CHAMBER ACTION

1 The State Resources Council recommends the following: 2 3 Council/Committee Substitute Remove the entire bill and insert: 4 5 6 A bill to be entitled 7 An act relating to environmental protection; amending s. 403.413, F.S.; clarifying who is liable for dumping under 8 9 the Florida Litter Law; amending s. 403.4131, F.S.; 10 deleting the provisions relating to Keep Florida Beautiful, Inc.; providing that certain counties are 11 encouraged to develop a regional approach to coordinating 12 litter control and prevention programs; deleting certain 13 14 requirements for a litter survey; placing the Wildflower Advisory Council under the control of the Department of 15 Agriculture and Consumer Services; revising the duties of 16 17 the council; amending s. 403.41315, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made to the Keep Florida Beautiful, 18 19 Inc., program; amending s. 403.4133, F.S.; placing the Adopt-a-Shore Program within the Department of 20 21 Environmental Protection; amending s. 320.08058, F.S.; requiring that the proceeds of the fees paid for 22 23 Wildflower license plates be distributed to the Department Page 1 of 91

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24 of Agriculture and Consumer Services; specifying uses of 25 the proceeds; transferring the balance of such proceeds from Keep Florida Beautiful, Inc., to the Department of 26 27 Agriculture and Consumer Services; amending s. 403.703, F.S.; reordering definitions in alphabetical order; 28 29 clarifying certain definitions and deleting definitions that are not used; amending ss. 316.003, 377.709, and 30 31 487.048, F.S.; conforming cross-references; amending s. 403.704, F.S.; deleting certain obsolete provisions 32 relating to the state solid waste management program; 33 amending s. 403.7043, F.S.; deleting certain obsolete and 34 conflicting provisions relating to compost standards; 35 amending s. 403.7045, F.S.; providing that industrial 36 37 byproducts are not regulated under certain circumstances; 38 conforming a cross-reference; clarifying certain provisions governing dredged material; amending s. 39 403.70611, F.S.; exempting certain Class I landfills from 40 certain permit and regulation requirements; amending s. 41 403.707, F.S.; clarifying the Department of Environmental 42 Preservation's permit authority; deleting certain obsolete 43 provisions; creating s. 403.7071, F.S.; providing for the 44 45 management and disposal of storm-generated debris; amending s. 403.708, F.S.; deleting obsolete provisions 46 and clarifying certain provisions governing landfills; 47 amending s. 403.709, F.S.; revising the provisions 48 49 relating to the distribution of the waste tire fees; amending s. 403.7095, F.S., relating to the solid waste 50 51 management grant program; conforming a cross-reference; Page 2 of 91

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amending s. 403.7125, F.S.; deleting certain definitions 52 53 that appear elsewhere in law and clarifying certain financial-disclosure provisions with respect to the 54 55 closure of a landfill; amending s. 403.716, F.S.; deleting certain provisions relating to the training of certain 56 57 facility operators; amending s. 403.717, F.S.; clarifying the provisions relating to waste tires and the processing 58 of waste tires; transferring, renumbering, and amending s. 59 403.7221, F.S.; increasing the duration of certain 60 research, development, and demonstration permits; amending 61 s. 403.201, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending 62 s. 403.722, F.S.; clarifying provisions relating to who is 63 required to obtain certain hazardous waste permits; 64 amending s. 403.7226, F.S.; deleting a provision requiring 65 66 a report that is duplicative of other reports; amending s. 403.724, F.S.; clarifying certain financial-responsibility 67 provisions; amending s. 403.7255, F.S.; providing 68 additional requirements regarding the public notification 69 70 of certain contaminated sites; amending s. 403.726, F.S.; authorizing the Department of Environmental Protection to 71 issue an order to abate certain hazards; amending s. 72 73 403.7265, F.S.; requiring a local government to provide matching funds for certain grants; providing that matching 74 funds are not required under certain conditions; amending 75 s. 403.885, F.S.; revising grant program eligibility 76 requirements for certain water management and restoration 77 projects; eliminating requirements for certain funding and 78 legislative review of such projects; amending s. 373.1961, 79 Page 3 of 91

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80	F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; repealing s. 403.7075,
81	F.S., relating to the submission of certain plans for
82	solid waste management facilities; repealing s. 403.756,
83	F.S., relating to an annual used-oil report; repealing ss.
84	403.78, 403.781, 403.782, 403.783, 403.784, 403.7841,
85	403.7842, 403.785, 403.786, 403.787, 403.7871, 403.7872,
86	403.7873, 403.788, 403.7881, 403.789, 403.7891, 403.7892,
87	403.7893, and 403.7895, F.S., relating to the Statewide
88	Multipurpose Hazardous Waste Facility Siting Act;
89	requiring the Department of Environmental Protection to
90	conduct a study of the sources of nitrogen input into the
91	Wekiva River and associated springs; requiring the
92	Department of Health to contract for an independent study
93	of the sources of nitrogen input from onsite sewage
94	treatment and disposal systems into the Wekiva River and
95	associated springs; requiring reports on such studies;
96	providing report requirements; suspending certain
97	department rulemaking until study completion; requiring
98	the Department of Environmental Protection and the
99	Department of Health to submit copies of the reports to
100	the Legislature by a certain date; requiring the
101	Department of Health to develop rules for a model proposal
102	for the operation and maintenance of onsite sewage
103	treatment and disposal systems in certain areas;
104	specifying a rule criterion; providing appropriations;
105	providing an effective date.
106	
107	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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108 Subsection (4) of section 403.413, Florida 109 Section 1. Statutes, is amended to read: 110 111 403.413 Florida Litter Law.--(4)DUMPING LITTER PROHIBITED. -- Unless otherwise 112 113 authorized by law or permit, it is unlawful for any person to dump litter in any manner or amount: 114 In or on any public highway, road, street, alley, or 115 (a) 116 thoroughfare, including any portion of the right-of-way thereof, or any other public lands, except in containers or areas 117 118 lawfully provided therefor. When any litter is thrown or 119 discarded from a motor vehicle, the operator or owner of the 120 motor vehicle, or both, shall be deemed in violation of this 121 section; In or on any freshwater lake, river, canal, or stream 122 (b) or tidal or coastal water of the state, including canals. When 123 124 any litter is thrown or discarded from a boat, the operator or 125 owner of the boat, or both, shall be deemed in violation of this section; or 126 In or on any private property, unless prior consent of 127 (C) the owner has been given and unless the dumping of such litter 128 129 by such person will not cause a public nuisance or otherwise be 130 in violation of any other state or local law, rule, or regulation. 131 Section 2. Section 403.4131, Florida Statutes, is amended 132 133 to read: Litter control; Wildflower Advisory Council "Keep 134 403.4131 Florida Beautiful, Incorporated"; placement of signs. --135 Page 5 of 91

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136 (1) It is the intent of the Legislature that a coordinated 137 effort of interested businesses, environmental and civic organizations, and state and local agencies of government be 138 139 developed to plan for and assist in implementing solutions to 140 the litter and solid waste problems in this state and that the 141 state provide financial assistance for the establishment of a nonprofit organization with the name of "Keep Florida Beautiful, 142 Incorporated, " which shall be registered, incorporated, and 143 144 operated in compliance with chapter 617. This nonprofit 145 organization shall coordinate the statewide campaign and operate 146 as the grassroots arm of the state's effort and shall serve as 147 an umbrella organization for volunteer-based community programs. 148 The organization shall be dedicated to helping Florida and its 149 local communities solve solid waste problems, to developing and 150 implementing a sustained litter prevention campaign, and to act as a working public private partnership in helping to implement 151 152 the state's Solid Waste Management Act. As part of this effort, 153 Keep Florida Beautiful, Incorporated, in cooperation with the Environmental Education Foundation, shall strive to educate 154 155 citizens, visitors, and businesses about the important 156 relationship between the state's environment and economy. Keep 157 Florida Beautiful, Incorporated, is encouraged to explore and 158 identify economic incentives to improve environmental 159 initiatives in the area of solid waste management. The 160 membership of the board of directors of this nonprofit 161 organization may include representatives of the following 162 organizations: the Florida League of Cities, the Florida Association of Counties, the Governor's Office, the Florida 163 Page 6 of 91

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CS 164 Chapter of the National Solid Waste Management Association, -the 165 Florida Recyclers Association, the Center for Marine 166 Conservation, Chapter of the Sierra Club, the Associated Industries of Florida, the Florida Soft Drink Association, the 167 168 Florida Petroleum Council, the Retail Grocers Association of 169 Florida, the Florida Retail Federation, the Pulp and Paper 170 Association, the Florida Automobile Dealers Association, the 171 Beer Industries of Florida, the Florida Beer Wholesalers 172 Association, and the Distilled Spirits Wholesalers. 173 (2) As a partner working with government, business, civic, 174 environmental, and other organizations, Keep Florida Beautiful, 175 Incorporated, shall strive to assist the state and its local 176 communities by contracting for the development of a highly 177 visible antilitter campaign that, at a minimum, includes: 178 (a) Coordinating with the Center for Marine Conservation and the Center for Solid and Hazardous Waste Management to 179 180 identify components of the marine debris and litter stream and 181 groups that habitually litter. 182 (b) Designing appropriate advertising to promote the proper management of solid waste, with emphasis on educating 183 184 groups that habitually litter. 185 (c) Fostering public awareness and striving to build an 186 environmental ethic in this state through the development of 187 educational programs that result in an understanding and in 188 action on the part of individuals and organizations about the role they must play in preventing litter and protecting 189

190 Florida's environment.

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191 (d) Developing educational programs and materials that
 192 promote the proper management of solid waste, including the
 193 proper disposal of litter.

194 (e) Administering grants provided by the state. Grants
 195 authorized under this section shall be subject to normal
 196 department audit procedures and review.

197 (1) (1) (3) The Department of Transportation shall establish an "adopt-a-highway" program to allow local organizations to be 198 identified with specific highway cleanup and highway 199 beautification projects authorized under s. 339.2405 and shall 200 201 coordinate such efforts with Keep Florida Beautiful, Inc. The 202 department shall report to the Governor and the Legislature on 203 the progress achieved and the savings incurred by the "adopt-a-204 highway" program. The department shall also monitor and report on compliance with provisions of the adopt-a-highway program to 205 206 ensure that organizations that participate in the program comply 207 with the goals identified by the department.

208 <u>(2)(4)</u> The Department of Transportation shall place signs 209 discouraging litter at all off-ramps of the interstate highway 210 system in the state. The department shall place other highway 211 signs as necessary to discourage littering through use of the 212 antilitter program developed by Keep Florida Beautiful, 213 Incorporated.

214 <u>(3)(5)</u> Each county is encouraged to initiate a litter 215 control and prevention program or to expand upon its existing 216 program. The department shall establish a system of grants for 217 municipalities and counties to implement litter control and 218 prevention programs. In addition to the activities described in Page 8 of 91

subsection (1), such grants shall at a minimum be used for 219 220 litter cleanup, grassroots educational programs involving litter removal and prevention, and the placement of litter and 221 222 recycling receptacles. Counties are encouraged to form working 223 public private partnerships as authorized under this section to 224 implement litter control and prevention programs at the community level. The grants authorized pursuant to this section 225 shall be incorporated as part of the recycling and education 226 227 grants. Counties that have a population under 100,000 75,000 are encouraged to develop a regional approach to administering and 228 229 coordinating their litter control and prevention programs.

(6) The department may contract with Keep Florida
 Beautiful, Incorporated, to help carry out the provisions of
 this section. All contracts authorized under this section are
 subject to normal department audit procedures and review.

(7) In order to establish continuity for the statewide
program, those local governments and community programs
receiving grants for litter prevention and control must use the
official State of Florida litter control or campaign symbol
adopted by Keep Florida Beautiful, Incorporated, for use on
various receptacles and program material.

(8) The Legislature establishes a litter reduction goal of
50 percent reduction from the period January 1, 1994, to January
1, 1997. The method of determination used to measure the
reduction in litter is the survey conducted by the Center for
Solid and Hazardous Waste Management. The center shall consider
existing litter survey methodologies.

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246	(9) The Department of Environmental Protection shall
247	contract with the Center for Solid and Hazardous Waste
248	Management for an ongoing annual litter survey, the first of
249	which is to be conducted by January 1, 1994. The center shall
250	appoint a broad based work group not to exceed seven members to
251	assist in the development and implementation of the survey.
252	Representatives from the university system, business,
253	government, and the environmental community shall be considered
254	by the center to serve on the work group. Final authority on
255	implementing and conducting the survey rests with the center.
256	The first survey is to be designed to serve as a baseline by
257	measuring the amount of current litter and marine debris, and is
258	to include a methodology for measuring the reduction in the
259	amount of litter and marine debris to determine the progress
260	toward the litter reduction goal established in subsection (8).
261	Annually thereafter, additional surveys are to be conducted and
262	must also include a methodology for measuring the reduction in
263	the amount of litter and for determining progress toward the
264	litter reduction goal established in subsection (8).
265	(4) (10) (a) There is created within the Department of
266	Agriculture and Consumer Services within Keep Florida Beautiful,
267	Inc., the Wildflower Advisory Council, consisting of a maximum
268	of <u>ten</u> nine members to direct and oversee the expenditure of the

Wildflower Account. The Wildflower Advisory Council shall include a representative from the University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, the Florida Department of Transportation, <u>the Department of Agriculture and</u> <u>Consumer Services</u>, and the Florida Department of Environmental Page 10 of 91

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Protection, the Florida League of Cities, and the Florida Association of Counties. Other members of the committee may include representatives from the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs, Inc., Think Beauty Foundation, the Florida Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects, Inc., and a representative of the Master Gardener's Program.

The Wildflower Advisory Council shall advise the 280 (b) Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and develop 281 282 procedures of operation, research contracts, educational and 283 marketing programs, and wildflower planting grants for Florida 284 native wildflowers, plants, and grasses. The council shall also 285 make recommendations to the department concerning the final 286 determination of what constitutes acceptable species of 287 wildflowers and other plantings supported by these programs.

288 Section 3. Section 403.41315, Florida Statutes, is amended 289 to read:

290 403.41315 Comprehensive illegal dumping, litter, and 291 marine debris control and prevention.--

292 (1)The Legislature finds that a comprehensive illegal dumping, litter, and marine debris control and prevention 293 294 program is necessary to protect the beauty and the environment 295 of Florida. The Legislature also recognizes that a comprehensive illegal dumping, litter, and marine debris control and 296 297 prevention program will have a positive effect on the state's 298 economy. The Legislature finds that the state's rapid population growth, the ever-increasing mobility of its population, and the 299 300 large number of tourists contribute to the need for a comprehensive illegal dumping, litter, and marine debris control 301 Page 11 of 91

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302 and prevention program. The Legislature further finds that the 303 program must be coordinated and capable of having statewide 304 identity and grassroots community support.

305 (2) The comprehensive illegal dumping, litter, and marine
306 debris control and prevention program at a minimum must include
307 the following:

(a) A <u>local</u> statewide public awareness and educational
campaign, coordinated by Keep Florida Beautiful, Incorporated,
to educate individuals, government, businesses, and other
organizations concerning the role they must assume in preventing
and controlling litter.

313

(b) Enforcement provisions authorized under s. 403.413.

314 (c) Enforcement officers whose responsibilities include
 315 grassroots education along with enforcing litter and illegal
 316 dumping violations.

317 (d) Local illegal dumping, litter, and marine debris
318 control and prevention programs operated at the county level
319 with emphasis placed on grassroots educational programs designed
320 to prevent and remove litter and marine debris.

321 (e) A statewide adopt-a-highway program as authorized322 under s. 403.4131.

323 (f) The highway beautification program authorized under s.324 339.2405.

(g) A statewide Adopt-a-Shore program that includes beach,
river, and lake shorelines and emphasizes litter and marine
debris cleanup and prevention.

328 (h) The prohibition of balloon releases as authorized329 under s. 372.995.

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330 (i) The placement of approved identifiable litter and331 recycling receptacles.

(j) Other educational programs that are implemented at the grassroots level coordinated through Keep Florida Beautiful, Inc., involving volunteers and community programs that clean up and prevent litter, including Youth Conservation Corps activities.

337 Section 4. Section 403.4133, Florida Statutes, is amended338 to read:

339

403.4133 Adopt-a-Shore Program.--

(1) The Legislature finds that litter and illegal dumping
present a threat to the state's wildlife, environment, and
shorelines. The Legislature further finds that public awareness
and education will assist in preventing litter from being
illegally deposited along the state's shorelines.

(2) The Adopt-a-Shore Program shall be created within the
Department of Environmental Protection nonprofit organization
referred to in s. 403.4131(1), named Keep Florida Beautiful,
Incorporated. The program shall be designed to educate the
state's citizens and visitors about the importance of litter
prevention and shall include approaches and techniques to remove
litter from the state's shorelines.

352 (3) For the purposes of this section, the term "shoreline"
353 includes, but is not limited to, beaches, rivershores, and
354 lakeshores.

355 Section 5. Subsection (28) of section 320.08058, Florida
356 Statutes, is amended to read:

357 320.08058 Specialty license plates.--Page 13 of 91

358 (28) FLORIDA WILDFLOWER LICENSE PLATES.--

(a) The department shall develop a Florida Wildflower
license plate as provided in this section. The word "Florida"
must appear at the top of the plate, and the words "State
Wildflower" and "coreopsis" must appear at the bottom of the
plate.

(b) The annual use fees shall be distributed to the 364 365 Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, to be used for 366 the purposes set forth in Wildflower Account established by Keep 367 Florida Beautiful, Inc., created by s. 403.4131. The proceeds 368 must be used to establish native Florida wildflower research programs, wildflower educational programs, and wildflower grant 369 370 programs to municipal, county, and community-based groups in 371 this state. A maximum of 10 percent of the proceeds from the 372 sale of such plates may be used for administrative costs. 373 Section 6. All unexpended proceeds of fees paid for 374 Wildflower license plates which are held by Keep Florida 375 Beautiful, Inc., must be transferred to the Department of 376 Agriculture and Consumer Services promptly after the effective date of this act. 377 Section 7. Section 403.703, Florida Statutes, is amended 378 379 to read: 380 (Substantial rewording of section. See

- 381 <u>s. 403.703, F.S., for present text.</u>)
- 382 403.703 Definitions.--As used in this part, the term:

383 (1) "Ash residue" has the same meaning as in the

384 department rule governing solid waste combustors which defines

385 the term.

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386	(2) "Biological waste" means solid waste that causes or
387	has the capability of causing disease or infection and includes,
388	but is not limited to, biomedical waste, diseased or dead
389	animals, and other wastes capable of transmitting pathogens to
390	humans or animals. The term does not include human remains that
391	are disposed of by persons licensed under chapter 497.
392	(3) "Biomedical waste" means any solid waste or liquid
393	waste that may present a threat of infection to humans. The term
394	includes, but is not limited to, nonliquid human tissue and body
395	parts; laboratory and veterinary waste that contains human-
396	disease-causing agents; discarded disposable sharps; human blood
397	and human blood products and body fluids; and other materials
398	that in the opinion of the Department of Health represent a
399	significant risk of infection to persons outside the generating
400	facility. The term does not include human remains that are
401	disposed of by persons licensed under chapter 497.
402	(4) "Clean debris" means any solid waste that is virtually
403	inert, that is not a pollution threat to groundwater or surface
404	waters, that is not a fire hazard, and that is likely to retain
405	its physical and chemical structure under expected conditions of
406	disposal or use. The term includes uncontaminated concrete,
407	including embedded pipe or steel, brick, glass, ceramics, and
408	other wastes designated by the department.
409	(5) "Closure" means the cessation of operation of a solid
410	waste management facility and the act of securing such facility
411	so that it will pose no significant threat to human health or
412	the environment and includes long-term monitoring and
413	maintenance of a facility if required by department rule.
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414	(6) "Construction and demolition debris" means discarded
415	materials generally considered to be not water-soluble and
416	nonhazardous in nature, including, but not limited to, steel,
417	glass, brick, concrete, asphalt roofing material, pipe, gypsum
418	wallboard, and lumber, from the construction or destruction of a
419	structure as part of a construction or demolition project or
420	from the renovation of a structure, and includes rocks, soils,
421	tree remains, trees, and other vegetative matter that normally
422	results from land clearing or land-development operations for a
423	construction project, including such debris from construction of
424	structures at a site remote from the construction or demolition
425	project site. Mixing of construction and demolition debris with
426	other types of solid waste will cause the resulting mixture to
427	be classified as other than construction and demolition debris.
428	The term also includes:
429	(a) Clean cardboard, paper, plastic, wood, and metal
430	scraps from a construction project.
431	(b) Except as provided in s. 403.707(9)(j), yard trash and
432	unpainted, nontreated wood scraps from sources other than
433	construction or demolition projects.
434	(c) Scrap from manufacturing facilities which is the type
435	of material generally used in construction projects and which
436	would meet the definition of construction and demolition debris
437	if it were generated as part of a construction or demolition
438	project. This includes debris from the construction of
439	manufactured homes and scrap shingles, wallboard, siding
440	concrete, and similar materials from industrial or commercial
441	facilities. Page 16 of 91

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442 (d) De minimis amounts of other nonhazardous wastes that are generated at construction or destruction projects, provided 443 such amounts are consistent with best management practices of 444 445 the industry. 446 "County," or any like term, means a political (7) subdivision of the state established pursuant to s. 1, Art. VIII 447 of the State Constitution and, when s. 403.706(19) applies, 448 449 means a special district or other entity. 450 (8) "Department" means the Department of Environmental Protection or any successor agency performing a like function. 451 452 "Disposal" means the discharge, deposit, injection, (9) 453 dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste or hazardous waste into or upon any land or water so that such 454 455 solid waste or hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter other lands or be emitted into the air or discharged into 456 any waters, including groundwaters, or otherwise enter the 457 458 environment. 459 "Generation" means the act or process of producing (10) solid or hazardous waste. 460 461 (11) "Guarantor" means any person, other than the owner or operator, who provides evidence of financial responsibility for 462 463 an owner or operator under this part. "Hazardous substance" means any substance that is 464 (12) 465 defined as a hazardous substance in the United States 466 Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and 467 Liability Act of 1980, 94 Stat. 2767. 468 "Hazardous waste" means solid waste, or a combination (13) 469 of solid wastes, which, because of its quantity, concentration, Page 17 of 91

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470	or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may cause,
471	or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an
472	increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible
473	illness or may pose a substantial present or potential hazard to
474	human health or the environment when improperly transported,
475	disposed of, stored, treated, or otherwise managed. The term
476	does not include human remains that are disposed of by persons
477	licensed under chapter 497.
478	(14) "Hazardous waste facility" means any building, site,
479	structure, or equipment at or by which hazardous waste is
480	disposed of, stored, or treated.
481	(15) "Hazardous waste management" means the systematic
482	control of the collection, source separation, storage,
483	transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, recycling, and
484	disposal of hazardous wastes.
485	(16) "Land disposal" means any placement of hazardous
486	waste in or on the land and includes, but is not limited to,
487	placement in a landfill, surface impoundment, waste pile,
488	injection well, land treatment facility, salt bed formation,
489	salt dome formation, or underground mine or cave, or placement
490	in a concrete vault or bunker intended for disposal purposes.
491	(17) "Landfill" means any solid waste land disposal area
492	for which a permit, other than a general permit, is required by
493	s. 403.707 and which receives solid waste for disposal in or
494	upon land. The term does not include a landspreading site, an
495	injection well, a surface impoundment, or a facility for the
496	disposal of construction and demolition debris.

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CS 497 (18) "Manifest" means the recordkeeping system used for identifying the concentration, quantity, composition, origin, 498 499 routing, and destination of hazardous waste during its 500 transportation from the point of generation to the point of 501 disposal, storage, or treatment. (19) "Materials recovery facility" means a solid waste 502 503 management facility that provides for the extraction from solid 504 waste of recyclable materials, materials suitable for use as a 505 fuel or soil amendment, or any combination of such materials. "Municipality," or any like term, means a 506 (20) 507 municipality created pursuant to general or special law 508 authorized or recognized pursuant to s. 2 or s. 6, Art. VIII of 509 the State Constitution and, when s. 403.706(19) applies, means a 510 special district or other entity. "Operation," with respect to any solid waste 511 (21) management facility, means the disposal, storage, or processing 512 513 of solid waste at and by the facility. 514 (22) "Person" means any and all persons, natural or artificial, including any individual, firm, or association; any 515 516 municipal or private corporation organized or existing under the laws of this state or any other state; any county of this state; 517 518 and any governmental agency of this state or the Federal 519 Government. 520 (23) "Processing" means any technique designed to change 521 the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition 522 of any solid waste so as to render it safe for transport; 523 amenable to recovery, storage, or recycling; safe for disposal; 524 or reduced in volume or concentration. Page 19 of 91

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525	(24) "Recovered materials" means metal, paper, glass,
526	plastic, textile, or rubber materials that have known recycling
527	potential, can be feasibly recycled, and have been diverted and
528	source separated or have been removed from the solid waste
529	stream for sale, use, or reuse as raw materials, whether or not
530	the materials require subsequent processing or separation from
531	each other, but the term does not include materials destined for
532	any use that constitutes disposal. Recovered materials as
533	described in this subsection are not solid waste.
534	(25) "Recovered materials processing facility" means a
535	facility engaged solely in the storage, processing, resale, or
536	reuse of recovered materials. Such a facility is not a solid
537	waste management facility if it meets the conditions of s.
538	403.7045(1)(e).
539	(26) "Recyclable material" means those materials that are
540	capable of being recycled and that would otherwise be processed
541	or disposed of as solid waste.
542	(27) "Recycling" means any process by which solid waste,
543	or materials that would otherwise become solid waste, are
544	collected, separated, or processed and reused or returned to use
545	in the form of raw materials or products.
546	(28) "Resource recovery" means the process of recovering
547	materials or energy from solid waste, excluding those materials
548	or solid waste under the control of the Nuclear Regulatory
549	Commission.
550	(29) "Resource recovery equipment" means equipment or
551	machinery exclusively and integrally used in the actual process
552	of recovering material or energy resources from solid waste.
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553	(30) "Sludge" includes the accumulated solids, residues,
554	and precipitates generated as a result of waste treatment or
555	processing, including wastewater treatment, water-supply
556	treatment, or operation of an air pollution control facility,
557	and mixed liquids and solids pumped from septic tanks, grease
558	traps, privies, or similar waste disposal appurtenances.
559	(31) "Solid waste" means sludge unregulated under the
560	federal Clean Water Act or Clean Air Act, sludge from a waste
561	treatment works, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution
562	control facility, or garbage, rubbish, refuse, special waste, or
563	other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or
564	contained gaseous material resulting from domestic, industrial,
565	commercial, mining, agricultural, or governmental operations.
566	Recovered materials as defined in subsection (24) are not solid
567	waste.
568	(32) "Solid waste disposal facility" means any solid waste
569	management facility that is the final resting place for solid
570	waste, including landfills and incineration facilities that
571	produce ash from the process of incinerating municipal solid
572	waste.
573	(33) "Solid waste management" means the process by which
574	solid waste is collected, transported, stored, separated,
575	processed, or disposed of in any other way according to an
576	orderly, purposeful, and planned program, which includes
577	closure.
578	(34) "Solid waste management facility" means any solid
579	waste disposal area, volume-reduction plant, transfer station,
580	materials recovery facility, or other facility, the purpose of
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FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	F	L	0	R		D	А		Н	0	U	S	Е	0	F	R	I	ΕI	ΡF	२	Е	S	Е	Ν	Т	Α	Т		V	Е	S
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581 which is resource recovery or the disposal, recycling, processing, or storage of solid waste. The term does not include 582 583 recovered materials processing facilities that meet the 584 requirements of s. 403.7046, except the portion of such 585 facilities, if any, which is used for the management of solid 586 waste. 587 (35) "Source separated" means that the recovered materials 588 are separated from solid waste at the location where the 589 recovered materials and solid waste are generated. The term does not require that various types of recovered materials be 590 591 separated from each other, and recognizes de minimis solid 592 waste, in accordance with industry standards and practices, may 593 be included in the recovered materials. Materials are not 594 considered source-separated when two or more types of recovered materials are deposited in combination with each other in a 595 commercial collection container located where the materials are 596 generated and when such materials contain more than 10 percent 597 598 solid waste by volume or weight. For purposes of this 599 subsection, the term "various types of recovered materials" 600 means metals, paper, glass, plastic, textiles, and rubber. "Special wastes" means solid wastes that can require 601 (36)602 special handling and management, including, but not limited to, white goods, waste tires, used oil, lead-acid batteries, 603 604 construction and demolition debris, ash residue, yard trash, and 605 biological wastes. 606 "Storage" means the containment or holding of a (37) 607 hazardous waste, either on a temporary basis or for a period of

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608	years, in such a manner as not to constitute disposal of such
609	hazardous waste.
610	(38) "Transfer station" means a site the primary purpose
611	of which is to store or hold solid waste for transport to a
612	processing or disposal facility.
613	(39) "Transport" means the movement of hazardous waste
614	from the point of generation or point of entry into the state to
615	any offsite intermediate points and to the point of offsite
616	ultimate disposal, storage, treatment, or exit from the state.
617	(40) "Treatment," when used in connection with hazardous
618	waste, means any method, technique, or process, including
619	neutralization, which is designed to change the physical,
620	chemical, or biological character or composition of any
621	hazardous waste so as to neutralize it or render it
622	nonhazardous, safe for transport, amenable to recovery, amenable
623	to storage or disposal, or reduced in volume or concentration.
624	The term includes any activity or processing that is designed to
625	change the physical form or chemical composition of hazardous
626	waste so as to render it nonhazardous.
627	(41) "Volume reduction plant" includes incinerators,
628	pulverizers, compactors, shredding and baling plants, composting
629	plants, and other plants that accept and process solid waste for
630	recycling or disposal.
631	(42) "White goods" includes inoperative and discarded
632	refrigerators, ranges, water heaters, freezers, and other
633	similar domestic and commercial large appliances.

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634 "Yard trash" means vegetative matter resulting from (43) landscaping maintenance and land clearing operations and 635 includes associated rocks and soils. 636 637 Section 8. Subsection (69) of section 316.003, Florida 638 Statutes, is amended to read: 639 316.003 Definitions.--The following words and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings respectively 640 ascribed to them in this section, except where the context 641 642 otherwise requires: 643 (69) HAZARDOUS MATERIAL.--Any substance or material which 644 has been determined by the secretary of the United States 645 Department of Transportation to be capable of imposing an 646 unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property. This term 647 includes hazardous waste as defined in s. 403.703(13) s. 403.703(21). 648 Paragraph (f) of subsection (2) of section 649 Section 9. 377.709, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 650 651 377.709 Funding by electric utilities of local 652 governmental solid waste facilities that generate electricity .--(2)DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section, the term: 653 "Solid waste facility" means a facility owned or 654 (f) 655 operated by, or on behalf of, a local government for the purpose 656 of disposing of solid waste, as that term is defined in s. 657 $403.703(31) \pm 403.703(13)$, by any process that produces heat 658 and incorporates, as a part of the facility, the means of converting heat to electrical energy in amounts greater than 659 660 actually required for the operation of the facility.

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661 Section 10. Subsection (1) of section 487.048, Florida662 Statutes, is amended to read:

663

487.048 Dealer's license; records.--

664 Each person holding or offering for sale, selling, or (1)665 distributing restricted-use pesticides shall obtain a dealer's 666 license from the department. Application for the license shall be made on a form prescribed by the department. The license must 667 be obtained before entering into business or transferring 668 669 ownership of a business. The department may require examination or other proof of competency of individuals to whom licenses are 670 671 issued or of individuals employed by persons to whom licenses 672 are issued. Demonstration of continued competency may be 673 required for license renewal, as set by rule. The license shall 674 be renewed annually as provided by rule. An annual license fee 675 not exceeding \$250 shall be established by rule. However, a user of a restricted-use pesticide may distribute unopened containers 676 677 of a properly labeled pesticide to another user who is legally 678 entitled to use that restricted-use pesticide without obtaining 679 a pesticide dealer's license. The exclusive purpose of distribution of the restricted-use pesticide is to keep it from 680 681 becoming a hazardous waste as defined in s. 403.703(13) s. 682 403.703(21).

683 Section 11. Section 403.704, Florida Statutes, is amended 684 to read:

403.704 Powers and duties of the department.--The
department shall have responsibility for the implementation and
enforcement of the provisions of this act. In addition to other
powers and duties, the department shall:
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(1) Develop and implement, in consultation with local
governments, a state solid waste management program, as defined
in s. 403.705, and update the program at least every 3 years. In
developing rules to implement the state solid waste management
program, the department shall hold public hearings around the
state and shall give notice of such public hearings to all local
governments and regional planning agencies.

696 (2) Provide technical assistance to counties,
697 municipalities, and other persons, and cooperate with
698 appropriate federal agencies and private organizations in
699 carrying out the provisions of this act.

700 (3) Promote the planning and application of recycling and
701 resource recovery systems which preserve and enhance the quality
702 of the air, water, and other natural resources of the state and
703 assist in and encourage, where appropriate, the development of
704 regional solid waste management facilities.

(4) Serve as the official state representative for all
purposes of the federal Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by
Pub. L. No. 91-512, or as subsequently amended.

(5) Use private industry or the State University System through contractual arrangements for implementation of some or all of the requirements of the state solid waste management program and for such other activities as may be considered necessary, desirable, or convenient.

(6) Encourage recycling and resource recovery as a sourceof energy and materials.

(7) Assist in and encourage, as much as possible, the
 development within the state of industries and commercial
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717 enterprises which are based upon resource recovery, recycling,718 and reuse of solid waste.

719 (8) Charge reasonable fees for any services it performs 720 pursuant to this act, provided user fees shall apply uniformly 721 within each municipality or county to all users who are provided 722 with solid waste management services.

723 (9) Acquire, at its discretion, personal or real property 724 or any interest therein by gift, lease, or purchase for the 725 purpose of providing sites for solid waste management 726 facilities.

727 (10) Acquire, construct, reconstruct, improve, maintain, 728 equip, furnish, and operate, at its discretion, such solid waste 729 management facilities as are called for by the state solid waste 730 management program.

731 (11) Receive funds or revenues from the sale of products, 732 materials, fuels, or energy in any form derived from processing 733 of solid waste by state-owned or state-operated facilities, 734 which funds or revenues shall be deposited into the Solid Waste 735 Management Trust Fund.

736 (8)(12) Determine by rule the facilities, equipment,
 737 personnel, and number of monitoring wells to be provided at each
 738 Class I solid waste disposal area.

739 (13) Encourage, but not require, as part of a Class II 740 solid waste disposal area, a potable water supply; an employee 741 shelter; handwashing and toilet facilities; equipment washout 742 facilities; electric service for operations and repairs; 743 equipment shelter for maintenance and storage of parts, 744 equipment, and tools; scales for weighing solid waste received

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745 at the disposal area; a trained equipment operator in full-time attendance during operating hours; and communication facilities 746 747 for use in emergencies. The department may require an attendant 748 at a Class II solid waste disposal area during the hours of 749 operation if the department affirmatively demonstrates that such 750 a requirement is necessary to prevent unlawful fires, 751 unauthorized dumping, or littering of nearby property. 752 (14) Require a Class II solid waste disposal area to have 753 at least one monitoring well which shall be placed adjacent to the site in the direction of groundwater flow unless otherwise 754 755 exempted by the department. The department may require 756 additional monitoring wells not farther than 1 mile from the 757 site if it is affirmatively demonstrated by the department that 758 a significant change in the initial guality of the water has 759 occurred in the downstream monitoring well which adversely 760 affects the beneficial uses of the water. These wells may be 761 public or private water supply wells if they are suitable for 762 use in determining background water quality levels.

763 (9) (15) Adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 764 to implement and enforce the provisions of this act, including requirements for the classification, construction, operation, 765 766 maintenance, and closure of solid waste management facilities 767 and requirements for, and conditions on, solid waste disposal in 768 this state, whether such solid waste is generated within this 769 state or outside this state as long as such requirements and 770 conditions are not based on the out-of-state origin of the waste 771 and are consistent with applicable provisions of law. When classifying solid waste management facilities, the department 772 Page 28 of 91

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shall consider the hydrogeology of the site for the facility, 773 the types of wastes to be handled by the facility, and methods 774 775 used to control the types of waste to be handled by the facility 776 and shall seek to minimize the adverse effects of solid waste 777 management on the environment. Whenever the department adopts 778 any rule stricter or more stringent than one which has been set 779 by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the 780 procedures set forth in s. 403.804(2) shall be followed. The department shall not, however, adopt hazardous waste rules for 781 solid waste for which special studies were required prior to 782 783 October 1, 1988, under s. 8002 of the Resource Conservation and 784 Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. s. 6982, as amended, until the studies 785 are completed by the United States Environmental Protection 786 Agency and the information is available to the department for 787 consideration in adopting its own rule.

788 <u>(10) (16)</u> Issue or modify permits on such conditions as are 789 necessary to effect the intent and purposes of this act, and may 790 deny or revoke permits.

791 (17) Conduct research, using the State University System, 792 solid waste professionals from local governments, private 793 enterprise, and other organizations, on alternative, 794 economically feasible, cost-effective, and environmentally safe 795 solid waste management and landfill closure methods which 796 protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public and the 797 environment and which may assist in developing markets and provide economic benefits to local governments, the state, and 798 799 its citizens, and solicit public participation during the 800 research process. The department shall incorporate such cost-Page 29 of 91

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801 effective landfill closure methods in the appropriate department 802 rule as alternative closure requirements.

(11) (18) Develop and implement or contract for services to 803 804 develop information on recovered materials markets and 805 strategies for market development and expansion for use of these 806 materials. Additionally, the department shall maintain a 807 directory of recycling businesses operating in the state and shall serve as a coordinator to match recovered materials with 808 809 markets. Such directory shall be made available to the public 810 and to local governments to assist with their solid waste 811 management activities.

812 (19) Authorize variances from solid waste closure rules 813 adopted pursuant to this part, provided such variances are 814 applied for and approved in accordance with s. 403.201 and will 815 not result in significant threats to human health or the 816 environment.

817 <u>(12)(20)</u> Establish accounts and deposit to the Solid Waste 818 Management Trust Fund and control and administer moneys it may 819 withdraw from the fund.

820 <u>(13)</u> (21) Manage a program of grants, using funds from the 821 Solid Waste Management Trust Fund and funds provided by the 822 Legislature for solid waste management, for programs for 823 recycling, composting, litter control, and special waste 824 management and for programs which provide for the safe and 825 proper management of solid waste.

826 <u>(14) (22)</u> Budget and receive appropriated funds and accept, 827 receive, and administer grants or other funds or gifts from 828 public or private agencies, including the state and the Federal Page 30 of 91

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829 Government, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of 830 this act.

831 (15)(23) Delegate its powers, enter into contracts, or
832 take such other actions as may be necessary to implement this
833 act.

834 (16) (24) Receive and administer funds appropriated for
 835 county hazardous waste management assessments.

(17) (25) Provide technical assistance to local governments 836 837 and regional agencies to ensure consistency between county 838 hazardous waste management assessments; coordinate the 839 development of such assessments with the assistance of the 840 appropriate regional planning councils; and review and make 841 recommendations to the Legislature relative to the sufficiency 842 of the assessments to meet state hazardous waste management 843 needs.

844 <u>(18)(26)</u> Increase public education and public awareness of 845 solid and hazardous waste issues by developing and promoting 846 statewide programs of litter control, recycling, volume 847 reduction, and proper methods of solid waste and hazardous waste 848 management.

849 (19)(27) Assist the hazardous waste storage, treatment, or
 850 disposal industry by providing to the industry any data produced
 851 on the types and quantities of hazardous waste generated.

852 (20)(28) Institute a hazardous waste emergency response
 853 program which would include emergency telecommunication
 854 capabilities and coordination with appropriate agencies.

855 <u>(21)(29)</u> Promulgate rules necessary to accept delegation 856 of the hazardous waste management program from the Environmental Page 31 of 91

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857 Protection Agency under the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments858 of 1984, Pub. L. No. 98-616.

859 (22)(30) Adopt rules, if necessary, to address the 860 incineration and disposal of biomedical waste and the management 861 of biological waste within the state, whether such waste is 862 generated within this state or outside this state, as long as 863 such requirements and conditions are not based on the out-of-864 state origin of the waste and are consistent with applicable 865 provisions of law.

866 Section 12. Section 403.7043, Florida Statutes, is amended 867 to read:

868

403.7043 Compost standards and applications.--

869 (1) In order to protect the state's land and water
870 resources, compost produced, utilized, or disposed of by the
871 composting process at solid waste management facilities in the
872 state must meet criteria established by the department.

(2) <u>The department shall</u> Within 6 months after October 1,
1988, the department shall initiate rulemaking to establish and
maintain rules addressing standards for the production of
compost and shall complete and promulgate those rules within 12
months after initiating the process of rulemaking, including
rules establishing:

879 (a) Requirements necessary to produce hygienically safe880 compost products for varying applications.

(b) A classification scheme for compost based on+ the
 types of waste composted, including at least one type containing
 only yard trash; the maturity of the compost, including at least
 three degrees of decomposition for fresh, semimature, and
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885 mature; and the levels of organic and inorganic constituents in 886 the compost. This scheme shall address:

1. Methods for measurement of the compost maturity.

- 888 2. Particle sizes.
- 3. Moisture content.

4. Average levels of organic and inorganic constituents,
including heavy metals, for such classes of compost as the
department establishes, and the analytical methods to determine
those levels.

894 (3) Within 6 months after October 1, 1988, the department 895 shall initiate rulemaking to prescribe the allowable uses and 896 application rates of compost and shall complete and promulgate 897 those rules within 12 months after initiating the process of 898 rulemaking, based on the following criteria:

899 (a) The total quantity of organic and inorganic
 900 constituents, including heavy metals, allowed to be applied
 901 through the addition of compost to the soil per acre per year.

902 (b) The allowable uses of compost based on maturity and
 903 type of compost.

904 (4) If compost is produced which does not meet the 905 criteria prescribed by the department for agricultural and other 906 use, the compost must be reprocessed or disposed of in a manner 907 approved by the department, unless a different application is 908 specifically permitted by the department.

909 (5) The provisions of s. 403.706 shall not prohibit any 910 county or municipality which has in place a memorandum of 911 understanding or other written agreement as of October 1, 1988, 912 from proceeding with plans to build a compost facility. Page 33 of 91

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913 Section 13. Subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section 914 403.7045, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

915 403.7045 Application of act and integration with other 916 acts.--

917 (1) The following wastes or activities shall not be918 regulated pursuant to this act:

919 (a) Byproduct material, source material, and special
920 nuclear material, the generation, transportation, disposal,
921 storage, or treatment of which is regulated under chapter 404 or
922 under the federal Atomic Energy Act of 1954, ch. 1073, 68 Stat.
923, as amended;

(b) Suspended solids and dissolved materials in domestic
sewage effluent or irrigation return flows or other discharges
which are point sources subject to permits pursuant to
provisions of this chapter or pursuant to s. 402 of the Clean
Water Act, Pub. L. No. 95-217;

929 (c) Emissions to the air from a stationary installation or
930 source regulated under provisions of this chapter or under the
931 Clean Air Act, Pub. L. No. 95-95;

932 (d) Drilling fluids, produced waters, and other wastes 933 associated with the exploration for, or development and 934 production of, crude oil or natural gas which are regulated 935 under chapter 377; or

936 (e) Recovered materials or recovered materials processing
937 facilities shall not be regulated pursuant to this act, except
938 as provided in s. 403.7046, if:

A majority of the recovered materials at the facility
 are demonstrated to be sold, used, or reused within 1 year.
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The recovered materials handled by the facility or the 941 2. 942 products or byproducts of operations that process recovered 943 materials are not discharged, deposited, injected, dumped, 944 spilled, leaked, or placed into or upon any land or water by the 945 owner or operator of such facility so that such recovered 946 materials, products or byproducts, or any constituent thereof 947 may enter other lands or be emitted into the air or discharged 948 into any waters, including groundwaters, or otherwise enter the environment such that a threat of contamination in excess of 949 applicable department standards and criteria is caused. 950

3. The recovered materials handled by the facility are not
hazardous wastes as defined under s. 403.703, and rules
promulgated pursuant thereto.

954

955

4. The facility is registered as required in s. 403.7046.

(f) Industrial byproducts, if:

956 1. A majority of the industrial byproducts are957 demonstrated to be sold, used, or reused within 1 year.

958 2. The industrial byproducts are not discharged, deposited, injected, dumped, spilled, leaked, or placed upon any 959 960 land or water so that such industrial byproducts, or any constituent thereof, may enter other lands or be emitted into 961 962 the air or discharged into any waters, including groundwaters, or otherwise enter the environment such that a threat of 963 964 contamination in excess of applicable department standards and 965 criteria or a significant threat to public health is caused.

3. The industrial byproducts are not hazardous wastes asdefined under s. 403.703 and rules adopted under this section.

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968 (2) Except as provided in <u>s. 403.704(9)</u> s. 403.704(15),
969 the following wastes shall not be regulated as a hazardous waste
970 pursuant to this act, except when determined by the United
971 States Environmental Protection Agency to be a hazardous waste:

972 (a) Ashes and scrubber sludges generated from the burning973 of boiler fuel for generation of electricity or steam.

974 (b) Agricultural and silvicultural byproduct material and
 975 agricultural and silvicultural process waste from normal farming
 976 or processing.

977 (c) Discarded material generated by the mining and
978 beneficiation and chemical or thermal processing of phosphate
979 rock, and precipitates resulting from neutralization of
980 phosphate chemical plant process and nonprocess waters.

981 (3) The following wastes or activities shall be regulated982 pursuant to this act in the following manner:

983 (a) Dredged material that is generated as part of a 984 project permitted under part IV of chapter 373 or chapter 161, 985 or that is authorized to be removed from sovereign submerged 986 lands under chapter 253, Dredge spoil or fill material shall be 987 managed in accordance with the conditions of that permit or authorization unless the dredged material is regulated as 988 989 hazardous waste pursuant to this part disposed of pursuant to a 990 dredge and fill permit, but whenever hazardous components are 991 disposed of within the dredge or fill material, the dredge and 992 fill permits shall specify the specific hazardous wastes 993 contained and the concentration of each such waste. If the 994 dredged material contains hazardous substances, the department 995 may further then limit or restrict the sale or use of the Page 36 of 91

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996 <u>dredged</u> dredge and fill material and may specify such other 997 conditions relative to this material as are reasonably necessary 998 to protect the public from the potential hazards.

(b) Hazardous wastes <u>that</u> which are contained in artificial recharge waters or other waters intentionally introduced into any underground formation and <u>that</u> which are permitted pursuant to s. 373.106 shall also be handled in compliance with the requirements and standards for disposal, storage, and treatment of hazardous waste under this act.

(c) Solid waste or hazardous waste facilities <u>that</u> which
are operated as a part of the normal operation of a power
generating facility and which are licensed by certification
pursuant to the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act, ss.
403.501-403.518, shall undergo such certification subject to the
substantive provisions of this act.

Biomedical waste and biological waste shall be 1011 (d) disposed of only as authorized by the department. However, any 1012 1013 person who unknowingly disposes into a sanitary landfill or 1014 waste-to-energy facility any such waste that which has not been properly segregated or separated from other solid wastes by the 1015 generating facility is not guilty of a violation under this act. 1016 1017 Nothing in This paragraph does not shall be construed to 1018 prohibit the department from seeking injunctive relief pursuant to s. 403.131 to prohibit the unauthorized disposal of 1019 1020 biomedical waste or biological waste.

1021 Section 14. Section 403.70611, Florida Statutes, is 1022 amended to read:

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1023 403.70611 Requirements relating to solid waste disposal 1024 facility and Class I landfill permitting.--

1025 <u>(1)</u> Local government applicants for a permit to construct 1026 or expand a Class I landfill are encouraged to consider 1027 construction of a waste-to-energy facility as an alternative to 1028 additional landfill space.

1029 (2) A closed Class I landfill that is substantially 1030 rehabilitated or remediated in such a manner that at least 15 1031 percent of the residential units are affordable as defined in s. 1032 420.0004(3) is not subject to the requirements of any building 1033 permit allocation system or other rate of growth regulation 1034 adopted pursuant to chapter 380.

1035 Section 15. Section 403.707, Florida Statutes, is amended 1036 to read:

1037

403.707 Permits.--

A No solid waste management facility may not be 1038 (1)1039 operated, maintained, constructed, expanded, modified, or closed 1040 without an appropriate and currently valid permit issued by the department. The department may, by rule, exempt specified types 1041 of facilities from the requirement for a permit if it determines 1042 that construction for operation of the facility is not expected 1043 1044 to create any significant threat to the environment or public health. For purposes of this part, and only when specified by 1045 department rule, a permit may include registrations as well as 1046 1047 other forms of licenses as defined in s. 120.52. Solid waste 1048 construction permits issued under this section may include any permit conditions necessary to achieve compliance with the 1049 recycling requirements of this act. The department shall pursue 1050 Page 38 of 91

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1051 reasonable timeframes for closure and construction requirements, 1052 considering pending federal requirements and implementation 1053 costs to the permittee. The department shall adopt a rule 1054 establishing performance standards for construction and closure 1055 of solid waste management facilities. The standards shall allow 1056 flexibility in design and consideration for site-specific 1057 characteristics.

(2) Except as provided in s. 403.722(6), no permit under this section is required for the following, provided that the activity shall not create a public nuisance or any condition adversely affecting the environment or public health and shall not violate other state or local laws, ordinances, rules, regulations, or orders:

Disposal by persons of solid waste resulting from 1064 (a) 1065 their own activities on their own property, provided such waste 1066 is either ordinary household waste from their residential 1067 property or is rocks, soils, trees, tree remains, and other 1068 vegetative matter that which normally result from land 1069 development operations. Disposal of materials that which could create a public nuisance or adversely affect the environment or 1070 1071 public health, such as: white goods; automotive materials, such 1072 as batteries and tires; petroleum products; pesticides; 1073 solvents; or hazardous substances, is not covered under this 1074 exemption.

(b) Storage in containers by persons of solid waste
resulting from their own activities on their property, leased or
rented property, or property subject to a homeowners or
maintenance association for which the person contributes
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1079 association assessments, if the solid waste in such containers 1080 is collected at least once a week.

1081 (c) Disposal by persons of solid waste resulting from 1082 their own activities on their property, provided the 1083 environmental effects of such disposal on groundwater and 1084 surface waters are:

1085 1. Addressed or authorized by a site certification order 1086 issued under part II or a permit issued by the department 1087 pursuant to this chapter or rules adopted pursuant thereto; or

1088 2. Addressed or authorized by, or exempted from the 1089 requirement to obtain, a groundwater monitoring plan approved by 1090 the department.

1091 (d) Disposal by persons of solid waste resulting from
1092 their own activities on their own property, provided that such
1093 disposal occurred prior to October 1, 1988.

Disposal of solid waste resulting from normal farming 1094 (e) 1095 operations as defined by department rule. Polyethylene 1096 agricultural plastic, damaged, nonsalvageable, untreated wood 1097 pallets, and packing material that cannot be feasibly recycled, which are used in connection with agricultural operations 1098 related to the growing, harvesting, or maintenance of crops, may 1099 1100 be disposed of by open burning, provided that no public nuisance or any condition adversely affecting the environment or the 1101 public health is created thereby and that state or federal 1102 ambient air quality standards are not violated. 1103

(f) The use of clean debris as fill material in any area. However, this paragraph does not exempt any person from obtaining any other required permits, nor does it affect a Page 40 of 91

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1107 person's responsibility to dispose of clean debris appropriately
1108 if it is not to be used as fill material.

(g) Compost operations that produce less than 50 cubic yards of compost per year when the compost produced is used on the property where the compost operation is located.

(3) All applicable provisions of ss. 403.087 and 403.088, relating to permits, apply to the control of solid waste management facilities.

When application for a construction permit for a Class 1115 (4)1116 I or Class II solid waste disposal area is made, it is the duty 1117 of the department to provide a copy of the application, within 7 1118 days after filing, to the water management district having 1119 jurisdiction where the area is to be located. The water management district may prepare an advisory report as to the 1120 1121 impact on water resources. This report shall contain the district's recommendations as to the disposition of the 1122 1123 application and shall be submitted to the department no later 1124 than 30 days prior to the deadline for final agency action by 1125 the department. However, the failure of the department or the water management district to comply with the provisions of this 1126 subsection shall not be the basis for the denial, revocation, or 1127 1128 remand of any permit or order issued by the department.

(5) The department may not issue a construction permit pursuant to this part for a new solid waste landfill within 3,000 feet of Class I surface waters.

(6) The department may issue a construction permit pursuant to this part only to a solid waste management facility that provides the conditions necessary to control the safe Page 41 of 91

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1135 movement of wastes or waste constituents into surface or ground 1136 waters or the atmosphere and that will be operated, maintained, 1137 and closed by qualified and properly trained personnel. Such 1138 facility must if necessary:

(a) Use natural or artificial barriers which are capable
of controlling lateral or vertical movement of wastes or waste
constituents into surface or ground waters.

(b) Have a foundation or base that is capable of providing support for structures and waste deposits and capable of preventing foundation or base failure due to settlement, compression, or uplift.

(c) Provide for the most economically feasible, costeffective, and environmentally safe control of leachate, gas, stormwater, and disease vectors and prevent the endangerment of public health and the environment.

Open fires, air-curtain incinerators, or trench burning may not be used as a means of disposal at a solid waste management facility, unless permitted by the department under s. 403.087.

(7) Prior to application for a construction permit, an applicant shall designate to the department temporary backup disposal areas or processes for the resource recovery facility. Failure to designate temporary backup disposal areas or processes shall result in a denial of the construction permit.

(8) The department may refuse to issue a permit to an applicant who by past conduct in this state has repeatedly violated pertinent statutes, rules, or orders or permit terms or conditions relating to any solid waste management facility and Page 42 of 91

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1163 who is deemed to be irresponsible as defined by department rule.
1164 For the purposes of this subsection, an applicant includes the
1165 owner or operator of the facility, or if the owner or operator
1166 is a business entity, a parent of a subsidiary corporation, a
1167 partner, a corporate officer or director, or a stockholder
1168 holding more than 50 percent of the stock of the corporation.

1169 (9) Before or on the same day of filing with the 1170 department of an application for any construction permit for the 1171 incineration of biomedical waste which the department may 1172 require by rule, the applicant shall notify each city and county 1173 within 1 mile of the facility of the filing of the application 1174 and shall publish notice of the filing of the application. The 1175 applicant shall publish a second notice of the filing within 14 1176 days after the date of filing. Each notice shall be published in 1177 a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the 1178 facility is located or is proposed to be located. 1179 Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 50, for purposes of this section, a "newspaper of general circulation" shall be the 1180 1181 newspaper within the county in which the installation or facility is proposed which has the largest daily circulation in 1182 1183 that county and has its principal office in that county. If the 1184 newspaper with the largest daily circulation has its principal office outside the county, the notice shall appear in both the 1185 newspaper with the largest daily circulation in that county, and 1186 a newspaper authorized to publish legal notices in that county. 1187 The notice shall contain: 1188

1189 (a) The name of the applicant and a brief description of 1190 the facility and its location.

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1191	(b) The location of the application file and when it is
1192	available for public inspection.
1193	
1194	The notice shall be prepared by the applicant and shall comply
1195	with the following format:
1196	
1197	Notice of Application
1198	
1199	The Department of Environmental Protection announces receipt of
1200	an application for a permit from (name of applicant) to (brief
1201	description of project). This proposed project will be located
1202	at (location) in (county) (city).
1203	
1204	This application is being processed and is available for public
1205	inspection during normal business hours, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.,
1206	Monday through Friday, except legal holidays, at (name and
1207	address of office).
1208	
1209	(10) A permit, which the department may require by rule,
1210	for the incineration of biomedical waste, may not be transferred
1211	by the permittee to any other entity, except in conformity with
1212	the requirements of this subsection.
1213	(a) Within 30 days after the sale or legal transfer of a
1214	permitted facility, the permittee shall file with the department
1215	an application for transfer of the permits on such form as the
1216	department shall establish by rule. The form must be completed
1217	with the notarized signatures of both the transferring permittee
1218	and the proposed permittee.
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1219 (b) The department shall approve the transfer of a permit 1220 unless it determines that the proposed permittee has not provided reasonable assurances that the proposed permittee has 1221 1222 the administrative, technical, and financial capability to 1223 properly satisfy the requirements and conditions of the permit, 1224 as determined by department rule. The determination shall be limited solely to the ability of the proposed permittee to 1225 1226 comply with the conditions of the existing permit, and it shall 1227 not concern the adequacy of the permit conditions. If the 1228 department proposes to deny the transfer, it shall provide both 1229 the transferring permittee and the proposed permittee a written 1230 objection to such transfer together with notice of a right to 1231 request a proceeding on such determination under chapter 120. 1232 (c) Within 90 days after receiving a properly completed 1233 application for transfer of a permit, the department shall issue a final determination. The department may toll the time for 1234 1235 making a determination on the transfer by notifying both the 1236 transferring permittee and the proposed permittee that 1237 additional information is required to adequately review the transfer request. Such notification shall be provided within 30 1238 1239 days after receipt of an application for transfer of the permit, 1240 completed pursuant to paragraph (a). If the department fails to 1241 take action to approve or deny the transfer within 90 days after receipt of the completed application or within 90 days after 1242 receipt of the last item of timely requested additional 1243 information, the transfer shall be deemed approved. 1244 (d) The transferring permittee is encouraged to apply for 1245 a permit transfer well in advance of the sale or legal transfer 1246 Page 45 of 91

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1247 of a permitted facility. However, the transfer of the permit 1248 shall not be effective prior to the sale or legal transfer of 1249 the facility.

1250 (e) Until the transfer of the permit is approved by the 1251 department, the transferring permittee and any other person 1252 constructing, operating, or maintaining the permitted facility shall be liable for compliance with the terms of the permit. 1253 1254 Nothing in this section shall relieve the transferring permittee 1255 of liability for corrective actions that may be required as a 1256 result of any violations occurring prior to the legal transfer 1257 of the permit.

1258 (11) The department shall review all permit applications 1259 for any designated Class I solid waste disposal facility. As 1260 used in this subsection, the term "designated Class I solid 1261 waste disposal facility" means any facility that is, as of May 12, 1993, a solid waste disposal facility classified as an 1262 1263 active Class I landfill by the department, that is located in 1264 whole or in part within 1,000 feet of the boundary of any 1265 municipality, but that is not located within any county with an 1266 approved charter or consolidated municipal government, is not 1267 located within any municipality, and is not operated by a 1268 municipality. The department shall not permit vertical expansion 1269 or horizontal expansion of any designated Class I solid waste 1270 disposal facility unless the application for such permit was 1271 filed before January 1, 1993, and no solid waste management facility may be operated which is a vertical expansion or 1272 horizontal expansion of a designated Class I solid waste 1273 disposal facility. As used in this subsection, the term 1274 Page 46 of 91

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1275 "vertical expansion" means any activity that will result in an 1276 increase in the height of a designated Class I solid waste disposal facility above 100 feet National Geodetic Vertical 1277 1278 Datum, except solely for closure, and the term "horizontal 1279 expansion" means any activity that will result in an increase in 1280 the ground area covered by a designated Class I solid waste disposal facility, or if within 1 mile of a designated Class I 1281 1282 solid waste disposal facility, any new or expanded operation of 1283 any solid waste disposal facility or area, or of incineration of 1284 solid waste, or of storage of solid waste for more than 1 year, 1285 or of composting of solid waste other than yard trash.

(9) (12) The department shall establish a separate category 1286 for solid waste management facilities which accept only 1287 construction and demolition debris for disposal or recycling. 1288 1289 The department shall establish a reasonable schedule for 1290 existing facilities to comply with this section to avoid undue 1291 hardship to such facilities. However, a permitted solid waste 1292 disposal unit that which receives a significant amount of waste 1293 prior to the compliance deadline established in this schedule 1294 shall not be required to be retrofitted with liners or leachate 1295 control systems. Facilities accepting materials defined in s. 1296 403.703(6)(b) s. 403.703(17)(b) must implement a groundwater 1297 monitoring system adequate to detect contaminants that may 1298 reasonably be expected to result from such disposal prior to the 1299 acceptance of those materials.

(a) The department shall establish reasonable
construction, operation, monitoring, recordkeeping, financial
assurance, and closure requirements for such facilities. The Page 47 of 91

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1303 department shall take into account the nature of the waste 1304 accepted at various facilities when establishing these 1305 requirements, and may impose less stringent requirements, 1306 including a system of general permits or registration 1307 requirements, for facilities that accept only a segregated waste 1308 stream which is expected to pose a minimal risk to the environment and public health, such as clean debris. The 1309 Legislature recognizes that incidental amounts of other types of 1310 solid waste are commonly generated at construction or demolition 1311 1312 projects. In any enforcement action taken pursuant to this 1313 section, the department shall consider the difficulty of 1314 removing these incidental amounts from the waste stream.

1315 The department shall not require liners and leachate (b) 1316 collection systems at individual facilities unless it 1317 demonstrates, based upon the types of waste received, the methods for controlling types of waste disposed of, the 1318 1319 proximity of groundwater and surface water, and the results of 1320 the hydrogeological and geotechnical investigations, that the 1321 facility is reasonably expected to result in violations of groundwater standards and criteria otherwise. 1322

1323 The owner or operator shall provide financial (C) 1324 assurance for closing of the facility in accordance with the requirements of s. 403.7125. The financial assurance shall cover 1325 the cost of closing the facility and 5 years of long-term care 1326 after closing, unless the department determines, based upon 1327 hydrogeologic conditions, the types of wastes received, or the 1328 groundwater monitoring results, that a different long-term care 1329 1330 period is appropriate. However, unless the owner or operator of Page 48 of 91

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1331 the facility is a local government, the escrow account described 1332 in <u>s. 403.7125(2)</u> s. 403.7125(3) may not be used as a financial 1333 assurance mechanism.

1334 (d) The department shall establish training requirements 1335 for operators of facilities, and shall work with the State 1336 University System or other providers to assure that adequate training courses are available. The department shall also assist 1337 the Florida Home Builders Association in establishing a 1338 component of its continuing education program to address proper 1339 handling of construction and demolition debris, including best 1340 1341 management practices for reducing contamination of the construction and demolition debris waste stream. 1342

(e) The issuance of a permit under this subsection does
not obviate the need to comply with all applicable zoning and
land use regulations.

(f) A permit is not required under this section for the disposal of construction and demolition debris on the property where it is generated, but such property must be covered, graded, and vegetated as necessary when disposal is complete.

(g) It is the policy of the Legislature to encourage facilities to recycle. The department shall establish criteria and guidelines that encourage recycling where practical and provide for the use of recycled materials in a manner that protects the public health and the environment. Facilities are authorized to recycle, provided such activities do not conflict with such criteria and guidelines.

 (h) The department shall ensure that the requirements of
 this section are applied and interpreted consistently throughout Page 49 of 91

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1359 the state. In accordance with s. 20.255, the Division of Waste 1360 Management shall direct the district offices and bureaus on 1361 matters relating to the interpretation and applicability of this 1362 section.

(i) The department shall provide notice of receipt of a
permit application for the initial construction of a
construction and demolition debris disposal facility to the
local governments having jurisdiction where the facility is to
be located.

The Legislature recognizes that recycling, waste 1368 (j) 1369 reduction, and resource recovery are important aspects of an 1370 integrated solid waste management program and as such are 1371 necessary to protect the public health and the environment. If necessary to promote such an integrated program, the county may 1372 1373 determine, after providing notice and an opportunity for a hearing prior to December 31, 2006 1996, that some or all of the 1374 wood material described in s. 403.703(6)(b) s. 403.703(17)(b) 1375 1376 shall be excluded from the definition of "construction and demolition debris" in s. 403.703(6) s. 403.703(17) within the 1377 jurisdiction of such county. The county may make such a 1378 determination only if it finds that, prior to June 1, 2006 1996, 1379 1380 the county has established an adequate method for the use or recycling of such wood material at an existing or proposed solid 1381 waste management facility that is permitted or authorized by the 1382 department on June 1, 2006 1996. The county shall not be 1383 required to hold a hearing if the county represents that it 1384 previously has held a hearing for such purpose, nor shall the 1385 county be required to hold a hearing if the county represents 1386 Page 50 of 91

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that it previously has held a public meeting or hearing that 1387 1388 authorized such method for the use or recycling of trash or other nonputrescible waste materials and if the county further 1389 1390 represents that such materials include those materials described 1391 in s. 403.703(6)(b) s. 403.703(17)(b). The county shall provide 1392 written notice of its determination to the department by no later than December 31, 2006 1996; thereafter, the wood 1393 materials described in s. 403.703(6)(b) s. 403.703(17)(b) shall 1394 be excluded from the definition of "construction and demolition 1395 1396 debris" in s. 403.703(6) s. 403.703(17) within the jurisdiction 1397 of such county. The county may withdraw or revoke its determination at any time by providing written notice to the 1398 1399 department.

(k) Brazilian pepper and other invasive exotic plant
species as designated by the department resulting from
eradication projects may be processed at permitted construction
and demolition debris recycling facilities or disposed of at
permitted construction and demolition debris disposal facilities
or Class III facilities. The department may adopt rules to
implement this paragraph.

(10) (13) If the department and a local government 1407 1408 independently require financial assurance for the closure of a privately owned solid waste management facility, the department 1409 and that local government shall enter into an interagency 1410 agreement that will allow the owner or operator to provide a 1411 single financial mechanism to cover the costs of closure and any 1412 required long-term care. The financial mechanism may provide for 1413 1414 the department and local government to be cobeneficiaries or Page 51 of 91

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1415 copayees, but shall not impose duplicative financial 1416 requirements on the owner or operator. These closure costs must 1417 include at least the minimum required by department rules and 1418 must also include any additional costs required by local 1419 ordinance or regulation.

1420 (11) (14) Before or on the same day of filing with the department of an application for a permit to construct or 1421 substantially modify a solid waste management facility, the 1422 applicant shall notify the local government having jurisdiction 1423 1424 over the facility of the filing of the application. The 1425 applicant also shall publish notice of the filing of the 1426 application in a newspaper of general circulation in the area 1427 where the facility will be located. Notice shall be given and published in accordance with applicable department rules. The 1428 department shall not issue the requested permit until the 1429 applicant has provided the department with proof that the 1430 1431 notices required by this subsection have been given. Issuance of a permit does not relieve an applicant from compliance with 1432 1433 local zoning or land use ordinances, or with any other law, rules, or ordinances. 1434

1435 (12) (15) Construction and demolition debris must be 1436 separated from the solid waste stream and segregated in separate 1437 locations at a solid waste disposal facility or other permitted 1438 site.

1439 (13) (16) No facility, solely by virtue of the fact that it 1440 uses processed yard trash or clean wood or paper waste as a fuel 1441 source, shall be considered to be a solid waste disposal 1442 facility.

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1443	Section 16. Section 403.7071, Florida Statutes, is created
1444	to read:
1445	403.7071 Management of storm-generated debrisSolid
1446	waste generated as a result of a storm event that is the subject
1447	of an emergency order issued by the department may be managed as
1448	follows:
1449	(1) The Department of Environmental Protection may issue
1450	field authorizations for staging areas in those counties
1451	affected by a storm event. Such staging areas may be used for
1452	the temporary storage and management of storm-generated debris,
1453	including the chipping, grinding, or burning of vegetative
1454	debris. Field authorizations may be requested by providing a
1455	notice to the local office of the department containing a
1456	description of the design and operation of the staging area; the
1457	location of the staging area; and the name, address, and
1458	telephone number of the site manager. Field authorizations also
1459	may be issued by the department staff without prior notice.
1460	Written records of all field authorizations shall be created and
1461	maintained by department staff. Field authorizations may include
1462	specific conditions for the operation and closure of the staging
1463	area and shall include a required closure date. A local
1464	government shall avoid locating a staging area in wetlands and
1465	other surface waters to the greatest extent possible, and the
1466	area that is used or affected by a staging area must be fully
1467	restored upon cessation of use of the area.
1468	(2) Storm-generated vegetative debris managed at a staging
1469	area may be disposed of in a permitted lined or unlined
1470	landfill, a permitted land clearing debris facility, or a
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1471 permitted construction and demolition debris disposal facility.
1472 Vegetative debris may also be managed at a permitted waste
1473 processing facility or a registered yard trash processing

1474 facility.

1475 (3) Construction and demolition debris that is mixed with 1476 other storm-generated debris need not be segregated from other 1477 solid waste prior to disposal in a lined landfill. Construction and demolition debris that is source-separated or is separated 1478 1479 from other hurricane-generated debris at an authorized staging area, or at another area specifically authorized by the 1480 1481 department, may be managed at a permitted construction and 1482 demolition debris disposal or recycling facility upon approval 1483 by the department of the methods and operational practices used 1484 to inspect the waste during segregation.

1485 (4) Unsalvageable refrigerators and freezers containing
 1486 solid waste, such as rotting food, which may create a sanitary
 1487 nuisance may be disposed of in a permitted lined landfill;
 1488 however, chlorofluorocarbons and capacitors must be removed and
 1489 recycled to the greatest extent practicable using techniques and
 1490 personnel meeting relevant federal requirements.

1491 Local governments may conduct the burning of storm-(5) 1492 generated yard trash and other vegetative debris in air-curtain 1493 incinerators without prior notice to the department. Demolition 1494 debris may also be burned in air-curtain incinerators if the 1495 material is limited to untreated wood. Within 10 days after commencing such burning, the local government shall notify the 1496 department in writing describing the general nature of the 1497 1498 materials burned; the location and method of burning; and the

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1499	name, address, and telephone number of the representative of the
1500	local government to contact concerning the work. The operator of
1501	the air-curtain incinerator is subject to any requirement to
1502	obtain an open-burning authorization from the Division of
1503	Forestry or any other agency empowered to grant such
1504	authorization.
1505	Section 17. Section 403.708, Florida Statutes, is amended
1506	to read:
1507	403.708 Prohibition; penalty
1508	(1) No person shall:
1509	(a) Place or deposit any solid waste in or on the land or
1510	waters located within the state except in a manner approved by
1511	the department and consistent with applicable approved programs
1512	of counties or municipalities. However, nothing in this act
1513	shall be construed to prohibit the disposal of solid waste
1514	without a permit as provided in s. 403.707(2).
1515	(b) Burn solid waste except in a manner prescribed by the
1516	department and consistent with applicable approved programs of
1517	counties or municipalities.
1518	(c) Construct, alter, modify, or operate a solid waste
1519	management facility or site without first having obtained from
1520	the department any permit required by s. 403.707.
1521	(2) No beverage shall be sold or offered for sale within
1522	the state in a beverage container designed and constructed so
1523	that the container is opened by detaching a metal ring or tab.
1524	(3) For purposes of subsections (2), (9), and (10):
1525	(a) "Degradable," with respect to any material, means that
1526	such material, after being discarded, is capable of decomposing Page 55 of 91

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1527 to components other than heavy metals or other toxic substances,
1528 after exposure to bacteria, light, or outdoor elements.

(a) (b) "Beverage" means soda water, carbonated natural or mineral water, or other nonalcoholic carbonated drinks; soft drinks, whether or not carbonated; beer, ale, or other malt drink of whatever alcoholic content; or a mixed wine drink or a mixed spirit drink.

1534 <u>(b) (c)</u> "Beverage container" means an airtight container 1535 which at the time of sale contains 1 gallon or less of a 1536 beverage, or the metric equivalent of 1 gallon or less, and 1537 which is composed of metal, plastic, or glass or a combination 1538 thereof.

1539 (4)The Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco of the 1540 Department of Business and Professional Regulation may impose a 1541 fine of not more than \$100 on any person currently licensed pursuant to s. 561.14 for each violation of the provisions of 1542 1543 subsection (2). If the violation is of a continuing nature, each 1544 day during which such violation occurs shall constitute a 1545 separate and distinct offense and shall be subject to a separate 1546 fine.

(5) The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services may impose a fine of not more than \$100 on any person not currently licensed pursuant to s. 561.14 for each violation of the provisions of subsection (2). If the violation is of a continuing nature, each day during which such violation occurs shall constitute a separate and distinct offense and shall be subject to a separate fine.

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1554 (6) Fifty percent of each fine collected pursuant to 1555 subsections (4) and (5) shall be deposited into the Solid Waste Management Trust Fund. The balance of fines collected pursuant 1556 1557 to subsection (4) shall be deposited into the Alcoholic Beverage 1558 and Tobacco Trust Fund for the use of the division for 1559 inspection and enforcement of the provisions of this section. 1560 The balance of fines collected pursuant to subsection (5) shall be deposited into the General Inspection Trust Fund for the use 1561 1562 of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for 1563 inspection and enforcement of the provisions of this section.

(7) The Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco and
the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall
coordinate their responsibilities under the provisions of this
section to ensure that inspections and enforcement are
accomplished in an efficient, cost-effective manner.

A person may not distribute, sell, or expose for sale 1569 (8) 1570 in this state any plastic bottle or rigid container intended for 1571 single use unless such container has a molded label indicating 1572 the plastic resin used to produce the plastic container. The 1573 label must appear on or near the bottom of the plastic container product and be clearly visible. This label must consist of a 1574 1575 number placed inside a triangle and letters placed below the 1576 triangle. The triangle must be equilateral and must be formed by 1577 three arrows, and, in the middle of each arrow, there must be a 1578 rounded bend that forms one apex of the triangle. The pointer, or arrowhead, of each arrow must be at the midpoint of a side of 1579 the triangle, and a short gap must separate each pointer from 1580 the base of the adjacent arrow. The three curved arrows that 1581 Page 57 of 91

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1582 form the triangle must depict a clockwise path around the code 1583 number. Plastic bottles of less than 16 ounces, rigid plastic 1584 containers of less than 8 ounces, and plastic casings on lead-1585 acid storage batteries are not required to be labeled under this 1586 section. The numbers and letters must be as follows:

1587 (a) For polyethylene terephthalate, the letters "PETE" and1588 the number 1.

(b) For high-density polyethylene, the letters "HDPE" andthe number 2.

1591

(c) For vinyl, the letter "V" and the number 3.

(d) For low-density polyethylene, the letters "LDPE" andthe number 4.

1594

(e) For polypropylene, the letters "PP" and the number 5.

1595 1596 (f) For polystyrene, the letters "PS" and the number 6.

(g) For any other, the letters "OTHER" and the number 7.

(9) No person shall distribute, sell, or expose for sale
in this state any product packaged in a container or packing
material manufactured with fully halogenated chlorofluorocarbons
(CFC). Producers of containers or packing material manufactured
with chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) are urged to introduce
alternative packaging materials which are environmentally
compatible.

(10) 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 in this act.

 (11) Violations of this part or rules, regulations,
 permits, or orders issued thereunder by the department and Page 58 of 91

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1610 violations of approved local programs of counties or 1611 municipalities or rules, regulations, or orders issued 1612 thereunder shall be punishable by a civil penalty as provided in 1613 s. 403.141.

1614 (12) The department or any county or municipality may also
1615 seek to enjoin the violation of, or enforce compliance with,
1616 this part or any program adopted hereunder as provided in s.
1617 403.131.

1618 (13) In accordance with the following schedule, no person
1619 who knows or who should know of the nature of such solid waste
1620 shall dispose of such solid waste in landfills:

(a) Lead-acid batteries, after January 1, 1989. Lead-acid
batteries also <u>may shall</u> not be disposed of in any waste-toenergy facility after January 1, 1989. To encourage proper
collection and recycling, all persons who sell lead-acid
batteries at retail shall accept used lead-acid batteries as
trade-ins for new lead-acid batteries.

1627

(b) Used oil, after October 1, 1988.

1628 (C) Yard trash, after January 1, 1992, except in lined unlined landfills classified by department rule as Class I 1629 1630 landfills. Yard trash that is source separated from solid waste 1631 may be accepted at a solid waste disposal area where the area provides and maintains separate yard trash composting 1632 facilities. The department recognizes that incidental amounts of 1633 yard trash may be disposed of in Class I lined landfills. In any 1634 enforcement action taken pursuant to this paragraph, the 1635 department shall consider the difficulty of removing incidental 1636 1637 amounts of yard trash from a mixed solid waste stream. Page 59 of 91

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1638 (d) White goods, after January 1, 1990. 1639 Prior to the effective dates specified in paragraphs (a) - (d), 1640 1641 the department shall identify and assist in developing 1642 alternative disposal, processing, or recycling options for the 1643 solid wastes identified in paragraphs (a)-(d). Section 18. Section 403.709, Florida Statutes, is amended 1644 to read: 1645 403.709 Solid Waste Management Trust Fund; use of waste 1646 1647 tire fees. -- There is created the Solid Waste Management Trust 1648 Fund, to be administered by the department. 1649 (1) From The annual revenues deposited in the trust fund, 1650 unless otherwise specified in the General Appropriations Act, 1651 shall be used for the following purposes: 1652 (a) (1) Up to 40 percent shall be used for Funding solid 1653 waste activities of the department and other state agencies, 1654 such as providing technical assistance to local governments and 1655 the private sector, performing solid waste regulatory and enforcement functions, preparing solid waste documents, and 1656 implementing solid waste education programs. 1657 1658 (b) (2) Up to 4.5 percent shall be used for Funding 1659 research and training programs relating to solid waste 1660 management through the Center for Solid and Hazardous Waste

1661 Management and other organizations which can reasonably1662 demonstrate the capability to carry out such projects.

1663 <u>(c) (3)</u> Up to 11 percent shall be used for Funding to 1664 supplement any other funds provided to the Department of 1665 Agriculture and Consumer Services for mosquito control. This Page 60 of 91

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1666 distribution shall be annually transferred to the General 1667 Inspection Trust Fund in the Department of Agriculture and 1668 Consumer Services to be used for mosquito control, especially 1669 control of West Nile Virus.

1670 (d) (4) Up to 4.5 percent shall be used for Funding to the
 1671 Department of Transportation for litter prevention and control
 1672 programs coordinated by Keep Florida Beautiful, Inc.

1673 <u>(e) (5)</u> A minimum of 40 percent shall be used for Funding a 1674 competitive and innovative grant program pursuant to s. 403.7095 1675 for activities relating to recycling and reducing the volume of 1676 municipal solid waste, including waste tires requiring final 1677 disposal.

1678 (2) (6) The department shall recover to the use of the fund 1679 from the site owner or the person responsible for the 1680 accumulation of tires at the site, jointly and severally, all 1681 sums expended from the fund pursuant to this section to manage 1682 tires at an illegal waste tire site, except that the department 1683 may decline to pursue such recovery if it finds the amount 1684 involved too small or the likelihood of recovery too uncertain. 1685 If a court determines that the owner is unable or unwilling to comply with the rules adopted pursuant to this section or s. 1686 1687 403.717, the court may authorize the department to take possession and control of the waste tire site in order to 1688 protect the health, safety, and welfare of the community and the 1689 1690 environment.

1691 (3) (7) The department may impose a lien on the real 1692 property on which the waste tire site is located and the waste 1693 tires equal to the estimated cost to bring the tire site into Page 61 of 91

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compliance, including attorney's fees and court costs. Any owner 1694 1695 whose property has such a lien imposed may release her or his property from any lien claimed under this subsection by filing 1696 1697 with the clerk of the circuit court a cash or surety bond, 1698 payable to the department in the amount of the estimated cost of 1699 bringing the tire site into compliance with department rules, including attorney's fees and court costs, or the value of the 1700 property after the abatement action is complete, whichever is 1701 1702 less. No lien provided by this subsection shall continue for a period longer than 4 years after the completion of the abatement 1703 1704 action unless within that time an action to enforce the lien is 1705 commenced in a court of competent jurisdiction. The department 1706 may take action to enforce the lien in the same manner used for 1707 construction liens under part I of chapter 713.

1708 (4) (8) This section does not limit the use of other 1709 remedies available to the department.

Section 19. Subsection (5) of section 403.7095, FloridaStatutes, is amended to read:

1712

403.7095 Solid waste management grant program.--

1713(5) From the funds made available pursuant to $\underline{s.}$ 1714 $\underline{403.709(1)(e)}$ $\underline{s. 403.709(5)}$ for the grant program created by1715this section, the following distributions shall be made:

1716 (a) Up to 15 percent for the program described in1717 subsection (1);

1718 (b) Up to 35 percent for the program described in1719 subsection (3); and

1720 (c) Up to 50 percent for the program described in1721 subsection (4).

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1722 Section 20. Section 403.7125, Florida Statutes, is amended 1723 to read: Financial assurance for closure Landfill 1724 403.7125 1725 management escrow account. --1726 (1) As used in this section: 1727 (a) "Landfill" means any solid waste land disposal area for which a permit, other than a general permit, is required by 1728 s. 403.707 that receives solid waste for disposal in or upon 1729 1730 land other than a land-spreading site, injection well, or a 1731 surface impoundment. 1732 (b) "Closure" means the ceasing operation of a landfill and securing such landfill so that it does not pose a 1733 1734 significant threat to public health or the environment and 1735 includes long-term monitoring and maintenance of a landfill. 1736 (c) "Owner or operator" means, in addition to the usual 1737 meanings of the term, any owner of record of any interest in 1738 land whereon a landfill is or has been located and any person or 1739 corporation which owns a majority interest in any other 1740 corporation which is the owner or operator of a landfill. 1741 (1) (2) Every owner or operator of a landfill is jointly and severally liable for the improper operation and closure of 1742 the landfill, as provided by law. As used in this section, the 1743 1744 term "owner or operator" means any owner of record of any 1745 interest in land wherein a landfill is or has been located and 1746 any person or corporation that owns a majority interest in any 1747 other corporation that is the owner or operator of a landfill. (2) (2) (3) The owner or operator of a landfill owned or 1748 1749 operated by a local or state government or the Federal Page 63 of 91

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1750 <u>Government</u> shall establish a fee, or a surcharge on existing 1751 fees or other appropriate revenue-producing mechanism, to ensure 1752 the availability of financial resources for the proper closure 1753 of the landfill. However, the disposal of solid waste by persons 1754 on their own property, as described in s. 403.707(2), is exempt 1755 from the provisions of this section.

(a) The revenue-producing mechanism must produce revenue
at a rate sufficient to generate funds to meet state and federal
landfill closure requirements.

1759 The revenue shall be deposited in an interest-bearing (b) 1760 escrow account to be held and administered by the owner or operator. The owner or operator shall file with the department 1761 1762 an annual audit of the account. The audit shall be conducted by an independent certified public accountant. Failure to collect 1763 or report such revenue, except as allowed in subsection (3) (4), 1764 is a noncriminal violation punishable by a fine of not more than 1765 1766 \$5,000 for each offense. The owner or operator may make 1767 expenditures from the account and its accumulated interest only 1768 for the purpose of landfill closure and, if such expenditures do not deplete the fund to the detriment of eventual closure, for 1769 planning and construction of resource recovery or landfill 1770 1771 facilities. Any moneys remaining in the account after paying for proper and complete closure, as determined by the department, 1772 1773 shall, if the owner or operator does not operate a landfill, be 1774 deposited by the owner or operator into the general fund or the 1775 appropriate solid waste fund of the local government of jurisdiction. 1776

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1777 The revenue generated under this subsection and any (C) 1778 accumulated interest thereon may be applied to the payment of, or pledged as security for, the payment of revenue bonds issued 1779 1780 in whole or in part for the purpose of complying with state and 1781 federal landfill closure requirements. Such application or 1782 pledge may be made directly in the proceedings authorizing such bonds or in an agreement with an insurer of bonds to assure such 1783 insurer of additional security therefor. 1784

(d) The provisions of s. 212.055 that relate to raising of revenues for landfill closure or long-term maintenance do not relieve a landfill owner or operator from the obligations of this section.

(e) The owner or operator of any landfill that had
 established an escrow account in accordance with this section
 and the conditions of its permit prior to January 1, 2006, may
 continue to use that escrow account to provide financial
 assurance for closure of that landfill, even if that landfill is
 not owned or operated by a local or state government or the
 Federal Government.

(3) (4) An owner or operator of a landfill owned or 1796 1797 operated by a local or state government or by the Federal 1798 Government may provide financial assurance to establish proof of 1799 financial responsibility with the department in lieu of the requirements of subsection (2) (3). An owner or operator of any 1800 1801 other landfill, or any other solid waste management facility designated by department rule, shall provide financial assurance 1802 to the department for the closure of the facility. Such 1803 financial assurance proof may include surety bonds, certificates 1804

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of deposit, securities, letters of credit, or other documents showing that the owner or operator has sufficient financial resources to cover, at a minimum, the costs of complying with <u>applicable</u> landfill closure requirements. The owner or operator shall estimate such costs to the satisfaction of the department.

1810 <u>(4) (5)</u> This section does not repeal, limit, or abrogate 1811 any other law authorizing local governments to fix, levy, or 1812 charge rates, fees, or charges for the purpose of complying with 1813 state and federal landfill closure requirements.

1814 <u>(5)</u> (6) The department shall adopt rules to implement this 1815 section.

1816 Section 21. Section 403.716, Florida Statutes, is amended 1817 to read:

1818 403.716 Training of operators of solid waste management 1819 and other facilities.--

(1) The department shall establish qualifications for, and
encourage the development of training programs for, operators of
landfills, coordinators of local recycling programs, operators
of waste-to-energy facilities, biomedical waste incinerators,
and mobile soil thermal treatment units or facilities, and
operators of other solid waste management facilities.

1826 (2) The department shall work with accredited community
1827 colleges, career centers, state universities, and private
1828 institutions in developing educational materials, courses of
1829 study, and other such information to be made available for
1830 persons seeking to be trained as operators of solid waste
1831 management facilities.

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1832 A person may not perform the duties of an operator of (3) 1833 a landfill, or perform the duties of an operator of a waste to energy facility, biomedical waste incinerator, or mobile soil 1834 1835 thermal treatment unit or facility, unless she or he has 1836 completed an operator training course approved by the department 1837 or she or he has qualified as an interim operator in compliance with requirements established by the department by rule. An 1838 owner of a landfill, waste-to-energy facility, biomedical waste 1839 incinerator, or mobile soil thermal treatment unit or facility 1840 1841 may not employ any person to perform the duties of an operator 1842 unless such person has completed an approved landfill, waste-toenergy facility, biomedical waste incinerator, or mobile soil 1843 1844 thermal treatment unit or facility operator training course, as appropriate, or has qualified as an interim operator in 1845 1846 compliance with requirements established by the department by rule. The department may establish by rule operator training 1847 1848 requirements for other solid waste management facilities and 1849 facility operators.

1850 (4)The department has authority to adopt minimum standards and other rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 1851 1852 to implement the provisions of this section. The department 1853 shall ensure the safe, healthy, and lawful operation of solid 1854 waste management facilities in this state. The department may establish by rule various classifications for operators to cover 1855 the need for differing levels of training required to operate 1856 various types of solid waste management facilities due to 1857 different operating requirements at such facilities. 1858

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1867

(5) For purposes of this section, the term "operator" means any person, including the owner, who is principally engaged in, and is in charge of, the actual operation, supervision, and maintenance of a solid waste management facility and includes the person in charge of a shift or period of operation during any part of the day.

1865Section 22.Section 403.717, Florida Statutes, is amended1866to read:

403.717 Waste tire and lead-acid battery requirements.--

1868 (1) For purposes of this section and ss. 403.718 and1869 403.7185:

1870 (a) "Department" means the Department of Environmental1871 Protection.

(b) "Motor vehicle" means an automobile, motorcycle,
truck, trailer, semitrailer, truck tractor and semitrailer
combination, or any other vehicle operated in this state, used
to transport persons or property and propelled by power other
than muscular power, but the term does not include traction
engines, road rollers, such vehicles as run only upon a track,
bicycles, mopeds, or farm tractors and trailers.

1879 (c) "Tire" means a continuous solid or pneumatic rubber1880 covering encircling the wheel of a motor vehicle.

(d) "Waste tire" means a tire that has been removed from a motor vehicle and has not been retreaded or regrooved. "Waste tire" includes, but is not limited to, used tires and processed tires. <u>The term does not include solid rubber tires and tires</u> that are inseparable from the rim.

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(e) "Waste tire collection center" means a site where
waste tires are collected from the public prior to being offered
for recycling and where fewer than 1,500 tires are kept on the
site on any given day.

(f) "Waste tire processing facility" means a site where equipment is used to <u>treat waste tires mechanically</u>, chemically, or thermally so that the resulting material is a marketable product or is suitable for proper disposal recapture reusable byproducts from waste tires or to cut, burn, or otherwise alter waste tires so that they are no longer whole. The term includes mobile waste tire processing equipment.

(g) "Waste tire site" means a site at which 1,500 or morewaste tires are accumulated.

(h) "Lead-acid battery" means <u>a</u> those lead-acid <u>battery</u> batteries designed for use in motor vehicles, vessels, and aircraft, and includes such batteries when sold new as a component part of a motor vehicle, vessel, or aircraft, but not when sold to recycle components.

(i) "Indoor" means within a structure <u>that</u> which excludes
rain and public access and would control air flows in the event
of a fire.

(j) "Processed tire" means a tire that has been treated mechanically, chemically, or thermally so that the resulting material is a marketable product or is suitable for proper disposal.

1911 (k) "Used tire" means a waste tire which has a minimum
1912 tread depth of 3/32 inch or greater and is suitable for use on a
1913 motor vehicle.

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1914 (2) The owner or operator of any waste tire site shall 1915 provide the department with information concerning the site's 1916 location, size, and the approximate number of waste tires that 1917 are accumulated at the site and shall initiate steps to comply 1918 with subsection (3).

1919 (3)(a) A person may not maintain a waste tire site unless1920 such site is:

1921 1. An integral part of the person's permitted waste tire 1922 processing facility; or

19232. Used for the storage of waste tires prior to processing1924and is located at a permitted solid waste management facility.

(b) It is unlawful for any person to dispose of waste tires or processed tires in the state except at a permitted solid waste management facility. Collection or storage of waste tires at a permitted waste tire processing facility or waste tire collection center prior to processing or use does not constitute disposal, provided that the collection and storage complies with rules established by the department.

(c) Whole waste tires may not be deposited in a landfillas a method of ultimate disposal.

1934 A person may not contract with a waste tire collector (d) 1935 for the transportation, disposal, or processing of waste tires 1936 unless the collector is registered with the department or exempt from requirements provided under this section. Any person who 1937 1938 contracts with a waste tire collector for the transportation of more than 25 waste tires per month from a single business 1939 location must maintain records for that location and make them 1940 available for review by the department or by law enforcement 1941 Page 70 of 91

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1942 officers, which records must contain the date when the tires 1943 were transported, the quantity of tires, the registration number 1944 of the collector, and the name of the driver.

1945(4) The department shall adopt rules to carry out the1946provisions of this section and s. 403.718. Such rules shall:

(a) Provide for the administration or revocation of waste
tire processing facility permits, including mobile processor
permits;

(b) Provide for the administration or revocation of waste
tire collector registrations, the fees for which may not exceed
\$50 per vehicle registered annually;

1953 (c) Provide for the administration or revocation of waste 1954 tire collection center permits, the fee for which may not exceed 1955 \$250 annually;

(d) Set standards, including financial assurance standards, for waste tire processing facilities and associated waste tire sites, waste tire collection centers, waste tire collectors, and for the storage of waste tires and processed tires, including storage indoors;

(e) The department may by rule exempt not-for-hire waste
tire collectors and processing facilities from financial
assurance requirements;

(f) Authorize the final disposal of waste tires at a permitted solid waste disposal facility provided the tires have been cut into sufficiently small parts to assure their proper disposal; and

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(g) Allow waste tire material which has been cut into sufficiently small parts to be used as daily cover material for a landfill.

(5) A permit is not required for tire storage at:

1972 (a) A tire retreading business where fewer than 1,500
1973 waste tires are kept on the business premises;

1974 (b) A business that, in the ordinary course of business,
1975 removes tires from motor vehicles if fewer than 1,500 of these
1976 tires are kept on the business premises; or

1977 (c) A retail tire selling business which is serving as a
1978 waste tire collection center if fewer than 1,500 waste tires are
1979 kept on the business premises.

1980 (5) (6) (a) The department shall encourage the voluntary 1981 establishment of waste tire collection centers at retail tire-1982 selling businesses, waste tire processing facilities, and solid 1983 waste disposal facilities, to be open to the public for the 1984 deposit of waste tires.

1985 The department is authorized to establish an (b) 1986 incentives program for individuals to encourage them to return 1987 their waste tires to a waste tire collection center. The 1988 incentives used by the department may involve the use of 1989 discount or prize coupons, prize drawings, promotional 1990 giveaways, or other activities the department determines will 1991 promote collection, reuse, volume reduction, and proper disposal 1992 of waste tires.

(c) The department may contract with a promotion companyto administer the incentives program.

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Section 23. Section 403.7221, Florida Statutes, is transferred, renumbered as section 403.70715, Florida Statutes, and amended to read:

1998 <u>403.70715</u> 403.7221 Research, development, and 1999 demonstration permits.--

(1) The department may issue a research, development, and demonstration permit to the owner or operator of any solid waste management facility, including any hazardous waste management facility, who proposes to utilize an innovative and experimental solid waste treatment technology or process for which permit standards have not been promulgated. Permits shall:

(a) Provide for construction and operation of the facility
for not longer than <u>3 years</u> 1 year, renewable no more than 3
times.

(b) Provide for the receipt and treatment by the facility of only those types and quantities of solid waste which the department deems necessary for purposes of determining the performance capabilities of the technology or process and the effects of such technology or process on human health and the environment.

2015 (c) Include requirements the department deems necessary 2016 which may include monitoring, operation, testing, financial 2017 responsibility, closure, and remedial action.

2018 (2) The department may apply the criteria set forth in 2019 this section in establishing the conditions of each permit 2020 without separate establishment of rules implementing such 2021 criteria.

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(3) For the purpose of expediting review and issuance of
permits under this section, the department may, consistent with
the protection of human health and the environment, modify or
waive permit application and permit issuance requirements,
except that there shall be no modification or waiver of
regulations regarding financial responsibility or of procedures
established regarding public participation.

(4) The department may order an immediate termination of all operations at the facility at any time upon a determination that termination is necessary to protect human health and the environment.

2033 Section 24. Subsection (2) of section 403.201, Florida 2034 Statutes, is amended to read:

2035

403.201 Variances.--

2036 (2) No variance shall be granted from any provision or 2037 requirement concerning discharges of waste into waters of the 2038 state or hazardous waste management which would result in the 2039 provision or requirement being less stringent than a comparable 2040 federal provision or requirement, except as provided in <u>s.</u> 2041 403.70715 s. 403.7221.

2042 Section 25. Section 403.722, Florida Statutes, is amended 2043 to read:

2044 403.722 Permits; hazardous waste disposal, storage, and 2045 treatment facilities.--

2046 (1) Each person who intends to <u>or is required to</u>
2047 construct, modify, operate, or close a hazardous waste disposal,
2048 storage, or treatment facility shall obtain a construction
2049 permit, operation permit, postclosure permit, clean closure plan
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2050 approval, or corrective action permit from the department prior 2051 to constructing, modifying, operating, or closing the facility. 2052 By rule, the department may provide for the issuance of a single 2053 permit instead of any two or more hazardous waste facility 2054 permits.

2055 (2)Any owner or operator of a hazardous waste facility in operation on the effective date of the department rule listing 2056 and identifying hazardous wastes shall file an application for a 2057 2058 temporary operation permit within 6 months after the effective 2059 date of such rule. The department, upon receipt of a properly 2060 completed application, shall identify any department rules which are being violated by the facility and shall establish a 2061 2062 compliance schedule. However, if the department determines that 2063 an imminent hazard exists, the department may take any necessary 2064 action pursuant to s. 403.726 to abate the hazard. The 2065 department shall issue a temporary operation permit to such 2066 facility within the time constraints of s. 120.60 upon 2067 submission of a properly completed application which is in 2068 conformance with this subsection. Temporary operation permits 2069 for such facilities shall be issued for up to 3 years only. Upon 2070 termination of the temporary operation permit and upon proper 2071 application by the facility owner or operator, the department 2072 shall issue an operation permit for such existing facilities if 2073 the applicant has corrected all of the deficiencies identified in the temporary operation permit and is in compliance with all 2074 other rules adopted pursuant to this act. 2075

 2076 (3) Permit Applicants shall provide any information that
 2077 which will enable the department to determine that the proposed Page 75 of 91

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construction, modification, operation, or closure, or corrective 2078 2079 action will comply with this act and any applicable rules. In no instance shall any person construct, modify, operate, or close a 2080 2081 facility or perform corrective actions at a facility in 2082 contravention of the standards, requirements, or criteria for a 2083 hazardous waste facility. Authorizations Permits issued under this section may include any permit conditions necessary to 2084 achieve compliance with applicable hazardous waste rules and 2085 2086 necessary to protect human health and the environment.

2087 (4) The department may require, in <u>an</u> a permit
2088 application, submission of information concerning matters
2089 specified in s. 403.721(6) as well as information respecting:

(a) Estimates of the composition, quantity, and concentration of any hazardous waste identified or listed under this act or combinations of any such waste and any other solid waste, proposed to be disposed of, treated, transported, or stored and the time, frequency, or rate at which such waste is proposed to be disposed of, treated, transported, or stored; and

(b) The site to which such hazardous waste or the products
of treatment of such hazardous waste will be transported and at
which it will be disposed of, treated, or stored.

(5) <u>An authorization</u> A permit issued pursuant to this section is not a vested right. The department may revoke or modify any such <u>authorization</u> permit.

(a) <u>Authorizations</u> Permits may be revoked for failure of the holder to comply with the provisions of this act, the terms of the <u>authorization</u> permit, the standards, requirements, or criteria adopted pursuant to this act, or an order of the Page 76 of 91

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2106 department; for refusal by the holder to allow lawful 2107 inspection; for submission by the holder of false or inaccurate 2108 information in the permit application; or if necessary to 2109 protect the public health or the environment.

(b) <u>Authorizations</u> Permits may be modified, upon request of the <u>holder</u> permittee, if such modification is not in violation of this act or department rules or if the department finds the modification necessary to enable the facility to remain in compliance with this act and department rules.

An owner or operator of a hazardous waste facility in 2115 (C) 2116 existence on the effective date of a department rule changing an 2117 exemption or listing and identifying the hazardous wastes that which require that facility to be permitted who notifies the 2118 department pursuant to s. 403.72, and who has applied for a 2119 2120 permit pursuant to subsection (2), may continue to operate until be issued a temporary operation permit. If such owner or 2121 operator intends to or is required to discontinue operation, the 2122 2123 temporary operation permit must include final closure 2124 conditions.

(6) A hazardous waste facility permit issued pursuant to
this section shall satisfy the permit requirements of s.
403.707(1). The permit exemptions provided in s. 403.707(2)
shall not apply to hazardous waste.

(7) The department may establish permit application procedures for hazardous waste facilities, which procedures may vary based on differences in amounts, types, and concentrations of hazardous waste and on differences in the size and location of facilities and which procedures may take into account Page 77 of 91

2134 permitting procedures of other laws not in conflict with this 2135 act.

(8) For <u>authorizations</u> permits required by this section, the department may require that a fee be paid and may establish, by rule, a fee schedule based on the degree of hazard and the amount and type of hazardous waste disposed of, stored, or treated at the facility.

It shall not be a requirement for the issuance of such 2141 (9) a hazardous waste authorization permit that the facility 2142 2143 complies with an adopted local government comprehensive plan, 2144 local land use ordinances, zoning ordinances or regulations, or 2145 other local ordinances. However, such an authorization a permit 2146 issued by the department shall not override adopted local government comprehensive plans, local land use ordinances, 2147 zoning ordinances or regulations, or other local ordinances. 2148

2149

(10) Notwithstanding ss. 120.60(1) and 403.815:

2150 The time specified by law for permit review shall be (a) tolled by the request of the department for publication of 2151 2152 notice of proposed agency action to issue a permit for a hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility and 2153 shall resume 45 days after receipt by the department of proof of 2154 2155 publication. If, within 45 days after publication of the notice of the proposed agency action, the department receives written 2156 notice of opposition to the intention of the agency to issue 2157 such permit and receives a request for a hearing, the department 2158 shall provide for a hearing pursuant to ss. 120.569 and 120.57, 2159 if requested by a substantially affected party, or an informal 2160 2161 public meeting, if requested by any other person. The failure to Page 78 of 91

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2162 request a hearing within 45 days after publication of the notice 2163 of the proposed agency action constitutes a waiver of the right to a hearing under ss. 120.569 and 120.57. The permit review 2164 2165 time period shall continue to be tolled until the completion of such hearing or meeting and shall resume within 15 days after 2166 2167 conclusion of a public hearing held on the application or within 45 days after the recommended order is submitted to the agency 2168 and the parties, whichever is later. 2169

Within 60 days after receipt of an application for a 2170 (b) 2171 hazardous waste facility permit, the department shall examine 2172 the application, notify the applicant of any apparent errors or 2173 omissions, and request any additional information the department 2174 is permitted by law to require. The failure to correct an error or omission or to supply additional information shall not be 2175 2176 grounds for denial of the permit unless the department timely notified the applicant within the 60-day period, except that 2177 2178 this paragraph does not prevent the department from denying an 2179 application if the department does not possess sufficient 2180 information to ensure that the facility is in compliance with applicable statutes and rules. 2181

2182 The department shall approve or deny each hazardous (C) 2183 waste facility permit within 135 days after receipt of the original application or after receipt of the requested 2184 additional information or correction of errors or omissions. 2185 However, the failure of the department to approve or deny within 2186 the 135-day time period does not result in the automatic 2187 approval or denial of the permit and does not prevent the 2188 inclusion of specific permit conditions which are necessary to 2189 Page 79 of 91

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ensure compliance with applicable statutes and rules. If the department fails to approve or deny the permit within the 135day period, the applicant may petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the department to act consistently with applicable regulatory requirements.

(11) Hazardous waste facility operation permits shall beissued for no more than 5 years.

On the same day of filing with the department of an 2197 (12)application for a permit for the construction modification, or 2198 operation of a hazardous waste facility, the applicant shall 2199 2200 notify each city and county within 1 mile of the facility of the 2201 filing of the application and shall publish notice of the filing 2202 of the application. The applicant shall publish a second notice of the filing within 14 days after the date of filing. Each 2203 2204 notice shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the facility is located or is proposed to 2205 2206 be located. Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 50, for purposes of this section, a "newspaper of general circulation" 2207 2208 shall be the newspaper within the county in which the installation or facility is proposed which has the largest daily 2209 circulation in that county and has its principal office in that 2210 2211 county. If the newspaper with the largest daily circulation has its principal office outside the county, the notice shall appear 2212 in both the newspaper with the largest daily circulation in that 2213 county, and a newspaper authorized to publish legal notices in 2214 that county. The notice shall contain: 2215

(a) The name of the applicant and a brief description ofthe project and its location.

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2218	(b) The location of the application file and when it is
2219	available for public inspection.
2220	
2221	The notice shall be prepared by the applicant and shall comply
2222	with the following format:
2223	
2224	Notice of Application
2225	
2226	The Department of Environmental Protection announces receipt of
2227	an application for a permit from (name of applicant) to (brief
2228	description of project). This proposed project will be located
2229	at (location) in (county) (city).
2230	
2231	This application is being processed and is available for public
2232	inspection during normal business hours, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.,
2233	Monday through Friday, except legal holidays, at (name and
2234	address of office).
2235	
2236	(13) A permit for the construction, modification, or
2237	operation of a hazardous waste facility which initially was
2238	issued under authority of this section, may not be transferred
2239	by the permittee to any other entity, except in conformity with
2240	the requirements of this subsection.
2241	(a) At least 30 days prior to the sale or legal transfer
2242	of a permitted facility, the permittee shall file with the
2243	department an application for transfer of the permits on such
2244	form as the department shall establish by rule. The form must be

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2245 completed with the notarized signatures of both the transferring 2246 permittee and the proposed permittee.

2247 The department shall approve the transfer of a permit (b) 2248 unless it determines that the proposed permittee has not 2249 provided reasonable assurances that the proposed permittee has 2250 the administrative, technical, and financial capability to properly satisfy the requirements and conditions of the permit, 2251 as determined by department rule. The determination shall be 2252 limited solely to the ability of the proposed permittee to 2253 2254 comply with the conditions of the existing permit, and it shall 2255 not concern the adequacy of the permit conditions. If the 2256 department proposes to deny the transfer, it shall provide both the transferring permittee and the proposed permittee a written 2257 objection to such transfer together with notice of a right to 2258 2259 request a proceeding on such determination under chapter 120.

2260 Within 90 days after receiving a properly completed (C) 2261 application for transfer of permit, the department shall issue a final determination. The department may toll the time for making 2262 2263 a determination on the transfer by notifying both the transferring permittee and the proposed permittee that 2264 additional information is required to adequately review the 2265 2266 transfer request. Such notification shall be served within 30 2267 days after receipt of an application for transfer of permit, completed pursuant to paragraph (a). However, the failure of the 2268 department to approve or deny within the 90-day time period does 2269 not result in the automatic approval or denial of the transfer. 2270 If the department fails to approve or deny the transfer within 2271 2272 the 90-day period, the applicant may petition for a writ of Page 82 of 91

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2273 mandamus to compel the department to act consistently with 2274 applicable regulatory requirements.

(d) The transferring permittee is encouraged to apply for a permit transfer well in advance of the sale or legal transfer of a permitted facility. However, the transfer or the permit shall not be effective prior to the sale or legal transfer of the facility.

(e) Until the transfer of the permit is approved by the 2280 department, the transferring permittee and any other person 2281 2282 constructing, operating, or maintaining the permitted facility 2283 shall be liable for compliance with the terms of the permit. 2284 Nothing in this section shall relieve the transferring permittee 2285 of liability for corrective actions that may be required as a result of any violations occurring prior to the legal transfer 2286 2287 of the permit.

2288 Section 26. Subsection (2) of section 403.7226, Florida 2289 Statutes, is amended to read:

2290 403.7226 Technical assistance by the department.--The 2291 department shall:

Identify short-term needs and long-term needs for 2292 (2)2293 hazardous waste management for the state on the basis of the 2294 information gathered through the local hazardous waste 2295 management assessments and other information from state and 2296 federal regulatory agencies and sources. The state needs assessment must be ongoing and must be updated when new data 2297 2298 concerning waste generation and waste management technologies become available. The department shall annually send a copy of 2299 2300 this assessment to the Governor and to the Legislature. Page 83 of 91

2301 Section 27. Subsection (3) of section 403.724, Florida 2302 Statutes, is amended to read:

2303

403.724 Financial responsibility.--

2304 The amount of financial responsibility required shall (3) 2305 be approved by the department upon each issuance, renewal, or 2306 modification of a hazardous waste facility authorization permit. Such factors as inflation rates and changes in operation may be 2307 considered when approving financial responsibility for the 2308 duration of the authorization permit. The Office of Insurance 2309 2310 Regulation of the Department of Financial Services Commission 2311 shall be available to assist the department in making this determination. In approving or modifying the amount of financial 2312 responsibility, the department shall consider: 2313

2314

(a) The amount and type of hazardous waste involved;

(b) The probable damage to human health and theenvironment;

(c) The danger and probable damage to private and publicproperty near the facility;

(d) The probable time that the hazardous waste and facility involved will endanger the public health, safety, and welfare or the environment; and

(e) The probable costs of properly closing the facilityand performing corrective action.

2324 Section 28. Section 403.7255, Florida Statutes, is amended 2325 to read:

- 2326 403.7255 Placement of signs Department to adopt rules.--
- 2327 (1) The department shall adopt rules which establish

2328 requirements and procedures for the placement of Signs <u>must be</u> Page 84 of 91

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2329 placed by the owner or operator at sites which may have been 2330 contaminated by hazardous wastes. Sites shall include any site in the state which that is listed or proposed for listing on the 2331 2332 Superfund Site List of the United States Environmental 2333 Protection Agency or any site identified by the department as a 2334 suspected or confirmed contaminated site contaminated by hazardous waste where there is may be a risk of exposure to the 2335 public. The requirements of this section shall not apply to 2336 sites reported under ss. 376.3071 and 376.3072. The department 2337 2338 shall establish requirements and procedures for the placement of 2339 signs, and may do so in rules, permits, orders, or other 2340 authorizations. The authorization rules shall establish the 2341 appropriate size for such signs, which size shall be no smaller than 2 feet by 2 feet, and shall provide in clearly legible 2342 print appropriate warning language for the waste or other 2343 2344 materials at the site and a telephone number which may be called for further information. 2345

(2) Violations of this act are punishable as provided ins. 403.161(4).

(3) The provisions of this act are independent of and
cumulative to any other requirements and remedies in this
chapter or chapter 376, or any rules promulgated thereunder.

2351 Section 29. Subsection (5) of section 403.726, Florida 2352 Statutes, is amended to read:

2353 403.726 Abatement of imminent hazard caused by hazardous2354 substance.--

(5) The department may issue a permit <u>or order</u> requiring
 prompt abatement of an imminent hazard.
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2357 Section 30. Subsection (8) of section 403.7265, Florida2358 Statutes, is amended to read:

2359 403.7265 Local hazardous waste collection program. --2360 The department has the authority to establish an (8) 2361 additional local project grant program enabling a local 2362 hazardous waste collection center grantee to receive funding for unique projects that improve the collection and lower the 2363 incidence of improper management of conditionally exempt or 2364 household hazardous waste. Eligible local governments may 2365 2366 receive up to \$50,000 in grant funds for these unique and 2367 innovative projects, provided they match 25 percent of the grant amount. If the department finds that the project has statewide 2368 2369 applicability and immediate benefits to other local hazardous 2370 waste collection programs in the state, matching funds are not 2371 required. This grant will not count toward the \$100,000 maximum grant amount for development of a collection center. 2372

2373 Section 31. Section 403.885, Florida Statutes, is amended 2374 to read:

2375 403.885 <u>Water Projects</u> Stormwater management; wastewater
 2376 management; and Water Restoration Grant Program.--

2377 The Department of Environmental Protection shall (1)2378 administer a grant program to use funds transferred pursuant to s. 212.20 to the Ecosystem Management and Restoration Trust Fund 2379 or other moneys as appropriated by the Legislature for 2380 stormwater management, wastewater management, and water 2381 restoration, and other water projects as specifically 2382 appropriated by the Legislature project grants. Eligible 2383 recipients of such grants include counties, municipalities, 2384 Page 86 of 91

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water management districts, and special districts that have 2385 2386 legal responsibilities for water quality improvement, water management, storm water management, wastewater management, and 2387 2388 lake and river water restoration projects. Drinking water 2389 projects are not eligible for funding pursuant to this section. 2390 The grant program shall provide for the evaluation of (2)annual grant proposals. The department shall evaluate such 2391 proposals to determine if they: 2392 Protect public health and the environment. 2393 (a) 2394 Implement plans developed pursuant to the Surface (b) 2395 Water Improvement and Management Act created in part IV of 2396 chapter 373, other water restoration plans required by law, 2397 management plans prepared pursuant to s. 403.067, or other plans adopted by local government for water quality improvement and 2398 2399 water restoration. (3) In addition to meeting the criteria in subsection (2), 2400 2401 annual grant proposals must also meet the following 2402 requirements: 2403 (a) An application for a stormwater management project may be funded only if the application is approved by the water 2404 2405 management district with jurisdiction in the project area. 2406 District approval must be based on a determination that the project provides a benefit to a priority water body. 2407 2408 (b) Except as provided in paragraph (c), an application for a wastewater management project may be funded only if: 2409 2410 1. The project has been funded previously through a line item in the General Appropriations Act; and 2411 2. The project is under construction. 2412 Page 87 of 91

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2413	(c) An application for a wastewater management project
2414	that would qualify as a water pollution control project and
2415	activity in s. 403.1838 may be funded only if the project
2416	sponsor has submitted an application to the department for
2417	funding pursuant to that section.
2418	(4) All project applicants must provide local matching
2419	funds as follows:
2420	(a) An applicant for state funding of a stormwater
2421	management project shall provide local matching funds equal to
2422	at least 50 percent of the total cost of the project; and
2423	(b) An applicant for state funding of a wastewater
2424	management project shall provide matching funds equal to at
2425	least 25 percent of the total cost of the project.
2426	
2427	The requirement for matching funds may be waived if the
2428	applicant is a financially disadvantaged small local government
2429	as defined in subsection (5).
2430	(5) Each fiscal year, at least 20 percent of the funds
2431	available pursuant to this section shall be used for projects to
2432	assist financially disadvantaged small local governments. For
2433	purposes of this section, the term "financially disadvantaged
2434	small local government" means a municipality having a population
2435	of 7,500 or less, a county having a population of 35,000 or
2436	less, according to the latest decennial census and a per capita
2437	annual income less than the state per capita annual income as
2438	determined by the United States Department of Commerce, or a
2439	county in an area designated by the Governor as a rural area of
2440	critical economic concern pursuant to s. 288.0656. Grants made Page 88 of 91

2441 to these eligible local governments shall not require matching 2442 local funds.

2443 (6) Each year, stormwater management and wastewater 2444 management projects submitted for funding through the legislative process shall be submitted to the department by the 2445 appropriate fiscal committees of the House of Representatives 2446 2447 and the Senate. The department shall review the projects and 2448 must provide each fiscal committee with a list of projects that appear to meet the eligibility requirements under this grant 2449 2450 program.

2451 Section 32. Paragraph (e) of subsection (3) of section 2452 373.1961, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

2453 373.1961 Water production; general powers and duties; 2454 identification of needs; funding criteria; economic incentives; 2455 reuse funding.--

2456

(3) FUNDING.--

2457 Applicants for projects that may receive funding (e) assistance pursuant to the Water Protection and Sustainability 2458 2459 Program shall, at a minimum, be required to pay 60 percent of the project's construction costs. The water management districts 2460 may, at their discretion, totally or partially waive this 2461 2462 requirement for projects sponsored by financially disadvantaged small local governments as defined in s. 403.885(4). The water 2463 management districts or basin boards may, at their discretion, 2464 use ad valorem or federal revenues to assist a project applicant 2465 2466 in meeting the requirements of this paragraph.

 2467
 Section 33.
 Sections 403.7075, 403.756, 403.78, 403.781,

 2468
 403.782, 403.783, 403.784, 403.7841, 403.7842, 403.785, 403.786,

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	HB 7133 CS 2006 CS
2469	403.787, 403.7871, 403.7872, 403.7873, 403.788, 403.7881,
2470	403.789, 403.7891, 403.7892, 403.7893, and 403.7895, Florida
2471	Statutes, are repealed.
2472	Section 34. (1)(a) The Department of Environmental
2473	Protection shall conduct a study to determine the various
2474	sources of nitrogen input into the Wekiva River and associated
2475	springs contributing water to the river. The Department of
2476	Environmental Protection shall prepare a report recommending
2477	actions to be taken by the Department of Environmental
2478	Protection and the St. Johns Water Management District that will
2479	provide the best use of economic resources to reduce nitrogen
2480	input into the river and associated springs.
2481	(b) The Department of Health shall contract with an
2482	independent entity for a study to determine the sources of
2483	nitrogen input from onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems
2484	into the Wekiva River and associated springs. The study shall
2485	measure the concentration of nitrates in the soil 10 feet and 20 $$
2486	feet below the drainfield of the onsite sewage treatment and
2487	disposal systems. The contract shall require the entity to
2488	submit a report to the Department of Health describing the
2489	locations of such sources and the nitrate amounts contributed by
2490	such sources and containing recommendations to reduce or
2491	eliminate nitrogen input from such sources. Rulemaking required
2492	by s. 369.318(2), Florida Statutes, shall be suspended until the
2493	completion of this study.
2494	(c) The Department of Environmental Protection and the
2495	Department of Health shall submit copies of the reports to the
2496	President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of
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FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE	F	L	0	R		D	Α		Н	0	U	S	Е	0	F	=	R	Е	Ρ	R	Е	S	Е	Ν	Т	Α	Т	1	V	Е	S
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CS 2497 Representatives before the 2007 Regular Session of the 2498 Legislature. 2499 The Department of Health shall develop rules for a (2) 2500 model proposal for the operation and maintenance of onsite 2501 sewage treatment and disposal systems within the Wekiva Study 2502 Area or the Wekiva River Protection Area. At a minimum, the 2503 rules shall require each property owner in the Wekiva Study Area 2504 or the Wekiva River Protection Area that has an onsite sewage 2505 treatment and disposal system to pump out the system at least 2506 once every 5 years. 2507 The sum of \$250,000 is appropriated from the General (3) 2508 Revenue Fund to the Department of Environmental Protection for the 2006-2007 fiscal year to be used by the department to 2509 2510 conduct the study required under paragraph (1)(a). 2511 (4) The sum of \$250,000 is appropriated from the General 2512 Revenue Fund to the Department of Health for the 2006-2007 2513 fiscal year to be used by the department to contract for the 2514 independent study required under paragraph (1)(b). Section 35. This act shall take effect July 1, 2006. 2515

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