Bill No. CS/HB 1609, 1st Eng. (2025)

Amendment No.

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Senate House

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Representative Bartleman offered the following:

3 Amendment to Amendment (117705)

Remove lines 17-161 of the amendment and insert:

one or more dwelling units per acre or within 1 mile of any
impoundment areas authorized by the Congress of the United

States with an effective interior capacity of 800 acres or more
for purposes of capturing, storing, and distributing surface
water. The 1-mile radius must be measured from the stack of the
facility. This subsection does not apply to any existing
construction, current operation, or modification to such
structure or operation in existence as of July 1, 2025.

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(3) A county with a population of 1.7 million or great	er,								
or a municipality located in such county, may not issue a									
construction permit pursuant to this section for the expansion									
of any existing landfill that is located within a 1-mile rad	ius								
of any property zoned residential unless the following									
requirements are met:									

- (a) A feasibility study is conducted before the permit is
  issued that:
- 1. Identifies potential alternatives to expanding the landfill, such as waste-to-energy technologies and processes that reduce landfill dependence and greenhouse gas emissions including, but not limited to, anaerobic digestion, plasma arc technology, and mixed waste processing.
- 2. Evaluates the financial costs of using such technologies and processes and the benefits of local siting and government ownership.
- 3. Evaluates the technical feasibility of expansion, considering engineering requirements, infrastructure needs, technological advancements, and regulatory compliance.
- 4. Evaluates relevant and appropriate data and analyses, such as surveys, studies, community goals and vision, and data used in preparation of the comprehensive plan, from professionally accepted sources.
- 5. Identifies and evaluates potential risks and challenges associated with the project.

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- (b) The county or municipality holds a public meeting to review and discuss the results of the feasibility study and provides a rationale for expanding the landfill.
- (6) (a)  $\frac{4}{a}$  In order to promote the production of renewable energy from solid waste, each megawatt-hour produced by a renewable energy facility using solid waste as a fuel shall count as 1 ton of recycled material and shall be applied toward meeting the recycling goals set forth in this section. If a county creating renewable energy from solid waste implements and maintains a program to recycle at least 50 percent of municipal solid waste by a means other than creating renewable energy, that county shall count 1.25 tons of recycled material for each megawatt-hour produced. If waste originates from a county other than the county in which the renewable energy facility resides, the originating county shall receive such recycling credit. Any byproduct resulting from the creation of renewable energy that is recycled shall count towards the county recycling goals in accordance with the methods and criteria developed pursuant to paragraph (4)(h)  $\frac{(2)(h)}{}$ .
- (b) A county may receive credit for one-half of the recycling goal set forth in subsection (4) (2) 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

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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 county-owned or maintained and municipally owned or maintained facilities in the county and state agencies operating in the county as required by this section.
- (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. For the purposes of this section, 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 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.

- (8) (6) The department may reduce or modify the municipal solid waste recycling goal that a county is required to achieve pursuant to subsection (4) (2) if the county demonstrates to the department that:
- (a) The achievement of the goal set forth in subsection (4) (2) would have an adverse effect on the financial obligations of a county that are directly related to a waste-to-energy facility owned or operated by or on behalf of the county; and
- (b) The county 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.

 $\underline{(9)}$  (7) In order to assess the progress in meeting the goal set forth in subsection  $\underline{(4)}$  (2), each county shall, by April 1

each year, provide information to the department regarding its annual solid waste management program and recycling activities.

- (a) The information submitted to the department by the county must, at a minimum, include:
- 1. 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;
- 2. The amount and type of materials from the municipal solid waste stream that were recycled; and
- 3. The percentage of the population participating in various types of recycling activities instituted.
- (b) Beginning with the data for the 2012 calendar year, the department shall by July 1 each year post on its website the recycling rates of each county for the prior calendar year.
- (22) (20) In addition to any other penalties provided by law, a local government that does not comply with the requirements of subsections (4) and (6) is (2) and (4) shall not be eligible for grants from the Solid Waste Management Trust Fund, and the department may notify the Chief Financial Officer to withhold payment of all or a portion of funds payable to the local government by the department from the General Revenue Fund or by the department from any other state fund, to the extent not pledged to retire bonded indebtedness, unless the local government demonstrates that good faith efforts to meet the

requirements of subsections (4) and (6) (2) and (4) have been made or that the funds are being or will be used to finance the correction of a pollution control problem that spans jurisdictional boundaries.

Section 2. Present subsections (6) through (14) of section 403.707, Florida Statutes, are redesignated as subsections (7) through (15), respectively, and new subsection (6) is added to that section, to read:

403.707 Permits.-

(6) The department may not issue a construction permit pursuant to this section for a new solid waste disposal facility that uses an ash-producing incinerator or for a waste-to-energy facility, if the proposed location of such facility is sited within a 1-mile radius of any school or any property zoned for residential use within that same county which has a density of one or more dwelling units per acre or within 1 mile of any impoundment areas authorized by the Congress of the United States with an effective interior capacity of 800 acres or more for purposes of capturing, storing, and distributing surface water. The 1-mile radius must be