

**SOLID WASTE AMENDMENTS**

2016 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

**Chief Sponsor: Curtis Oda**

Senate Sponsor: Curtis S. Bramble

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**LONG TITLE**

**General Description:**

This bill clarifies the definitions of the terms "solid waste" and "solid waste management facility."

**Highlighted Provisions:**

This bill:

- ▶ clarifies the definitions of the terms "solid waste" and "solid waste management facility"; and
- ▶ makes technical changes.

**Money Appropriated in this Bill:**

None

**Other Special Clauses:**

None

**Utah Code Sections Affected:**

AMENDS:

**19-6-102**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapters 42 and 451

**19-6-502**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2014, Chapter 183

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*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:*

Section 1. Section **19-6-102** is amended to read:

**19-6-102. Definitions.**

As used in this part:

- (1) "Board" means the Waste Management and Radiation Control Board created in

30 Section 19-1-106.

31 (2) "Closure plan" means a plan under Section 19-6-108 to close a facility or site at  
32 which the owner or operator has disposed of nonhazardous solid waste or has treated, stored, or  
33 disposed of hazardous waste including, if applicable, a plan to provide postclosure care at the  
34 facility or site.

35 (3) (a) "Commercial nonhazardous solid waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility"  
36 means a facility that receives, for profit, nonhazardous solid waste for treatment, storage, or  
37 disposal.

38 (b) "Commercial nonhazardous solid waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility"  
39 does not include a facility that:

40 (i) receives waste for recycling;

41 (ii) receives waste to be used as fuel, in compliance with federal and state  
42 requirements; or

43 (iii) is solely under contract with a local government within the state to dispose of  
44 nonhazardous solid waste generated within the boundaries of the local government.

45 (4) "Construction waste or demolition waste":

46 (a) means waste from building materials, packaging, and rubble resulting from  
47 construction, demolition, remodeling, and repair of pavements, houses, commercial buildings,  
48 and other structures, and from road building and land clearing; and

49 (b) does not include: asbestos; contaminated soils or tanks resulting from remediation  
50 or cleanup at any release or spill; waste paints; solvents; sealers; adhesives; or similar  
51 hazardous or potentially hazardous materials.

52 (5) "Demolition waste" has the same meaning as the definition of construction waste in  
53 this section.

54 (6) "Director" means the director of the Division of Waste Management and Radiation  
55 Control.

56 (7) "Disposal" means the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or  
57 placing of any solid or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that the waste or any

58 constituent of the waste may enter the environment, be emitted into the air, or discharged into  
59 any waters, including groundwaters.

60 (8) "Division" means the Division of Waste Management and Radiation Control,  
61 created in Subsection 19-1-105(1)(d).

62 (9) "Generation" or "generated" means the act or process of producing nonhazardous  
63 solid or hazardous waste.

64 (10) "Hazardous waste" means a solid waste or combination of solid wastes other than  
65 household waste which, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or  
66 infectious characteristics may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an  
67 increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness or may pose a substantial  
68 present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated,  
69 stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed.

70 (11) "Health facility" means hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, home health agencies,  
71 hospices, skilled nursing facilities, intermediate care facilities, intermediate care facilities for  
72 people with an intellectual disability, residential health care facilities, maternity homes or  
73 birthing centers, free standing ambulatory surgical centers, facilities owned or operated by  
74 health maintenance organizations, and state renal disease treatment centers including free  
75 standing hemodialysis units, the offices of private physicians and dentists whether for  
76 individual or private practice, veterinary clinics, and mortuaries.

77 (12) "Household waste" means any waste material, including garbage, trash, and  
78 sanitary wastes in septic tanks, derived from households, including single-family and  
79 multiple-family residences, hotels and motels, bunk houses, ranger stations, crew quarters,  
80 campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day-use recreation areas.

81 (13) "Infectious waste" means a solid waste that contains or may reasonably be  
82 expected to contain pathogens of sufficient virulence and quantity that exposure to the waste by  
83 a susceptible host could result in an infectious disease.

84 (14) "Manifest" means the form used for identifying the quantity, composition, origin,  
85 routing, and destination of hazardous waste during its transportation from the point of

86 generation to the point of disposal, treatment, or storage.

87 (15) "Mixed waste" means any material that is a hazardous waste as defined in this  
88 chapter and is also radioactive as defined in Section 19-3-102.

89 (16) "Modification plan" means a plan under Section 19-6-108 to modify a facility or  
90 site for the purpose of disposing of nonhazardous solid waste or treating, storing, or disposing  
91 of hazardous waste.

92 (17) "Operation plan" or "nonhazardous solid or hazardous waste operation plan"  
93 means a plan or approval under Section 19-6-108, including:

94 (a) a plan to own, construct, or operate a facility or site for the purpose of disposing of  
95 nonhazardous solid waste or treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste;

96 (b) a closure plan;

97 (c) a modification plan; or

98 (d) an approval that the director is authorized to issue.

99 (18) "Permittee" means a person who is obligated under an operation plan.

100 (19) (a) "Solid waste" means any garbage, refuse, sludge, including sludge from a  
101 waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility, or other  
102 discarded material, including solid, liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous material resulting  
103 from industrial, commercial, mining, or agricultural operations and from community activities  
104 but does not include solid or dissolved materials in domestic sewage or in irrigation return  
105 flows or discharges for which a permit is required under Title 19, Chapter 5, Water Quality  
106 Act, or under the Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. Sec. 1251 et seq.

107 (b) "Solid waste" does not include any of the following wastes unless the waste causes  
108 a public nuisance or public health hazard or is otherwise determined to be a hazardous waste:

109 (i) certain large volume wastes, such as inert construction debris used as fill material;

110 (ii) drilling muds, produced waters, and other wastes associated with the exploration,  
111 development, or production of oil, gas, or geothermal energy;

112 (iii) solid wastes from the extraction, beneficiation, and processing of ores and  
113 minerals; [σ]

114 (iv) cement kiln dust[-]; or  
115 (v) metal that is purchased as a valuable commercial commodity.  
116 (20) "Solid waste management facility" means the same as that term is defined in  
117 Section 19-6-502.

118 [~~(20)~~] (21) "Storage" means the actual or intended containment of solid or hazardous  
119 waste either on a temporary basis or for a period of years in such a manner as not to constitute  
120 disposal of the waste.

121 [~~(21)~~] (22) "Transportation" means the off-site movement of solid or hazardous waste  
122 to any intermediate point or to any point of storage, treatment, or disposal.

123 [~~(22)~~] (23) "Treatment" means a method, technique, or process designed to change the  
124 physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any solid or hazardous waste so as  
125 to neutralize the waste or render the waste nonhazardous, safer for transport, amenable for  
126 recovery, amenable to storage, or reduced in volume.

127 [~~(23)~~] (24) "Underground storage tank" means a tank which is regulated under Subtitle  
128 I of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 6991 et seq.

129 Section 2. Section 19-6-502 is amended to read:

130 **19-6-502. Definitions.**

131 As used in this part:

132 (1) "Governing body" means the governing board, commission, or council of a public  
133 entity.

134 (2) "Jurisdiction" means the area within the incorporated limits of:

135 (a) a municipality;

136 (b) a special service district;

137 (c) a municipal-type service district;

138 (d) a service area; or

139 (e) the territorial area of a county not lying within a municipality.

140 (3) "Long-term agreement" means an agreement or contract having a term of more than  
141 five years but less than 50 years.

142 (4) "Municipal residential waste" means solid waste that is:  
143 (a) discarded or rejected at a residence within the public entity's jurisdiction; and  
144 (b) collected at or near the residence by:  
145 (i) a public entity; or  
146 (ii) a person with whom the public entity has as an agreement to provide solid waste  
147 management.

148 (5) "Public entity" means:  
149 (a) a county;  
150 (b) a municipality;  
151 (c) a special service district under Title 17D, Chapter 1, Special Service District Act;  
152 (d) a service area under Title 17B, Chapter 2a, Part 9, Service Area Act; or  
153 (e) a municipal-type service district created under Title 17, Chapter 34,  
154 Municipal-Type Services to Unincorporated Areas.

155 (6) "Requirement" means an ordinance, policy, rule, mandate, or other directive that  
156 imposes a legal duty on a person.

157 (7) "Residence" means an improvement to real property used or occupied as a primary  
158 or secondary detached single-family dwelling.

159 (8) "Resource recovery" means the separation, extraction, recycling, or recovery of  
160 usable material, energy, fuel, or heat from solid waste and the disposition of it.

161 (9) "Short-term agreement" means a contract or agreement having a term of five years  
162 or less.

163 (10) (a) "Solid waste" means a putrescible or nonputrescible material or substance  
164 discarded or rejected as being spent, useless, worthless, or in excess of the owner's needs at the  
165 time of discard or rejection, including:

- 166 (i) garbage;
- 167 (ii) refuse;
- 168 (iii) industrial and commercial waste;
- 169 (iv) sludge from an air or water control facility;

- 170 (v) rubbish;
- 171 (vi) ash;
- 172 (vii) contained gaseous material;
- 173 (viii) incinerator residue;
- 174 (ix) demolition and construction debris;
- 175 (x) a discarded automobile; and
- 176 (xi) offal.
- 177 (b) "Solid waste" does not include sewage or another highly diluted water carried
- 178 material or substance and those in gaseous form.
- 179 (11) "Solid waste management" means the purposeful and systematic collection,
- 180 transportation, storage, processing, recovery, or disposal of solid waste.
- 181 (12) (a) "Solid waste management facility" means a facility employed for solid waste
- 182 management, including:
  - 183 [~~(a)~~] (i) a transfer station;
  - 184 [~~(b)~~] (ii) a transport system;
  - 185 [~~(c)~~] (iii) a baling facility;
  - 186 [~~(d)~~] (iv) a landfill; and
  - 187 [~~(e)~~] (v) a processing system, including:
    - 188 [~~(i)~~] (A) a resource recovery facility;
    - 189 [~~(ii)~~] (B) a facility for reducing solid waste volume;
    - 190 [~~(iii)~~] (C) a plant or facility for compacting, composting, or pyrolization of solid waste;
    - 191 [~~(iv)~~] (D) an incinerator;
    - 192 [~~(v)~~] (E) a solid waste disposal, reduction, or conversion facility;
    - 193 [~~(vi)~~] (F) a facility for resource recovery of energy consisting of:
      - 194 [~~(A)~~] (I) a facility for the production, transmission, distribution, and sale of heat and
      - 195 steam;
      - 196 [~~(B)~~] (II) a facility for the generation and sale of electric energy to a public utility,
      - 197 municipality, or other public entity that owns and operates an electric power system on March

198 15, 1982; and

199 [~~(C)~~] (III) a facility for the generation, sale, and transmission of electric energy on an  
200 emergency basis only to a military installation of the United States; and

201 [~~(vii)~~] (G) an auxiliary energy facility that is connected to a facility for resource  
202 recovery of energy as described in Subsection (12)[~~(e)~~](~~(vi)~~)(a)(v)(F), that:

203 [~~(A)~~] (I) is fueled by natural gas, landfill gas, or both;

204 [~~(B)~~] (II) consists of a facility for the production, transmission, distribution, and sale of  
205 supplemental heat and steam to meet all or a portion of the heat and steam requirements of a  
206 military installation of the United States; and

207 [~~(C)~~] (III) consists of a facility for the generation, transmission, distribution, and sale of  
208 electric energy to a public utility, a municipality described in Subsection  
209 (12)[~~(e)~~](~~(vi)~~)(~~(B)~~)(a)(v)(F)(II), or a political subdivision created under Title 11, Chapter 13,  
210 Interlocal Cooperation Act.

211 (b) "Solid waste management facility" does not mean a facility that:

212 (i) accepts and processes used or recyclable metal, scrap iron, steel, non-ferrous metals  
213 by separating, shearing, sorting, shredding, compacting, baling, cutting, or sizing to produce a  
214 principle commodity grade product of prepared scrap metal for sale or use for remelting  
215 purposes and that has been purchased, even if the process produces byproduct that would  
216 otherwise qualify as solid waste; or

217 (ii) accepts and processes paper, plastic, rubber, or a textile that is reused or recycled as  
218 a valuable commercial commodity by separating, shearing, sorting, shredding, compacting,  
219 baling, cutting, or sizing to produce a principle commodity grade product, provided that the  
220 facility can show, to the satisfaction of the division, that:

221 (A) 90% of the total volume of material accepted is recycled through the facility's  
222 process; and

223 (B) at least 50% of all material is recycled within two calendar years of the day on  
224 which the material was accepted for processing.