

Act No. 243
Public Acts of 2022
Approved by the Governor
December 22, 2022
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**STATE OF MICHIGAN
101ST LEGISLATURE
REGULAR SESSION OF 2022**

Introduced by Reps. Howell, Sowerby, VanSingel, Tate, Rabhi, Borton, Kuppa, Martin, O'Malley, Manoogian, Cambensy, Pohutsky, Anthony, Brixie, Liberati, Hood, Markkanen, Breen, Morse, Cavanagh, Aiyash, Puri, Brabec, Brenda Carter and Hammoud

ENROLLED HOUSE BILL No. 4454

AN ACT to amend 1994 PA 451, entitled "An act to protect the environment and natural resources of the state; to codify, revise, consolidate, and classify laws relating to the environment and natural resources of the state; to regulate the discharge of certain substances into the environment; to regulate the use of certain lands, waters, and other natural resources of the state; to protect the people's right to hunt and fish; to prescribe the powers and duties of certain state and local agencies and officials; to provide for certain charges, fees, assessments, and donations; to provide certain appropriations; to prescribe penalties and provide remedies; and to repeal acts and parts of acts," by amending sections 11502 and 11503 (MCL 324.11502 and 324.11503), section 11502 as amended by 2018 PA 640 and section 11503 as amended by 2020 PA 85, and by designating sections 11501 to 11508 as subpart 1 of part 115.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

**PART 115 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
SUBPART 1 GENERAL AND DEFINITIONS**

Sec. 11502. (1) "Agreement" means a written contract.

(2) "Agronomic rate" means a rate that meets both of the following requirements:

(a) Is generally recognized by the agricultural community or is calculated for a particular area of land to improve the physical nature of soil, such as structure, tilth, water retention, pH, or porosity, or to provide macronutrients or micronutrients in an amount not materially in excess of that needed by the crop, forest, or vegetation grown on the land.

(b) Takes into account and minimizes runoff of beneficial use by-products to surface water or neighboring properties, the percolation of excess nutrients beyond the root zone, and the liberation of metals from the soil into groundwater.

(3) "Anaerobic digester" means a facility that uses microorganisms to break down biodegradable material in the absence of oxygen, producing methane and an organic product.

(4) "Animal bedding" means a mixture of manure and wood chips, sawdust, shredded paper or cardboard, hay, straw, or other similar fibrous materials normally used for bedding animals.

(5) "Ashes" means the residue from the burning of wood, scrap wood, tires, biomass, wastewater sludge, fossil fuels including coal or coke, or other combustible materials.

(6) “Benchmark recycling standards” means all of the following requirements:

(a) By January 1, 2026, at least 90% of single-family dwellings in urban areas as identified by the most recent federal decennial census and, by January 1, 2028, at least 90% of single-family dwellings in municipalities with more than 5,000 residents have access to curbside recycling that meets all of the following criteria:

(i) One or more recyclable materials, as determined by the county’s material management plan, that are typically collected through curbside recycling programs, are collected at least twice per month.

(ii) If recyclable materials are not collected separately, the mixed load is delivered to a solid waste processing and transfer facility and the recyclable materials are separated from material to be sent to a solid waste disposal area.

(iii) Recyclable materials collected are delivered to a materials recovery facility that complies with part 115 or are managed appropriately at an out-of-state recycling facility.

(iv) The curbside recycling is provided by the municipality or the resident has access to curbside recycling by the resident’s chosen hauler.

(b) By January 1, 2032, the following additional criteria:

(i) In counties with a population of less than 100,000, there is at least 1 drop-off location for each 10,000 residents without access to curbside recycling at their dwelling, and the drop-off location is available at least 24 hours per month.

(ii) In counties with a population of 100,000 or more, there is at least 1 drop-off location for each 50,000 residents without access to curbside recycling at their dwelling, and the drop-off location is available at least 24 hours per month.

(7) “Beneficial use 1” means use as aggregate, road material, or building material that in ultimate use is or will be bonded or encapsulated by cement, limes, or asphalt.

(8) “Beneficial use 2” means use as any of the following:

(a) Construction fill at nonresidential property that meets all of the following requirements:

(i) Is placed at least 4 feet above the seasonal groundwater table.

(ii) Does not come into contact with a surface water body.

(iii) Is covered by concrete, asphalt pavement, or other material approved by the department.

(iv) Does not exceed 4 feet in thickness, except for areas where exceedances are incidental to variations in the existing topography. This subparagraph does not apply to construction fill placed underneath a building or other structure.

(b) Road base or soil stabilizer that does not exceed 4 feet in thickness except for areas where exceedances are incidental to variations in existing topography, is placed at least 4 feet above the seasonal groundwater table, does not come into contact with a surface water body, and is covered by concrete, asphalt pavement, or other material approved by the department.

(c) Road shoulder material that does not exceed 4 feet in thickness except for areas where exceedances are incidental to variations in existing topography, is placed at least 4 feet above the seasonal groundwater table, does not come into contact with a surface water body, is sloped, and is covered by asphalt pavement, concrete, 6 inches of gravel, or other material approved by the department.

(9) “Beneficial use 3” means applied to land as a fertilizer or soil conditioner under part 85 or a liming material under 1955 PA 162, MCL 290.531 to 290.538, if all of the following requirements are met:

(a) The material is applied at an agronomic rate consistent with GAAMPS.

(b) The use, placement, or storage at the location of use does not do any of the following:

(i) Violate part 55 or create a nuisance.

(ii) Cause groundwater to no longer be fit for 1 or more protected uses as defined in R 323.2202 of the MAC.

(iii) Cause a violation of a part 31 surface water quality standard.

(10) “Beneficial use 4” means any of the following uses:

(a) To stabilize, neutralize, solidify, or otherwise treat waste for ultimate disposal at a facility licensed under this part or part 111.

(b) To treat wastewater, wastewater treatment sludge, or wastewater sludge in compliance with part 31 or the federal water pollution control act, 33 USC 1251 to 1388, at a private or publicly owned wastewater treatment plant.

(c) To stabilize, neutralize, solidify, cap, or otherwise remediate hazardous substances or contaminants as part of a response activity in compliance with part 201, part 213, or the comprehensive environmental response, compensation and liability act of 1980, 42 USC 9601 to 9657, or a corrective action in compliance with part 111 or the solid waste disposal act, 42 USC 6901 to 6992k.

- (d) As construction material at a landfill licensed under this part.
- (e) As alternate daily cover at a licensed landfill in compliance with an operational plan approved pursuant to R 299.4429 of the MAC.
- (11) "Beneficial use 5" means blended with inert materials or with compost and used to manufacture soil.
- (12) "Beneficial use by-product" means the following materials if the materials are stored for beneficial use or are used beneficially as specified and the requirements of section 11551(1) are met:
 - (a) Coal bottom ash or wood ash used for beneficial use 3 or wood ash or coal ash, except for segregated flue gas desulfurization material, used for beneficial use 1, 2, or 4.
 - (b) Pulp and paper mill ash used for beneficial use 1, 2, 3, or 4.
 - (c) Mixed wood ash used for beneficial use 1, 2, 3, or 4.
 - (d) Cement kiln dust used as a flue gas scrubbing reagent or for beneficial use 1, 2, 3, or 4.
 - (e) Lime kiln dust used as a flue gas scrubbing reagent or for beneficial use 1, 2, 3, or 4.
 - (f) Stamp sands used for beneficial use 1 or 2.
 - (g) Foundry sand from ferrous or aluminum foundries used for beneficial use 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5.
 - (h) Pulp and paper mill material, other than the following, used for beneficial use 3:
 - (i) Rejects, from screens, cleaners, and mills dispersion equipment, containing more than de minimis amounts of plastic.
 - (ii) Scrap paper.
 - (i) Spent media from sandblasting, with uncontaminated sand, newly manufactured, unpainted steel used for beneficial use 1 or 2.
 - (j) Dewatered concrete grinding slurry from public transportation agency road projects used for beneficial use 1, 2, 3, or 4.
 - (k) Lime softening residuals from the treatment and conditioning of water for domestic use or from a community water supply used for beneficial use 3 or 4.
 - (l) Soil washed or otherwise removed from sugar beets that is used for beneficial use 3.
 - (m) Segregated flue gas desulfurization material used for beneficial use 1 or 3.
 - (n) Materials and uses approved by the department under section 11553(3) or (4). Approval of materials and uses by the department under section 11553(3) or (4) does not require the use of those materials by any governmental entity or any other person.
- (13) "Beverage container" means an airtight metal, glass, paper, or plastic container, or a container composed of a combination of these materials, which, at the time of sale, contains 1 gallon or less of any of the following:
 - (a) A soft drink, soda water, carbonated natural or mineral water, or other nonalcoholic carbonated drink.
 - (b) A beer, ale, or other malt drink of whatever alcoholic content.
 - (c) A mixed wine drink or a mixed spirit drink.
- (14) "Biosolids" means a solid, semisolid, or liquid that has been treated to meet the requirements of R 323.2414 of the MAC. Biosolids include, but are not limited to, scum or solids removed in a primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment process and a derivative of the removed scum or solids.
- (15) "Bond" means a financial instrument guaranteeing performance, including a surety bond from a surety company authorized to transact business in this state, a certificate of deposit, a cash bond, an irrevocable letter of credit, an insurance policy, a trust fund, an escrow account, or a combination of any of these instruments in favor of the department.
- (16) "Captive facility" means a landfill or coal ash impoundment that accepts for disposal, and accepted for disposal during the previous calendar year, only nonhazardous industrial waste generated only by the owner of the landfill or coal ash impoundment.
- (17) "Captive type III landfill" means a type III landfill that meets either of the following requirements:
 - (a) Accepts for disposal only nonhazardous industrial waste generated only by the owner of the landfill.
 - (b) Is a nonhazardous industrial waste landfill described in section 11525(4)(a), (b), or (c).
- (18) "Cement kiln dust" means particulate matter collected in air emission control devices serving Portland cement kilns.
- (19) "Certificate of deposit" means a certificate of deposit that meets all of the following requirements:
 - (a) Is negotiable.
 - (b) Is held by a bank or other financial institution regulated and examined by a state or federal agency.

- (c) Is fully insured by an agency of the United States government.
- (d) Is in the sole name of the department.
- (e) Has a maturity date of not less than 1 year.
- (f) Is renewed not later than 60 days before the maturity date.

(20) "Certified health department" means a city, county, or district department of health certified under section 11507a.

(21) "Chemical recycling" means a manufacturing process for the conversion of source separated post-use polymers into basic raw materials, feedstocks, chemicals, and other products through processes that include pyrolysis (catalytic and noncatalytic), gasification, depolymerization, hydrogenation, solvolysis, and other similar chemical technologies. The recycled products produced include, but are not limited to, monomers, oligomers, plastics, plastic and chemical feedstocks, basic and unfinished chemicals, waxes, lubricants, coatings, and adhesives. For the purposes of part 115, chemical recycling does not include incineration of plastics, waste-to-energy processes, or activities performed at a facility excluded from the definition of materials management facility by section 11504(25). Products sold as fuel are not recycled products. For purposes of part 115, chemical recycling is not solid waste management, solid waste processing, waste diversion, resource recovery, municipal solid waste incineration or combustion, the conversion of waste to energy, or identification, separation, or sorting of recyclable materials through mechanical processes.

(22) "Chemical recycling facility" means a manufacturing facility that receives, stores, and, using chemical recycling, converts post-use polymers. A chemical recycling facility is a manufacturing facility subject to applicable requirements of this act and rules promulgated under this act concerning air, water, waste, and land use or any other applicable regulation. A chemical recycling facility is not a solid waste processing plant, solid waste transfer facility, waste diversion center, resource recovery facility, or municipal solid waste incinerator.

(23) "Class 1 compostable material" means any of the following:

- (a) Yard waste.
- (b) Wood.
- (c) Food waste.
- (d) Paper products.
- (e) Manure or animal bedding.
- (f) Anaerobic digester digestate that does not contain free liquids.
- (g) Compostable products.
- (h) Dead animals unless infectious or managed under 1982 PA 239, MCL 287.651 to 287.683.
- (i) Spent grain from breweries.
- (j) Paunch.
- (k) Food processing residuals.
- (l) Aquatic plants.
- (m) Any other material, including, but not limited to, fat, oil, or grease, that the department classifies as class 1 compostable material under section 11562 or that is approved as part of a large composting facility operations plan.

(n) A mixture of any of these materials.

(24) "Class 1 composting facility" means a composting facility where only class 1 compostable material is composted.

(25) "Class 2 compostable material" means mixed municipal solid waste, biosolids, state or federal controlled substances, and all other compostable material that is not listed or approved as a class 1 compostable material.

(26) "Class 2 composting facility" means a composting facility where class 2 compostable material or a combination of class 2 compostable material and class 1 compostable material is composted.

(27) "Coal ash", subject to subsection (28), means any of the following:

- (a) Material recovered from systems for the control of air pollution from, or the noncombusted residue remaining after, the combustion of coal or coal coke, including, but not limited to, coal bottom ash, fly ash, boiler slag, flue gas desulfurization materials, or fluidized-bed combustion ash.
- (b) Residuals removed from coal ash impoundments.

(28) For beneficial use 2, coal ash does not include coal fly ash except for the following if used at nonresidential property:

(a) Class C fly ash under ASTM C618-12A, "Standard Specification for Coal Fly Ash and Raw or Calcined Natural Pozzolan for Use in Concrete", by ASTM International.

(b) Class F fly ash under ASTM C618-12A, if that fly ash forms a pozzolanic-stabilized mixture by being blended with lime, Portland cement, or cement kiln dust.

(c) A combination of class C fly ash and class F fly ash under ASTM C618-12A if that combination forms a pozzolanic-stabilized mixture by being blended with lime, Portland cement, or cement kiln dust and is used as a road base, soil stabilizer, or road shoulder material under beneficial use 2.

(29) “Coal ash impoundment” means a natural topographic depression, man-made excavation, or diked area that is designed to hold and, after October 14, 2015, accepted an accumulation of coal ash and liquids or other materials approved by the department for treatment, storage, or disposal and did not receive department approval of its closure. A coal ash impoundment in existence before October 14, 2015 that receives waste after December 28, 2018, and that does not have a permit pursuant to part 31, is considered an open dump beginning December 28, 2020 unless the owner or operator has completed closure of the coal ash impoundment under section 11519b or obtained an operating license for the coal ash impoundment. Coal ash impoundment includes an existing coal ash impoundment.

(30) “Coal ash landfill” means a landfill that is used for the disposal of coal ash and may also be used for the disposal of inert materials and construction material used for purposes of meeting the definition of beneficial use 4, or other materials approved by the department.

(31) “Coal bottom ash” means ash particles from the combustion of coal that are too large to be carried in flue gases and that collect on furnace walls or at the bottom of the furnace.

(32) “Collection center” means a tract of land, building, unit, or appurtenance or combination thereof that is used to collect junk motor vehicles and farm implements under section 11530.

(33) “Commercial waste”, subject to subsection (34), means solid waste generated by nonmanufacturing activities, including, but not limited to, solid waste from any of the following:

- (a) Stores.
- (b) Offices.
- (c) Restaurants.
- (d) Warehouses.
- (e) Multifamily dwellings.
- (f) Hotels and motels.
- (g) Bunkhouses.
- (h) Ranger stations.
- (i) Crew quarters.
- (j) Campgrounds.
- (k) Picnic grounds.
- (l) Day use recreation areas.
- (m) Hospitals.
- (n) Schools.

(34) Commercial waste does not include household waste, hazardous waste, or industrial waste.

(35) “Compost additive” means any of the following materials if added to finished compost to improve the quality of the finished compost:

- (a) Products designed to enhance finished compost.
- (b) Sugar beet limes.
- (c) Wood ash.
- (d) Drywall.
- (e) Synthetic gypsum.
- (f) Other materials approved by the department.

(36) “Compostable material” means organic material that can be converted to finished compost. Compostable material comprises class 1 compostable material and class 2 compostable material.

(37) “Compostable products” means utensils, food service containers, and other packaging and products that are certified by the Biodegradable Products Institute or an equivalent, recognized, third-party, independent verification body, as meeting either of the following requirements:

(a) ASTM D6400, “Standard Specification for Labeling of Plastics Designed to Be Aerobically Composted in Municipal or Industrial Facilities”, by ASTM International.

(b) ASTM D6868, "Standard Specification for Labeling of End Items that Incorporate Plastics and Polymers as Coatings or Additives with Paper and Other Substrates Designed to Be Aerobically Composted in Municipal or Industrial Facilities", by ASTM International.

(38) "Composting" means a process of biological decomposition of class 1 compostable material or class 2 compostable material that meets the following requirements:

(a) Is carried out as provided in either of the following:

(i) In a system using vermiculture.

(ii) Under controlled aerobic conditions using mechanical handling techniques such as physical turning, windrowing, or aeration or using other management techniques approved by the department. For the purposes of this subparagraph, aerobic conditions may include the presence of insignificant anaerobic zones within the composting material.

(b) Stabilizes the organic fraction into a material that can be stored, handled, and used easily, safely, and in an environmentally acceptable manner.

(39) "Composting facility" means a facility where composting occurs. However, composting facility does not include a site where only composting described in section 11555(1)(a), (b), or (e) occurs.

(40) "Consistency review" means evaluation of the administrative and technical components of an application for a permit or license or evaluation of operating conditions in the course of inspection, for the purpose of determining consistency with the requirements of part 115 and approved plans and specifications.

(41) "Corrective action" means the investigation, assessment, cleanup, removal, containment, isolation, treatment, or monitoring of constituents, as defined in a materials management facility's approved hydrogeological monitoring plan, released into the environment from a materials management facility, or the taking of other actions related to the release as may be necessary to prevent, minimize, or mitigate injury to the public health, safety, or welfare, the environment, or natural resources that is consistent with subtitle D of the solid waste disposal act, 42 USC 6941 to 6949a, and regulations promulgated thereunder.

(42) "County approval agency" or "CAA" means the county board of commissioners, the municipalities in the county, or the regional planning agency, whichever submits a notice of intent to prepare a materials management plan under section 11571.

(43) "County board of commissioners" means the county board of commissioners or the elected county executive, as appropriate.

(44) "Custodial care" includes all of the following:

(a) Preventing deep-rooted vegetation from establishing on the final cover.

(b) Repairing erosion damage on the final cover.

(c) Maintaining stormwater controls.

(d) Maintaining limited access to the site.

Sec. 11503. (1) "De minimis" refers to a small amount of material or number of items, as applicable, incidentally commingled with inert material for beneficial use by-products or with source separated material or incidentally disposed of with other solid waste.

(2) "Department", subject to section 11554, means the department of environment, Great Lakes, and energy.

(3) "Depolymerization" means a manufacturing process in which post-use polymers are broken into smaller molecules such as monomers and oligomers or raw, intermediate, or final products, plastic and chemical feedstocks, basic and unfinished chemicals, waxes, lubricants, or coatings.

(4) "Designated planning agency" or "DPA" means the planning agency designated under section 11571(10). Designated planning agency does not mean a regional planning agency unless the county approval agency identifies the regional planning agency as the DPA.

(5) "Director" means the director of the department.

(6) "Discharge" includes, but is not limited to, spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing of a substance into the environment that is or may become injurious to the environment, natural resources, or the public health, safety, or welfare.

(7) "Disposal area", subject to section 11555(6), means 1 or more of the following that accepts solid waste at a location as defined by the boundary identified in its construction permit, in engineering plans approved by the department, or in a notification or registration:

(a) A solid waste processing and transfer facility.

(b) A municipal solid waste incinerator.

- (c) A landfill.
- (d) A coal ash impoundment.
- (e) Any other solid waste handling or disposal facility utilized in the disposal of solid waste, as determined by the department.
- (8) “Diverted waste” means waste that meets all of the following requirements:
 - (a) Is generated by households, businesses, or governmental entities.
 - (b) Can lawfully be disposed of at a licensed landfill or municipal solid waste incinerator.
 - (c) Is separated from other waste.
 - (d) Is 1 or more of the following:
 - (i) Hazardous material.
 - (ii) Liquid waste.
 - (iii) Pharmaceuticals.
 - (iv) Electronics.
 - (v) Batteries.
 - (vi) Light bulbs.
 - (vii) Pesticides.
 - (viii) Thermostats, switches, thermometers, or other devices that contain elemental mercury.
 - (ix) Sharps.
 - (x) Other waste approved by the department that can be readily separated from solid waste for diversion to preferred methods of management and disposal.
- (9) “Enforceable mechanism” means a legal method that authorizes this state, a county, a municipality, or another person to take action to guarantee compliance with a materials management plan. Enforceable mechanisms include agreements, laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations.
- (10) “EPA” means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
- (11) “Escrow account” means an account that is managed by a bank or other financial institution whose account operations are regulated and examined by a federal or state agency and that complies with section 11523b.
- (12) “Existing coal ash impoundment” means a coal ash impoundment that received coal ash before December 28, 2018, and that, as of that date, had not initiated elements of closure that include dewatering, stabilizing residuals, or placement of an engineered cover or otherwise closed pursuant to its part 31 permit or pursuant to R 299.4309 of the MAC and, therefore, is capable of receiving coal ash in the future. A coal ash impoundment that has initiated closure is considered an open dump unless the owner or operator has completed closure of the coal ash impoundment under section 11519b or obtained an operating license for the coal ash impoundment by December 28, 2020.
- (13) “Existing coal ash landfill” means a coal ash landfill to which either of the following applies:
 - (a) The landfill received coal ash both before and after October 19, 2015.
 - (b) Construction of the landfill commenced before October 19, 2015, and the landfill received coal ash on or after October 19, 2015. For the purposes of this subdivision, construction of a landfill commenced before October 19, 2015 if both of the following requirements were met before that date:
 - (i) The owner or operator obtained the federal, state, and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physical construction.
 - (ii) A continuous, on-site physical construction program began.
- (14) “Existing disposal area” means any of the following:
 - (a) A disposal area that has in effect a construction permit under this part.
 - (b) A disposal area that had engineering plans approved by the director before January 11, 1979.
 - (c) An industrial waste landfill that was authorized to operate by the director or by court order before October 9, 1993.
 - (d) An industrial waste pile that was located at the site of generation on October 9, 1993.
 - (e) An existing coal ash impoundment.
- (15) “Existing landfill unit” or “existing unit” means any landfill unit that received solid waste on or before October 9, 1993.
- (16) “Farm” means that term as defined in section 2 of the Michigan right to farm act, 1981 PA 93, MCL 286.472.

(17) "Farm operation" means that term as defined in section 2 of the Michigan right to farm act, 1981 PA 93, MCL 286.472.

(18) "Fats, oils, or greases" means organic polar compounds that meet all of the following requirements:

- (a) Contain multiple carbon chain triglyceride molecules.
- (b) Are derived from animal or plant sources.
- (c) Are generated at food manufacturing and food service establishments.
- (d) Are generated by-products from food preparation activities.

(19) "Financial assurance" means the mechanisms used to demonstrate that the funds necessary to meet the cost of closure, postclosure maintenance and monitoring, and corrective action will be available to the department whenever they are needed for those purposes.

(20) "Financial test" means a corporate or local government financial test or guarantee approved under subtitle D of the solid waste disposal act, 42 USC 6941 to 6949a and regulations promulgated thereunder. An owner or operator may use a single financial test for more than 1 facility. Information submitted to the department to document compliance with the financial test shall include a list showing the name and address of each facility and the amount of funds assured by the financial test for each facility. For purposes of the financial test, the owner or operator shall aggregate the sum of the closure, postclosure, and corrective action costs it seeks to assure with any other environmental obligations assured by a financial test under state or federal law.

(21) "Finished compost" means organic matter that meets all of the following requirements:

- (a) Has undergone biological decomposition and has been stabilized to a degree that is beneficial to plant growth without creating a nuisance.
- (b) Is used or sold for use as a soil amendment, fertilizer, topsoil blend, growing medium amendment, or other similar use.
- (c) With any compost additives, does not contain more than 1%, by weight, of foreign matter that will remain on a 4-millimeter screen or more than a de minimis amount of viable weed seeds.

(22) "Flue gas desulfurization material" means the material recovered from air pollution control systems that capture sulfur dioxide from the combustion of wood, coal, or fossil fuels, or other combustible materials, if the other combustible materials constitute less than 50% by weight of the total material combusted and the department determines in writing that the other combustible materials do not materially affect the character of the residue. Flue gas desulfurization material includes synthetic gypsum.

(23) "Food processing residuals" means any of the following:

- (a) Residuals of fruits, vegetables, aquatic plants, or field crops, including such residuals generated by a brewery or distillery.
- (b) Otherwise unusable parts of fruits, vegetables, aquatic plants, or field crops from the processing thereof.
- (c) Otherwise unusable food products that do not meet size, quality, or other product specifications and that were intended for human or animal consumption.

(24) "Food waste" means an accumulation of animal or vegetable matter that was used or intended for human or animal food or that results from the preparation, use, cooking, dealing in, or storing of animal or vegetable matter for human or animal food if the accumulation is or is intended to be discarded. Food waste does not include fats, oils, or greases.

(25) "Foreign matter" means organic and inorganic constituents, other than sticks and stones, that will not readily decompose during composting and do not aid in producing compost, including glass, textiles, rubber, metal, ceramics, noncompostable plastic, and painted, laminated, or treated wood.

(26) "Foundry sand" means silica sand used in the metal casting process, including binding material or carbonaceous additives, from ferrous or nonferrous foundries.

(27) "Functional stability" means the stage at which a landfill does not pose a significant risk to the environment, natural resources, or the public health, safety, or welfare at a point of exposure, in the absence of active control systems.

(28) "GAAMPS" means generally accepted agricultural and management practices under the Michigan right to farm act, 1981 PA 93, MCL 286.471 to 286.474.

(29) "Gasification" means a manufacturing process in which post-use polymers are heated in an oxygen-controlled atmosphere and converted to syngas (carbon monoxide (CO) and hydrogen (H₂)) and the syngas is converted into valuable raw materials or intermediate or final products, including, but not limited to, plastic monomers, chemicals, waxes, lubricants, coatings, and plastic and chemical feedstocks.

(30) "General permit" means a permit that does both of the following:

(a) Covers a category of activities that the department determines will not negatively impact public health, safety, or welfare and will not have more than minimal short-term adverse impacts on the environment or natural resources.

(b) Includes requirements for a site plan, an operations plan, a facility final closure plan, and financial assurance.

(31) "General use compost" means finished compost that is produced from 1 of the following:

(a) Class 1 compostable material.

(b) Class 2 compostable material, including any combination of class 1 compostable material and class 2 compostable material, that meets the requirements listed in section 11553(5).

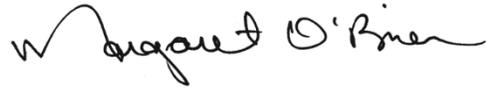
Enacting section 1. This amendatory act takes effect 90 days after the date it is enacted into law.

Enacting section 2. This amendatory act does not take effect unless all of the following bills of the 101st Legislature are enacted into law:

- (a) House Bill No. 4455.
- (b) House Bill No. 4456.
- (c) House Bill No. 4457.
- (d) House Bill No. 4458.
- (e) House Bill No. 4459.
- (f) House Bill No. 4460.
- (g) House Bill No. 4461.



Clerk of the House of Representatives



Secretary of the Senate

Approved _____

Governor