

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate House

Floor: WD/3R 04/29/2010 01:53 PM

Senator Constantine moved the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Between lines 41 and 42 insert:

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Section 2. Section 403.44, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.44 Florida Climate Protection Act.-

- (3) A major emitter shall be required to use The Climate Registry for purposes of emission registration and reporting.
- (4) The department shall establish the methodologies, reporting periods, and reporting systems that shall be used when major emitters report to The Climate Registry. The department may require the use of quality-assured data from continuous



emissions monitoring systems.

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- (3) (3) (5) The department may adopt rules for a cap-and-trade regulatory program to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from major emitters. When developing the rules, the department shall consult with the Florida Energy and Climate Commission and the Florida Public Service Commission and may consult with the Governor's Action Team for Energy and Climate Change. The department shall not adopt rules until after January 1, 2010. The rules shall not become effective until ratified by the Legislature.
- (4) The rules of the cap-and-trade regulatory program shall include, but are not limited to:
- (a) A statewide limit or cap on the amount of greenhouse gases emitted by major emitters.
- (b) Methods, requirements, and conditions for allocating the cap among major emitters.
- (c) Methods, requirements, and conditions for emissions allowances and the process for issuing emissions allowances.
- (d) The relationship between allowances and the specific amounts of greenhouse gas emissions they represent.
- (e) The length of allowance periods and the time over which entities must account for emissions and surrender allowances equal to emissions.
- (f) The timeline of allowances from the initiation of the program through to 2050.
- (g) A process for the trade of allowances between major emitters, including a registry, tracking, or accounting system for such trades.
 - (h) Cost containment mechanisms to reduce price and cost

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risks associated with the electric generation market in this state. Cost containment mechanisms to be considered for inclusion in the rules include, but are not limited to:

- 1. Allowing major emitters to borrow allowances from future time periods to meet their greenhouse gas emission limits.
- 2. Allowing major emitters to bank greenhouse gas emission reductions in the current year to be used to meet emission limits in future years.
- 3. Allowing major emitters to purchase emissions offsets from other entities that produce verifiable reductions in unregulated greenhouse gas emissions or that produce verifiable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions through voluntary practices that capture and store greenhouse gases that otherwise would be released into the atmosphere. In considering this cost containment mechanism, the department shall identify sectors and activities outside of the capped sectors, including other state, federal, or international activities, and the conditions under which reductions there can be credited against emissions of capped entities in place of allowances issued by the department. The department shall also consider potential methods and their effectiveness to avoid double-incentivizing such activities.
- 4. Providing a safety valve mechanism to ensure that the market prices for allowances or offsets do not surpass a predetermined level compatible with the affordability of electric utility rates and the well-being of the state's economy. In considering this cost containment mechanism, the department shall evaluate different price levels for the safety valve and methods to change the price level over time to reflect changing state, federal, and international markets, regulatory



environments, and technological advancements.

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In considering cost containment mechanisms for inclusion in the rules, the department shall evaluate the anticipated overall effect of each mechanism on the abatement of greenhouse gas emissions and on electricity ratepayers and the benefits and costs of each to the state's economy, and shall also consider the interrelationships between the mechanisms under consideration.

- (i) A process to allow the department to exercise its authority to discourage leakage of GHG emissions to neighboring states attributable to the implementation of this program.
- (j) Provisions for a trial period on the trading of allowances before full implementation of a trading system.
- (5) (5) (7) In recommending and evaluating proposed features of the cap-and-trade system, the following factors shall be considered:
- (a) The overall cost-effectiveness of the cap-and-trade system in combination with other policies and measures in meeting statewide targets.
- (b) Minimizing the administrative burden to the state of implementing, monitoring, and enforcing the program.
- (c) Minimizing the administrative burden on entities covered under the cap.
 - (d) The impacts on electricity prices for consumers.
- (e) The specific benefits to the state's economy for early adoption of a cap-and-trade system for greenhouse gases in the context of federal climate change legislation and the development of new international compacts.

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- (f) The specific benefits to the state's economy associated with the creation and sale of emissions offsets from economic sectors outside of the emissions cap.
- (q) The potential effects on leakage if economic activity relocates out of the state.
- (h) The effectiveness of the combination of measures in meeting identified targets.
- (i) The implications for near-term periods of long-term targets specified in the overall policy.
- (j) The overall costs and benefits of a cap-and-trade system to the state economy.
- (k) How to moderate impacts on low-income consumers that result from energy price increases.
- (1) Consistency of the program with other state and possible federal efforts.
- (m) The feasibility and cost-effectiveness of extending the program scope as broadly as possible among emitting activities and sinks in Florida.
- (n) Evaluation of the conditions under which Florida should consider linking its trading system to the systems of other states or other countries and how that might be affected by the potential inclusion in the rule of a safety valve.
- (6) (8) Recognizing that the international, national, and neighboring state policies and the science of climate change will evolve, prior to submitting the proposed rules to the Legislature for consideration, the department shall submit the proposed rules to the Florida Energy and Climate Commission, which shall review the proposed rules and submit a report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House

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of Representatives, and the department. The report shall address:

- (a) The overall cost-effectiveness of the proposed cap-andtrade system in combination with other policies and measures in meeting statewide targets.
- (b) The administrative burden to the state of implementing, monitoring, and enforcing the program.
- (c) The administrative burden on entities covered under the cap.
 - (d) The impacts on electricity prices for consumers.
- (e) The specific benefits to the state's economy for early adoption of a cap-and-trade system for greenhouse gases in the context of federal climate change legislation and the development of new international compacts.
- (f) The specific benefits to the state's economy associated with the creation and sale of emissions offsets from economic sectors outside of the emissions cap.
- The potential effects on leakage if economic activity relocates out of the state.
- (h) The effectiveness of the combination of measures in meeting identified targets.
- (i) The economic implications for near-term periods of short-term and long-term targets specified in the overall policy.
- (j) The overall costs and benefits of a cap-and-trade system to the economy of the state.
- (k) The impacts on low-income consumers that result from energy price increases.
 - (1) The consistency of the program with other state and



possible federal efforts.

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- (m) The evaluation of the conditions under which the state should consider linking its trading system to the systems of other states or other countries and how that might be affected by the potential inclusion in the rule of a safety valve.
- (n) The timing and changes in the external environment, such as proposals by other states or implementation of a federal program that would spur reevaluation of the Florida program.
- (o) The conditions and options for eliminating the Florida program if a federal program were to supplant it.
- (p) The need for a regular reevaluation of the progress of other emitting regions of the country and of the world, and whether other regions are abating emissions in a commensurate manner.
- (q) The desirability of and possibilities of broadening the scope of the state's cap-and-trade system at a later date to include more emitting activities as well as sinks in Florida, the conditions that would need to be met to do so, and how the program would encourage these conditions to be met, including developing monitoring and measuring techniques for land use emissions and sinks, regulating sources upstream, and other considerations.

Section 3. 403.7032, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 403.7032 Recycling.-

(1) The Legislature finds that the failure or inability to economically recover material and energy resources from solid waste results in the unnecessary waste and depletion of our natural resources. As the state continues to grow, so will the potential amount of discarded material that must be treated and

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disposed of, necessitating the improvement of solid waste collection and disposal. Therefore, the maximum recycling and reuse of such resources are considered high-priority goals of the state.

- (2) By the year 2020, the long-term goal for the recycling efforts of state and local governmental entities, private companies and organizations, and the general public is to recycle at least 75 percent of the municipal solid waste that would otherwise be reduce the amount of recyclable solid waste disposed of in waste management facilities, landfills, or incineration facilities by a statewide average of at least 75 percent. However, any solid waste used for the production of renewable energy shall count toward the long-term recycling goal as set forth in this part section.
- (3) Each state agency, K-12 public school, public institution of higher learning, community college, and state university, including all buildings that are occupied by municipal, county, or state employees and entities occupying buildings managed by the Department of Management Services, must, at a minimum, annually report all recycled materials to the county using the department's designated reporting format. Private businesses, other than certified recovered materials dealers, that recycle paper, metals, glass, plastics, textiles, rubber materials, and mulch, are encouraged to report the amount of materials they recycle to the county annually beginning January 1, 2011, using the department's designated reporting format. Using the information provided, the department shall recognize those private businesses that demonstrate outstanding recycling efforts.

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Notwithstanding any other provision of state or county law, private businesses, other than certified recovered materials dealers, shall not be required to report recycling rates. Cities with less than a population of 2,500 and per capita taxable value less than \$4,800 and cities with a per capita taxable value less than \$30,000 are exempt from the reporting requirement specified in this paragraph.

- (4) (3) The Department of Environmental Protection shall develop a comprehensive recycling program that is designed to achieve the percentage under subsection (2) and submit the program to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 1, 2010. The program may not be implemented until approved by the Legislature. The program must be developed in coordination with input from state and local entities, private businesses, and the public. Under the program, recyclable materials shall include, but are not limited to, metals, paper, glass, plastic, textile, rubber materials, and mulch. Components of the program shall include, but are not limited to:
- (a) Programs to identify environmentally preferable purchasing practices to encourage the purchase of recycled, durable, and less toxic goods. The Department of Management Services shall modify its procurement system to report on green and recycled products purchased through the system by September 30, 2011.
- (b) Programs to educate students in grades K-12 in the benefits of, and proper techniques for, recycling.
- (c) Programs for statewide recognition of successful recycling efforts by schools, businesses, public groups, and



private citizens.

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- (d) Programs for municipalities and counties to develop and implement efficient recycling efforts to return valuable materials to productive use, conserve energy, and protect natural resources.
- (e) Programs by which the department can provide technical assistance to municipalities and counties in support of their recycling efforts.
- (f) Programs to educate and train the public in proper recycling efforts.
- (q) Evaluation of how financial assistance can best be provided to municipalities and counties in support of their recycling efforts.
- (h) Evaluation of why existing waste management and recycling programs in the state have not been better used.
- (5) The department shall create the Recycling Business Assistance Center by December 1, 2010. In carrying out its duties under this subsection, the department shall consult with state agency personnel appointed to serve as economic development liaisons under s. 288.021 and seek technical assistance from Enterprise Florida, Inc., to ensure the Recycling Business Assistance Center is positioned to succeed. The purpose of the center shall be to serve as the mechanism for coordination among state agencies and the private sector in order to coordinate policy and overall strategic planning for developing new markets and expanding and enhancing existing markets for recyclable materials in this state, other states, and foreign countries. The duties of the center shall include, at a minimum:

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- (a) Identifying and developing new markets and expanding and enhancing existing markets for recyclable materials;
 - (b) Pursuing expanded end uses for recycled materials;
- (c) Targeting materials for concentrated market-development efforts;
- (d) Developing proposals for new incentives for market development, particularly focusing on targeted materials;
- (e) Providing quidance on issues such as permitting, finance options for recycling market development, site location, research and development, grant program criteria for recycled materials markets, recycling markets education and information, and minimum content;
- (f) Coordinating the efforts of various governmental entities having market-development responsibilities in order to optimize supply and demand for recyclable materials;
- (g) Evaluating source-reduced products as they relate to state procurement policy. The evaluation shall include, but is not limited to, the environmental and economic impact of sourcereduced product purchases to the state. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "source-reduced" means any method, process, product, or technology that significantly or substantially reduces the volume or weight of a product while providing, at a minimum, equivalent or generally similar performance and service to and for the users of such materials;
- (h) Providing evaluation of solid waste management grants, pursuant to s. 403.7095, to reduce the flow of solid waste to disposal facilities and encourage the sustainable recovery of materials from Florida's waste stream;
 - (i) Providing below-market financing for companies that

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manufacture products from recycled materials or convert recyclable materials into raw materials for use in manufacturing, pursuant to the Florida Recycling Loan Program as administered by the Florida First Capital Finance Corporation;

- (j) Maintaining a continuously updated online directory, listing the public and private entities that collect, transport, broker, process, or remanufacture recyclable materials in the state;
- (k) Providing information on the availability and benefits of using recycled materials to private entities and industries in the state;
- (1) Distributing any materials prepared in implementing this subsection to the public, private entities, industries, governmental entities, or other organizations upon request; and
- (m) Coordinating with the Agency for Workforce Innovation and its partners to provide job placement and job training services to job seekers through the state's workforce services programs.

Section 4. Subsection (9) is added to section 288.9015, Florida Statutes, to read:

288.9015 Enterprise Florida, Inc.; purpose; duties.-

(9) Enterprise Florida, Inc., shall provide technical assistance to the Department of Environmental Protection in the creation of the Recycling Business Assistance Center pursuant to s. 403.7032(5). As the state's primary organization devoted to statewide economic development, Enterprise Florida, Inc., is encouraged to cooperate with the Department of Environmental Protection to ensure that the Recycling Business Assistance Center is positioned to succeed in helping to enhance and expand

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existing markets for recyclable materials in Florida, other states, and foreign countries.

Section 5. Subsection (1) of section 403.7046, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.7046 Regulation of recovered materials.-

(1) Any person who handles, purchases, receives, recovers, sells, or is an end user of recovered materials shall annually certify to the department on forms provided by the department. The department may by rule exempt from this requirement generators of recovered materials; persons who handle or sell recovered materials as an activity which is incidental to the normal primary business activities of that person; or persons who handle, purchase, receive, recover, sell, or are end users of recovered materials in small quantities as defined by the department. The department shall adopt rules for the certification of and reporting by such persons and shall establish criteria for revocation of such certification. Prior to the adoption of such rules, the department shall appoint a technical advisory committee of no more than nine persons, including, at a minimum, representatives of the Florida Association of Counties, the Florida League of Cities, the Florida Recyclers Association, and the Florida Chapter of the National Solid Waste Management Association, to aid in the development of such rules. Such rules shall be designed to elicit, at a minimum, the amount and types of recovered materials handled by registrants, and the amount and disposal site, or name of person with whom such disposal was arranged, of any solid waste generated by such facility. By February 1 of each year, registrants shall report all required information to

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the department and to all counties from which it received materials. Such rules may provide for the department to conduct periodic inspections. The department may charge a fee of up to \$50 for each registration, which shall be deposited into the Solid Waste Management Trust Fund for implementation of the program.

Section 6. Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) and subsection (3) of section 403.705, Florida Statutes, are amended and a new subsection (4) is created to read:

- 403.705 State solid waste management program.-
- (2) The state solid waste management program shall include, at a minimum:
- (c) Planning guidelines and technical assistance to counties and municipalities to aid in meeting the municipal solid waste recycling reduction goals established in s. 403.706(2) s. 403.706(4).
- (3) The department shall periodically seek information from counties to evaluate and report to the Legislature biennially on the state's success in meeting the solid waste recycling reduction goal as described in s. 403.706(2).
- (4) The department shall adopt rules creating a voluntary certification program for materials recovery facilities. The certification criteria shall be based upon the amount and type of materials recycled and the compliance record of the facility, and may vary depending on the location in the state and the available markets for the materials that are processed. Any materials recovery facility seeking certification shall file an application to modify its permit, or shall include a certification application as part of its original permit

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application, which application shall not require an additional fee. The department shall adopt a form for certification applications, and shall require at least annual reports to verify the continued qualification for certification. In order to assist in the development of the certification program the department shall appoint a technical advisory committee.

Section 7. Subsections (2), (6), (4), (7), and (21) of section 403.706, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

403.706 Local government solid waste responsibilities.-

- (2)(a) Each county shall implement a recyclable materials recycling program that shall have a goal of recycling solid waste by 40 percent by December 31, 2012, 50 percent by December 31, 2014, 60 percent by December 31, 2016, 70 percent by December 31, 2018, and 75 percent by December 31, 2020. Counties and municipalities are encouraged to form cooperative arrangements for implementing recycling programs.
- (b) In order to assist in attaining the goals provided in this paragraph (a), the Legislature finds that the recycling of construction and demolition debris fulfills an important state interest. Therefore, each county must implement a program for recycling construction and demolition debris.
- (c) In accordance with applicable local government ordinances, newly developed property receiving a certificate of occupancy, or its equivalent, on or after July 1, 2012, that is used for multifamily residential or commercial purposes, must provide adequate space and an adequate receptacle for recycling by tenants and owners of the property. This provision is limited to counties and cities that have an established commercial recycling program which provides recycling receptacles to

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multifamily residential properties and commercial properties and also provides regular pick-up service for those receptacles.

(d) If, by January 1 of 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, or 2021, the county, as determined by the department in accordance with applicable rules, has not reached the recycling goals provided in paragraph (a), the department may direct the county to develop a plan to expand recycling programs to existing commercial and multifamily dwellings, including, but not limited to, apartment complexes.

(e) If the state's recycling rate for the 2013 calendar year is below 40 percent, or below 50 percent by January 1, 2015, or below 60 percent by January 1, 2017, or below 70 percent by January 1, 2019, or below 75 percent by January 1, 2021, the department shall provide a report to the Legislature. The report shall identify those additional programs or statutory changes needed to achieve the goals provided in this subsection. The report shall be provided no later than 30 days prior to the Regular Session of the Legislature. If the state reaches its recycling goals as described in this paragraph, the department shall not provide a report to the Legislature.

(f) (b) Such programs shall be designed to recover a significant portion of at least four of the following materials from the solid waste stream prior to final disposal at a solid waste disposal facility and to offer these materials for recycling: newspaper, aluminum cans, steel cans, glass, plastic bottles, cardboard, office paper, and yard trash. Local governments which operate permitted waste-to-energy facilities may retrieve ferrous and nonferrous metal as a byproduct of combustion.

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- (g) (c) Local governments are encouraged to separate all plastics, metal, and all grades of paper for recycling prior to final disposal and are further encouraged to recycle yard trash and other mechanically treated solid waste into compost available for agricultural and other acceptable uses.
- (h) The department shall adopt rules establishing the method and criteria to be used by a county in calculating the recycling rates pursuant to this subsection.
- (d) By July 1, 2010, each county shall develop and implement a plan to achieve a goal to compost organic materials that would otherwise be disposed of in a landfill. The goal shall provide that up to 10 percent and no less than 5 percent of organic material would be composted within the county and the municipalities within its boundaries. The department may reduce or modify the compost goal if the county demonstrates to the department that achievement of the goal would be impractical given the county's unique demographic, urban density, or inability to separate normally compostable material from the solid waste stream. The composting plan is encouraged to address partnership with the private sector.
- (i) (e) Each county is encouraged to consider plans for composting or mulching organic materials that would otherwise be disposed of in a landfill. The composting or mulching plans are encouraged to address partnership with the private sector.
- (4) (a) A county's solid waste management and recycling programs shall be designed to provide for sufficient reduction of the amount of solid waste generated within the county and the municipalities within its boundaries in order to meet goals for the reduction of municipal solid waste prior to the final

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disposal or the incineration of such waste at a solid waste disposal facility. The goals shall provide, at a minimum, that the amount of municipal solid waste that would be disposed of within the county and the municipalities within its boundaries is reduced by at least 30 percent.

(a) (b) A county may receive credit for one-half of the recycling goal in subsection (2) for waste reduction from the use of yard trash, or other clean wood waste or paper waste, in innovative programs including, but not limited to, programs that produce alternative clean-burning fuels such as ethanol or that provide for the conversion of yard trash or other clean wood waste or paper waste to clean-burning fuel for the production of energy for use at facilities other than a waste-to-energy facility as defined in s. 403.7061. The provisions of this paragraph apply only if a county can demonstrate that:

- 1. The county has implemented a yard trash mulching or composting program, and
- 2. As part of the program, compost and mulch made from yard trash is available to the general public and in use at countyowned or maintained and municipally owned or maintained facilities in the county and state agencies operating in the county as required by this section.
- (b) (c) A county with a population of 100,000 or less may provide its residents with the opportunity to recycle in lieu of achieving the goal set forth in this section paragraph (a). For the purposes of this section subsection, the "opportunity to recycle" means that the county:
- 1.a. Provides a system for separating and collecting recyclable materials prior to disposal that is located at a

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solid waste management facility or solid waste disposal area; or

- b. Provides a system of places within the county for collection of source-separated recyclable materials.
- 2. Provides a public education and promotion program that is conducted to inform its residents of the opportunity to recycle, encourages source separation of recyclable materials, and promotes the benefits of reducing, reusing, recycling, and composting materials.
- (6) The department may reduce or modify the municipal solid waste recycling reduction goal that a county is required to achieve pursuant to subsection (2) $\frac{(4)}{(4)}$ if the county demonstrates to the department that:
- (a) The achievement of the goal set forth in subsection (2) (4) would have an adverse effect on the financial obligations of a county or a city that are directly related to a waste-toenergy facility owned or operated by or on behalf of the county or the city; and
- (b) The county or the city cannot remove normally combustible materials from solid waste that is to be processed at a waste-to-energy facility because of the need to maintain a sufficient amount of solid waste to ensure the financial viability of the facility.

The goal shall not be waived entirely and may only be reduced or modified to the extent necessary to alleviate the adverse effects of achieving the goal on the financial viability of a county's waste-to-energy facility. Nothing in this subsection shall exempt a county from developing and implementing a recycling program pursuant to this act.

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- (7) In order to assess the progress in meeting the goal established in subsection (2) (4), each county shall, by April 1 November each year, provide information to the department regarding its annual solid waste management program and recycling activities. The information by the county must, at a minimum, include:
- (a) The amount of municipal solid waste disposed of at solid waste disposal facilities, by type of waste such as yard trash, white goods, clean debris, tires, and unseparated solid waste;
- (b) The amount and type of materials from the municipal solid waste stream that were recycled; and
- (c) The percentage of the population participating in various types of recycling activities instituted.
- (d) Beginning with the data for the 2012 calendar year, the department shall annually, by July 1, post on its website the recycling rates of each county for the prior calendar year.
- (21) Local governments are authorized to enact ordinances that require and direct all residential properties, multifamily dwellings, and apartment complexes and industrial, commercial, and institutional establishments as defined by the local government to establish programs for the separation of recyclable materials designated by the local government, which recyclable materials are specifically intended for purposes of recycling and for which a market exists, and to provide for their collection. Such ordinances may include, but are not limited to, provisions that prohibit any person from knowingly disposing of recyclable materials designated by the local government and that ensure the collection of recovered materials

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as necessary to protect public health and safety.

Section 8. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of section 403.7061, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

- (3) An applicant must provide reasonable assurance that the construction of a new waste-to-energy facility or the expansion of an existing waste-to-energy facility will comply with the following criteria:
- (c) The county in which the facility is located has implemented and maintains a solid waste management and recycling program that is designed to achieve a the waste recycling reduction goal of 30 percent set forth in s. 403.706(4). For the purposes of this section, the provisions of s. 403.706(4)(c) for counties having populations of 100,000 or fewer do not apply.

Section 9. Subsection (9) of section 403.707, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.707 Permits.-

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

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

- (b) The department shall not require liners and leachate collection systems at individual disposal units and lateral expansions of existing disposal units that have not received a department permit authorizing construction or operation prior to July 1, 2010, facilities unless the owner or operator it demonstrates, based upon the types of waste received, the 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 not reasonably expected to result in violations of groundwater standards and criteria if built without a liner otherwise.
- (c) The owner or operator shall provide financial assurance for closing of the facility in accordance with the requirements of s. 403.7125. The financial assurance shall cover the cost of

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closing the facility and 5 years of long-term care after closing, unless the department determines, based upon hydrogeologic conditions, the types of wastes received, or the groundwater monitoring results, that a different long-term care period is appropriate. However, unless the owner or operator of the facility is a local government, the escrow account described in s. 403.7125(2) may not be used as a financial assurance mechanism.

- (d) The department shall establish training requirements for operators of facilities, and shall work with the State University System or other providers to assure that adequate training courses are available. The department shall also assist the Florida Home Builders Association in establishing a component of its continuing education program to address proper handling of construction and demolition debris, including best management practices for reducing contamination of the construction and demolition debris waste stream.
- (e) The issuance of a permit under this subsection does not obviate the need to comply with all applicable zoning and land use regulations.
- (f) A permit is not required under this section for the disposal of construction and demolition debris on the property where it is generated, but such property must be covered, graded, and vegetated as necessary when disposal is complete.
- (g) By January 1, 2012, the amount of construction and demolition debris processed and recycled prior to disposal at a permitted materials recovery facility or at any other permitted disposal facility shall be reported by the county of origin to the department and to the county on an annual basis in

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accordance with rules adopted by the department. The rules shall establish criteria to ensure accurate and consistent reporting for purposes of determining the recycling rate in s. 403.706 and shall also require that, to the extent economically feasible, all construction and demolition debris must be processed prior to disposal, either at a permitted materials recovery facility or at a permitted disposal facility. This paragraph does not apply to recovered materials, any materials that have been source separated and offered for recycling, or materials that have been previously processed. 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 quidelines.

- (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

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integrated solid waste management program and as such are necessary to protect the public health and the environment. If necessary to promote such an integrated program, the county may determine, after providing notice and an opportunity for a hearing prior to April 30, 2008, that some or all of the material described in s. 403.703(6)(b) shall be excluded from the definition of "construction and demolition debris" in s. 403.703(6) within the jurisdiction of such county. The county may make such a determination only if it finds that, prior to June 1, 2007, the county has established an adequate method for the use or recycling of such wood material at an existing or proposed solid waste management facility that is permitted or authorized by the department on June 1, 2007. The county is not required to hold a hearing if the county represents that it previously has held a hearing for such purpose, or if the county represents that it previously has held a public meeting or hearing that authorized such method for the use or recycling of trash or other nonputrescible waste materials and that such materials include those materials described in s. 403.703(6)(b). The county shall provide written notice of its determination to the department by no later than April 30, 2008; thereafter, the materials described in s. 403.703(6) shall be excluded from the definition of "construction and demolition debris" in s. 403.703(6) within the jurisdiction of such county. The county may withdraw or revoke its determination at any time by providing written notice to the department.

(k) Brazilian pepper and other invasive exotic plant species as designated by the department resulting from eradication projects may be processed at permitted construction

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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.

Section 10. Section 403.7095, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.7095 Solid waste management grant program.-

- (1) The department shall develop a competitive and innovative grant program for counties, municipalities, special districts, and nonprofit organizations that have legal responsibility for the provision of solid waste management services. For purposes of this program, "innovative" means that the process, technology, or activity for which funding is sought has not previously been implemented within the jurisdiction of the applicant. The applicant must:
- (a) Demonstrate technologies or processes that represent a novel application of an existing technology or process to recycle or reduce waste, or that overcome obstacles to recycling or waste reduction in new or innovative ways;
- (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.

Because the Legislature recognizes that input from the recycling industry is essential to the success of this grant

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program, the department shall cooperate with private sector entities to develop a process and define specific criteria for allowing 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. Potential grant recipients are encouraged to demonstrate local support for grant proposals by the commitment of cash or in-kind matching funds.
- (1) The department shall develop a consolidated grant program for small counties having populations fewer than 100,000, with grants to be distributed equally among eligible counties. Programs to be supported with the small-county consolidated grants include general solid waste management, litter prevention and control, and recycling and education programs.
- (2) (4) The department shall develop a waste tire grant program making grants available to all counties. The department shall ensure that at least 25 percent of the funding available for waste tire grants is distributed equally to each county having a population fewer than 100,000. Of the remaining funds distributed to counties having a population of 100,000 or greater, the department shall distribute those funds on the basis of population.
- (3) (3) (5) From the funds made available pursuant to s. 403.709(1)(e) for the grant program created by this section, the following distributions shall be made:
 - (a) Up to 15 percent for the program described in



subsection (1);

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(a) $\frac{\text{(b)}}{\text{Up}}$ Up to 50 $\frac{35}{\text{percent}}$ percent for the program described in subsection $(1) \frac{(3)}{(3)}$; and

(b) (c) Up to 50 percent for the program described in subsection $(2) \frac{(4)}{(4)}$.

(4) (6) The department may adopt rules necessary to administer this section, including, but not limited to, rules governing timeframes for submitting grant applications, criteria for prioritizing, matching criteria, maximum grant amounts, and allocation of appropriated funds based upon project and applicant size.

(7) Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, and for the 2009-2010 fiscal year only, the Department of Environmental Protection shall award the sum of \$2,600,000 in grants equally to counties having populations of fewer than 100,000 for waste tire and litter prevention, recycling education, and general solid waste programs. This subsection expires July 1, 2010.

(8) (a) Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, and for the 2008-2009 fiscal year only, the Department of Environmental Protection shall award:

1. The sum of \$9,428,773 in grants equally to counties having populations of fewer than 100,000 for waste tire and litter prevention, recycling education, and general solid waste programs.

2. The sum of \$2,000,781 to be used for the Innovative Grant Program.

(b) This subsection expires July 1, 2009.

Section 11. Subsection (1) of section 403.7145, Florida



Statutes, is amended, and subsection (3) is added to that section, to read:

403.7145 Recycling.-

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(1) The Capitol and the House and Senate office buildings constitute the Capitol recycling area. The Florida House of Representatives, the Florida Senate, and the Office of the Governor, the Secretary of State, and each Cabinet officer who heads a department that occupies office space in the Capitol, shall institute a recycling program for their respective offices in the House and Senate office buildings and the Capitol. Provisions shall be made to collect and sell wastepaper and empty aluminum beverage containers cans generated by employee activities in these offices. The collection and sale of such materials shall be reported to Leon County using the department's designated reporting format and coordinated with Department of Management Services recycling activities to maximize the efficiency and economy of this program. The Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, the Secretary of State, and the Cabinet officers may authorize the use of proceeds from recyclable material sales for employee benefits and other purposes, in order to provide incentives to their respective employees for participation in the recycling program. Such proceeds may also be used to offset any costs of the recycling program. As a demonstration of leading by example, the Capitol Building's recycling rates shall be posted on the website of the Department of Management Services and shall include the details of the recycling rates for each Department of Management Services pool facility. The Department of Environmental Protection shall post

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recycling rates of each state-owned facility reported to the Department of Management Services.

(3) The department shall develop and contract for an innovative recycling pilot project for the Capitol recycling area. The project shall be designed to collect recyclable materials and create a more sustainable recycling system. Components of the project shall be designed to increase convenience, incentivize and measure participation, reduce material volume, and assist in achieving the recycling goals enumerated in s. 403.706.

Section 12. Paragraph (m) is added to subsection (1) of section 553.77, Florida Statutes, to read:

553.77 Specific powers of the commission.

- (1) The commission shall:
- (m) Develop recommendations that increase residential and commercial recycling and composting, and strongly encourages the use of recyclable materials and the recycling of construction and demolition debris.

Section 13. Subsection (5) of section 403.7049, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

403.7049 Determination of full cost for solid waste management; local solid waste management fees .-

(5) In order to assist in achieving the municipal solid waste recycling reduction goal and the recycling provisions of s. 403.706(2) s. 403.706(4), a county or a municipality which owns or operates a solid waste management facility is hereby authorized to charge solid waste disposal fees which may vary based on a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the amount, characteristics, and form of recyclable materials



present in the solid waste that is brought to the county's or the municipality's facility for processing or disposal.

Section 14. Section 288.1185, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

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

And the title is amended as follows:

Delete line 7

863 and insert:

> Applicability; amending s. 403.44, F.S.; revising the greenhouse gas reporting requirement for major emitters; deleting a requirement for the Department of Environmental Protection to take certain actions related to the reporting requirement; amending s. 403.7032, F.S.; requiring all public entities and those entities occupying buildings managed by the Department of Management Services to report recycling data to the county using the format designated by the Department of Environmental Protection; providing an exemption; encouraging certain private entities to report the disposal of recyclable materials; requiring the Department of Management Services to report on green and recycled products purchased through its procurement system; directing the Department of Environmental Protection to create the Recycling Business Assistance Center; providing requirements for the center; amending s. 288.9015, F.S.; requiring Enterprise Florida, Inc., to provide technical assistance to the Department of Environmental

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Protection in the creation of the Recycling Business Assistance Center; amending s. 403.7046, F.S.; deleting a requirement that the Department of Environmental Protection appoint a technical advisory committee; clarifying reporting requirements; amending s. 403.705, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; requiring that the department report biennially to the Legislature on the state's success in meeting solid waste reduction goals; providing for the creation of a voluntary recyclers certification program; amending s. 403.706, F.S.; revising requirements for the implementation of recyclable materials recycling programs by counties; providing legislative intent; providing requirements for the provision of recycling services; providing authority for the Department of Environmental Protection to require a plan under certain conditions; requiring a report to the Legislature by the Department of Environmental Protection if recycling benchmarks are not met; requiring the department to adopt rules; eliminating a requirement that counties develop composting goals; encouraging counties to develop composting plans; providing for waivers; providing deadlines for the reporting of recycling data; revising requirements for the enactment of ordinances by local governments relating to programs for the separation of recyclable materials; amending s. 403.7061, F.S.; revising requirements for review of new waste-to-energy facility capacity by the Department of Environmental

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Protection; clarifying an exemption; amending s. 403.707, F.S.; requiring liners for new construction and demolition debris landfills under certain conditions; providing reporting requirements for certain construction and demolition debris; requiring the department to adopt rules; providing rule requirements; providing an exemption; amending s. 403.7095, F.S.; deleting application requirements for the solid waste management program; deleting a requirement for the Department of Environmental Protection to evaluate and prioritize proposals for inclusion in its annual budget request; amending s. 403.7145, F.S.; revising recycling requirements for state buildings; providing for a pilot project; requiring each public airport in the state to collect beverage containers and recyclable plastic and glass from the entities doing business at the airport and to offer such materials for recycling; amending s. 553.77, F.S.; authorizing the Florida Building Commission to develop recommendations for recycling and composting; amending s. 403.7049, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; repealing s. 288.1185, F.S., relating to the Recycling Markets Advisory Committee; providing an effective date.