1 98298-1 : n : 02/26/2008 : MCS / 11 LRS2008-20290

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SUBSTITUTE FOR HB395

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8 SYNOPSIS: Under current law, counties and 9 municipalities may make available collection and disposal facilities for solid wastes, with certain 10 exceptions. In certain instances, counties may 11 provide for the collection of fees for solid waste 12 collection or disposal, with certain exceptions, 13 14 and authorize civil proceedings for delinquent 15 fees. However, there is no statewide fee on solid 16 waste disposal in Alabama and no unified statewide regulatory control on the management of solid 17 wastes and recyclable materials, which has the 18 potential to create a number of problems for the 19 20 state. Specifically, insufficient and improper methods of managing solid waste such as the 21 formation of unauthorized dumps can pose hazards to 22 23 public health, cause pollution of air, land and water resources, constitute a waste of natural 24 resources, and create public nuisances. The 25 26 economic growth and population growth in the state

have required increased industrial production

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which, together with related commercial and agricultural operations, have resulted in increased amounts of discarded materials. Similarly, the continuing technological progress and improvements in methods of manufacturing, packaging, and marketing of consumer products have resulted in an increased amount of material discarded by the purchasers of these products, necessitating a statewide approach to assist local governments in improving solid waste management practices and promoting more efficient methods of solid waste management. The failure or inability to economically recover material and energy resources from solid waste results in the unnecessary waste and depletion of natural resources; therefore, maximum resource recovery from solid waste and maximum recycling and reuse of these resources must be considered goals of the state, and a coordinated statewide solid waste and recyclable materials management program is needed to protect public health and safety, protect and preserve the quality of the environment, and conserve and efficiently utilize natural resources.

This bill would: Designate the Alabama

Department of Environmental Management as the

primary regulatory agency in solid waste management

except for the collection and transportation of

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nonhazardous and nonmedical solid waste: authorize the state to collect fees for solid waste disposal in the state; require the department to adopt minimum statewide recycling and waste minimization standards for solid waste generated in Alabama; create a four-year statute of limitations for violations; require local governments to develop and implement source separation, resource recovery, or recycling programs, or all of the above, or to enhance existing programs so that valuable materials may be returned to productive use, energy and natural resources conserved, and the useful life of solid waste management facilities extended; clarify provisions for approval of solid waste management facilities; clarify the duties of landowners to avoid and correct unauthorized dumps; prohibit unlawful activities; clarify certain ambiguities by defining the term "solid waste management." This bill would establish a trust fund to pay the cost of investigation, required cleanup, and closure of unauthorized dumps by innocent landowners.

This bill would also establish a trust fund for a recyclable materials management grants program to assist local governments or nonprofit organizations in the development and implementation

of new, or enhancement of existing, recycling programs.

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A BILL

TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

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To establish a statewide program for solid waste management to be coordinated by the Department of Environmental Management; to amend Sections 22-27-1, 22-27-2, and 22-27-4, Code of Alabama 1975, and to add Sections 22-27-9, 22-27-10, 22-27-11, 22-27-12, 22-27-13, 22-27-14, 22-27-15, 22-27-16, 22-27-17, and 22-27-18 to the Code of Alabama 1975, relating to solid waste management; to specify certain duties of the Alabama Department of Environmental Management as the primary agency regulating solid waste management facilities and the Department of Health as the primary agency for the collection and transportation of solid waste; to control unauthorized dumping; to establish a trust fund to pay the cost of investigation, required cleanup, and closure of unauthorized dumps; to authorize fees for disposal of solid waste within the state the proceeds of which shall be used to adequately fund the solid waste management program of the Alabama Department of Environmental Management; to establish a trust fund to provide for a grant program for local governments to develop, implement, and enhance recycling and waste minimization efforts; to establish minimum standards

for solid waste reduction, minimization, and recycling; to 1 2 provide for penalties and other enforcement remedies for 3 violations; to provide confidentiality for certain information; and to clarify requirements of local approval. 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA: 5 Section 1. Sections 22-27-1, 22-27-2, and 22-27-4, 6 Code of Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows: 7 "\$22-27-1. 8 9 "This article shall be known as the "Solid Wastes Disposal and Recyclable Materials Management Act." 10 "\$22-27-2. 11 "For the purpose of this article, the following 12 terms shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them by 13 this section: 14 "(1) AGENCY. Any controlling agency, public or 15 private, elected, appointed, or volunteer utilizing methods 16 approved by the health department or the department for the 17 18 purpose of controlling and supervising the collection or disposal, or both, management of solid wastes or recyclable 19 20 materials. "(2) ASHES. The solid residue from burning of wood, 21 coal, coke, or other combustible material used for heating or 22 from incineration of solid wastes, but excepting solid 23 residue, the storage or disposition of which is controlled by 24 other agencies. 25 "(3) COMPOSTING OR COMPOST PLANT. An officially 26

controlled method or operation whereby putrescible solid

wastes are broken down through microbic action to a material 1 2 offering no hazard or nuisance factors to public health or 3 well-being. "(4) DEPARTMENT. The Alabama Department of 4 Environmental Management. 5 "(5) DIRECTOR. The Director of the Alabama 6 Department of Environmental Management or his or her designee. 7 "(6) DISCHARGE. The accidental or intentional 8 spilling, leaking, pumping, emitting, emptying, or dumping of 9 solid waste, including leachate, into or on any land or water. 10 11 "(7) DISPOSAL. The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste into 12 or on any land or water so that the waste or any constituent 13 thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air 14 or discharged into any waters, including, but not limited to, 15 ground waters. 16 "(8) FACILITY. All contiquous land, structures, and 17 18 other appurtenances used for the processing, treatment, storage, or disposal of solid waste, or the recovery of 19 recyclable materials from solid waste, whether or not 20 authorized or permitted, including, but not limited to, waste 21 disposal areas and waste disposed therein. 22 "(6)(9) FINANCIAL ASSURANCE. A financial arrangement 23 by the owner or operator of a municipal solid waste landfill 24 25 which quarantees the availability of funds which may be used

to close, provide post-closure care, or conduct corrective

action at that facility if the owner or operator fails to

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properly execute his or her responsibilities under this
article and any regulations rules promulgated by the
department for closure, post-closure care, or corrective
action and the terms of any permit issued for operation of
that facility.

"(7)(10) GARBAGE. Putrescible animal and vegetable wastes resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking, and consumption of food, including wastes from markets, storage facilities, handling and sale of produce and other food products and excepting such materials that may be serviced by garbage grinders and handled as household sewage.

"(11) GENERATION. The act or process of producing solid waste. Solid waste shall be considered to be generated at the point that waste materials are first discarded or collected, regardless of any subsequent materials recovery or recycling.

"(8) (12) HAZARDOUS WASTES. Those wastes defined in, and regulated under, the Alabama Hazardous Waste Management and Minimization Act of 1978, as amended (Section 22-30-21 et seq.).

"(9)(13) HEALTH DEPARTMENT. An approved county or district health department, including the Alabama State Department of Public Health and the affected state and county boards of health department.

"(10)(14) HEALTH OFFICER. The state or affected county health officer or his or her designee.

1	"(15) HOUSEHOLD WASTE. Any solid waste, including,
2	but not limited to, garbage, trash, and sanitary waste in
3	septic tanks derived from households, including single and
4	multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, ranger
5	stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and
6	day-use recreational areas. Sanitary waste in septic tanks
7	shall be considered as household waste only when it is
8	disposed in a landfill or unauthorized dump and its inclusion
9	as a household waste shall in no way prohibit or supersede the
10	authority of the board or the department to regulate onsite
11	sewage systems or the management of sanitary waste in septic
12	tanks.
13	"(11)(16) INCINERATOR. A device designed to burn
14	that portion of garbage and rubbish which will be consumed at
15	temperatures generally ranging 1600 degrees Fahrenheit or
16	over. The unburned residue from an incinerator, including
17	metal, glass, and the like shall be called ashes.
18	"(17) INDUSTRIAL SOLID WASTE. Solid waste generated
19	by manufacturing or industrial processes that is not a
20	hazardous waste regulated under Chapters 22 to 30, inclusive,
21	of Title 22.
22	"(18) INNOCENT LANDOWNER. An owner of real property
23	upon which there is located an unauthorized dump and who meets
24	all of the following conditions:
25	"a. The solid waste was disposed of on the property
26	after the owner acquired title to the property or the waste

1	was disposed of before the owner acquired title to the
2	property and title was acquired by bequest or devise.
3	"b. The owner did not have knowledge that the waste
4	was being disposed of on the property or the owner took steps,
5	including, but not limited to, posting signs to prevent
6	disposal on the property.
7	"c. The owner did not participate in or consent to
8	the disposal of solid waste on the property.
9	"d. The owner did not receive any financial benefit
10	from the disposal of solid waste on the property.
11	"e. Title to the property was not transferred to the
12	owner for the purpose of evading liability for operating an
13	unauthorized dump.
14	"f. The person or persons responsible for disposing
15	of the solid waste on the property, in doing so, was not
16	acting as an agent for the owner.
17	"(12)(19) LANDFILL. A method of compaction and earth
18	cover of solid wastes other than those containing garbage or
19	other putrescible wastes, including, but not limited to, tree
20	limbs and stumps, demolition materials, incinerator residues,
21	and like materials not constituting a health or nuisance
22	hazard, where cover need not be applied on a per day used
23	basis.
24	"(20) MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY. A solid waste
25	management facility that provides for the extraction from
26	solid waste of recyclable materials, materials suitable for
27	use as a fuel or soil amendment, or any combination of those

1 materials. A materials recovery facility shall be deemed to be 2 a solid waste treatment facility. "(21) MEDICAL WASTE. A solid waste or combination of 3 solid wastes which because of its infectious characteristics 4 5 may either: 6 "a. Cause, or significantly contribute to, an 7 increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness. 8 "b. Pose a substantial present hazard or potential 9 hazard to human health or the environment when improperly 10 treated, stored, transported, disposed, or otherwise managed. 11 12 "(13)(22) MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL. A discrete 13 area of land or an excavation that receives household waste 14 and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, 15 injection well, or waste pile. A municipal solid waste landfill may also receive other types of solid wastes, such as 16 commercial solid waste, nonhazardous sludge, conditionally 17 18 exempt small quantity generator waste, industrial solid waste, construction/demolition waste, and rubbish. A municipal solid 19 20 waste landfill is a sanitary landfill. 21 "(14) OPEN DUMP. Any officially recognized place, land, or building which serves as a final depository for solid 22 23 wastes, whether or not burned or buried, which does not meet 24 the minimum requirements for a sanitary landfill, except 25 approved incinerators, compost plants, and salvage yards. "(15)(23) PERSON. An individual, trust, firm, joint 26 stock company, corporation (including a government

1 corporation), partnership, agent, agency, association, state, 2 municipality, commission, political subdivision of a state, an 3 interstate body, or other private or public legal entity. "(24) PRIVATE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY. A 4 5 solid waste management facility that is operated exclusively 6 by and for a private solid waste generator for the purpose of 7 accepting solid waste generated on-site or by the permittee. "(25) PUBLIC SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY. A 8 9 solid waste management facility that accepts solid waste from 10 the public generally or for a fee or any solid waste 11 management facility that is not a private solid waste 12 management facility. "(26) RECOVERED MATERIALS. Those materials which 13 have known recycling potential; which can be feasibly 14 15 recycled; which have been diverted or removed from the solid 16 waste stream for recycling, whether or not requiring subsequent separation and processing; and which have a 17 18 substantial portion that are consistently used in the manufacture of products which may otherwise be produced from 19 raw or virgin materials. Recovered materials shall not include 20 21 solvents or materials, except sawdust, bark, and paper 22 materials that are destined for incineration, energy recovery, or any use which constitutes disposal. Recovered materials 23 shall only be those materials for which during the calendar 24 25 year (commencing on January 1), the amount of material

recycled or diverted from the solid waste stream for recycling

and transferred to a different site for recycling equals at

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least 75 percent by weight or volume of the amount of that 1 2 material accumulated at the beginning of the period. 3 "(27) RECOVERED MATERIALS PROCESSING FACILITY. A facility primarily engaged in the storage, processing, and 4 5 resale or reuse of recovered materials. A recovered materials processing facility is not a solid waste management facility; 6 however, any solid waste resulting from the operation of a 7 facility shall be subject to all applicable laws and 8 regulations relating to solid waste and shall be deemed to be 9 generated for purposes of reporting pursuant to solid waste 10 reduction goals, at the point of collection of the recovered 11 materials from which the solid waste resulted. A recovered 12 material processing facility shall provide notification to the 13 department according to rules adopted by the department. 14 "(28) RECYCLABLE MATERIALS. Those materials which 15 are capable of being recycled, whether or not the materials 16 have been diverted or removed from the solid waste stream. 17 18 "(29) RECYCLING. Any process by which materials are collected, separated, stored, recovered, or processed and 19 reused or returned to use in the form of raw materials or 20 products, but does not include the use of materials as a fuel, 21 or for any use which constitutes disposal. 22 "(16)(30) RUBBISH. Nonputrescible solid wastes, 23 excluding ashes, consisting of both combustible and 24 noncombustible wastes. Combustible rubbish includes paper, 25

rags, cartons, wood, furniture, rubber, plastics, yard

trimmings, leaves, and similar materials. Noncombustible

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rubbish includes glass, crockery, metal cans, metal furniture, and like materials which will not burn at ordinary incinerator temperatures, not less than 1600 degrees Fahrenheit.

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"(17)(31) SANITARY LANDFILL. A controlled area of land upon which solid waste is deposited and is compacted and covered with compacted earth each day as deposited, with no on-site burning of wastes, and so located, contoured, and drained that it will not constitute a source of water pollution as determined by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management.

"(18)(32) SOLID WASTES. All putrescible and nonputrescible discarded materials, except household sewage and livestock and poultry wastes, including, but not limited to, garbage, rubbish, ashes, street and highway cleanings, dead animals, including offal, abandoned automobiles, and such industrial wastes as are not controlled by other agencies. Any garbage, rubbish, construction or demolition debris, ash, or sludge from a waste treatment facility, water supply plant, or air pollution control facility, and any other discarded materials, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, or agricultural operations or community activities, or materials intended for or capable of recycling, but which have not been diverted or removed from the solid waste stream. The term "solid waste" does not include recovered materials, solid or dissolved materials in domestic sewage, solid or dissolved material in irrigation return flows, or industrial discharges

_	which are point sources subject to the National Fortutant
2	Discharge Elimination System permits under the Federal Water
3	Pollution Control Act, as amended, or the Alabama Waste
4	Pollution Control Act, as amended; or source, special,
5	nuclear, or by-product materials as defined by the Atomic
6	Energy Act of 1954, as amended. Also excluded from this
7	definition are land applications of crop residues, animal
8	manure, and ash resulting exclusively from the combustion of
9	fossil fuels or wood during accepted agricultural operations,
10	waste from silvicultural operations, or mining refuse as
11	defined and regulated pursuant to the Alabama Mining Act.
12	"(33) SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITY. Any landfill or
13	part of a facility where final deposition of solid waste
14	occurs and at which waste may remain after closure.
15	"(34) SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT. The systematic control
16	of solid waste including its storage, processing, treatment,
17	recovery of materials from solid waste, or disposal.
18	"(35) SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY. Any solid
19	waste volume reduction plant, transfer station, material
20	recovery facility, or other facility, the purpose of which is
21	the storage, treatment, utilization, processing, disposal, or
22	recovery of materials from solid waste, or any combination
23	thereof.
24	"(19)(36) UNAUTHORIZED DUMP. Any collection of solid
25	wastes either dumped or caused to be dumped or placed on any
26	<u>public or private</u> property either public or private , whether
27	or not regularly used, and not under the control and

supervision of any person or agency. An abandoned automobile, large appliance, or similar large item of solid waste shall be considered as forming an unauthorized dump within the meaning of this article, but not the careless littering of smaller individual items as tires, bottles, cans, and the like. having a permit from the department. Abandoned automobiles, large appliances, or similar large items of solid waste shall be considered an unauthorized dump within the meaning of this article. The careless littering of a relatively few, smaller individual items such as tires, bottles, cans, and the like shall not be considered an unauthorized dump, unless the accumulation of solid waste poses a threat to human health or the environment. An unauthorized dump shall also mean any solid waste disposal site which does not meet the regulatory provisions of this article.

"\$22-27-4.

- "(a) Hazardous wastes. Hazardous wastes shall be handled managed in accordance with the provisions of Sections 22-30-1 through 22-30-24, and the regulations rules promulgated thereunder.
- "(b) Unauthorized dumps. The formation creation, contribution to, or operation of unauthorized dumps is hereby declared to be a public nuisance per se, a menace to public health, and a violation of this article and in addition to other remedies which are available may be enjoined through an action by the department in the circuit court of the state having jurisdiction over the property on which the violation

upon and regulated as provided in this article generally, and Section 22-27-11, specifically.

"(c) Vermin controls. Rodents and insects of public health importance, as including, but not limited to, rats, flies, and mosquitoes and the like, shall be controlled in a manner satisfactory to the health department consistent with the administrative rules of the Board of Health and the department, and the closing out or conversion to sanitary landfill operations of existing open dumps shall, where deemed necessary by the health officer, be accompanied by an adequate rat eradication program to prevent the spread of rodents to nearby properties closure of any unauthorized dump where deemed necessary by the health officer and the department, shall be accompanied by an adequate vermin eradication program to prevent the spread of vermin to nearby properties."

Section 2. Sections 22-27-9, 22-27-10, 22-27-11, 22-27-12, 22-27-13, 22-27-14, 22-27-15, 22-27-16, 22-27-17, and 22-27-18 are added to Article 1 of Chapter 27, Title 22, Code of Alabama 1975, to read as follows:

§22-27-9.

(a) The Department of Environmental Management shall be the agency with primary regulatory authority over the management of solid waste in the state, except for the collection and transportation of nonhazardous and nonmedical solid waste. The department may exercise the regulatory authority over the permitting and operation of solid waste

management facilities necessary to enforce the requirement and purposes of this article.

- (b) The Alabama Department of Public Health shall have primary regulatory authority over the collection and transportation of solid waste, excluding medical waste and hazardous waste, the management of sanitary waste in septic tanks, excluding landfill disposal, and the management of collection activities including, but not limited to, the provision of collection services by county and municipal governing bodies, participation in local collection systems, the temporary retainment of solid waste on the generator's own property, not constituting storage, and any containers, or container systems used in the collection of solid waste, such as bulk refuse receptacles, dumpsters, roll-off containers, and household collection carts. The State Board of Health may adopt rules necessary to enforce the requirements of this article.
- (c) The State Health Officer and the Director of the Alabama Department of Environmental Management shall ensure that their responsibilities under Article 1 are consistently and equitably applied.

§22-27-10.

(a) Solid waste shall be collected, transported, disposed, managed, or any combination thereof, according to the requirements of this article, and the rules of the department or the health department, as authorized by this article, and if disposed of in this state, shall be disposed

in a permitted landfill or permitted incineration, or reduced in volume through composting, materials recovery, or other existing or future means approved by and according to the requirements of the department, under authorities granted by this article.

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(b) The creation, contribution to, or operation of an unauthorized dump is declared to be a public nuisance per se, a menace to public health, and a violation of this article. In addition to other remedies which are available, an unauthorized dump may be enjoined through an action in the circuit court having jurisdiction over the property in which the violation occurred. In addition to any fines, penalties, and other remedies set forth herein, any person who participates in the creation or operation of an unauthorized dump, or contributed to an unauthorized dump, shall be responsible for the removal of the waste or otherwise the closure of the unauthorized dump in accordance with this article and rules of the department. If those who created, operated, or contributed to an unauthorized dump do not remove or close the unauthorized dump, the landowner shall also be responsible for the removal or otherwise the closure of the unauthorized dump; an innocent landowner, as further detailed by department rules, shall have access to the Solid Waste Fund to pay for reasonable or actual costs of investigation, required cleanup, and closure of the dump, subject to a ranking system established by the department through rules. Landowners shall cooperate with local governments and/or the

department in stopping unauthorized dumping and removing the waste or otherwise closing an unauthorized dump in accordance with this article, and where applicable, the rules of the department. Innocent landowners who do not participate in the creation or operation of an unauthorized dump, and who have not contributed to the unauthorized dump shall not be liable for any fines, costs, actions, punishments, sanctions, or penalties under this article if they are part of the site ranking system established in accordance with department rules to use the Solid Waste Fund to remove the waste or otherwise close the unauthorized dump in accordance with this article and rules of the department with reasonable diligence after written notice. Unless excepted, each landowner shall be liable for applicable fines, penalties, and sanctions under this article if he or she fails to remove the waste or otherwise close the unauthorized dump with reasonable diligence after written notice. It shall be unlawful for any person to fail to comply with an administrative order from the department or, unless excepted, to knowingly or intentionally abandon an unauthorized dump without either removing the waste or otherwise closing the unauthorized dump in accordance with this article and the rules of the department. The sale or lease of land does not constitute an abandonment within the meaning of this section, however, the purchaser or lessee shall not be considered an innocent landowner.

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(c) Open burning at a solid waste management facility is prohibited except as necessary to respond to

emergencies and pursuant to a restricted burning approval
issued by the department. Approved open burning operations
must also comply with all applicable federal, state, and local
air pollution control laws and regulations.

- (d) The permittee shall be responsible for the compliance of a permitted facility with all applicable rules notwithstanding the performance of compliance-related duties by independent contractors or agents.
- (e) No provision of this article and no rule promulgated under the authority of this article shall be construed to be a limitation on any of the following:
- (1) The power of a municipality or county to declare, prohibit, or abate public nuisances; provided no municipality, county, or solid waste authority utilizes or adopts definitions related to any of the subjects or activities contained within Article 1 that are not consistent with the definitions contained in Section 22-27-2, as may be amended from time to time.
- (2) The power of the Attorney General to bring an action in the name of the State of Alabama to enforce this article, including, but limited to, enjoin any public nuisance.
- (3) The power of any state agency in the enforcement or administration of any law it is specifically permitted or required to enforce or administer.

(4) The right of any person to maintain at any time any appropriate action for relief against any private nuisance.

(f) Nothing contained in this article shall be construed in any way to abridge or alter civil or criminal rights of action or remedies now or hereafter existing. No provision of this article, or the granting of any permit under this article, or any act done by virtue of this article, shall be construed as prohibiting the state, counties, municipalities, or its citizens in the exercise of their rights from proceeding to suppress public nuisances, to abate any pollution now or hereafter existing, or to enforce any law. Nothing in this article shall be construed in any way to alter or abridge that authority granted under Chapter 3A, Title 11, commencing with Section 11-3A-1.

§22-27-11.

- (a) Any violation of this article, any rule promulgated under the authority of this article, any order issued under the authority, or any term or condition of any permit issued under the authority of this article is unlawful. In addition to any penalties lawfully assessed, any person committing a violation shall be liable for all costs of abatement of any pollution and correction of any public nuisance caused by the violation.
- (b) The department may issue administrative orders under Section 22-22A-5 or initiate civil actions, or both, as it deems necessary against any person in the enforcement of

this article, or any regulation promulgated or permit issued under the authority of this article.

- (c) In addition to any other remedies provided in this article, the department or the health department may institute suit against any person for a violation of law or, whenever a public nuisance is threatened or exists, for an injunction to restrain a violation of this article, or the rules, standards, or orders adopted or issued under this article.
- (d) In addition to any other remedies provided in this article, upon relation of the Attorney General or any district attorney, an action may be brought in a court of competent jurisdiction for an injunction to restrain any and all violations of this article, or the rules promulgated under this article, or to restrain any public nuisance or detriment to public health.
- (e) Other than administrative orders and notices issued by the department or the health department to enforce this article, all citations to violators of this article shall be served by any law enforcement officer or by the solid waste officer.

§22-27-12.

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The department may do the following:

- (1) Adopt rules to implement this article.
- (2) Adopt rules establishing requirements and restrictions for the management of solid waste, excluding the collection and transportation of nonhazardous and nonmedical

solid waste. The rules may include factors such as the characteristics of the solid waste, the potential for contamination of soils, or ground and surface waters, the design and operation of management facilities, the financial capabilities of the applicant, soil and geological considerations, human health, and other environmental considerations. With respect to solid waste disposal or materials recovery facilities, the rules may also include factors such as the quantity, nature, and origin of solid wastes and recovered materials to be managed. The department may condition the issuance of a permit for any solid waste management or materials recovery facility upon the facility being consistent with applicable rules as are necessary to carry out the intent of this article and the department's responsibilities under this article. Permits shall be issued for a period of time based on design life of the facility and may include renewal periods as determined by rules and not inconsistent with federal law.

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- (3) Issue permits, notices, and orders to specify the terms and conditions of permits or notices, to conduct inspections, to require that records be established and maintained, to direct the abatement of unauthorized dumps or other public nuisances involving solid waste, and to implement the rules and standards adopted pursuant to this article.
- (4) Require postclosure activities be conducted in accordance with the Alabama Uniform Covenants Act and the corresponding rules developed by the department.

(5) Require that solid waste management facilities identify the volumes and types of solid waste to be managed and the counties and state where such solid waste will be generated.

- (6) Enter upon, during reasonable hours, all solid waste management and materials recovery facilities owned and operated by persons subject to this chapter to inspect, investigate, obtain samples, monitor, or observe the transfer, treatment, storage, or disposal of solid waste and recovered materials, and to examine or copy records to determine compliance with this article and the rules promulgated under this article.
- (7) No later than two years after the effective date of this article, require that operators of all public solid waste management facilities be certified. The department shall, by rule or regulation, establish qualifications for certification programs, to include variance procedures for existing programs which meet the qualifications and taking into account the types of solid waste management facilities.
- (8) Promote, initiate, conduct, and support research, demonstration projects, and investigations and participate in all state agency research programs pertaining to solid waste handling, disposal, materials recovery, and energy recovery systems.
- (9) Promulgate rules to ban certain wastes from landfilling or incineration in order to protect the public health and environment and to promote recycling.

1 (10) Regulate the management, including collection
2 and transportation of all medical waste, until such time as
3 the United States Environmental Protection Agency may
4 establish specific rules which are applicable within the state
5 for infectious waste under Subtitle C of the federal Resource
6 Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, 42 U.S.C. §6901, et
7 seq., as amended.

(11) Do any and all other actions not inconsistent with this article or other state law which it deems necessary and proper for the effective enforcement of this article and the rules promulgated pursuant to it.

§22-27-13.

The department or any appropriate law enforcement agency may apply for, and any judge of a court of record may issue, an appropriate search warrant necessary to achieve the purposes of this article within the court's territorial jurisdiction. The warrant shall be issued upon probable cause.

\$22-27-14.

Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, actions to correct any violations of this article, the rules promulgated under this article, or for civil or criminal penalties under this article shall be commenced within a period of four years from the date the offense is discovered by the department or other enforcing agency or person.

§22-27-15.

(a) No later than 18 months after the effective date of the act adding this section, the department shall

1 establish, by rule, a goal for the percentage, on a statewide 2 basis, of the reduction in the amount of household and 3 commercial solid waste and the time frames for that reduction. 4 Reduction, by means including, but not limited to, recycling, 5 source reduction, waste minimization, reuse, and composting 6 shall be determined at public solid waste disposal or 7 incineration facilities on a statewide, per capita basis. The 8 department shall adopt rules for the determination of base 9 year data, and reporting requirements by local governing 10 bodies and public solid waste disposal or incineration 11 facilities, to include both the quantity and origin of the 12 solid waste disposed or incinerated at such facilities. 13 Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, the reduction 14 shall take place prior to delivery to public solid waste disposal or incineration facilities, unless reduction 15 activities are provided on the site of the solid waste 16 17 disposal or incineration facility under an agreement between 18 the generator or collector of the solid waste and the solid 19 waste disposal facility.

(b) Every three years after the implementation of subsection (a), the director shall review the solid waste reduction activities of the state and determine whether the reduction goal established pursuant to this section should be modified by future rulemaking.

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(c) In determining the minimum solid waste reduction goals, the department may consider factors such as local collection and disposal costs, solid waste composition, the

population density of counties or municipalities, and the distance to available markets for recovered materials.

\$22-27-16.

Notwithstanding any other law or any provision of Article 1 to the contrary, a generator of recovered materials owns those materials until such time as the generator may voluntarily relinquish ownership of those materials. The generator may not be prohibited from selling, conveying, or arranging for the transportation of recovered materials to a recycler or recovered materials processing facility for reuse or recycling, nor preventing a recycling company, recovered materials processing facility, or nonprofit entity from buying, accepting, collecting, or transporting recovered materials from a buy-back center, drop-box, or from any generator of recovered materials.

\$22-27-17.

- (a) Beginning on October 1, 2008, the following disposal fees are levied upon solid waste management facilities disposing of solid waste permitted by the department subject to this chapter, which shall be collected in accordance with subsection (b):
- (1) One dollar (\$1) per ton for all waste disposed of in a municipal solid waste landfill.
- (\$0.25) per cubic yard for all waste disposed of in public industrial landfills, construction and demolition landfills,

incinerators, or composting facilities, which receive waste not generated by the permittee.

- (3) Twenty-five cents (\$0.25) per cubic yard for all waste disposed of in a private solid waste management facility, not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per calendar year.
- (4) Solid waste that may be approved by the department as alternate cover materials in landfills shall be assessed the disposal fees applicable in subdivisions (1) and (2) above.
- (5) Solid waste received from out-of-state for disposal at public solid waste facilities permitted by the department shall be assessed the same disposal fees applicable in subdivisions (1) and (2) above, to be collected by the operator of the solid waste facility and remitted in accordance with subsection (b).
- (b) Unless exempted under subsection (e), operators of permitted solid waste disposal facilities shall assess the disposal fees levied in subsection (a) on all solid waste as the waste is delivered to solid waste facilities and shall collect and remit the disposal fees on all wastes received at the facility to the Department of Revenue on a quarterly basis not later than the 20th day of January, April, July, and October. Any sums collected from a generator that purports to be collected due to this section shall be paid to the Department of Revenue. The owner or operator shall certify to the Department of Revenue the volumes of solid waste received

for disposal. The Department of Revenue may retain one percent of the solid waste fees collected as an administrative collection allowance. All owners and operators collecting the solid waste fee established in this section may retain four percent of the total solid waste fees collected at their facility as an administrative collection allowance.

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- (c) The Department of Revenue shall transfer each month all funds collected from this section less its administrative collection allowance as follows:
- (1) Twenty-five percent of the net fees collected shall be paid to the State Treasury to the credit of the Alabama Recycling Fund (ARF), which is hereby created, to be used by the department exclusively to provide grants to local governments, authorities, and nonprofit organizations for use in developing, implementing, and enhancing local recycling, reuse and waste minimization projects and programs. Such grants shall be awarded annually by the department in accordance with rules adopted pursuant to this article. The ARF is authorized to receive funding from other sources including interest generated by the fund, grants, allotments, and contributions whether public or private. In addition to any other appropriations provided by law to the Alabama Department of Environmental Management, there is hereby appropriated from the Alabama Recycling Fund in the State Treasury to the department for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2009, all amounts described in this subdivision (1).

(2) Twenty-five percent of the net fees collected shall be paid to the State Treasury to the credit of the Solid Waste Fund (SWF), which is hereby created, to be used by the department to pay the costs of remediation, abatement, removal, or other actions related to the closure of unauthorized dumps and landfills, including, but not limited to, equipment, labor, supplies, materials, and professional services. The funds shall be disbursed according to rules adopted by the department and shall be carried out in accordance with any applicable state contracting requirements. The SWF is authorized to receive funding from other sources including interest generated by the fund, grants, allotments, and contributions, whether public or private. In addition to any other appropriations provided by law to the Alabama Department of Environmental Management, there is hereby appropriated from the Solid Waste Fund in the State Treasury to the department for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2009, all amounts described in this subdivision (2).

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(3) Forty-five percent of the fee shall be paid to the State Treasury to the credit of the Alabama Department of Environmental Management to be used exclusively to pay the costs of performing its duties under this article and to fund educational programs administered by the department on solid waste management, waste minimization, and recycling. In addition to any appropriations provided by law to the Alabama Department of Environmental Management, there is hereby appropriated from the State Treasury to the department for the

fiscal year ending September 30, 2009, all amounts described in this subdivision (3).

- (d) Where operators of solid waste facilities have entered into fixed-price contracts for disposal of solid waste prior to the effective date of the act adding this article, the disposal fee collected by the solid waste facilities pursuant to subsection (b) shall not be considered part of the contract price for disposal.
- (e) For fixed-price contracts entered into by waste haulers prior to the effective date of the act adding this section for transportation and disposal of solid waste, the waste haulers may increase their contract prices for transportation and disposal in an amount equal to the disposal fee imposed in subsection (a) and paid by the waste hauler.
- (f) The following persons are exempt from payment of fees required by this article:
- (1) Operators of industrial boilers, furnaces, and other processing equipment that burn solid waste generated on site for the purpose of fuel replacement or energy recovery and which are permitted by the department or by a local air pollution control agency.
- (2) Operators of composting facilities which are owned by the Alabama Department of Corrections and which receive only wastes generated by Alabama Department of Corrections facilities and institutions or those composting facilities otherwise exempt from permitting as provided in rules promulgated by the department.

(3) Operators of industrial boilers, furnaces, and other processing equipment that burn scrap tires for the purpose of fuel replacement or energy recovery and are registered with the department as provided in rules promulgated by the department.

- (4) Scrap tire processors who receive and process scrap tires and who are permitted by or registered with the department as provided in rules promulgated by the department, except that a solid waste disposal facility permitted as a scrap tire processor shall collect the fee on all waste disposed of in its landfill.
- (g) The department may adjust the fees provided for in subsection (a) through the adoption of appropriate rules. Regulatory adjustments to include proportionate changes to the fees outlined in subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of this section shall be limited to no more frequently than once every three years and shall reflect the cumulative change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), for the South Region, as published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The base reference period for the CPI-U shall be the annual average for 2008. Any fees established through regulatory adjustment shall not be less than those provided for in subsection (a). Any fees established through the adoption of rules shall become effective no earlier than 60 days after the effective date of adoption of the rule. The department shall notify the

Department of Revenue in advance of any proposed change in fees and upon completion of the rulemaking process.

- (h) The department or the Department of Revenue may review or audit all records of wastes received for disposal at each solid waste disposal facility to determine compliance with this article. Further, the Department of Revenue shall perform the following duties:
- (1) Collect and administer the fees imposed in this chapter in accordance with Chapter 2A, commencing with Section 40-2A-1, of Title 40.
- (2) Impose appropriate interest on any disposal fees paid after the due date in accordance with Section 40-1-44.
- (3) Promulgate and enforce rules to effectuate the reporting, collection, and payment of disposal fees established by this article. All rules promulgated shall have the same force and effect of law.
- (4) Share information, data, reports, or documentation related to the collection and administration of the disposal fees imposed by this article with the department for the purpose of administering the provisions of this article, notwithstanding any provisions of law requiring confidentiality.
- (i) All fees, interest, or other income distributed under this section shall only be used for the purposes specified in this chapter. Any unexpended funds during a budget year shall be carried over to the subsequent budget year and added to the subsequent year's distribution.

(j) The department shall, on or before January 20,
2011, and biennially thereafter, transmit a report to the
Alabama Environmental Management Commission, the Legislature,
and the Governor concerning the implementation of this article
for the preceding two fiscal years. Each biennial report shall
include the following information:

- (1) The amount of solid waste disposed of at solid waste facilities in the state.
 - (2) The amount of disposal fees collected under this article.
 - (3) How funds generated by this article were expended for the previous fiscal years.
 - (4) The activities and accomplishments of the department in implementing this article.

§22-27-18.

- trust funds in the State Treasury to be known as the Solid Waste Fund (SWF) and the Alabama Recycling Fund (ARF). These funds shall be used for the purposes set forth in this article and for no other governmental purposes, nor shall any portion hereof ever be available to borrow from by any branch of government, it being the intent of the Legislature that these funds and their increments shall remain intact and inviolate for the purposes set out in this article. Any interest or earnings on the funds shall be credited only to the funds.
- (b) The funds shall be audited annually by the Department of Examiners of Public Accounts.

1 Section 3. There is appropriated from the solid waste fee imposed on the disposal of solid waste at solid 2 waste disposal, composting, and incineration facilities 3 pursuant to the newly created Section 22-27-18 for the fiscal 4 5 year ending September 30, 2009, the following sums: 6 (1) Twenty-five percent of the solid waste fee 7 collected to the Alabama Recycling Fund. 8 (2) Twenty-five percent of the solid waste fee collected to the Solid Waste Fund. 9 (3) Forty-five percent of the solid waste fee 10 collected to the Alabama Department of Environmental 11 12 Management. Section 4. All laws or parts of laws which conflict 13 with this act are repealed. 14 Section 5. This act shall become effective 15 immediately following its passage and approval by the

Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.

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