

Tab 3		SB 240 by Garcia (CO-INTRODUCERS) Smith; Auxiliary Containers				
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The Florida Senate
COMMITTEE MEETING EXPANDED AGENDA
ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES
Senator Rodriguez, Chair
Senator Mayfield, Vice Chair

MEETING DATE: Tuesday, November 18, 2025
TIME: 3:30—5:30 p.m.
PLACE: Toni Jennings Committee Room, 110 Senate Building

MEMBERS: Senator Rodriguez, Chair; Senator Mayfield, Vice Chair; Senators Arrington, Avila, DiCeglie, Harrell, Polsky, and Smith

TAB	BILL NO. and INTRODUCER	BILL DESCRIPTION and SENATE COMMITTEE ACTIONS	COMMITTEE ACTION
1	Presentation by the Department of Environmental Protection: An Overview of Recycling and Waste Management in Florida		Presented
2	Presentation by the National Waste and Recycling Association: An Overview of Recycling and Waste Management in Florida		Presented
3	SB 240 Garcia	Auxiliary Containers; Preempting the regulation of auxiliary containers to the state; providing exceptions; requiring the Department of Environmental Protection to develop a uniform ordinance for the use and disposition of single-use, nonrecyclable auxiliary containers; prohibiting the sale or distribution of certain single-use auxiliary containers on lands managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the Department of Environmental Protection; repealing a provision relating to the regulation of polystyrene products preempted to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, etc. EN 11/18/2025 Fav/CS AEG FP	Fav/CS Yeas 8 Nays 0
Other Related Meeting Documents			



Solid Waste Management and Recycling Update

John Truitt, Deputy Secretary of Regulatory Programs

Department of Environmental Protection

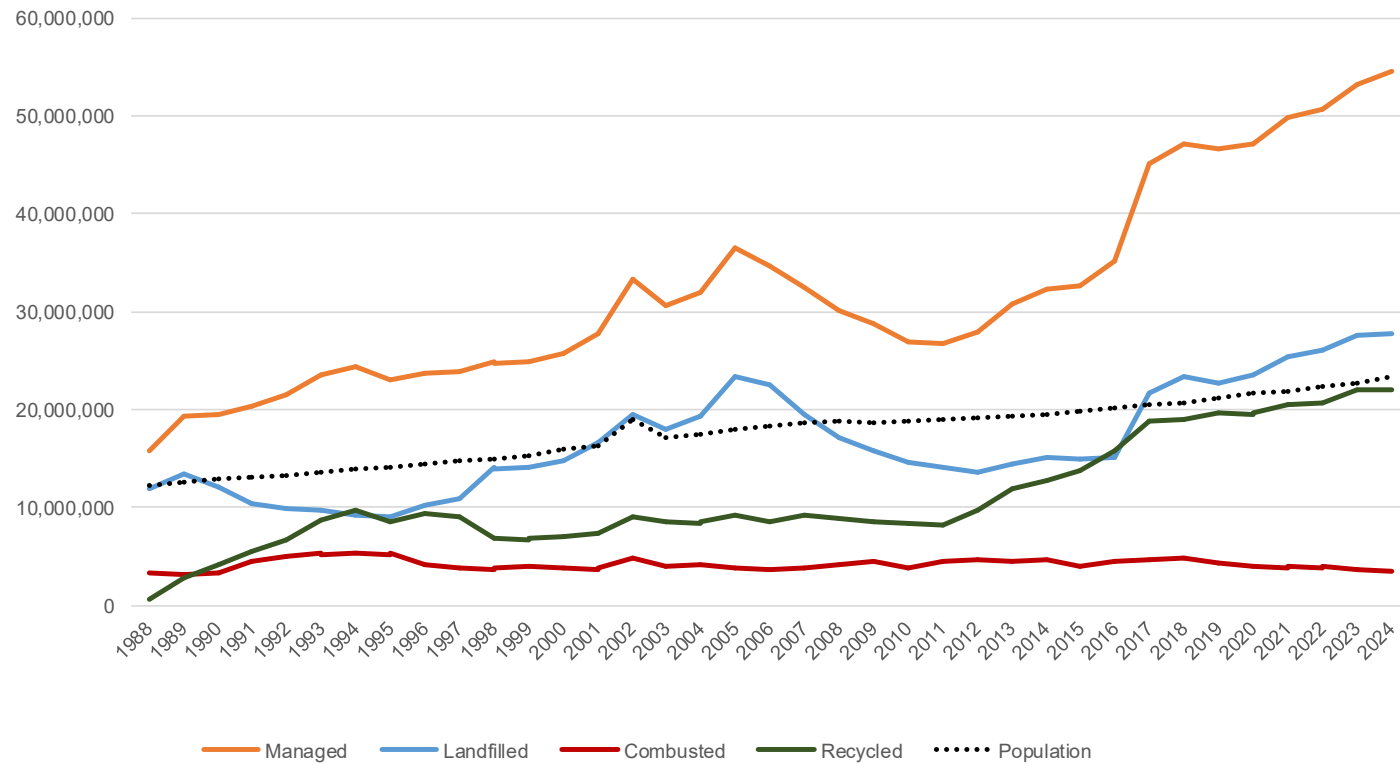
Senate Committee on Environment and Natural Resources

November 18, 2025



SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN FLORIDA

1988 – 2024





FLORIDA'S RECYCLING GOALS

Section 403.706, F.S.:

- Established an annual 75% recycling goal for municipal solid waste.
- Counts the production of renewable energy from solid waste as 1 ton of recycled material for each megawatt-hour produced.
- Directs all counties to report their recycling progress annually.
- Directs counties over 100,000 population to develop a plan if the county does not achieve the interim recycling goal.

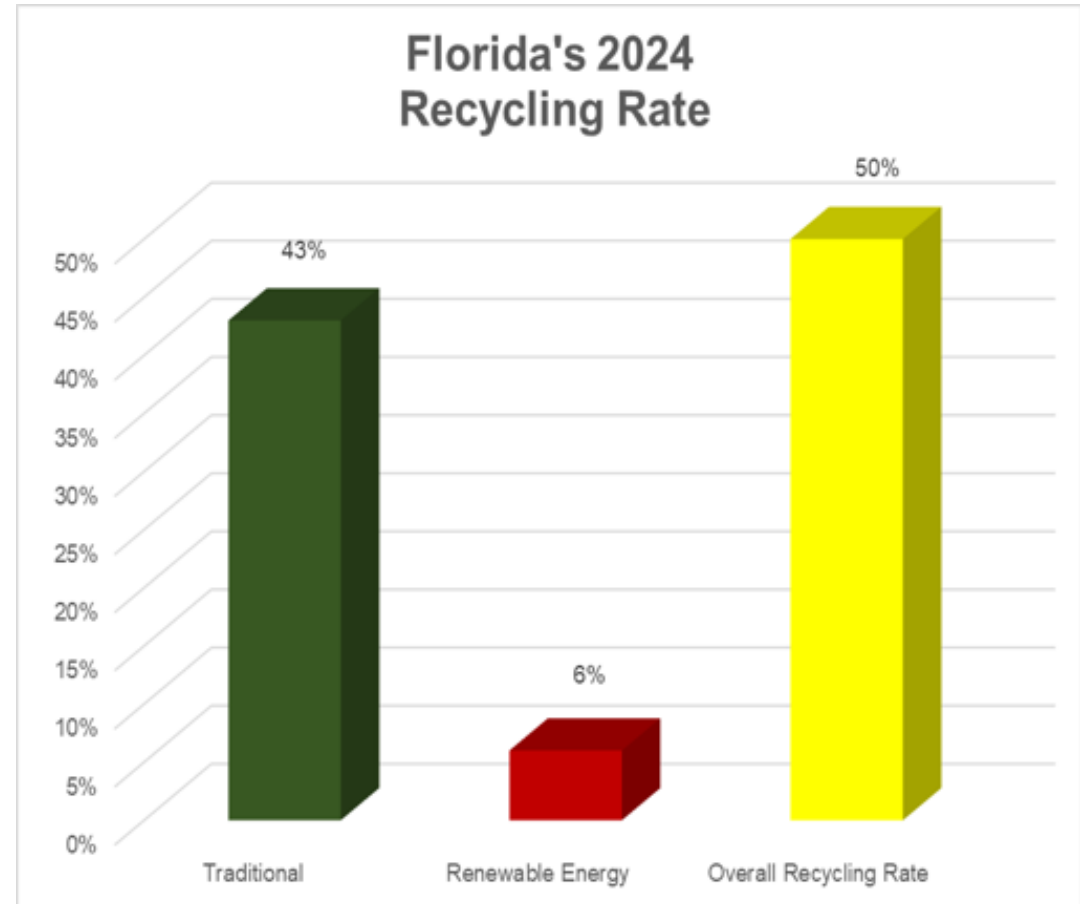


FLORIDA'S RECYCLING RATE

The statewide overall recycling rate, including renewable energy recycling credits, increased from 49% (2023) to 50% (2024).

The statewide traditional recycling rate, excluding renewable energy recycling credits, increased from 41% (2023) to 43% (2024).

Renewable energy recycling credits from waste-to-energy plants account for 6% of the overall recycling rate in both 2023 and 2024.





COUNTIES MEETING THE 75% GOAL

In 2024, 3 counties reached the 75% recycling goal:

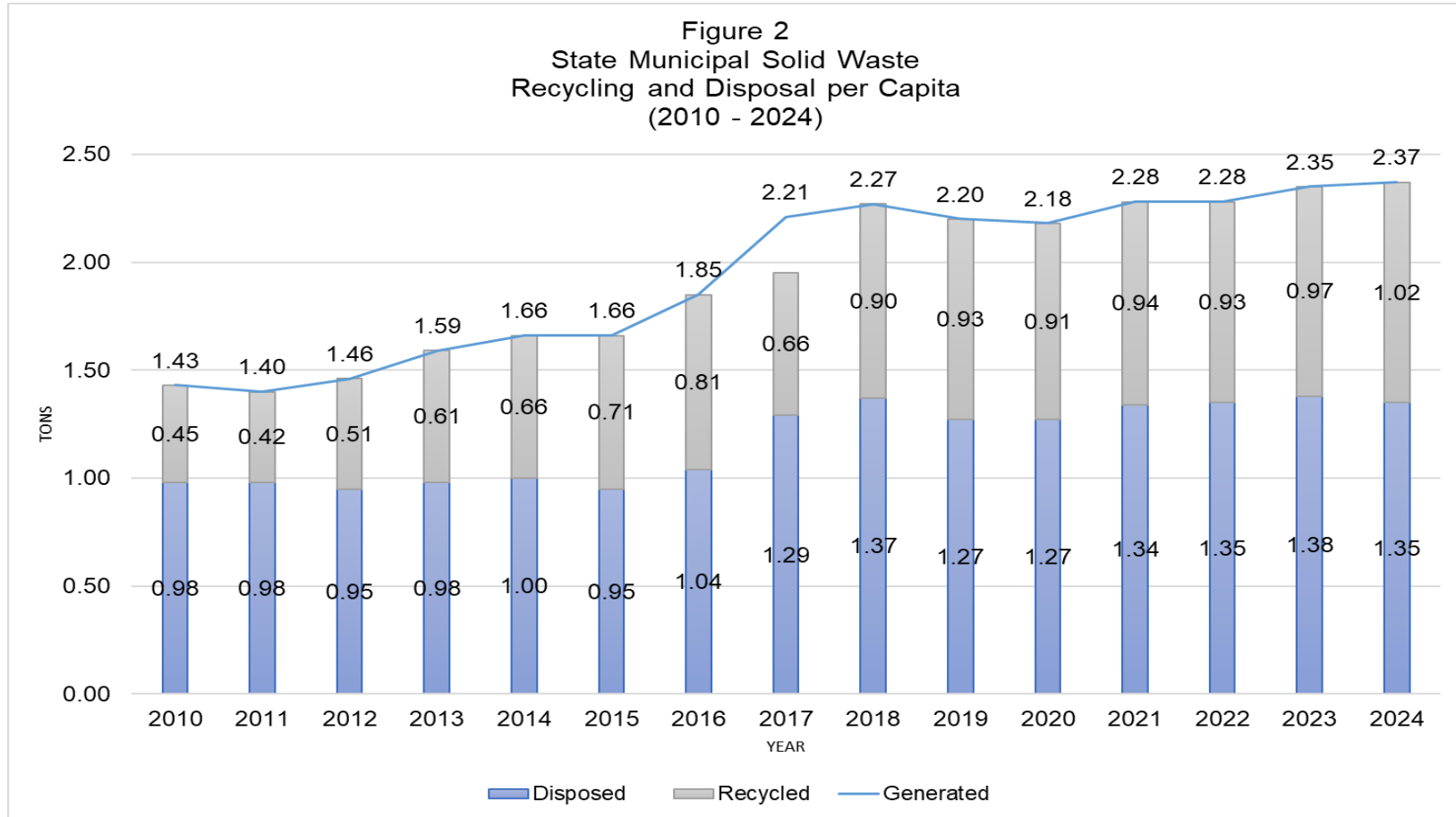
County	Recycling Rate
Palm Beach	90%
Collier	80%
Lee	78%

Top 10 counties overall recycling rate:

Rank	County	Recycling Rate	Rank	County	Recycling Rate
1	Palm Beach	90%	6	Bradford	66%
2	Collier	80%	7	Charlotte	63%
3	Lee	78%	8	Pinellas	62%
4	Baker	68%	9	Hillsborough	61%
5	Alachua	66%	10	Monroe	61%



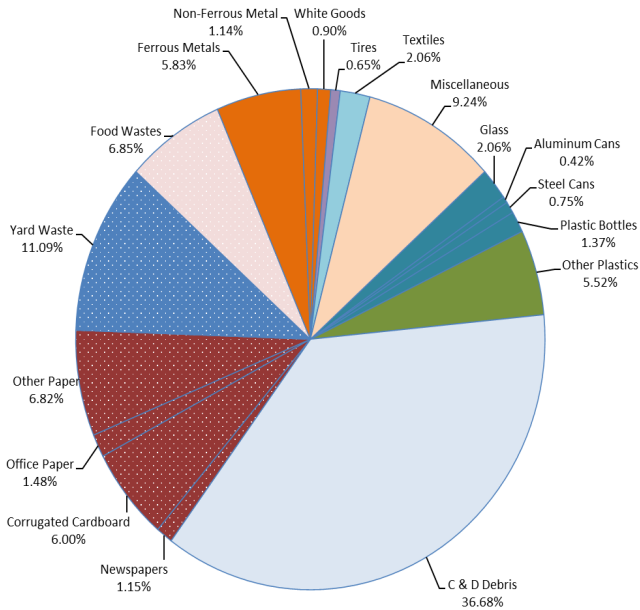
WASTE & RECYCLING PER CAPITA





FLORIDA MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE GENERATED & RECYCLED

Florida Municipal Solid Waste Collected (2024)
(54.5 million tons)

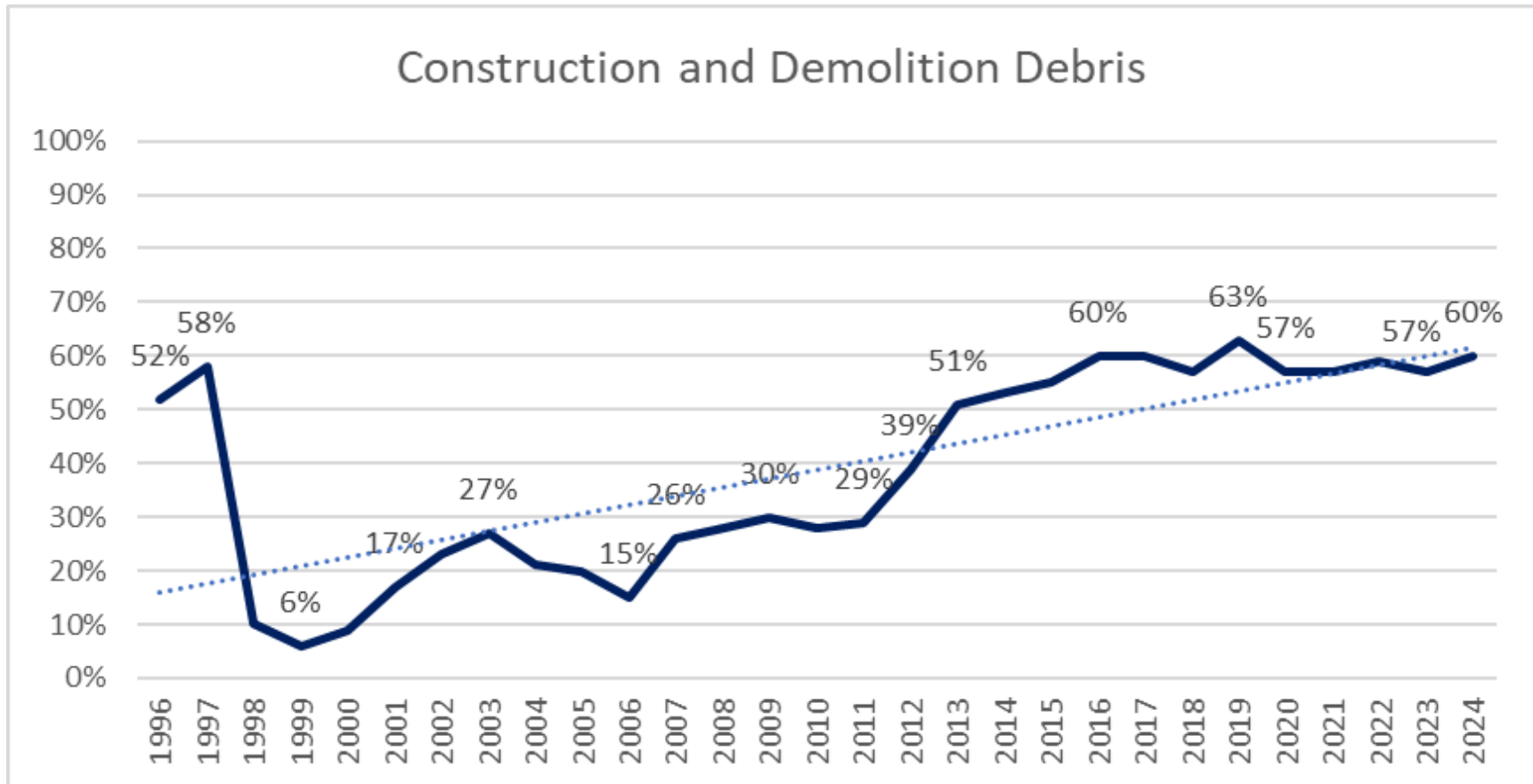


Florida Municipal Solid Waste Collected and Recycled (2024)

MATERIALS	MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE COLLECTED		MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE RECYCLED		
	TONS PER YEAR	PERCENT OF TOTAL TONS PER YEAR	TOTAL TONS RECYCLED	PERCENT OF TOTAL TONS RECYCLED	MATERIAL RECYCLING RATE ² (PERCENT)
Glass	1,122,902	2.1	221,977	0.9	20%
Aluminum Cans	226,959	0.4	23,538	0.1	10%
Steel Cans	407,561	0.7	21,059	0.1	5%
Plastic Bottles	744,560	1.4	45,334	0.2	6%
Other Plastics	3,007,682	5.5	85,985	0.4	3%
C & D Debris	19,997,489	36.7	12,078,474	51.6	60%
Newspapers	627,403	1.2	61,138	0.3	10%
Corrugated Cardboard	3,272,169	6.0	1,401,636	6.0	43%
Office Paper	807,159	1.5	91,544	0.4	11%
Other Paper	3,720,750	6.8	266,494	1.1	7%
Yard Waste	6,043,696	11.1	3,828,810	16.4	63%
Food Wastes	3,736,521	6.9	150,410	0.6	4%
Ferrous Metals	3,179,176	5.8	2,435,344	10.4	77%
Non-Ferrous Metal	622,710	1.1	508,577	2.2	82%
White Goods	491,689	0.9	261,047	1.1	53%
Tires	353,113	0.6	155,696	0.7	44%
Textiles	1,120,388	2.1	40,126	0.2	4%
Miscellaneous	5,037,268	9.2	1,607,562	6.9	32%
Process Fuel ³	N/A ⁴	N/A	108,311	0.5	100%
TOTAL	54,519,195	100.0	23,393,062	100	43%

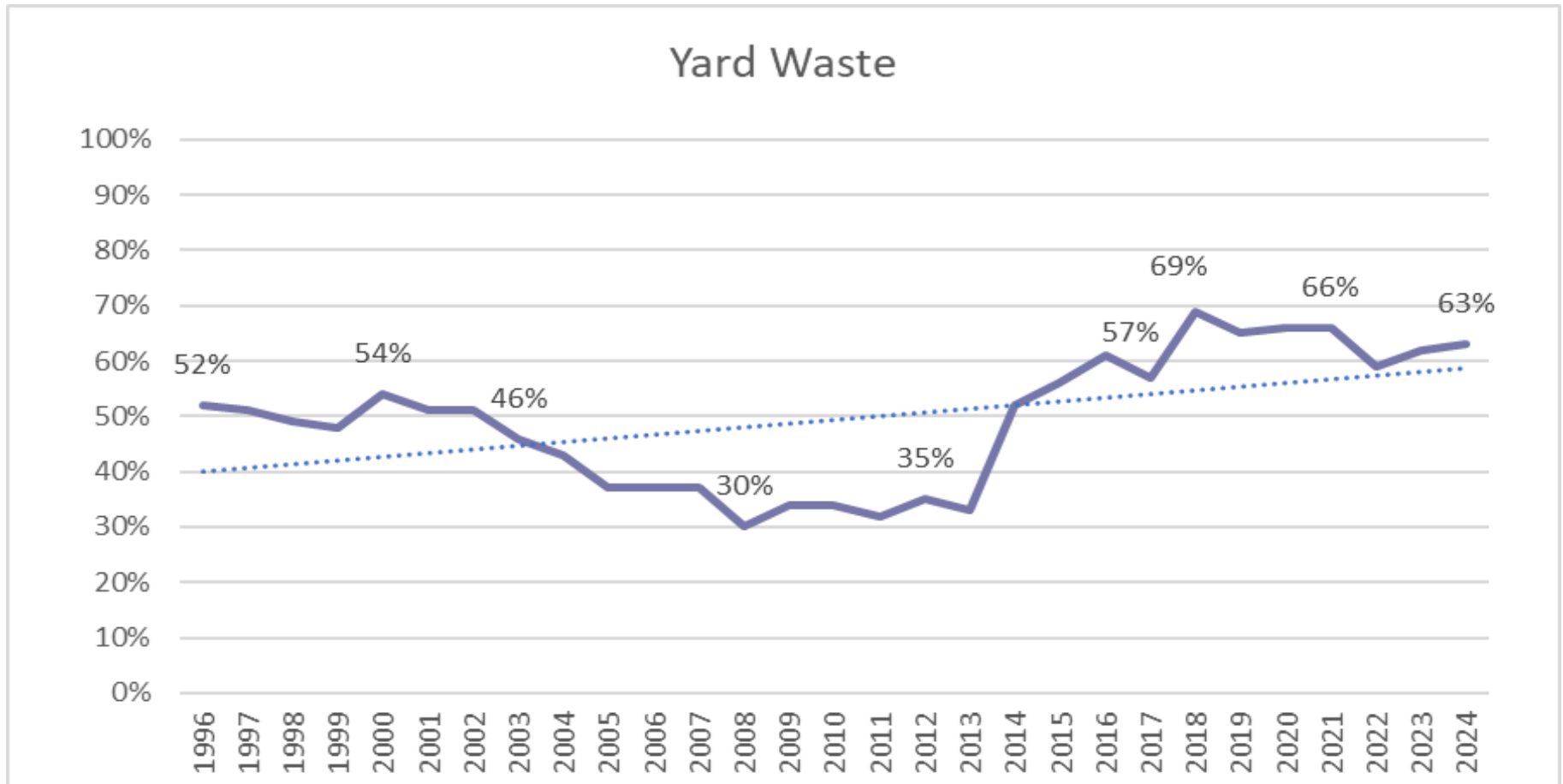


C & D DEBRIS RECYCLING RATE (1996-2024)



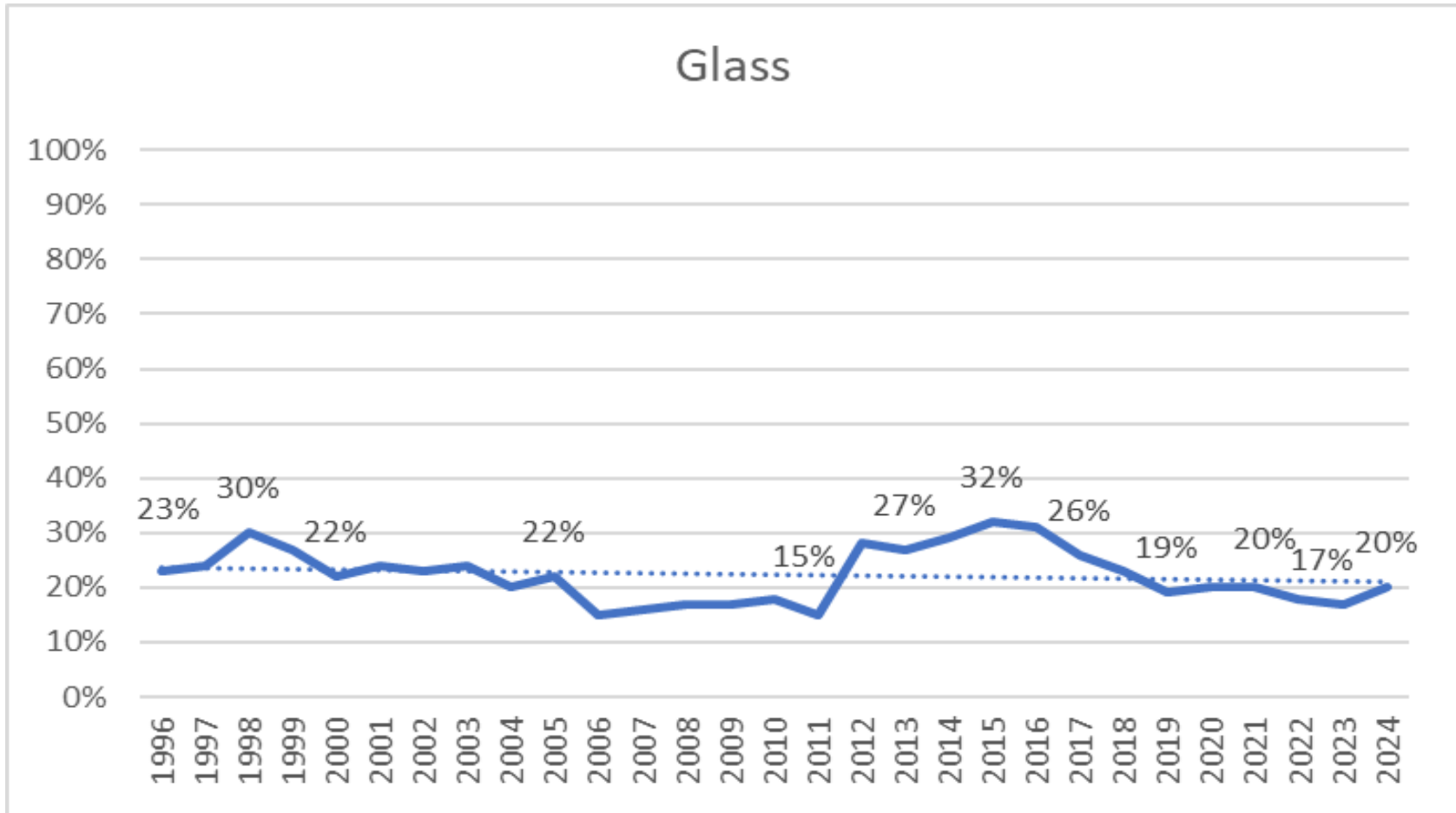


YARD WASTE RECYCLING RATE (1996-2024)



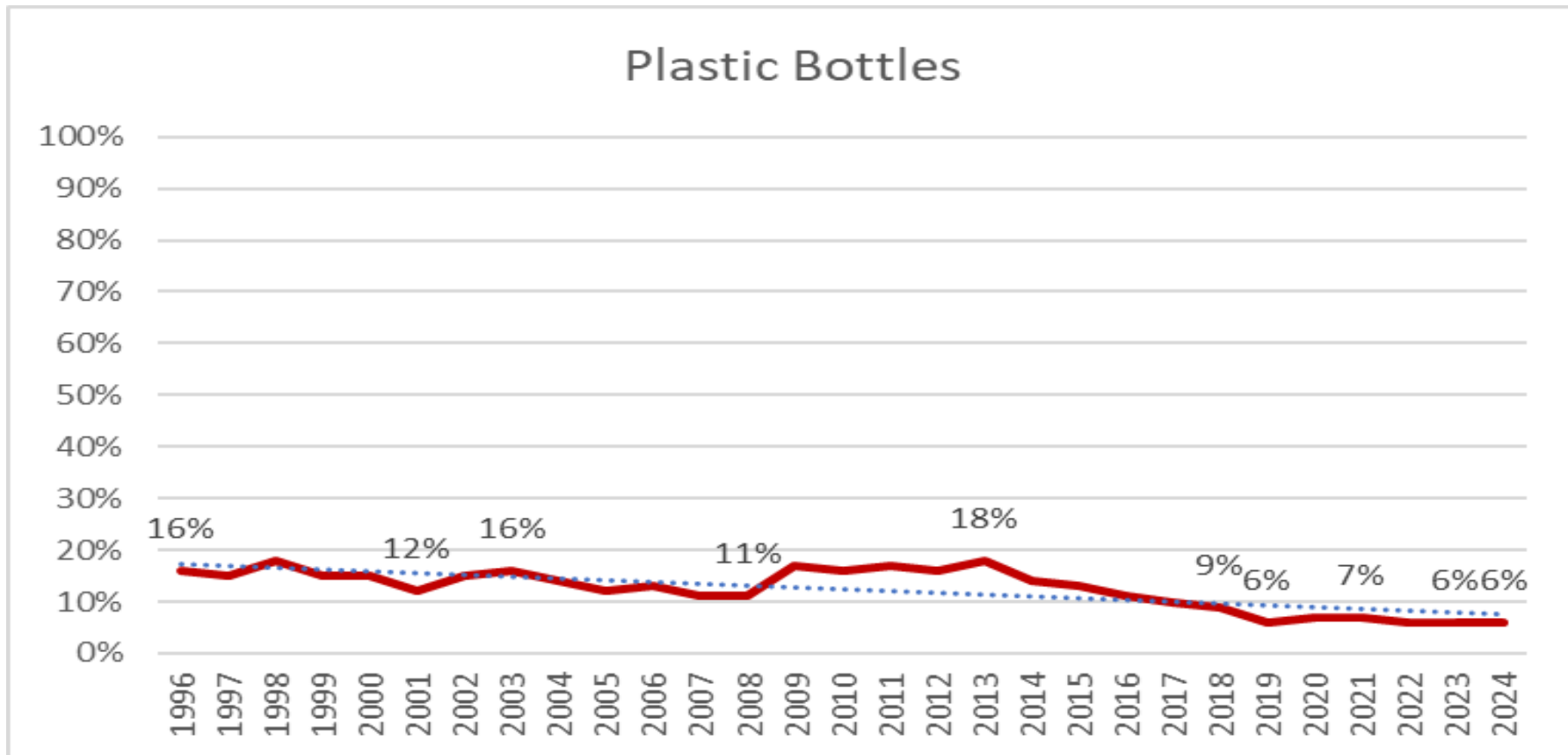


GLASS RECYCLING RATE (1996-2024)



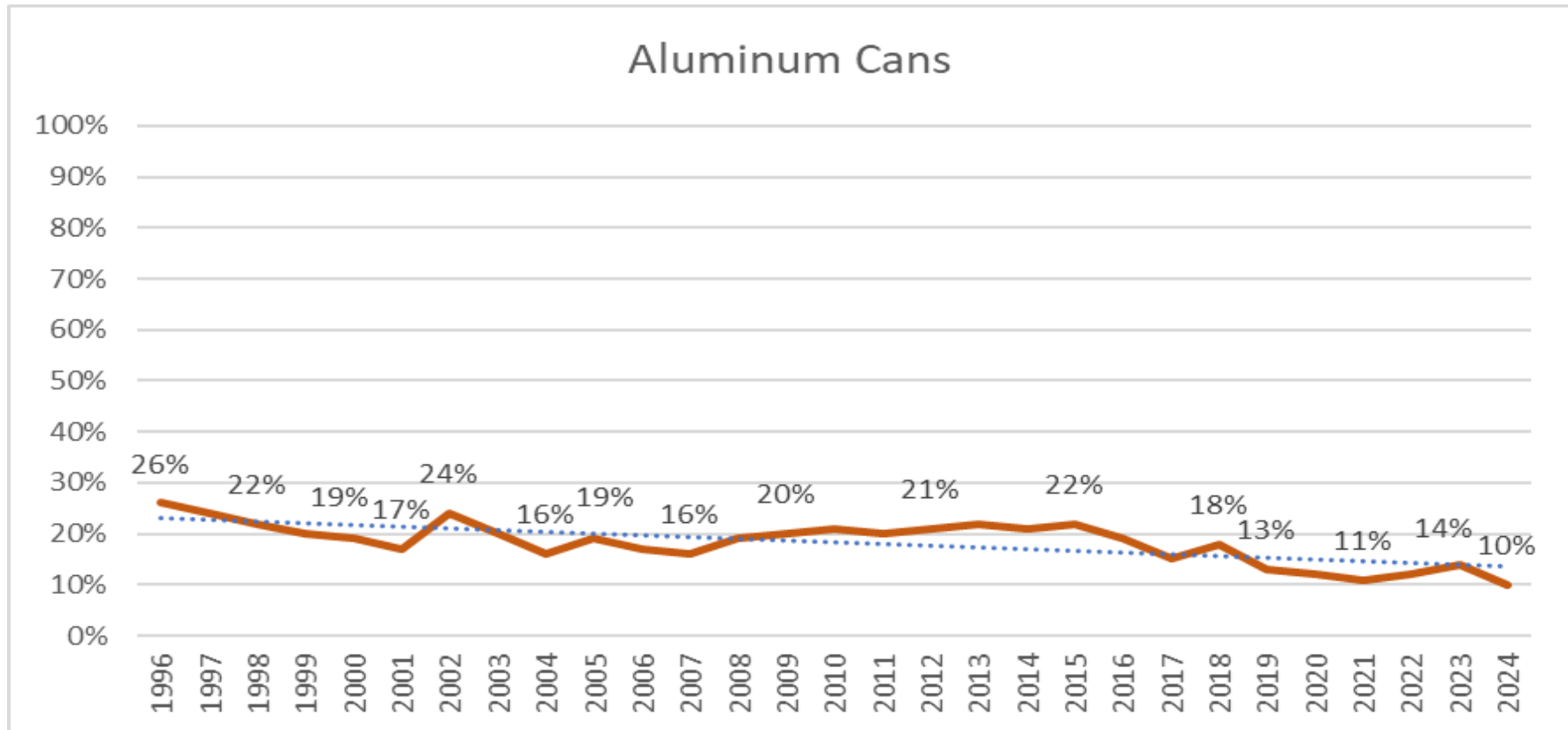


PLASTIC BOTTLES RECYCLING RATE (1996-2024)





ALUMINUM CANS RECYCLING RATE (1996-2024)





ORGANICS PROCESSING

- The focus of Florida organics recycling is on the production and use of mulch and compost made from solid waste managed at source-separated organic processing facilities (SOPFs) including yard trash, manure, animal byproducts, and vegetative wastes.
- The department published a Notice of Rule Development in July 2024 to update Chapter 62-709, Florida Administrative Code — Criteria for Organics Processing and Recycling Facilities.





LITHIUM BATTERY INFORMATION RESOURCES

BE BATTERY SMART LITHIUM-ION BATTERIES

Lithium-ion (Li-ion) batteries are everywhere. The most popular rechargeable battery comes in multiple sizes and shapes and powers everything from smart phones, laptops, and tablets to hand-held power tools and toys. Li-ion batteries, however, store a large amount of energy in a small space and are more easily damaged than other batteries.

If damaged or improperly stored, charged, or disposed of, they can catch fire or explode.



Seven Safety Tips for Lithium-Ion Batteries

- 1** Always follow the battery manufacturer's instructions.
- 2** Store properly – out of sight and reach of children in a cool, dry place.
- 3** Don't use batteries that are damaged.
- 4** Always charge your device where you can see it.
- 5** Do not overcharge devices or charge on a bed or under a pillow. Batteries may overheat, explode, and catch fire.
- 6** Check toys and devices regularly to ensure batteries are secure and in good condition.
- 7** Never put li-ion batteries in your garbage or recycling cart. Recycle them at participating drop-off sites.

Learn more about battery safety at home including recycling options at <https://floridadep.gov/waste/waste-reduction/content/take-charge-florida-be-battery-smart>

**TAKE
CHARGE** **FL**
BE BATTERY SMART



<https://floridadep.gov/waste/waste-reduction/content/take-charge-florida>





FLORIDA'S CAPACITY STUDY

- In collaboration with researchers from the University of Florida, Florida Polytechnic University, and Florida Atlantic University.
- Final Report received on May 1, 2025.
- Capacity Analysis for solid waste and resource recovery facilities:
 - Disposal facilities (e.g., landfills, ash monofils, yard trash disposal facilities).
 - Processing facilities (e.g., waste-to-energy facilities, material recovery facilities, and source separated organics processing facilities).



CLASS I LANDFILL CAPACITY



Statewide Class I Landfill Capacity by District

DEP is comprised of six Districts. Each district is characterized by different populations, number of disposal facilities, capacities, and estimated remaining life estimates. The stated remaining capacity was based on permitted and constructed capacity for the facilities within each District as of January 1, 2025.

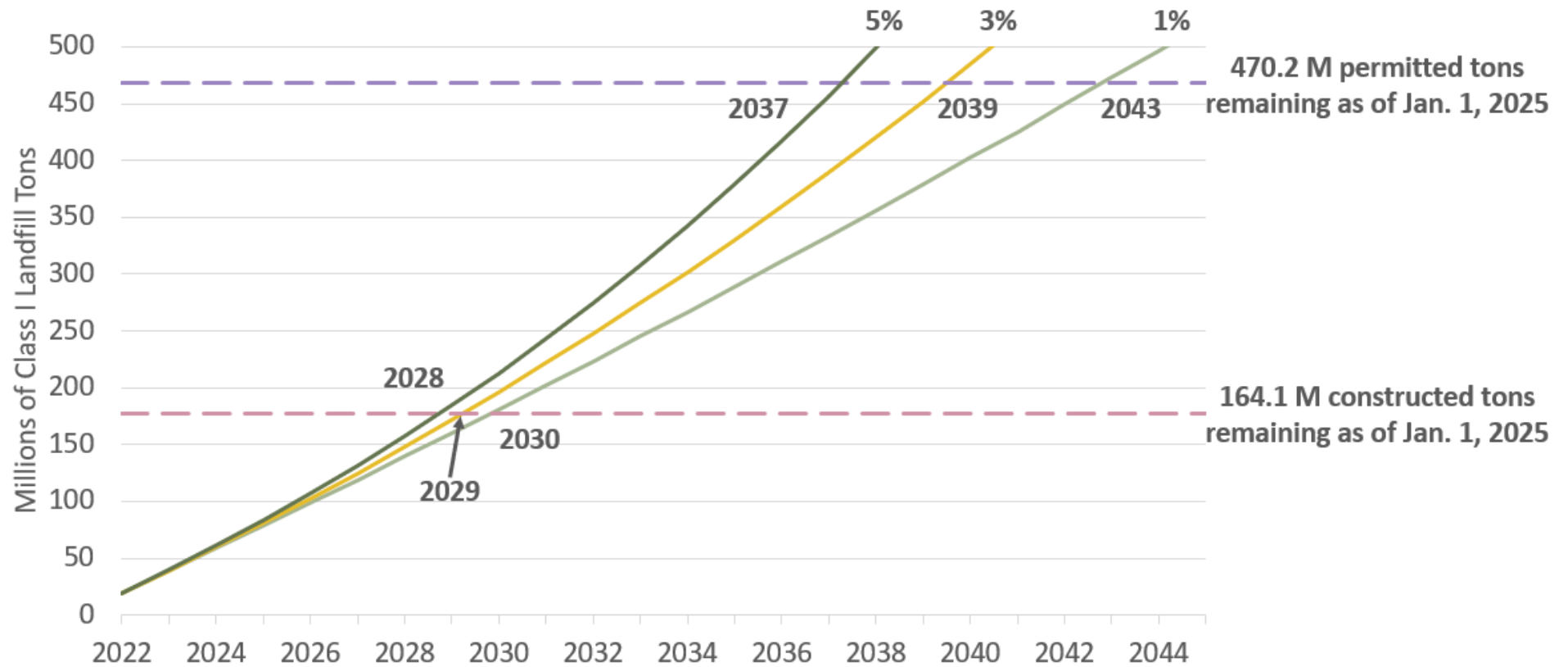
District	Remaining Permitted Capacity (tons)	Permitted Capacity Projection*	Remaining Constructed Capacity (tons)	Constructed Capacity Projection*
Central	139,267,793	2043	30,134,195	2030
Northeast	56,545,866	2051	9,605,631	2030
Northwest	38,827,037	2041	7,906,896	2028
South	28,682,988	2068	15,386,505	2033
Southeast	119,637,887	2039	25,953,159	2028
Southwests	87,237,267	2044	75,229,787	2042
Total	470.2 Million		164.1 Million	

*Based on average annual increase in disposal rates and capacity remaining.

Source: ENHANCING FLORIDA'S RECYCLING PROGRAMS, Deliverable 1 Waste Management System Capacity Analysis, May 2025



STATEWIDE CLASS I LANDFILL CAPACITY





STATEWIDE PROCESSING CAPACITY

Processing Facility	Annual Processing Capacity	Operating at Capacity?
Waste-to-Energy Facilities	5.5 M tons/year	Y
Construction & Demolition Debris Material Recovery Facilities	> 5 M tons/year	N
Class I and III Material Recovery Facilities	> 7 M tons/year	N
Single and Dual Stream Recovered Material Processing Facilities	1.4 M tons/year	Y
Source Separate Organics Processing Facilities	3.4 M tons in 2023	N
HHW Collection Facilities	10.2 K tons in 2023	N
Used Oil	> 196 M gal/year	N



KEY TAKEAWAYS

Class I Landfills:

- One third of the state's remaining permitted capacity has already been constructed.
- Capacity varies by region and public vs. private landfills.

Waste-to-Energy (WTE) Facilities:

- Florida's WTE facilities are operating at capacity and have limited ability for expansion.

Single and Dual Stream Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs):

- MRFs can process all material currently being generated in the state.
- However, MRFs in Central and South Florida are operating at capacity.
- Expansion of existing plants or investment in new infrastructure are necessary to accommodate an increased volume of recyclables in Florida.



THANK YOU

For any questions contact:
Alex Cronin, Legislative Affairs Director
Alex.Cronin@FloridaDEP.gov
850-245-2092

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

11/18/25
Meeting Date

S Environment and Natural Resources
Committee

Deliver both copies of this form to
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name John Truitt

Phone 850-245-2092

Address 3900 Commonwealth Blvd
Street

Email alex.cranin@FloridaDEP.gov

Tallahassee FL 32399
City State Zip

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☒ Information

OR

Waive Speaking: ☐ In Support ☐ Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

☐ I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.

☒ I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:

Presentation by FL Dept.
of Environmental Protection

☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received
something of value for my appearance
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
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While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

APPEARANCE RECORDSolid waste Mngmt
& Recycling Update
Bill Number or Topic

November 18 2025

Meeting Date

Environment + Natural Resources

Committee

Deliver both copies of this form to
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Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Katrina Shadix

Phone

407 7023576

Address

1011 Seneca Oak Trail

Street

Geneva

City

FL

State

32732

Zip

Email

Bear Warriors United
@gmail.com

Speaking:

☐

For

☐

Against

☒

Information

OR

Waive Speaking:

☐

In Support

☐

Against

? making decision after hearing FDEP presentation

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:☒I am appearing without
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S-001 (08/10/2021)

Presented by

Keyna Cory, NWRA FL Chapter
Lobbyist



Waste and Recycling in Florida



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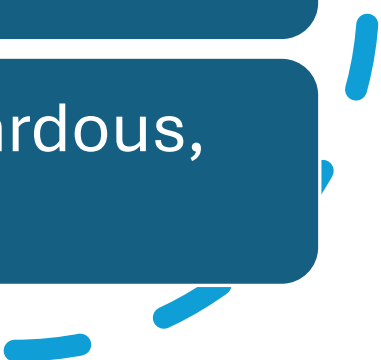
About NWRA

Who We Are

- Private sector waste & recycling companies

- Operate in all 50 states

- MSW, C&D, medical, hazardous, recycling

A series of blue brushstroke-like lines are located at the bottom right of the slide, extending from the bottom of the list.

Waste Challenges

Population growth

- More people, more garbage
- More people, more building
- More people, more pressure on current waste systems

Disposal options

- Landfills
- Waste-to-Energy
- Recycling

Who Manages Waste & Recycling in Florida

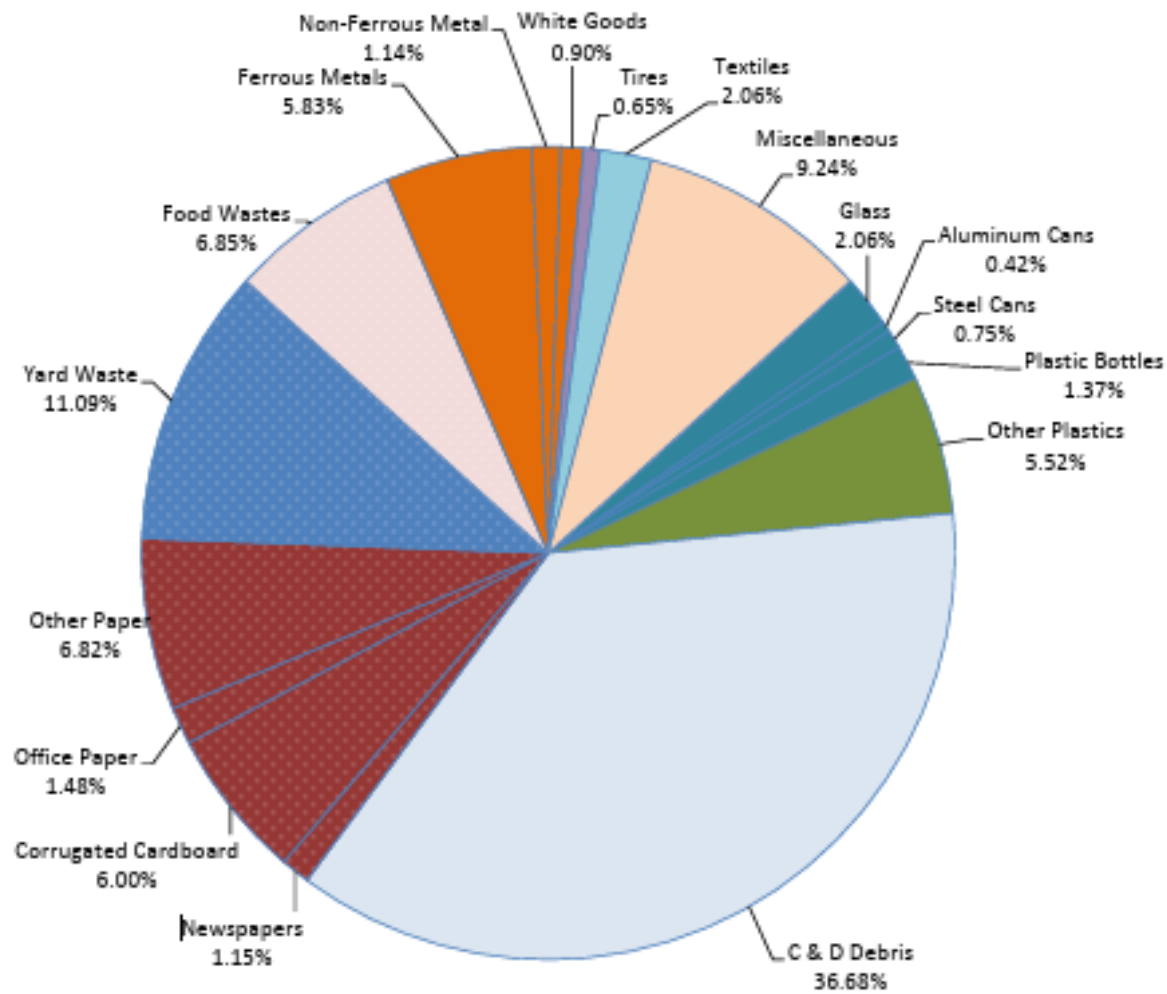
Who is responsible for residential solid waste

- Local government can either provide for the service themselves, or they can bid out the service.
- Competitive bidding process with notifications of bids and public hearings
- Local government can select as many haulers as they wish
- Contracts can run for 3 to 7 years before bidding process begins again

Commercial solid waste

- Again, local governments select companies
- Can be part of residential contract or separate

Florida Municipal Solid Waste Collected (2024) (54.5 million tons)



Who generates the waste

Residential – single family:

- 15,071,110 tons
- 28% of total MSW

Residential – multi-family:

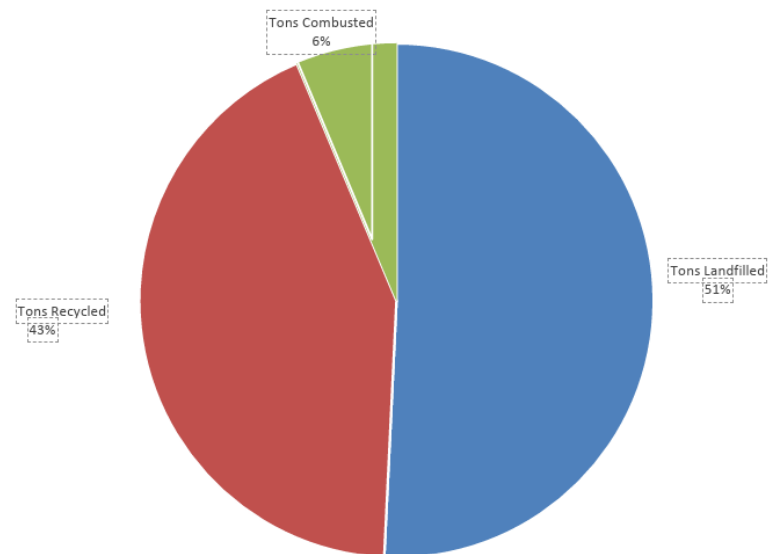
- 6,994,113 tons
- 13% of total MSW

Commercial:

- 32,453,972 tons
- 59% of total MSW

About 41% of Florida's MSW is residential (single- + multi-family combined), and 59% is commercial.

Florida Municipal Solid Waste Management
(2024)



Tons Landfilled 27,674,398
Tons Recycled 23,393,061
Tons Combusted 3,451,736



Waste in Florida

- Residential collection – truck or employee picks up garbage can and places solid waste in the back of truck
- Rear loader – 650 homes/route
- Automated side loader – 1,100/route
- Then materials are transported to landfill, incinerator, or waste to energy facility

Disposal

- **Class I landfills**
- **Class III landfills**
- **Waste to Energy**

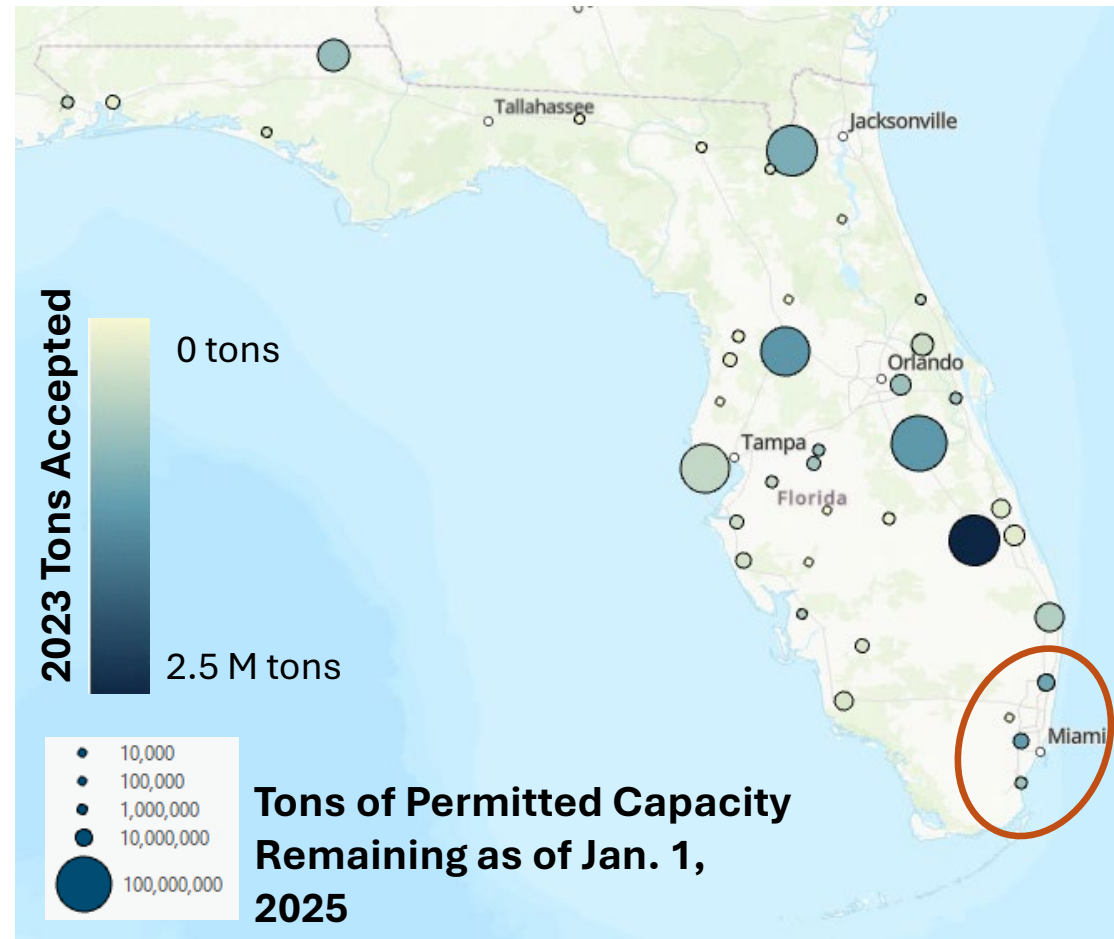
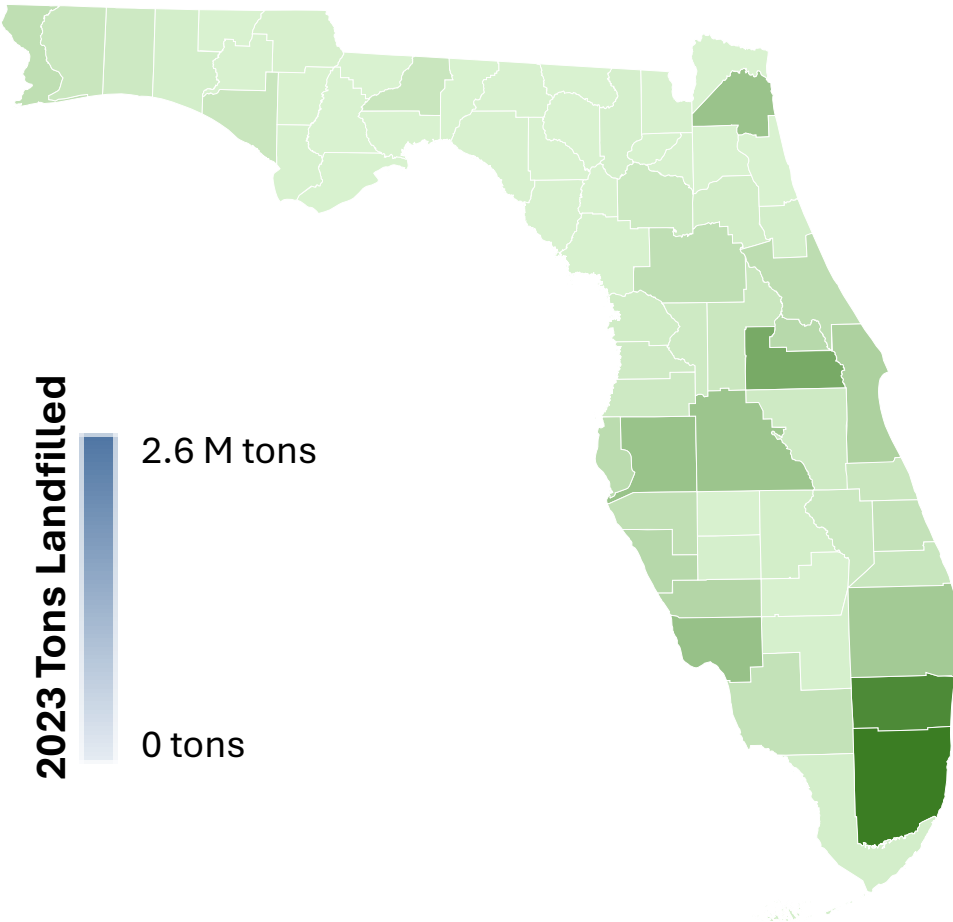


Capacity

Landfills – 39

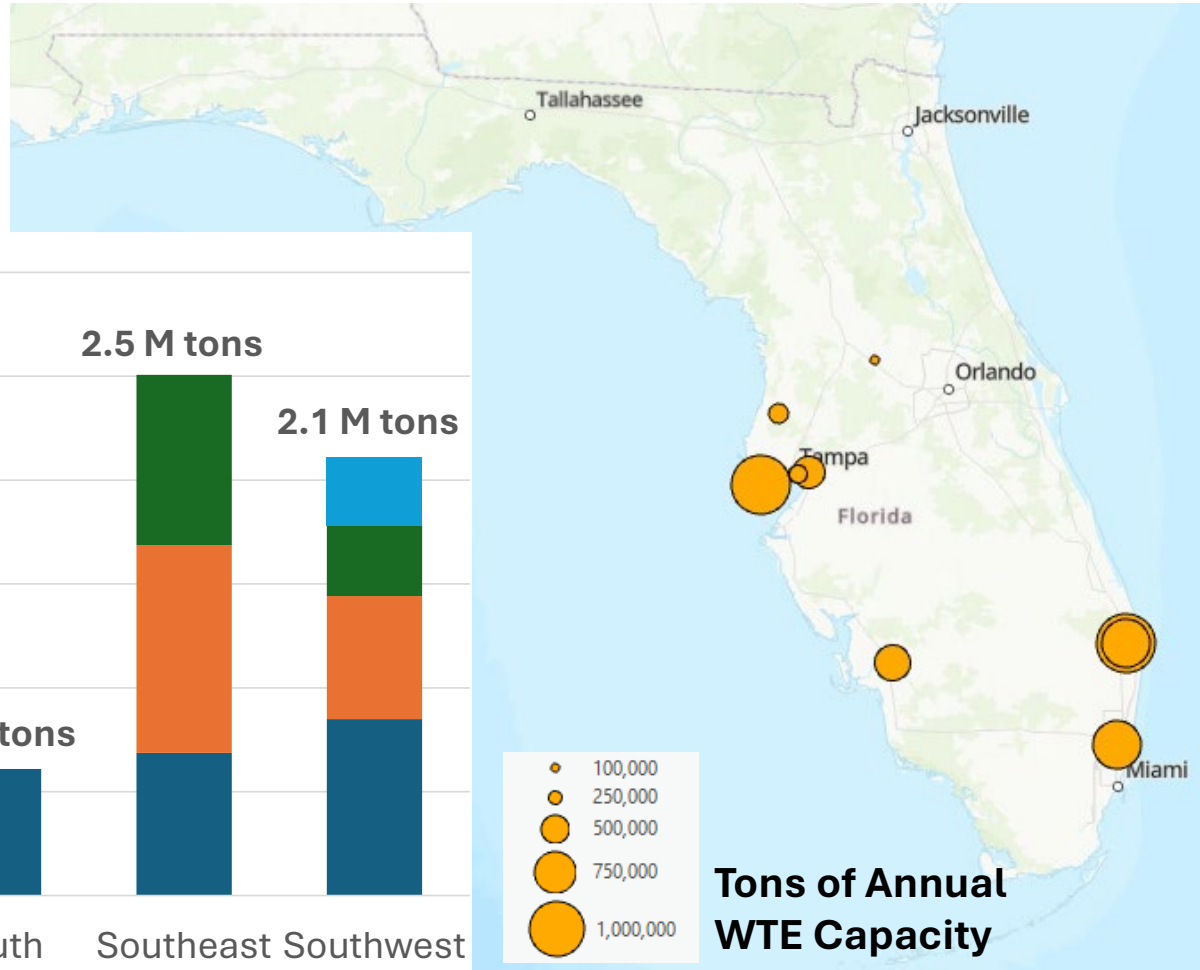
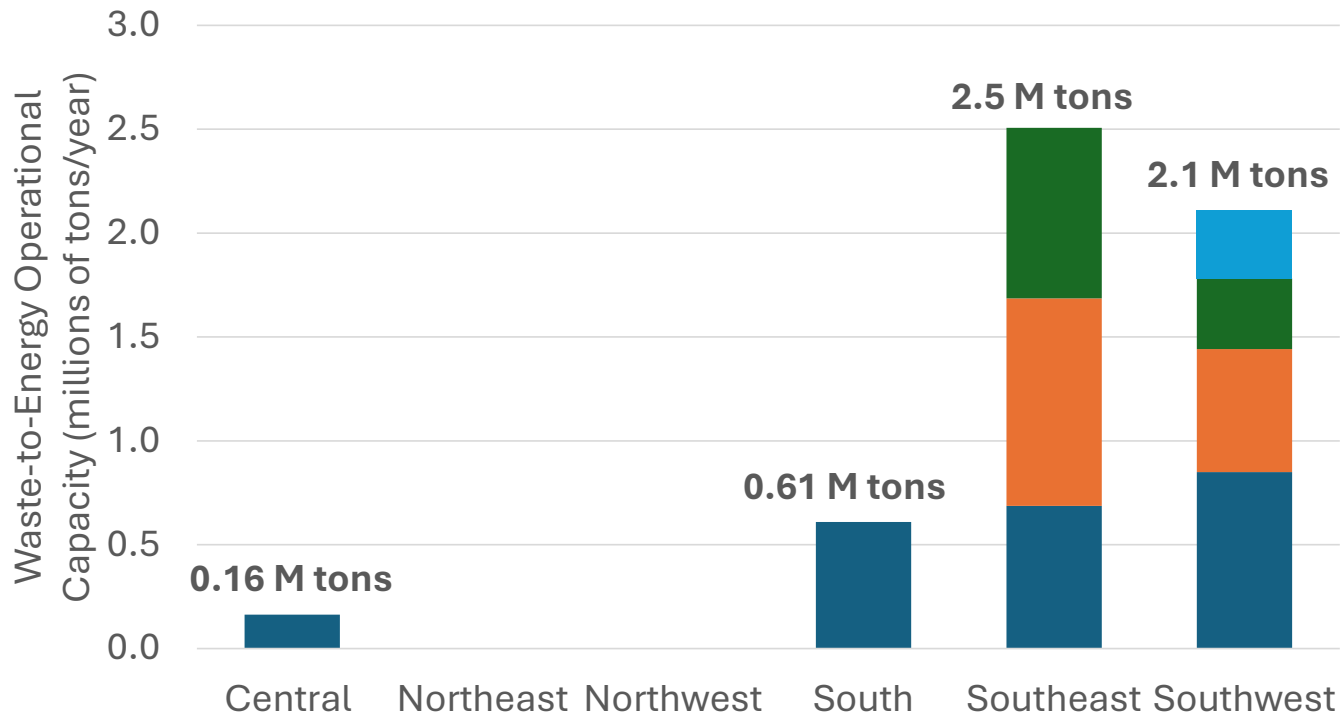
As of January 1, 2025, it is estimated that the state's Class I landfills have the capacity to accept approximately 470.2 million tons of waste. If we keep going at our same rate of disposal, the landfills will reach capacity by 2047 (22 years).

Origin of Waste and Capacity of Class I Landfills



WTE Facilities

Operational
Capacity of 5.3 M
tons/year





Recycling

- 75% goal unrealistic but recycling viable
- Local programs must target 4+ materials
 - Newspaper
 - Aluminum cans
 - Steel cans
 - Glass
 - Plastic bottles
 - Cardboard
 - Office paper
 - Yard trash



Recycling

Paper & Cardboard

Flattened cardboard, newspapers, magazines, office paper and common mail.

Aluminum & Steel Cans

Beverage and food cans.

Plastic Bottles & Jugs

Food and liquid containers with the lids on.

Collection



Processing

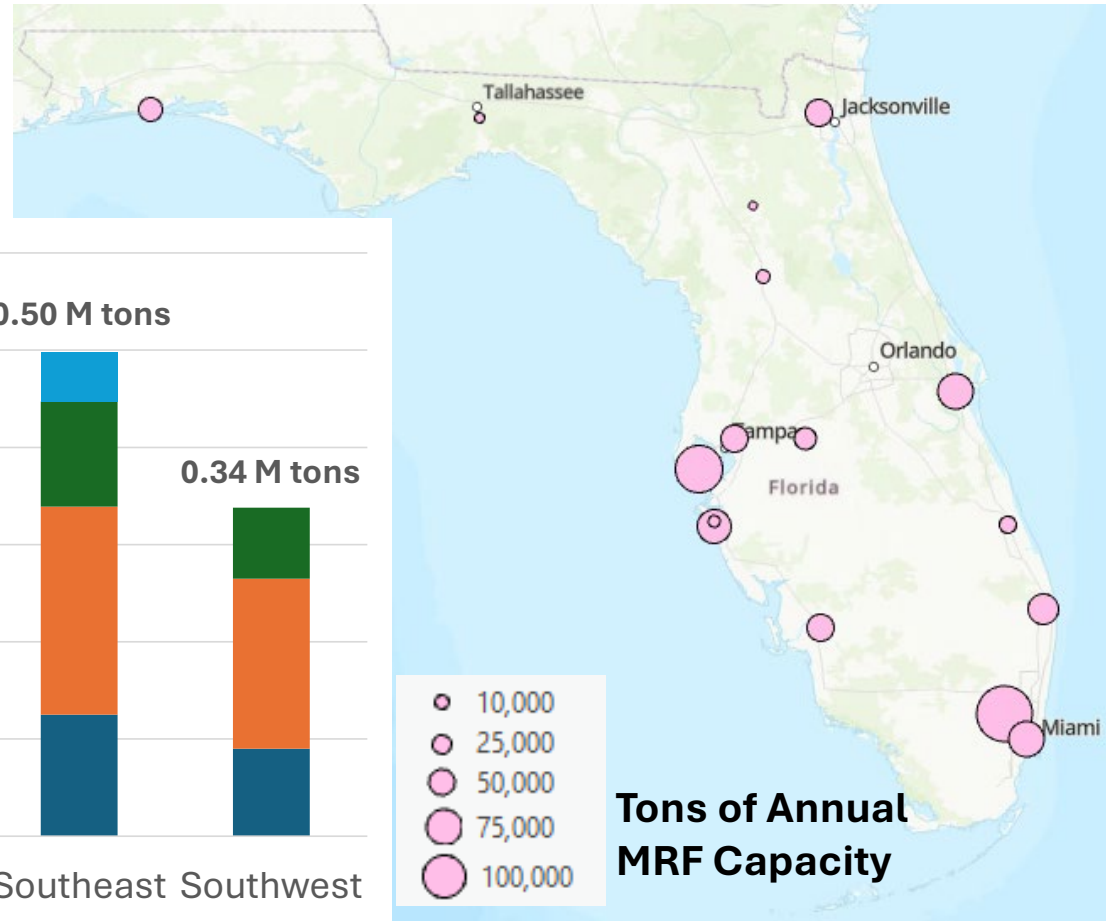
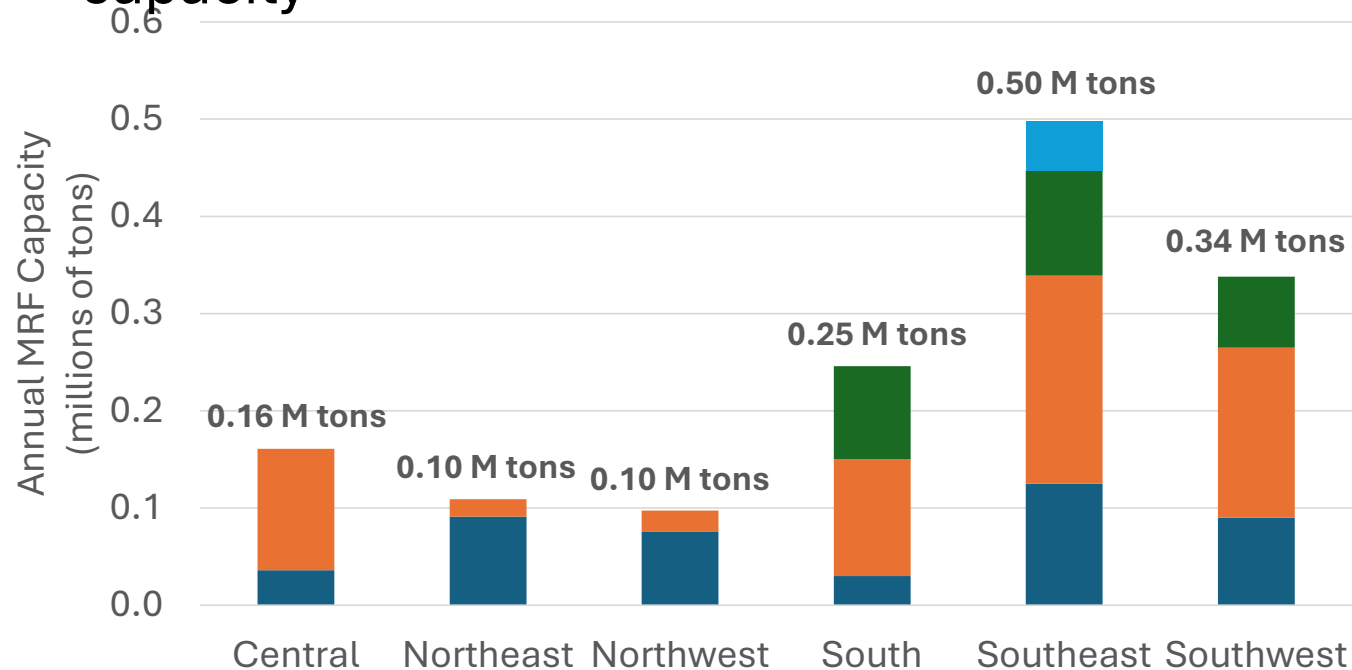
- **Material Recovery Facilities**
- **Materials Sorted**
- **Baled**



MRFs

- 16 single and dual stream facilities
- Many are operating at or near capacity

Operational Capacity
of ~1.4 M tons/year





- New MRF in Fort Walton Beach (2024)
- Design for new MRF in Pembroke Pines (2026)
- Upgrades in Tampa, Brevard & Orlando

Wish-cycling



Chasing Arrows

Polyethylene Terephthalate  PET	High-Density Polyethylene  HDPE	Polyvinyl Chloride  PVC	Low-Density Polyethylene  LDPE	Polypropylene  PP	Polystyrene  PS	Other Plastic  OTHER
Drink bottles, polyester fabrics, food packaging	Chemical containers, toys, milk bottles	Pipes, window frames, disposable gloves	Plastic bags, shrink wrap, pallet wrap	Food containers, rugs, medical items	Packaging, car parts, appliance parts	Car parts, bottles, safety equipment, food containers
Usually Recycled	Generally Recycled	Occasionally Recycled	Sometimes Recycled	Generally Recycled	Occasionally Recycled	Rarely Recycled
Light, clear	Solvent resistant, UV resistant	Electric insulator, durable, flame retardant	Impact resistant, chemical resistant	Hinges, heat resistant	Heat resistant	Impact resistant, soluble, UV resistant



Recycled Materials
Association
Sustainable. Resilient. Essential.

The 2024 Economic Impact of the Recycled Materials Industry* in **FLORIDA**

Economic Impact

Jobs

Wages

Taxes Generated

	Direct	Supplier	Induced**	Total
Economic Impact	\$2,933,019,400	\$2,511,512,700	\$2,116,376,300	\$7,560,908,400
Jobs	7,941	11,410	11,105	30,456
Wages	\$691,839,800	\$828,183,400	\$694,427,300	\$2,214,450,500
Taxes Generated				\$860,625,300

The Recycled Materials Industry's Total
Economic Impact in Florida

\$7.56
BILLION



**Orange County
Public Schools**



Diversion



RESIDENTIAL HOT LOAD



Lithium Ion Battery /
Circuitboard

[HCFL.gov/Batteries](https://www.hcfl.gov/Batteries)



Wrap up

Waste – collection and disposal

Recycling – it's not dead.
Education is the key!

Battery Fires – look for
legislation in 2026

What's needed, a strong system
of landfills, MRF, and WTE

Thank you!

<https://wasterecycling.org/>

Keyna Cory

keynacory@paconsultants.com

850.566.9575

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

Deliver both copies of this form to
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

11/18/2025
Meeting Date
SENTR
Committee

Name KEYNA CORY Phone 850 566-9575
Address 730 E. PARK AVE Email Keynacory@pacconsultants.com
TALLAHASSEE FL 32301
City State Zip

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☒ Information **OR** Waive Speaking: ☐ In Support ☐ Against

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NATIONAL WASTE RECYCLING ASSN FL CHAPTER

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This form is part of the public record for this meeting.

S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources

BILL: CS/SB 240

INTRODUCER: Environment and Natural Resources Committee and Senators Garcia and Smith

SUBJECT: Auxiliary Containers

DATE: November 18, 2025 REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Barriero	Rogers	EN	Fav/CS
2.			AEG	
3.			FP	

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 240 directs the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to develop a uniform ordinance for the use and disposal of single-use, nonrecyclable auxiliary containers which may be adopted and enforced by local governments. The uniform ordinance must include measures to limit the distribution and use of such auxiliary containers through bans, fees, or deposit systems; promote recyclable, compostable, or reusable containers; establish waste reduction and collection programs; and create enforcement mechanisms for noncompliance. To develop the ordinance, DEP must collaborate with a broad range of stakeholders and hold at least three public workshops in different regions of the state. The bill directs DEP to begin workshops no later than October 1, 2026, and finalize the uniform ordinance by October 1, 2027.

The bill prohibits local governments from enacting rules, regulations, or ordinances regarding the use, disposition, sale, prohibition, restriction, or tax of auxiliary containers that are inconsistent with this bill. The bill does not prohibit rules, regulations, or ordinances that restrict:

- The use of glass auxiliary containers on public property.
- The use, sale, or distribution of single-use plastic auxiliary containers on public property.
- The use, sale, or distribution of auxiliary containers under rules, regulations, or ordinances enacted before January 1, 2026.

Within state parks, the bill prohibits the use, sale, or distribution of polystyrene foam containers and provides that the sale or distribution of single-use auxiliary containers must be eliminated to the greatest extent possible.

The bill also directs DEP to develop a statewide Marine Debris Reduction Plan by December 31, 2026. The bill specifies the minimum requirements for the plan.

II. Present Situation:

Marine Debris

Marine debris is any persistent solid materials that is manufactured or processed and disposed of or abandoned into the marine environment.¹ It can harm wildlife, damage sensitive habitats, create safety and navigation hazards, and negatively impact the economy by deterring tourism and reducing fishing yields.² Some of the most common types of marine debris include cigarette butts, plastic bottles and bags, food wrappers, disposable cups and cutlery, foamed plastic, and abandoned fishing gear.³ Marine debris can range in size from small microplastics to large derelict vessels, construction debris, and household appliances.⁴

Marine debris in Florida is generated from multiple sources, including land-based debris from inland and densely populated coastal areas, and ocean-based debris from commercial and recreational activities in the Atlantic and Gulf, including boating, fisheries, and aquaculture.⁵ Florida is also vulnerable to regularly occurring natural disasters, such as hurricanes, that can result in acute debris incidents.⁶

In 2017, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) coordinated with the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to publish a Marine Debris Reduction Guidance Plan.⁷ NOAA updated the Plan in April 2020.⁸ The Plan is voluntary and designed to be a living document updated every five years. It includes five major goals:

- Reduce the amount of abandoned and derelict vessels;
- Reduce the amount of derelict fishing gear;
- Increase the capacity to respond to emergency debris;
- Increase community action to prevent and reduce marine debris; and

¹ See 15 C.F.R. 909.1(a).

² National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Marine Debris Program, *Why is Marine Debris a Problem?*, <https://marinedebris.noaa.gov/discover-marine-debris/why-marine-debris-problem> (last visited Nov. 3, 2025); NOAA Marine Debris Program, *Economic Loss*, <https://marinedebris.noaa.gov/why-marine-debris-problem/economic-loss> (last visited Nov. 3, 2025).

³ See NOAA, *What is Marine Debris?*, <https://marinedebris.noaa.gov/discover-marine-debris/what-marine-debris> (last visited Nov. 3, 2025); NOAA et al., *An analysis of marine debris in the US*, 4 (2017), available at <https://marinedebris.noaa.gov/other-reports/analysis-marine-debris-us>.

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ NOAA, *2020 Florida Marine Debris Reduction Plan*, 5 (2020), available at <https://marinedebris.noaa.gov/regional-action-plans/florida-marine-debris-reduction-plan>.

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ NOAA and DEP, *Florida Marine Debris Reduction Guidance Plan* (2017), available at <https://floridadep.gov/sites/default/files/FL-Marine-Debris-Reduction-Plan.pdf>.

⁸ See NOAA, *2020 Florida Marine Debris Reduction Plan*, 5 (2020), available at <https://marinedebris.noaa.gov/regional-action-plans/florida-marine-debris-reduction-plan>.

- Provide data and conduct targeted research to reduce the impacts of marine debris, inform decision making, and improve natural resource management.⁹

The Plan also includes strategies and recommended actions to achieve these goals.¹⁰

There are several programs in Florida to reduce marine debris. For example, DEP, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, and Palm Beach County Reef Rescue collaborate on a marine debris reporting and removal program for coral reefs in southeast Florida.¹¹ The program encourages local divers and dive shops to report marine debris. Reef cleanup events are organized based on these reports to remove the debris.¹² Another key initiative is the Southeast Florida Action Network (SEAFAN), a citizen reporting and response system designed to improve the protection and management of Southeast Florida's coral reefs through marine debris cleanup efforts, response to vessel groundings and anchor damage, and early detection of potentially harmful biological disturbances.¹³ NOAA also leads several marine debris reduction projects in the state.¹⁴

Auxiliary Containers

Plastics are found in a variety of nondurable products, such as disposable diapers, trash bags, cups, utensils, medical devices, and household items.¹⁵ Plastic food service items are generally made of clear or foamed polystyrene, while trash bags are made of high- or low-density polyethylene.¹⁶

Plastics are a rapidly growing segment of municipal solid waste.¹⁷ The United Nations has estimated that the world consumes between 1 trillion and 5 trillion plastic bags per year.¹⁸ In the United States, fewer than 10 percent of plastic bags are recycled per year.¹⁹ In Florida, about 5-6 million tons of collected municipal solid waste per year are single-use carryout packaging (SUCP).²⁰

⁹ *Id.* at 6.

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ DEP, *Southeast Florida Marine Debris Reporting and Removal Program*, <https://floridadep.gov/rcp/coral/content/southeast-florida-marine-debris-reporting-and-removal-program> (last visited Nov. 3, 2025).

¹² *Id.*

¹³ DEP, *SEAFAN – The Southeast Florida Action Network*, <https://floridadep.gov/rcp/coral/content/seafan-southeast-florida-action-network> (last visited Nov. 3, 2025).

¹⁴ NOAA, *Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary: Marine Debris*, <https://floridakeys.noaa.gov/getinvolved/goal-clean-seas.html> (last visited Nov. 10, 2025); NOAA Marine Debris Program, *Marine Debris in Florida*, <https://marinedebris.noaa.gov/your-region/florida> (last visited Nov. 10, 2025).

¹⁵ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), *Plastics: Material-Specific Data*, <https://www.epa.gov/facts-and-figures-about-materials-waste-and-recycling/plastics-material-specific-data> (last visited Oct. 23, 2025).

¹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ United Nations Environment Programme, *Single-Use Plastics: A Roadmap for Sustainability*, viii (2018), available at <https://www.unep.org/resources/report/single-use-plastics-roadmap-sustainability>.

¹⁹ EPA, *Advancing Sustainable Materials Management: 2016 and 2017 Tables and Figures*, 40 (2019), available at https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2019-11/documents/2016_and_2017_facts_and_figures_data_tables_0.pdf.

²⁰ DEP, *Update of the 2010 Retail Bags Report*, 3 (2021), available at <https://floridadep.gov/sites/default/files/FDEP%20Plastic%20Bag%20Report%20Final%20v4.pdf>. In its report, DEP defines SUCP as including (1) auxiliary containers (a secondary container into which a product is placed for transport by a consumer. It includes, but is not limited to, reusable bags, paper bags, gift bags, gift boxes, hat boxes, cloth bags, and food takeout boxes).

Improperly managed SUCP can end up in Florida's environment, littering roads, clogging stormwater systems, polluting freshwater sources, and harming the state's marine ecosystems.²¹ One estimate calculated the amount of all plastics entering Florida's marine environment in 2020 to be roughly 7,000 tons.²² Based on citizen science data, the total number of large litter items collected in 2020 from Florida shorelines was 542,544 units (reported as 102 tons), of which SUCP comprised approximately 10 percent (on a unit basis).²³

The environmental damage caused by auxiliary containers and single-use plastics has prompted a global effort to limit their use.²⁴

State Regulation of Auxiliary Containers

In response to growing concerns regarding the impact of retail plastic bags on the environment, the Legislature enacted s. 403.7033, F.S., in 2008, which required DEP to analyze the need for new or different regulations on auxiliary containers, wrappings, or disposable plastic bags used by consumers to carry products from retail establishments.²⁵ DEP submitted its initial report in 2010, and in 2021, the Legislature directed DEP to review and update the report.²⁶ DEP submitted the updated report on December 27, 2021.²⁷ The report recommended that the Legislature consider the following options:

- Ban SUCPs;
- Impose a fee on SUCPs;
- Require recycled content in SUCPs;
- Increase accessibility/opportunities to recycle SUCPs through educational campaigns;
- Set recycling goals;
- Increase education programs on SUCPs usage;
- Require SUCP consumption reduction plan and enact ban or fees if not reached;
- Require alternative bags as option at checkout;
- Implement pilot programs of any of these options in a few key communities that have already expressed interest.²⁸

and clamshells. Disposable plastic bags have been intentionally excluded from this definition); (2) wrappings (plastic films that are used to protect and transport the items within them; including, but not limited to, dry-cleaning, meats, fruits, bulk products, sandwiches, and newspaper. The focus for wrappings is on the external wrappings and not materials such as bubble wrap and tissue paper); and (3) disposable plastic bags (disposable plastic film bags used by the consumer to carry products from restaurants and retail establishments in the sale of products and goods. These bags are not necessarily meant to be reused multiple times but may have beneficial secondary uses and may be recycled at certain retail establishments). *Id.* at 2.

²¹ *Id.* at 4.

²² *Id.* at 5.

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ See United Nations Environment Programme, *Resolution adopted by the United Nations Assembly on 15 March 2019: Resolution 4/9: Addressing single-use products pollution*, 1-2 (2019), available at <https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/28473/English.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y>.

²⁵ Ch. 2008-227, s. 96, Laws of Fla.; Section 403.7033, F.S.

²⁶ See ch. 2021-125, s. 1, Laws of Fla.

²⁷ DEP, *Update of the 2010 Retail Bags Report* (2021), available at <https://floridadep.gov/sites/default/files/FDEP%20Plastic%20Bag%20Report%20Final%20v4.pdf>.

²⁸ *Id.* at 10.

Section 403.7033, F.S., also prohibits local governments, local governmental agencies, and state government agencies from enacting any rule, regulation, or ordinance regarding the use, disposition, sale, prohibition, restriction, or tax of auxiliary containers, wrappings, or disposable plastic bags until the Legislature adopts DEP's recommendations.²⁹ To date, the Legislature has not adopted any recommendations contained in the report and the prohibition remains in effect.³⁰

Under s. 500.90, F.S., the regulation of the use or sale of polystyrene products by entities regulated under the Florida Food Safety Act (chapter 500, F.S.) is preempted to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. This preemption does not apply to local ordinances enacted before January 1, 2016, and does not limit the authority of a local government to restrict the use of polystyrene by individuals or temporary vendors on public property, or entities engaged in a contractual relationship with the local government for the provision of goods or services, unless such use is otherwise preempted by law.

In addition, s. 403.708(9), F.S., provides that the packaging of products manufactured or sold in the state may not be controlled by governmental rule, regulation, or ordinance adopted after March 1, 1974, other than as expressly provided by law.

Local Regulation of Auxiliary Containers

Florida cities have enacted a range of local measures restricting some single-use plastics and polystyrene containers, particularly on city property. Several cities have enacted ordinances prohibiting the use, sale, or distribution of single-use plastic straws or stirrers by retail or food service establishments³¹ Others cities have placed restrictions on polystyrene or Styrofoam products, often limiting their use by city vendors, contractors, or at special events.³² Some cities restrict both single-use plastic straws and polystyrene products,³³ and at least one city prohibits single-use plastic bottles on city property or as part of a city-approved activity or city-located event.³⁴ Several counties have enacted similar restrictions on county property, including the counties of Alachua, Broward, Miami-Dade, Monroe, and Volusia.³⁵ Most of these cities and counties carve out exceptions for prepackaged goods, medical facilities, nursing homes or

²⁹ Section 403.7033, F.S.

³⁰ *Id.*

³¹ City of Delray Beach, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 121.01; City of Key West, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 26-313; City of Lauderdale-by-the-Sea, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 5-8; City of Marco Island, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 54-39; City of Ormond Beach, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 11-16; City of Palm Beach, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 42-401; City of West Palm Beach, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 34-1.

³² City of Atlantic Beach, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 5-5; City of Boca Raton, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 9-110; City of Boynton Beach, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 15-141; City of Doral, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 29-60; City of Largo, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 11-2.

³³ City of Coconut Creek, Fla., Code of Ordinances, §§ 12-71 and 12-73; City of Dania Beach, Fla., Code of Ordinances, §§ 17-134 and 170135; City of Deerfield Beach, Fla., Code of Ordinances, §§ 34-170 and 34-180; City of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Code of Ordinances, §§ 16-141, 16-153, and 16-154; City of Miami Beach, Fla., Code of Ordinances, §§ 46-92 and 46-213; City of Sarasota, Fla., Code of Ordinances, §§ 16-58 and 16-61; City of St. Petersburg, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 11-110.

³⁴ Miami Shores Village, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 15-31.

³⁵ Alachua County, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 75.211 (prohibiting single-use plastic straws and stirrers); Broward County, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 27.172; Miami-Dade County, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 26-1 (prohibiting polystyrene articles on park property); Monroe County, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 12-191 (prohibiting retail establishments from selling or distributing single-use plastic straws or stirrers); Volusia County, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 20-273 (prohibiting disposable containers made of plastic or Styrofoam on the beach).

assisted living facilities, and customers with medical or physical conditions that would make non-plastic alternatives unsuitable.³⁶

Local regulations restricting the use or distribution of auxiliary containers may be vulnerable to preemption challenges under state law. For example, in 2016, the City of Coral Gables enacted an ordinance prohibiting food service providers and stores from selling or using expanded polystyrene (i.e. Styrofoam) containers.³⁷ In 2019, the Third District Court of Appeal held that ss. 500.90, 403.7033, and 403.708(9), F.S., expressly preempted the city's ordinance regulating polystyrene.³⁸

State Preemption

State law recognizes two types of state preemption: express and implied. Express preemption requires a specific legislative statement of intent to preempt a specific area of law.³⁹ In contrast, implied preemption exists if the legislative scheme is so pervasive as to evidence an intent to preempt the particular area and where strong public policy reasons exist for finding such an area to be preempted by the Legislature.⁴⁰

Home Rule Authority

The Florida Constitution grants local governments broad home rule authority. Specifically, non-charter county governments may exercise those powers of self-government that are provided by general or special law.⁴¹ Counties operating under a county charter have all powers of self-government not inconsistent with general law or special law approved by vote of the electors.⁴² Likewise, municipalities have governmental, corporate, and proprietary powers that enable them to conduct municipal government, perform municipal functions and provide services, and exercise any power for municipal purposes except as otherwise provided by law.⁴³

County governments have authority to provide fire protection, ambulance services, parks and recreation, libraries, museums and other cultural facilities, waste and sewage collection and disposal, and water and alternative water supplies.⁴⁴ Municipalities are afforded broad home rule powers with the exception of annexation, merger, exercise of extraterritorial power, or subjects prohibited or preempted by the Federal or State Constitution, county charter, or statute.⁴⁵

³⁶ See, e.g., City of Miami Beach, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 46-92; City of Largo, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 11-3; City of Ormond Beach, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 11-17; City of Palm Beach, Fla., Code of Ordinances, § 42-401.

³⁷ *Fla. Retail Federation v. City of Coral Gables*, 282 So. 3d 889, 891 (Fla. 3d DCA 2019).

³⁸ *Id.* at 896.

³⁹ *City of Hollywood v. Mulligan*, 934 So. 2d 1238, 1243 (Fla. 2006).

⁴⁰ *Sarasota Alliance for Fair Elections v. Browning*, 28 So. 3d 880, 886 (Fla. 2010) (quoting *Phantom of Clearwater v. Pinellas County*, 894 So. 2d 1011, 1019 (Fla. 2d DCA 2005)).

⁴¹ FLA. CONST., art. VIII, s. 1.(f).

⁴² FLA. CONST., art. VIII, s. 1.(g).

⁴³ FLA. CONST., art. VIII, s. 2.(b); see also s. 166.021(1), F.S.

⁴⁴ Sections 125.01(1)(d)(e)(f) and (k)1., F.S.

⁴⁵ Section 166.021(3), F.S.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 amends s. 403.703, F.S., which provides definitions for part IV of ch. 403, F.S. The bill defines “auxiliary container” as a bag, cup, bottle, can, or other packaging that meets both of the following requirements:

- Made of cloth; paper; plastic, including, but not limited to, foamed plastic, expanded plastic, or polystyrene; cardboard and other corrugated material; molded fiber; aluminum; glass; postconsumer recycled material; or similar material or substrates, including coated, laminated, or multilayer substrates;
- Designed for transporting, consuming, or protecting merchandise, food, or beverages from or at a public food service establishment,⁴⁶ a food establishment,⁴⁷ or a retailer.⁴⁸

The bill defines “single-use” as designed to be used once and then discarded and not designed for repeated use and sanitizing.

Section 2 amends s. 403.7033, F.S., regarding the analysis of certain recyclable materials by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). The bill retitles the section as “Regulation of auxiliary containers.” The bill provides that a local government or local governmental agency may not enact any rule, regulation, or ordinance regarding the use, disposition, sale, prohibition, restriction, or tax of auxiliary containers which is inconsistent with this section. The bill provides that this subsection does not apply to rules, regulations, or ordinances that:

- Restrict the use of glass auxiliary containers within the boundaries of any public property.
- Restrict the use, sale, or distribution of auxiliary containers enacted before January 1, 2026.
- Restrict the use, sale, or distribution of single-use plastic auxiliary containers within the boundaries of any public property.

The bill requires DEP to develop a uniform ordinance for the use and disposal of single-use, nonrecyclable auxiliary containers which may be adopted and enforced by local governments. To develop the uniform ordinance and encourage cooperation and consensus building, DEP must collaborate with a broad range of stakeholders, including local governments, environmental groups, businesses, and other interested parties. DEP must hold at least three public workshops with such stakeholders and allow public participation in person and through communications media technology. DEP must hold these workshops in different regions of the state to maximize public participation.

In developing the uniform ordinance, DEP must advance measures in furtherance of the following:

⁴⁶ “Public food service establishment” means any building, vehicle, place, or structure, or any room or division in a building, vehicle, place, or structure where food is prepared, served, or sold for immediate consumption on or in the vicinity of the premises; called for or taken out by customers; or prepared prior to being delivered to another location for consumption. Section 509.013(5)(a), F.S. The definition excludes several types of entities, such as places maintained and operated by churches and public or private schools, colleges, or universities, or any theater or place of business where the food available for consumption is limited to beverages, popcorn, or prepackaged items. Section 509.013(5)(b), F.S.

⁴⁷ “Food establishment” means a factory, food outlet, or other facility manufacturing, processing, packing, holding, storing, or preparing food or selling food at wholesale or retail. Certain exceptions apply. Section 500.03(1)(p), F.S.

⁴⁸ “Retailer” means and includes every person engaged in the business of making sales at retail or for distribution, or use, or consumption, or storage to be used or consumed in this state. Section 212.02(13), F.S.

- Limiting the distribution and use of single-use, nonrecyclable auxiliary containers through bans, fees, or deposit systems.
- Promoting the use of recyclable or compostable auxiliary containers and encouraging businesses to offer voluntary incentives for customers to bring reusable auxiliary containers.
- Establishing waste reduction and collection programs for single-use auxiliary containers.
- Creating enforcement mechanisms, including penalties, for businesses that do not comply with auxiliary container regulations.

The bill directs DEP to begin engaging with stakeholders through workshops and solicitation no later than October 1, 2026, and finalize the uniform ordinance by October 1, 2027.

The bill also provides the following for any lands managed by DEP's Division of Recreation and Parks:

- The sale or distribution of single-use plastic auxiliary containers must be eliminated to the greatest extent possible.
- The use, sale, or distribution of single-use auxiliary containers that contain polystyrene foam is prohibited

The bill requires DEP to develop and make available on its website a statewide Marine Debris Reduction Plan by December 31, 2026. At a minimum, the plan must include:

- Recommendations for data collection and reporting protocols.
- Identification of key infrastructure or policy gaps regarding persistent litter into marine and coastal environments.
- Strategies for reducing the generation and discharge of plastics, polystyrene, and other persistent litter into marine and coastal environments.
- A proposed funding and implementation framework.
- Recommendations for a competitive grant program to provide financial assistance to local governments and nonprofits to reduce marine debris.

In addition, the bill removes provisions that:

- Emphasized legislative intent that prudent regulation of recyclable materials is crucial to the ongoing welfare of Florida's ecology and economy;
- Required DEP to review and update its 2010 report on retail bags that included input from stakeholders analyzing the need for new or different regulation of auxiliary containers;
- Prohibited local or state government agencies from enacting any rule, regulation, or ordinance, until the Legislature adopts DEP's recommendations.

Section 3 repeals s. 500.90, F.S., which preempts the regulation of polystyrene products to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

Section 4 makes conforming changes.

Section 5 provides an effective date of July 1, 2026.

IV. Constitutional Issues:**A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:**

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

The bill may have an indeterminate negative fiscal impact on the Department of Environmental Protection related to the costs of developing the uniform ordinance and the marine debris reduction plan required by this bill.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 403.703, 403.7033, and 403.707.

This bill repeals section 500.90 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Environment and Natural Resources on November 18, 2025:

Clarified that the sale or distribution of single-use plastic auxiliary containers in state parks must be eliminated to the greatest extent possible rather than completely prohibited.

B. Amendments:

None.



796374

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate	.	House
Comm: RCS	.	
11/18/2025	.	
	.	
	.	
	.	

The Committee on Environment and Natural Resources (Garcia)
recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete line 129
and insert:
auxiliary containers shall be eliminated to the greatest extent
possible.

===== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =====

And the title is amended as follows:

Delete lines 11 - 15



796374

11 and insert:
12 of such ordinance; requiring that the sale or
13 distribution of single-use plastic auxiliary
14 containers on lands managed by the Division of
15 Recreation and Parks of the Department of
16 Environmental Protection be eliminated to the greatest
17 extent possible; prohibiting the use, sale, or
18 distribution of certain single-use auxiliary
19 containers on such lands; requiring the department to

By Senator Garcia

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A bill to be entitled
An act relating to auxiliary containers; amending s.
403.703, F.S.; defining the terms "auxiliary
container" and "single-use"; amending s. 403.7033,
F.S.; preempting the regulation of auxiliary
containers to the state; providing exceptions;
requiring the Department of Environmental Protection
to develop a uniform ordinance for the use and
disposition of single-use, nonrecyclable auxiliary
containers; providing requirements for the development
of such ordinance; prohibiting the sale or
distribution of certain single-use auxiliary
containers on lands managed by the Division of
Recreation and Parks of the Department of
Environmental Protection; requiring the department to
develop and make available on its website a statewide
Marine Debris Reduction Plan; providing requirements
for such plan; repealing s. 500.90, F.S., relating to
the regulation of polystyrene products preempted to
the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services;
amending s. 403.707, F.S.; conforming cross-
references; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Present subsections (2) through (33) and (34)
through (48) of section 403.703, Florida Statutes, are
redesignated as subsections (3) though (34) and (36) through
(50), respectively, new subsections (2) and (35) are added to

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that section, and present subsection (35) of that section is amended, to read:

403.703 Definitions.—As used in this part, the term:

(2) "Auxiliary container" means a bag, cup, bottle, can, or other packaging that meets both of the following requirements:

(a) Is made of cloth; paper; plastic, including, but not limited to, foamed plastic, expanded plastic, or polystyrene; cardboard and other corrugated material; molded fiber; aluminum; glass; postconsumer recycled material; or similar material or substrates, including coated, laminated, or multilayer substrates.

(b) Is designed for transporting, consuming, or protecting merchandise, food, or beverages from or at a public food service establishment as defined in s. 509.013(5), a food establishment as defined in s. 500.03, or a retailer as defined in s. 212.02(13).

(35) "Single-use" means designed to be used once and then discarded and not designed for repeated use and sanitizing.

(37)~~(35)~~ "Solid waste" means sludge unregulated under the federal Clean Water Act or Clean Air Act, sludge from a waste treatment works, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility, or garbage, rubbish, refuse, special waste, or other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from domestic, industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural, or governmental operations. Recovered materials as defined in subsection (29) ~~subsection (28)~~ and post-use polymers as defined in subsection (25) ~~subsection (24)~~ are not solid waste.

Section 2. Section 403.7033, Florida Statutes, is amended

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to read:

403.7033 Regulation of auxiliary containers ~~Departmental analysis of particular recyclable materials. The Legislature finds that prudent regulation of recyclable materials is crucial to the ongoing welfare of Florida's ecology and economy. As such, the Department of Environmental Protection shall review and update its 2010 report on retail bags analyzing the need for new or different regulation of auxiliary containers, wrappings, or disposable plastic bags used by consumers to carry products from retail establishments. The updated report must include input from state and local government agencies, stakeholders, private businesses, and citizens and must evaluate the efficacy and necessity of both statewide and local regulation of these materials. To ensure consistent and effective implementation, the department shall submit the updated report with conclusions and recommendations to the Legislature no later than December 31, 2021. Until such time that the Legislature adopts the recommendations of the department,~~

(1) PREEMPTION OF THE REGULATION OF AUXILIARY CONTAINERS.—A local government ~~or~~, local governmental agency, ~~or~~ state governmental agency may not enact any rule, regulation, or ordinance regarding the use, disposition, sale, prohibition, restriction, or tax of ~~such~~ auxiliary containers which is inconsistent with this section, wrappings, or disposable plastic bags. This subsection does not apply to rules, regulations, or ordinances that do any of the following:

(a) Restrict the use of glass auxiliary containers within the boundaries of any public property.

(b) Restrict the use, sale, or distribution of auxiliary

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containers enacted before January 1, 2026.

(c) Restrict the use, sale, or distribution of single-use plastic auxiliary containers within the boundaries of any public property.

(2) CREATION OF A UNIFORM ORDINANCE FOR AUXILIARY CONTAINERS.—The department shall develop a uniform ordinance for the use and disposal of single-use, nonrecyclable auxiliary containers which may be adopted and enforced by local governments.

(a) In developing the uniform ordinance, the department shall collaborate with a broad range of stakeholders, including local governments, environmental groups, businesses, and other interested parties, to encourage cooperation and consensus building.

(b) In developing the uniform ordinance, the department shall hold at least three public workshops with such stakeholders described in paragraph (a). The department shall allow public participation in person and through communications media technology. The department shall hold workshops in different regions of this state to maximize public participation.

(c) In developing the uniform ordinance, the department shall advance measures in furtherance of the following:

1. Limiting the distribution and use of single-use, nonrecyclable auxiliary containers through bans, fees, or deposit systems.

2. Promoting the use of recyclable or compostable auxiliary containers and encouraging businesses to offer voluntary incentives for customers to bring reusable auxiliary containers.

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117 3. Establishing waste reduction and collection programs for
118 single-use auxiliary containers.

119 4. Creating enforcement mechanisms, including penalties,
120 for businesses that do not comply with auxiliary container
121 regulations.

122 (d) The department shall begin engaging with stakeholders
123 through workshops and solicitation no later than October 1,
124 2026, and finalize the uniform ordinance by October 1, 2027.

125 (3) SINGLE-USE AUXILIARY CONTAINERS ON STATE LAND.—Within
126 any lands managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks of the
127 Department of Environmental Protection:

128 (a) The sale or distribution of single-use plastic
129 auxiliary containers is prohibited.

130 (b) The use, sale, or distribution of single-use auxiliary
131 containers that contain polystyrene foam is prohibited.

132 (4) STATEWIDE MARINE DEBRIS REDUCTION PLAN.—By December 31,
133 2026, the department shall develop and make available on its
134 website a statewide Marine Debris Reduction Plan. At a minimum,
135 the plan must include all of the following:

136 (a) Recommendations for data collection and reporting
137 protocols.

138 (b) Identification of key infrastructure or policy gaps
139 regarding persistent litter into marine and coastal
140 environments.

141 (c) Strategies for reducing the generation and discharge of
142 plastics, polystyrene, and other persistent litter into marine
143 and coastal environments.

144 (d) A proposed funding and implementation framework.

145 (e) Recommendations for a competitive grant program to

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provide financial assistance to local governments and nonprofits to reduce marine debris.

Section 3. Section 500.90, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

Section 4. Paragraph (j) of subsection (9) of section 403.707, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.707 Permits.—

(9) The department shall establish a separate category for solid waste management facilities that accept only construction and demolition debris for disposal or recycling. The department shall establish a reasonable schedule for existing facilities to comply with this section to avoid undue hardship to such facilities. However, a permitted solid waste disposal unit that receives a significant amount of waste prior to the compliance deadline established in this schedule shall not be required to be retrofitted with liners or leachate control systems.

(j) The Legislature recognizes that recycling, waste reduction, and resource recovery are important aspects of an integrated solid waste management program and as such are necessary to protect the public health and the environment. If necessary to promote such an integrated program, the county may determine, after providing notice and an opportunity for a hearing prior to April 30, 2008, that some or all of the material described in s. 403.703(7)(b) ~~s. 403.703(6)(b)~~ shall be excluded from the definition of "construction and demolition debris" in s. 403.703(7) ~~s. 403.703(6)~~ within the jurisdiction of such county. The county may make such a determination only if it finds that, prior to June 1, 2007, the county has established an adequate method for the use or recycling of such wood material at an existing or proposed solid waste management

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175 facility that is permitted or authorized by the department on
176 June 1, 2007. The county is not required to hold a hearing if
177 the county represents that it previously has held a hearing for
178 such purpose, or if the county represents that it previously has
179 held a public meeting or hearing that authorized such method for
180 the use or recycling of trash or other nonputrescible waste
181 materials and that such materials include those materials
182 described in s. 403.703(7)(b) ~~s. 403.703(6)(b)~~. The county shall
183 provide written notice of its determination to the department by
184 no later than April 30, 2008; thereafter, the materials
185 described in s. 403.703(7) ~~s. 403.703(6)~~ shall be excluded from
186 the definition of "construction and demolition debris" in s.
187 403.703(7) ~~s. 403.703(6)~~ within the jurisdiction of such county.
188 The county may withdraw or revoke its determination at any time
189 by providing written notice to the department.

190 Section 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 2026.

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

Deliver both copies of this form to
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

SB 240

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

11/18/2025

Meeting Date

Env. + Nat Resources

Committee

Name Javier Estevez

Phone 305-297-6069

Address 2713 S Oakland Forest Drive
Street

Email javier.estevez@Sierraclub.org

Oakland Park
City

FL
State

33309
Zip

Speaking: ☒ For ☐ Against ☐ Information **OR** Waive Speaking: ☐ In Support ☐ Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

☐ I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.

☐ I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:

☒ I am not a lobbyist, but received
something of value for my appearance
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
sponsored by:
Sierra Club Florida

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

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Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

11/18/2025

Meeting Date

ENR

Committee

240

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Pepper Uchino

Phone

850 727 9040

Address

PO Box 13146

Email

pepper@flspa.com

Street

Tallahassee

City

FL

State

32317

Zip

Speaking:

☐

For

☐

Against

☐

Information

OR

Waive Speaking:

☒

In Support

☐

Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

☐

I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.

☒

I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:

FL Shore & Beach
Preservation Assoc.

☐

I am not a lobbyist, but received
something of value for my appearance
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
sponsored by:

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate
APPEARANCE RECORD

Deliver both copies of this form to
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11-18-25

Meeting Date

SB 240

Bill Number or Topic

ENR

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

DAVE DOEBLER

Phone

954-415-7434

Address

8000 West Drive #116

Email

DAVE@VOLUNTEER
CLEANUP.ORG

Street

NBU

City

FL

State

33141

Zip

Speaking:

☒

For

☐

Against

☐

Information

OR

Waive Speaking:

☐

In Support

☐

Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:



I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.

☐

I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:

☐

I am not a lobbyist, but received
something of value for my appearance
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
sponsored by:

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

11/19/25

Meeting Date

ENR

Committee

The Florida Senate
APPEARANCE RECORD

Deliver both copies of this form to
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

SB 240

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Katie Bauman

Phone 904 881 2531

Address 3896 Richwood St.
Street

Email KBauman@surfrider.org

Jacksonville FL 32205
City State Zip

Speaking: ☒ For ☐ Against ☐ Information **OR** Waive Speaking: ☐ In Support ☐ Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

☐ I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.

☒ I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:

Surfrider
Foundation

☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received
something of value for my appearance
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
sponsored by:

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

Deliver both copies of this form to
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

11/18/2025

Meeting Date

SB240

Bill Number or Topic

Enviro & Natural Res

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name Kaitlynn Broode / People Of The Ocean

Phone (814) 515-5781

Address 17810 Murdock Cir Unit 105

Street

Email Kaitlynn@ocean-ocean.org

Port Charlotte

City

FL

State

33948

Zip

Speaking: ☒ For ☐ Against ☐ Information **OR** Waive Speaking: ☐ In Support ☐ Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

☒ I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.

☐ I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:

☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received
something of value for my appearance
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
sponsored by:

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

APPEARANCE RECORD

240

11-18-25

Meeting Date

ENVIRONMENTAL & NATURAL RESOURCES

Deliver both copies of this form to
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

Bill Number or Topic

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

RYAN WORTHINGTON

Phone

904-228-5659

Address

5665 SHARROW RD

Email

RYANWORTHINGTON1@aol.com

Street

GREEN COVE SPRINGS, FL 32043

City

State

Zip

Speaking:



For



Against



Information

OR

Waive Speaking:



In Support



Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:I am not a lobbyist, but received
something of value for my appearance
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
sponsored by:

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

Deliver both copies of this form to
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11/18/25

Meeting Date

240

Bill Number or Topic

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Bryanna Edgar

Phone

352 816 4705

Address

3515 SW 39th Blvd. apt. 20c

Email

b.leigh2012@icloud.com

Street

Gainesville

City

FL

State

32608

Zip

Speaking:



For



Against



Information

OR

Waive Speaking:



In Support



Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:



I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.



I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:



I am not a lobbyist, but received
something of value for my appearance
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
sponsored by:

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

11-18-25

Meeting Date

Enviro + Nat. Resources

Committee

290

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Deliver both copies of this form to
Senate professional staff conducting the meeting

Name TRAVIS MOORE

Phone 727.421.6902

Address P.O. Box 2020

Email travis@moore-relations.com

Street

St. Petersburg FL

City

State

33731

Zip

Speaking: ☐ For ☐ Against ☐ Information

OR

Waive Speaking: ☒ In Support ☐ Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

☐ I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.

☒ I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:

Florida Springs Council
Florida Native Plant Society

☐ I am not a lobbyist, but received
something of value for my appearance
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
sponsored by:

While it is a tradition to encourage public testimony, time may not permit all persons wishing to speak to be heard at this hearing. Those who do speak may be asked to limit their remarks so that as many persons as possible can be heard. If you have questions about registering to lobby please see Fla. Stat. §11.045 and Joint Rule 1. [2020-2022 Joint Rules.pdf \(flsenate.gov\)](#)

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

Deliver both copies of this form to
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11/18/2025

Meeting Date

ENR

Committee

SB 240

Bill Number or Topic

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

Ryan Smart

Phone

561-358-7191

Address

209 Tallwood Rd

Email

smart@floridaspringscouncil.org

Street

Jax Beach

FL

32250

City

State

Zip

Speaking:



For



Against



Information

OR

Waive Speaking:



In Support



Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:



I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.



I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:

Florida Springs Council



I am not a lobbyist, but received
something of value for my appearance
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
sponsored by:

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

The Florida Senate

APPEARANCE RECORD

11/18/2025

Meeting Date

Deliver both copies of this form to
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SB240

Bill Number or Topic

ENV & NAT RESOURCES

Committee

Amendment Barcode (if applicable)

Name

JOSEPH HUMPHREYS

Phone

407 947-2646

Address

883 CARDINAL P DINTA CV

Email

HUMPHREYSJ@AOL.COM

Street

SANFORD FL 32771

City

State

Zip

Speaking:



For



Against



Information

OR

Waive Speaking:



In Support



Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:



I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.



I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:



I am not a lobbyist, but received
something of value for my appearance
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
sponsored by:

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S-001 (08/10/2021)

APPEARANCE RECORD

November 18 2025

Meeting Date

SB240

Bill Number or Topic

Environmental + Natural Resources

Committee

Deliver both copies of this form to
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Amendment, Parcol (if applicable)

Name

Katrina Shadix

Phone

407 702 3576

Address

1011 Seneca Oak Trail

Email

Bear Warriors United @
gmail.com

Street

Geneva FL 32732

City

State

Zip

Speaking:



For



Against



Information

OR

Waive Speaking:



In Support



Against

PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:I am appearing without
compensation or sponsorship.I am a registered lobbyist,
representing:I am not a lobbyist, but received
something of value for my appearance
(travel, meals, lodging, etc.),
sponsored by:

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S-001 (08/10/2021)



The Florida Senate

Committee Agenda Request

To: Senator Ana Maria Rodriguez, Chair
Committee on Environment and Natural Resources

Subject: Committee Agenda Request

Date: November 3, 2025

I respectfully request that **Senate Bill #240**, relating to Auxiliary Containers, be placed on the:

- ☐ committee agenda at your earliest possible convenience.
- ☒ next committee agenda.

Senator Ileana Garcia
Florida Senate, District 36

CourtSmart Tag Report

Room: SB 110

Case No.:

Type:

Caption: Senate Environment and Natural Resources Committee

Judge:

Started: 11/18/2025 3:30:49 PM

Ends: 11/18/2025 4:52:59 PM **Length:** 01:22:11

3:30:50 PM Chair Rodriguez calls meeting to order
3:30:54 PM Roll call
3:31:05 PM Quorum announced
3:31:31 PM Pledge of Allegiance
3:31:37 PM Chair Rodriguez with opening comments
3:32:03 PM Introduction of Tab 3 SB 240, Auxiliary Containers
3:32:10 PM Senator Garcia with explanation
3:33:32 PM Chair Rodriguez introduces Amendment Barcode No. 796374
3:33:43 PM Explanation of Amendment
3:33:49 PM Chair Rodriguez
3:33:59 PM Closure waived
3:34:02 PM Amendment Barcode No. 796374 adopted
3:34:07 PM Chair Rodriguez
3:34:11 PM Senator Smith
3:34:59 PM Senator Garcia
3:35:30 PM Chair Rodriguez
3:35:54 PM Speaker Javier Estevez, Sierra Club Florida
3:37:34 PM Pepper Uchino waives
3:37:46 PM Speaker Dave Doeblar
3:40:08 PM Speaker Katie Bauman, Surfrider Foundation
3:42:35 PM Speaker Kaitlynn Brode, People of the Ocean
3:44:12 PM Speaker Ryan Worthington
3:45:37 PM Speaker Bryanna Edgar
3:46:47 PM Travis Moore, Florida Springs Council, Florida Native Plant Society waives
3:46:57 PM Ryan Smart waives
3:47:15 PM Speaker Joseph Humphreys
3:48:19 PM Speaker Katrina Shadix
3:50:38 PM Chair Rodriguez
3:50:43 PM Senator Smith
3:53:23 PM Chair Rodriguez
3:53:44 PM Senator Garcia with closure
3:54:32 PM Chair Rodriguez
3:54:36 PM Roll call
3:54:48 PM CS/SB reported favorably
3:55:16 PM Tab 1 Presentation by the Department of Environmental Protection: An Overview of Recycling and Waste Management in Florida
3:56:03 PM Mr. John Truitt, Deputy Secretary of Regulatory Program, DEP presents
4:12:08 PM Chair Rodriguez
4:12:19 PM Senator Polsky
4:12:50 PM Mr. John Truitt
4:14:15 PM Senator Harrell
4:14:52 PM Mr. John Truitt

4:16:11 PM Senator Harrell
4:16:54 PM Mr. John Truitt
4:18:02 PM Senator DiCeglie
4:18:02 PM Mr. John Truitt
4:18:02 PM Senator DiCeglie
4:20:02 PM Mr. John Truitt
4:23:46 PM Chair Rodriguez
4:24:01 PM Speaker Katrina Shadix
4:24:15 PM Chair Rodriguez
4:24:20 PM Senator Smith
4:25:06 PM Mr. John Truitt
4:26:09 PM Senator Smith
4:26:40 PM Mr. John Truitt
4:27:43 PM Chair Rodriguez
4:28:17 PM Tab 2 Presentation by the National waste and Recycling Association: An Overview of Recycling and Waste Management in Florida
4:28:51 PM Ms. Keyna Cory, National Waste & Recycling Association Florida Chapter presents
4:43:29 PM Chair Rodriguez
4:43:41 PM Senator DiCeglie
4:44:22 PM Ms. Keyna Cory
4:46:05 PM Senator DiCeglie
4:46:22 PM Ms. Keyna Cory
4:47:50 PM Chair Rodriguez
4:47:58 PM Senator Harrell
4:48:29 PM Ms. Keyna Cory
4:49:16 PM Senator Harrell
4:49:33 PM Ms. Keyna Cory
4:50:18 PM Senator Smith
4:51:15 PM Ms. Keyna Cory
4:51:48 PM Senator Smith
4:52:27 PM Chair Rodriguez
4:52:48 PM Senator Smith moves to adjourn
4:52:52 PM Meeting adjourned