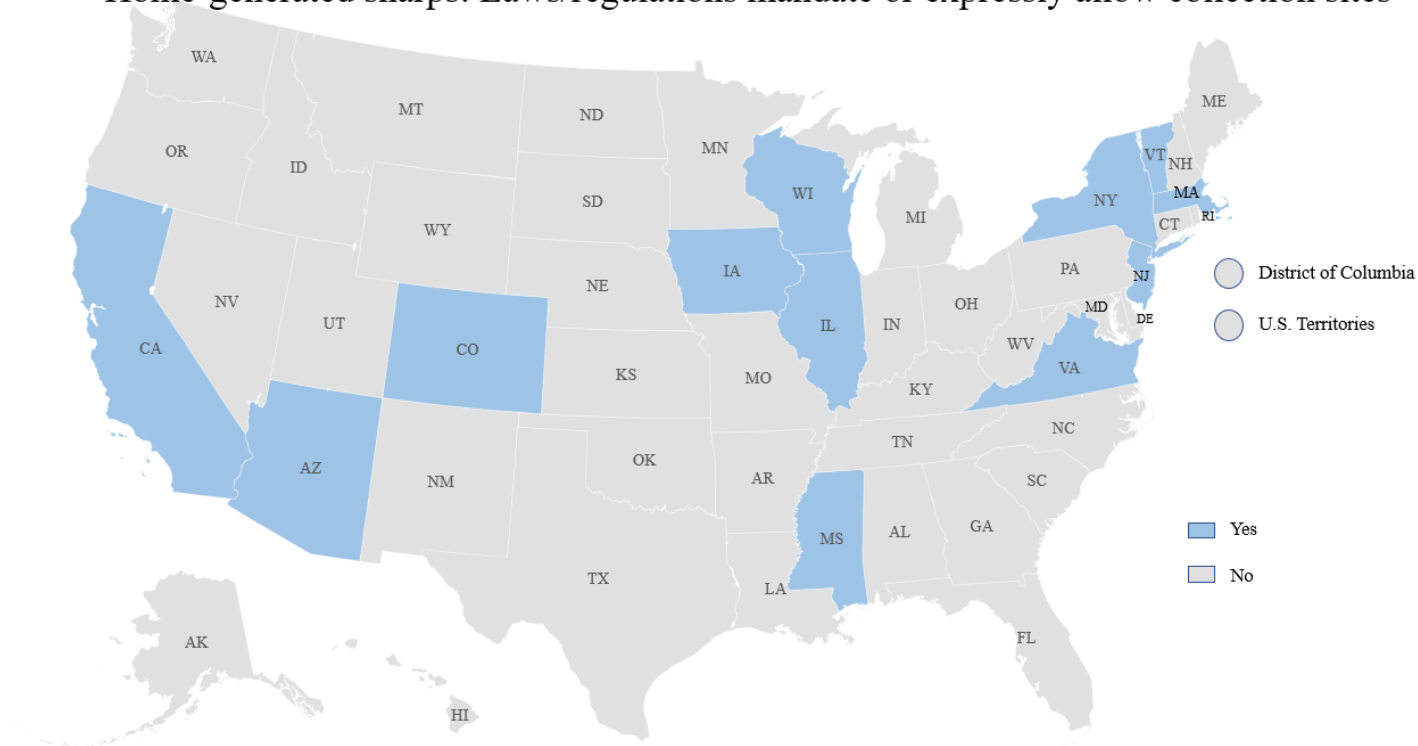
### Home-generated sharps: Laws/regulations provide for educational program



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- Twelve states mandate or expressly allow for the establishment of home-generated sharps waste collection sites or programs. In each of these states, the origin of these provisions are the laws/regulations that specifically address the collection and disposal of home-generated sharps waste. The provisions may direct that a state/local entity fund and establish collection sites or authorize a state/local entity to provide such sites or establish residential collection programs voluntarily.

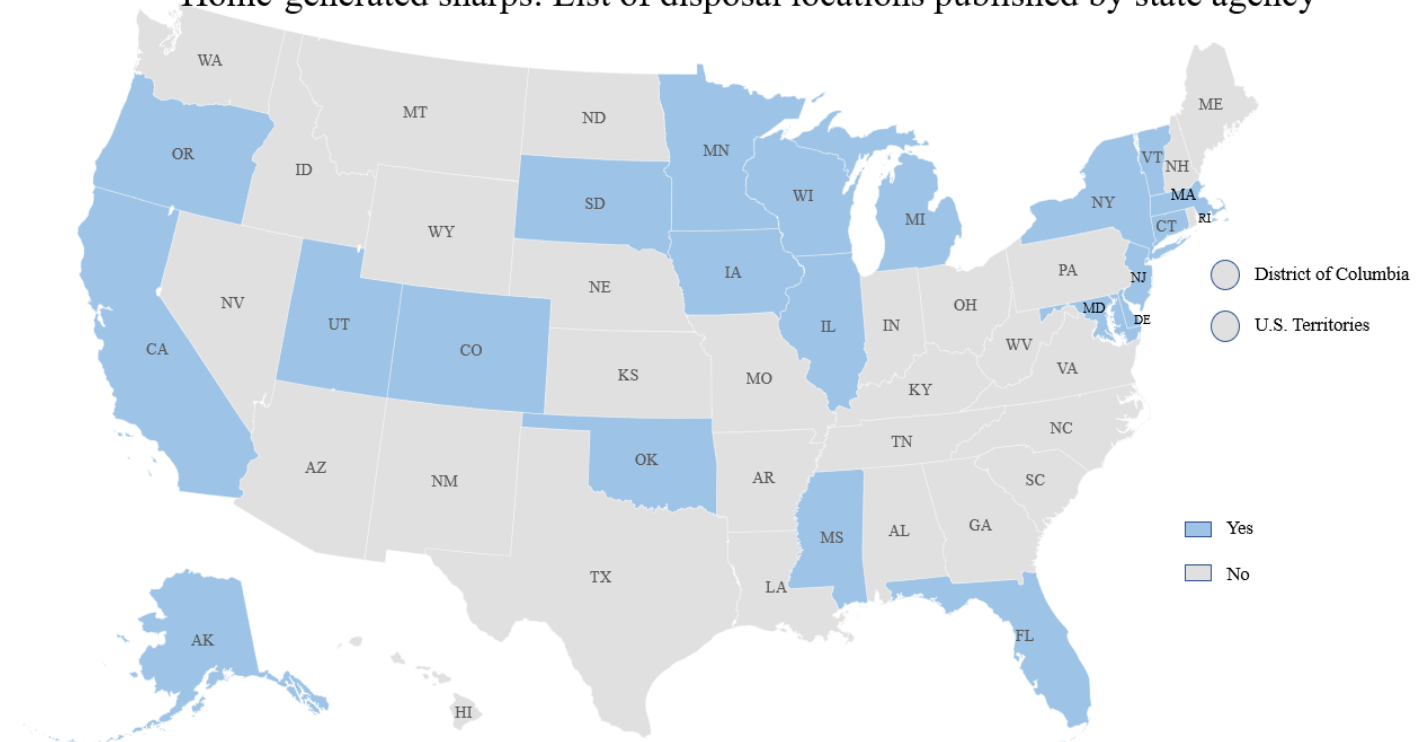
## Home-generated sharps: Laws/regulations mandate or expressly allow collection sites



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- Twenty-one states offer a list of used sharps disposal locations online through a state agency webpage. Not every state with laws/regulations that specifically address the collection and disposal of home-generated sharps waste provides this information. Moreover, some states that do not have any of the three general types of laws/regulations do provide this information.

### Home-generated sharps: List of disposal locations published by state agency



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The remainder of this document provides a state-by-state review of relevant laws and regulations.

<b><u>ALABAMA</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	ALA. ADMIN. CODE r. 335-17-1-.02 (2024) (definitions for medical waste regulations)
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	None
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Sharps
<b>Type of program</b>	Exclusion from medical waste disposal requirements
<b>Description of program</b>	“Sharps” is included (although not expressly) in the definition of “medical waste.” However, the regulation provides that “[i]n no case shall a person be classified as a medical waste generator if those wastes are generated from a single-family residential dwelling by someone other than a health care professional,” thereby exempting home-generated sharps from disposal requirements.
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	No, as there is no SSP law in Alabama.
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	No.
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<b><u>ALASKA</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	None
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	N/A
<b>Term(s) used</b>	N/A
<b>Type of program</b>	N/A
<b>Description of program</b>	N/A
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	No. Alaska does not criminalize the use or possession of drug paraphernalia law, so a specific law permitting SSPs to operate is not necessary.
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	Yes. <sup>11</sup>
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<sup>11</sup> *Found a Syringe?*, ALASKA DEP'T OF HEALTH & SOC. SERV., (last accessed Oct. 21, 2024), <https://health.alaska.gov/dph/Director/Documents/opioids/DisposingSyringes-flyer.pdf>.



<b><u>ARIZONA</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. § 9–500.45 (West 2024) (drug disposal programs; business assessments prohibited; restrictions; state preemption; definition)</li> <li>• ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. § 11–269.22 (West 2024) (drug disposal programs; business assessments prohibited; restrictions; state preemption; definition)</li> <li>• ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. § 36-123.01 (West 2024) (drug disposal education and awareness; controlled substances; public-private partnership; fund)</li> <li>• ARIZ. ADMIN. CODE § R18-13-1403 (2024) (exemptions from hazardous waste regulation)</li> </ul>
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	August 3, 2018 – Disposal statutes took effect
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Needles, sharps, medical waste
<b>Type of program</b>	Exclusion from medical waste disposal requirements; authorization for cities or counties to establish disposal programs; prohibition against cities or counties creating mandatory disposal programs; educational program
<b>Description of program</b>	<p>Arizona expressly excludes household generated waste from hazardous medical waste regulation.</p> <p>Under ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 9-500.45 and 11-269.22, a “drug disposal program” includes “needles or sharps that are no longer wanted by the owner or that have been abandoned or discarded or are intended to be abandoned or discarded by the owner.” These two sections differ only in applicability; the former to a “city or town” and the latter to a county. These provisions prevent localities from: (1) imposing a tax, fee, assessment or charge on any consumer or business owner to pay for a disposal program; or (2) requiring a business owner to establish a program. The statutes allow localities to use general funds to operate programs, but otherwise expressly preempt additional local regulation.</p> <p>Section 36-123.01 requires the Arizona Department of Health Services (Department) to “enter into a public-private partnership to develop an education and awareness program” addressing, among other things, the disposal of home-generated medical sharps. This program may include a web-based resource that “[d]escribes appropriate disposal methods for needles and sharps and location sites providing for disposal of needles and sharps.” The section also establishes the “drug disposal education and awareness fund” administered by the Department.</p>

<b><u>ARIZONA</u></b>	
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	Yes. For additional information about what SSPs in Arizona must do with respect to collection and disposal of sharps, please see the Arizona chart in LAPPAs' <a href="#">Syringe Services Programs: Summary of State Laws</a> .
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	No.
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<b><u>ARKANSAS</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	007.05 ARK. CODE R. § 7-V(A) (2024) (exemptions and home disposal)
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	None
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Household-generated needles, sharps
<b>Type of program</b>	Exclusion from medical waste disposal requirements
<b>Description of program</b>	“Sharps” is included in the definition of “medical waste,” but the regulation expressly exempts “medical waste generated by the operation of single or multi-family dwellings” from disposal requirements.
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	No.
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	No.
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<b><u>CALIFORNIA</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAL. BUS. &amp; PROF. CODE § 4145.5(e), (f) (West 2024) (pharmacy laws re hypodermic needles and syringes)</li> <li>• CAL. BUS. &amp; PROF. CODE § 4147 (West 2024) (disposal requirements; illegal disposal at certain locations; misdemeanor; exception)</li> <li>• CAL. HEALTH &amp; SAFETY CODE § 117671 (West 2024) (home-generated sharps waste)</li> <li>• CAL. HEALTH &amp; SAFETY CODE § 117750 (West 2024) (sharps container)</li> <li>• CAL. HEALTH &amp; SAFETY CODE § 117904 (West 2024) (home-generated sharps waste; consolidation points; requirements; tracking documents)</li> <li>• CAL. HEALTH &amp; SAFETY CODE § 118147 (West 2024) (home-generated sharps waste; acceptance; consolidation; conditions)</li> <li>• CAL. HEALTH &amp; SAFETY CODE § 118225 (West 2024) (sharps waste; methods for rendering noninfectious; disposal)</li> <li>• CAL. HEALTH &amp; SAFETY CODE § 118285 (West 2024) (containerizing sharps waste)</li> <li>• CAL. HEALTH &amp; SAFETY CODE § 118286 (West 2024) (home-generated sharps waste; appropriate containers for collection and transportation; allowed management facilities)</li> <li>• CAL. HEALTH &amp; SAFETY CODE § 25218.13 (West 2024) (operation as home-generated sharps consolidation point)</li> <li>• CAL. PUB. RES. CODE § 40190.5 (West 2024) (sharps waste)</li> <li>• CAL. PUB. RES. CODE § 41502 (West 2024) (city household hazardous waste; program for safe collection, treatment, and disposal of sharps waste)</li> <li>• CAL. PUB. RES. CODE § 41512 (West 2024) (county household hazardous waste; program for safe collection, treatment, and disposal of sharps waste)</li> <li>• CAL. PUB. RES. CODE §§ 42030 to 42036.4 (West 2024) (collectively titled “pharmaceutical and sharps waste stewardship”)</li> <li>• CAL. PUB. RES. CODE §§ 47115 to 47116 (West 2024) (collectively titled home-generated sharps waste collection)</li> </ul>
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b> (continues to next page)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• January 1, 2005 – CAL. BUS. &amp; PROF. CODE § 4147, CAL. HEALTH &amp; SAFETY CODE § 25218.13, and CAL. PUB. RES. CODE § 40190.5, § 41502, and § 41512 took effect</li> <li>• January 1, 2007 – CAL. HEALTH &amp; SAFETY CODE § 117671 and § 118286 took effect</li> <li>• January 1, 2010 – CAL. PUB. RES. CODE §§ 47115 to 47116 took effect</li> </ul>

<b><u>CALIFORNIA</u></b>	
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b> (continued from above)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• January 1, 2012 – CAL. BUS. &amp; PROF. CODE § 4145.5 took effect</li> <li>• January 1, 2015 – CAL. HEALTH &amp; SAFETY CODE § 117750 took effect</li> <li>• January 1, 2019 – CAL. PUB. RES. CODE §§ 42030 to 42036.4 took effect</li> </ul>
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Sharps, home-generated sharp waste, hypodermic needles, syringes
<b>Type of program</b>	State-authorized collection programs managed by localities at designated household hazardous waste facilities and home-generated sharps consolidation points; pharmacy educational programs; prohibition against disposing sharps in trash or recycling; sharps collection stewardship program managed by manufacturers of pharmaceutical drugs and sharps.
<b>Description of program</b>  (continues to next page)	<p>CAL. HEALTH &amp; SAFETY CODE § 118286 provides a three-part framework for treatment of home-generated sharps waste in California.</p> <p>First, a person may not “knowingly” place home-generated sharps waste in any container used for solid waste, green waste, or recycling. “Home-generated sharps waste” is defined in CAL. HEALTH &amp; SAFETY CODE § 117671 as “hypodermic needles, pen needles, intravenous needles, lancets, and other devices that are used to penetrate the skin for the delivery of medications derived from a household, including a multifamily residence or household.” It is also illegal under CAL. BUS. &amp; PROF. CODE § 4147 to discard a hypodermic needle or syringe “upon the grounds of a playground, beach, park, or any public or private elementary, vocational, junior high, or high school.”</p> <p>Second, sharps waste must be transported in a “sharps container,” defined in CAL. HEALTH &amp; SAFETY CODE § 117750 as “a rigid puncture-resistant container used in patient care or research activities meeting the standards of, and receiving approval from, the United States Food and Drug Administration as a medical device used for the collection of discarded medical needles or other sharps.”</p>

<b><u>CALIFORNIA</u></b>	
<p><b>Description of program</b> (continued from above)</p>	<p>Third, there are four approved methods for collection of home-generated sharps: (1) drop off at a “home-generated sharps consolidation point,” a location that meets the requirements in CAL. HEALTH &amp; SAFETY CODE § 117904; (2) drop off at “household hazardous waste facility” that chooses to operate a home-generated sharps consolidation point; (3) drop off at a medical waste generator’s facility (<i>i.e.</i>, hospital or doctor’s office) that chooses to accept home-generated sharps waste; or (4) use a “medical waste mail-back container” approved by the United States Postal Service.</p> <p>CAL. BUS. &amp; PROF. CODE § 4145.5(e,f) requires any pharmacy or syringe exchange program to provide education on safe disposal when furnishing clean syringes to consumers. Also requires they provide either a disposal program on-site, or offer mail-back sharps container to consumers when furnishing clean supplies.</p> <p>CAL. PUB. RES. CODE §§ 40190.5, 41502 and 41512 allow cities and counties to include programs for the safe collection, treatment, and disposal of home-generated sharps waste as part of their proposal for handling household hazardous waste. Such programs can include designating collection stations within the locality and educating consumers about proper disposal methods.</p> <p>Under CAL. PUB. RES. CODE §§ 47115 to 47116, a pharmaceutical manufacturer that sells or distributes medication that is intended to be self-injected at home must submit a plan annually to the state department of resources recycling and recovery that “describes how the manufacturer supports the safe collection and proper disposal of the waste devices” and post the plan on its website.</p> <p>In September 2018, California enacted a statewide pharmaceutical drug and sharps stewardship law. Under the law, “covered entities” (manufacturers or distributors of a “covered product,” which includes “a covered drug or home-generated sharps waste”) must establish a stewardship program on its own or as part of a group for the collection and disposal of drugs and sharps. A stewardship plan for home-generated sharps waste must meet the requirements specified in CAL. PUB. RES. CODE § 42032.2(d).</p>
<p>(continues to next page)</p>	

<b><u>CALIFORNIA</u></b>	
<b>Description of program</b> (continued from above)	These requirements include, among other things: (1) demonstrating adequate funding for all administrative and operational costs of the stewardship program, to be borne by covered entities; (2) providing a handling, transport, and disposal system, at no cost to the consumer; (3) maintaining a website and telephone number for to provide information, including disposal options, and to receive requests for sharps waste containers from consumers; and (4) providing a mail-back program that is initiated by distribution of a sharps waste container and mail-back materials (postage prepaid) at the point of sale at no cost to the consumer.
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	Yes. For additional information about what SSPs in California must do with respect to collection and disposal of sharps, please see the California chart in LAPPA's <a href="#">Syringe Services Programs: Summary of State Laws</a> .
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	Yes. <sup>12</sup>
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<sup>12</sup> *Sharps Waste Stewardship*, CAL. RECYCLE, (last accessed Oct. 21, 2024), <https://calrecycle.ca.gov/epr/pharmasharps/sharps/>.



<b><u>COLORADO</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• COLO. REV. STAT. § 25-15-328 (West 2024) (household medication take-back program—collection and disposal of medication injection devices)</li> <li>• 6 COLO. CODE REGS. 1007-2:1-13:1 (2024) (scope and applicability of medical waste regulation)</li> <li>• 6 COLO. CODE REGS. 1010-23:1 to 23:20 (2024) (rules and regulations governing the medication takeback program)</li> </ul>
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May 23, 2019 – Home-generated sharps provisions added to § 25-15-328</li> <li>• April 14, 2020 – Regulation adopted</li> </ul>
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Syringes, needles, medical injection devices, household sharps
<b>Type of program</b>	Exclusion from medical waste disposal requirements; household sharps takeback program funded by state and localities
<b>Description of program</b>	<p>Colorado includes sharps and other waste created from patient care within the definition of “medical waste.” However, the state differentiates between medical waste generated in a single-family home or residence from that generated in other settings. Colorado regulations state “[h]ousehold medical waste generators shall be exempted from [medical waste regulations].”</p> <p>Statewide household medication take-back program expanded to include “needles, syringes, and other devices used to inject medication” beginning in fiscal year 2020-21.</p> <p>In 2014, the Colorado legislature directed the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (Department) to establish a household medication take-back program (take-back program) to collect and dispose of unused household medications.</p> <p>In May 2019, the take-back program expanded “to implement a process for the safe collection and disposal of needles, syringes, and other devices used to inject medication.” Specifically, the statute: (1) directs the general assembly to appropriate money from the general fund to the Department, beginning in fiscal year 2020-21; and (2) directs the Department to use the appropriated money to implement the expansion.</p> <p>The bill’s fiscal note states that the state anticipates 103 new collection sites for sharps, a number which assumes a new collection site in each state county as well as an additional 39 sites to ensure one collection site per 100,000 state residents. The four-year budget for the program is \$585,400, with an anticipated annual ongoing collection cost of \$169,000.</p>
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<b><u>COLORADO</u></b>	
<b>Description of program</b> (continued from above)	Effective in April 2020, Colorado expanded their medication take-back program to include household generated sharps. The regulations require collectors to be approved by the Department before participating in the program. The training required for sharps collectors involves safety courses from the U.S. Department of Labor. An approved collection site must treat sharps in accordance with Colorado statutes and regulations.
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	Yes. For additional information about what SSPs in Colorado must do with respect to collection and disposal of sharps, please see the Colorado chart in LAPPA's <a href="#">Syringe Services Programs: Summary of State Laws</a> .
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	Yes. <sup>13</sup>
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<sup>13</sup> *Local Sharps Collection Programs*, COLO. DEP'T OF PUB. HEALTH & ENV. (last accessed Oct. 21, 2024), <https://cdphe.colorado.gov/hm/local-sharps-collection-programs>; *Colorado Household Medication and Sharps Takeback Program*, COLO. DEP'T OF PUB. HEALTH & ENV. (last accessed Oct. 21, 2024), <https://cdphe.colorado.gov/colorado-medication-take-back-program> (follow link for "CDPHE list of Sharps Takeback Locations").

<b><u>CONNECTICUT</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CONN. GEN. STAT. § 21a-65(c, d) (West 2024) (sale of hypodermic needles and syringes, application to use secured machine, destruction of used hypodermic needles and syringes)</li> <li>• CONN. AGENCIES REGS. §22a-209-15 (2024) (biomedical waste)</li> </ul>
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• July 1, 1990 – CONN. GEN. STAT. § 21a-65 amended to include syringe services programs</li> <li>• July 13, 2021 – Secured machine language added to CONN. GEN. STAT. § 21a-65</li> </ul>
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Sharps, syringe, needle, biomedical waste
<b>Type of program</b>	Exclusion from medical waste disposal requirements; disposal boxes required near secured machine
<b>Description of program</b>	<p>Connecticut includes sharps in their definition of biomedical waste. However, regulations for waste disposal expressly exempt from their definition (and therefore the regulation entirely) “untreated solid waste generated during the administration of medical care in a single or multiple family residence by a resident thereof.”</p> <p>CONN. GEN. STAT. § 21a-65(c) requires the placement of disposal boxes at any approved syringe vending device. Paragraph (d) of the same statute requires all used syringes and hypodermic needles to be destroyed in a manner which renders them unrecoverable.</p>
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	Yes. For additional information about what SSPs in Connecticut must do with respect to collection and disposal of sharps, please see the Connecticut chart in LAPPA’s <a href="#">Syringe Services Programs: Summary of State Laws</a> .
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	Yes. <sup>14</sup>
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<sup>14</sup>Syringe (Needle) Disposal Tree, CONN. 2-1-1 (last accessed Oct. 21, 2024), <https://www.211ct.org/search/78979678>.

<b><u>DELAWARE</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DEL. CODE. ANN., tit. 16, § 4762 (West 2024) (hypodermic syringe or needle; delivering or possessing; disposal; exceptions)</li> <li>• 7 DEL. ADMIN. CODE 1301-11.0 (2024) (management of special wastes including household sharps)</li> </ul>
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	June 30, 2021 – Language specifying disposal methods added to DEL. CODE. ANN., tit. 16, § 4762
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Hypodermic syringe, needle, sharps
<b>Type of program</b>	Exclusion from medical waste disposal requirements; requirement to destroy before disposing
<b>Description of program</b>	<p>Delaware includes sharps within its definition of infectious waste. However, 7 DEL. ADMIN. CODE 1301-11.4.1.7 states that “[w]aste generated by Delaware households” shall be exempt and not managed as infectious waste.</p> <p>DEL. CODE. ANN., tit. 16, § 4762 allows pharmacists to provide syringes without a prescription to a person aged 18 or older. This statute further requires any person lawfully possessing a syringe to “before disposal, destroy such instrument in such a manner as to render it unfit for reuse in any manner.”</p>
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	Yes. For additional information about what SSPs in Delaware must do with respect to collection and disposal of sharps, please see the Delaware chart in LAPPAs’s <a href="#">Syringe Services Programs: Summary of State Laws</a>
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	Yes. <sup>15</sup>
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<sup>15</sup>*Infectious Waste*, DEL. DEP’T OF NAT. RESOURCES & ENV. CONTROL. (last accessed Oct. 21, 2024) <https://dnrec.delaware.gov/waste-hazardous/management/infectious/> (sharps can be brought to household hazardous waste collection events and linking to that website).

<b><u>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	D.C. CODE ANN. § 8-901 (West 2024) (definitions of medical waste)
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws or regulations</b>	None
<b>Term(s) used</b>	N/A
<b>Type of program</b>	Exclusion from medical waste disposal requirements
<b>Description of program</b>	“Sharps” is included in the definition of “medical waste.” However, medical waste is defined only as coming “from medical research, medical procedures, or pathological, industrial, or medical laboratories.”
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	No.
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	No.
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<b><u>FLORIDA</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	FLA. ADMIN. CODE r. 64E-16.001(5) (2024) (biomedical waste)
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws or regulations</b>	None
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Biomedical waste home users, sharps
<b>Type of program</b>	Exclusion from medical waste disposal requirements; county-based disposal programs
<b>Description of program</b>	<p>Florida’s administrative rules on biomedical waste describe sharps, syringes, and needles as biomedical waste. However, the regulation specifies that “home users should segregate and package their biomedical waste in a manner that reduces the chance of exposure to the public.” This appears to remove home users from the general requirements governing biomedical waste.</p> <p>Although there is no standardized, statewide home generated sharps disposal program in Florida, many Florida counties manage local programs.</p>
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	Yes. For additional information about what SSPs in Florida must do with respect to collection and disposal of sharps, please see the Florida chart in LAPPA’s <a href="#">Syringe Services Programs: Summary of State Laws</a> .
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	Yes. <sup>16</sup>
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<sup>16</sup> *Needle Collection Programs*, FLA. HEALTH (July 29, 2024), <https://www.floridahealth.gov/environmental-health/biomedical-waste/needle-collection-programs.html>.

<b><u>GEORGIA</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	GA. COMP. R. & REGS. 391-3-4-.15(3)(c) (2024) (biomedical waste)
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	None
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Sharps, syringes, needles
<b>Type of program</b>	Exclusion from medical waste disposal requirements
<b>Description of program</b>	<p>Sharps are included in the definition of “biomedical waste” in the Georgia Administrative Code. However, the code includes an exemption for waste “generated from single-family residential premises.”</p> <p>The same regulation directs that this exempted waste shall be disposed of as residential solid waste.</p>
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	Yes. For additional information about what SSPs in Georgia must do with respect to collection and disposal of sharps, please see the Georgia chart in LAPPA’s <a href="#">Syringe Services Programs: Summary of State Laws</a> .
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	No.
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.



<b><u>HAWAII</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	HAW. REV. STAT. ANN. § 325-21 (West 2024) (sale of sterile syringes for the prevention of disease)
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	None
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Hypodermic syringe
<b>Type of program</b>	Educational program
<b>Description of program</b>	<p>Hawaii enacted legislation requiring sellers and distributors of syringes to provide educational material regarding disposal of used syringes in 2001. The same language remains in effect. The statute also requires the Hawaii Department of Health to create educational material regarding, among other things, the safe disposal of syringes when sold by a pharmacy or other health care provider.</p> <p>Additionally, sharps are included in Hawaii’s definition of biomedical waste. There is no distinction between household generated and commercial facility sharps, however.</p>
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	No.
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	No.
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<b><u>IDAHO</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	None
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	N/A
<b>Term(s) used</b>	N/A
<b>Type of program</b>	N/A
<b>Description of program</b>	N/A
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	No.
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	No.
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<b><u>ILLINOIS</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20 ILL. COMP. STAT. 2310/2310-252 (West 2024) (guidelines for needle disposal; education)</li> <li>• 415 ILL. COMP. STAT. 5/3.458 (West 2024) (sharps collection station)</li> <li>• 415 ILL. COMP. STAT. 5/56.1 (West 2024) (acts prohibited)</li> <li>• 415 ILL. COMP. STAT. 5/22.15(i) (West 2024)(“Solid Waste Management Fund”).</li> </ul>
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• August 22, 2005 – statutes took effect</li> <li>• July 20, 2015 – 20 ILCS 2310/2310-252 and 415 ILCS 5/56.1 amended to prohibit mixing household sharps waste with other items intended to be recycled</li> </ul>
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Home-generated sharps
<b>Type of program</b>	Educational program; prohibition against mixing home-generated sharps with recyclable materials
<b>Description of program</b>	<p>Section 20 ILCS 2310/2310-252 requires the Illinois Department of Public Health, in cooperation with the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, to “create guidelines for the proper disposal of hypodermic syringes, needles, and other sharps used for self-administration purposes” that are consistent with federal guidelines and “promote flexible and convenient disposal methods.” The Department must also develop educational materials about sharps disposal and distribute the materials to pharmacies and the public.</p> <p>Starting in 2021, the Illinois Department of Environmental Protection, in conjunction with Illinois Solid Waste Management Fund, 415 ILCS 5/22.15(i), offered funding to counties specifically to create and operate “Residential Sharps Collection Programs” across the state. According to the most recent Notice of Funding Opportunity, the state helped to fund sharps disposal programs in 25 out of 102 counties.<sup>17</sup></p> <p>Pursuant to 415 ILCS 5/56.1(A)(k) and (l), it is illegal for a person: (1) to “knowingly mix” household sharps with materials intended to be collected as recyclables; or (2) to “knowingly place” household sharps into a container intended for recyclable collection.</p>
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<sup>17</sup> Residential Sharps Collection Program: Announcement of Residential Sharps Collection Program Funding Opportunity – NEW YEAR, ILL. ENV. PROTECTION AGENCY, <https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/waste-management/waste-disposal/medication-disposal/sharps/residential-sharps-collection-program.html> (last accessed Sept. 16, 2024).

<b><u>ILLINOIS</u></b>	
<b>Description of program</b> (continued from above)	Section 415 ILCS 5/3.458 defines the term “sharps collection station” as a designated area at certain facilities (including hospitals, treatment centers, physician’s offices, and pharmacies) where “medical household waste containing medical sharps” are collected.
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	Yes. For additional information about what SSPs in Illinois must do with respect to collection and disposal of sharps, please see the Illinois chart in LAPP’s <a href="#">Syringe Services Programs: Summary of State Laws</a> .
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	Yes. <sup>18</sup>
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<sup>18</sup> *Sharps*, ILL. ENV’T PROT. AGENCY, (last accessed Oct 21, 2024), <https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/waste-management/waste-disposal/medication-disposal/sharps.html> (see link to “sharps collection site location list”).

<b><u>INDIANA</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	None
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	N/A
<b>Term(s) used</b>	N/A
<b>Type of program</b>	N/A
<b>Description of program</b>	N/A
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	Yes. For additional information about what SSPs in Indiana must do with respect to collection and disposal of sharps, please see the Indiana chart in LAPPAs's <a href="#">Syringe Services Programs: Summary of State Laws</a> .
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	No.
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<b><u>IOWA</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/ or regulation(s)</b>	IOWA CODE ANN. § 455J.3 (West 2024) (environmental management system designation requirements)
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	None
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Sharps
<b>Type of program</b>	Exclusion from medical waste disposal requirements; state funded disposal sites
<b>Description of program</b>	<p>Iowa does not include sharps in their definition of household hazardous waste, for which there is a specific disposal requirement. There is no current regulation on the disposal of sharps in the state.</p> <p>However, IOWA CODE ANN. § 455J.3 requires any new application for environmental management systems (including waste stations open to the public) to provide “for proper management and disposal of household hazardous material including... sharps, needles and syringes.” Accordingly, future waste sites will have disposal options for household sharps and other medical and hazardous waste.</p>
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	No, as there is no SSP law in Iowa.
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	Yes. <sup>19</sup>
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	Yes. See <a href="#">Recent State Legislation</a> below.

<sup>19</sup> *Safe disposal of home generated medicine and sharps*, IOWA DEP’T OF NAT. RES., (last accessed Oct. 21, 2024), [https://www.iowadnr.gov/Portals/idnr/uploads/waste/swa\\_sharpsandmedicationwebpage.pdf](https://www.iowadnr.gov/Portals/idnr/uploads/waste/swa_sharpsandmedicationwebpage.pdf) (see link within to “Household Disposal of Sharps sites”).

<b><u>KANSAS</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	None
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	N/A
<b>Term(s) used</b>	N/A
<b>Type of program</b>	N/A
<b>Description of program</b>	N/A
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	No, as there is no SSP law in Kansas.
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	No.
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<b><u>KENTUCKY</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 217.177 (West 2024) (sale and disposal of hypodermic syringes and needles)
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	June 29, 2021 – Requirement to provide disposal information added.
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Hypodermic syringes, needles, sharps
<b>Type of program</b>	Educational material provided at point of distribution
<b>Description of program</b>	<p>Kentucky does not expressly exempt home-generated sharps from waste regulations. The Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet’s website related to medical waste states that home-generated sharps may be discarded with household trash.<sup>20</sup></p> <p>KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 217.177 requires any party engaged in the sale or distribution of syringes to provide educational material to the purchaser that describes the proper methods of containment before disposal. However, the statute further states that the educational material requirement does not apply to “hypodermic syringes or needles dispensed as a prescription.”</p>
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	No.
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	No.
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<sup>20</sup> *Medical Waste*, KENTUCKY ENERGY & ENV. CABINET (accessed Oct. 21, 2024), <https://eec.ky.gov/Environmental-Protection/Waste/recycling-and-local-assistance/Pages/medical-waste.aspx>.



<b><u>LOUISIANA</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LA. STAT. ANN. § 40:4(A)(2)(b)(ii) (West 2024) (sanitary code)</li> <li>• LA. ADMIN CODE tit. 51, Pt XXVII, § 503 (2024) (home-generated sharps)</li> </ul>
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	August 15, 2007 – Sharps disposal language added to LA. STAT. ANN. § 40:4.
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Home-generated sharps, syringes
<b>Type of program</b>	Educational program; requirement to place in container before disposal
<b>Description of program</b>	<p>LA. STAT. ANN. § 40:4(A)(2)(b)(ii) directs the Louisiana Department of Health to regulate the packaging, storage, treatment, disposal, and transportation of home-generated sharps waste. The regulations must provide for community education and outreach programs about proper handling and disposal methods. The statute defines “home-generated sharps waste” as “needles, syringes, and other medical instruments that are capable of puncturing the skin for the delivery of medications derived from a household, including a multifamily residence or household.”</p> <p>Pursuant to LA. ADMIN CODE tit. 51, Pt XXVII, § 503, the sharps must be encased or “placed in a sharps disposal container of standard manufacture or other similar container of a type approved by the state health officer” and then placed within another bag or rigid container.</p>
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	No.
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	No.
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<b><u>MAINE</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ME. REV. STAT. ANN. tit. 38, § 1612 (West 2024) (drug take-back stewardship program)</li> <li>• 06-096 ME. CODE R. Ch. 900, § 4(A) (2024) (exemptions from waste management regulations)</li> <li>• 06-096 ME. CODE R. Ch. 900, § 12(A)(4) (2024) (standards for generators)</li> </ul>
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	None
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Sharps
<b>Type of program</b>	Waste disposal requirement; exclusion of sharps from drug take-back program; requirement to place in container before disposal
<b>Description of program</b>	<p>Maine has a drug take-back stewardship program, per ME. REV. STAT. ANN. tit. 38, §1612. The take-back program only includes “covered drugs,” however, and a covered drug does not include “[e]mptied syringes.”</p> <p>Maine Department of Environmental Protection’s regulations governing biomedical waste exempt household generated waste generally. However, the exemption for household waste explicitly carves out sharps, requiring their disposal to be in line with 06-096 ME. CODE R. Ch. 900, § 12(A)(4).</p> <p>06-096 ME. CODE R. Ch. 900, § 12(A)(4) requires sharps to be placed directly into leak resistant, rigid, puncture-resistant containers and then discarded in biomedical waste bags. The regulation further provides “An example of an acceptable container for storing discarded sharps at home is an empty rigid plastic bottle.”</p>
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	Yes. For additional information about what SSPs in Maine must do with respect to collection and disposal of sharps, please see the Maine chart in LAPPA’s <a href="#">Syringe Services Programs: Summary of State Laws</a> .
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	No.
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<b><u>MARYLAND</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MD. CODE REGS. 26.13.11 (2024) (special medical waste – exclusions and definitions)</li> <li>• MD. CODE REGS. 10.06.06.02 (2024) (communicable disease prevention – disposal of medical waste and sharps)</li> </ul>
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	None
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Sharps, needle, syringe
<b>Type of program</b>	Exclusion from medical waste disposal requirements; requirement to place in container or destroy before disposal
<b>Description of program</b>	<p>MD. CODE REGS. 26.13.11, part of Maryland’s environmental regulations, defines sharps as “special medical waste.” However, under 26.13.11.03, household-generated medical waste is expressly excluded from the regulation.</p> <p>MD. CODE REGS 10.06.06.02, under Maryland’s Department of Health regulations on communicable diseases, includes “contaminated sharps” under the definition of “special medical waste.” However, there is no differentiation between household generated and commercially generated sharps in this regulation.</p> <p>Further, the Department of Health regulations require sharps to be treated differently than other medical waste before being disposed of. MD. CODE REGS 10.06.06.05 requires sharps to be treated by encapsulation, incineration, mechanical destruction after decontamination, or an alternative method that meets the requirements of the regulation.</p> <p>Maryland has both an HIV/AIDS focused syringe service program and an opioid focused program, both of which allow for the collection and exchange of clean syringes and needles.</p>
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	Yes. For additional information about what SSPs in Maryland must do with respect to collection and disposal of sharps, please see the Maryland chart in LAPPA’s <a href="#">Syringe Services Programs: Summary of State Laws</a> .
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	Yes. <sup>21</sup>
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<sup>21</sup> *Syringe Service Program (SSP)*, MD. DEP’T OF HEALTH, THE OVERDOSE RESPONSE PROGRAM, (last accessed Oct 21, 2024). <https://health.maryland.gov/pha/NALOXONE/Pages/Syringe-Services-Program.aspx>.

<b><u>MASSACHUSETTS</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 94C § 27A (West 2024) (collection and disposal of spent non-commercially generated hypodermic needles and lancets)</li> <li>• MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 111 § 25K (West 2024) (educational insert accompanying sale of hypodermic syringes and needles)</li> <li>• 105 MASS. CODE REGS. 480.125 (2024) (home sharps)</li> <li>• 105 MASS. CODE REGS. 480.135 (2024) (sharps collection centers)</li> </ul>
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• July 13, 2006 – MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 111 § 25K took effect</li> <li>• July 16, 2006 – MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 94C § 27A took effect</li> </ul>
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Hypodermic syringes, non-commercially generated hypodermic needles, home sharps
<b>Type of program</b>	Statewide collection and disposal program; prohibition against disposing in household waste
<b>Description of program</b>	<p>Pursuant to state regulation, 105 MASS. CODE REGS. 480.125, “home sharps, as well as unopened packages of hypodermic needles and lancets” may not be disposed of in Massachusetts household waste. “Home sharps” mean “spent non-commercially generated, hypodermic needles and lancets that have been used or are not in their original, intact, and sealed packaging and that result from personal use or from pets at a residence or outside the home,” but do not include those generated by visiting professionals.</p> <p>MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 94C § 27A directs the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection and the Department of Public Health, in conjunction with other state agencies, to implement a program for the collection and disposal of home sharps. These departments are authorized to work with private companies and non-profit groups to design and implement the program. The sharps collection and disposal program may include: (1) developing a home disposal program; (2) establishing “sharps collection centers” in medical facilities, pharmacies, and other “municipal facilities,” including fire and police stations; and (3) developing mail-back programs.</p>
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<b><u>MASSACHUSETTS</u></b>	
<b>Description of program</b> (continued from above)	<p>The term “sharps collection center” is defined as an identified community location that: (1) provides secure and accessible large collection containers on site; (2) uses collection containers that meet federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration and Department of Transportation standards; (3) accepts sharps from users in smaller “leak-proof, rigid, puncture-resistant and shatterproof containers”; (4) provides a means for users to transfer uncontained sharps into smaller containers at the collection site; (5) has regularly scheduled waste pickups; and (6) stores, handles, transports and treats sharps in accordance with state regulations. Additional requirements for the operation of sharps collection centers are found in 105 MASS. CODE REGS 480.135.</p> <p>MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 111 § 25K directs the Massachusetts Department of Public Health to develop an educational insert to accompany the sale of hypodermic syringes and needles that includes information about “proper hypodermic syringe and needle disposal practices.”</p> <p>Home-generated sharps are not part of Massachusetts’ statewide opioid and benzodiazepine drug return program funded by drug manufacturers enacted in 2017.</p>
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	No.
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	Yes. <sup>22</sup>
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	Yes. See <a href="#">Recent State Legislation</a> below.

<sup>22</sup>*Proper Use and Disposal of Needles and Syringes*, MASS. DEP’T OF PUB. HEALTH, (Juen 2024 2024), <https://www.mass.gov/doc/proper-use-and-disposal-of-needles-and-syringes-june-2024-0/download>.

<b><u>MICHIGAN</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	MICH. COMP. LAWS ANN. § 333.13805(8) (West 2024) (definitions related to medical waste)
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	None
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Medical waste
<b>Type of program</b>	Exclusion from medical waste disposal requirements
<b>Description of program</b>	Michigan includes sharps in the definition of “medical waste.” However, the statute excludes any waste generated from a household from further regulations related to medical waste disposal.  There is no statewide home-generated sharps disposal program in Michigan, however there are a number of local collection sites.
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	No.
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	Yes. <sup>23</sup>
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<sup>23</sup> *Sharps Collection Programs for Michigan Residents*, MICH. DEP’T OF ENV., GREAT LAKES, & ENERGY (Nov. 2023), [https://www.michigan.gov/documents/deq/whm-stsw-sharps-collection-list\\_196524\\_7.pdf](https://www.michigan.gov/documents/deq/whm-stsw-sharps-collection-list_196524_7.pdf).

<b><u>MINNESOTA</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MINN. STAT. ANN. § 116.78(4) (West 2024) (waste management)</li> <li>• MINN. STAT. ANN. § 116.835 (West 2024) (sharps management)</li> <li>• MINN. STAT. ANN. § 151.40 (West 2024) (possession and sale of hypodermic syringes and needles)</li> </ul>
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• January 1, 2011 – MINN. STAT. ANN. § 116.835 took effect</li> <li>• May 9, 2014 – Prohibition against placing sharps with recyclables added to MINN. STAT. ANN. § 116.78</li> <li>• August 1, 2023 – General prohibition against possession, dispensing, or disposing needles and syringes (except for specific exceptions) removed from MINN. STAT. ANN. § 151.40</li> </ul>
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Hypodermic needles and syringe, sharps
<b>Type of program</b>	Educational program; prohibition against mixing with recycling; requirement for certain entities to participate in disposal
<b>Description of program</b>	<p>Pursuant to MINN. STAT. ANN. § 116.835, a sharps manufacturer or a manufacturer of pharmaceuticals intended to be self-injected must post on its website “a plan that describes how the manufacturer supports the safe collection and proper disposal of the sharps.” The plan must disclose how the manufacturer provides for safe collection/disposal, educates consumers about safe disposal, and supports efforts by local stakeholders (e.g., retailers, local governments, health care organizations, public health offices, solid waste service providers) to safely dispose of sharps.</p> <p>MINN. STAT. ANN. § 116.78(4) prohibits a person from placing sharps with recyclable materials. Interestingly, the statute exempts home-generated sharps from the requirement to place sharps in puncture-resistant containers, not mixed with other waste material, and not disposed of at facilities where waste is hand-sorted.</p> <p>Pursuant to MINN. STAT. ANN. § 151.40, pharmacies that sell hypodermic needles and syringes must certify to the state commissioner of health “participation in an activity . . . that supports proper disposal of used hypodermic needles or syringes.”</p>
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	Yes. For additional information about what SSPs in Minnesota must do with respect to collection and disposal of sharps, please see the Minnesota chart in LAPP’s <a href="#">Syringe Services Programs: Summary of State Laws</a> .
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	Yes. <sup>24</sup>
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<sup>24</sup>*Syringe Access and Disposal*, MINN. DEP’T OF HEALTH (Sept. 13, 2024), <https://www.health.state.mn.us/people/syringe/index.html>.

<b><u>MISSISSIPPI</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	MISS. CODE ANN. §§ 49-2-81 to 49-2-87 (West 2024) (Home-generated Medical Sharps Disposal Act)
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	July 1, 2008 – Home-generated Medical Sharps Disposal Act (Act) took effect
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Medical sharps
<b>Type of program</b>	Educational program; voluntary disposal program
<b>Description of program</b>	<p>The Act, specifically MISS. CODE ANN. § 49-2-87, directs the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (Department) to develop and implement a statewide educational program designed to inform the public about safe disposal of home-generated medical sharps and promote such disposal. A “medical sharp” is defined as “a needle, syringe, lancet, or other sharp object used to penetrate the skin for medical testing or for delivery of medication.”</p> <p>Pursuant to this law, the Department implemented a voluntary household medical sharps collection and disposal program in 2009 that it manages. As of January 2024, there are over 300 drop-off locations located throughout the state.</p>
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	No, as there is no SSP law in Mississippi.
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	Yes. <sup>25</sup>
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<sup>25</sup> *Mississippi Listing of Household Sharps Drop-off Collection Sites*, MISS. DEP’T OF ENV. QUALITY (Jan, 2024), [https://www.mdeq.ms.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/TABLE-OF-REGISTERED-SHARPS-SITES\\_JAN\\_2024web-version.pdf](https://www.mdeq.ms.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/TABLE-OF-REGISTERED-SHARPS-SITES_JAN_2024web-version.pdf).



<b><u>MISSOURI</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	MO. CODE REGS. ANN. tit. 10, § 80-7.010 (2024) (Infectious waste management)
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	None
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Sharps, syringe
<b>Type of program</b>	Exclusion from medical waste disposal requirements; requirement to place in container before disposal
<b>Description of program</b>	<p>MO. CODE REGS. ANN. tit.10, § 80-7.010 defines sharps generated in a single-family residence as “infectious waste,” however, the same regulation states infectious waste generated in single family residences is exempted from most general waste requirements.</p> <p>The exception to this rule is sharps generated in single family homes, which must be “packaged as required in subsection (1)(B)”. That section states that all sharps “shall be packaged in rigid, leak-resistant and puncture resistant containers and sealed prior to disposal.”</p>
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	No, as there is no SSP law in Missouri.
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	No.
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<b><u>MONTANA</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	MONT. CODE ANN. §§ 75-10-1003 to 75-10-04 (West 2023) (definition of infectious waste and exclusions)
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	October 1, 2007 – Exclusion of infectious waste generated by a household added to statutes
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Sharps
<b>Type of program</b>	Exclusion from medical waste disposal requirements
<b>Description of program</b>	Sharps are included in the definition of infectious waste under MONT. CODE ANN. § 75-10-1003, which generally requires special disposal precautions. However, under MONT. CODE ANN. § 75-10-1004, infectious waste generated “by an individual in reasonable association with the individual’s household operations” is exempted from any further disposal requirement and can be discarded with regular waste.
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	No, as there is no SSP law in Montana.
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	No.
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<b><u>NEBRASKA</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	None
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	N/A
<b>Term(s) used</b>	N/A
<b>Type of program</b>	N/A
<b>Description of program</b>	N/A
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	No, as there is no SSP law in Nebraska.
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	No.
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	Yes. See <a href="#">Recent State Legislation</a> below.

<b><u>NEVADA</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	None
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	N/A
<b>Term(s) used</b>	N/A
<b>Type of program</b>	N/A
<b>Description of program</b>	N/A
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	Yes. For additional information about what SSPs in Nevada must do with respect to collection and disposal of sharps, please see the Nevada chart in LAPPAs's <a href="#">Syringe Services Programs: Summary of State Laws</a> .
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	No.
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	Yes. See <a href="#">Recent State Legislation</a> below.

<b><u>NEW HAMPSHIRE</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 318:52-c(II)(a) (West 2024) (sale of hypodermic syringes and needles)</li> <li>• N.H. CODE ADMIN. R. ANN. Env-Sw. 904.01(b)(3) (2024) (applicability of infectious waste regulations)</li> <li>• N.H. CODE ADMIN. R. ANN. JUS. 1604.02(f) (2024) (drug disposal collection events)</li> </ul>
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• January 1, 2001 – N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 318:52-c amended to add disposal language to the statute.</li> <li>• August 23, 2012 – N.H. CODE ADMIN. R. ANN. JUS. 1604.02 adopted</li> </ul>
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Hypodermic syringes, needles, household sharps
<b>Type of program</b>	Educational program provided by retailers of hypodermic syringes or needles; requirement to place in container before disposal; exclusion from medical waste disposal requirements
<b>Description of program</b>	<p>N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 318:52-c(II)(a) requires at the time of sale, that retailers “provide to each purchaser . . . information regarding the safe disposal of hypodermic syringes or needles, including local disposal locations or a telephone number to call for such information.”</p> <p>New Hampshire laws addressing drug return and disposal programs do not cover home-generated sharps. Nevertheless, state regulations governing periodic “take-back” events note that in addition to drug collection boxes, a “bulk sharps disposal container may be provided at each collection event for the disposal of sharps.” N.H. CODE ADMIN. R. ANN. JUS. 1604.02(f).</p> <p>N.H. CODE ADMIN. R. ANN. ENV-SW. 904.01(b)(3) explicitly excludes household generated sharps from the regulations on infectious waste, provided: (1) the sharps are “enclosed inside rigid, puncture-resistant containers”; (2) the containers are “sealed and labeled ‘not for recycling’”; and (3) “the waste [is] disposed at an authorized facility only.”</p>
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	Yes. For additional information about what SSPs in New Hampshire must do with respect to collection and disposal of sharps, please see the New Hampshire chart in LAPPa’s <a href="#">Syringe Services Programs: Summary of State Laws</a> .
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	No.
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<b><u>NEW JERSEY</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N.J. STAT. ANN. §§ 2C:36-6.1 to 2C:36-6.2 (West 2024) (drug paraphernalia laws related to sharps)</li> <li>• N.J. STAT. ANN. § 13:1E-48.16a (West 2024) (adoption of sharps disposal component of district solid waste management plan)</li> <li>• N.J. STAT. ANN. § 26:17-5 (West 2024) (2-1-1 telephone system)</li> <li>• N.J. STAT. ANN. § 45:14-67.7 (West 2024) (availability of informational materials)</li> </ul>
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• December 19, 2006 – N.J. STAT. ANN. § 13:1E-48.16a took effect</li> <li>• April 20, 2020 – N.J. STAT. ANN. § 45:14-67.7 took effect</li> <li>• July 14, 2024 – N.J. STAT. ANN. § 26:17-5 took effect</li> </ul>
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Sharps disposal, hypodermic syringe
<b>Type of program</b>	Criminal penalty for discarding in public place; mandatory sharps disposal components of local solid waste management plans; educational program
<b>Description of program</b>	<p>County legislators are directed by N.J. STAT. ANN. §13:1E-48.16a to adopt a sharps disposal component to their respective district solid waste management plans that provides for proper and safe disposal. This plan must be adopted in accordance with standards adopted by the state commissioner of environmental protection and involve a work group of persons “who have a demonstrated interest or expertise in the use and disposal of sharps, including, but not limited to, representatives of waste management companies, persons with diabetes, and licensed health care facilities.” In addition, the commissioner must provide “such financial assistance as may be available” to counties to implement the sharps disposal components.</p> <p>As part of the laws governing sales of hypodermic syringes or needles by pharmacies, N.J. STAT. ANN. §2C:36-6.2 directs pharmacies to provide information to buyers developed by DOH that includes safe disposal methods, including local disposal locations or a telephone number to call for that information.</p> <p>In April of 2020, as part of a larger campaign for the safe disposal of unused medications, N.J. STAT. ANN. §45:14-67.7 created a requirement that DOH post on their website information related to the safe disposal of used hypodermic syringes. The purpose of the material was to provide hospice workers and pharmacists with material to distribute to their patients.</p>
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<b><u>NEW JERSEY</u></b>	
<b>Description of program</b> (continued from above)	N.J. STAT. ANN. §2C:36-6.1 makes it a “petty disorderly persons offense” to discard a hypodermic needle or syringe, in a place accessible to others, without destroying it first.  N.J. STAT. ANN. § 26:17-5, enacted in January 2024 and effective in July 2024, requires DOH to add syringe and medication storage information to their services provided with the 2-1-1 information lines.
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	Yes. For additional information about what SSPs in New Jersey must do with respect to collection and disposal of sharps, please see the New Jersey chart in LAPPA’s <a href="#">Syringe Services Programs: Summary of State Laws</a> .
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	Yes. <sup>26</sup>
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	Yes. See <a href="#">Recent State Legislation</a> below.

<sup>26</sup>Safe Syringe Disposal Guide for Home Generated Medical Waste, N.J. DEP’T OF HEALTH, (last accessed Oct. 21, 2024), <https://nj.gov/health/ceohs/documents/phss/syringe.pdf> (note that the document is from 2008).

<b><u>NEW MEXICO</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	N.M. CODE R. §20.9.2.7(I)(5) (2024) (waste regulation definitions)
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	None
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Sharps
<b>Type of program</b>	Exclusion from medical waste disposal requirements
<b>Description of program</b>	The definition of “infectious waste” includes “discarded sharps, used or unused... generated at a facility” but does not include “wastes generated in a household.” N.M. CODE R. § 20.9.2.7(I)(5)(f), (g)(i) (2024)
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	No.
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	No.
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.



<b><u>NEW YORK</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N.Y. PUB. HEALTH LAW § 1389-aa(1)(d) (McKinney 2024) (definitions for regulated medical waste)</li> <li>• N.Y. PUB. HEALTH LAW § 1389-dd(4) (McKinney 2024) (treatment and disposal of regulated medical waste)</li> <li>• N.Y. PUB. HEALTH LAW § 3381 (McKinney 2024) (sale and possession of hypodermic syringes and hypodermic needles)</li> <li>• N.Y. PUB. HEALTH LAW § 3381-a (McKinney 2024) (destruction of hypodermic syringes and needles)</li> </ul>
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• June 30, 1996 – Sharps collection language added to N.Y. PUB. HEALTH LAW § 1389</li> <li>• January 1, 2001 – Disposal language added to N.Y. PUB. HEALTH LAW § 3381</li> <li>• October 7, 2021 – Requirement in N.Y. PUB. HEALTH LAW § 3381 for pharmacy, health care facility, or practitioner to register with the New York Department of Health (Department) to sell or dispose sharps removed</li> </ul>
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Hypodermic needle, hypodermic syringe
<b>Type of program</b>	Treated as regulated medical waste meaning there are disposal restrictions; mandatory sharps collection sites at hospitals and nursing homes; educational program provided by persons selling or furnishing hypodermic syringes or needles
<b>Description of program</b>	<p>N.Y. PUB. HEALTH LAW § 1389-aa(1)(d) includes sharps within its definition of “regulated medical waste,” meaning it requires special containment and treatment for disposal.</p> <p>Pursuant to N.Y. PUB. HEALTH LAW § 1389-dd(4), New York hospitals and nursing homes must accept “sharps, including needles, syringes and lancets, originating from a private residence,” so long as the generator placed the sharps into “an approved puncture proof container” before drop off.</p> <p>N.Y. PUB. HEALTH LAW § 3381 allows hypodermic syringes and needles to be sold or furnished by pharmacies, health care facilities, and health care practitioners. The person selling or furnishing the items must provide an accompanying “safety insert” approved by the Department that details, among other things, “proper hypodermic syringe and hypodermic needle disposal practices.” In addition, the section also allows the pharmacy, health care facility, or health care practitioner “to obtain and possess hypodermic needles or syringes for the purpose of . . . disposing of them.” Rules and regulations promulgated by the Department to implement the section must include a requirement that the pharmacy, health care facility, or health care practitioner “cooperate in a safe disposal of used hypodermic needles or syringes.”</p>

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<b><u>NEW YORK</u></b>	
<b>Description of program</b> (continued from above)	Home-generated sharps are not part of New York’s drug take-back program funded by drug manufacturers enacted in 2018.
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	Yes. For additional information about what SSPs in New York must do with respect to collection and disposal of sharps, please see the New York chart in LAPPAs’s <a href="#">Syringe Services Programs: Summary of State Laws</a> .
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	Yes. <sup>27</sup>
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	Yes. See <a href="#">Recent State Legislation</a> below.

<sup>27</sup>NYS Safe Sharps Collection Program, N.Y. STATE DEP’T OF HEALTH (Sept. 2024), [https://www.health.ny.gov/diseases/aids/consumers/prevention/needles\\_syringes/sharps/](https://www.health.ny.gov/diseases/aids/consumers/prevention/needles_syringes/sharps/).

<b><u>NORTH CAROLINA</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	N.C. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 130A-290(17a) (West 2023) (definitions of types of waste)
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	None
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Sharps, household medical waste
<b>Type of program</b>	Exclusion from medical waste disposal requirements
<b>Description of program</b>	N.C. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 130A-290(17a) defines medical waste as that generated in treatment of medical conditions. However, the definition expressly excludes “household waste.” There are no further descriptions of waste, including sharps, generated in residential settings, within North Carolina law or regulation.
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	Yes. For additional information about what SSPs in North Carolina must do with respect to collection and disposal of sharps, please see the North Carolina chart in LAPPAs’ <a href="#">Syringe Services Programs: Summary of State Laws</a>
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	No.
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<b><u>NORTH DAKOTA</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	None
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	N/A
<b>Term(s) used</b>	N/A
<b>Type of program</b>	N/A
<b>Description of program</b>	N/A
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	Yes. For additional information about what SSPs in North Dakota must do with respect to collection and disposal of sharps, please see the North Dakota chart in LAPPAs' <a href="#">Syringe Services Programs: Summary of State Laws</a>
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	No.
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<b><u>OHIO</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OHIO ADMIN. CODE 3745-27-03(A) (2024) (exemptions from waste regulations)</li> <li>• OHIO ADMIN. CODE 4729:10-1-02(F) (2024) (exclusion of sharps and syringes from drug takeback program)</li> </ul>
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	None
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Household infectious waste, sharps, needles
<b>Type of program</b>	Exclusion from medical waste disposal requirements; drug take back program prohibition on collecting sharps
<b>Description of program</b>	<p>OHIO ADMIN. CODE 3745-27-03(A) specifically excludes solid wastes generated within a single-family residence “where generated in a manner that does not create a nuisance or health hazard” from any disposal requirements listed within the code. Additionally, the regulation exempts “[i]nfectious wastes generated on the premises of a single-family residence not utilized for commercial purposes [and] [i]nfectious wastes generated by individuals for the purposes of their own care or treatment that are disposed of with solid wastes from the individual's residence.”</p> <p>OHIO ADMIN. CODE 4729:10-1-02(F) expressly prohibits state-run prescription drug takeback programs from accepting “[m]edical sharps and needles.” The statute requires a drug takeback receptacle to indicate on the outside that such items (among other things) are prohibited from collection activities.</p>
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	No.
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	No.
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<b><u>OKLAHOMA</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	OKLA. ADMIN. CODE § 252:515-23-1(f)(3) (2024) (applicability and standards of medical waste regulations)
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	None
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Sharps, household medical waste
<b>Type of program</b>	Exclusion from medical waste disposal requirements
<b>Description of program</b>	OKLA. ADMIN. CODE § 252:515-23-1(f)(3) expressly exempts from waste regulation any waste generated in a household, even if it contains what would otherwise be regulated medical waste.
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	Yes. For additional information about what SSPs in Oklahoma must do with respect to collection and disposal of sharps, please see the Oklahoma chart in LAPPAs' <a href="#">Syringe Services Programs: Summary of State Laws</a> .
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	Yes. <sup>28</sup>
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<sup>28</sup> *Medical Sharps*, OKLA. MED AND SHARPS DISPOSAL COMM., (last accessed Oct. 21, 2024), <https://oksafemeddisposal.org/medical-sharps/>.

<b><u>OREGON</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	OR. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 459.386 to 459.405 (West 2024) (infectious waste disposal)
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	None
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Sharps
<b>Type of program</b>	Treated as infectious waste and must place in container before disposal
<b>Description of program</b>	<p>Oregon law does not differentiate between home-generated sharps and sharps generated at health care facilities, as sharps are included within the definition of “infectious waste” in OR. REV. STAT. ANN. § 459.386. “Sharps” are defined as “needles, IV tubing with needles attached, scalpel blades, lancets, glass tubes that could be broken during handling and syringes that have been removed from their original sterile containers.”</p> <p>Pursuant to OR. REV. STAT. ANN. § 459.390, sharps (or sharps containers) must: (1) be “segregated from other wastes by separate containment at the point of generation”; (2) be “contained for storage, collection, transportation, and disposal in leakproof, rigid, puncture-resistant, red containers that are taped closed or tightly lidded to prevent loss of the contents”; (3) be clearly marked as infectious waste and with prominent warning signs; and (4) not be placed for collection, storage, or transportation in a mobile trash compactor. Prior to disposal at the landfill, sharps must be incinerated, sterilized through pressure-treatment, or treated through another state approved process.</p> <p>Pursuant to OR. REV. STAT. ANN. § 459.395(4), sharps may be disposed of in a land disposal site only if they are in containers meeting the requirements of § 459.390 and “are placed in a segregated area of the landfill.”</p>
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	Yes. For additional information about what SSPs in Oregon must do with respect to collection and disposal of sharps, please see the Oregon chart in LAPP’s <a href="#">Syringe Services Programs: Summary of State Laws</a> .
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	Yes. <sup>29</sup>
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<sup>29</sup> *Sharps Disposal*, OR. METRO, (last accessed Oct. 21, 2024), <https://www.oregonmetro.gov/tools-living/healthy-home/common-hazardous-products/medical-waste-or-sharps>.

<b><u>PENNSYLVANIA</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25 PA. CODE § 271.1 (2024) (definitions of regulated waste, including exemption for home waste)</li> <li>• 25 PA. CODE § 272.532 (2024) (household hazardous waste collection- limitations on acceptable waste)</li> </ul>
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	November 8, 2014 – 25 Pa. Code § 272.532 amended to include syringes
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Sharps, household infectious waste, syringe
<b>Type of program</b>	Exclusion from medical waste disposal requirements
<b>Description of program</b>	<p>25 PA. CODE § 271.1 includes “used sharps” in the definition of infectious waste. However, the same regulation includes an express exemption for any waste generated “as a result of home self-care.” This term is further defined as “[t]he provision of medical care in the home setting (for example, private residents) through either self-administration practices or by a family member or other person.”</p> <p>Additionally, 25 PA. CODE § 272.532 prohibits the disposal of “hypodermic needles or syringes” at state-run household hazardous waste collection events.</p>
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	No, as there is no SSP law in Pennsylvania.
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	No.
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	Yes. See <a href="#">Recent State Legislation</a> below.



<b><u>RHODE ISLAND</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 21 R.I. GEN. LAWS § 21-28-4.04 (West 2024) (sale of hypodermic syringes and needles)</li> <li>• 23 R.I. GEN. LAWS, § 23-19.12-3 (West 2024) (definitions of medical waste and exemptions)</li> <li>• 216-20 R.I. CODE R. §§ 15-6.1 to 15-6.4 (2024) (hypodermic needles, syringes, and other such instruments)</li> </ul>
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	September 1, 2000 – Amendments to 21 R.I. GEN. LAWS § 21-28-4.04 added disposal language to the statute
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Hypodermic syringe, needles, sharps
<b>Type of program</b>	Exclusion from medical waste disposal requirements; educational program provided by pharmacists selling syringes or needles
<b>Description of program</b>	<p>23 R. I. GEN. LAWS, § 23-19.12-3 includes sharps within the definition of medical waste. However, household medical waste, defined as “medical waste generated by individuals on the premises of a single-family home or single-family dwelling unit or by members of households residing in single and multiple residences, hotels, and motels which serve as a residence for individuals” is expressly exempted from disposal regulations.</p> <p>21 R.I. GEN. LAWS § 21-28-4.04(b)(1), contained within Rhode Island’s controlled substances act, allows hypodermic and retractable hypodermic syringes and needles to be sold by pharmacists. At the time of sale, pharmacists must make available to each purchaser “information regarding the safe disposal of hypodermic and retractable hypodermic syringes or needles . . . including local disposal locations or a telephone number to call for that information.” In addition, § 21-28-4.04(b)(5) requires any pharmacy/pharmacist that sells needles or syringes to “certify to the director of the department of health participation in an activity that supports proper disposal.” Such activity can include acting as an established site for the collection of home-generated medical waste.</p> <p>Further regulatory guidance for pharmacists about the information for purchasers, certification of proper disposal, and destruction of sharps is in 216-20 R.I. CODE R. § 15-6.3.</p>
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	Yes. For additional information about what SSPs in Rhode Island must do with respect to collection and disposal of sharps, please see the Rhode Island chart in LAPPA’s <a href="#">Syringe Services Programs: Summary of State Laws</a> .
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	No.
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<b><u>SOUTH CAROLINA</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	S.C. CODE ANN. REGS. 61-105 (2024) (infectious waste management regulations)
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	None
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Sharps, residential hazardous waste
<b>Type of program</b>	Exclusion from medical waste disposal requirements
<b>Description of program</b>	S.C. CODE ANN. REGS. 61-105 includes sharps in their definition of infectious waste. However, 61-105(E)(2)(d) provides that infectious waste excludes “wastes generated in a private residence except when determined . . . to be an imminent or substantial hazard to public health or the environment.
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	No, as there is no SSP law in South Carolina.
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	No.
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	Yes. See <a href="#">Recent State Legislation</a> below.

<b><u>SOUTH DAKOTA</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	None
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	N/A
<b>Term(s) used</b>	N/A
<b>Type of program</b>	N/A
<b>Description of program</b>	N/A
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	No, as there is no SSP law in South Dakota.
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	Yes. <sup>30</sup>
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

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<sup>30</sup> *Sharps Disposal Options in South Dakota*, S.D. DEP'T OF THE ENV. (Jan. 2023)  
<https://danr.sd.gov/Environment/WasteManagement/SolidWaste/docs/SHARPSDISPOSALOPTIONSINSOUTHDAKOTA.pdf>.

<b><u>TENNESSEE</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	None
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	N/A
<b>Term(s) used</b>	N/A
<b>Type of program</b>	N/A
<b>Description of program</b>	N/A
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	Yes. For additional information about what SSPs in Tennessee must do with respect to collection and disposal of sharps, please see the Tennessee chart in LAPPA's <a href="#">Syringe Services Programs: Summary of State Laws</a> .
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	No.
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<b><u>TEXAS</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	None
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	N/A
<b>Term(s) used</b>	N/A
<b>Type of program</b>	N/A
<b>Description of program</b>	N/A
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	No.
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	No.
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	Yes. See <a href="#">Recent State Legislation</a> below.

<b><u>UTAH</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	UTAH ADMIN. CODE. R315-316-1, R315-316-3 (2024) (applicability of waste regulations)
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	None
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Sharps, infectious waste
<b>Type of program</b>	Exclusion from medical waste disposal requirements
<b>Description of program</b>	UTAH ADMIN. CODE. R315-316-3(4) requires that sharps are “contained for . . . disposal in leak -proof, rigid, puncture-resistant containers” and clearly labeled as infectious waste. However, UTAH ADMIN. CODE. R315-316-1(2)(c) states that infectious waste regulations contained within the code do not apply to household generated infectious waste, including sharps.
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	Yes. For additional information about what SSPs in Utah must do with respect to collection and disposal of sharps, please see the Utah chart in LAPPAs’ <a href="#">Syringe Services Programs: Summary of State Laws</a> .
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	Yes. <sup>31</sup>
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<sup>31</sup> *Safe Syringe Disposal*, UTAH DEP’T OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERV. (last accessed Oct. 21, 2024), <https://epi.utah.gov/ptc-syringe-services/>.

<b><u>VERMONT</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	VT. STAT. ANN. tit.18. § 4224 (West 2024) (“Unused prescription drug, needle, and syringe disposal program”)
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• June 8, 2016 – VT. STAT. ANN. tit.18. § 4224 first effective</li> <li>• May 25, 2023 – Statute amended to include disposal of sharps and syringes</li> </ul>
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Sharps, syringe, needle
<b>Type of program</b>	Specific program allowing disposal of household generated syringes and sharps
<b>Description of program</b>	<p>In 2023, Vermont amended its existing drug takeback program to include syringes and sharps.</p> <p>Under the law, the Vermont Department of Health (Department) shall establish a program “to provide for the safe disposal of Vermont residents' unused and unwanted prescription drugs, needles, and syringes,” which may include “establishing secure collection and disposal sites.”</p>
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	No.
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	Yes. <sup>32</sup>
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	Yes. See <a href="#">Recent State Legislation</a> below.

<sup>32</sup> *Safe Needle Disposal in Vermont*, VERMONT DEPT. OF HEALTH (Aug. 29, 2024), <https://www.healthvermont.gov/alcohol-drugs/programs-services/safe-needle-disposal-vermont>.

<b><u>VIRGINIA</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9 VA. ADMIN. CODE § 20-121-90 (2024) (identification of regulated medical waste)</li> <li>• 9 VA. ADMIN. CODE § 20-121-300 (2024) (applicability of regulations for household sharps collection stations)</li> </ul>
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	None
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Household sharps
<b>Type of program</b>	Exclusion from medical waste disposal requirements; must place into container before disposal; requirements for collection drop boxes
<b>Description of program</b>	<p>9 VA. ADMIN. CODE § 20-121-90(D)(2) specifies that household waste including sharps, is exempt from regulations if household sharps being collected by waste collectors are placed in an opaque, leak proof, puncture resistant container that is closed, and labeled before being mixed with solid waste.</p> <p>9 VA. ADMIN. CODE § 20-121-300(E)(1) describes specific requirements for a household sharps collection drop box. Drop box facilitators are exempt from other waste collection requirements if they are managed in accordance with state and federal regulations. Household sharps collection boxes may be located “in in a public restroom, airport, train station, health clinic, pharmacy, health department, police or fire station, community organization building, permitted solid waste management facility, or other location as a convenience to the public.”</p>
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	Yes. For additional information about what SSPs in Virginia must do with respect to collection and disposal of sharps, please see the Virginia chart in LAPPA’s <a href="#">Syringe Services Programs: Summary of State Laws</a> .
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	No.
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.



<b><u>WASHINGTON</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	WASH. REV. CODE ANN. §§ 70A.228.040 to 70A.228.50 (West 2024) (residential sharps disposal)
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• June 9, 1994 – WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 70A.228.050 first effective</li> <li>• July 1, 1995 – WASH REV. CODE ANN. § 70A.228.040 first effective</li> </ul>
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Residential sharps
<b>Type of program</b>	Voluntary collection program by public or private provider of solid waste collection service; educational program; prohibition against placing sharps into solid waste or recycling
<b>Description of program</b>	<p>WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 70A.228.050 allows for both public and private waste collectors to provide residential sharps collection services. The statute requires that the company notify the public in writing of the available service and that the notice includes information on “how to properly dispose of residential sharps waste” as well as the costs and legal requirements of the program.</p> <p>WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 70A.228.040 prohibits putting residential sharps waste or sharps containers into: (1) “recycling containers provided by a city, county, or solid waste collection company, or any other recycling collection site unless that site is specifically designated by a local health department as a drop-off site for sharps waste containers”; or (2) “cans, carts, drop boxes, or other containers in which refuse, trash, or solid waste has been placed for collection if a source separated collection service is provided for residential sharps waste.” Local health departments “shall enforce this section, primarily through an educational approach regarding proper disposal of residential sharps.” A third violation is a class 3 infraction.</p>
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	No.
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	No.
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<b><u>WEST VIRGINIA</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	W. VA. CODE R. § 64-56-2 (West 2024) (applicability; exemptions; enforcement of medical waste regulations)
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	None
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Sharps, medical waste
<b>Type of program</b>	Exclusion from medical waste disposal requirements; must place in container before disposal
<b>Description of program</b>	<p>W. VA. CODE R. § 64-56-2 exempts “[i]ndividual households in which infectious medical waste is generated by a member of the household during self health care or by the provision of health care services within the residence” from the requirements of infectious medical waste regulations, “except that the householder shall place sharps in a container with a high degree of puncture resistance prior to discarding them.”</p> <p>The same regulation allows enforcement of the rule by the West Virginia Department of Health.</p>
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	Yes. For additional information about what SSPs in West Virginia must do with respect to collection and disposal of sharps, please see the West Virginia chart in LAPPAs’s <a href="#">Syringe Services Programs: Summary of State Laws</a> .
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	No.
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	Yes. See <a href="#">Recent State Legislation</a> below.

<b><u>WISCONSIN</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WIS. STAT. ANN. § 165.65 (West 2024) (drug disposal program)</li> <li>• WIS. ADMIN. CODE NR § 526.04 (2024) (exemptions from medical waste regulation)</li> <li>• WIS. ADMIN. CODE NR §§ 526.06 to 526.10 (2024) (source separation, containment, handling, storage/transfer, transportation)</li> <li>• WIS. ADMIN. CODE NR § 526.13 (2024) (disposal)</li> </ul>
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	July 1, 2015 – WIS. STAT. ANN. § 165.65 first effective
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Sharps, household sharps
<b>Type of program</b>	Exclusion from medical waste disposal requirements; must place in container before disposal
<b>Description of program</b>	<p>WIS. ADMIN. CODE NR § 526.04 exempts home generators of infectious waste from most waste requirements “except the safety requirements applying to sharps under” WIS. ADMIN. CODE NR §§ 526.06, 526.07(1), 526.08, 526.10(3), and 526.13.</p> <p>WIS. ADMIN. CODE NR § 526.06 pertains to separating infectious waste from regular solid waste. WIS. ADMIN. CODE NR § 526.07(1) requires sharps to be contained in “rigid, puncture-resistant labeled containers made of materials including but not limited to metal or rigid plastic, designed to prevent the loss of the contents and labeled with a visible bio- hazard emblem or with the visible words ‘bio-hazard,’ ‘sharps’ or ‘infectious waste.’” WIS. ADMIN. CODE NR § 526.08 pertains to handling infectious waste. WIS. ADMIN. CODE NR § 526.10(3) provides the minimum requirements for all persons transporting infectious waste. WIS. ADMIN. CODE NR § 526.13 requires treatment of infectious waste before disposal.</p> <p>Pursuant to WIS. ADMIN. CODE NR § 526.04(3), persons who operate “sharps collection stations” are exempt from the requirements of chapter of regulations pertaining to medical waste management “except the requirements under” WIS. ADMIN. CODE NR § 526.09(5). WIS. ADMIN. CODE NR § 526.09(5) contains the operating requirements for sharps collection stations. The operating requirements include: (1) accepting sharps from waste generators who, individually, generate less than 50 pounds of sharps per month; (2) providing the service on “a not-for-profit and cost-only basis”; (3) storing less than 500 pounds of waste at any one time; and (4) registering the station with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.</p>

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<b><u>WISCONSIN</u></b>	
<b>Description of program</b> (continued from above)	WIS. STAT. ANN. § 165.65(1)(c) expressly excludes “a sharps collection station operated in compliance with rules promulgated by the department of natural resources” from the definition of the statewide “drug disposal program” established under that statute.
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	No, as there is no SSP law in Wisconsin.
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	Yes. <sup>33</sup>
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<sup>33</sup> *Managing Household Sharps*, WIS. DEP’T OF NAT. RES., (last accessed Oct. 21, 2024), <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/HealthWaste/HouseholdSharps.html/>.

<b><u>WYOMING</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	None
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	N/A
<b>Term(s) used</b>	N/A
<b>Type of program</b>	N/A
<b>Description of program</b>	N/A
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	No, as there is no SSP law in Wyoming.
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	No.
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<b><u>AMERICAN SAMOA</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	None
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	N/A
<b>Term(s) used</b>	N/A
<b>Type of program</b>	N/A
<b>Description of program</b>	N/A
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	No, as there is no SSP law in American Samoa.
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	No.
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<b><u>GUAM</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	None
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	N/A
<b>Term(s) used</b>	N/A
<b>Type of program</b>	N/A
<b>Description of program</b>	N/A
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	No, as there is no SSP law in Guam.
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	No.
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<b><u>NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	None
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	N/A
<b>Term(s) used</b>	N/A
<b>Type of program</b>	N/A
<b>Description of program</b>	N/A
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	No, as there is no SSP law in Northern Mariana Islands.
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	No.
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.



<b><u>PUERTO RICO</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	P.R. REGS. JCL §6302 (definitions of medical waste)
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	N/A
<b>Term(s) used</b>	Medical waste, sharps
<b>Type of program</b>	Exclusion from medical waste disposal requirements
<b>Description of program</b>	P.R. REGS. JCL § 6302 includes sharps within the definition of “medical/infectious waste.” However, the regulation specifies that household waste is not included in the definition for purposes of disposal restrictions.
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	No.
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	No.
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<b><u>U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS</u></b>	
<b>Statute(s) and/or regulation(s)</b>	None
<b>Substantive amendment(s) to laws and/or regulations</b>	N/A
<b>Term(s) used</b>	N/A
<b>Type of program</b>	N/A
<b>Description of program</b>	N/A
<b>Does the syringe services program (SSP) law address sharps disposal?</b>	No, as there is no SSP law in the U.S. Virgin Islands.
<b>Is a list of disposal locations available?</b>	No.
<b>Is there any recently proposed legislation?</b>	No.

<b><u>RECENT STATE LEGISLATION</u></b>	
<b><u>State/Bill Number/Status</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
<p><b><u>Iowa</u></b> H.F. 726 (2023) (bill died upon legislature’s adjournment in 2024)</p>	<p>This bill proposed to appropriate \$450,000 to pilot the establishment and operation of three community-based SSPs that would provide substance use prevention and response including linkages to, among other things, the proper disposal of syringes and injection equipment.</p>
<p><b><u>Massachusetts</u></b> H.B. 1981 (2023) (reported favorably by House committee March 4, 2024)</p> <p>S.B. 1242 (2023) (referred to the Senate committee April 18, 2024)</p>	<p>These similar bills aim to create a 10-year pilot program establishing overdose prevention centers which offer an array of harm reduction services including sharp disposal services.</p>
<p><b><u>Nebraska</u></b> L.B. 307 (2023) (passed but vetoed by governor on March 4, 2024)</p>	<p>This bill proposed to allow counties and municipalities within the state to authorize syringe service programs. The bill also proposed to require anyone who provides syringes, including pharmacies, to provide information on disposal.</p>
<p><b><u>Nevada</u></b> A.B. 115 (2023) (bill failed in April 2023)</p>	<p>This bill proposed to establish overdose prevention centers. The bill included a requirement that these centers educate on the proper disposal of syringes as well as maintain a syringe disposal device on site.</p>
<p><b><u>New Jersey</u></b> A.B. 1894 (2023) (withdrawn when S.B. 3957 passed January 9, 2024)</p>	<p>This bill proposed to require pharmacists who sell hypodermic syringes to also offer to take them back and dispose of them without charge. Legislators withdrew the bill when a similar bill was passed and enacted. However, that bill did not include the disposal requirement.</p>
<p><b><u>New York</u></b> A.B. 338 (2023) (referred to Assembly committee January 3, 2024)</p>	<p>This bill proposes to establish a program to provide safe consumption sites and overdose prevention centers.</p>
<p><b><u>Pennsylvania</u></b> H.B. 1245 (2023) (laid on the table for possible future consideration March 18, 2024)</p>	<p>This bill amends the definition of “drug paraphernalia” to exclude syringes. It would also define “syringe service program,” and requires such programs to offer safe disposal options.</p>
<p><b><u>South Carolina</u></b> S.B. 310 (2023) (referred to Senate committee February 9, 2023)</p>	<p>S.B. 310 would establish and administer syringe service programming across the state which would be required to include disposal of used sharps.</p>
<p><b><u>South Carolina</u></b> S.B. 854 (2024) (referred to Senate committee January 9, 2024)</p>	<p>This bill creates a “Safer Syringe Program” which would include syringe services including education on disposal of used supplies as well as a sharps collection and disposal program.</p>

<b><u>RECENT STATE LEGISLATION</u></b>	
<b><u>State/Bill Number/Status</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
<b><u>Texas</u></b> H.B. 1403 (2023) (died upon legislature's adjournment)	This bill proposed to allow for the creation of a pilot harm reduction program which is required to include syringe services and disposal.
<b><u>Vermont</u></b> S.B. 70 (2023) (bill died upon legislature's adjournment)	This bill proposed to eliminate any criminal or civil penalty for the operation of a safer drug consumption site if the program provides certain services including disposal of sharps.
<b><u>West Virginia</u></b> H.B. 2287 (2023) (bill died upon legislature's adjournment)	This bill proposed require all state buildings and facilities that are open to the public to provide sharps disposal containers.
<b><u>West Virginia</u></b> H.B. 3080 (2023) (bill died upon legislature's adjournment)	This bill proposed to require sharps containers, automatic electronic defibrillators (AEDs), and first-aid kits at welcome centers and rest areas on public highways.

## ABOUT THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS AND PUBLIC POLICY ASSOCIATION

The Legislative Analysis and Public Policy Association (LAPPA) is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization whose mission is to conduct legal and legislative research and analysis and draft legislation on effective law and policy in the areas of public safety and health, substance use disorders, and the criminal justice system.

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