

---

The original instrument and the following digest, which constitutes no part of the legislative instrument, were prepared by Jacob K. Wilson.

---

DIGEST

SB 100 Engrossed

2023 Regular Session

Lambert

Present law establishes the "Louisiana Solid Waste Management Resource Recovery Law" that requires the Dept. of Environmental Quality to promulgate rules, regulations, and standards for the transportation, processing, resource recovery, and disposal of solid wastes.

Present law provides that such rules and regulations do not include advanced recycling or facilities that store post-use polymers or recovered feedstocks or that convert post-use polymers and recovered feedstocks through advanced recycling.

Present law defines "advanced recycling" as a manufacturing process for the conversion of post-use polymers and recovered feedstocks into certain products.

Proposed law retains present law, but adds adhesives and excludes hydrocarbon raw materials, waxes, lubricants, crude oil, naphtha, and other basic hydrocarbons as products.

Proposed law adds chemolysis as a process that produces advanced recycling products.

Proposed law provides that incineration of plastics and waste-to-energy processes are not "advanced recycling".

Proposed law provides that "advanced recycling" is "recycling" as defined in R.S. 30:2412.

Present law provides that "advanced recycling" does not include certain solid waste processes.

Proposed law retains present law and adds solid waste management, recovery, and treatment as excluded processes.

Present law defines "advanced recycling facility" as a facility that receives, stores, and converts post-use polymers and recovered feedstocks it receives using advanced recycling.

Proposed law retains present law and provides that an "advanced recycling facility" is a manufacturing facility, subject to Dept. of Environmental Quality regulations for air, water, waste, and land use.

Present law provides that advanced recycling facilities are not solid waste disposal, processing, combustion, or storage facilities.

Proposed law retains present law but removes combustion and storage facilities and adds final disposal, solid waste management and recovery, and waste-to-energy facilities as exclusions.

Present law defines "depolymerization" as a manufacturing process through which polymers or plastic materials are broken down into smaller molecules without damaging the monomers themselves and then converted into certain products.

Proposed law retains present law but excludes crude oil, naphtha, liquid transportation fuels, and other basic hydrocarbons as products of the process.

Present law defines "gasification" as a manufacturing process through which recovered feedstocks are heated and converted into a fuel and gas mixture in an oxygen-deficient atmosphere and the mixture is converted into raw, intermediate, and final products.

Proposed law retains present law and adds that post-use polymers may be used in the process. Proposed law changes "oxygen-deficient" to "oxygen-controlled" and specifies that the mixture is converted into syngas, a mixture of carbon dioxide and hydrogen.

Proposed law excludes fuels as products of gasification, specifically crude oil, diesel, gasoline, diesel and gasoline blendstocks, home heating oil, and other fuels, including ethanol and transportation fuel.

Present law defines "post-use polymer" and specifies that it may be sourced from any industrial, commercial, agricultural, or domestic activities.

Proposed law retains present law and adds pre-consumer recovered materials and post-consumer materials as sources. Proposed law excludes crude oil, fuels, and blendstocks as products made from post-use polymers.

Present law defines "pyrolysis" as a manufacturing process through which post-use polymers are heated in the absence of oxygen until melted and thermally decomposed and are then cooled, condensed, and converted into certain products.

Proposed law retains present law and specifies that the process may use recovered feedstocks. Proposed law adds naphtha and plastic and removes crude oil, diesel, gasoline, and diesel and gasoline blendstocks, home heating oil, and other fuels, including ethanol and transportation fuel as products of pyrolysis.

Present law defines "recovered feedstock" as materials that have been processed for use as feedstock in an advanced recycling facility and provides exclusions.

Proposed law retains present law and specifies that unprocessed municipal solid waste is excluded.

Present law defines "solvolysis" as a manufacturing process through which post-use plastics are reacted with the aid of solvents while heated at low temperatures or pressurized to make useful products while allowing additives and contaminants to be separated.

Proposed law retains present law and specifies that the process uses polymers that are purified and

that the polymers may be pressurized to make products. Proposed law specifies that products may include chemicals and plastic and chemical feedstocks. Proposed law excludes ethanolysis as a solvolysis process.

Proposed law defines "mass balance attribution".

Proposed law defines "recycled plastics" or "recycled plastic".

Proposed law defines "third-party certification system".

Present law defines "solid waste" as any garbage, refuse, sludge, and other discarded material, including those in a solid, liquid, or semisolid state resulting from residential, community, or commercial activities and provides for certain exclusions.

Proposed law retains present law and adds post-use polymers and recovered feedstocks that are converted through advanced recycling or held at an advanced recycling facility prior to conversion.

Present law defines "solid waste management facility" as any solid waste disposal area, volume reduction plant, transfer station, or other facility the purpose of which is resource recovery or the disposal, recycling, processing, or storage of solid waste and which is owned or operated by or receives solid waste from a parish or municipality, and provides for certain exclusions.

Proposed law retains present law and adds advanced recycling facilities to the exclusions.

Effective upon signature of the governor or lapse of time for gubernatorial action.

(Amends R.S. 30:2153(1)-(7) and (15) and R.S. 30:2412(28) and (29); adds R.S. 30:2153(16)-(18))