

**The Florida Senate**  
**BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Environmental Preservation and Conservation Committee

BILL: SB 692

INTRODUCER: Senator Jones

SUBJECT: Recycling

DATE: February 27, 2008      REVISED: \_\_\_\_\_

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Branning	Kiger	EP	<b>Pre-meeting</b>
2.			GO	
3.			CM	
4.			GA	
5.				
6.				

**I. Summary:**

This bill requires each state agency, the judicial branch of state government, and the State University System to collect and sell, to the greatest extent practicable, aluminum, glass, and plastic beverage containers. Also, each organization, association, business, or institution operating in the state and receiving state funds, and each public airport operating in this state, must, to the greatest extent practicable, collect aluminum beverage cans and recyclable plastic and glass and offer such materials for recycling.

This bill substantially amends s. 403.7145, F.S.

**II. Present Situation:**

Section 403.714, F.S., currently requires each state agency, the judicial branch of state government, and the State University System to establish a program, in cooperation with the Department of Environmental Protection and the Department of Management Services for the collection of all recyclable materials generated in state offices and institutions throughout the state, including, at a minimum, aluminum, high-grade office paper, and corrugated paper.

Section 403.7145, F.S., also provides that each state agency, the judicial branch of state government, and the State University System shall collect and sell, to the greatest extent practicable, recyclable materials and products used during the operation of facilities and offices. This section further provides that these entities may use the proceeds of the sale of such materials and products for employee benefits and other purposes and thereby provide for employees to participate in the recycling program. The proceeds from the sale of recyclable materials may also

be used to offset any recycling program costs. This section, however, does not specify what those recyclable materials are.

In December 2006, the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) released a report entitled "*How Airlines and Airports Can Clean Up Their Recycling Programs.*" In a press release issued by the NRDC on December 12, 2006, the NRDC stated that the airlines in the U.S. throw away enough aluminum cans every year to build 58 new 747s and it was the same way with paper and plastic. The NRDC looked at 30 airports around the country and found that most were leaving money on the table by not taking advantage of recycling opportunities. In its survey of the 30 airports, nine airports stated that state, county, or city regulations require them to implement recycling programs. There is no state law in Florida to require recycling at airports.

### III. **Effect of Proposed Changes:**

**Section 1** amends s. 403.7145, F.S., to specifically provide that each state agency, the judicial branch of state government, and the State University System must collect and sell, to the greatest extent practicable, aluminum, glass, and plastic beverage containers and other recyclable materials.

This section is also amended to require each organization, association, business, or institution operating in the state and receiving state funds to collect aluminum beverage cans, recyclable plastic and glass, to the greatest extent practicable, and offer such materials for recycling. Each business, association, or organization may retain and use any proceeds received from the sale of these materials for recycling to offset the costs associated with collecting and recycling such materials.

Finally, this section is further amended to provide that each public airport operating in Florida must, to the greatest extent practicable, collect aluminum beverage cans and recyclable plastic and glass from the airlines and other entities doing business at the airport and offer such materials for recycling. Each airport may retain and use any proceeds received from the sale of these materials for recycling to offset the costs associated with collecting and recycling such materials.

**Section 2** provides an effective date of July 1, 2008.

### IV. **Constitutional Issues:**

#### A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

#### B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

#### C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

**V. Fiscal Impact Statement:****A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

None.

**B. Private Sector Impact:**

This bill would require any association, business, or organization that receives any state funds to establish a recycling program for aluminum beverage cans and recyclable plastic and glass, to the greatest extent practicable. It is not known how many entities would be affected by this provision. There may be parts of the state where collection services for recyclable materials do not exist. The bill, however, provides that these organizations are required to recycle, to the greatest extent practicable. Also, these entities may retain and use any proceeds they receive from the sale of recyclable materials to offset their costs. There could be a reduction in waste disposal costs if those materials are diverted from the waste stream and offered for recycling.

If this bill increases the demand for recycling services, there should be an increase in employment opportunities because of increased activity in the recycling markets.

**C. Government Sector Impact:**

Each state agency, the judicial branch of state government, and the State University System is already statutorily required to recycle certain items. This bill reinforces that requirement. For those state agencies and others that have not been collecting these items for recycling, there could be some initial costs for the program setup such as for recycling bins and carts. Any moneys received from the sale of such recyclable materials can be used to offset any such costs.

**VI. Technical Deficiencies:**

None.

**VII. Related Issues:**

None.

**VIII. Additional Information:****A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

**B. Amendments:**

None.

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This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

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