

Act No. 640  
Public Acts of 2018  
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**STATE OF MICHIGAN**  
**99TH LEGISLATURE**  
**REGULAR SESSION OF 2018**

Introduced by Reps. Howell, LaFave, Rendon, Cole and Whiteford

# **ENROLLED HOUSE BILL No. 6269**

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, 11503, 11504, 11505, 11509, 11510, 11512, 11513, 11515, 11516, 11518, 11523, 11523a, 11523b, 11525, 11525a, 11525b, 11528, 11538, 11539, 11542, and 11550 (MCL 324.11502, 324.11503, 324.11504, 324.11505, 324.11509, 324.11510, 324.11512, 324.11513, 324.11515, 324.11516, 324.11518, 324.11523, 324.11523a, 324.11523b, 324.11525, 324.11525a, 324.11525b, 324.11528, 324.11538, 324.11539, 324.11542, and 324.11550), sections 11502, 11503, 11504, 11505, and 11542 as amended by 2014 PA 178, sections 11509, 11512, and 11516 as amended by 2004 PA 325, section 11510 as amended by 1998 PA 397, sections 11523, 11523a, 11525, and 11525b as amended by 2013 PA 250, section 11523b as added by 1996 PA 359, section 11525a as amended by 2015 PA 82, section 11538 as amended by 2004 PA 44, and section 11550 as amended by 2003 PA 153, and by adding sections 11511a, 11512a, 11519a, 11519b, and 11519c.

*The People of the State of Michigan enact:*

Sec. 11502. (1) “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.

(2) “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.

(3) “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.

(4) “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.

(5) "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 generally accepted agricultural and management practices.

(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 Michigan administrative code.

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

(6) "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.

(7) "Beneficial use 5" means blended with inert materials or with compost and used to manufacture soil.

(8) "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.

(9) "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.

(10) "Bond" means a financial instrument executed on a form approved by the department, 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, insurance, a trust fund, an escrow account, or a combination of any of these instruments in favor of the department. The owner or operator of a disposal area who is required to establish a bond under another state statute or a federal statute may petition the department to allow such a bond to meet the requirements of this part. The department shall approve a bond established under another state statute or a federal statute if the bond provides equivalent funds and access by the department as other financial instruments allowed by this subsection.

(11) "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.

(12) "Cement kiln dust" means particulate matter collected in air emission control devices serving Portland cement kilns.

(13) "Certificate of deposit" means a negotiable certificate of deposit held by a bank or other financial institution regulated and examined by a state or federal agency, the value of which is fully insured by an agency of the United States government. A certificate of deposit used to fulfill the requirements of this part shall be in the sole name of the department with a maturity date of not less than 1 year and shall be renewed not less than 60 days before the maturity date. An applicant who uses a certificate of deposit as a bond shall receive any accrued interest on that certificate of deposit upon release of the bond by the department.

(14) "Certified health department" means a city, county, or district department of health that is specifically delegated authority by the department to perform designated activities as prescribed by this part.

(15) "Coal ash", subject to subsection (16), 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.

(16) 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 standard C618-12A.

(b) Class F fly ash under ASTM standard 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 standard 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 subsection (4)(b) or (c).

(17) "Coal ash impoundment" means a natural topographic depression, man-made excavation, or diked area that is not a landfill and 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 the effective date of the amendatory act that added this subsection, and that does not have a permit pursuant to part 31, is considered an open dump beginning 2 years after the effective date of the amendatory act that added this subsection 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.

(18) "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.

(19) "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.

(20) "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.

(21) “Composting facility” means a facility where composting of yard clippings or other organic materials occurs using mechanical handling techniques such as physical turning, windrowing, or aeration or using other management techniques approved by the director.

(22) “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 this part, rules promulgated under this part, and approved plans and specifications.

(23) “Corrective action” means the investigation, assessment, cleanup, removal, containment, isolation, treatment, or monitoring of constituents, as defined in a facility’s approved hydrogeological monitoring plan, released into the environment from a disposal area, 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 42 USC 6941 to 6949a and regulations promulgated thereunder.

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 incidentally disposed of with other solid waste.

(2) “Department”, subject to section 11554, means the department of environmental quality.

(3) “Director” means the director of the department.

(4) “Discharge” includes, but is not limited to, any 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 public health, safety, or welfare, or to the environment.

(5) “Disposal area” means 1 or more of the following at a location as defined by the boundary identified in its construction permit or engineering plans approved by the department:

(a) A solid waste transfer facility.

(b) An incinerator.

(c) A sanitary landfill.

(d) A processing plant.

(e) A coal ash impoundment.

(f) Any other solid waste handling or disposal facility utilized in the disposal of solid waste. However, a waste diversion center is not a disposal area.

(6) “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 sanitary 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 wastes approved by the department that can be readily separated from solid waste for diversion to preferred methods of management and disposal.

(7) “Enforceable mechanism” means a legal method whereby this state, a county, a municipality, or another person is authorized to take action to guarantee compliance with an approved county solid waste management plan. Enforceable mechanisms include contracts, intergovernmental agreements, laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations.

(8) “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.

(9) “Existing coal ash impoundment” means a coal ash impoundment that received coal ash before the effective date of the amendatory act that added this subsection, and that, as of that date, has 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 part 115 rules 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 within 2 years after the effective date of the amendatory act that added this subsection.

(10) "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.

(11) "Existing landfill unit" or "existing unit" means any landfill unit that received solid waste on or before October 9, 1993.

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

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

(14) "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 whenever they are needed.

(15) "Financial test" means a corporate or local government financial test or guarantee approved for type II landfills under 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 test shall include a list showing the name and address of each facility and the amount of funds assured by the 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.

(16) "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.

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

(a) Residuals of fruits, vegetables, aquatic plants, or field crops.

(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.

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

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

(20) "Garbage" means rejected food wastes including waste accumulation of animal, fruit, or vegetable matter used or intended for food or that results from the preparation, use, cooking, dealing in, or storing of meat, fish, fowl, fruit, or vegetable matter.

Sec. 11504. (1) "Health officer" means a full-time administrative officer of a certified health department.

(2) "Industrial waste" means solid waste that is generated by manufacturing or industrial processes and that is not a hazardous waste regulated under part 111.

(3) "Industrial waste landfill" means a landfill that is used for the disposal of any of the following, as applicable:

(a) Industrial waste that has been characterized for hazard and that has been determined to be nonhazardous under part 111.

(b) If the landfill is an existing disposal area, nonhazardous solid waste that originates from an industrial site.

(4) "Inert material" means any of the following:

(a) Rock.

(b) Trees, stumps, and other similar land-clearing debris, if all of the following conditions are met:

(i) The debris is buried on the site of origin or another site, with the approval of the owner of the site.

(ii) The debris is not buried in a wetland or floodplain.

(iii) The debris is placed at least 3 feet above the groundwater table as observed at the time of placement.

(iv) The placement of the debris does not violate federal, state, or local law or create a nuisance.

(c) Uncontaminated excavated soil or dredged sediment. Excavated soil or dredged sediment is considered uncontaminated if it does not contain more than de minimis amounts of solid waste and 1 of the following applies:

(i) The soil or sediment is not contaminated by a hazardous substance as a result of human activity. Soil or sediment that naturally contains elevated levels of hazardous substances above unrestricted residential or any other part 201 generic soil cleanup criteria is not considered contaminated for purposes of this subdivision. A soil or sediment analysis is not required under this subparagraph if, based on past land use, there is no reason to believe that the soil or sediment is contaminated.

(ii) For any hazardous substance that could reasonably be expected to be present as a result of past land use and human activity, the soil or sediment does not exceed the background concentration, as that term is defined in part 201.

(iii) For any hazardous substance that could reasonably be expected to be present as a result of past land use and human activity, the soil or sediment falls below part 201 generic residential soil direct contact cleanup criteria and hazardous substances in leachate from the soil or sediment, using, at the option of the generator, EPA method 1311, 1312, or any other leaching protocol approved by the department, fall below part 201 generic residential health based groundwater drinking water values or criteria, and the soil or sediment would not cause a violation of any surface water quality standard established under part 31 at the area of placement, disposal, or use.

(d) Excavated soil from a site of environmental contamination, corrective action, or response activity if the soil is not a listed hazardous waste under part 111 and if hazardous substances in the soil do not exceed generic soil cleanup criteria for unrestricted residential use as defined in part 201 or background concentration as defined in part 201, as applicable.

(e) Construction brick, masonry, pavement, or broken concrete that is reused for fill, rip rap, slope stabilization, or other construction, if all of the following conditions are met:

(i) The use of the material does not violate section 3108, part 301, or part 303.

(ii) The material is not materially contaminated. Typical surface oil staining on pavement and concrete from driveways, roadways, and parking lots is not material contamination. Material covered in whole or in part with lead-based paint is materially contaminated.

(iii) The material does not include exposed reinforcing bars.

(f) Portland cement clinker produced by a cement kiln using wood, fossil fuels, or solid waste as a fuel or feedstock, but not including cement kiln dust generated in the process.

(g) Asphalt pavement or concrete pavement that meets all of the following requirements:

(i) Has been removed from a public right-of-way.

(ii) Has been stockpiled or crushed for reuse as aggregate material.

(iii) Does not include exposed reinforcement bars.

(h) Cuttings, drilling materials, and fluids used to drill or complete a well installed pursuant to part 127 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.12701 to 333.12771, if the location of the well is not a facility under part 201.

(i) Any material determined by the department under section 11553(5) or (6) to be an inert material, either for general use or for a particular use.

(5) "Insurance" means insurance that conforms to the requirements of 40 CFR 258.74(d) provided by an insurer who has a certificate of authority from the director of insurance and financial services to sell this line of coverage. An applicant for an operating license shall submit evidence of the required coverage by submitting both of the following to the department:

(a) A certificate of insurance that uses wording approved by the department.

(b) A certified true and complete copy of the insurance policy.

(6) "Landfill" means a disposal area that is a sanitary landfill.

(7) "Lateral expansion" means a horizontal expansion of the solid waste boundary of any of the following:

(a) A landfill, other than a coal ash landfill, if the expansion is beyond the limit established in a construction permit or engineering plans approved by the solid waste control agency before January 11, 1979.

(b) A coal ash landfill, if the expansion is beyond the limit established in a construction permit issued after the effective date of the amendatory act that added this subsection or the horizontal limits of coal ash in place on or before October 14, 2015.

(c) A coal ash impoundment, if the expansion is beyond the limit established in a construction permit or the horizontal limits of coal ash in place on or before October 14, 2015.

(8) "Letter of credit" means an irrevocable letter of credit that complies with 40 CFR 258.74(c).

(9) "Lime kiln dust" means particulate matter collected in air emission control devices serving lime kilns.

(10) "Low-hazard industrial waste" means industrial material that has a low potential for groundwater contamination when managed in accordance with this part. The following materials are low-hazard industrial wastes:

- (a) Coal ash or wood ash.
- (b) Cement kiln dust.
- (c) Pulp and paper mill material.
- (d) Scrap wood.
- (e) Sludge from the treatment and conditioning of water for domestic use.
- (f) Residue from the thermal treatment of petroleum contaminated soil, media, or debris.
- (g) Sludge from the treatment and conditioning of water from a community water supply.
- (h) Foundry sand.
- (i) Mixed wood ash, scrap wood ash, pulp and paper mill ash.
- (j) Street cleanings.
- (k) Asphalt shingles.
- (l) New construction or production scrap drywall.
- (m) Chipped or shredded tires.
- (n) Copper slag.
- (o) Copper stamp sands.
- (p) Dredge material from nonremedial activities.
- (q) Flue gas desulfurization material.
- (r) Dewatered grinding slurry generated from public transportation agency road projects.
- (s) Any material determined by the department under section 11553(7) to be a low-hazard industrial waste.

(11) "Low-hazard-potential coal ash impoundment" means a coal ash impoundment that is a diked surface impoundment, the failure or misoperation of which is expected to result in no loss of human life and low economic or environmental losses principally limited to the impoundment owner's property.

(12) "Medical waste" means that term as it is defined in section 13805 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.13805.

(13) "Mixed wood ash" means the material recovered from air pollution control systems for, or the noncombusted residue remaining after, the combustion of any combination of wood, scrap wood, railroad ties, or tires, if railroad ties composed less than 35% by weight of the total combusted material and tires composed less than 10% by weight of the total combusted material.

(14) "Municipal solid waste incinerator" means an incinerator that is owned or operated by any person, and meets all of the following requirements:

(a) The incinerator receives solid waste from off site and burns only household waste from single and multiple dwellings, hotels, motels, and other residential sources, or this household waste together with solid waste from commercial, institutional, municipal, county, or industrial sources that, if disposed of, would not be required to be placed in a disposal facility licensed under part 111.

(b) The incinerator has established contractual requirements or other notification or inspection procedures sufficient to ensure that the incinerator receives and burns only waste referred to in subdivision (a).

(c) The incinerator meets the requirements of this part and the rules promulgated under this part.

(d) The incinerator is not an industrial furnace as defined in 40 CFR 260.10.

(e) The incinerator is not an incinerator that receives and burns only medical waste or only waste produced at 1 or more hospitals.

(15) "Municipal solid waste incinerator ash" means the substances remaining after combustion in a municipal solid waste incinerator.

(16) "New coal ash impoundment" means a coal ash impoundment that first receives coal ash after the effective date of the amendatory act that added this subsection.

(17) "New disposal area" means a disposal area that requires a construction permit under this part and includes all of the following:

(a) A disposal area, other than an existing disposal area, that is proposed for construction.

(b) For a landfill, a lateral expansion, vertical expansion, or other expansion that results in an increase in the landfill's design capacity.

(c) A new coal ash impoundment, or a lateral expansion of a coal ash impoundment beyond the placement of waste as of October 14, 2015.

(d) For a disposal area other than landfills or coal ash impoundments, an enlargement in capacity beyond that indicated in the construction permit or in engineering plans approved before January 11, 1979.

(e) For any existing disposal area, an alteration of the disposal area to a different disposal area type than had been specified in the previous construction permit application or in engineering plans that were approved by the director or his or her designee before January 11, 1979.

(18) "Nonresidential property" means property not used or intended to be used for any of the following:

(a) A child day care center.

(b) An elementary school.

(c) An elder care and assisted living center.

(d) A nursing home.

(e) A single-family or multifamily dwelling unless the dwelling is part of a mixed use development and all dwelling units and associated outdoor residential use areas are located above the ground floor.

(19) "Part 115 rules" means R 299.4101 to R 299.4922 of the Michigan Administrative Code including any amendments to or replacements of those rules.

(20) "Perpetual care fund" means a trust or escrow account or perpetual care fund bond provided for in section 11525.

(21) "Perpetual care fund bond" means a surety bond, an irrevocable letter of credit, or a combination of these instruments in favor of and on a form approved by the department by which a perpetual care fund is established.

(22) "Pulp and paper mill ash" means the material recovered from air pollution control systems for, or the noncombusted residue remaining after, the combustion of any combination of coal, wood, pulp and paper mill material, wood or biomass fuel pellets, scrap wood, railroad ties, or tires, from a boiler, power plant, or furnace at a pulp and paper mill, if railroad ties composed less than 35% by weight of the total combusted material and tires composed less than 10% by weight of the total combusted material.

(23) "Pulp and paper mill material" means all of the following materials if generated at a facility that produces pulp or paper:

(a) Wastewater treatment sludge, including wood fibers, minerals, and microbial biomass.

(b) Rejects from screens, cleaners, and mills.

(c) Bark, wood fiber, and chips.

(d) Scrap paper.

(e) Causticizing residues, including lime mud and grit and green liquor dregs.

(f) Any material that the department determines has characteristics that are similar to any of the materials listed in subdivisions (a) to (e).

Sec. 11505. (1) "Recyclable materials" means source separated materials, site separated materials, high grade paper, glass, metal, plastic, aluminum, newspaper, corrugated paper, yard clippings, and other materials that may be recycled or composted.

(2) "Regional solid waste management planning agency" means the regional solid waste planning agency designated by the governor pursuant to 42 USC 6946.

(3) "Resource recovery facility" means machinery, equipment, structures, or any parts or accessories of machinery, equipment, or structures, installed or acquired for the primary purpose of recovering materials or energy from the waste stream.

(4) "Response activity" means an activity that is necessary to protect the public health, safety, welfare, or the environment, and includes, but is not limited to, evaluation, cleanup, removal, containment, isolation, treatment, monitoring, maintenance, replacement of water supplies, and temporary relocation of people.

(5) "Rubbish" means nonputrescible solid waste, excluding ashes, consisting of both combustible and noncombustible waste, including paper, cardboard, metal containers, yard clippings, wood, glass, bedding, crockery, demolished building materials, or litter of any kind that may be a detriment to the public health and safety.

(6) "Salvaging" means the lawful and controlled removal of reusable materials from solid waste.

(7) "Sanitary landfill" means a type of disposal area consisting of 1 or more landfill units and the active work areas associated with those units. Sanitary landfills are classified as 1 of the following types of landfills:

(a) A type II landfill, which is a municipal solid waste landfill and includes a municipal solid waste incinerator ash landfill.



(b) A type III landfill, which is any landfill that is not a municipal solid waste landfill or hazardous waste landfill and includes all of the following:

(i) A construction and demolition waste landfill.

(ii) An industrial waste landfill.

(iii) A landfill that accepts waste other than household waste, municipal solid waste incinerator ash, or hazardous waste from conditionally exempt small quantity generators.

(iv) A coal ash landfill.

(v) An existing coal ash impoundment that is closed or is actively being closed as a landfill pursuant to R 299.4309 of the part 115 rules.

(8) "Scrap wood" means wood or wood product that is 1 or more of the following:

(a) Plywood, particle board, pressed board, oriented strand board, fiberboard, resonated wood, or any other wood or wood product mixed with glue, resins, or filler.

(b) Wood or wood product treated with creosote or pentachlorophenol.

(c) Any wood or wood product designated as scrap wood in rules promulgated by the department.

(9) "Sharps" means that term as defined in section 13807 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.13807.

(10) "Site separated material" means glass, metal, wood, paper products, plastics, rubber, textiles, garbage, or any other material approved by the department that is separated from solid waste for the purpose of recycling or conversion into raw materials or new products.

(11) "Slag" means the nonmetallic product resulting from melting or smelting operations for iron or steel.

Sec. 11509. (1) Except as otherwise provided in section 11529, a person shall not establish a disposal area except as authorized by a construction permit issued by the department pursuant to part 13. In addition, a person shall not establish a disposal area contrary to an approved solid waste management plan, or contrary to a permit, license, or final order issued pursuant to this part. A person proposing the establishment of a disposal area shall apply for a construction permit to the department through the health officer. If the disposal area is located in a county or city that does not have a certified health department, the application shall be made directly to the department.

(2) The application for a construction permit shall contain the name and residence of the applicant, the location of the proposed disposal area, the design capacity of the disposal area, and other information specified by rule. A person may apply to construct more than 1 type of disposal area at the same facility under a single permit. The application shall be accompanied by an engineering plan and a construction permit application fee. A construction permit application for a landfill shall be accompanied by a fee in an amount that is the sum of all of the following fees, as applicable:

(a) For a new sanitary landfill, a fee equal to the following amount:

(i) For a municipal solid waste landfill, \$1,500.00.

(ii) For an industrial waste landfill, \$1,000.00.

(iii) For a type III landfill limited to low hazard industrial waste, \$750.00.

(b) For a lateral expansion of a sanitary landfill, a fee equal to the following amount:

(i) For a municipal solid waste landfill, \$1,000.00.

(ii) For an industrial waste landfill, \$750.00.

(iii) For a type III landfill limited to low hazard industrial waste, construction and demolition waste, or other nonindustrial waste, \$500.00.

(c) For a vertical expansion of an existing sanitary landfill, a fee equal to the following amount:

(i) For a municipal solid waste landfill, \$750.00.

(ii) For an industrial waste landfill, \$500.00.

(iii) For an industrial waste landfill limited to low hazard industrial waste, construction and demolition waste, or other nonindustrial waste, \$250.00.

(d) For a new coal ash impoundment, a fee of \$1,000.00.

(e) For a lateral or vertical expansion of a coal ash impoundment, a fee of \$750.00.

(3) The application for a construction permit for a solid waste transfer facility, a solid waste processing plant, other disposal area, or a combination of these, shall be accompanied by a fee in the following amount:

(a) For a new facility for municipal solid waste, or a combination of municipal solid waste and waste listed in subdivision (b), \$1,000.00.

(b) For a new facility for industrial waste, or construction and demolition waste, \$500.00.

(c) For the expansion of an existing facility for any type of waste, \$250.00.

(4) If an application is returned to the applicant as administratively incomplete, the department shall refund the entire fee. If a permit is denied or an application is withdrawn, the department shall refund 1/2 the amount specified in subsection (3) to the applicant. An applicant for a construction permit, within 12 months after a permit denial or withdrawal, may resubmit the application and the refunded portion of the fee, together with the additional information as needed to address the reasons for denial, without being required to pay an additional application fee.

(5) An application for a modification to a construction permit or for renewal of a construction permit which has expired shall be accompanied by a fee of \$250.00. Increases in final elevations that do not result in an increase in design capacity or a change in the solid waste boundary shall be considered a modification and not a vertical expansion.

(6) A person who applies to permit more than 1 type of disposal area at the same facility shall pay a fee equal to the sum of the applicable fees listed in this section.

(7) The department shall deposit permit application fees collected under this section in the solid waste staff account of the solid waste management fund established in section 11550.

Sec. 11510. (1) Before the submission of a construction permit application for a new disposal area, the applicant shall request a health officer or the department to provide an advisory analysis of the proposed disposal area. However, the applicant, not less than 15 days after the request, and notwithstanding an analysis result, may file an application for a construction permit.

(2) Upon receipt of a construction permit application, the department shall do all of the following:

(a) Immediately notify the clerk of the municipality in which the disposal area is located or proposed to be located, the local soil erosion and sedimentation control agency, each division within the department and the department of natural resources that has responsibilities in land, air, or water management, and the designated regional solid waste management planning agency.

(b) Publish a notice in a newspaper having major circulation in the vicinity of the proposed disposal area. The required published notice shall contain a map indicating the location of the proposed disposal area and shall contain a description of the proposed disposal area and the location where the complete application package may be reviewed and where copies may be obtained.

(c) Indicate in the public, departmental, and municipality notice that the department shall hold a public hearing in the area of the proposed disposal area if a written request is submitted by the applicant or a municipality within 30 days after the date of publication of the notice, or by a petition submitted to the department containing a number of signatures equal to not less than 10% of the number of registered voters of the municipality where the proposed disposal area is to be located who voted in the last gubernatorial election. The petition shall be validated by the clerk of the municipality. The public hearing shall be held after the department makes a preliminary review of the application and all pertinent data and before a construction permit is issued or denied.

(d) Conduct a consistency review of the plans of the proposed disposal area to determine if it complies with this part and the rules promulgated under this part. The review shall be made by persons qualified in hydrogeology and sanitary landfill engineering. A written acknowledgment that the application package is in compliance with the requirements of this part and rules promulgated under this part by the persons qualified in hydrogeology and sanitary landfill engineering shall be received before a construction permit is issued. If the consistency review of the site and the plans and the application meet the requirements of this part and the rules promulgated under this part, the department shall issue a construction permit that may contain a stipulation specifically applicable to the site and operation. Except as otherwise provided in section 11542, an expansion of the area of a disposal area, an enlargement in capacity of a disposal area, or an alteration of a disposal area to a different type of disposal area than had been specified in the previous construction permit application constitutes a new proposal for which a new construction permit is required. The upgrading of a disposal area type required by the department to comply with this part or the rules promulgated under this part or to comply with a consent order does not require a new construction permit.

(e) Notify the Michigan aeronautics commission if the disposal area is a sanitary landfill that is a new site or a lateral expansion or vertical expansion of an existing unit proposed to be located within 5 miles of a runway or a proposed runway extension contained in a plan approved by the Michigan aeronautics commission of an airport licensed and regulated by the Michigan aeronautics commission. The department shall make a copy of the application available to the Michigan aeronautics commission. If, after a period of time for review and comment not to exceed 60 days, the Michigan aeronautics commission informs the department that it finds that operation of the proposed disposal area would present a potential hazard to air navigation and presents the basis for its findings, the department may either recommend appropriate changes in the location, construction, or operation of the proposed disposal area or deny the application for a construction permit. The department shall give an applicant an opportunity to rebut a finding of the Michigan aeronautics commission that the operation of a proposed disposal area would present a potential hazard to air navigation. The Michigan aeronautics commission shall notify the department and the owner or operator of a landfill if the Michigan aeronautics commission is considering approving a plan that would provide for a runway or the extension of a runway within 5 miles of a landfill.

Sec. 11511a. (1) A new coal ash landfill, a new coal ash impoundment, or a new lateral expansion of a coal ash landfill or impoundment shall comply with the requirements of R 299.4304, R 299.4305, and R 299.4307 to R 299.4317 of the part 115 rules, except that the minimum design standard for a new coal ash landfill, a new coal ash impoundment, or a new lateral expansion of a coal ash landfill or impoundment pursuant to R 299.4307(4) of the part 115 rules shall be solely R 299.4307(4)(b) of the part 115 rules and not R 299.4307(4)(a), (c), or (d) of the part 115 rules.

(2) A new coal ash landfill or coal ash impoundment or a new lateral expansion of a coal ash landfill or coal ash impoundment shall comply with the location requirements of R 299.4411 to R 299.4413 and R 299.4415 to 299.4418 of the part 115 rules, except that a new coal ash landfill or coal ash impoundment or a new lateral expansion of a coal ash landfill or coal ash impoundment shall maintain a permanent minimum clearance from the bottom of the primary liner of not less than 5 feet to the natural groundwater level.

(3) The department shall not issue a construction permit for a new coal ash landfill or new coal ash impoundment or a new lateral expansion of a coal ash landfill or coal ash impoundment unless all of the following apply:

(a) The landfill, impoundment, or expansion, respectively, complies with subsections (1) and (2), as applicable.

(b) The landfill, impoundment, or expansion, respectively, complies with R 299.4306 of the part 115 rules.

(c) The owner or operator has provided to the department a detection monitoring program in a hydrogeological monitoring plan that complies with R 299.4440 to R 299.4445 and R 299.4905 to R 299.4908 of the part 115 rules, as applicable. The waiver described in R 299.4440(2) of the part 115 rules is not available to coal ash impoundments or coal ash landfills. The constituents monitored in the detection monitoring program shall include all of the following:

(i) Boron.

(ii) Calcium.

(iii) Chloride.

(iv) Fluoride.

(v) Iron.

(vi) pH.

(vii) Sulfate.

(viii) Total dissolved solids.

(d) R 299.4440(3) and 299.4440(6) of the part 115 rules do not apply to coal ash impoundments or coal ash landfills.

(e) Groundwater sampling related to coal ash impoundments or coal ash landfills shall not be field filtered.

(f) The landfill, impoundment, or expansion, respectively, complies with 1 of the following:

(i) Section 11519b(2) and (4), if applicable.

(ii) A schedule, approved by the department, of remedial measures, including a sequence of actions or operations, that leads to compliance with this part within a reasonable time period but not more than 2 years after the effective date of the amendatory act that added this section.

(4) The constituents listed in this section shall be analyzed by methods specified in "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19th Edition," published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, or by other methods approved by the director or his or her designee.

Sec. 11512. (1) A person shall dispose of solid waste at a disposal area licensed under this part unless a person is permitted by state law or rules promulgated by the department to dispose of the solid waste at the site of generation. Waste placement in existing landfill units shall be consistent with past operating practices or modified practices to ensure good management.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this section or in section 11529, a person shall not conduct, manage, maintain, or operate a disposal area within this state except as authorized by an operating license issued by the department pursuant to part 13. In addition, a person shall not conduct, manage, maintain, or operate a disposal area contrary to an approved solid waste management plan, or contrary to a permit, license, or final order issued under this part. A person who intends to conduct, manage, maintain, or operate a disposal area shall submit a license application to the department through a certified health department. Existing coal ash impoundments are exempt from the licensing requirements of this part through the date that is 2 years after the effective date of the amendatory act that added section 11511a. If the disposal area is located in a county or city that does not have a certified health department, the application shall be made directly to the department. A person authorized by this part to operate more than 1 type of disposal area at the same facility may apply for a single license.

(3) The application for a license shall contain the name and residence of the applicant, the location of the proposed or existing disposal area, the type or types of disposal area proposed, evidence of bonding, and other information required by rule. In addition, an applicant for a type II landfill shall submit evidence of financial assurance adequate to meet the requirements of section 11523a, the maximum waste slope in the active portion, an estimate of remaining permitted capacity, and documentation on the amount of waste received at the disposal area during the previous license

period or expected to be received, whichever is greater. The application shall be accompanied by a fee as specified in subsections (7), (9), and (10).

(4) At the time of application for a license for a disposal area, the applicant shall submit to a health officer or the department a certification under the seal of a licensed professional engineer verifying that the construction of the disposal area has proceeded according to the approved plans. Any applicant for a license for an existing coal ash impoundment is exempt from the preceding requirement of this subsection but, when applying for a license, shall submit documentation in the applicant's possession or control regarding the construction of the impoundment. If construction of the disposal area or a portion of the disposal area is not complete, the department shall require additional construction certification of that portion of the disposal area during intermediate progression of the operation, as specified in section 11516(5).

(5) An applicant for an operating license, within 6 months after a license denial, may resubmit the application, together with additional information or corrections as are necessary to address the reason for denial, without being required to pay an additional application fee.

(6) In order to conduct tests and assess operational capabilities, the owner or operator of a municipal solid waste incinerator that is designed to burn at a temperature in excess of 2500 degrees Fahrenheit may operate the incinerator without an operating license, upon notice to the department, for a period not to exceed 60 days.

(7) The application for a type II landfill operating license shall be accompanied by the following fee for the 5-year term of the operating license, calculated in accordance with subsection (8):

- (a) Landfills receiving less than 100 tons per day, \$250.00.
- (b) Landfills receiving 100 tons per day or more, but less than 250 tons per day, \$1,000.00.
- (c) Landfills receiving 250 tons per day or more, but less than 500 tons per day, \$2,500.00.
- (d) Landfills receiving 500 tons per day or more, but less than 1,000 tons per day, \$5,000.00.
- (e) Landfills receiving 1,000 tons per day or more, but less than 1,500 tons per day, \$10,000.00.
- (f) Landfills receiving 1,500 tons per day or more, but less than 3,000 tons per day, \$20,000.00.
- (g) Landfills receiving greater than 3,000 tons per day, \$30,000.00.

(8) Type II landfill application fees shall be based on the average amount of waste projected to be received daily during the license period. Application fees for license renewals shall be based on the average amount of waste received in the previous calendar year. Application fees shall be adjusted in the following circumstances:

(a) If a landfill accepts more waste than projected, a supplemental fee equal to the difference shall be submitted with the next license application.

(b) If a landfill accepts less waste than projected, the department shall credit the applicant an amount equal to the difference with the next license application.

(c) A type II landfill that measures waste by volume rather than weight shall pay a fee based on 3 cubic yards per ton.

(d) A landfill used exclusively for municipal solid waste incinerator ash that measures waste by volume rather than weight shall pay a fee based on 1 cubic yard per ton.

(e) If an application is submitted to renew a license more than 1 year prior to license expiration, the department shall credit the applicant an amount equal to 1/2 the application fee.

(f) If an application is submitted to renew a license more than 6 months but less than 1 year prior to license expiration, the department shall credit the applicant an amount equal to 1/4 the application fee.

(9) The operating license application for a type III landfill shall be accompanied by a fee of \$2,500.00.

(10) An application for an operating license by a coal ash landfill shall be accompanied by a fee of \$13,000.00. On the anniversary of the issuance of the operating license, while the operating license remains in effect, the coal ash landfill owner or operator shall pay the department a fee of \$13,000.00. If the anniversary of the issuance of the operating license falls on a legal holiday, the annual fee shall be paid on the next business day.

(11) An application for an operating license by a coal ash impoundment shall be accompanied by a fee of \$13,000.00. On the anniversary of the issuance of the operating license, while the operating license remains in effect, the coal ash impoundment owner or operator shall pay the department a fee of \$13,000.00. If the anniversary of the issuance of the operating license falls on a legal holiday, the annual fee shall be paid on the next business day.

(12) The department shall deposit the fees collected under subsections (10) and (11) in the coal ash care fund established in section 11550.

(13) Upon receipt of a license application for either a coal ash impoundment or a coal ash landfill, the department shall do all of the following:

(a) Immediately send notice to the clerk of the municipality where the disposal area is located and the designated regional solid waste management planning agency.

(b) Publish a notice in a newspaper having major circulation in the vicinity of the disposal area.

(14) The notices under subsection (13) shall meet all of the following requirements:

(a) Include a map indicating the location of the disposal area and a description of the disposal area.

(b) Specify the location where the complete application package may be reviewed and where copies may be obtained.

(c) Indicate that the department will accept comments for 45 days after the date of publication of the notice.

(d) Indicate that the department shall hold a public meeting in the area of the disposal area if, within 15 days after the date of publication of the notice, any of the following occur:

(i) A written request for a public meeting is submitted to the department by the applicant or a municipality.

(ii) The department determines that there is a significant public interest in or known public controversy over the application or that for any other reason a public meeting is appropriate.

(15) A public meeting referred to in subsection (14)(d) shall be held after the department makes a preliminary review of the application and all pertinent data and before an operating license is issued or denied. During its review, the department shall consider input provided at the public meeting.

(16) If an application is returned to the applicant as administratively incomplete, the department shall refund the entire fee. An applicant for a license, within 12 months after a license denial or withdrawal of a license application, may resubmit the application with the additional information as needed to address the reasons for denial, without being required to pay an additional application fee.

(17) The operating license application for a solid waste processing plant, solid waste transfer facility, other disposal area, or combination of these entities shall be accompanied by a fee equal to \$500.00.

(18) Except as provided in subsection (12), the department shall deposit operating license application fees collected under this section in the perpetual care account of the solid waste management fund established in section 11550.

(19) A person who applies for an operating license for more than 1 type of disposal area at the same facility shall pay a fee equal to the sum of the applicable application fees listed in this section.

Sec. 11512a. (1) The department shall not issue a license to a coal ash landfill or a coal ash impoundment unless the applicant has provided to the department both of the following:

(a) An approved hydrogeological monitoring program that does both of the following:

(i) Complies with R 299.4440 to R 299.4445, if applicable, and R 299.4905 to R 299.4908 of the part 115 rules.

(ii) Includes a detection monitoring program that meets the requirements of section 11511a(3).

(b) All reports and other information required under 40 CFR 257.90 for the preceding 5 years, as applicable. Based on this information, the department shall determine whether any additional licensing requirements are necessary for the coal ash landfill or coal ash impoundment. Any report or other information available on the applicant's website or already submitted to the department is not required to be provided with the application.

(2) The department shall not issue a license to a coal ash landfill unless the applicant has provided to the department a run-on and run-off control system plan that complies with 40 CFR 257.81(c)(1) and was prepared and certified by a professional engineer pursuant to R 299.4910(9) of the part 115 rules. This plan shall be revised every 5 years in compliance with 40 CFR 257.81(c)(4).

(3) The department shall not issue a license to a coal ash impoundment unless the applicant has provided to the department an inflow design flood control system plan that complies with 40 CFR 257.82(c)(1) and was prepared and certified by a professional engineer pursuant to R 299.4910(9) of the part 115 rules. This plan shall be revised every 5 years in compliance with 40 CFR 257.82(c)(4).

(4) The department shall not issue a license to a coal ash landfill or a coal ash impoundment unless that landfill or impoundment complies with section 11511a(3) and, if applicable, section 11519b(4) or a schedule, approved by the department, of remedial measures, including a sequence of actions or operations, that leads to compliance with this part within a reasonable time period but not more than 2 years after the effective date of the amendatory act that added this subsection.

(5) The department shall not issue a license for a coal ash impoundment that is not a low-hazard-potential coal ash impoundment unless the applicant has provided to the department an emergency action plan that complies with 40 CFR 257.74(a)(3) and was prepared and certified by a professional engineer pursuant to R 299.4910(9) of the part 115 rules.

Sec. 11513. (1) A person shall not accept for disposal solid waste or municipal solid waste incinerator ash that is not generated in the county in which the disposal area is located unless the acceptance of solid waste or municipal solid waste incinerator ash that is not generated in the county is explicitly authorized in the approved county solid waste management plan.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to coal ash that is accepted for disposal at a captive facility that, after the effective date of the amendatory act that added this subsection, accepts only nonhazardous industrial waste generated only by the owner of the landfill or coal ash impoundment or its corporate affiliates.

(3) The department shall take action to enforce this section within 30 days of obtaining knowledge of a violation of this section.

Sec. 11515. (1) Upon receipt of a license application, the department or a health officer or an authorized representative of a health officer shall inspect the site and determine if the proposed operation complies with this part and the rules promulgated under this part.

(2) The department shall not license a landfill facility or coal ash impoundment operating without an approved hydrogeologic monitoring program until the department receives a hydrogeologic monitoring program and the results of the program. The department shall use this information in conjunction with other information required by this part or the rules promulgated under this part to determine a course of action regarding licensing of the facility consistent with section 4005 of subtitle D of the solid waste disposal act, title II of Public Law 89-272, 42 USC 6945, and with this part and the rules promulgated pursuant to this part. In deciding a course of action, the department shall consider, at a minimum, the health hazards, environmental degradation, and other public or private alternatives. The department may do any of the following:

(a) Revoke a license.

(b) Deny a license to a coal ash impoundment that has not been previously licensed under this part.

(c) Issue a timetable or schedule to provide for compliance for the landfill or coal ash impoundment, specifying a schedule of remedial measures, including a sequence of actions or operations, which leads to compliance with this part within a reasonable time period but not more than 1 year.

Sec. 11516. (1) The department shall conduct a consistency review before making a final decision on a license application. The department shall notify the clerk of the municipality in which the disposal area is located and the applicant of its approval or denial of a license application within 10 days after the final decision is made.

(2) An operating license shall expire 5 years after the date of issuance. An operating license may be renewed before expiration upon payment of a renewal application fee specified in section 11512(8) if the licensee is in compliance with this part and the rules promulgated under this part.

(3) The issuance of the operating license under this part empowers the department or a health officer or an authorized representative of a health officer to enter at any reasonable time, pursuant to law, in or upon private or public property licensed under this part for the purpose of inspecting or investigating conditions relating to the storage, processing, or disposal of any material.

(4) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the department shall not issue an operating license for a new disposal area within a planning area unless a solid waste management plan for that planning area has been approved pursuant to sections 11536 and 11537 and unless the disposal area complies with and is consistent with the approved solid waste management plan. This subsection does not prohibit the issuance of a license for a captive facility that is a coal ash impoundment or a coal ash landfill in the absence of an approved county solid waste management plan, upon receipt of a letter of approval from whichever county or counties, group of municipalities, or regional planning agency has prepared or is preparing the county solid waste management plan for that planning area under section 11533 and from the municipality in which the disposal area is to be located.

(5) Issuance of an operating license by the department authorizes the licensee to accept waste for disposal in certified portions of the disposal area for which a bond was established under section 11523 and, for type II landfills, for which financial assurance was demonstrated under section 11523a. If the construction of a portion of a landfill licensed under this section is not complete at the time of license application, the owner or operator of the landfill shall submit a certification under the seal of a licensed professional engineer verifying that the construction of that portion of the landfill has proceeded according to the approved plans at least 60 days prior to the anticipated date of waste disposal in that portion of the landfill. If the department does not deny the certification within 60 days of receipt, the owner or operator may accept waste for disposal in the certified portion. In the case of a denial, the department shall issue a written statement stating the reasons why the construction or certification is not consistent with this part or rules promulgated under this part or the approved plans.

Sec. 11518. (1) At the time a disposal area that is a sanitary landfill is licensed, an instrument that imposes a restrictive covenant upon the land involved shall be executed by all of the owners of the tract of land upon which the landfill is to be located and the department. If the land involved is state owned, the state administrative board shall execute the covenant on behalf of the state. The instrument imposing the restrictive covenant shall be filed for record by the department or a health officer in the office of the register of deeds of the county, or counties, in which the facility is located. The covenant shall state that the land described in the covenant has been or will be used as a landfill and that neither the property owners, their servants, agents, or employees, nor any of their heirs, successors, lessees, or assigns

shall engage in filling, grading, excavating, drilling, or mining on the property during the first 50 years following completion of the landfill without authorization of the department. In giving authorization, the department shall consider the original design, type of operation, material deposited, and the stage of decomposition of the fill. Special exemption from this section may be granted by the department if the lands involved are federal lands or if contracts existing between the landowner and the licensee on January 11, 1979 are not renegotiable.

(2) This part does not prohibit the department from conveying, leasing, or permitting the use of state land for a solid waste disposal area or a resource recovery facility as provided by applicable state law.

(3) When a disposal area that is a coal ash impoundment is licensed under this part, an instrument that imposes a restrictive covenant upon the land involved shall be executed by all of the owners of the tract of land upon which the impoundment is located or is to be located and the department. If the land involved is owned by this state, the state administrative board shall execute the covenant on behalf of this state. The instrument imposing the restrictive covenant shall be filed for record by the department or a health officer in the office of the register of deeds of the county, or counties, in which the disposal area is located. The covenant shall state that the land described in the covenant has been or will be used as a coal ash impoundment and that neither the property owners, their servants, agents, or employees, nor any of their heirs, successors, lessees, or assigns shall engage in filling, grading, excavating, drilling, or mining on the property during the first 50 years following completion of the impoundment without authorization of the department. In giving authorization, the department shall consider the original design, type of operation, material deposited, and any removal of the materials as part of the closure of the impoundment.

(4) An industrial waste landfill may accept industrial waste of different types and from different generators, but shall not accept hazardous waste generated by conditionally exempt small quantity generators.

Sec. 11519a. (1) The owner or operator of an existing coal ash impoundment or a coal ash impoundment licensed under this part shall do all of the following:

(a) Comply with R 299.4311 of the part 115 rules.

(b) Ensure that the impoundment is not in violation of part 31 or part 55 and does not create a nuisance.

(c) Comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 257.83, as applicable. The inspection report required by 40 CFR 257.83(b)(2) shall be certified by a professional engineer pursuant to R 299.4910(9) of the part 115 rules.

(d) Comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 257.74(a)(2). The hazard potential classification assessment reports shall be certified by a professional engineer pursuant to R 299.4910(9) of the part 115 rules. This assessment shall be revised every 5 years pursuant to 40 CFR 257.74(f)(2).

(e) Maintain in the operating record a history of construction that complies with 40 CFR 257.74(c)(1)(i) to (xi).

(f) Comply with 40 CFR 257.74(d). The periodic structural stability assessment reports shall be certified by a professional engineer pursuant to R 299.4910(9) of the part 115 rules. This assessment shall be revised every 5 years pursuant to 40 CFR 257.74(f)(2).

(g) Comply with 40 CFR 257.74(e). The periodic safety factor assessment reports shall be certified by a professional engineer pursuant to R 299.4910(9) of the part 115 rules. This assessment shall be revised every 5 years pursuant to 40 CFR 257.74(f)(2).

(h) Implement the detection monitoring program required in sections 11511a(3) and 11512a(1)(a).

(i) Comply with requirements of 40 CFR 257.82, as applicable. The inflow design flood control plan shall be certified by a professional engineer pursuant to R 299.4910(9) of the part 115 rules. This plan shall be revised at least every 5 years pursuant to 40 CFR 257.82(c)(4).

(2) The owner or operator of an existing coal ash landfill or coal ash impoundment or a coal ash landfill or impoundment licensed under this part shall do all of the following:

(a) Maintain a fugitive dust control plan that complies with 40 CFR 257.80(b) and is certified by a registered professional engineer pursuant to R 299.4910(9) of the part 115 rules. An annual fugitive dust control report shall be prepared and completed in compliance with 40 CFR 257.80(c).

(b) Maintain an up-to-date operating record in compliance with 40 CFR 257.105.

(c) Maintain an up-to-date publicly accessible internet site in compliance with 40 CFR 257.107.

(3) The owner or operator of an existing coal ash landfill or a coal ash landfill licensed under this part shall comply with both of the following:

(a) The requirements of 40 CFR 257.84, as applicable. The inspection report required by 40 CFR 257.84(b)(2) shall be certified by a professional engineer pursuant to R 299.4910(9) of the part 115 rules.

(b) The requirements of 40 CFR 257.81, as applicable. The run-on and run-off control system plan shall be certified by a professional engineer pursuant to R 299.4910(9) of the part 115 rules. This plan shall be revised every 5 years pursuant to 40 CFR 257.81(c)(4).

(4) Within 1 year after the effective date of the amendatory act that added this subsection, the owner or operator of an existing coal ash landfill or existing coal ash impoundment shall assess whether the landfill or impoundment is located in an unstable area as defined in R 299.4409 of the part 115 rules. If the owner or operator determines that the landfill, the impoundment, or a unit thereof is located in an unstable area, the owner or operator shall cease placing coal ash into the landfill, impoundment, or unit and proceed to close the landfill, impoundment, or unit in compliance with this part and the rules promulgated under this part.

Sec. 11519b. (1) Placement of coal ash and associated liquids into an existing coal ash impoundment or coal ash impoundment licensed under this part is permitted and shall be conducted consistent with good management practices as defined in section 11519a and this section.

(2) If the detection monitoring required in sections 11511a(3), 11512a(1), and 11519a(1)(h) confirms a statistically significant increase over background for 1 or more of the constituents listed in section 11511a(3), the owner and operator of a coal ash landfill or coal ash impoundment shall comply with R 299.4440 and 299.4441 of the part 115 rules, including, as applicable, conducting assessment monitoring and preparation of a response action plan in compliance with R 299.4442 of the part 115 rules. The constituents to be monitored in the assessment monitoring program shall include those listed in section 11511a(3) and all of the following:

- (a) Antimony.
- (b) Arsenic.
- (c) Barium.
- (d) Beryllium.
- (e) Cadmium.
- (f) Chromium.
- (g) Cobalt.
- (h) Copper.
- (i) Lead.
- (j) Lithium.
- (k) Nickel.
- (l) Mercury.
- (m) Molybdenum.
- (n) Selenium.
- (o) Silver.
- (p) Thallium.
- (q) Vanadium.
- (r) Zinc.
- (s) Radium 226 and 228 combined.

(3) The constituents listed in this section shall be analyzed by methods specified in “Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19th edition”, published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, or by other methods approved by the director or his or her designee.

(4) If the owner or operator of a coal ash landfill or coal ash impoundment is obligated to prepare a response action plan, the owner or operator shall comply with R 299.4442 to R 299.4445 of the part 115 rules, as applicable.

(5) The owner or operator of a coal ash landfill shall place landfill cover materials that are described in R 299.4304 of the part 115 rules over the entire surface of each portion of the final lift not more than 6 months after the final placement of coal ash within the landfill or landfill unit.

(6) The owner or operator of a coal ash impoundment shall begin to implement closure as described in R 299.4309(7) of the part 115 rules not more than 6 months after the final placement of coal ash within the impoundment and shall diligently pursue the closure. The closure shall be completed in compliance with 40 CFR 257.102(f)(1) and (2).

(7) Coal ash impoundments or coal ash landfills may be closed as a type III landfill pursuant to the applicable rules or by removal of coal ash from the impoundment as described in this part.

(8) If a coal ash impoundment is closed by the date that is 2 years after the effective date of the amendatory act that added this section and the department accepts the certification of the closure, the owner is not required to provide financial assurance under section 11523 or pay into a perpetual care fund under section 11525.

(9) Closure by removal of coal ash under subsection (7) is complete when either of the following requirements are met:

- (a) The owner or operator certifies compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 257.102(c).



(b) The owner or operator certifies that testing confirms that constituent concentrations remaining in the coal ash impoundment or landfill unit and any concentrations of soil or groundwater affected by releases therefrom do not exceed the lesser of the applicable standards adopted by the department pursuant to section 20120a or the groundwater protection standards established pursuant to 40 CFR 257.95(h) and the department accepts the certification or, if the constituent concentrations do exceed those standards, the department has approved a remedy consistent with R 299.4444 and R 299.4445 of the part 115 rules.

(10) Upon completion of the closure by removal under subsection (9), the financial assurance under section 11523 and perpetual care fund under section 11525 shall be terminated, the owner or operator is not required to provide financial assurance or contribute to a perpetual care fund, and any claim to the assurance or fund by the department is terminated and released. The termination and release do not impair the department's authority to require, whether upon completion of closure under subsection (9)(b) or subsequently, financial assurance for corrective action as provided under this act.

Sec. 11519c. (1) If assessment monitoring of an unlined coal ash impoundment confirms the presence of groundwater contamination in excess of maximum contaminant levels in effect as provided in section 6 of the safe drinking water act, 1976 PA 399, MCL 325.1006, or a groundwater protection standard established under 40 CFR 257.95(h), the owner or operator of the coal ash impoundment shall do all of the following:

(a) Notify the department of the confirmation within 14 days.

(b) Cease acceptance of coal ash at the impoundment within 180 days after the confirmation.

(c) Begin to implement closure as described in R 299.4309(7) of the part 115 rules not more than 180 days after such confirmation and diligently pursue the closure. The closure shall be completed in compliance with 40 CFR 257.102(c), with 40 CFR 257.102(f)(1) and (2), or with 40 CFR 257.103.

(d) Prepare a response action plan in compliance with R 299.4442 of the part 115 rules and submit the response action plan to the department for review and approval. Upon receipt of department approval, the owner or operator shall implement and diligently pursue the response action plan and shall comply with R 299.4443 to 299.4445 of the part 115 rules.

(2) For purposes of this section, "unlined coal ash impoundment" means a coal ash impoundment without a liner as described in 40 CFR 257.70(b) or another construction or system in place that is determined by the department to be as protective as a liner as described in 40 CFR 257.70(b).

Sec. 11523. (1) The department shall not issue a license to operate a disposal area unless the applicant has filed, as a part of the application for a license, evidence of the following financial assurance:

(a) Financial assurance established for a type III landfill or a preexisting unit at a type II landfill and until April 9, 1997, existing and new type II landfills shall be in the form of a bond in an amount equal to \$20,000.00 per acre of licensed landfill within the solid waste boundary. However, the amount of the bond shall not be less than \$20,000.00 or more than \$1,000,000.00. Each bond shall provide assurance for the maintenance of the finished landfill site for a period of 30 years after the landfill or any approved portion is completed. In addition to this bond, a perpetual care fund shall be maintained under section 11525.

(b) Financial assurance for a type II landfill that is an existing unit or a new unit shall be in an amount equal to the cost, in current dollars, of hiring a third party, to conduct closure, postclosure maintenance and monitoring, and if necessary, corrective action. An application for a type II landfill that is an existing unit or new unit shall demonstrate financial assurance in accordance with section 11523a.

(c) Financial assurance established for an existing coal ash impoundment shall be in the form of a bond in an amount equal to \$20,000.00 per acre within the impoundment boundary. However, the amount of the bond shall not be less than \$20,000.00 or more than \$1,000,000.00. The bond shall provide assurance for the maintenance of the finished coal ash impoundment for a period of 30 years after the coal ash impoundment or any approved portion is completed. In addition to the bond, a perpetual care fund shall be maintained under section 11525. For applications for a license to operate submitted to the department after the date that is 2 years after the effective date of the amendatory act that added section 11511a, an applicant that demonstrates that it meets the requirements of R 299.9709 of the Michigan Administrative Code may utilize the financial test under that rule for an amount not exceeding 95% of the closure, postclosure, and corrective action cost estimate.

(d) Financial assurance established for a solid waste transfer facility, incinerator, processing plant, other solid waste handling or disposal facility, or a combination of these utilized in the disposal of solid waste shall be in the form of a bond in an amount equal to 1/4 of 1% of the construction cost of the facility, but shall not be less than \$4,000.00, and shall be continued in effect for a period of 2 years after the disposal area is closed.

(2) The owner or operator of a landfill may post a cash bond with the department instead of other bonding mechanisms to fulfill the remaining financial assurance requirements of this section. An owner or operator of a disposal area who elects to post cash as a bond shall accrue interest on that bond at the annual rate of 6%, to be accrued quarterly, except that the interest rate payable to an owner or operator shall not exceed the rate of interest accrued on the state common

cash fund for the quarter in which an accrual is determined. Interest shall be paid to the owner or operator upon release of the bond by the department. Any interest greater than 6% shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the general fund and shall be appropriated to the department to be used by the department for administration of this part.

(3) An owner or operator of a disposal area that is not a landfill who has accomplished closure in a manner approved by the department and in accordance with this part and the rules promulgated under this part, may request a 50% reduction in the bond during the 2-year period after closure. At the end of the 2-year period, the owner or operator may request that the department terminate the bond. The department shall approve termination of the bond within 60 days after the request is made if all waste and waste residues have been removed from the disposal area and closure is certified.

(4) The department may utilize a bond required under this section for the closure and postclosure monitoring and maintenance of a disposal area if the owner or operator fails to comply with the closure and postclosure monitoring and maintenance requirements of this part and the rules promulgated under this part to the extent necessary to correct such violations. At least 7 days before utilizing the bond, the department shall issue a notice of violation or other order that alleges violation of this part or rules promulgated under this part and provide an opportunity for a hearing. This subsection does not apply to a perpetual care fund bond.

(5) Under the terms of a surety bond, letter of credit, insurance policy, or perpetual care fund bond, the issuing institution shall notify both the department and the owner or operator at least 120 days before the expiration date or any cancellation of the bond. If the owner or operator does not extend the effective date of the bond, or establish alternate financial assurance within 90 days after receipt of an expiration or cancellation notice from the issuing institution, all of the following apply:

(a) The department may draw on the bond.

(b) In the case of a perpetual care fund bond, the issuing institution shall deposit the proceeds into the standby trust or escrow account unless the department agrees to the expiration or cancellation of the perpetual care fund bond.

(6) The department shall not issue a construction permit or a new license to operate a disposal area to an applicant that is the subject of a bankruptcy action commenced under title 11 of the United States Code, 11 USC 101 to 1532, or any other predecessor or successor statute.

(7) A person required under this section to provide financial assurance in the form of a bond for a landfill may request a reduction in the bond based upon the amount of the perpetual care fund established under section 11525. A person requesting a bond reduction shall do so on a form consistent with this part and provided by the department. The department shall grant this request unless there are sufficient grounds for denial and those reasons are provided in writing. The department shall grant or deny a request for a reduction of the bond within 60 days after the request is made. If the department grants a request for a reduced bond, the department shall require a bond in an amount such that for type III landfills, and type II landfills that are preexisting units, the amount of the perpetual care fund plus the amount of the reduced bond equals the maximum amount required in a perpetual care fund in section 11525(2).

(8) The department shall release the bond required by this section if the amount of the perpetual care fund exceeds the amount of the financial assurance required under subsection (1).

(9) Prior to closure of a landfill, if money is disbursed from the perpetual care fund, then the department may require a corresponding increase in the amount of bonding required to be provided if necessary to meet the requirements of this section.

(10) If an owner or operator of a disposal area fulfills the financial assurance requirements of this part by obtaining a bond, including, but not limited to, a perpetual care fund bond, and the surety company, insurer, trustee, bank, or financial or other institution that issued or holds the bond becomes the subject of a bankruptcy action or has its authority to issue or hold the bond or to act as an escrow agent or trustee suspended or revoked, the owner or operator shall, within 60 days after receiving notice of that event, establish alternate financial assurance under this part.

Sec. 11523a. (1) Effective April 9, 1997, the department shall not issue a license to operate a type II landfill unless the applicant demonstrates that for any new unit or existing unit at the facility, the combination of the perpetual care fund established under section 11525, bonds, and the financial capability of the applicant as evidenced by a financial test, provides financial assurance in an amount not less than that required by this section. An applicant may utilize a financial test for an amount up to, but not exceeding, 70% of the closure, postclosure, and corrective action cost estimate.

(2) An applicant may demonstrate compliance with this section by submitting evidence, with a form consistent with this part and provided by the department, that the applicant has financial assurance for any existing unit or new unit in an amount equal to or greater than the sum of the following standardized costs:

(a) A standard closure cost estimate. The standard closure cost estimate shall be based upon the sum of the following costs in 1996 dollars, adjusted for inflation and partial closures, if any, as specified in subsections (4) and (5):

(i) A base cost of \$20,000.00 per acre to construct a compacted soil final cover using on-site material.

(ii) A supplemental cost of \$20,000.00 per acre, to install a synthetic cover liner, if required by rules under this part.

(iii) A supplemental cost of \$5,000.00 per acre, if low permeability soil must be transported from off-site to construct the final cover or if a bentonite geocomposite liner is used instead of low permeability soil in a composite cover.

(iv) A supplemental cost of \$5,000.00 per acre, to construct a passive gas collection system in the final cover, unless an active gas collection system has been installed at the facility.

(b) A standard postclosure cost estimate. The standard postclosure cost estimate shall be based upon the sum of the following costs, adjusted for inflation as specified in section 11525(2):

(i) A final cover maintenance cost of \$200.00 per acre per year.

(ii) A leachate disposal cost of \$100.00 per acre per year.

(iii) A leachate transportation cost of \$1,000.00 per acre per year, if leachate is required to be transported off-site for treatment.

(iv) A groundwater monitoring cost of \$1,000.00 per monitoring well per year.

(v) A gas monitoring cost of \$100.00 per monitoring point per year, for monitoring points used to detect landfill gas at or beyond the facility property boundary.

(c) The corrective action cost estimate, if any. The corrective action cost estimate shall be a detailed written estimate, in current dollars, of the cost of hiring a third party to perform corrective action in accordance with this part.

(3) Instead of using some or all of the standardized costs specified in subsection (2), an applicant may estimate the site specific costs of closure or postclosure maintenance and monitoring. A site specific cost estimate shall be a written estimate, in current dollars, of the cost of hiring a third party to perform the activity. For the purposes of this subsection, a parent corporation or a subsidiary of the owner or operator is not a third party. Site specific cost estimates shall be based on the following:

(a) For closure, the cost to close the largest area of the landfill ever requiring a final cover at any time during the active life, when the extent and manner of its operation would make closure the most expensive, in accordance with the approved closure plan. The closure cost estimate may not incorporate any salvage value that may be realized by the sale of structures, land, equipment, or other assets associated with the facility at the time of final closure.

(b) For postclosure, the cost to conduct postclosure maintenance and monitoring in accordance with the approved postclosure plan for the entire postclosure period.

(4) The owner or operator of a landfill subject to this section shall, during the active life of the landfill and during the postclosure care period, annually adjust the financial assurance cost estimates and corresponding amount of financial assurance for inflation. Cost estimates shall be adjusted for inflation by multiplying the cost estimate by an inflation factor derived from the most recent United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation composite index published by the United States Department of Commerce or another index that is more representative of the costs of closure and postclosure monitoring and maintenance as determined appropriate by the department. The owner or operator shall document the adjustment on a form consistent with this part as prepared by the department and shall place the documentation in the operating record of the facility.

(5) The owner or operator of a landfill subject to this section may request that the department authorize a reduction in the approved cost estimates and corresponding financial assurance for the landfill by submitting a form consistent with this part and provided by the department certifying completion of any of the following activities:

(a) Partial closure of the landfill. The current closure cost estimate for partially closed portions of a landfill unit may be reduced by 80%, if the maximum waste slope on the unclosed portions of the unit does not exceed 25%. The percentage of the cost estimate reduction approved by the department for the partially closed portion shall be reduced 1% for every 1% increase in the slope of waste over 25% in the active portion. An owner or operator requesting a reduction in financial assurance for partial closure shall enclose with the request a certification under the seal of a licensed professional engineer that certifies both of the following:

(i) That a portion of the licensed landfill unit has reached final grades and has had a final cover installed in compliance with the approved closure plan and rules promulgated under this part.

(ii) The maximum slope of waste in the active portion of the landfill unit at the time of partial closure.

(b) Final closure of the landfill. An owner or operator requesting a cost estimate reduction for final closure shall submit a certification under the seal of a licensed professional engineer that closure of that landfill unit has been fully completed in accordance with the approved closure plan for the landfill. Within 60 days of receiving a certification under this subsection, the department shall perform a consistency review of the submitted certification and do 1 of the following:

(i) Approve the certification and notify the owner or operator that he or she may reduce the closure cost estimate to zero.

(ii) Disapprove the certification and provide the owner or operator with a detailed written statement of the reasons why the department has determined that closure certification has not been conducted in accordance with this part, the rules promulgated under this part, or an approved closure plan.

(c) Postclosure maintenance and monitoring. The owner or operator of a landfill unit who has completed final closure of the unit may request a reduction in the postclosure cost estimate and corresponding financial assurance for 1 year or more of postclosure maintenance and monitoring if the landfill has been monitored and maintained in accordance with the approved postclosure plan. The department shall, within 60 days of receiving a cost estimate reduction request grant written approval or issue a written denial stating the reason for denial. The department shall grant the request and the owner or operator may reduce the postclosure cost estimate to reflect the number of years remaining in the postclosure period unless the department denies the request and the written denial states that the owner or operator has not performed the specific tasks consistent with this part, rules promulgated under this part, and an approved plan.

(6) The owner or operator of a landfill subject to this section may request a reduction in the amount of one or more of the financial assurance mechanisms in place. If the combined value of the remaining financial assurance mechanisms equals the amount required under this section, the department shall approve the request.

(7) An owner or operator requesting that the department approve a financial assurance reduction under subsection (5) or (6) shall do so on a form consistent with this part and provided by the department. The department shall grant written approval or, within 60 days of receiving a financial assurance reduction request, issue a written denial stating the reason for the denial.

Sec. 11523b. (1) The owner or operator of a landfill or coal ash impoundment may establish a trust fund or escrow account to fulfill the requirements of sections 11523 and 11523a. The trust fund or escrow account shall be executed on a form provided by the department.

(2) Payments into a trust fund or escrow account shall be made annually over the term of the first operating license issued after the effective date of this section. The first payment into a trust fund or escrow account shall be made prior to licensure and shall be at least equal to the portion of the financial assurance requirement to be covered by the trust fund or escrow account divided by the term of the operating license. Subsequent payments shall be equal to the remaining financial assurance requirement divided by the number of years remaining until the license expires.

(3) If the owner or operator of a landfill or coal ash impoundment establishes a trust fund or escrow account after having used one or more alternate forms of financial assurance, the initial payment into the trust fund or escrow account shall be at least the amount the fund would contain if the fund were established initially and annual payments made according to subsection (2).

(4) All earnings and interest from a trust fund or escrow account shall be credited to the fund or account. However, the custodian may be compensated for reasonable fees and costs for his or her responsibilities as custodian. The custodian shall ensure the filing of all required tax returns for which the trust fund or escrow account is liable and shall disburse funds from earnings to pay lawfully due taxes owed by the trust fund or escrow account, without permission of the department.

(5) The custodian shall annually, 30 days preceding the anniversary date of establishment of the fund, furnish to the owner or operator and to the department a statement confirming the value of the fund or account as of the end of that month.

(6) The owner or operator may request that the department authorize the release of funds from a trust fund or escrow account. The department shall grant the request if the owner or operator demonstrates that the value of the fund or account exceeds the owner's or operator's financial assurance obligation. A payment or disbursement from the fund or account shall not be made without the prior written approval of the department.

(7) The owner or operator shall receive all interest or earnings from a trust fund or escrow account upon its termination.

(8) As used in this section, "custodian" means the trustee of a trust fund or escrow agent of an escrow account.

Sec. 11525. (1) The owner or operator of a landfill or coal ash impoundment shall establish and maintain a perpetual care fund for a period of 30 years after final closure of the landfill or coal ash impoundment as specified in this section. A perpetual care fund may be established as a trust, an escrow account, or a perpetual care fund bond and may be used to demonstrate financial assurance for type II and type III landfills and coal ash impoundments under sections 11523 and 11523a.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the owner or operator of a landfill shall increase the amount of his or her perpetual care fund 75 cents for each ton or portion of a ton or 25 cents for each cubic yard or portion of a cubic yard of solid waste that is disposed of in the landfill after June 17, 1990 until the fund reaches the maximum required fund amount. As of July 1, 1996, the maximum required fund amount for a landfill or coal ash impoundment is \$1,156,000.00. This amount shall be annually adjusted for inflation and rounded to the nearest thousand. The department shall adjust the maximum required fund amount for inflation annually by multiplying the amount by an inflation factor derived from the most recent United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation composite index published by the United States Department of Commerce or another index more representative of the costs of closure and postclosure monitoring and maintenance as determined appropriate by the department. Increases to the amount of

a perpetual care fund required under this subsection shall be calculated based on solid waste disposed of in the landfill as of the end of the state fiscal year and shall be made within 30 days after the end of each state fiscal year.

(3) The owner or operator of a landfill or coal ash impoundment that is used for the disposal of the following materials shall increase the amount of the perpetual care fund 7.5 cents for each ton or cubic yard or portion of a ton or cubic yard of the following materials that are disposed of in the landfill or coal ash impoundment after the effective date of the amendatory act that added section 11511a until the fund reaches the maximum required fund amount under subsection (2):

(a) Coal ash, wood ash, or cement kiln dust that is disposed of in a landfill that is used only for the disposal of coal ash, wood ash, or cement kiln dust, or a combination of these materials, or that is permanently segregated in a landfill.

(b) Wastewater treatment sludge or sediments from wood pulp or paper producing industries that is disposed of in a landfill that is used only for the disposal of wastewater treatment sludge and sediments from wood pulp or paper producing industries, or that is permanently segregated in a landfill.

(c) Foundry sand or other material that is approved by the department for use as daily cover at an operating landfill, that is disposed of in a landfill that is used only for the disposal of foundry sand, or that is permanently segregated in a landfill.

(4) The owner or operator of a landfill that is used only for the disposal of a mixture of 2 or more of the materials described in subsection (3)(a) to (c) or in which a mixture of 2 or more of these materials are permanently segregated shall increase the amount of the perpetual care fund 7.5 cents for each ton or cubic yard or portion of a ton or cubic yard of these materials that are disposed of in the landfill after July 1, 1996.

(5) The amount of a perpetual care fund is not required to be increased for materials that are regulated under part 631.

(6) The owner or operator of a landfill may increase the amount of the perpetual care fund above the amount otherwise required by this section at his or her discretion.

(7) The custodian of a perpetual care fund trust or escrow account shall be a bank or other financial institution that has the authority to act as a custodian and whose account operations are regulated and examined by a federal or state agency. Until the perpetual care fund trust or escrow account reaches the maximum required fund amount, the custodian of a perpetual care fund trust or escrow account shall credit any interest and earnings of the perpetual care fund trust or escrow account to the perpetual care fund trust or escrow account. After the perpetual care fund trust or escrow account reaches the maximum required fund amount, any interest and earnings shall be distributed as directed by the owner or operator. The agreement governing the operation of the perpetual care fund trust or escrow account shall be executed on a form consistent with this part and provided by the department. The custodian may be compensated from the fund for reasonable fees and costs incurred for his or her responsibilities as custodian. The custodian of a perpetual care fund trust or escrow account shall make an accounting to the department within 30 days following the close of each state fiscal year.

(8) The custodian of a perpetual care fund shall not disburse any funds to the owner or operator of a landfill or coal ash impoundment for the purposes of the perpetual care fund except upon the prior written approval of the department. However, the custodian shall ensure the filing of all required tax returns for which the perpetual care fund is liable and shall disburse funds to pay lawfully due taxes owed by the perpetual care fund without permission of the department. The owner or operator of the landfill or coal ash impoundment shall provide notice of requests for disbursement and denials and approvals to the custodian of the perpetual care fund. Requests for disbursement from a perpetual care fund shall be submitted not more frequently than semiannually. The owner or operator of a landfill or coal ash impoundment may request disbursement of funds from a perpetual care fund whenever the amount of money in the fund exceeds the maximum required fund amount. The department shall approve the disbursement if the total amount of financial assurance maintained meets the requirements of sections 11523 and 11523a. As used in this subsection, "maximum required fund amount" means:

(a) For those landfills or coal ash impoundments containing only those materials specified in subsection (3), an amount equal to 1/2 of the maximum required fund amount specified in subsection (2).

(b) For all other landfills, an amount equal to the maximum required fund amount specified in subsection (2).

(9) If the owner or operator of a landfill or coal ash impoundment refuses or fails to conduct closure, postclosure monitoring and maintenance, or corrective action as necessary to protect the public health, safety, or welfare, or the environment or fails to request the disbursement of money from a perpetual care fund when necessary to protect the public health, safety, or welfare, or the environment, or fails to pay the solid waste management program administration fee or the surcharge required under section 11525a, then the department may draw on the perpetual care fund and may expend the money for closure, postclosure monitoring and maintenance, and corrective action, as necessary. The department may draw on a perpetual care fund for administrative costs associated with actions taken under this subsection.

(10) Upon approval by the department of a request to terminate financial assurance for a landfill or coal ash impoundment under section 11525b, any money in the perpetual care fund for that landfill or coal ash impoundment shall

be disbursed by the custodian to the owner of the landfill or coal ash impoundment unless a contract between the owner and the operator provides otherwise.

(11) The owner of a landfill or coal ash impoundment shall provide notice to the custodian of the perpetual care fund for that landfill or coal ash impoundment if there is a change of ownership of the landfill. The custodian shall maintain records of ownership of a landfill or coal ash impoundment during the period of existence of the perpetual care fund.

(12) This section does not relieve an owner or operator of a landfill or coal ash impoundment of any liability that he or she may have under this part or as otherwise provided by law.

(13) This section does not create a cause of action at law or in equity against a custodian of a perpetual care fund other than for errors or omissions related to investments, accountings, disbursements, filings of required tax returns, and maintenance of records required by this section or the applicable perpetual care fund.

(14) As used in this section, "custodian" means the trustee or escrow agent of any of the following:

- (a) A perpetual care fund that is established as a trust or escrow account.
- (b) A standby trust or escrow account for a perpetual care fund bond.

(15) A perpetual care fund that is established as a trust or escrow account may be replaced with a perpetual care fund that is established as a perpetual care fund bond that complies with this section. Upon such replacement, the director shall authorize the custodian of the trust or escrow account to disburse the money in the trust or escrow account to the owner of the landfill or coal ash impoundment unless a contract between the owner and operator specifies otherwise.

(16) An owner or operator of a landfill or coal ash impoundment who uses a perpetual care fund bond to satisfy the requirements of this section shall also establish a standby trust or escrow account. All payments made under the terms of the perpetual care fund bond shall be deposited by the custodian directly into the standby trust or escrow account in accordance with instructions from the director. The standby trust or escrow account must meet the requirements for a trust or escrow account established as a perpetual care fund under subsection (1), except that until the standby trust or escrow account is funded pursuant to the requirements of this subsection, the following are not required:

- (a) Payments into the standby trust or escrow account as specified in subsection (2).
- (b) Annual accounting valuations as required in subsection (7).

Sec. 11525a. (1) The owner or operator of a landfill or coal ash impoundment shall pay a surcharge as follows:

(a) For a landfill or coal ash impoundment that is not a captive facility, 12 cents for each cubic yard or portion of a cubic yard of solid waste or municipal solid waste incinerator ash that is disposed of in the landfill or coal ash impoundment before October 1, 2019.

(b) For a type III landfill or coal ash impoundment that is a captive facility, the following annual amounts:

- (i) For a captive facility that receives 100,000 or more cubic yards of waste, \$3,000.00.
- (ii) For a captive facility that receives 75,000 or more but less than 100,000 cubic yards of waste, \$2,500.00.
- (iii) For a captive facility that receives 50,000 or more but less than 75,000 cubic yards of waste, \$2,000.00.
- (iv) For a captive facility that receives 25,000 or more but less than 50,000 cubic yards of waste, \$1,000.00.
- (v) For a captive facility that receives less than 25,000 cubic yards of waste, \$500.00.

(2) The owner or operator of a landfill or coal ash impoundment that is not a captive facility shall pay the surcharge under subsection (1)(a) within 30 days after the end of each quarter of the state fiscal year. The owner or operator of a type III landfill or coal ash impoundment that is a captive facility shall pay the surcharge under subsection (1)(b) by January 31 of each year.

(3) The owner or operator of a landfill or coal ash impoundment who is required to pay the surcharge under subsection (1) shall pass through and collect the surcharge from any person who generated the solid waste or who arranged for its delivery to the solid waste hauler or transfer facility notwithstanding the provisions of any contract or agreement to the contrary or the absence of any contract or agreement.

(4) Surcharges collected under this section shall be forwarded to the state treasurer for deposit in the solid waste staff account of the solid waste management fund established in section 11550.

Sec. 11525b. (1) The owner or operator of a disposal area shall provide continuous financial assurance coverage until released from these requirements by the department under the provisions of this part.

(2) The owner or operator of a landfill or coal ash impoundment who has completed postclosure maintenance and monitoring in accordance with this part, rules promulgated under this part, and approved postclosure plan may request that financial assurance required by sections 11523 and 11523a be terminated. A person requesting termination of bonding and financial assurance shall submit to the department a statement that the landfill or coal ash impoundment has been monitored and maintained in accordance with this part, rules promulgated under this part, and the approved postclosure plan for the postclosure period specified in section 11523 and shall certify that the landfill or coal ash

impoundment is not subject to corrective action under section 11515. Within 60 days of receiving a statement under this subsection, the department shall perform a consistency review of the submitted statement and do 1 of the following:

(a) Approve the statement, notify the owner or operator that he or she is no longer required to maintain financial assurance, return or release all financial assurance mechanisms, and, if the perpetual care fund is established as a trust or escrow account, notify the custodian of the perpetual care fund that money from the fund shall be disbursed as provided in section 11525(10).

(b) Disapprove the statement and provide the owner or operator with a detailed written statement of the reasons why the department has determined that postclosure maintenance and monitoring and corrective action, if any, have not been conducted in accordance with this part, the rules promulgated under this part, or an approved postclosure plan.

Sec. 11528. (1) A solid waste transporting unit used for garbage, industrial or domestic sludges, or other moisture laden materials not specifically covered by part 121 shall be watertight and constructed, maintained, and operated to prevent littering. Solid waste transporting units used for hauling other solid waste shall be designed and operated to prevent littering or any other nuisance.

(2) A solid waste hauler who violates this part or the rules promulgated under this part is subject to the penalties provided in this part.

(3) The department, a health officer, or a law enforcement officer may order a solid waste transporting unit out of service if the unit does not comply with the requirements of this part or the rules promulgated under this part. Continued use of a solid waste transporting unit ordered out of service is a violation of this part.

Sec. 11538. (1) Not later than September 11, 1979, the director shall promulgate rules for the development, form, and submission of initial solid waste management plans. The rules shall require all of the following:

(a) The establishment of goals and objectives for prevention of adverse effects on the public health and on the environment resulting from improper solid waste collection, processing, or disposal including protection of surface and groundwater quality, air quality, and the land.

(b) An evaluation of waste problems by type and volume, including residential and commercial solid waste, hazardous waste, industrial sludges, pretreatment residues, municipal sewage sludge, air pollution control residue, and other wastes from industrial or municipal sources.

(c) An evaluation and selection of technically and economically feasible solid waste management options, which may include sanitary landfill, resource recovery systems, resource conservation, or a combination of options.

(d) An inventory and description of all existing facilities where solid waste is being treated, processed, or disposed of, including a summary of the deficiencies, if any, of the facilities in meeting current solid waste management needs.

(e) The encouragement and documentation as part of the solid waste management plan, of all opportunities for participation and involvement of the public, all affected agencies and parties, and the private sector.

(f) That the solid waste management plan contain enforceable mechanisms for implementing the plan, including identification of the municipalities within the county responsible for the enforcement and may contain a mechanism for the county and those municipalities to assist the department and the state police in implementing and conducting the inspection program established in section 11526(2) and (3). This subdivision does not preclude the private sector's participation in providing solid waste management services consistent with the solid waste management plan for the county.

(g) Current and projected population densities of each county and identification of population centers and centers of solid waste generation, including industrial wastes.

(h) That the solid waste management plan area has, and will have during the plan period, access to a sufficient amount of available and suitable land, accessible to transportation media, to accommodate the development and operation of solid waste disposal areas, or resource recovery facilities provided for in the plan.

(i) That the solid waste disposal areas or resource recovery facilities provided for in the solid waste management plan are capable of being developed and operated in compliance with state law and rules of the department pertaining to protection of the public health and the environment, considering the available land in the plan area, and the technical feasibility of, and economic costs associated with, the facilities.

(j) A timetable or schedule for implementing the solid waste management plan.

(2) Each solid waste management plan shall identify specific sites for solid waste disposal areas for a 5-year period after approval of a plan or plan update. In calculating disposal need requirements to measure compliance with this section, only those existing waste stream volume reduction levels achieved through source reduction, reuse, composting, recycling, or incineration, or any combination of these reduction devices, that can currently be demonstrated or that can be reasonably expected to be achieved through currently active implementation efforts for proposed volume reduction projects, may be assumed by the planning entity. In addition, if the solid waste management plan does not also identify specific sites for solid waste disposal areas for the remaining portion of the entire planning period required by this part

after approval of a plan or plan update, the solid waste management plan shall include an interim siting mechanism and an annual certification process as described in subsections (4) and (5). In calculating the capacity of identified disposal areas to determine if disposal needs are met for the entire required planning period, full achievement of the solid waste management plan's volume reduction goals may be assumed by the planning entity if the plan identifies a detailed programmatic approach to achieving these goals. If a siting mechanism is not included, and disposal capacity falls to less than 5 years of capacity, a county shall amend the solid waste management plan for that county to resolve the shortfall.

(3) An existing captive type III coal ash landfill or existing captive coal ash impoundment, or both, is considered consistent with and included in the solid waste management plan for the county or region in which the disposal area is located if the disposal area continues to accept waste generated only by the owner of the disposal area and meets any of the following requirements:

- (a) Was issued a construction permit and licensed for operation under this part.
- (b) Met local land use law requirements when initially sited or constructed.

(4) An interim siting mechanism shall include both a process and a set of minimum siting criteria, both of which are not subject to interpretation or discretionary acts by the planning entity, and which if met by an applicant submitting a disposal area proposal, will guarantee a finding of consistency with the plan. The interim siting mechanism shall be operative upon the call of the board of commissioners or shall automatically be operative whenever the annual certification process shows that available disposal capacity will provide for less than 66 months of disposal needs. In the latter event, applications for a finding of consistency from the proposers of disposal area capacity will be received by the planning agency commencing on January 1 following completion of the annual certification process. Once operative, an interim siting mechanism will remain operative for at least 90 days or until more than 66 months of disposal capacity is once again available, either by the approval of a request for consistency or by the adoption of a new annual certification process which concludes that more than 66 months of disposal capacity is available.

(5) An annual certification process shall be concluded by June 30 of each year, commencing on the first June 30 which is more than 12 months after the department's approval of the solid waste management plan or plan update. The certification process will examine the remaining disposal area capacity available for solid wastes generated within the planning area. In calculating disposal need requirements to measure compliance with this section, only those existing waste stream volume reduction levels achieved through source reduction, reuse, composting, recycling, or incineration, or any combination of these reduction devices, that can currently be demonstrated or that can be reasonably expected to be achieved through currently active implementation efforts for proposed volume reduction projects, may be assumed. The annual certification of disposal capacity shall be approved by the board of commissioners. Failure to approve an annual certification by June 30 is equivalent to a finding that less than a sufficient amount of capacity is available and the interim siting mechanism will then be operative on the first day of the following January. As part of the department's responsibility to act on construction permit applications, the department has final decision authority to approve or disapprove capacity certifications and to determine consistency of a proposed disposal area with the solid waste management plan.

(6) A board of commissioners may adopt a new certification of disposal capacity at any time. A new certification of disposal capacity shall supersede all previous certifications, and become effective 30 days after adoption by the board of commissioners and remain in effect until subsequent certifications are adopted.

(7) In order for a disposal area to serve the disposal needs of another county, state, or country, the service, including the disposal of municipal solid waste incinerator ash, must be explicitly authorized in the approved solid waste management plan of the receiving county. With regard to intercounty service within Michigan, the service must also be explicitly authorized in the solid waste management plan of the exporting county.

(8) A person shall not dispose of, store, or transport solid waste in this state unless the person complies with the requirements of this part.

(9) An ordinance, law, rule, regulation, policy, or practice of a municipality, county, or governmental authority created by statute, which prohibits or regulates the location or development of a solid waste disposal area, and which is not part of or not consistent with the approved solid waste management plan for the county, shall be considered in conflict with this part and shall not be enforceable.

Sec. 11539. (1) The director shall not approve a plan update unless:

(a) The plan contains an analysis or evaluation of the best available information applicable to the plan area in regard to recyclable materials and all of the following:

(i) The kind and volume of material in the plan area's waste stream that may be recycled or composted.

(ii) How various factors do or may affect a recycling and composting program in the plan area. Factors shall include an evaluation of the existing solid waste collection system; materials market; transportation networks; local composting and recycling support groups, or both; institutional arrangements; the population in the plan area; and other pertinent factors.



(iii) An identification of impediments to implementing a recycling and composting program and recommended strategies for removing or minimizing impediments.

(iv) How recycling and composting and other processing or disposal methods could complement each other and an examination of the feasibility of excluding site separated material and source separated material from other processing or disposal methods.

(v) Identification and quantification of environmental, economic, and other benefits that could result from the implementation of a recycling and composting program.

(vi) The feasibility of source separation of materials that contain potentially hazardous components at disposal areas. This subparagraph applies only to plan updates that are due after January 31, 1989.

(b) The plan either provides for recycling and composting recyclable materials from the plan area's waste stream or establishes that recycling and composting are not necessary or feasible or is only necessary or feasible to a limited extent.

(c) A plan that proposes a recycling or composting program, or both, details the major features of that program, including all of the following:

(i) The kinds and volumes of recyclable materials that will be recycled or composted.

(ii) Collection methods.

(iii) Measures that will ensure collection such as ordinances or cooperative arrangements, or both.

(iv) Ordinances or regulations affecting the program.

(v) The role of counties and municipalities in implementing the plan.

(vi) The involvement of existing recycling interests, solid waste haulers, and the community.

(vii) Anticipated costs.

(viii) On-going program financing.

(ix) Equipment selection.

(x) Public and private sector involvement.

(xi) Site availability and selection.

(xii) Operating parameters such as pH and heat range.

(d) The plan includes an evaluation of how the planning entity is meeting the state's waste reduction and recycling goals as established pursuant to section 11541(4).

(2) A disposal area permitted, licensed, or otherwise in existence on the date of approval of the solid waste management plan for the planning area where the disposal area is located shall be considered to be consistent with the plan and included in the plan.

(3) The director may promulgate rules as may be necessary to implement this section.

Sec. 11542. (1) Except as provided in subsection (5) and except for municipal solid waste incinerator ash that is described and used as provided in section 11506(6)(h), municipal solid waste incinerator ash shall be disposed of in 1 of the following:

(a) A landfill that meets all of the following requirements:

(i) The landfill is in compliance with this part and the rules promulgated under this part.

(ii) The landfill is used exclusively for the disposal of municipal solid waste incinerator ash.

(iii) The landfill design includes all of the following in descending order according to their placement in the landfill:

(A) A leachate collection system.

(B) A synthetic liner at least 60 mils thick.

(C) A compacted clay liner of 5 feet or more with a maximum hydraulic conductivity of  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  centimeters per second.

(D) A leak detection and leachate collection system.

(E) A compacted clay liner at least 3 feet thick with a maximum hydraulic conductivity of  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  centimeters per second or a synthetic liner at least 40 mils thick.

(b) A landfill that meets all of the following requirements:

(i) The landfill is in compliance with this part and the rules promulgated under this part.

(ii) The landfill is used exclusively for the disposal of municipal solid waste incinerator ash.

(iii) The landfill design includes all of the following in descending order according to their placement in the landfill:

(A) A leachate collection system.

(B) A composite liner, as defined in R 299.4102 of the part 115 rules.

(C) A leak detection and leachate collection system.

(D) A second composite liner.

(iv) If contaminants that may threaten the public health, safety, or welfare, or the environment are found in the leachate collection system described in subparagraph (iii)(C), the owner or operator of the landfill shall determine the source and nature of the contaminants and make repairs, to the extent practicable, that will prevent the contaminants from entering the leachate collection system. If the department determines that the source of the contaminants is caused by a design failure of the landfill, the department, notwithstanding an approved construction permit or operating license, may require landfill cells at that landfill that will be used for the disposal of municipal solid waste incinerator ash, which are under construction or will be constructed in the future at the landfill, to be constructed in conformance with improved design standards approved by the department. However, this subparagraph does not require the removal of liners or leak detection and leachate collection systems that are already in place in a landfill cell under construction.

(c) A landfill that is a monitorable unit, as defined in R 299.4104 of the part 115 rules, and that meets all of the following requirements:

(i) The landfill is in compliance with this part and the rules promulgated under this part.

(ii) The landfill is used exclusively for the disposal of municipal solid waste incinerator ash.

(iii) The landfill design includes all of the following in descending order according to their placement in the landfill:

(A) A leachate collection system.

(B) A synthetic liner at least 60 mils thick.

(C) Immediately below the synthetic liner, either 2 feet of compacted clay with a maximum hydraulic conductivity of  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  centimeters per second or a bentonite geocomposite liner, as specified in R 299.4914 of the part 115 rules.

(D) At least 10 feet of either natural or compacted clay with a maximum hydraulic conductivity of  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  centimeters per second, or equivalent.

(d) A landfill with a design approved by the department that will prevent the migration of any hazardous constituent into the groundwater or surface water at least as effectively as the design requirements of subdivisions (a) to (c).

(e) A type II landfill, as described in R 299.4105 of the part 115 rules if both of the following conditions apply:

(i) The ash was generated by a municipal solid waste incinerator that is designed to burn at a temperature in excess of 2500 degrees Fahrenheit.

(ii) The ash from any individual municipal solid waste incinerator is disposed of pursuant to this subdivision for a period not to exceed 60 days.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3), a landfill that is constructed pursuant to the design described in subsection (1) shall be capped following its closure by all of the following in descending order:

(a) Six inches of top soil with a vegetative cover.

(b) Two feet of soil to protect against animal burrowing, temperature, erosion, and rooted vegetation.

(c) An infiltration collection system.

(d) A synthetic liner at least 30 mils thick.

(e) Two feet of compacted clay with a maximum hydraulic conductivity of  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  centimeters per second.

(3) A landfill that receives municipal solid waste incinerator ash under this section may be capped with a design approved by the department that will prevent the migration of any hazardous constituent into the groundwater or surface water at least as effectively as the design requirements of subsection (2).

(4) If leachate is collected from a landfill under this section, the leachate shall be monitored and tested in accordance with this part and the rules promulgated under this part.

(5) As an alternative to disposal described in subsection (1), the owner or operator of a municipal solid waste incinerator may process municipal solid waste incinerator ash through mechanical or chemical methods, or both, to substantially diminish the toxicity of the ash or its constituents or limit the leachability of the ash or its constituents to minimize threats to human health and the environment, if processing is performed on the site of the municipal solid waste incinerator or at the site of a landfill described in subsection (1), if the process has been approved by the department as provided by rule, and if the ash is tested after processing in accordance with a protocol approved by the department as provided by rule. The department shall approve the process and testing protocol under this subsection only if the process and testing protocol will protect human health and the environment. In making this determination, the department shall consider all potential pathways of human and environmental exposure, including both short-term and long-term, to constituents of the ash that may be released during the reuse or recycling of the ash. The department shall consider requiring methods to determine the leaching, total chemical analysis, respirability, and toxicity of reused or recycled ash. A leaching procedure shall include testing under both acidic and native conditions. If municipal solid waste incinerator ash is processed in accordance with the requirements of this subsection and the processed ash

satisfies the testing protocol approved by the department as provided by rule, the ash may be disposed of in a municipal solid waste landfill, as defined by R 299.4104 of the part 115 rules, licensed under this part or may be used in any manner approved by the department. If municipal solid waste incinerator ash is processed as provided in this subsection, but does not comply with the testing protocol approved by the department as provided by rule, the ash shall be disposed of in accordance with subsection (1).

(6) The disposal of municipal solid waste incinerator ash within a landfill that is in compliance with subsection (1) does not constitute a new proposal for which a new construction permit is required under section 11509, if a construction permit has previously been issued under section 11509 for the landfill and the owner or operator of the landfill submits 6 copies of an operating license amendment application to the department for approval pursuant to part 13. The operating license amendment application shall include revised plans and specifications for all facility modifications including a leachate disposal plan, an erosion control plan, and a dust control plan which shall be part of the operating license amendment. The dust control plan shall contain sufficient detail to ensure that dust emissions are controlled by available control technologies that reduce dust emissions by a reasonably achievable amount to the extent necessary to protect human health and the environment. The dust control plan shall provide for the ash to be wet during all times that the ash is exposed to the atmosphere at the landfill or otherwise to be covered by daily cover material; for dust emissions to be controlled during dumping, grading, loading, and bulk transporting of the ash at the landfill; and for dust emissions from access roads within the landfill to be controlled. With the exception of a landfill that is in existence on June 12, 1989 that the department determines is otherwise in compliance with this section, the owner or operator of the landfill shall obtain the operating license amendment prior to initiating construction. Prior to operation, the owner or operator of a landfill shall submit to the department certification from a licensed professional engineer that the landfill has been constructed in accordance with the approved plan and specifications. When the copies are submitted to the department, the owner or operator of the landfill shall send a copy of the operating license amendment application to the municipality where the landfill is located. At least 30 days prior to making a final decision on the operating license amendment, the department shall hold at least 1 public meeting in the vicinity of the landfill to receive public comments. Prior to a public meeting, the department shall publish notice of the meeting in a newspaper serving the local area.

(7) The owner or operator of a municipal solid waste incinerator or a disposal area that receives municipal solid waste incinerator ash shall allow the department access to the facility for the purpose of supervising the collection of samples or obtaining samples of ash to test or to monitor air quality at the facility.

(8) As used in subsection (1), "landfill" means a landfill or a specific portion of a landfill.

Sec. 11550. (1) The solid waste management fund is created within the state treasury. The state treasurer may receive money from any source for deposit into the fund. The state treasurer shall direct the investment of the fund. The state treasurer shall credit to the fund interest and earnings from fund investments.

(2) Money in the solid waste management fund at the close of the fiscal year shall remain in the fund and shall not lapse to the general fund.

(3) The state treasurer shall establish, within the solid waste management fund, a solid waste staff account and a perpetual care account.

(4) Money shall be expended from the solid waste staff account, upon appropriation, only for the following purposes:

(a) Preparing generally applicable guidance regarding the solid waste permit and license program or its implementation or enforcement.

(b) Reviewing and acting on any application for a permit or license, permit or license revision, or permit or license renewal, including the cost of public notice and public hearings.

(c) Performing an advisory analysis under section 11510(1).

(d) General administrative costs of running the permit and license program, including permit and license tracking and data entry.

(e) Inspection of licensed disposal areas and open dumps.

(f) Implementing and enforcing the conditions of any permit or license.

(g) Groundwater monitoring audits at disposal areas which are or have been licensed under this part.

(h) Reviewing and acting upon corrective action plans for disposal areas which are or have been licensed under this part.

(i) Review of certifications of closure.

(j) Postclosure maintenance and monitoring inspections and review.

(k) Review of bonds and financial assurance documentation at disposal areas which are or have been licensed under this part.

(5) Money shall be expended from the perpetual care account, upon appropriation, only for the purpose of conducting the following activities at disposal areas which are or have been licensed under this part:

(a) Postclosure maintenance and monitoring at a disposal area where the owner or operator is no longer required to do so.

(b) To conduct closure, or postclosure maintenance and monitoring and corrective action if necessary, at a disposal area where the owner or operator has failed to do so. Money shall be expended from the account only after funds from any perpetual care fund or other financial assurance mechanisms held by the owner or operator have been expended and the department has used reasonable efforts to obtain funding from other sources.

(6) By March 1 annually, the department shall prepare and submit to the governor, the legislature, the chairs of the standing committees of the senate and house of representatives with primary responsibility for issues related to natural resources and the environment, and the chairs of the subcommittees of the senate and house appropriations committees with primary responsibility for appropriations to the department a report that details the activities of the previous fiscal year funded by the staff account of the solid waste management fund. This report shall include, at a minimum, all of the following as it relates to the department:

(a) The number of full-time equated positions performing solid waste management permitting, compliance, and enforcement activities.

(b) All of the following information related to the construction permit applications received under section 11509:

(i) The number of applications received by the department, reported as the number of applications determined to be administratively incomplete and the number determined to be administratively complete.

(ii) The number of applications determined to be administratively complete for which a final action was taken by the department. The number of final actions shall be reported as the number of applications approved, the number of applications denied, and the number of applications withdrawn by the applicant.

(iii) The percentage and number of applications determined to be administratively complete for which a final decision was made within the period required by part 13.

(c) All of the following information related to the operating license applications received under section 11512:

(i) The number of applications received by the department, reported as the number of applications determined to be administratively incomplete and the number determined to be administratively complete.

(ii) The number of applications determined to be administratively complete for which a final action was taken by the department. The number of final actions shall be reported as the number of applications approved, the number of applications denied, and the number of applications withdrawn by the applicant.

(iii) The percentage and number of applications determined to be administratively complete for which a final decision was made within the period required by part 13.

(d) The number of inspections conducted at licensed disposal areas as required by section 11519.

(e) The number of letters of warning sent to licensed disposal areas.

(f) The number of contested case hearings and civil actions initiated and completed, the number of voluntary consent orders and administrative orders entered or issued, and the amount of fines and penalties collected through such actions or orders.

(g) For each enforcement action that includes a penalty, a description of what corrective actions were required by the enforcement action.

(h) The number of solid waste complaints received, investigated, resolved, and not resolved by the department.

(i) The amount of revenue in the staff account of the solid waste management fund and the coal ash care fund at the end of the fiscal year.

(7) The coal ash care fund is created within the state treasury. The state treasurer may receive money from any source for deposit into the fund. The state treasurer shall direct the investment of the fund. The state treasurer shall credit to the fund interest and earnings from fund investments.

(8) Money shall be expended from the coal ash care fund, upon appropriation, only for the following purposes relating to coal ash impoundments and coal ash landfills:

(a) Preparing generally applicable guidance regarding the solid waste permit and license program or its implementation or enforcement.

(b) Reviewing and acting on any application for a permit or license, permit or license revision, or permit or license renewal, including the cost of public notice and public hearings.

(c) Performing an advisory analysis under section 11510(1).

(d) General administrative costs of running the permit and license program, including permit and license tracking and data entry.

(e) Inspection of licensed disposal areas and open dumps.

(f) Implementing and enforcing the conditions of any permit or license.

(g) Groundwater monitoring audits at disposal areas that are or have been licensed under this part.

- (h) Reviewing and acting upon corrective action plans for disposal areas that are or have been licensed under this part.
- (i) Review of certifications of closure.
- (j) Postclosure maintenance and monitoring inspections and review.
- (k) Review of bonds and financial assurance documentation at disposal areas that are or have been licensed under this part.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.



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Clerk of the House of Representatives



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Secretary of the Senate

Approved .....

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Governor