

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS  
FINAL BILL ANALYSIS**

**BILL #:** CS/CS/HB 771 Environmental Regulation

**SPONSOR(S):** State Affairs Committee; Local, Federal & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee; Overdorf and others

**TIED BILLS:**           **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** CS/SB 816

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) Local, Federal & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee	12 Y, 0 N, As CS	Rivera	Miller
2) Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee	14 Y, 0 N	Melkun	Shugar
3) State Affairs Committee	18 Y, 6 N, As CS	Rivera	Williamson
<b>FINAL HOUSE FLOOR ACTION:</b> 87 <b>Y's</b> 23 <b>N's</b>			
<b>GOVERNOR'S ACTION:</b> Vetoed			

**SUMMARY ANALYSIS**

CS/CS/HB 771 passed the House on April 25, 2019, as amended, and subsequently passed the Senate on April 30, 2019.

Recyclable Materials and Contamination

The bill requires counties and municipalities to address non-hazardous contamination of recyclable materials in contracts with residential recycling collectors and recovered materials processing facilities. Contracts executed or renewed after October 1, 2019, must define the term “contaminated recyclable material” in a manner that is appropriate for the local community; include strategies and obligations of the parties to reduce the amount of contaminated recyclable material being collected or processed; create procedures for identifying, documenting, managing, and rejecting contaminated recyclable materials; authorize remedies in handling contaminated containers; and provide education and enforcement measures for collection contracts.

Environmental Resource Permits

Water management districts and the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) may impose reasonable conditions and require environmental resource permits (ERP) for certain construction activities that may harm water resources. Some projects can be exempted from ERP permitting if the project meets specific statutory restrictions. Local governments may require an applicant to submit proof of the exception. An ERP exception exists for the replacement or repair of certain docks or piers that are being upgraded to current structural and design standards. The bill prohibits local governments from requiring further verification from DEP that a particular activity meets an ERP permit exception. In addition, the bill revises the location requirements to meet an ERP exception for the replacement or repair of certain docks or piers.

Single-Use Plastic Straws

The bill creates a moratorium on local governments regulating single-use plastic straws until July 1, 2024. The bill also requires the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability to study the local ordinances and regulations restricting or prohibiting single-use plastic straws and to submit a report to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives by December 1, 2019.

The effective date of this bill was July 1, 2019; however, this bill was vetoed by the Governor on May 10, 2019.

## I. SUBSTANTIVE INFORMATION

### A. EFFECT OF CHANGES:

#### Recyclable Materials and Contamination

##### **Present Situation**

Recycling is any process by which solid waste<sup>1</sup> or materials that would otherwise become solid waste are collected, separated, or processed and reused or returned to use in the form of raw materials or intermediate or final products.<sup>2</sup> Recyclable materials are materials that are capable of being recycled and would otherwise be processed or disposed of as solid waste.<sup>3</sup>

##### *Local Government Recycling Programs*

Each county must implement a recyclable materials recycling program with a goal of recycling 60 percent of recyclable solid waste by December 31, 2016; 70 percent by December 31, 2018; and 75 percent by December 31, 2020 (recycling goal).<sup>4</sup> To assess the progress in meeting the recycling goal, counties must provide information to the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) regarding their annual solid waste management program and recycling activities by April 1 of each year.<sup>5</sup>

Counties and municipalities are encouraged to form cooperative agreements for implementing recycling programs.<sup>6</sup> Recycling programs must recycle 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: newspaper, aluminum cans, steel cans, glass, plastic bottles, cardboard, office paper, and yard trash.<sup>7</sup> Counties and municipalities are also 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.<sup>8</sup>

##### *Local Government Contracting for Solid Waste*

A county or municipality may enter into a written agreement with other persons to fulfill some or all of its solid waste responsibilities.<sup>9</sup> In developing and implementing recycling programs, counties and municipalities are required to consider the collection, marketing, and disposition of recyclable materials by persons engaged in the business of recycling.<sup>10</sup> Counties and municipalities are encouraged to use for-profit and nonprofit organizations in fulfilling their solid waste responsibilities.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Section 403.703(36), F.S., defines “solid waste” as sludge unregulated under the federal Clean Water Act or Clean Air Act, sludge from a waste treatment works, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility, or garbage, rubbish, refuse, special waste, or other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from domestic, industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural, or governmental operations.

<sup>2</sup> Section 403.703(31), F.S.

<sup>3</sup> Section 403.703(30), F.S.

<sup>4</sup> Section 403.706(2)(a), F.S.

<sup>5</sup> Section 403.706(7), F.S.

<sup>6</sup> Section 403.706(2), F.S.

<sup>7</sup> Section 403.706(2)(f), F.S.

<sup>8</sup> Section 403.706(2)(g), F.S.

<sup>9</sup> Section 403.706(8), F.S.

<sup>10</sup> Section 403.706(10), F.S.

<sup>11</sup> *Id.*

## *Curbside Recyclable Materials Collection*

In the development and implementation of a curbside recyclable materials collection program, a county or municipality must first negotiate with any franchisee operating to exclusively collect solid waste within a service area of a county or municipality to undertake curbside recyclable materials collection responsibilities for a county or municipality.<sup>12</sup> If the county or municipality and franchisee fail to reach an agreement within 60 days, the county or municipality may solicit proposals (RFPs) from other persons. The county or municipality may undertake, or enter into an agreement with the person who submitted the lowest responsible proposal to undertake, the curbside recyclable materials collection responsibilities for the county or municipality notwithstanding the exclusivity of the franchise agreement.<sup>13</sup>

## *Contamination of Recyclable Material*

Contamination of recyclable material occurs when residents place materials that are not recyclable into curbside recycling bins (e.g., plastic bags, Styrofoam peanuts, and other thin plastics).<sup>14</sup> While a material recovery facility is equipped to handle some non-recyclable materials, excessive contamination can undermine the recycling process resulting in additional sorting, processing, energy consumption, and other increased costs due to equipment downtime, repair, or replacement needs.<sup>15</sup> In addition to increased recycling processing costs, contamination also results in poorer quality recyclables, increased rejection, and landfilling of unusable materials.<sup>16</sup> Some local governments have contamination rates reaching more than 30-40 percent by weight.<sup>17</sup>

## **Effect of Proposed Changes**

The bill requires counties and municipalities to address the contamination of recyclable material in contracts for the collection, transportation, and processing of residential recyclable material. Counties and municipalities may not require residential recycling collectors or recovered materials processing facilities to collect or process contaminated recyclable material except pursuant to a contract.

The bill defines a “residential recycling collector” as a for-profit business entity that collects and transports residential recyclable material on behalf of a county or municipality.

The bill provides that each contract must define the term “contaminated recyclable material” in a manner that is appropriate for the local community, taking into consideration available markets for recyclable material, available waste composition studies, and other relevant factors.

The bill provides that county and municipality contracts, RFPs, or other solicitations with residential recycling collectors must also do the following:

- Include respective strategies and obligations of the county or municipality and the residential recycling collector to reduce the amount of contaminated recyclable material being collected;
- Include procedures for identifying, documenting, managing, and rejecting residential recycling containers, truck loads, carts, or bins that contain contaminated recyclable material;
- Include authorized remedies if a container, cart, or bin contains contaminated recyclable material; and

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<sup>12</sup> Section 403.706(9), F.S.

<sup>13</sup> *Id.*

<sup>14</sup> See Florida 2020 Recycling Goal, p. 11 (last visited Mar. 5, 2019).

<sup>15</sup> *Id.* at 13.

<sup>16</sup> *Id.*

<sup>17</sup> *Id.*

- Provide education and enforcement measures to reduce the amount of contaminated recyclable material.

The bill requires county and municipal contracts, RFPs, or other solicitations with a recovered materials processing facility to do the following:

- Include respective strategies and obligations of the county or municipality and the facility to reduce the amount of contaminated recyclable material being collected and processed;
- Include procedures for identifying, documenting, managing, and rejecting residential recycling containers, truck loads, carts, or bins that contain contaminated recyclable material; and
- Include authorized remedies if a container or truck load contains contaminated recyclable material.

The bill clarifies that the term “contaminated recyclable material” refers to recyclable material that is comingled or mixed with solid waste or other nonhazardous material and not “contamination” as used in ch. 376, F.S. (pollutant discharge), other sections of ch. 403, F.S., or other hazardous waste remediation.

The bill provides that these new contract requirements apply to contracts executed or renewed after October 1, 2019.

### Verification of Environmental Resource Permit Exemptions

#### **Present Situation**

State law provides that a water management district (WMD) or the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) may require an environmental resource permit (ERP) and impose reasonable conditions necessary to assure the construction or alteration of any stormwater management system,<sup>18</sup> dam,<sup>19</sup> impoundment,<sup>20</sup> reservoir,<sup>21</sup> appurtenant work,<sup>22</sup> or works<sup>23</sup> complies with state law and applicable rules, and will not be harmful to water resources.<sup>24</sup> A person proposing such construction or alteration must apply to the WMD or DEP for an ERP permit authorizing the construction or alteration. The application must contain the applicant’s name and address; the name and address of the owner of the land where the works are to be constructed; a legal description of the land; location of the work; sketches of construction; name and address of the person who prepared the plans and specifications of construction, and who will construct the proposed work; general purpose of the proposed work; and other information as DEP or the WMD may require.<sup>25</sup>

<sup>18</sup> Section 373.403(10), F.S., defines “stormwater management system” to mean a system which is designed and constructed or implemented to control discharges which are necessitated by rainfall events, incorporating methods to collect, convey, store, absorb, inhibit, treat, use, or reuse water to prevent or reduce flooding, overdrainage, environmental degradation, and water pollution or otherwise affect the quantity and quality of discharges from the system.

<sup>19</sup> Section 373.403(1), F.S., defines “dam” to mean any artificial or natural barrier, with appurtenant works, raised to obstruct or impound, or which does obstruct or impound, any of the surface waters of the state.

<sup>20</sup> Section 373.403(3), F.S., defines “impoundment” to mean any lake, reservoir, pond, or other containment of surface water occupying a bed or depression in the earth’s surface and having a discernible shoreline.

<sup>21</sup> Section 373.403(4), F.S., defines “reservoir” to mean any artificial or natural holding area which contains or will contain the water impounded by a dam.

<sup>22</sup> Section 373.403(2), F.S., defines “appurtenant works” to mean any artificial improvements to a dam, which might affect the safety of such dam or, when employed, might affect the holding capacity of such dam or of the reservoir or impoundment created by such dam.

<sup>23</sup> Section 373.403(5), F.S., defines “works” to mean all artificial structures, including, but not limited to, ditches, canals, conduits, channels, culverts, pipes, and other construction that connects to, draws water from, drains water into, or is placed in or across the waters in the state.

<sup>24</sup> Section 373.413(1), F.S.

<sup>25</sup> Section 373.413(2), F.S.

## *Notice Requirements for ERP Applications and Intended Agency Action*

DEP or the WMD must send a notice of receipt of permit application to anyone who filed a written request for notification of any pending applications affecting the particular designated area. The notice must contain the applicant's name and address; a brief description of the proposed activity, including any mitigation; the location of the proposed activity, including whether it is located within an Outstanding Florida Water or aquatic preserve; a map identifying the location of the proposed activity; a depiction of the proposed activity; a name or number identifying the application and the office where the application can be inspected; and any other information required by rule.<sup>26</sup>

DEP or the WMD may also publish, or require an applicant to publish at the applicant's expense, in a newspaper of general circulation within the affected area, a notice of receipt of the application and a notice of intended agency action. DEP or the WMD must provide notice of this intended agency action to the applicant and to people who requested a copy of the intended agency action for that specific application.<sup>27</sup>

## *Types and Duration of ERPs*

General permits are provided for certain activities determined to have minimal adverse environmental effects to the water resources of the state when conducted in compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit.<sup>28</sup> Individual permits are required for activities that do not qualify for a general permit.<sup>29</sup> Individual permits are issued for five years, but an applicant may request a longer permit duration by providing reasonable assurance that the project cannot reasonably be expected to be completed within five years after commencement of construction, and the impacts of the activity, considering its nature, the size of the project, and any required mitigation, can be accurately assessed and offset where appropriate, and the terms of the permit can be met for the duration of the requested permit.<sup>30</sup>

A permittee may also request to extend the duration of an individual permit. The request must be granted under certain conditions if the request is received by DEP or the WMD before the permit expires. A request to extend the permit for up to five years is processed as a minor modification of the permit and is not subject to public notification requirements.<sup>31</sup>

## *ERP Permitting Exceptions*

Current law provides exceptions from ERP<sup>32</sup> permitting for certain types of projects.<sup>33</sup> Generally, these permit exceptions restrict how the project is undertaken, provide size and location requirements, or provide for maintenance, repair, or replacement of existing structures.<sup>34</sup> These exceptions do not relieve an applicant from obtaining permission to use or occupy lands owned by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund or a WMD or from complying with local pollution control programs or other requirements of local governments.<sup>35</sup>

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<sup>26</sup> Section 373.413(3), F.S.

<sup>27</sup> Section 373.413(4), F.S.

<sup>28</sup> Section 403.814(1), F.S.

<sup>29</sup> Rule 62-330.054(1), F.A.C.

<sup>30</sup> Rule 62-330.320(2), F.A.C.; r. 62-330.010, F.A.C., *Environmental Resource Permit Applicant's Handbook Volume I*, 6.1.2.2 (June 1, 2018).

<sup>31</sup> Rule 62-330.315(2), F.A.C.

<sup>32</sup> See chs. 373 and 403, F.S.

<sup>33</sup> Section 403.813(1), F.S.

<sup>34</sup> Section 403.813(1)(a)-(v), F.S.

<sup>35</sup> Section 403.813(1), F.S.

A local government, as part of its permitting process, may require applicants to provide verification from DEP that the activity qualifies for an exception from ERP permitting requirements. To expedite this process, DEP developed an online self-certification process for individuals to verify whether the activity falls within an exception.<sup>36</sup> Currently, there is no fee for using the online self-certification process, but DEP is authorized to charge a \$100 fee to determine if an activity is within an exception.<sup>37</sup>

### *Dock and Pier Replacement and Repair ERP Exception*

An exception from ERP permitting applies for the replacement or repair of existing docks and piers if fill<sup>38</sup> material is not used and the replacement or repaired dock or pier is in the same location and of the same configuration and dimensions as the dock or pier being replaced or repaired. The exception allows the use of different construction materials or minor deviations to allow upgrades to current structural and design standards.<sup>39</sup>

Other ERP permit exceptions that allow for repair or replacement also require the repair or replacement to be of the same configuration, location, length, and dimensions. These include the repair or replacement of stormwater pipes or culverts,<sup>40</sup> open-trestle foot bridges and vehicular bridges that are 100 feet or less in length and two lanes or less in width,<sup>41</sup> and insect control impoundment dikes, which are less than 100 feet in length.<sup>42</sup> Another ERP exception, regarding the restoration of seawalls, allows for the restoration of the seawall to take place at the previous location or upland of, or within 18 inches waterward of, the previous location.<sup>43</sup>

### **Effect of Proposed Changes**

The bill prohibits local governments from requiring further verification from DEP that a particular activity meets an ERP permit exception.

The bill removes the requirement that a dock or pier replacement or repair remain in the same location and be of the same configuration and dimensions as the existing dock or pier. The bill provides that an ERP exception for the replacement or repair of an existing dock or pier is allowed if the replaced or repaired dock is within five feet of the same location, is no larger in size than the existing dock or pier, and there are no additional aquatic resources that are adversely and permanently impacted by the replacement or repair.

### Single-use Plastic Straws

#### **Present Situation**

According to the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), trash, packaging, and improperly disposed waste from sources on land accounts for 80 percent of the marine debris found on beaches during cleanups and surveys. Up to two-thirds of the debris comes from single-use, disposable plastic packaging from food and beverage-related goods and services (things like plastic cups, bottles, straws,

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<sup>36</sup> DEP, *Submitting an ERP*, available at <https://floridadep.gov/water/submerged-lands-environmental-resources-coordination/content/submitting-erp> (last visited Mar. 5, 2019).

<sup>37</sup> DEP, *Submitting an ERP*, available at <https://floridadep.gov/water/submerged-lands-environmental-resources-coordination/content/submitting-erp> (last visited Mar. 5, 2019); *see also* r. 62-4.050(4)(e)9., F.A.C.

<sup>38</sup> Section 373.403(14), F.S., defines “filling” to mean the deposition, by any means, of materials in surface waters or wetlands, as delineated in s. 373.421(1), F.S.

<sup>39</sup> Section 403.813(1)(d), F.S.

<sup>40</sup> Section 403.813(1)(h), F.S.

<sup>41</sup> Section 403.813(1)(l), F.S.

<sup>42</sup> Section 403.813(1)(p), F.S.

<sup>43</sup> Section 403.813(1)(e), F.S.

utensils, and stirrers). The EPA is focused on reducing the amount of waste produced to reduce the amount of marine debris and trash ending up in waterways.<sup>44</sup>

In recent years, the United States has seen an upsurge of initiatives aimed at increasing the rate at which individuals recycle and reuse materials that may be harmful to the environment. As a result, several states have enacted legislation addressing the use of single-use products, such as Styrofoam, paper bags, and plastic bags.<sup>45</sup>

In 2018, California became the first state to pass legislation regulating the use of plastic straws. Under the law, full-service restaurants are prohibited from providing a single-use plastic straw unless the straw is requested by a customer.<sup>46</sup> Restaurants violating the law face fines of \$25 per day up to \$300 after a second violation.<sup>47</sup> Florida does not have state legislation regulating plastic straws.

Several cities across the country regulate plastic straw usage. Seattle, Washington prohibits restaurants within the city from using plastic utensils, plastic straws, and plastic cocktail picks.<sup>48</sup> In Florida, the following cities have also passed regulations relating to the use of plastic straws: St. Petersburg,<sup>49</sup> Town of Fort Myers Beach,<sup>50</sup> City of Coral Gables,<sup>51</sup> Village of Pinecrest,<sup>52</sup> Town of Surfside,<sup>53</sup> Miami Beach,<sup>54</sup> City of Delray Beach,<sup>55</sup> Fort Lauderdale,<sup>56</sup> Deerfield Beach,<sup>57</sup> and the City of Hallandale Beach.<sup>58</sup>

Many businesses have also taken measures to reduce the use of plastic straws, including Sea World Entertainment, Royal Caribbean Cruises, Bon Appétit, and Alaska Airlines.<sup>59</sup> Food distributors looking for environmentally friendly alternatives to plastic straws have started to use products such as reusable straws and paper straws. Paper straws are biodegradable but may still have negative environmental impacts.<sup>60</sup> In addition, a paper straw costs about 2.5 cents to produce compared to a half-cent cost for

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<sup>44</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Sources of Aquatic Trash*, <https://www.epa.gov/trash-free-waters/sources-aquatic-trash> (last visited April 18, 2019).

<sup>45</sup> National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL), *State Plastic and Paper Bag Legislation* (Jan. 17, 2019), available at <http://www.ncsl.org/research/environment-and-natural-resources/plastic-bag-legislation.aspx> (last visited April 18, 2019).

<sup>46</sup> The law became effective January 1, 2019. See Cal. Civ. Code. PUB. RES. s. 42271 (added by Stats, 2018, Ch. 576, S.1 (AB1884)).

<sup>47</sup> California Legislative Information, Legislative Counsel's Digest, Assembly Bill No. 18814 (Sept. 20, 2018), [https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill\\_id=201720180AB1884](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180AB1884) (last visited April 18, 2019).

<sup>48</sup> Seattle Municipal Code Sec. 21.36.084 and 21.36.086.

<sup>49</sup> City of St. Petersburg, Fl., Ord. No. 356-H, s. 1 (2018).

<sup>50</sup> Town of Fort Myers Beach, Fl., Ord. No. 17-13 (2017).

<sup>51</sup> City of Coral Gables, Fl., Ord. No. 2019-01, s. 2 (2019).

<sup>52</sup> Village of Pinecrest, Fl., Ord. No. 2018-14, s. 2 (2018).

<sup>53</sup> Town of Surfside, Fl., Ord. No. 18-1676, s. 2 (2018).

<sup>54</sup> Miami Beach, Fl., Ord. No. 2018-4208, s. 2 (2018).

<sup>55</sup> City of Delray Beach, Fl., Ord. No. 10-19 (2019).

<sup>56</sup> Fort Lauderdale, Fl., Ord. No. 19-0102 (2019).

<sup>57</sup> Deerfield Beach, Fl., Ord. No. 2018-028, s. 2 (2018) (Editor's note— Ord. No. 2018/028, s. 2, adopted September 17, 2018, amended the Code by the addition of a new Art. IX, § 34-170; however, said provision has been redesignated as Art. X, § 34-180, at the editor's discretion, for purposes of maintaining Code format and preventing the duplication of section numbers.)

<sup>58</sup> City of Hallandale Beach, Fl., Ord. No. 18-027 (2018).

<sup>59</sup> Darryl Fears, *A Campaign to Eliminate Plastic Straws is Sucking in Thousands of Converts* (June 24, 2017), Washington Post, available at [https://www.washingtonpost.com/national/health-science/a-campaign-to-eliminate-plastic-straws-is-sucking-in-thousands-of-converts/2017/06/24/d53f70cc-4c5a-11e7-9669-250d0b15f83b\\_story.html?utm\\_term=.bad6e5bf10e7](https://www.washingtonpost.com/national/health-science/a-campaign-to-eliminate-plastic-straws-is-sucking-in-thousands-of-converts/2017/06/24/d53f70cc-4c5a-11e7-9669-250d0b15f83b_story.html?utm_term=.bad6e5bf10e7) (last visited April 18, 2019).

<sup>60</sup> Suzie Cave, *Carrier bags – Environmental Impact*, Northern Ireland Assembly Research and Information Service Briefing Paper, (Apr. 7, 2014), <http://www.niassembly.gov.uk/globalassets/documents/raise/publications/2014/environment/8314.pdf> (last visited April 18, 2019).

a plastic straw.<sup>61</sup> Other alternatives to plastic straws include recyclable lids, stainless steel straws, bamboo straws, glass straws, and ice straws.

### *DEP "Skip the Straw" Campaign*

In response to growing concerns regarding the impact of single-use plastic products on the environment, DEP initiated a "Skip the Straw" campaign to encourage individuals, schools, and businesses to reduce pollution caused by plastic in Florida. DEP also suggests participants pick up litter and participate in beach and river cleanups.<sup>62</sup> Participants of "Skip the Straw" can pledge to stop using plastic straws for one week on DEP's "Skip the Straw" website.<sup>63</sup>

### **Effect of Proposed Changes**

The bill creates a moratorium on the local regulation of plastic straws and prohibits a county, a municipality, or other local government entity from adopting or enforcing an ordinance or other local regulation relating to single-use plastic straws before July 1, 2024. The moratorium expires July 1, 2024.

The bill requires the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA) to conduct a study of each ordinance or regulation adopted by the governing body of a county, municipality, or special district in Florida restricting or prohibiting the use of single-use plastic straws. The scope of the study must include data and conclusions the local government relied upon to adopt the ordinance or regulation. OPPAGA must submit a report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by December 1, 2019.

## **II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

### **A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:**

#### **1. Revenues:**

None.

#### **2. Expenditures:**

None.

### **B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:**

#### **1. Revenues:**

The bill may have a positive fiscal impact on local governments if they are no longer required to collect, transport, or process contaminated recyclable material.

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<sup>61</sup> Kellie Ell, *Paper straws cost 'maybe 10 times' more than plastic straws, says paper straw distributor*, YAHOO FINANCE (Jul. 9, 2018), <https://finance.yahoo.com/news/paper-straws-cost-apos-maybe-024500832.html> (last visited April 18, 2019).

<sup>62</sup> Florida Department of Environmental Protection, *Skip the Straw*, <https://floridadep.gov/waste/waste/campaign/skip-straw> (last visited April 18, 2019).

<sup>63</sup> Florida Department of Environmental Protection, *Skip the Straw*, <http://sgiz.mobi/s3/Skip-the-Straw-Pledge> (last visited April 18, 2019).



The bill may have an insignificant negative fiscal impact on local governments to the extent these governments are using fines collected from regulating single-use plastic straws as a revenue source.

2. Expenditures:

The bill may have a negative fiscal impact on local governments that must negotiate new required contract terms, including defining “contaminated recyclable materials,” with residential recycling collectors and recovered materials processing facilities. However, such terms are only required for contracts executed or renewed after October 1, 2019.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

The bill may have a positive fiscal impact on the private sector because residential recycling collectors are not required to collect or transport contaminated recyclable materials and recovered materials processing facilities are not required to process contaminated recyclable materials except pursuant to contract terms provided by the bill. This could decrease machinery issues and thereby save on costs of repair.

The bill may have a positive fiscal impact on the private sector by prohibiting a local government from requiring verification from DEP of an ERP exception. The bill may also have a positive fiscal impact on the private sector by expanding the permit exception for the replacement or repair of existing docks and piers.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.