1

A bill to be entitled

2 An act relating to solid waste; amending s. 320.08058, 3 F.S.; revising provisions relating to the distribution of the fees paid for Florida Wildflower license plates to 4 conform to changes made by the act; specifying uses of the 5 proceeds; requiring that such proceeds be distributed to 6 7 the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services under 8 certain circumstances; amending s. 403.413, F.S.; 9 clarifying who is liable for dumping under the Florida Litter Law; amending s. 403.4131, F.S.; deleting the 10 provisions relating to Keep Florida Beautiful, Inc.; 11 encouraging additional counties to develop a regional 12 approach to coordinating litter control and prevention 13 programs; deleting certain requirements for litter 14 reduction and a litter survey; deleting the provisions 15 16 relating to the Wildflower Advisory Council; amending s. 403.41315, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made to 17 the Keep Florida Beautiful, Inc., program; amending s. 18 19 403.4133, F.S.; placing the Adopt-a-Shore Program within 20 the Department of Environmental Protection; amending s. 403.703, F.S.; reordering definitions in alphabetical 21 order; clarifying certain definitions and deleting 22 definitions that are not used; amending s. 403.704, F.S.; 23 24 deleting obsolete provisions relating to the state solid 25 waste management program; amending s. 403.7043, F.S.; 26 deleting obsolete and conflicting provisions relating to compost standards; amending s. 403.7045, F.S.; prohibiting 27 the regulation of industrial byproducts under certain 28 Page 1 of 86

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circumstances; conforming a cross-reference; clarifying 29 30 provisions governing dredged material; amending s. 403.705, F.S., relating to the state solid waste 31 management program; conforming a cross-reference; amending 32 s. 403.7061, F.S.; authorizing the Department of 33 Environmental Protection to initiate rulemaking regarding 34 35 waste-to-energy facilities; deleting a requirement to initiate such rulemaking; amending s. 403.707, F.S.; 36 37 authorizing the Department of Environmental Preservation to exempt certain facilities from the requirement for a 38 permit; authorizing the department to include certain 39 licenses in a permit; deleting certain obsolete 40 provisions; removing a requirement concerning groundwater 41 monitoring of certain facilities; extending the time 42 period for a public hearing when a local government seeks 43 44 to exempt certain material from the definition of construction and demolition debris; specifying conditions, 45 following the transfer of ownership or control of a solid 46 47 waste facility, which must be met before the transferee may operate the facility; specifying criteria concerning 48 an application to the Department of Environmental 49 Protection to transfer an operating permit for a solid 50 waste facility; specifying responsibilities for complying 51 with permit requirements, including financial-assurance 52 53 requirements, when ownership or control of a solid waste 54 facility is transferred; authorizing rulemaking by the department; creating s. 403.7071, F.S.; providing for the 55 management and disposal of certain storm-generated debris; 56 Page 2 of 86

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57 amending s. 403.708, F.S.; deleting obsolete provisions 58 and clarifying provisions governing landfills; amending s. 403.709, F.S.; revising the provisions relating to the 59 distribution of the waste tire fees; providing for 60 expiration and enforcement of a lien on real property 61 concerning compliance with waste-tire requirements; 62 63 amending s. 403.7095, F.S.; revising provisions relating 64 to the solid waste management grant program; providing a 65 definition; specifying criteria for grant eligibility; 66 deleting an obsolete provision; conforming a crossreference; amending s. 403.7125, F.S.; deleting certain 67 definitions that appear elsewhere in law; clarifying 68 requirements concerning financial assurance for closure of 69 a landfill; amending s. 403.716, F.S.; deleting provisions 70 relating to the training and employment of certain 71 72 facility operators; amending s. 403.717, F.S.; clarifying provisions relating to waste tires and the processing of 73 waste tires; transferring, renumbering, and amending s. 74 75 403.7221, F.S.; increasing the duration of certain research, development, and demonstration permits; 76 authorizing issuance of such a permit to a hazardous waste 77 management facility; amending s. 403.722, F.S.; clarifying 78 provisions relating to who is required to obtain certain 79 hazardous waste permits; providing for operation or 80 closure of certain existing facilities that must, due to a 81 82 rule change, be permitted as hazardous waste facilities; amending s. 403.7226, F.S.; deleting a requirement to 83 submit an annual state assessment concerning needs for 84 Page 3 of 86

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hazardous waste management; amending s. 403.724, F.S.; 85 86 clarifying certain financial assurance provisions; 87 amending s. 403.7255, F.S.; revising requirements regarding signs to notify the public about hazardous waste 88 contamination of certain sites; amending s. 403.726, F.S.; 89 authorizing the Department of Environmental Protection to 90 91 issue an order to abate certain hazards; amending s. 403.7265, F.S.; deleting provisions requiring a statewide 92 93 local hazardous waste management plan; requiring a local government to provide matching funds for grants concerning 94 conditionally exempt or household hazardous waste under 95 certain conditions; repealing s. 403.7075, F.S., relating 96 to the submission of a plan or application for certain 97 permits for a solid waste management facility; repealing 98 s. 403.756, F.S., relating to an annual used oil report; 99 100 repealing s. 403.7895, F.S., relating to permitting and a certification of need for a commercial hazardous waste 101 incinerator; amending ss. 171.205, 316.003, 377.709, and 102 103 487.048, F.S.; conforming cross-references; repealing ss. 403.78, 403.781, 403.782, 403.783, 403.784, 403.7841, 104 105 403.7842, 403.785, 403.786, 403.787, 403.7871, 403.7872, 403.7873, 403.788, 403.7881, 403.789, 403.7891, 403.7892, 106 and 403.7893, F.S., relating to the Statewide Multipurpose 107 Hazardous Waste Facility Siting Act; providing an 108 effective date. 109 110 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 111 112

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Section 1. Subsection (28) of section 320.08058, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

115 116 320.08058 Specialty license plates.--

(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.

The annual use fees shall be distributed to the 122 (b) Florida Wildflower Foundation, Inc., a nonprofit corporation 123 under s. 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code Wildflower 124 125 Account established by Keep Florida Beautiful, Inc., created by 126 s. 403.4131. The proceeds must be used to establish native 127 Florida wildflower research programs, wildflower educational 128 programs, and wildflower grant programs to municipal, county, 129 and community-based groups in this state.

<u>1. The Florida Wildflower Foundation, Inc., shall develop</u>
 <u>procedures of operation, research contracts, education and</u>
 <u>marketing programs, and wildflower-planting grants for Florida</u>
 <u>native wildflowers, plants, and grasses.</u>

134 <u>2.</u> A maximum of <u>15</u> 10 percent of the proceeds from the
135 sale of such plates may be used for administrative <u>and marketing</u>
136 costs.

1373. If the Florida Wildflower Foundation, Inc., ceases to138be an active nonprofit corporation under s. 501(c)(3) of the139Internal Revenue Code, the proceeds from the annual use fee140shall be deposited into the General Inspection Trust Fund

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141	created within the Department of Agriculture and Consumer
142	Services. Any funds held by the Florida Wildflower Foundation,
143	Inc., must be promptly transferred to the General Inspection
144	Trust Fund. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
145	shall use and administer the proceeds from the use fee in the
146	manner specified in this paragraph.
147	Section 2. Subsection (4) of section 403.413, Florida
148	Statutes, is amended to read:
149	403.413 Florida Litter Law
150	(4) DUMPING LITTER PROHIBITEDUnless otherwise
151	authorized by law or permit, it is unlawful for any person to
152	dump litter in any manner or amount:
153	(a) In or on any public highway, road, street, alley, or
154	thoroughfare, including any portion of the right-of-way thereof,
155	or any other public lands, except in containers or areas
156	lawfully provided therefor. When any litter is thrown or
157	discarded from a motor vehicle, the operator or owner of the
158	motor vehicle, or both, shall be deemed in violation of this
159	section;
160	(b) In or on any freshwater lake, river, canal, or stream
161	or tidal or coastal water of the state, including canals. When
162	any litter is thrown or discarded from a boat, the operator or
163	owner of the boat, or both, shall be deemed in violation of this
164	section; or
165	(c) In or on any private property, unless prior consent of
166	the owner has been given and unless <u>the dumping of</u> such litter
167	by such person will not cause a public nuisance or otherwise be
168	in violation of any other state or local law, rule, or

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169 regulation.

Section 3. Section 403.4131, Florida Statutes, is amendedto read:

172 403.4131 <u>Litter control</u> "Keep Florida Beautiful,
 173 Incorporated"; placement of signs.--

174 (1) It is the intent of the Legislature that a coordinated 175 effort of interested businesses, environmental and civic 176 organizations, and state and local agencies of government be 177 developed to plan for and assist in implementing solutions to the litter and solid waste problems in this state and that the 178 179 state provide financial assistance for the establishment of a nonprofit organization with the name of "Keep Florida Beautiful, 180 181 Incorporated, " which shall be registered, incorporated, and 182 operated in compliance with chapter 617. This nonprofit 183 organization shall coordinate the statewide campaign and operate 184 as the grassroots arm of the state's effort and shall serve as 185 an umbrella organization for volunteer based community programs. 186 The organization shall be dedicated to helping Florida and its 187 local communities solve solid waste problems, to developing and implementing a sustained litter prevention campaign, and to act 188 189 as a working public-private partnership in helping to implement 190 the state's Solid Waste Management Act. As part of this effort, Keep Florida Beautiful, Incorporated, in cooperation with the 191 Environmental Education Foundation, shall strive to educate 192 citizens, visitors, and businesses about the important 193 194 relationship between the state's environment and economy. Keep Florida Beautiful, Incorporated, is encouraged to explore and 195 identify economic incentives to improve environmental 196 Page 7 of 86

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197 initiatives in the area of solid waste management. The 198 membership of the board of directors of this nonprofit 199 organization may include representatives of the following 200 organizations: the Florida League of Cities, the Florida 201 Association of Counties, the Covernor's Office, the Florida 202 Chapter of the National Solid Waste Management Association, the 203 Florida Recyclers Association, the Center for Marine 204 Conservation, Chapter of the Sierra Club, the Associated Industries of Florida, the Florida Soft Drink Association, the 205 Florida Petroleum Council, the Retail Grocers Association of 206 207 Florida, the Florida Retail Federation, the Pulp and Paper Association, the Florida Automobile Dealers Association, the 208 Beer Industries of Florida, the Florida Beer Wholesalers 209 210 Association, and the Distilled Spirits Wholesalers. 211 (2) As a partner working with government, business, civic, 212 environmental, and other organizations, Keep Florida Beautiful, 213 Incorporated, shall strive to assist the state and its local

214 communities by contracting for the development of a highly 215 visible antilitter campaign that, at a minimum, includes:

(a) Coordinating with the Center for Marine Conservation
 and the Center for Solid and Hazardous Waste Management to
 identify components of the marine debris and litter stream and
 groups that habitually litter.

(b) Designing appropriate advertising to promote the
 proper management of solid waste, with emphasis on educating
 groups that habitually litter.

223 (c) Fostering public awareness and striving to build an 224 environmental ethic in this state through the development of Page 8 of 86

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educational programs that result in an understanding and in action on the part of individuals and organizations about the role they must play in preventing litter and protecting Florida's environment.

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

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

235 (1) (1) (3) The Department of Transportation shall establish an "adopt-a-highway" program to allow local organizations to be 236 identified with specific highway cleanup and highway 237 238 beautification projects authorized under s. 339.2405 and shall 239 coordinate such efforts with Keep Florida Beautiful, Inc. The 240 department shall report to the Governor and the Legislature on the progress achieved and the savings incurred by the "adopt-a-241 242 highway" program. The department shall also monitor and report 243 on compliance with provisions of the adopt-a-highway program to ensure that organizations that participate in the program comply 244 245 with the goals identified by the department.

246 (2)(4) The Department of Transportation shall place signs 247 discouraging litter at all off-ramps of the interstate highway 248 system in the state. The department shall place other highway 249 signs as necessary to discourage littering through use of the 250 antilitter program developed by Keep Florida Beautiful, 251 Incorporated.

252 (3)(5) Each county is encouraged to initiate a litter Page 9 of 86

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253 control and prevention program or to expand upon its existing The department shall establish a system of grants for 254 program. 255 municipalities and counties to implement litter control and prevention programs. In addition to the activities described in 256 257 subsection (1), such grants shall at a minimum be used for 258 litter cleanup, grassroots educational programs involving litter 259 removal and prevention, and the placement of litter and 260 recycling receptacles. Counties are encouraged to form working 261 public private partnerships as authorized under this section to implement litter control and prevention programs at the 262 263 community level. The grants authorized pursuant to this section shall be incorporated as part of the recycling and education 264 grants. Counties that have a population under 100,000 75,000 are 265 266 encouraged to develop a regional approach to administering and 267 coordinating their litter control and prevention programs.

268 (6) The department may contract with Keep Florida
 269 Beautiful, Incorporated, to help carry out the provisions of
 270 this section. All contracts authorized under this section are
 271 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.

278 (8) The Legislature establishes a litter reduction goal of
 279 50 percent reduction from the period January 1, 1994, to January
 280 1, 1997. The method of determination used to measure the
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reduction in litter is the survey conducted by the Center for 281 282 Solid and Hazardous Waste Management. The center shall consider existing litter survey methodologies. 283 284 (9) The Department of Environmental Protection shall 285 contract with the Center for Solid and Hazardous Waste 286 Management for an ongoing annual litter survey, the first of 287 which is to be conducted by January 1, 1994. The center shall appoint a broad-based work group not to exceed seven members to 288 289 assist in the development and implementation of the survey. 290 Representatives from the university system, business, 291 government, and the environmental community shall be considered 292 by the center to serve on the work group. Final authority on 293 implementing and conducting the survey rests with the center. 294 The first survey is to be designed to serve as a baseline by 295 measuring the amount of current litter and marine debris, and is 296 to include a methodology for measuring the reduction in the 297 amount of litter and marine debris to determine the progress 298 toward the litter reduction qoal established in subsection (8). 299 Annually thereafter, additional surveys are to be conducted and 300 must also include a methodology for measuring the reduction in 301 the amount of litter and for determining progress toward the 302 litter reduction goal established in subsection (8). 303 (10) (a) There is created within Keep Florida Beautiful, Inc., the Wildflower Advisory Council, consisting of a maximum 304 of nine members to direct and oversee the expenditure of the 305 Wildflower Account. The Wildflower Advisory Council shall 306 include a representative from the University of Florida 307 Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, the Florida 308 Page 11 of 86

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309 Department of Transportation, and the Florida Department of 310 Environmental Protection, the Florida League of Cities, and the Florida Association of Counties. Other members of the committee 311 312 may include representatives from the Florida Federation of 313 Garden Clubs, Inc., Think Beauty Foundation, the Florida Chapter 314 of the American Society of Landscape Architects, Inc., and a 315 representative of the Master Gardener's Program. (b) The Wildflower Advisory Council shall develop 316 procedures of operation, research contracts, educational 317 programs, and wildflower planting grants for Florida native 318 319 wildflowers, plants, and grasses. The council shall also make the final determination of what constitutes acceptable species 320 of wildflowers and other plantings supported by these programs. 321 322 Section 4. Paragraphs (a) and (j) of subsection (2) of section 403.41315, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 323 324 403.41315 Comprehensive illegal dumping, litter, and 325 marine debris control and prevention .--326 The comprehensive illegal dumping, litter, and marine (2)327 debris control and prevention program at a minimum must include 328 the following: 329 A local statewide public awareness and educational (a) 330 campaign, coordinated by Keep Florida Beautiful, Incorporated, to educate individuals, government, businesses, and other 331 organizations concerning the role they must assume in preventing 332 333 and controlling litter. Other educational programs that are implemented at the 334 (i)

335 grassroots level coordinated through Keep Florida Beautiful, 336 Inc., involving volunteers and community programs that clean up Page 12 of 86

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337	and prevent litter, including Youth Conservation Corps
338	activities.
339	Section 5. Subsection (2) of section 403.4133, Florida
340	Statutes, is amended to read:
341	403.4133 Adopt-a-Shore Program
342	(2) The Adopt-a-Shore Program shall be created within the
343	Department of Environmental Protection nonprofit organization
344	referred to in s. 403.4131(1), named Keep Florida Beautiful,
345	Incorporated . The program shall be designed to educate the
346	state's citizens and visitors about the importance of litter
347	prevention and shall include approaches and techniques to remove
348	litter from the state's shorelines.
349	Section 6. Section 403.703, Florida Statutes, is amended
350	to read:
351	(Substantial rewording of section. See
	<u>_</u>
352	s. 403.703, F.S., for present text.)
352	s. 403.703, F.S., for present text.)
352 353	s. 403.703, F.S., for present text.) 403.703 DefinitionsAs used in this part, the term:
352 353 354	<pre>s. 403.703, F.S., for present text.) 403.703 DefinitionsAs used in this part, the term: (1) "Ash residue" has the same meaning as in the</pre>
352 353 354 355	<pre>s. 403.703, F.S., for present text.) 403.703 DefinitionsAs used in this part, the term: (1) "Ash residue" has the same meaning as in the department rule governing solid waste combustors which defines</pre>
352 353 354 355 356	<pre>s. 403.703, F.S., for present text.) 403.703 DefinitionsAs used in this part, the term: (1) "Ash residue" has the same meaning as in the department rule governing solid waste combustors which defines the term.</pre>
352 353 354 355 356 357	<pre>s. 403.703, F.S., for present text.) 403.703 DefinitionsAs used in this part, the term: (1) "Ash residue" has the same meaning as in the department rule governing solid waste combustors which defines the term. (2) "Biological waste" means solid waste that causes or</pre>
352 353 354 355 356 357 358	<pre>s. 403.703, F.S., for present text.) 403.703 DefinitionsAs used in this part, the term: (1) "Ash residue" has the same meaning as in the department rule governing solid waste combustors which defines the term. (2) "Biological waste" means solid waste that causes or has the capability of causing disease or infection and includes,</pre>
352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359	<pre>s. 403.703, F.S., for present text.) 403.703 DefinitionsAs used in this part, the term: (1) "Ash residue" has the same meaning as in the department rule governing solid waste combustors which defines the term. (2) "Biological waste" means solid waste that causes or has the capability of causing disease or infection and includes, but is not limited to, biomedical waste, diseased or dead</pre>
352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360	<pre>s. 403.703, F.S., for present text.) 403.703 DefinitionsAs used in this part, the term: (1) "Ash residue" has the same meaning as in the department rule governing solid waste combustors which defines the term. (2) "Biological waste" means solid waste that causes or has the capability of causing disease or infection and includes, but is not limited to, biomedical waste, diseased or dead animals, and other wastes capable of transmitting pathogens to</pre>
352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361	<pre>s. 403.703, F.S., for present text.) 403.703 DefinitionsAs used in this part, the term: (1) "Ash residue" has the same meaning as in the department rule governing solid waste combustors which defines the term. (2) "Biological waste" means solid waste that causes or has the capability of causing disease or infection and includes, but is not limited to, biomedical waste, diseased or dead animals, and other wastes capable of transmitting pathogens to humans or animals. The term does not include human remains that</pre>
352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362	<pre>s. 403.703, F.S., for present text.) 403.703 DefinitionsAs used in this part, the term: (1) "Ash residue" has the same meaning as in the department rule governing solid waste combustors which defines the term. (2) "Biological waste" means solid waste that causes or has the capability of causing disease or infection and includes, but is not limited to, biomedical waste, diseased or dead animals, and other wastes capable of transmitting pathogens to humans or animals. The term does not include human remains that are disposed of by persons licensed under chapter 497.</pre>

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includes, but is not limited to, nonliquid human tissue and body 365 366 parts, laboratory and veterinary waste that contains human-367 disease-causing agents, discarded disposable sharps, human blood 368 and human blood products and body fluids, and other materials 369 that in the opinion of the Department of Health represent a 370 significant risk of infection to persons outside the generating 371 facility. The term does not include human remains that are 372 disposed of by persons licensed under chapter 497. 373 (4) "Clean debris" means any solid waste that is virtually 374 inert, that is not a pollution threat to groundwater or surface 375 waters, that is not a fire hazard, and that is likely to retain 376 its physical and chemical structure under expected conditions of disposal or use. The term includes uncontaminated concrete, 377 378 including embedded pipe or steel, brick, glass, ceramics, and other wastes designated by the department. 379 380 (5) "Closure" means the cessation of operation of a solid 381 waste management facility and the act of securing such facility 382 so that it will pose no significant threat to human health or 383 the environment and includes long-term monitoring and 384 maintenance of a facility if required by department rule. 385 "Construction and demolition debris" means discarded (6) 386 materials generally considered to be not water soluble and 387 nonhazardous in nature, including, but not limited to, steel, glass, brick, concrete, asphalt roofing material, pipe, gypsum 388 wallboard, and lumber, from the construction or destruction of a 389 structure as part of a construction or demolition project or 390 from the renovation of a structure, and includes rocks, soils, 391 392 tree remains, trees, and other vegetative matter that normally

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393 results from land clearing or land development operations for a construction project, including such debris from construction of 394 395 structures at a site remote from the construction or demolition project site. Mixing of construction and demolition debris with 396 397 other types of solid waste will cause the resulting mixture to 398 be classified as other than construction and demolition debris. 399 The term also includes: 400 (a) Clean cardboard, paper, plastic, wood, and metal 401 scraps from a construction project; (b) Except as provided in s. 403.707(9)(j), yard trash and 402 403 unpainted, nontreated wood scraps and wood pallets from sources 404 other than construction or demolition projects; (c) Scrap from manufacturing facilities which is the type 405 406 of material generally used in construction projects and which would meet the definition of construction and demolition debris 407 408 if it were generated as part of a construction or demolition 409 project. This includes debris from the construction of 410 manufactured homes and scrap shingles, wallboard, siding 411 concrete, and similar materials from industrial or commercial 412 facilities; and 413 De minimis amounts of other nonhazardous wastes that (d) 414 are generated at construction or destruction projects, provided 415 such amounts are consistent with best management practices of 416 the industry. "County," or any like term, means a political 417 (7) subdivision of the state established pursuant to s. 1, Art. VIII 418 of the State Constitution and, when s. 403.706(19) applies, 419 420 means a special district or other entity.

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421 "Department" means the Department of Environmental (8) 422 Protection or any successor agency performing a like function. 423 "Disposal" means the discharge, deposit, injection, (9) dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste or 424 425 hazardous waste into or upon any land or water so that such 426 solid waste or hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may 427 enter other lands or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including groundwaters, or otherwise enter the 428 429 environment. "Generation" means the act or process of producing 430 (10)431 solid or hazardous waste. 432 (11) "Guarantor" means any person, other than the owner or operator, who provides evidence of financial responsibility for 433 434 an owner or operator under this part. "Hazardous substance" means any substance that is 435 (12)436 defined as a hazardous substance in the United States 437 Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and 438 Liability Act of 1980, 94 Stat. 2767. 439 (13) "Hazardous waste" means solid waste, or a combination of solid wastes, which, because of its quantity, concentration, 440 441 or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may cause, 442 or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an 443 increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible 444 illness or may pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly transported, 445 disposed of, stored, treated, or otherwise managed. The term 446 447 does not include human remains that are disposed of by persons 448 licensed under chapter 497.

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structure, or equipment at or by which hazardous waste is

"Hazardous waste facility" means any building, site,

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disposed of, stored, or treated.

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"Hazardous waste management" means the systematic control of the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, recycling, and disposal of hazardous waste. "Land disposal" means any placement of hazardous waste in or on the land and includes, but is not limited to, placement in a landfill, surface impoundment, waste pile, injection well, land treatment facility, salt bed formation, salt dome formation, or underground mine or cave, or placement in a concrete vault or bunker intended for disposal purposes. "Landfill" means any solid waste land disposal area for which a permit, other than a general permit, is required by s. 403.707 and which receives solid waste for disposal in or upon land. The term does not include a land-spreading site, an injection well, a surface impoundment, or a facility for the disposal of construction and demolition debris.

468 (18)"Manifest" means the recordkeeping system used for 469 identifying the concentration, quantity, composition, origin, 470 routing, and destination of hazardous waste during its 471 transportation from the point of generation to the point of disposal, storage, or treatment. 472

"Materials recovery facility" means a solid waste 473 (19) 474 management facility that provides for the extraction from solid waste of recyclable materials, materials suitable for use as a 475 476 fuel or soil amendment, or any combination of such materials.

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477	(20) "Municipality," or any like term, means a
478	municipality created pursuant to general or special law
479	authorized or recognized pursuant to s. 2 or s. 6, Art. VIII of
480	the State Constitution and, when s. 403.706(19) applies, means a
481	special district or other entity.
482	(21) "Operation," with respect to any solid waste
483	management facility, means the disposal, storage, or processing
484	of solid waste at and by the facility.
485	(22) "Person" means any and all persons, natural or
486	artificial, including any individual, firm, or association; any
487	municipal or private corporation organized or existing under the
488	laws of this state or any other state; any county of this state;
489	and any governmental agency of this state or the Federal
490	Government.
491	(23) "Processing" means any technique designed to change
492	the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition
493	of any solid waste so as to render it safe for transport;
494	amenable to recovery, storage, or recycling; safe for disposal;
495	or reduced in volume or concentration.
496	(24) "Recovered materials" means metal, paper, glass,
497	plastic, textile, or rubber materials that have known recycling
498	potential, can be feasibly recycled, and have been diverted and
499	source separated or have been removed from the solid waste
500	stream for sale, use, or reuse as raw materials, whether or not
501	the materials require subsequent processing or separation from
502	each other, but the term does not include materials destined for
503	any use that constitutes disposal. Recovered materials as
504	described in this subsection are not solid waste.
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505 (25) "Recovered materials processing facility" means a facility engaged solely in the storage, processing, resale, or 506 507 reuse of recovered materials. Such a facility is not a solid 508 waste management facility if it meets the conditions of s. 509 403.7045(1)(e). 510 "Recyclable material" means those materials that are (26) 511 capable of being recycled and that would otherwise be processed 512 or disposed of as solid waste. "Recycling" means any process by which solid waste, 513 (27)514 or materials that would otherwise become solid waste, are collected, separated, or processed and reused or returned to use 515 516 in the form of raw materials or products. 517 "Resource recovery" means the process of recovering (28) 518 materials or energy from solid waste, excluding those materials or solid waste under the control of the Nuclear Regulatory 519 520 Commission. (29) "Resource recovery equipment" means equipment or 521 522 machinery exclusively and integrally used in the actual process 523 of recovering material or energy resources from solid waste. 524 "Sludge" includes the accumulated solids, residues, (30) 525 and precipitates generated as a result of waste treatment or 526 processing, including wastewater treatment, water-supply 527 treatment, or operation of an air pollution control facility, 528 and mixed liquids and solids pumped from septic tanks, grease traps, privies, or similar waste disposal appurtenances. 529 (31) 530 "Solid waste" means sludge unregulated under the federal Clean Water Act or Clean Air Act, sludge from a waste 531 532 treatment works, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution Page 19 of 86

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533	control facility, or garbage, rubbish, refuse, special waste, or
534	other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or
535	contained gaseous material resulting from domestic, industrial,
536	commercial, mining, agricultural, or governmental operations.
537	Recovered materials as defined in subsection (24) are not solid
538	waste.
539	(32) "Solid waste disposal facility" means any solid waste
540	management facility that is the final resting place for solid
541	waste, including landfills and incineration facilities that
542	produce ash from the process of incinerating municipal solid
543	waste.
544	(33) "Solid waste management" means the process by which
545	solid waste is collected, transported, stored, separated,
546	processed, or disposed of in any other way according to an
547	orderly, purposeful, and planned program, which includes
548	closure.
549	(34) "Solid waste management facility" means any solid
550	waste disposal area, volume reduction plant, transfer station,
551	materials recovery facility, or other facility, the purpose of
552	which is resource recovery or the disposal, recycling,
553	processing, or storage of solid waste. The term does not
554	include recovered materials processing facilities that meet the
555	requirements of s. 403.7046, except the portion of such
556	facilities, if any, which is used for the management of solid
557	waste.
558	(35) "Source separated" means that the recovered materials
559	are separated from solid waste at the location where the
560	recovered materials and solid waste are generated. The term does
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561	not require that various types of recovered materials be
562	separated from each other, and recognizes de minimis solid
563	waste, in accordance with industry standards and practices, may
564	be included in the recovered materials. Materials are not
565	considered source-separated when two or more types of recovered
566	materials are deposited in combination with each other in a
567	commercial collection container located where the materials are
568	generated and when such materials contain more than 10 percent
569	solid waste by volume or weight. For purposes of this
570	subsection, the term "various types of recovered materials"
571	means metals, paper, glass, plastic, textiles, and rubber.
572	(36) "Special wastes" means solid wastes that can require
573	special handling and management, including, but not limited to,
574	white goods, waste tires, used oil, lead-acid batteries,
575	construction and demolition debris, ash residue, yard trash, and
576	biological wastes.
577	(37) "Storage" means the containment or holding of
578	hazardous waste, either on a temporary basis or for a period of
579	years, in such a manner as not to constitute disposal of such
580	hazardous waste.
581	(38) "Transfer station" means a site the primary purpose
582	of which is to store or hold solid waste for transport to a
583	processing or disposal facility.
584	(39) "Transport" means the movement of hazardous waste
585	from the point of generation or point of entry into the state to
586	any offsite intermediate points and to the point of offsite
587	ultimate disposal, storage, treatment, or exit from the state.
588	(40) "Treatment," when used in connection with hazardous
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589 waste, means any method, technique, or process, including 590 neutralization, which is designed to change the physical, 591 chemical, or biological character or composition of any 592 hazardous waste so as to neutralize it or render it 593 nonhazardous, safe for transport, amenable to recovery, amenable 594 to storage or disposal, or reduced in volume or concentration. 595 The term includes any activity or processing that is designed to change the physical form or chemical composition of hazardous 596 597 waste so as to render it nonhazardous. 598 "Volume reduction plant" includes incinerators, (41)pulverizers, compactors, shredding and baling plants, composting 599 600 plants, and other plants that accept and process solid waste for recycling or disposal. 601 602 (42)"White goods" includes discarded air conditioners, heaters, refrigerators, ranges, water heaters, freezers, and 603 604 other similar domestic and commercial large appliances. 605 "Yard trash" means vegetative matter resulting from (43) 606 landscaping maintenance and land clearing operations and 607 includes associated rocks and soils. 608 Section 7. Section 403.704, Florida Statutes, is amended 609 to read: 610 403.704 Powers and duties of the department.--The 611 department shall have responsibility for the implementation and enforcement of the provisions of this act. In addition to other 612 powers and duties, the department shall: 613 Develop and implement, in consultation with local 614 (1)governments, a state solid waste management program, as defined 615 in s. 403.705, and update the program at least every 3 years. In 616 Page 22 of 86

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617 developing rules to implement the state solid waste management
618 program, the department shall hold public hearings around the
619 state and shall give notice of such public hearings to all local
620 governments and regional planning agencies.

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

(3) Promote the planning and application of recycling and
resource recovery systems which preserve and enhance the quality
of the air, water, and other natural resources of the state and
assist in and encourage, where appropriate, the development of
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.

638 (6) Encourage recycling and resource recovery as a source639 of energy and materials.

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

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(8) Charge reasonable fees for any services it performs Page 23 of 86

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pursuant to this act, provided user fees shall apply uniformly 645 646 within each municipality or county to all users who are provided 647 with solid waste management services. 648 (9) Acquire, at its discretion, personal or real property 649 or any interest therein by gift, lease, or purchase for the 650 purpose of providing sites for solid waste management 651 facilities. (10) Acquire, construct, reconstruct, improve, maintain, 652 653 equip, furnish, and operate, at its discretion, such solid waste management facilities as are called for by the state solid waste 654 655 management program. 656 (11) Receive funds or revenues from the sale of products, materials, fuels, or energy in any form derived from processing 657 658 of solid waste by state owned or state operated facilities, 659 which funds or revenues shall be deposited into the Solid Waste 660 Management Trust Fund. 661 (8) (12) Determine by rule the facilities, equipment, 662 personnel, and number of monitoring wells to be provided at each 663 Class I solid waste disposal facility area. 664 (13) Encourage, but not require, as part of a Class II 665 solid waste disposal area, a potable water supply; an employee 666 shelter; handwashing and toilet facilities; equipment washout 667 facilities; electric service for operations and repairs; equipment shelter for maintenance and storage of parts, 668 equipment, and tools; scales for weighing solid waste received 669 at the disposal area; a trained equipment operator in full time 670 attendance during operating hours; and communication facilities 671 for use in emergencies. The department may require an attendant 672 Page 24 of 86

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at a Class II solid waste disposal area during the hours of
operation if the department affirmatively demonstrates that such
a requirement is necessary to prevent unlawful fires,
unauthorized dumping, or littering of nearby property.

677 (14) Require a Class II solid waste disposal area to have 678 at least one monitoring well which shall be placed adjacent to 679 the site in the direction of groundwater flow unless otherwise exempted by the department. The department may require 680 681 additional monitoring wells not farther than 1 mile from the site if it is affirmatively demonstrated by the department that 682 a significant change in the initial quality of the water has 683 occurred in the downstream monitoring well which adversely 684 affects the beneficial uses of the water. These wells may be 685 686 public or private water supply wells if they are suitable for 687 use in determining background water quality levels.

688 (9) (15) Adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 689 to implement and enforce the provisions of this act, including 690 requirements for the classification, construction, operation, 691 maintenance, and closure of solid waste management facilities 692 and requirements for, and conditions on, solid waste disposal in 693 this state, whether such solid waste is generated within this 694 state or outside this state as long as such requirements and 695 conditions are not based on the out-of-state origin of the waste and are consistent with applicable provisions of law. When 696 classifying solid waste management facilities, the department 697 shall consider the hydrogeology of the site for the facility, 698 the types of wastes to be handled by the facility, and methods 699 700 used to control the types of waste to be handled by the facility Page 25 of 86

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701 and shall seek to minimize the adverse effects of solid waste 702 management on the environment. Whenever the department adopts 703 any rule stricter or more stringent than one that which has been 704 set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the 705 procedures set forth in s. 403.804(2) shall be followed. The 706 department shall not, however, adopt hazardous waste rules for 707 solid waste for which special studies were required prior to 708 October 1, 1988, under s. 8002 of the Resource Conservation and 709 Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. s. 6982, as amended, until the studies 710 are completed by the United States Environmental Protection 711 Agency and the information is available to the department for 712 consideration in adopting its own rule.

713 (10)(16) Issue or modify permits on such conditions as are 714 necessary to effect the intent and purposes of this act, and may 715 deny or revoke permits.

716 (17) Conduct research, using the State University System, 717 solid waste professionals from local governments, private 718 enterprise, and other organizations, on alternative, 719 economically feasible, cost-effective, and environmentally safe 720 solid waste management and landfill closure methods which 721 protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public and the 722 environment and which may assist in developing markets and 723 provide economic benefits to local governments, the state, and 724 its citizens, and solicit public participation during the 725 research process. The department shall incorporate such cost-726 effective landfill closure methods in the appropriate department rule as alternative closure requirements. 727 (11) (18) Develop and implement or contract for services to 728 Page 26 of 86

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729 develop information on recovered materials markets and 730 strategies for market development and expansion for use of these materials. Additionally, the department shall maintain a 731 directory of recycling businesses operating in the state and 732 733 shall serve as a coordinator to match recovered materials with 734 markets. Such directory shall be made available to the public 735 and to local governments to assist with their solid waste 736 management activities.

737 (19) Authorize variances from solid waste closure rules
738 adopted pursuant to this part, provided such variances are
739 applied for and approved in accordance with s. 403.201 and will
740 not result in significant threats to human health or the
741 environment.

742 (12)(20) Establish accounts and deposit to the Solid Waste
743 Management Trust Fund and control and administer moneys it may
744 withdraw from the fund.

745 <u>(13)(21)</u> Manage a program of grants, using funds from the 746 Solid Waste Management Trust Fund and funds provided by the 747 Legislature for solid waste management, for programs for 748 recycling, composting, litter control, and special waste 749 management and for programs <u>that</u> which provide for the safe and 750 proper management of solid waste.

751 (14)(22) Budget and receive appropriated funds and accept, 752 receive, and administer grants or other funds or gifts from 753 public or private agencies, including the state and the Federal 754 Government, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of 755 this act.

756 (15) (23) Delegate its powers, enter into contracts, or Page 27 of 86

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757 take such other actions as may be necessary to implement this758 act.

759 (16) (24) Receive and administer funds appropriated for
 760 county hazardous waste management assessments.

761 (17) (25) Provide technical assistance to local governments 762 and regional agencies to ensure consistency between county 763 hazardous waste management assessments; coordinate the 764 development of such assessments with the assistance of the 765 appropriate regional planning councils; and review and make recommendations to the Legislature relative to the sufficiency 766 767 of the assessments to meet state hazardous waste management 768 needs.

769 <u>(18)(26)</u> Increase public education and public awareness of 770 solid and hazardous waste issues by developing and promoting 771 statewide programs of litter control, recycling, volume 772 reduction, and proper methods of solid waste and hazardous waste 773 management.

774 <u>(19)(27)</u> Assist the hazardous waste storage, treatment, or 775 disposal industry by providing to the industry any data produced 776 on the types and quantities of hazardous waste generated.

777 (20)(28) Institute a hazardous waste emergency response
 778 program which would include emergency telecommunication
 779 capabilities and coordination with appropriate agencies.

780 (21)(29) Adopt Promulgate rules necessary to accept
781 delegation of the hazardous waste management program from the
782 Environmental Protection Agency under the Hazardous and Solid
783 Waste Amendments of 1984, Pub. L. No. 98-616.

784 (22) (30) Adopt rules, if necessary, to address the Page 28 of 86

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incineration and disposal of biomedical waste and the management of biological waste within the state, whether such waste is generated within this state or outside this state, as long as such requirements and conditions are not based on the out-ofstate origin of the waste and are consistent with applicable provisions of law.

791 Section 8. Section 403.7043, Florida Statutes, is amended792 to read:

403.7043 Compost standards and applications.--

(1) In order to protect the state's land and water
resources, compost produced, utilized, or disposed of by the
composting process at solid waste management facilities in the
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:

804 (a) Requirements necessary to produce hygienically safe805 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
mature; and the levels of organic and inorganic constituents in
the compost. This scheme shall address:

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1. Methods for measurement of the compost maturity.

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- 813 2. Particle sizes.
- 814

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.

819 (3) Within 6 months after October 1, 1988, the department 820 shall initiate rulemaking to prescribe the allowable uses and 821 application rates of compost and shall complete and promulgate 822 those rules within 12 months after initiating the process of 823 rulemaking, based on the following criteria:

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

827 (b) The allowable uses of compost based on maturity and
828 type of compost.

829 (4) If compost is produced which does not meet the
830 criteria prescribed by the department for agricultural and other
831 use, the compost must be reprocessed or disposed of in a manner
832 approved by the department, unless a different application is
833 specifically permitted by the department.

(5) The provisions of s. 403.706 shall not prohibit any
county or municipality which has in place a memorandum of
understanding or other written agreement as of October 1, 1988,
from proceeding with plans to build a compost facility.
Section 9. Subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section
403.7045, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
403.7045 Application of act and integration with other

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841 acts.--

842 (1) The following wastes or activities shall not be843 regulated pursuant to this act:

844 (a) Byproduct material, source material, and special
845 nuclear material, the generation, transportation, disposal,
846 storage, or treatment of which is regulated under chapter 404 or
847 under the federal Atomic Energy Act of 1954, ch. 1073, 68 Stat.
848 923, 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;

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

857 (d) Drilling fluids, produced waters, and other wastes
858 associated with the exploration for, or development and
859 production of, crude oil or natural gas which are regulated
860 under chapter 377; or

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

8641. A majority of the recovered materials at the facility865are demonstrated to be sold, used, or reused within 1 year.

2. The recovered materials handled by the facility or the products or byproducts of operations that process recovered materials are not discharged, deposited, injected, dumped,

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spilled, leaked, or placed into or upon any land or water by the owner or operator of such facility so that such recovered materials, products or byproducts, or any constituent thereof may enter other lands or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including groundwaters, or otherwise enter the environment such that a threat of contamination in excess of applicable department standards and criteria is caused.

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

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

(f) Industrial byproducts, if:

8811. A majority of the industrial byproducts are882demonstrated to be sold, used, or reused within 1 year.

883 2. The industrial byproducts are not discharged, 884 deposited, injected, dumped, spilled, leaked, or placed upon any 885 land or water so that such industrial byproducts, or any 886 constituent thereof, may enter other lands or be emitted into 887 the air or discharged into any waters, including groundwaters, or otherwise enter the environment such that a threat of 888 889 contamination in excess of applicable department standards and 890 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.

893 (2) Except as provided in <u>s. 403.704(9)</u> s. 403.704(15),
894 the following wastes shall not be regulated as a hazardous waste
895 pursuant to this act, except when determined by the United
896 States Environmental Protection Agency to be a hazardous waste:
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(a) Ashes and scrubber sludges generated from the burningof boiler fuel for generation of electricity or steam.

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

902 (c) Discarded material generated by the mining and
903 beneficiation and chemical or thermal processing of phosphate
904 rock, and precipitates resulting from neutralization of
905 phosphate chemical plant process and nonprocess waters.

906 (3) The following wastes or activities shall be regulated907 pursuant to this act in the following manner:

908 (a) Dredged material that is generated as part of a 909 project permitted under part IV of chapter 373 or chapter 161, 910 or that is authorized to be removed from sovereign submerged lands under chapter 253, Dredge spoil or fill material shall be 911 912 managed in accordance with the conditions of that permit or 913 authorization unless the dredged material is regulated as 914 hazardous waste pursuant to this part disposed of pursuant to a 915 dredge and fill permit, but whenever hazardous components are disposed of within the dredge or fill material, the dredge and 916 917 fill permits shall specify the specific hazardous wastes 918 contained and the concentration of each such waste. If the 919 dredged material contains hazardous substances, the department 920 may further then limit or restrict the disposal, sale, or use of the dredged dredge and fill material and may specify such other 921 conditions relative to this material as are reasonably necessary 922 to protect the public from the potential hazards. However, this 923 924 paragraph does not require the routine testing of dredge

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925 <u>material for hazardous substances unless there is a reasonable</u> 926 expectation that such substances will be present.

(b) Hazardous wastes that which are contained in
artificial recharge waters or other waters intentionally
introduced into any underground formation and that 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.

933 (c) Solid waste or hazardous waste facilities <u>that</u> which
934 are operated as a part of the normal operation of a power
935 generating facility and which are licensed by certification
936 pursuant to the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act, ss.
937 403.501-403.518, shall undergo such certification subject to the
938 substantive provisions of this act.

939 (d) Biomedical waste and biological waste shall be 940 disposed of only as authorized by the department. However, any 941 person who unknowingly disposes into a sanitary landfill or 942 waste-to-energy facility any such waste that which has not been 943 properly segregated or separated from other solid wastes by the generating facility is not guilty of a violation under this act. 944 945 Nothing in This paragraph does not shall be construed to 946 prohibit the department from seeking injunctive relief pursuant 947 to s. 403.131 to prohibit the unauthorized disposal of biomedical waste or biological waste. 948

949 Section 10. Paragraph (f) of subsection (2) of section 950 403.705, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

951403.705State solid waste management program.--952(2)The state solid waste management program shall

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953 include, at a minimum:

954 (f) Planning guidelines and technical assistance to
955 counties and municipalities to develop and implement programs
956 for alternative disposal or processing or recycling of the solid
957 wastes prohibited from disposal in landfills under <u>s.</u>
958 403.708(12) s. 403.708(13) and for special wastes.

959 Section 11. Subsection (2) of section 403.7061, Florida 960 Statutes, is amended to read:

961 403.7061 Requirements for review of new waste-to-energy 962 facility capacity by the Department of Environmental 963 Protection.--

964 Notwithstanding any other provisions of state law, the (2)department shall not issue a construction permit or 965 966 certification to build a waste-to-energy facility or expand an 967 existing waste-to-energy facility unless the facility meets the 968 requirements set forth in subsection (3). Any construction 969 permit issued by the department between January 1, 1993, and May 970 12, 1993, which does not address these new requirements is shall 971 be invalid. These new requirements do not apply to the issuance of permits or permit modifications to retrofit existing 972 973 facilities with new or improved pollution control equipment to 974 comply with state or federal law. The department may shall 975 initiate rulemaking to incorporate the criteria in subsection 976 (3) into its permit review process. Section 12. Section 403.707, Florida Statutes, is amended 977

978 to read:

- 979 403.707 Permits.--
- 980 (1) <u>A</u> No solid waste management facility may <u>not</u> be Page 35 of 86

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981 operated, maintained, constructed, expanded, modified, or closed 982 without an appropriate and currently valid permit issued by the 983 department. The department may by rule exempt specified types of 984 facilities from the requirement for a permit under this part if 985 it determines that construction or operation of the facility is 986 not expected to create any significant threat to the environment 987 or public health. For purposes of this part, and only when specified by department rule, a permit may include registrations 988 989 as well as other forms of licenses as defined in s. 120.52. 990 Solid waste construction permits issued under this section may 991 include any permit conditions necessary to achieve compliance 992 with the recycling requirements of this act. The department shall pursue reasonable timeframes for closure and construction 993 994 requirements, considering pending federal requirements and 995 implementation costs to the permittee. The department shall 996 adopt a rule establishing performance standards for construction 997 and closure of solid waste management facilities. The standards 998 shall allow flexibility in design and consideration for site-999 specific characteristics.

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

(a) Disposal by persons of solid waste resulting from their own activities on their own property, <u>if</u> provided such waste is cither ordinary household waste from their residential Page 36 of 86

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1009 property or is rocks, soils, trees, tree remains, and other 1010 vegetative matter that which normally result from land 1011 development operations. Disposal of materials that which could create a public nuisance or adversely affect the environment or 1012 public health, such as + white goods; automotive materials, such 1013 as batteries and tires; petroleum products; pesticides; 1014 1015 solvents; or hazardous substances, is not covered under this exemption. 1016

(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 association assessments, if the solid waste in such containers is collected at least once a week.

(c) Disposal by persons of solid waste resulting from their own activities on their property, <u>if provided</u> the environmental effects of such disposal on groundwater and surface waters are:

1027 1. Addressed or authorized by a site certification order 1028 issued under part II or a permit issued by the department <u>under</u> 1029 <u>pursuant to</u> this chapter or rules adopted pursuant <u>to this</u> 1030 <u>chapter thereto</u>; or

1031 2. Addressed or authorized by, or exempted from the
1032 requirement to obtain, a groundwater monitoring plan approved by
1033 the department.

1034 (d) Disposal by persons of solid waste resulting from
1035 their own activities on their own property, <u>if</u> provided that
1036 such disposal occurred prior to October 1, 1988.

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1037 Disposal of solid waste resulting from normal farming (e) 1038 operations as defined by department rule. Polyethylene agricultural plastic, damaged, nonsalvageable, untreated wood 1039 pallets, and packing material that cannot be feasibly recycled, 1040 1041 which are used in connection with agricultural operations related to the growing, harvesting, or maintenance of crops, may 1042 1043 be disposed of by open burning if a, provided that no public nuisance or any condition adversely affecting the environment or 1044 1045 the public health is not created by the open burning thereby and that state or federal ambient air quality standards are not 1046 violated. 1047

(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, <u>and nor does not it affect</u>
a person's responsibility to dispose of clean debris
appropriately 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.

(4) When application for a construction permit for a Class I or Class II solid waste disposal <u>facility</u> area is made, it is the duty of the department to provide a copy of the application, within 7 days after filing, to the water management district having jurisdiction where the area is to be located. The water management district may prepare an advisory report as to the

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1065 impact on water resources. This report must shall contain the 1066 district's recommendations as to the disposition of the 1067 application and shall be submitted to the department no later 1068 than 30 days prior to the deadline for final agency action by 1069 the department. However, the failure of the department or the 1070 water management district to comply with the provisions of this 1071 subsection shall not be the basis for the denial, revocation, or 1072 remand of any permit or order issued by the department.

1073 (5) The department may not issue a construction permit
1074 pursuant to this part for a new solid waste landfill within
1075 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 movement of wastes or waste constituents into surface or ground waters or the atmosphere and that will be operated, maintained, and closed by qualified and properly trained personnel. Such facility must if necessary:

(a) Use natural or artificial barriers that 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.

1090 (c) Provide for the most economically feasible, cost-1091 effective, and environmentally safe control of leachate, gas, 1092 stormwater, and disease vectors and prevent the endangerment of Page 39 of 86

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1094

1093 public health and the environment.

1095 Open fires, air-curtain incinerators, or trench burning may not 1096 be used as a means of disposal at a solid waste management 1097 facility, unless permitted by the department under s. 403.087.

1098 (7) Prior to application for a construction permit, an
1099 applicant shall designate to the department temporary backup
1100 disposal areas or processes for the resource recovery facility.
1101 Failure to designate temporary backup disposal areas or
1102 processes shall result in a denial of the construction permit.

1103 (8) The department may refuse to issue a permit to an applicant who by past conduct in this state has repeatedly 1104 violated pertinent statutes, rules, or orders or permit terms or 1105 1106 conditions relating to any solid waste management facility and 1107 who is deemed to be irresponsible as defined by department rule. 1108 For the purposes of this subsection, an applicant includes the owner or operator of the facility, or if the owner or operator 1109 is a business entity, a parent of a subsidiary corporation, a 1110 1111 partner, a corporate officer or director, or a stockholder 1112 holding more than 50 percent of the stock of the corporation.

1113 (9) Before or on the same day of filing with the department of an application for any construction permit for the 1114 incineration of biomedical waste which the department may 1115 1116 require by rule, the applicant shall notify each city and county within 1 mile of the facility of the filing of the application 1117 and shall publish notice of the filing of the application. The 1118 applicant shall publish a second notice of the filing within 14 1119 days after the date of filing. Each notice shall be published in 1120 Page 40 of 86

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1121 a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the 1122 facility is located or is proposed to be located. 1123 Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 50, for purposes of 1124 this section, a "newspaper of general circulation" shall be the 1125 newspaper within the county in which the installation or facility is proposed which has the largest daily circulation in 1126 1127 that county and has its principal office in that county. If the newspaper with the largest daily circulation has its principal 1128 1129 office outside the county, the notice shall appear in both the 1130 newspaper with the largest daily circulation in that county, and 1131 a newspaper authorized to publish legal notices in that county. The notice shall contain: 1132 1133 (a) The name of the applicant and a brief description of the facility and its location. 1134 1135 (b) The location of the application file and when it is 1136 available for public inspection. 1137 The notice shall be prepared by the applicant and shall comply 1138 1139 with the following format: 1140 1141 Notice of Application 1142 The Department of Environmental Protection announces receipt of 1143 an application for a permit from (name of applicant) to 1144 (brief description of project). This proposed project will be 1145 located at (location) in (county) (city). 1146 1147 This application is being processed and is available for public 1148 Page 41 of 86

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1149 inspection during normal business hours, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., 1150 Monday through Friday, except legal holidays, at (name and 1151 address of office).

(10) A permit, which the department may require by rule, for the incineration of biomedical waste, may not be transferred by the permittee to any other entity, except in conformity with the requirements of this subsection.

(a) Within 30 days after the sale or legal transfer of a permitted facility, the permittee shall file with the department an application for transfer of the permits on such form as the department shall establish by rule. The form must be completed with the notarized signatures of both the transferring permittee and the proposed permittee.

1162 (b) The department shall approve the transfer of a permit 1163 unless it determines that the proposed permittee has not 1164 provided reasonable assurances that the proposed permittee has the administrative, technical, and financial capability to 1165 properly satisfy the requirements and conditions of the permit, 1166 1167 as determined by department rule. The determination shall be limited solely to the ability of the proposed permittee to 1168 1169 comply with the conditions of the existing permit, and it shall not concern the adequacy of the permit conditions. If the 1170 department proposes to deny the transfer, it shall provide both 1171 the transferring permittee and the proposed permittee a written 1172 1173 objection to such transfer together with notice of a right to 1174 request a proceeding on such determination under chapter 120. (c) Within 90 days after receiving a properly completed 1175 application for transfer of a permit, the department shall issue 1176 Page 42 of 86

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1177	a final determination. The department may toll the time for
1178	making a determination on the transfer by notifying both the
1179	transferring permittee and the proposed permittee that
1180	additional information is required to adequately review the
1181	transfer request. Such notification shall be provided within 30
1182	days after receipt of an application for transfer of the permit,
1183	completed pursuant to paragraph (a). If the department fails to
1184	take action to approve or deny the transfer within 90 days after
1185	receipt of the completed application or within 90 days after
1186	receipt of the last item of timely requested additional
1187	information, the transfer shall be deemed approved.
1188	(d) The transferring permittee is encouraged to apply for
1189	a permit transfer well in advance of the sale or legal transfer
1190	of a permitted facility. However, the transfer of the permit
1191	shall not be effective prior to the sale or legal transfer of
1192	the facility.
1193	(e) Until the transfer of the permit is approved by the
1194	department, the transferring permittee and any other person
1195	constructing, operating, or maintaining the permitted facility
1196	shall be liable for compliance with the terms of the permit.
1197	Nothing in this section shall relieve the transferring permittee
1198	of liability for corrective actions that may be required as a
1199	result of any violations occurring prior to the legal transfer
1200	of the permit.
1201	(11) The department shall review all permit applications
1202	for any designated Class I solid waste disposal facility. As
1203	used in this subsection, the term "designated Class I solid
1204	waste disposal facility" means any facility that is, as of May
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1205 12, 1993, a solid waste disposal facility classified as an 1206 active Class I landfill by the department, that is located in 1207 whole or in part within 1,000 feet of the boundary of any 1208 municipality, but that is not located within any county with an 1209 approved charter or consolidated municipal government, is not 1210 located within any municipality, and is not operated by a 1211 municipality. The department shall not permit vertical expansion or horizontal expansion of any designated Class I solid waste 1212 1213 disposal facility unless the application for such permit was 1214 filed before January 1, 1993, and no solid waste management 1215 facility may be operated which is a vertical expansion or 1216 horizontal expansion of a designated Class I solid waste 1217 disposal facility. As used in this subsection, the term 1218 "vertical expansion" means any activity that will result in an 1219 increase in the height of a designated Class I solid waste 1220 disposal facility above 100 feet National Geodetic Vertical 1221 Datum, except solely for closure, and the term "horizontal expansion" means any activity that will result in an increase in 1222 1223 the ground area covered by a designated Class I solid waste disposal facility, or if within 1 mile of a designated Class I 1224 1225 solid waste disposal facility, any new or expanded operation of any solid waste disposal facility or area, or of incineration of 1226 1227 solid waste, or of storage of solid waste for more than 1 year, 1228 or of composting of solid waste other than yard trash.

1229 (9) (12) The department shall establish a separate category
1230 for solid waste management facilities <u>that</u> which accept only
1231 construction and demolition debris for disposal or recycling.
1232 The department shall establish a reasonable schedule for

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1233 existing facilities to comply with this section to avoid undue 1234 hardship to such facilities. However, a permitted solid waste 1235 disposal unit that which receives a significant amount of waste 1236 prior to the compliance deadline established in this schedule 1237 shall not be required to be retrofitted with liners or leachate 1238 control systems. Facilities accepting materials defined in s. 1239 403.703(17)(b) must implement a groundwater monitoring system 1240 adequate to detect contaminants that may reasonably be expected 1241 to result from such disposal prior to the acceptance of those materials. 1242

1243 (a) The department shall establish reasonable construction, operation, monitoring, recordkeeping, financial 1244 1245 assurance, and closure requirements for such facilities. The 1246 department shall take into account the nature of the waste 1247 accepted at various facilities when establishing these 1248 requirements, and may impose less stringent requirements, including a system of general permits or registration 1249 1250 requirements, for facilities that accept only a segregated waste 1251 stream which is expected to pose a minimal risk to the environment and public health, such as clean debris. The 1252 1253 Legislature recognizes that incidental amounts of other types of 1254 solid waste are commonly generated at construction or demolition projects. In any enforcement action taken pursuant to this 1255 section, the department shall consider the difficulty of 1256 1257 removing these incidental amounts from the waste stream.

(b) The department shall not require liners and leachate
collection systems at individual facilities unless it
demonstrates, based upon the types of waste received, the

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methods for controlling types of waste disposed of, the proximity of groundwater and surface water, and the results of the hydrogeological and geotechnical investigations, that the facility is reasonably expected to result in violations of groundwater standards and criteria otherwise.

1266 The owner or operator shall provide financial (C) 1267 assurance for closing of the facility in accordance with the requirements of s. 403.7125. The financial assurance shall cover 1268 1269 the cost of closing the facility and 5 years of long-term care 1270 after closing, unless the department determines, based upon 1271 hydrogeologic conditions, the types of wastes received, or the 1272 groundwater monitoring results, that a different long-term care period is appropriate. However, unless the owner or operator of 1273 1274 the facility is a local government, the escrow account described 1275 in s. $403.7125(2) = \frac{403.7125(3)}{2}$ may not be used as a financial 1276 assurance mechanism.

1277 The department shall establish training requirements (d) for operators of facilities, and shall work with the State 1278 1279 University System or other providers to assure that adequate 1280 training courses are available. The department shall also assist 1281 the Florida Home Builders Association in establishing a component of its continuing education program to address proper 1282 handling of construction and demolition debris, including best 1283 management practices for reducing contamination of the 1284 construction and demolition debris waste stream. 1285

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

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

(j) The Legislature recognizes that recycling, waste reduction, and resource recovery are important aspects of an integrated solid waste management program and as such are necessary to protect the public health and the environment. If necessary to promote such an integrated program, the county may determine, after providing notice and an opportunity for a

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1317 hearing prior to April 30, 2008 December 31, 1996, that some or 1318 all of the wood material described in s. 403.703(6)(b) s. 403.703(17) (b) shall be excluded from the definition of 1319 "construction and demolition debris" in s. 403.703(6) s. 1320 403.703(17) within the jurisdiction of such county. The county 1321 may make such a determination only if it finds that, prior to 1322 1323 June 1, 2007 1996, the county has established an adequate method for the use or recycling of such wood material at an existing or 1324 1325 proposed solid waste management facility that is permitted or authorized by the department on June 1, 2007 1996. The county is 1326 1327 shall not be required to hold a hearing if the county represents that it previously has held a hearing for such purpose, or nor 1328 shall the county be required to hold a hearing if the county 1329 1330 represents that it previously has held a public meeting or hearing that authorized such method for the use or recycling of 1331 1332 trash or other nonputrescible waste materials and if the county further represents that such materials include those materials 1333 described in s. 403.703(6)(b) s. 403.703(17)(b). The county 1334 1335 shall provide written notice of its determination to the department by no later than April 30, 2008 December 31, 1996; 1336 1337 thereafter, the wood materials described in s. 403.703(6) s. 403.703(17) (b) shall be excluded from the definition of 1338 "construction and demolition debris" in s. 403.703(6) s. 1339 403.703(17) within the jurisdiction of such county. The county 1340 may withdraw or revoke its determination at any time by 1341 providing written notice to the department. 1342

1343(k) Brazilian pepper and other invasive exotic plant1344species as designated by the department resulting from

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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 1350 1351 independently require financial assurance for the closure of a privately owned solid waste management facility, the department 1352 1353 and that local government shall enter into an interagency 1354 agreement that will allow the owner or operator to provide a 1355 single financial mechanism to cover the costs of closure and any required long-term care. The financial mechanism may provide for 1356 1357 the department and local government to be cobeneficiaries or 1358 copayees, but shall not impose duplicative financial 1359 requirements on the owner or operator. These closure costs must 1360 include at least the minimum required by department rules and must also include any additional costs required by local 1361 1362 ordinance or regulation.

1363 (11) (14) Before or on the same day of filing with the department of an application for a permit to construct or 1364 1365 substantially modify a solid waste management facility, the applicant shall notify the local government having jurisdiction 1366 over the facility of the filing of the application. The 1367 1368 applicant also shall publish notice of the filing of the application in a newspaper of general circulation in the area 1369 where the facility will be located. Notice shall be given and 1370 published in accordance with applicable department rules. The 1371 department shall not issue the requested permit until the 1372 Page 49 of 86

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1373 applicant has provided the department with proof that the 1374 notices required by this subsection have been given. Issuance of 1375 a permit does not relieve an applicant from compliance with 1376 local zoning or land use ordinances, or with any other law, 1377 rules, or ordinances.

1378 (12)(15) Construction and demolition debris must be 1379 separated from the solid waste stream and segregated in separate 1380 locations at a solid waste disposal facility or other permitted 1381 site.

1382 (13)(16) <u>A</u> No facility <u>shall not be considered a solid</u> 1383 <u>waste disposal facility</u>, solely by virtue of the fact that it 1384 uses processed yard trash or clean wood or paper waste as a fuel 1385 source, <u>shall be considered to be a solid waste disposal</u> 1386 <u>facility</u>.

1387 (14) (a) A permit to operate a solid waste management 1388 facility may not be transferred by the permittee to any other entity without the consent of the department. If the permitted 1389 facility is sold or transferred, or if control of the facility 1390 1391 is transferred, the permittee must submit to the department an application for transfer of permit no later than 30 days after 1392 1393 the transfer of ownership or control. The department shall approve the transfer of a permit unless it determines that the 1394 proposed new permittee has not provided reasonable assurance 1395 1396 that the conditions of the permit will be met. A permit may not 1397 be transferred until any proof of financial assurance required 1398 by department rule is provided by the proposed new permittee. If the existing permittee is under a continuing obligation to 1399 perform corrective actions as a result of a department 1400

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1401	enforcement action or consent order, the permit may not be
1402	transferred until the proposed new permittee agrees in writing
1403	to accept responsibility for performing such corrective actions.
1404	(b) Until the transfer is approved by the department, the
1405	existing permittee is liable for compliance with the permit,
1406	including the financial assurance requirements. When the
1407	transfer has been approved, the department shall return to the
1408	transferring permittee any means of proof of financial assurance
1409	which the permittee provided to the department and the permittee
1410	is released from obligations to comply with the transferred
1411	permit.
1412	(c) An application for the transfer of a permit must
1413	clearly state in bold letters that the permit may not be
1414	transferred without proof of compliance with financial assurance
1415	requirements. Until the permit is transferred, the new owner or
1416	operator may not operate the facility without the express
1417	consent of the permittee.
1418	(d) The department may adopt rules to administer this
1419	subsection, including procedural rules and the permit-transfer
1420	form.
1421	Section 13. Section 403.7071, Florida Statutes, is created
1422	to read:
1423	403.7071 Management of storm-generated debrisSolid
1424	waste generated as a result of a storm event that is the subject
1425	of an emergency order issued by the department may be managed as
1426	follows:
1427	(1) Recycling and reuse of storm-generated vegetative
1428	debris is encouraged to the greatest extent practicable. Such
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1429 recycling and reuse must be conducted in accordance with applicable department rules and may include, but is not limited 1430 to, chipping and grinding of the vegetative debris to be 1431 beneficially used as a ground cover or soil amendment, compost, 1432 1433 or as a combustible fuel for any applicable commercial or 1434 industrial application. 1435 (2) The department may issue field authorizations for 1436 staging areas in those counties affected by a storm event. Such 1437 staging areas may be used for the temporary storage and management of storm-generated debris, including the chipping, 1438 1439 grinding, or burning of vegetative debris. Field authorizations 1440 may include specific conditions for the operation and closure of the staging area and must specify the date that closure is 1441 1442 required. To the greatest extent possible, staging areas may not be located in wetlands or other surface waters. The area that is 1443 1444 used or affected by a staging area must be fully restored upon 1445 cessation of the use of the area. 1446 Storm-generated vegetative debris managed at a staging (3) 1447 area may be disposed of in a permitted lined or unlined landfill, a permitted land clearing debris facility, a permitted 1448 1449 or certified waste-to-energy facility, or a permitted 1450 construction and demolition debris disposal facility. Vegetative 1451 debris may also be managed at a permitted waste processing 1452 facility or a registered yard-trash processing facility. (4) Construction and demolition debris that is mixed with 1453 other storm-generated debris need not be segregated from other 1454 solid waste before disposal in a lined landfill. Construction 1455 1456 and demolition debris that is source separated or is separated

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1457 from other hurricane-generated debris at an authorized staging area, or at another area permitted or specifically authorized by 1458 the department, may be managed at a permitted construction and 1459 1460 demolition debris disposal facility, a Class III landfill, or a 1461 recycling facility upon approval by the department of the 1462 methods and operational practices used to inspect the waste 1463 during segregation. (5) Unsalvageable refrigerators and freezers containing 1464 1465 solid waste, such as rotting food, which may create a sanitary nuisance may be disposed of in a permitted lined landfill; 1466 1467 however, chlorofluorocarbons and capacitors must be removed and 1468 recycled to the greatest extent practicable. 1469 (6) Local governments or their agents may conduct the 1470 burning of storm-generated yard trash, other storm-generated vegetative debris, or untreated wood from construction and 1471 1472 demolition debris in air-curtain incinerators without prior 1473 notice to the department. Within 10 days after commencing such 1474 burning, the local government shall notify the department in 1475 writing describing the general nature of the materials burned; the location and method of burning; and the name, address, and 1476 1477 telephone number of the representative of the local government 1478 to contact concerning the work. The operator of the air-curtain 1479 incinerator is subject to any requirement of the Division of Forestry or of any other agency concerning authorization to 1480 conduct open burning. Any person conducting open burning of 1481 vegetative debris is also subject to such requirements. 1482 Section 14. Section 403.708, Florida Statutes, is amended 1483 1484 to read:

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1485

403.708 Prohibition; penalty.--

1486

(1) <u>A</u> No person <u>may not</u> shall:

(a) Place or deposit any solid waste in or on the land or
waters located within the state except in a manner approved by
the department and consistent with applicable approved programs
of counties or municipalities. However, nothing in this act does
<u>not</u> shall be construed to prohibit the disposal of solid waste
without a permit as provided in s. 403.707(2).

(b) Burn solid waste except in a manner prescribed by the department and consistent with applicable approved programs of counties or municipalities.

1496 (c) Construct, alter, modify, or operate a solid waste
1497 management facility or site without first having obtained from
1498 the department any permit required by s. 403.707.

1499 (2) <u>A</u> No beverage <u>may not</u> shall be sold or offered for
1500 sale within the state in a beverage container designed and
1501 constructed so that the container is opened by detaching a metal
1502 ring or tab. <u>As used in this subsection, the term</u>

1503

(3) For purposes of subsections (2), (9), and (10):

(a) "Degradable," with respect to any material, means that such material, after being discarded, is capable of decomposing to components other than heavy metals or other toxic substances, after exposure to bacteria, light, or outdoor elements.

1508 <u>(a) (b)</u> "Beverage" means soda water, carbonated natural or 1509 mineral water, or other nonalcoholic carbonated drinks; soft 1510 drinks, whether or not carbonated; beer, ale, or other malt 1511 drink of whatever alcoholic content; or a mixed wine drink or a 1512 mixed spirit drink.

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1513 (b) (c) "Beverage container" means an airtight container 1514 that which at the time of sale contains 1 gallon or less of a 1515 beverage, or the metric equivalent of 1 gallon or less, and that 1516 which is composed of metal, plastic, or glass or a combination 1517 thereof.

1518 (3) (4) The Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco of 1519 the Department of Business and Professional Regulation may impose a fine of not more than \$100 on any person currently 1520 1521 licensed pursuant to s. 561.14 for each violation of the provisions of subsection (2). If the violation is of a 1522 1523 continuing nature, each day during which such violation occurs constitutes shall constitute a separate and distinct offense and 1524 is shall be subject to a separate fine. 1525

1526 <u>(4) (5)</u> The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services 1527 may impose a fine of not more than \$100 <u>against</u> on any person 1528 not currently licensed pursuant to s. 561.14 for each violation 1529 of the provisions of subsection (2). If the violation is of a 1530 continuing nature, each day during which such violation occurs 1531 <u>constitutes shall constitute</u> a separate and distinct offense and 1532 <u>is shall be</u> subject to a separate fine.

1533 (5) (5) (6) Fifty percent of each fine collected pursuant to 1534 subsections (3) (4) and (4) (5) shall be deposited into the Solid Waste Management Trust Fund. The balance of fines 1535 collected pursuant to subsection (3) (4) shall be deposited into 1536 the Alcoholic Beverage and Tobacco Trust Fund for the use of the 1537 division for inspection and enforcement of the provisions of 1538 this section. The balance of fines collected pursuant to 1539 1540 subsection (4) (5) shall be deposited into the General

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1541 Inspection Trust Fund for the use of the Department of
1542 Agriculture and Consumer Services for inspection and enforcement
1543 of the provisions of this section.

1544 (6) (7) The Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco and 1545 the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall 1546 coordinate their responsibilities under the provisions of this 1547 section to ensure that inspections and enforcement are 1548 accomplished in an efficient, cost-effective manner.

1549 (7) (8) A person may not distribute, sell, or expose for 1550 sale in this state any plastic bottle or rigid container 1551 intended for single use unless such container has a molded label indicating the plastic resin used to produce the plastic 1552 1553 container. The label must appear on or near the bottom of the 1554 plastic container product and be clearly visible. This label 1555 must consist of a number placed inside a triangle and letters 1556 placed below the triangle. The triangle must be equilateral and must be formed by three arrows, and, in the middle of each 1557 1558 arrow, there must be a rounded bend that forms one apex of the 1559 triangle. The pointer, or arrowhead, of each arrow must be at the midpoint of a side of the triangle, and a short gap must 1560 1561 separate each pointer from the base of the adjacent arrow. The 1562 three curved arrows that form the triangle must depict a clockwise path around the code number. Plastic bottles of less 1563 1564 than 16 ounces, rigid plastic containers of less than 8 ounces, 1565 and plastic casings on lead-acid storage batteries are not required to be labeled under this subsection section. The 1566 numbers and letters must be as follows: 1567



(a) For polyethylene terephthalate, the letters "PETE" and Page 56 of 86

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1569 the number 1.

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

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

1573 (d) For low-density polyethylene, the letters "LDPE" and1574 the number 4.

1575

1572

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

1576

1577

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

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

1578 <u>(8) (9)</u> <u>A</u> No person <u>may not</u> shall distribute, sell, or 1579 expose for sale in this state any product packaged in a 1580 container or packing material manufactured with fully 1581 halogenated chlorofluorocarbons (CFC). Producers of containers 1582 or packing material manufactured with chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) 1583 are urged to introduce alternative packaging materials <u>that</u> 1584 which are environmentally compatible.

1585 <u>(9) (10)</u> The packaging of products manufactured or sold in 1586 the state may not be controlled by governmental rule, 1587 regulation, or ordinance adopted after March 1, 1974, other than 1588 as expressly provided in this act.

1589 <u>(10)(11)</u> Violations of this part or rules, regulations, 1590 permits, or orders issued thereunder by the department and 1591 violations of approved local programs of counties or 1592 municipalities or rules, regulations, or orders issued 1593 thereunder <u>are shall be</u> punishable by a civil penalty as 1594 provided in s. 403.141.

1595 <u>(11)(12)</u> The department or any county or municipality may 1596 also seek to enjoin the violation of, or enforce compliance Page 57 of 86

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1597 with, this part or any program adopted hereunder as provided in 1598 s. 403.131.

1599 <u>(12)(13)</u> <u>A</u> In accordance with the following schedule, no 1600 person who knows or who should know of the nature of <u>the</u> 1601 <u>following types of such</u> solid waste <u>may not</u> shall dispose of 1602 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.

1609

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

1610 Yard trash, after January 1, 1992, except in lined (C) 1611 unlined landfills classified by department rule as Class I 1612 landfills. Yard trash that is source separated from solid waste may be accepted at a solid waste disposal area where the area 1613 provides and maintains separate yard trash composting facilities 1614 1615 are provided and maintained. The department recognizes that incidental amounts of yard trash may be disposed of in Class I 1616 1617 lined landfills. In any enforcement action taken pursuant to this paragraph, the department shall consider the difficulty of 1618 removing incidental amounts of yard trash from a mixed solid 1619 1620 waste stream.

1621

(d) White goods, after January 1, 1990.

1622

1623 Prior to the effective dates specified in paragraphs (a)-(d), 1624 the department shall identify and assist in developing Page 58 of 86

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1625 alternative disposal, processing, or recycling options for the 1626 solid wastes identified in paragraphs (a)-(d).

1627 Section 15. Section 403.709, Florida Statutes, is amended 1628 to read:

1629 403.709 Solid Waste Management Trust Fund; use of waste
1630 tire fees.--There is created the Solid Waste Management Trust
1631 Fund, to be administered by the department.

1632 (1) From the annual revenues deposited in the trust fund,
1633 unless otherwise specified in the General Appropriations Act:

1634 <u>(a) (1)</u> Up to 40 percent shall be used for funding solid 1635 waste activities of the department and other state agencies, 1636 such as providing technical assistance to local governments and 1637 the private sector, performing solid waste regulatory and 1638 enforcement functions, preparing solid waste documents, and 1639 implementing solid waste education programs.

1640 (b) (2) Up to 4.5 percent shall be used for funding 1641 research and training programs relating to solid waste 1642 management through the Center for Solid and Hazardous Waste 1643 Management and other organizations that which can reasonably 1644 demonstrate the capability to carry out such projects.

1645 <u>(c) (3)</u> Up to 11 percent shall be used for funding to 1646 supplement any other funds provided to the Department of 1647 Agriculture and Consumer Services for mosquito control. This 1648 distribution shall be annually transferred to the General 1649 Inspection Trust Fund in the Department of Agriculture and 1650 Consumer Services to be used for mosquito control, especially 1651 control of West Nile Virus.

1652 (d) (4) Up to 4.5 percent shall be used for funding to the Page 59 of 86

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1653 Department of Transportation for litter prevention and control
1654 programs through a certified Keep America Beautiful Affiliate at
1655 the local level coordinated by Keep Florida Beautiful, Inc.

1656 <u>(e) (5)</u> A minimum of 40 percent shall be used for funding a 1657 competitive and innovative grant program pursuant to s. 403.7095 1658 for activities relating to recycling and <u>waste reduction</u> 1659 reducing the volume of municipal solid waste, including waste 1660 tires requiring final disposal.

1661 (2) (6) The department shall recover to the use of the fund 1662 from the site owner or the person responsible for the accumulation of tires at the site, jointly and severally, all 1663 sums expended from the fund pursuant to this section to manage 1664 tires at an illegal waste tire site, except that the department 1665 1666 may decline to pursue such recovery if it finds the amount 1667 involved too small or the likelihood of recovery too uncertain. If a court determines that the owner is unable or unwilling to 1668 comply with the rules adopted pursuant to this section or s. 1669 1670 403.717, the court may authorize the department to take 1671 possession and control of the waste tire site in order to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the community and the 1672 1673 environment.

1674 <u>(3)</u> (7) The department may impose a lien on the real 1675 property on which the waste tire site is located and the waste 1676 tires equal to the estimated cost to bring the tire site into 1677 compliance, including attorney's fees and court costs. Any owner 1678 whose property has such a lien imposed may release her or his 1679 property from any lien claimed under this subsection by filing 1680 with the clerk of the circuit court a cash or surety bond,

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1695

1681 payable to the department in the amount of the estimated cost of 1682 bringing the tire site into compliance with department rules, 1683 including attorney's fees and court costs, or the value of the 1684 property after the abatement action is complete, whichever is 1685 less. A lien provided by this subsection may not continue for a 1686 period longer than 4 years after the abatement action is 1687 completed, unless within that period an action to enforce the lien is commenced in a court of competent jurisdiction. The 1688 1689 department may take action to enforce the lien in the same 1690 manner used for construction liens under part I of chapter 713.

1691 (4) (8) This section does not limit the use of other 1692 remedies available to the department.

1693Section 16.Subsections (1), (2), and (5) of section1694403.7095, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

403.7095 Solid waste management grant program.--

1696 (1)The department shall develop a competitive and innovative grant program for counties, municipalities, special 1697 1698 districts, and nonprofit organizations that have legal 1699 responsibility for the provision of solid waste management services. For purposes of this program, "innovative" means that 1700 1701 the process, technology, or activity for which funding is sought 1702 has not previously been implemented within the jurisdiction of 1703 the applicant. The applicant must that:

(a) Demonstrate technologies or processes that are not in
common use in Florida, that represent a novel application of an
existing technology or process to recycle or reduce waste, or
that overcome obstacles to recycling or and waste reduction in
new or innovative ways;

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(b) Demonstrate innovative processes to collect and recycle or reduce materials targeted by the department and the recycling industry; or

(c) Demonstrate effective solutions to solving solid waste problems resulting from waste tires, particularly in the areas of enforcement and abatement of illegal tire dumping and activities to promote market development of waste tire products.

1717 Because the Legislature recognizes that input from the recycling 1718 industry is essential to the success of this grant program, the 1719 department shall cooperate with private sector entities to 1720 develop a process and define specific criteria for allowing 1721 their participation with grant recipients.

(2) The department shall evaluate and prioritize the
annual grant proposals and present the annual prioritized list
of projects to be funded to the Governor and the Legislature as
part of its annual budget request submitted pursuant to chapter
216, beginning with fiscal year 2003 2004. Potential grant
recipients are encouraged to demonstrate local support for grant
proposals by the commitment of cash or in-kind matching funds.

1729 (5) From the funds made available pursuant to <u>s.</u> 1730 $\frac{403.709(1)(e)}{1731}$ s. 403.709(5) for the grant program created by 1731 this section, the following distributions shall be made:

1732 (a) Up to 15 percent for the program described in1733 subsection (1);

(b) Up to 35 percent for the program described insubsection (3); and

1736 (c) Up to 50 percent for the program described in Page 62 of 86

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1737 subsection (4). 1738 Section 17. Section 403.7125, Florida Statutes, is amended 1739 to read: 1740 403.7125 Financial assurance for closure Landfill 1741 management escrow account. --1742 (1) As used in this section: 1743 (a) "Landfill" means any solid waste land disposal area for which a permit, other than a general permit, is required by 1744 s. 403.707 that receives solid waste for disposal in or upon 1745 land other than a land-spreading site, injection well, or a 1746 1747 surface impoundment. (b) "Closure" means the ceasing operation of a landfill 1748 1749 and securing such landfill so that it does not pose a 1750 significant threat to public health or the environment and 1751 includes long term monitoring and maintenance of a landfill. 1752 (c) "Owner or operator" means, in addition to the usual 1753 meanings of the term, any owner of record of any interest in 1754 land whereon a landfill is or has been located and any person or 1755 corporation which owns a majority interest in any other 1756 corporation which is the owner or operator of a landfill. 1757 (1) (1) (2) Every owner or operator of a landfill is jointly and severally liable for the improper operation and closure of 1758 1759 the landfill, as provided by law. As used in this section, the 1760 term "owner or operator" means any owner of record of any interest in land wherein a landfill is or has been located and 1761 1762 any person or corporation that owns a majority interest in any 1763 other corporation that is the owner or operator of a landfill. (2) (2) (3) The owner or operator of a landfill owned or 1764 Page 63 of 86

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1765 <u>operated by a local or state government or the Federal</u> 1766 <u>Government</u> shall establish a fee, or a surcharge on existing 1767 fees or other appropriate revenue-producing mechanism, to ensure 1768 the availability of financial resources for the proper closure 1769 of the landfill. However, the disposal of solid waste by persons 1770 on their own property, as described in s. 403.707(2), is exempt 1771 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.

1775 The revenue shall be deposited in an interest-bearing (b) 1776 escrow account to be held and administered by the owner or 1777 operator. The owner or operator shall file with the department an annual audit of the account. The audit shall be conducted by 1778 1779 an independent certified public accountant. Failure to collect 1780 or report such revenue, except as allowed in subsection (3) (4), is a noncriminal violation punishable by a fine of not more than 1781 \$5,000 for each offense. The owner or operator may make 1782 1783 expenditures from the account and its accumulated interest only for the purpose of landfill closure and, if such expenditures do 1784 1785 not deplete the fund to the detriment of eventual closure, for planning and construction of resource recovery or landfill 1786 1787 facilities. Any moneys remaining in the account after paying for proper and complete closure, as determined by the department, 1788 shall, if the owner or operator does not operate a landfill, be 1789 1790 deposited by the owner or operator into the general fund or the appropriate solid waste fund of the local government of 1791 jurisdiction. 1792

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1793 The revenue generated under this subsection and any (C) 1794 accumulated interest thereon may be applied to the payment of, or pledged as security for, the payment of revenue bonds issued 1795 in whole or in part for the purpose of complying with state and 1796 1797 federal landfill closure requirements. Such application or pledge may be made directly in the proceedings authorizing such 1798 1799 bonds or in an agreement with an insurer of bonds to assure such insurer of additional security therefor. 1800

(d) The provisions of s. 212.055 which 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.

1805 (e) The owner or operator of any landfill that established 1806 an escrow account in accordance with this section and the 1807 conditions of its permit prior to January 1, 2007, may continue 1808 to use that escrow account to provide financial assurance for 1809 closure of that landfill, even if that landfill is not owned or 1810 operated by a local or state government or the Federal 1811 Government.

(3) (4) An owner or operator of a landfill owned or 1812 1813 operated by a local or state government or by the Federal 1814 Government may provide financial assurance to establish proof of financial responsibility with the department in lieu of the 1815 requirements of subsection (2) (3). An owner or operator of any 1816 other landfill, or any other solid waste management facility 1817 designated by department rule, shall provide financial assurance 1818 to the department for the closure of the facility. Such 1819 financial assurance proof may include surety bonds, certificates 1820 Page 65 of 86

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1821 of deposit, securities, letters of credit, or other documents 1822 showing that the owner or operator has sufficient financial 1823 resources to cover, at a minimum, the costs of complying with 1824 <u>applicable</u> landfill closure requirements. The owner or operator 1825 shall estimate such costs to the satisfaction of the department.

1826 <u>(4) (5)</u> This section does not repeal, limit, or abrogate 1827 any other law authorizing local governments to fix, levy, or 1828 charge rates, fees, or charges for the purpose of complying with 1829 state and federal landfill closure requirements.

1830 <u>(5)</u> (6) The department shall adopt rules to implement this 1831 section.

1832 Section 18. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 403.716,1833 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1834 403.716 Training of operators of solid waste management 1835 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.

(3) A person may not perform the duties of an operator of
a landfill <u>without first completing</u>, or perform the duties of an
operator of a waste-to-energy facility, biomedical waste
incinerator, or mobile soil thermal treatment unit or facility,
unless she or he has completed an operator training course
approved by the department or <u>qualifying</u> she or he has qualified
as an interim operator in compliance with requirements

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1849	established by the department by rule. An owner of a landfill $_{ au}$
1850	waste-to-energy facility, biomedical waste incinerator, or
1851	mobile soil thermal treatment unit or facility may not employ
1852	any person to perform the duties of an operator unless such
1853	person has completed an approved landfill, waste-to-energy
1854	facility, biomedical waste incinerator, or mobile soil thermal
1855	treatment unit or facility operator training course, as
1856	appropriate, or has qualified as an interim operator in
1857	compliance with requirements established by the department by
1858	rule. The department may establish by rule operator training
1859	requirements for other solid waste management facilities and
1860	facility operators.
1861	Section 19. Section 403.717, Florida Statutes, is amended
1862	to read:
1863	403.717 Waste tire and lead-acid battery requirements
1864	(1) For purposes of this section and ss. 403.718 and
1865	403.7185:
1866	(a) "Department" means the Department of Environmental
1867	Protection.
1868	(b) "Indoor" means within a structure that excludes rain
1869	and public access and would control air flows in the event of a
1870	fire.
1871	(c) "Lead-acid battery" means a lead-acid battery designed
1872	for use in motor vehicles, vessels, and aircraft, and includes
1873	such batteries when sold new as a component part of a motor
1874	vehicle, vessel, or aircraft, but not when sold to recycle
1875	components.
1876	<u>(d)</u> "Motor vehicle" means an automobile, motorcycle,
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1877 truck, trailer, semitrailer, truck tractor and semitrailer 1878 combination, or any other vehicle operated in this state, used 1879 to transport persons or property and propelled by power other 1880 than muscular power<u>.</u>, but The term does not include traction 1881 engines, road rollers, such vehicles <u>that</u> as run only upon a 1882 track, bicycles, mopeds, or farm tractors and trailers.

1883 (e) "Processed tire" means a tire that has been treated 1884 mechanically, chemically, or thermally so that the resulting 1885 material is a marketable product or is suitable for proper 1886 disposal.

1887 <u>(f) (c)</u> "Tire" means a continuous solid or pneumatic rubber 1888 covering encircling the wheel of a motor vehicle.

1889 (g) (d) "Waste tire" means a tire that has been removed 1890 from a motor vehicle and has not been retreaded or regrooved. 1891 <u>The term</u> "Waste tire" includes, but is not limited to, used 1892 tires and processed tires. <u>The term does not include solid</u> 1893 <u>rubber tires and tires that are inseparable from the rim.</u>

1894 <u>(h) (e)</u> "Waste tire collection center" means a site where 1895 waste tires are collected from the public prior to being offered 1896 for recycling and where fewer than 1,500 tires are kept on the 1897 site on any given day.

1898 <u>(i)</u> (f) "Waste tire processing facility" means a site where 1899 equipment is used to <u>treat waste tires mechanically</u>, chemically, 1900 <u>or thermally so that the resulting material is a marketable</u> 1901 <u>product or is suitable for proper disposal</u> recapture reusable 1902 byproducts from waste tires or to cut, burn, or otherwise alter 1903 waste tires so that they are no longer whole. The term includes 1904 mobile waste tire processing equipment.

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1905 (j) (g) "Waste tire site" means a site at which 1,500 or 1906 more waste tires are accumulated.

1907 (h) "Lead-acid battery" means those lead-acid batteries 1908 designed for use in motor vehicles, vessels, and aircraft, and 1909 includes such batteries when sold new as a component part of a 1910 motor vehicle, vessel, or aircraft, but not when sold to recycle 1911 components.

1912 (i) "Indoor" means within a structure which excludes rain 1913 and public access and would control air flows in the event of a 1914 fire.

1915 (j) "Processed tire" means a tire that has been treated 1916 mechanically, chemically, or thermally so that the resulting 1917 material is a marketable product or is suitable for proper 1918 disposal.

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

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

1927 (3)(a) A person may not maintain a waste tire site unless1928 such site is:

1929 1. An integral part of the person's permitted waste tire 1930 processing facility; or

19312. Used for the storage of waste tires prior to processing1932and is located at a permitted solid waste management facility.

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(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.

A person may not contract with a waste tire collector 1942 (d) 1943 for the transportation, disposal, or processing of waste tires unless the collector is registered with the department or exempt 1944 from requirements provided under this section. Any person who 1945 1946 contracts with a waste tire collector for the transportation of 1947 more than 25 waste tires per month from a single business location must maintain records for that location and make them 1948 available for review by the department or by law enforcement 1949 1950 officers, which records must contain the date when the tires 1951 were transported, the quantity of tires, the registration number of the collector, and the name of the driver. 1952

(4) The department shall adopt rules to <u>administer</u> carry
out the provisions of this section and s. 403.718. Such rules
shall:

(a) <u>Must</u> provide for the administration or revocation of
waste tire processing facility permits, including mobile
processor permits;

(b) <u>Must</u> provide for the administration or revocation of waste tire collector registrations, the <u>fee</u> fees for which may Page 70 of 86

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1961 not exceed \$50 per vehicle registered annually;

1962 (c) <u>Must</u> provide for the administration or revocation of 1963 waste tire collection center permits, the fee for which may not 1964 exceed \$250 annually;

(d) <u>Must</u> 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) <u>Must</u> 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

1977 (g) <u>Must</u> allow waste tire material <u>that</u> which has been cut 1978 into sufficiently small parts to be used as daily cover material 1979 for a landfill.

1980

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

1981 (a) A tire retreading business where fewer than 1,500
 1982 waste tires are kept on the business premises;

1983 (b) A business that, in the ordinary course of business,
 1984 removes tires from motor vehicles if fewer than 1,500 of these
 1985 tires are kept on the business premises; or

1986 (c) A retail tire selling business which is serving as a
 1987 waste tire collection center if fewer than 1,500 waste tires are
 1988 kept on the business premises.

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1989 <u>(5) (6)</u> (a) The department shall encourage the voluntary 1990 establishment of waste tire collection centers at retail tire-1991 selling businesses, waste tire processing facilities, and solid 1992 waste disposal facilities, to be open to the public for the 1993 deposit of waste tires.

1994 (b) The department may is authorized to establish an 1995 incentives program for individuals to encourage individuals them 1996 to return their waste tires to a waste tire collection center. 1997 The incentives used by the department may involve the use of discount or prize coupons, prize drawings, promotional 1998 1999 giveaways, or other activities the department determines will promote collection, reuse, volume reduction, and proper disposal 2000 of waste tires. 2001

2002 (c) The department may contract with a promotion company2003 to administer the incentives program.

2004 Section 20. Section 403.7221, Florida Statutes, is 2005 transferred, renumbered as section 403.70715, Florida Statutes, 2006 and amended to read:

2007 <u>403.70715</u> 403.7221 Research, development, and 2008 demonstration permits.--

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

2015 (a) Provide for construction and operation of the facility 2016 for not longer than <u>3 years</u> 1 year, renewable no more than 3 Page 72 of 86

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2017 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.

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

2027 (2) The department may apply the criteria set forth in 2028 this section in establishing the conditions of each permit 2029 without separate establishment of rules implementing such 2030 criteria.

(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.

2042 Section 21. Subsections (1) through (9) of section 2043 403.722, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 2044 403.722 Permits; hazardous waste disposal, storage, and

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2045 treatment facilities.--

2046 (1)Each person who intends to or is required to 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 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 2056 operation on the effective date of the department rule listing 2057 and identifying hazardous wastes shall file an application for a 2058 temporary operation permit within 6 months after the effective date of such rule. The department, upon receipt of a properly 2059 2060 completed application, shall identify any department rules that 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 action pursuant to s. 403.726 to abate the hazard. The 2064 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 that which is in 2068 conformance with this subsection. Temporary operation permits for such facilities shall be issued for up to 3 years only. Upon 2069 2070 termination of the temporary operation permit and upon proper application by the facility owner or operator, the department 2071 shall issue an operation permit for such existing facilities if 2072

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2073 the applicant has corrected all of the deficiencies identified 2074 in the temporary operation permit and is in compliance with all 2075 other rules adopted pursuant to this act.

2076 Permit Applicants shall provide any information that (3) 2077 which will enable the department to determine that the proposed 2078 construction, modification, operation, or closure, or corrective 2079 action will comply with this act and any applicable rules. In no 2080 instance shall any person construct, modify, operate, or close a 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 2084 this section may include any permit conditions necessary to achieve compliance with applicable hazardous waste rules and 2085 necessary to protect human health and the environment. 2086

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.

2099 (5) <u>An authorization</u> A permit issued pursuant to this 2100 section is not a vested right. The department may revoke or Page 75 of 86

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2101 modify any such authorization permit.

2102 (a) Authorizations Permits may be revoked for failure of the holder to comply with the provisions of this act, the terms 2103 2104 of the authorization permit, the standards, requirements, or criteria adopted pursuant to this act, or an order of the 2105 department; for refusal by the holder to allow lawful 2106 2107 inspection; for submission by the holder of false or inaccurate information in the permit application; or if necessary to 2108 protect the public health or the environment. 2109

(b) <u>Authorizations</u> <u>Permits</u> may be modified, upon request of the <u>holder</u> <u>permittee</u>, 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.

2115 An owner or operator of a hazardous waste facility in (C) 2116 existence on the effective date of a department rule changing an exemption or listing and identifying the hazardous wastes that 2117 which require that facility to be permitted who notifies the 2118 2119 department pursuant to s. 403.72, and who has applied for a permit pursuant to subsection (2), may continue to operate until 2120 2121 be issued a temporary operation permit. If such owner or 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) do
shall not apply to hazardous waste.

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(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 permitting procedures of other laws not in conflict with this 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) 2142 a hazardous waste authorization permit that the facility 2143 complies with an adopted local government comprehensive plan, 2144 local land use ordinances, zoning ordinances or regulations, or other local ordinances. However, the issuance of such an 2145 authorization a permit issued by the department does shall not 2146 2147 override any adopted local plan, ordinance, or regulation government comprehensive plans, local land use ordinances, 2148 2149 zoning ordinances or regulations, or other local ordinances.

2150 Section 22. Subsection (2) of section 403.7226, Florida 2151 Statutes, is amended to read:

2152 403.7226 Technical assistance by the department.--The 2153 department shall:

(2) Identify short-term needs and long-term needs for
hazardous waste management for the state on the basis of the
information gathered through the local hazardous waste

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2157 management assessments and other information from state and 2158 federal regulatory agencies and sources. The state needs 2159 assessment must be ongoing and must be updated when new data 2160 concerning waste generation and waste management technologies 2161 become available. The department shall annually send a copy of 2162 this assessment to the Governor and to the Legislature.

2163 Section 23. Subsection (3) of section 403.724, Florida 2164 Statutes, is amended to read:

2165

403.724 Financial responsibility.--

The amount of financial responsibility required shall 2166 (3) 2167 be approved by the department upon each issuance, renewal, or modification of a hazardous waste facility authorization permit. 2168 2169 Such factors as inflation rates and changes in operation may be 2170 considered when approving financial responsibility for the duration of the authorization permit. The Office of Insurance 2171 2172 Regulation of the Department of Financial Services Commission 2173 shall be available to assist the department in making this 2174 determination. In approving or modifying the amount of financial 2175 responsibility, the department shall consider:

2176

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

2177 (b) The probable damage to human health and the 2178 environment;

(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

2184 (e) The probable costs of properly closing the facility Page 78 of 86

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2185 and performing corrective action. 2186 Section 24. Section 403.7255, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 2187 2188 403.7255 Placement of signs Department to adopt rules .--The department shall adopt rules which establish 2189 (1)2190 requirements and procedures for the placement of Signs must be 2191 placed by the owner or operator at sites which may have been contaminated by hazardous wastes. Sites shall include any site 2192 2193 in the state which that is listed or proposed for listing on the 2194 Superfund Site List of the United States Environmental 2195 Protection Agency or any site identified by the department as a suspected or confirmed contaminated site contaminated by 2196 hazardous waste where there is may be a risk of exposure to the 2197 2198 public. The requirements of This section does shall not apply to sites reported under ss. 376.3071 and 376.3072. The department 2199 2200 shall establish requirements and procedures for the placement of 2201 signs, and may do so in rules, permits, orders, or other 2202 authorizations. The authorization rules shall establish the 2203 appropriate size for such signs, which size shall be no smaller than 2 feet by 2 feet, and shall provide in clearly legible 2204 2205 print appropriate warning language for the waste or other 2206 materials at the site and a telephone number that which may be 2207 called for further information. 2208 Violations of this act are punishable as provided in (2)

2209 s. 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.

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2213 Section 25. Subsection (5) of section 403.726, Florida 2214 Statutes, is amended to read:

2215 403.726 Abatement of imminent hazard caused by hazardous 2216 substance.--

(5) The department may issue a permit <u>or order</u> requiring
prompt abatement of an imminent hazard.

2219 Section 26. Section 403.7265, Florida Statutes, is amended 2220 to read:

2221

403.7265 Local hazardous waste collection program.--

2222 The Legislature recognizes the need for local (1)2223 governments to establish local hazardous waste management 2224 programs and local collection centers throughout the state. 2225 Local hazardous waste management programs are to educate and 2226 assist small businesses and households in properly managing the 2227 hazardous waste they generate. Local collection centers are to serve a purpose similar to the collection locations used in the 2228 amnesty days program described in s. 403.7264. Such collection 2229 centers are to be operated to provide a service to homeowners, 2230 2231 farmers, and conditionally exempt small quantity generators to encourage proper hazardous waste management. Local collection 2232 2233 centers will allow local governments the opportunity to provide 2234 a location for collection and temporary storage of small 2235 quantities of hazardous waste. A private hazardous waste 2236 management company should be responsible for collecting the waste within 90 days for transfer to a permitted recycling, 2237 2238 disposal, or treatment facility. In time, local collection centers are to become privately operated businesses in order to 2239 reduce the burden of hazardous waste collection on local 2240

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2241 government.

2242 (2) The department shall develop a statewide local 2243 hazardous waste management plan which will ensure comprehensive 2244 collection and proper management of hazardous waste from small 2245 quantity generators and household hazardous waste in Florida. 2246 The plan shall address, at a minimum, a network of local 2247 collection centers, transfer stations, and expanded hazardous 2248 waste collection route services. The plan shall assess the need 2249 for additional compliance verification inspections, enforcement, 2250 and penalties. The plan shall include a strategy, timetable, and budget for implementation. 2251

2252

(2) (2) (3) For the purposes of this section, the phrase:

(a) "Collection center" means a secured site approved by
the department to be used as a base for a hazardous waste
collection facility.

(b) "Regional collection center" means a facilitypermitted by the department for the storage of hazardous wastes.

2258 (3) (4) The department shall establish a grant program for 2259 local governments that which desire to provide a local or regional hazardous waste collection center. Grants shall be 2260 2261 authorized to cover collection center costs associated with 2262 capital outlay for preparing a facility or site to safely serve 2263 as a collection center and to cover costs of administration, 2264 public awareness, and local amnesty days programs. The total cost for administration and public awareness may shall not 2265 2266 exceed 10 percent of the grant award. Grants shall be available on a competitive basis to local governments which: 2267 2268

(a) Comply with the provisions of ss. 403.7225 and Page 81 of 86

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2269 403.7264;

(b) Design a collection center which is approved by thedepartment; and

(c) Provide up to 33 percent of the capital outlay moneyneeded for the facility as matching money.

(4) (4) (5) The maximum amount of a grant for any local 2274 2275 government participating in the development of a collection center is shall be \$100,000. If a regional collection facility 2276 2277 is designed, each participating county is shall be eligible for up to \$100,000. The department may is authorized to use up to 1 2278 2279 percent of the funds appropriated for the local hazardous waste collection center grant program for administrative costs and 2280 public education relating to proper hazardous waste management. 2281

2282 (5) (5) (6) The department shall establish a cooperative 2283 collection center arrangement grant program enabling a local 2284 hazardous waste collection center grantee to receive a financial incentive for hosting an amnesty days program in a neighboring 2285 county that is currently unable to establish a permanent 2286 2287 collection center, but desires a local hazardous waste collection. The grant may reimburse up to 75 percent of the 2288 2289 neighboring county's amnesty days. Grants shall be available, on 2290 a competitive basis, to local governments that which:

(a) Have established operational hazardous waste
collection centers and are willing to assume a host role,
similar to that of the state in the amnesty days program
described in s. 403.7264, in organizing a local hazardous waste
collection in the neighboring county.

2296

(b) Enter into, and jointly submit, an interlocal Page 82 of 86

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2297 agreement outlining department-established duties for both the 2298 host local government and neighboring county.

2299 (6) (7) The maximum amount for the cooperative collection 2300 center arrangement grant is \$35,000, with a maximum amnesty days 2301 reimbursement of \$25,000, and a limit of \$10,000 for the host 2302 local government. The host local government may receive up to 2303 \$10,000 per cooperative collection center arrangement in 2304 addition to its maximum local hazardous waste collection center 2305 grant.

(7) (8) The department may has the authority to establish 2306 2307 an additional local project grant program enabling a local hazardous waste collection center grantee to receive funding for 2308 unique projects that improve the collection and lower the 2309 2310 incidence of improper management of conditionally exempt or 2311 household hazardous waste. Eligible local governments may 2312 receive up to \$50,000 in grant funds for these unique and innovative projects, provided they match 25 percent of the grant 2313 amount. If the department finds that the project has statewide 2314 applicability and immediate benefits to other local hazardous 2315 2316 waste collection programs in the state, matching funds are not required. This grant will not count toward the \$100,000 maximum 2317 grant amount for development of a collection center. 2318

2319 (8) (9) The department may has the authority to use grant 2320 funds authorized under this section to assist local governments 2321 in carrying out the responsibilities and programs specified in 2322 ss. 403.7225, 403.7226, 403.7234, 403.7236, and 403.7238.

2323 Section 27. Subsection (2) of section 171.205, Florida 2324 Statutes, is amended to read:

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2325 171.205 Consent requirements for annexation of land under 2326 this part.--Notwithstanding part I, an interlocal service 2327 boundary agreement may provide a process for annexation 2328 consistent with this section or with part I.

2329 If the area to be annexed includes a privately owned (2)solid waste disposal facility as defined in s. 403.703(32) (11) 2330 2331 which receives municipal solid waste collected within the jurisdiction of multiple local governments, the annexing 2332 2333 municipality must set forth in its plan the effects that the 2334 annexation of the solid waste disposal facility will have on the 2335 other local governments. The plan must also indicate that the owner of the affected solid waste disposal facility has been 2336 contacted in writing concerning the annexation, that an 2337 2338 agreement between the annexing municipality and the solid waste 2339 disposal facility to govern the operations of the solid waste 2340 disposal facility if the annexation occurs has been approved, and that the owner of the solid waste disposal facility does not 2341 object to the proposed annexation. 2342

2343 Section 28. Subsection (69) of section 316.003, Florida 2344 Statutes, is amended to read:

2345 316.003 Definitions.--The following words and phrases, 2346 when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings respectively 2347 ascribed to them in this section, except where the context 2348 otherwise requires:

(69) HAZARDOUS MATERIAL.--Any substance or material which
has been determined by the secretary of the United States
Department of Transportation to be capable of imposing an
unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property. This term

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2353 includes hazardous waste as defined in s. 403.703(13)(21).

2354Section 29. Paragraph (f) of subsection (2) of section2355377.709, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

2356377.709Funding by electric utilities of local2357governmental solid waste facilities that generate electricity.--

(2) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section, the term:

(f) "Solid waste facility" means a facility owned or operated by, or on behalf of, a local government for the purpose of disposing of solid waste, as that term is defined in s. 403.703<u>(31)</u>(13), by any process that produces heat and incorporates, as a part of the facility, the means of converting heat to electrical energy in amounts greater than actually required for the operation of the facility.

2366 Section 30. Subsection (1) of section 487.048, Florida 2367 Statutes, is amended to read:

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2358

487.048 Dealer's license; records.--

Each person holding or offering for sale, selling, or 2369 (1)2370 distributing restricted-use pesticides shall obtain a dealer's 2371 license from the department. Application for the license shall be made on a form prescribed by the department. The license must 2372 2373 be obtained before entering into business or transferring 2374 ownership of a business. The department may require examination 2375 or other proof of competency of individuals to whom licenses are issued or of individuals employed by persons to whom licenses 2376 are issued. Demonstration of continued competency may be 2377 required for license renewal, as set by rule. The license shall 2378 be renewed annually as provided by rule. An annual license fee 2379 not exceeding \$250 shall be established by rule. However, a user 2380 Page 85 of 86

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of a restricted-use pesticide may distribute unopened containers of a properly labeled pesticide to another user who is legally entitled to use that restricted-use pesticide without obtaining a pesticide dealer's license. The exclusive purpose of distribution of the restricted-use pesticide is to keep it from becoming a hazardous waste as defined in s. 403.703(13)(21).

 2387
 Section 31.
 Sections 403.7075, 403.756, 403.78, 403.781,

 2388
 403.782, 403.783, 403.784, 403.7841, 403.7842, 403.785, 403.786,

 2389
 403.787, 403.7871, 403.7872, 403.7873, 403.788, 403.7881,

 2390
 403.789, 403.7891, 403.7892, and 403.7893, and 403.7895, Florida

- 2391 Statutes, are repealed.
- 2392

Section 32. This act shall take effect July 1, 2007.

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