

# Talking... TRASH

The Newsletter of the SWANA Florida Sunshine Chapter

Spring 2025



**Join us May 2-3, 2025!**

Additional details available at <https://swanafl.org/events/swana-fl-2025-road-e-o/>



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# Letter from the President

April 2025

The summer months are fast approaching, making it a great time to remind all our teams about the importance of protecting ourselves from heat stroke and exhaustion. Staying hydrated throughout the day and taking regular breaks is more important than ever to stay healthy and safe.

Our 2025 Winter Conference in Gainesville was a huge success, thanks to all of you! We especially want to thank the Hinkley Center, the University of Florida's Sustainable Materials Management Research Laboratory, Dr. Tim Townsend, Steve Laux, and all the UF students who hosted our visit to their lab. UF is also celebrating the Gators' big win in the Final Four as NCAA National Basketball Champions, Go Gators!

Looking ahead, the Florida SWANA Summer Conference, Synergy 2025, is coming up in July. We'll be back in Orlando at the Hilton Orlando, right next to Universal's brand-new Epic Universe Park opening in May 2025. It's the perfect chance to bring the family, explore an exciting new theme park, and connect with your solid waste colleagues for another great learning and networking event.

That's not all we have planned for 2025! The Florida SWANA Chapter's Road-E-O will be held in Lakeland on May 3rd. Come out and cheer on our incredible truck and equipment operators as they show off their skills. It's always a fun and impressive event.

Finally, make sure to mark your calendars because SWANA FL is hosting the International Road-E-O on October 10 – 11, so stay tuned for more details about this exciting event later in the year. We look forward to seeing you at these great events in 2025!

Sincerely,

Jason Timmons  
SWANA FL President



## In This Issue

4  
Technical  
Articles

9  
New SWANA  
FL Store

9  
Industry  
Events

12  
Member News

14  
Winter  
Conference Recap

16  
Chapter Officers  
and Directors

16  
Upcoming  
Events

# Developing an RNG Project

Corina Sheridan

If you are considering a Renewable Natural Gas (RNG) project from your landfill gas (LFG), there are many factors to evaluate before proceeding with the development of your beneficial use project. This article explores some of the most critical factors, including:

1. State of the RNG Market, Industry, and Long-Term Outlook
2. Challenges of Upgrading Landfill Gas
3. Typical Business Model of RNG Projects
4. Success Factors of an LFG-to-RNG Project

Additionally, we will provide best practices for a successful RFP process. The financial opportunities in RNG, along with its environmental benefits, align with many communities’ goals for participating in the circular economy.

## #1: The State of the RNG Market, Industry, and Long-Term Outlook

The RNG market continues to experience exponential growth across various biomass sectors, including Municipal Solid Waste, Agricultural Waste, Wastewater, and Food Waste. The financial drivers behind this growth remain strong, with key metrics suggesting continued long-term stability. Municipal solid waste (MSW) leads the RNG market in terms of volume due to the sheer quantity of biogas generated by landfills compared to other biomass sources. Currently, there are 123 operational landfill RNG facilities, 26 facilities under construction, and 7 planned projects, with dozens more in the RFP and due diligence phases.



Figure 1

Despite the vast potential of biogas from MSW facilities, much of it remains untapped. While the number of RNG facilities is increasing across North America, most of these projects are at digesters, which are typically smaller and widely distributed. Significant opportunities still exist, and a large portion of the market remains unexploited (**Figure 1**).

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has set a long-term goal for the Renewable Identification Number (RIN) value to be approximately \$2.50, moderated by volume obligations. At the time of this article, the RIN value is in line with this target. Industry analysts predict that voluntary markets, increasing volume obligations, and rising energy demand from growing industries such as data centers, could drive the long-term average above \$3.25 (**Figure 2**).

## #2: Challenges of Upgrading Landfill Gas

Developing an RNG project presents several challenges, but selecting the right technology and partners can help mitigate these issues. Key challenges include the following.

### Permitting and Compliance

First and foremost, when considering a beneficial use project, landfill operations must be the priority over RNG operations. Regulatory requirements vary by state and region, but share common elements:

1. When landfill emissions exceed a certain threshold, the gas must be captured and treated to prevent environmental harm.
2. Minimizing community impact is essential, with odor being one of the most common concerns.

Some RNG technologies impose restrictions on landfill gas management and collection strategies, potentially causing emissions and odor issues. It is essential that the landfill management choose a technology that aligns with the landfill’s operations and has gas processing standards compatible with the landfill’s gas characteristics.

### Stakeholder Engagement

RNG projects involve multiple stakeholders, including landfill operators, community members, pipeline operators, utility providers,

permitting agencies, and technology providers. Clear communication and goal alignment among all parties are critical for ensuring project success.

### Collaboration with Local Engineers

Engineering and permitting firms help RNG developers navigate regulatory requirements, particularly in regions with limited RNG experience.

### Gas Collection Maximization

Landfill gas is both a pollutant and a valuable resource. Maximizing gas collection ensures regulatory compliance and financial viability. The selected technology should be capable of upgrading landfill gas regardless of its composition.

### Processable Gas Standards

Understanding landfill gas composition is critical when selecting a technology. Common constraints include:

- Methane: Some developers’ contractual agreements require methane concentrations above 50%, yet many landfills’ gas composition averages only 40 to 50% methane.
- Nitrogen: Some technologies restrict nitrogen levels to 8%, while many landfills’ gas composition contain 12 to 18% nitrogen. These restrictions are due to technological limits in methane recovery rates as nitrogen concentrations increase in the landfill gas.

Strategies to manage gas that cannot be processed (flaring or selective wellfield tuning) can impact project economics and compliance.

### Wellfield Maintenance and Operations

A well-maintained wellfield is crucial for RNG project success. Close collaboration between landfill operators and developers ensures optimal gas collection and system performance.

### Pipeline Proximity and Specifications

RNG is injected into natural gas pipelines, making pipeline distance and interconnection costs key feasibility factors. Pipeline operators should be engaged early to validate project viability and define gas quality specifications.

### Projecting Electricity Costs

Many RNG technologies require substantial electricity for operation. Since RNG projects typically operate

Responsibilities are generally divided as follows:

### The Landfill’s Responsibilities

- Gas Collection and Control System (GCCS): Ensuring regulatory compliance while maintaining operational control. Some developers may request control of the GCCS which could lead to a conflict of interest for the landfill, if the priority is that of the RNG project versus the landfill’s operational compliance.

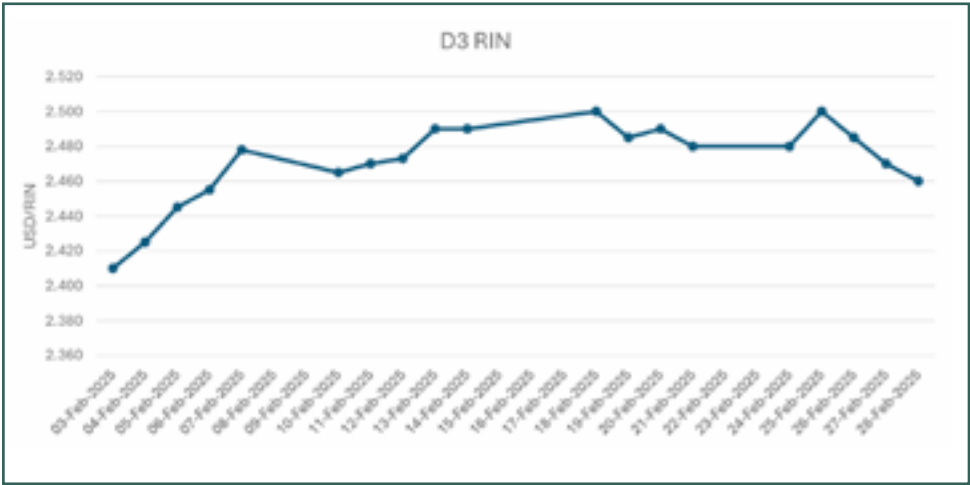


Figure 2

for 20+ years, long-term utility cost projections should be factored into feasibility studies.

### Pollution Abatement and Odor Management

RNG projects must complement, not compromise, landfill operations. Compliance and community relations should remain top priorities in project contracting and execution from both the landfill’s and the RNG developer’s standpoint.

## #3: Typical Business Model of RNG Projects

Most RNG projects follow a public-private partnership model, where a landfill (public entity) collaborates with a private developer.

- Permitting and Compliance: Adapting solid waste and air permits to accommodate the RNG project.

### The Developer’s Responsibilities

- Development: Managing engineering, permitting, and utility interconnections.
- Financing: Covering all capital and operational expenses.
- Manufacturing and Construction: Procuring and installing equipment.
- Operations and Maintenance: Ensuring uptime and performance guarantees.



- RNG Sales: Marketing the gas and environmental attributes effectively.

**#4: Success Factors for an LFG-to-RNG Project**

*Landfill Predictability*

Reliable landfill gas flow and quality data are essential for project success. The chosen technology should offer:

- Flexibility in gas quality acceptance
- Proven uptime and methane recovery rates
- Appropriate capital investment for project size

*Gas Offtake and Distribution*

Pipeline operators are critical partners. Their interconnection costs and gas quality requirements should align with project feasibility. Some pipeline operators may also purchase RNG as part of their sustainability commitments.

**Best Practices for a Successful RFP Process**

1. *Consider issuing a Request for Qualifications (RFQ) first.* This narrows the field to experienced developers.
2. *Select developers with landfill-specific RNG expertise.* Ensure they have successfully executed projects with similar gas quality and flow rates and is offering a technology that can upgrade the quantity and gas composition that matches the landfill gas in your landfill without imposing restrictions on GCCS management.
3. *Request financial offers based on accurate landfill gas data.* This should include detailed flow projections and pricing assumptions:

- Current gas flows and future gas flows based on a specific percentage of increase year over year. Historical data should be used to create future gas flow predictions versus just a LandGEM. No matter what the model used is, it is recommended that the gas flows be quantified, and the financial offer should reflect them.
- The RFP should specify the required gas quality, and financial offers should reflect both that quality and the expected quantity of RNG (in MMBtu) that will be recovered and sold as a result. It is recommended that a detailed calculation be requested for how this quantity is derived.
- Market conditions for both environmental attributes and brown gas should be provided in the RFP. This will provide the evaluators with clear details for the financial basis of the offer.

4. *Evaluate offtake strategies carefully.* RNG sales strategies vary. Developers can use both fixed and floating sales strategies, as well as various percentages of each for the marketing of the environmental attributes. Currently the best value for

RNG environmental attributes is to participate in the transportation market through the EPA’s RFS. Alternative markets include voluntary thermal markets, state specific renewable procurement markets, and international emissions markets. These options can vary in risk profile and the landfill entity should be clear on their risk appetite and which markets they prefer the RNG be marketed to.

5. *Obtain performance guarantees.* These should include:
  - Commercial operation guarantees (date when gas injection begins)
  - Operational performance guarantees (minimum uptime requirements)

**Conclusion**

A well-executed RNG project provides significant environmental and economic benefits. By selecting the right partners, ensuring regulatory compliance, and following best practices, communities can maximize the advantages of turning landfill gas into a sustainable revenue stream.

*Corina Sheridan is Project Development Director for Waga Energy. She can be reached at [Corina.Sheridan@waga-energy.com](mailto:Corina.Sheridan@waga-energy.com) or through [www.linkedin.com/in/corinasheridan](https://www.linkedin.com/in/corinasheridan).*

# Digging Deeper: Using Metal Content Analysis to Assess Landfill Mining Feasibility

**James Alexander**

As landfill space grows scarce and new site development faces challenges, landfill mining offers a solution by recovering valuable materials and extending landfill capacity. However, success depends on site-specific composition data to justify mining efforts.

**The Need for Data-Driven Decision Making**

Traditional municipal solid waste (MSW) composition studies rely on waste sorts and historical records, categorizing metals into broad groups like ferrous metals, aluminum cans, and non-ferrous metals rather than identifying specific elements. This approach limits resolution, making it difficult to assess true metal content and recovery potential.

A more precise approach uses drilling and elemental analysis to obtain a cross-sectional representation of landfill compositions. By quantifying specific metals (e.g., Fe, Al, Cu, Zn, Cr, Ni, Sn, Ag, Au), operators can move beyond estimates to accurately determine recoverable metal content. **Figure 1** illustrates how recovered metals can be granulated, density sorted, and quantified as a percentage of total landfill volume.

**Florida Case Study: Testing the Feasibility of Landfill Mining**

A pilot project at the Sarasota County Landfill in Florida is currently testing this approach through a collaboration between LandFillter, Inc., the Sarasota County Solid Waste Disposal Complex, and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). The FDEP-approved pilot study involves collecting drilled material from three gas well locations

across the landfill, with processing set to conclude in May 2025. A comprehensive mass-balance study will determine the total metal content broken down by element to answer key questions:



*Figure 1 - Granulated copper, aluminum, brass, zinc, mixed alloys, stainless steel, and other metals recovered from landfill material are size-reduced using a hammermill and then density-sorted on a wet shaker table to separate metallic from non-metallic fractions.*

1. What is the elemental composition and proportion of metals in the tested material?
2. How does metal content vary across different locations?
3. Can the volume of recoverable metals justify landfill mining when coupled with other recovered products?

**Not All Landfills Are Created Equal**

While landfill mining is promising, not all sites are viable. Older, low-volume dumps lack sufficient material to justify excavation and processing costs. In contrast, large, engineered landfills that have accumulated waste for decades offer a critical mass of recoverable resources, making mining more cost-effective through economies of scale.

**Beyond Metals: Additional Benefits of Landfill Mining**

Although metal recovery is a key driver, landfill mining can also provide:

- Aggregate recovery for construction or landfill cover.
- Soil fractions that may be suitable for reuse.
- Recaptured landfill void space to extend site lifespan and reduce expansion costs.

Maximizing material recovery aligns with circular economy principles—reducing reliance on virgin materials while reclaiming valuable resources.

**The Future of Landfill Mining**

Historically, landfill mining has been costly and uncertain, with most feasibility projects focused on land reclamation and pollution mitigation rather than recovering marketable recyclables.

However, strategically important metals have accumulated in landfills for decades, and accurate quantification is key to unlocking their potential.

Studies like the ongoing project in Sarasota County, FL are closing the knowledge gap by using site-specific, granular data to assess landfill mining feasibility. By analyzing drilled waste, landfill operators can make informed, data-driven decisions about resource recovery and long-term landfill management.

*James Alexander, M.Sc., is Senior Geologist at LandFillter, Inc. He can be reached at [james@landfillter.com](mailto:james@landfillter.com).*

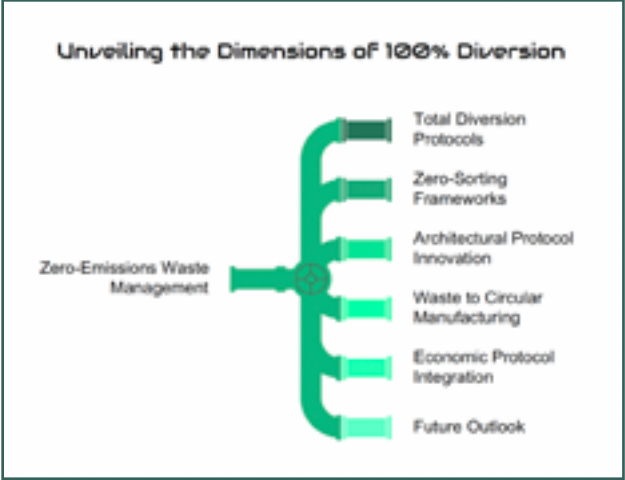
# Emerging Protocols for 100% Diversion: The Zero-Emissions Waste Management Framework

Allen Witters and Glen Tobiason

The waste management industry is witnessing a significant evolution in operational protocols, with several emerging frameworks aimed at achieving what was once considered impossible: 100% diversion with zero emissions and zero waste. These new approaches are challenging traditional assumptions about what’s achievable in municipal solid waste (MSW) management.

### The Shift to Total Diversion Protocols

Recent developments in waste management protocols are moving beyond incremental improvements in recycling rates to comprehensive



components, eliminating the need for disposal facilities entirely.

### Zero-Sorting Frameworks

Among the most promising developments are protocols that eliminate the need for source separation. These frameworks accept mixed MSW streams and employ advanced processing methods at centralized facilities, significantly improving participation rates and reducing contamination challenges that plague traditional recycling programs.

### Architectural Protocol Innovation

A distinguishing feature of these new protocols is their hybrid architecture that combines serial and parallel processing. Critical transformation stages operate in

sequence, ensuring consistent material progression through the system. Simultaneously, the protocols

implement massive parallelization for scale and reliability, with multiple processing lines operating independently. This architectural approach eliminates single points of failure while maintaining processing efficiency, allowing facilities to achieve both operational reliability and economy of scale.

### Waste to Circular Manufacturing

The most transformative aspect of these new protocols is their focus on Waste to Circular Manufacturing (WtCM). Rather than viewing waste management as simply a disposal challenge, these frameworks redefine



waste as manufacturing feedstock. The protocols establish standardized procedures for converting municipal solid waste directly into valuable materials and products, creating a truly circular economy approach.

### Economic Protocol Integration

Advanced diversion protocols now incorporate economic models that make zero waste financially sustainable. These frameworks



create closed-loop systems where the value of recovered materials offsets processing costs, transforming waste management from a municipal expense to a potential revenue source.

### Future Outlook

These emerging protocols represent a fundamental shift in waste management thinking—from waste disposal to material recovery and utilization. As major implementations come online, our industry will gain crucial insights into operational methodologies and expanded applications across different waste profiles.

The waste management industry stands at a transformative moment where 100% diversion is becoming an achievable operational reality rather than an aspirational goal.

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Glen Tobiason is President and CEO of InnoWaCon. He can be reached at (603) 406 9883 or e-mail [glen.tobiason@gmail.com](mailto:glen.tobiason@gmail.com).

## Check Out the SWANA FL Store

Our [online store](#) provides members with the opportunity to purchase a variety of quality shirts and hats with the SWANA FL logo.



Get your apparel today and represent the chapter at your next business meeting or show your SWANA FL pride at our upcoming chapter events!

## Industry Events

### Compost Training and Tour

By: Florida Compost Council

May 8, 2025  
Sunshine Organics  
Jacksonville, FL

<https://floridacompostingcouncil.org/event-6066430>

## Advertising Opportunities Available

It’s not too late to reserve a space in the Summer issue of Talking Trash.

## Job Openings

Post an employment notice on the SWANA FL website and in the YP newsletter for FREE!

Email [info@swanafl.org](mailto:info@swanafl.org) or visit [www.swanafl.org](http://www.swanafl.org) for more information.



# Long-Term Solid Waste Planning in Florida

Tobin McKnight, PE, BCEE

Florida has the third-largest population and is one of the fastest-growing states in the U.S. From 2020 to 2023, Florida’s population increased by 1.1 million, averaging about 1,000 people daily. With the state’s warm weather, relatively low cost of living, and absence of a state income tax, this growth is expected to continue for the foreseeable future.

Providing long-term planning for solid waste management for Floridians is one of the many responsibilities of solid waste managers and facility owners. Counties typically address this in comprehensive plans mandated by statute, which are reviewed and updated periodically for long-term planning and lifespan calculations in the short term. Solid waste managers and planners in the SWANA Florida Sunshine Chapter should know growth projections and how recent solid waste trends may influence these forecasts to ensure they have adequate long-range plans. The University of Florida’s Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) prepares annual estimates of population growth for each county that are

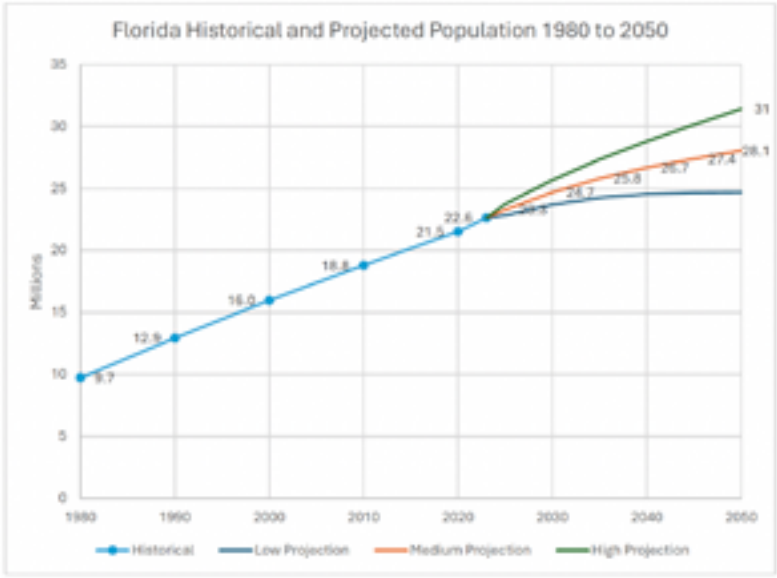


Figure 1

accessible to the public. BEBR offers high, medium, and low predictions; through 2050, BEBR projects that Florida’s population will rise by 2.1 to 8.8 million people, a 9-to-39-percent increase (See Figure 1).

Presumably, a larger population leads to more garbage disposal unless recycling and waste-to-energy initiatives increase or the per capita

that despite the well-intentioned Energy, Climate Change, and Economic Security Act of 2008 (which aimed for a 75 percent recycling goal by 2020), recent zero-waste initiatives, and the tireless efforts of county solid waste coordinators, recycling rates have remained consistent recently (see Figure 2).

A more concerning trend is that per capita waste generation rates are rising. Short-term trends suggest that these rates are increasing faster than population growth. According to FDEP data, the per capita waste generation rate has increased from 9.1 to 12.9 pounds per person daily. This rise can be attributed to several factors, including general challenges with recycling, unfavorable market conditions, and

waste generation rate decreases. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Waste Reduction Section tracks and reports on solid waste management annually. According to FDEP data, from 2017 to 2023 the percentage of solid waste management remained steady, with landfill disposal at about 50 percent, recycled materials at 41 percent, and waste-to-energy at 9 percent. This indicates

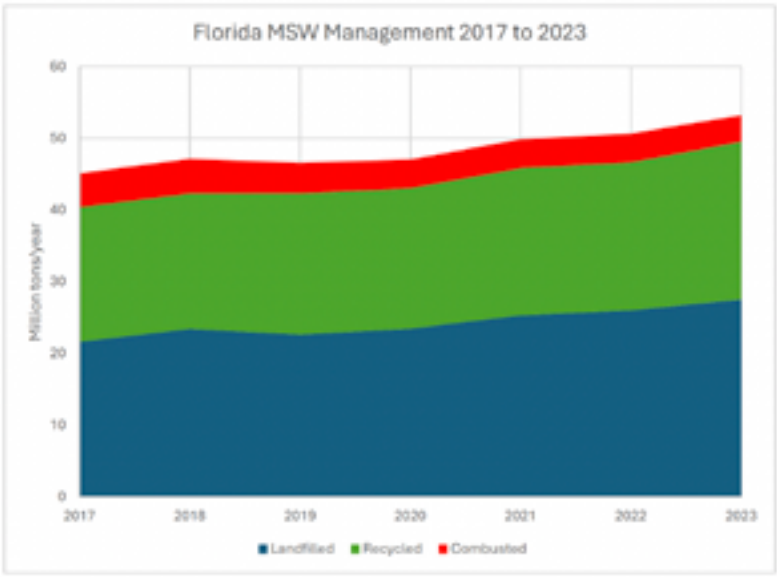


Figure 2

rising costs, prompting some municipalities to reconsider their recycling strategies (see Figure 3).

The long-term implications of these recent trends strain current solid waste management programs and facilities, many of which have been in service for decades. Solid waste managers, facility owners, and operators should be aware of the projected growth’s implications and make conservative projections to ensure they are prepared to provide long-term management. Many solid waste management and disposal facilities are projected to

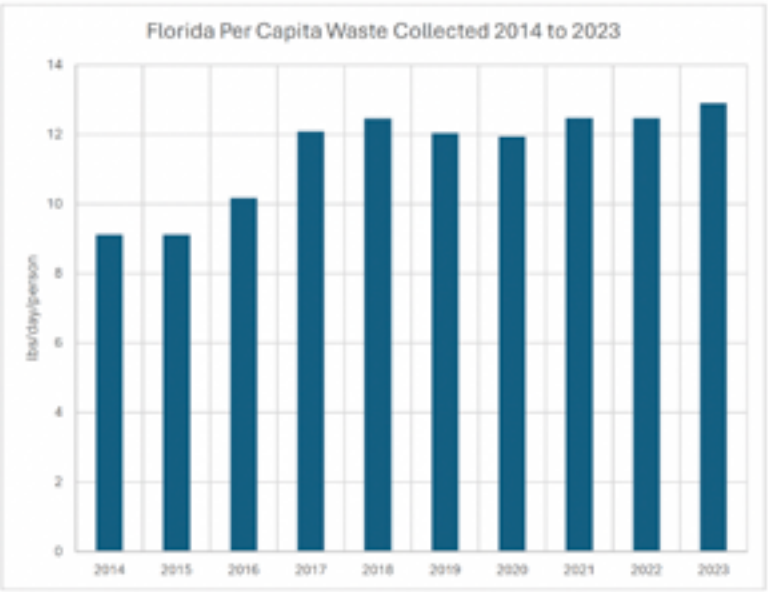


Figure 3

have decades of capacity. However, these capacity projections might need to be reevaluated with increasing waste generation rates and continued population growth. Also, projections

may vary in different locations compared to this high-level statewide review.

Tobin McKnight, PE, BCEE, is Chief Engineer/Vice President for Jones Edmunds & Associates. He can be reached at (352) 258-9536, e-mail [tmcknight@jonesedmunds.com](mailto:tmcknight@jonesedmunds.com) or visit [www.jonesedmunds.com](http://www.jonesedmunds.com).

### Additional Resources

- [bebr.ufl.edu/population/](http://bebr.ufl.edu/population/)
- [floridadep.gov/Waste/Waste-Reduction](http://floridadep.gov/Waste/Waste-Reduction)

## SWANA FL Scholarship Program

Every year SWANA FL awards up to two scholarships, each valued at \$2,000 per student, per school year. The application deadline is May 1, 2025. Information about the student scholarship and application guidelines can be found on the [SWANA FL Website](http://www.swanafl.org).

### Two Additional Scholarships Are Available

In addition to the Florida SWANA student scholarships, two additional scholarships are available through [SWANA International](http://www.swana.org).

To apply for these scholarships, students need to submit their complete application to [info@swanafl.org](mailto:info@swanafl.org) by May 1st. The Florida Chapter will review and score the applications based on eligibility criteria provided in the application packet. After scoring, the Florida Chapter will submit one candidate per category to SWANA International for consideration.

## 2025 Student Design Competition

Congratulations  
University of Florida  
Herbet Wertheim  
College of Engineering  
**1st place**

The challenge, “Disposal Planning for Sustainable Technologies in Generation and Transportation,” focused on solutions for responsible management of solar panels, wind turbines, and electric vehicles. The students also considered the environmental, social, safety, and economic implications of their solutions.

Member and Committee News

New and Updated SWANA Zero Waste Course Coming to WasteExpo 2025

Daniella Menendez

The Zero Waste Principles and Practices Course, originally published in 2016, is getting updated!

Kessler Consulting Inc. (KCI) has been selected by SWANA to serve as subject matter experts and to lead the update with SWANA staff and a team



of key industry stakeholders. This collaborative effort aims to refresh and enhance the educational materials that help solid waste professionals design and implement effective zero waste strategies. KCI was selected by SWANA to lead the development of the original Zero Waste Principles and Practices Course in 2015.



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Course Update Initiative

Defined as an important SWANA initiative for 2025, the update will include a comprehensive review across the course’s 10 lessons to provide solid waste professionals with the most current knowledge and practical tools for implementing successful zero waste initiatives in their communities. This will include expansion on current technologies and advancements in the industry, as well as new resources applicable to solid waste management programs across North America.

Coming to WasteExpo 2025

The newly updated Zero Waste Principles and Practices Course will be offered at the upcoming [WasteExpo](#) Conference in early May.

Looking Forward

Innovative and leading education remains essential for professional development as the solid waste industry continues to make technological advances. The SWANA Zero Waste Principles and Practices Course update represents an important step in equipping waste management professionals with the knowledge and skills needed to implement effective waste diversion strategies in their communities.

For more information about the SWANA Zero Waste Principles and Practices Course or to register for the class at WasteExpo 2025, contact James Swart at [jswart@swana.org](mailto:jswart@swana.org).

*Daniella Menendez is a Consultant with Kessler Consulting, Inc. Now in its 37<sup>th</sup> year, KCI assists clients across the nation in reimagining their solid waste planning needs to protect, conserve, sustain and restore our natural resources. For more information visit [www.kesconsult.com](http://www.kesconsult.com).*

HDR Welcomes Solid Waste Section Manager in Florida



Carlos Restrepo has re-joined HDR Engineering, Inc. (HDR) as the Solid Waste Section Manager for the Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Puerto Rico areas. Carlos brings more than 19 years of industry experience to this role and has a proven track record bringing quality solid waste solutions to the public and private sectors across the region. As a Professional Engineer (P.E.) in Florida and Puerto Rico, Carlos’ resume boasts 50+ landfill, environmental, and civil engineering projects throughout his career. He understands the intricacies of county and city solid waste systems—large and small—and develops customized approaches to meet client and community objectives.

As a Solid Waste Section Manager at HDR, Carlos is providing leadership

and growth to our solid waste team members across his respective area and is contributing to HDR’s global waste practice. He is a skilled Senior Project Manager, Senior Project Engineer, and team leader with a strong dedication to quality and project success.

Carlos actively serves as a U.S. Army Reserves Field Grade Officer and has recently been selected for a Battalion Command position in the Army Reserves.

*Carlos Restrepo is located in Tampa, FL and can be reached at (813) 282-6154 or [carlos.restrepo@hdrinc.com](mailto:carlos.restrepo@hdrinc.com).*

Updates from the Legislative Committee

Willie Puz

Have you been keeping up with the 2025 Legislative Session? If not, here is a short list of bills that you should look in to.

[SB 200: Comprehensive Waste Reduction and Recycling Plan](#) by Berman – passed its first committee

[HB 295: Comprehensive Waste Reduction and Recycling Plan](#) by Casello – passed its first committee

- Identical at this time

+++

[HB 565: Regulation of Auxiliary Containers](#) by Blanco – passed its first committee

[SB 1822: Regulation of Auxiliary Containers](#) by Martin – on committee agenda

- Identical at this time

+++



[SB 836: Auxiliary Containers, Wrappings, and Disposable Plastic Bags](#) by Smith – referred to committee

[HB 6023: Auxiliary Containers, Wrappings, and Disposable Plastic Bags](#) by Bartleman – referred to committee

- Identical at this time

+++

[HB 621: State Renewable Energy Goals](#) by Eskamani – referred to committee

[SB 1496: State Renewable Energy Goals](#) by Berman – referred to committee

- Similar at this time

+++

[HB 211: Farm Products](#) by Cobb – referred to committee

[SB 374: Farm Products](#) by Truenow – passed its first committee

- Identical at this time

+++

[SB 1008: Waste Incineration](#) by Avila – on committee agenda

[HB 1609: Waste Incineration](#) by Weinberger; Borrero – referred to committee

- Identical at this time

+++

[SB 946: Waste Facilities](#) by Rodriguez – referred to committee

[HB 1199: Solid Waste Facilities](#) by Gentry – referred to committee

- Similar at this time

+++

[SB 800: Requirements for Battery Manufacturers](#) by McClain – passed its first committee

[HB 1201: Requirements for Battery Manufacturers](#) by Gentry – referred to committee

- Identical at this time

+++

[HB 1269: Electric Vehicle Battery Management](#) by Mayfield – referred to committee

[SB 1630: Electric Vehicle Battery Management](#) by Harrell – referred to committee

- Similar at this time

+++

[HB 291: Personal Mobility Device Battery Safety Standards](#) by Blanco

[SB 410: Personal Mobility Device Battery Safety Standards](#) by Rodriguez

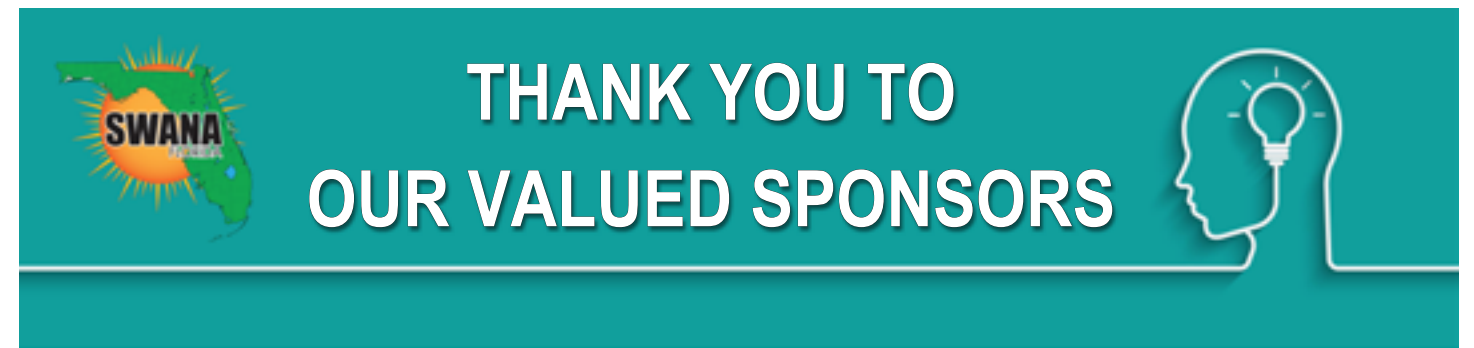
- Identical at this time

For a full list of proposed bills with a waste and/or recycling impact, go to the [SWANA FL website](#), and look for “Legislative Updates” under the “NEWS” tab.

*If you have questions on specific bills or the 2025 legislative session, reach out to the Willie Puz, SWANA FL Legislative Committee Chair at (561) 640-8914 or [wpuz@swa.org](mailto:wpuz@swa.org).*



More than 225 members, sponsors and guests gathered in Gainesville in February for the SWANA FL 2025 Winter Conference. Participants enjoyed seeing old friends, meeting new ones and learning new ideas to bring back to their organizations. In addition, attendees were invited to an Open House at the Sustainable Materials Management Research Lab and Headquarters of Hinkley Center.



Welcome Reception



Platinum



Lanyards



Open House



Gold



Silver



Bronze



Funded in part by Visit Gainesville, Alachua County



## Talking Trash Newsletter

### Editor in Chief

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Waste Advantage Magazine

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## Upcoming SWANA FL Events

**2025 Chapter Road-E-O**  
May 1-2  
Lakeland, FL

**2025 Summer Conference**  
July 20-22  
Orlando, FL

**2025 SWANA  
International Road-E-O**  
October 10-11  
Lake Mary, FL

## Chapter Officers & Directors

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