

## **CHAPTER 6 (B)**

### **ST. LUCIE COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN**

### **SOLID WASTE SUB-ELEMENT**

Prepared by:

St. Lucie County  
Board of County Commissioners

St. Lucie County  
Department of Growth Management

ADOPTED - January 9, 1990  
REVISED - March 5, 2002 (Ord. 02-008)  
REVISED - January 6, 2004 (Compliance Agreement)



**ST. LUCIE COUNTY  
SOLID WASTE SUB-ELEMENT**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	6-B-1
<b>BACKGROUND</b> .....	6-B-1
A.    TERMS, CONCEPTS, AND DEFINITIONS.....	6-B-1
B.    REGULATORY FRAMEWORK.....	6-B-6
<b>EXISTING CONDITIONS</b> .....	6-B-8
A.    SOILS SUITABILITY.....	6-B-9
B.    GROUNDWATER.....	6-B-9
C.    SURFACE WATER.....	6-B-9
D.    NATURAL RESOURCES.....	6-B-9
<b>EXISTING SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES</b> .....	6-B-10
A.    GLADES ROAD LANDFILL SITE.....	6-B-12
<b>NEEDS ASSESSMENT</b> .....	6-B-18
<b>GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES</b> .....	6-B-22

**LIST OF TABLES**

TABLE 6-B-1	Federal and State Regulatory Reviews Applicable to Solid Waste Facilities, St. Lucie County.....	6-B-7
TABLE 6-B-2	Existing Land Use Acreage in County, 1988.....	6-B-12
TABLE 6-B-3	Planned Land Allocation at Glades Road Landfill, St. Lucie County.....	6-B-14
TABLE 6-B-4	Glades Road Site, Class I - Buildout, Remaining Capacity.....	6-B-15
TABLE 6-B-5	Glades Road Site Buildout, C&D Remaining Capacity.....	6-B-16
TABLE 6-B-6	Glades Road Site Buildout, C&D Remaining Capacity.....	6-B-17
TABLE 6-B-7	Projected Waste Tonnage, 1987-2015, St. Lucie County.....	6-B-20

**LIST OF FIGURES**

FIGURE 6-B-1	Past and Present Landfill Sites.....	6-B-11
--------------	--------------------------------------	--------

**ATTACHMENTS**

ATTACHMENT ■A.	Existing Site Plan for Landfill.....	6-B-25
ATTACHMENT ■B.	Remaining Class I Capacity in Cubic Yards .....	6-B-27
ATTACHMENT ■C.	Remaining C & D Capacity in Cubic Yards .....	6-B-29

## **ST. LUCIE COUNTY SOLID WASTE SUB-ELEMENT**

### **INTRODUCTION**

St. Lucie County has been operating its present landfill since 1978. In 1990, the County retained the firm of Camp Dresser & McKee to prepare a Solid Waste Management Master Plan that was delivered in December, 1991. This plan was used extensively for the preparation of this sub-element. An additional report used was a Build-Out Plan prepared by Camp, Dresser & McKee, July 21, 1989.

It should be pointed out that the 1991 Solid Waste Management Master Plan was based on medium growth projections as prepared by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) at the University of Florida. The 1990 Solid Waste Element of the County's Comprehensive Plan used the high population projection from BEBR as approved by the Department of Community Affairs (DCA) in 1990. For the purpose of the year 2000 update to this sub-element, St. Lucie County has used the medium growth projections for the community, consistent with the 1990 Solid Waste Management Plan.

Recent developments, between 1990 and 2000, in the implementation of the solid waste program of St. Lucie County have included:

1. The permitting of Phase IIIA, a 12.5 acre, double-lined, Class I garbage disposal area.
2. The dredging of one million cubic yards of cover material from the southern borrow pit area.
3. The research, design, permitting, and construction of a balefill facility at the Glades Road Landfill.
4. Execution of contracts for the recycling of textiles, clean wood waste, and corrugated cardboard from the Class I and C&D disposal area of the Glades Road Landfill.

### **BACKGROUND**

#### **A. TERMS, CONCEPTS, AND DEFINITIONS**

The materials dealt with in this sub-element have recently been redefined in amendments to Section 403.703, Florida Statutes or are consistent with the Florida Administrative Code, Rules for the Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), Section 62-701. The amended definitions are included herein in their entirety.

1. "Department" means the Department of Environmental Protection or any successor agency performing a like function.
2. "County" or any like term, means a political subdivision of the state established pursuant to S.I, Art. VIII of the State Constitution, and when s. 403.706(20) applies means a special district or other entity.
3. "Municipality" or any like term, means a municipality created pursuant to general or special law authorized or recognized pursuant to s. 2 or s. 6, Art. VIII of the

State Constitution, and when s. 403.706(20) applies means a special district or other entity.

4. "Person" means any and all persons, natural or artificial, including any individual, firm, or association; any municipal or private corporation organized or existing under the laws of this state or any other state; any county of this state; and any governmental agency of this state or the Federal Government.
5. "Recyclable material" means those materials which are capable of being recycled and which would otherwise be processed or disposed of as solid waste.
6. "Recycling" means any process by which solid waste, or materials which would otherwise become solid waste, are collected, separated, or processed and reused or returned to use in the form of raw materials or products.
7. "Recovered materials" means metal, paper, glass, plastic, textile, or rubber materials, that have known recycling potential, can be feasibly recycled, and have been diverted and source separated or have been removed from the solid waste stream for sale, use, or reuse as raw materials, whether or not the materials require subsequent processing or separation from each other, but does not include materials destined for any use that constitutes disposal. Recovered materials as described above are not solid waste.
8. "Solid waste management" means the process by which solid waste is collected, transported, stored, separated, processed, or disposed of in any other way, according to an orderly, purposeful, and planned program, which includes closure and long-term maintenance..
9. "Resource recovery" means the process of recovering materials or energy from solid waste, excluding those materials or solid waste under control of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
10. "Solid waste management facility" means any solid waste disposal area, volume reduction plant, transfer station, materials recovery facility, or other facility, the purpose of which is resource recovery or the disposal, recycling, processing, or storage of solid waste. The term does not include recovered materials processing facilities which meet the requirements of Section 403.70046, Florida Statutes (1999), except the portion of such facilities, if any, that is used for the management of solid waste.
11. "Solid waste disposal facility" means any solid waste management facility which is the final resting place for solid waste, including landfills and incineration facilities that produce ash from the process of incinerating municipal solid waste.
12. "Resource recovery equipment" means equipment or machinery exclusively and integrally used in the actual process of recovering material or energy resources from solid waste.
13. Materials Recovery Facility means a solid waste management facility that provides for the extraction from solid waste of recyclable materials, materials suitable for use as a fuel or soil amendment, or any combination of such materials.
14. "Solid waste" means sludge unregulated under the federal Clean Water Act or Clean Air Act, sludge from a waste treatment works, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility, or garbage, rubbish, refuse, special waste, or other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous materials resulting from domestic, industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural, or governmental operations. Recovered materials as defined herein are not solid waste.

15. "Volume reduction plant" includes incinerators, pulverizers, compactors, shredding and baling plants, composting plants, and other plants which accept and process solid waste for recycling or disposal.
16. "Yard trash" means vegetative matter resulting from landscaping maintenance and land-clearing operations.
17. "Transfer station" means a site the primary purpose of which is to store or hold solid waste for transport to a processing or disposal facility.
18. "Construction and demolition debris" means discarded materials generally considered to be not water soluble and nonhazardous in nature, including, but not limited to, steel, glass, brick, concrete, asphalt roofing material, pipe, gypsum wallboard, and lumber, from the construction or destruction of a structure as part of a construction or demolition project or from the renovation of a structure, and including rocks, soils, tree remains, trees, and other vegetative matter that normally results from land clearing or land development operations for a construction project, including such debris from construction of structures at a site remote from the construction or demolition project site. Mixing of construction and demolition debris with other types of solid waste will cause it to be classified as other than construction and demolition debris. The term also includes:
  - a. Clean cardboard, paper, plastic, wood and metal scraps from a construction project;
  - b. Effective January 1, 1997, except as provided in Section 403.707(12)(j), Florida Statutes (1999), unpainted, non-treated wood scraps from facilities manufacturing materials used for that construction of structures or their components and unpainted, non-treated wood pallets provided the wood scraps and pallets are separated from other solid waste where generated and the generator of such wood scraps or pallets implements reasonable practices of the generating industry to minimize the commingling of wood scraps or pallets with other solid waste; and
  - c. De minimis amounts of nonhazardous wastes that are generated at construction or destruction projects, provided such amounts are consistent with best management practices of the industry.
19. "Class I solid waste disposal area" means a disposal facility which receives an average of 20 tons or more per day.
20. "Class II solid waste disposal area" means a disposal facility which receives an average of less than 20 tons per day of solid waste.
21. "Closure" means the cessation of operation of a solid waste management facility and the act of securing such facility so that it will pose no significant threat to human health or the environment.
22. "Disposal" means the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste or hazardous waste into or upon any land or water so that such solid waste or hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter other lands or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including groundwaters, or otherwise enter the environment.
23. "Generation" means the act or process of producing solid or hazardous waste.
24. "Hazardous waste" means solid waste, or a combination of solid wastes, which, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness or may pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly transported, disposed of, stored, treated, or otherwise

managed. The term does not include human remains that are disposed of by persons licensed under Chapter 470, Florida Statutes (1999).

25. "Hazardous waste facility" means any building, site, structure, or equipment at or by which hazardous waste is disposed of, stored, or treated.
26. "Hazardous waste management" means the systematic control of the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, recycling, and disposal of hazardous wastes.
27. "Manifest" means the record keeping system used for identifying the concentration, quantity, composition, origin, routing, and destination of hazardous waste during its transportation from the point of generation to the point of disposal, storage, or treatment.
28. "Operation", with respect to any solid waste management facility, means the disposal, storage, or processing of solid waste at and by the facility.
29. "Storage" means the containment or holding of a hazardous waste, either on a temporary basis or for a period of years, in such a manner as not to constitute disposal of such hazardous waste.
30. "Transport" means the movement of hazardous waste from the point of generation or point of entry into the state to any off-site intermediate points, and to the point of off-site ultimate disposal, storage, treatment, or exit from the state.
31. "Treatment", when used in connection with hazardous waste, means any method, technique, or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste so as to neutralize it or render it nonhazardous, safe for transport, amenable to recovery, amenable to storage or disposal, or reduced in volume or concentration. The term includes any activity or processing designed to change the physical form or chemical composition of hazardous waste so as to render it nonhazardous.
32. "Hazardous substance" means any substance which is defined as a hazardous substance in the United States Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, 94 Stat. 2767.
33. "Guarantor" means any person, other than the owner or operator, who provides evidence of financial responsibility for an owner or operator under Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (1999).
34. "Land disposal" means any placement of hazardous waste in or on the land and includes, but is not limited to, placement in a landfill, surface impoundment, waste pile, injection well, land treatment facility, salt bed formation, salt dome formation, or underground mine or cave, or placement in a concrete vault or bunker intended for disposal purposes.
35. "Special wastes" means solid wastes that can require special handling and management, including, but not limited to, white goods, waste tires, used oil, lead-acid batteries, construction and demolition debris, ash residue, yard trash, and biological wastes.
36. "Clean debris" means any solid waste which is virtually inert and which is not a pollution threat to groundwater or surface waters and is not a fire hazard, and which is likely to retain its physical and chemical structure under expected conditions of disposal or use. The term includes uncontaminated concrete, including embedded pipe or steel, brick, glass, ceramics, and other wastes designated by the Department.

37. "Processing" means any technique designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any solid waste so as to render it safe for transport, amenable to recovery, storage or recycling, or safe for disposal, or reduced in volume or concentration.
38. "Sludge" includes the accumulated solids, residues, and precipitates generated as a result of waste treatment or processing, including wastewater treatment, water supply treatment, or operation of an air pollution control facility, and mixed liquids and solids pumped from septic tanks, grease traps, privies, or similar waste disposal appurtenances.
39. "White goods" includes inoperative and discarded refrigerators, ranges, water heaters, freezers, and other similar domestic and commercial large appliances.
40. "Biomedical waste" means any solid waste or liquid waste which may present a threat of infection to humans. The term includes, but is not limited to: non-liquid human tissue and body parts; laboratory and veterinary waste which contain human-disease-causing agents; used disposable sharps; human blood, and human blood products and body fluids; and other materials which in the opinion of the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services represent a significant risk of infection to persons outside the generating facility. The term does not include human remains that are disposed of by persons licensed under Chapter 470, Florida Statutes (1999).
41. "Biomedical waste generator" means a facility or person that produces or generates biomedical waste. The term includes, but is not limited to: hospitals; skilled nursing or convalescent hospitals; intermediate care facilities; clinics; dialysis clinics; dental offices; health maintenance organizations; surgical clinics; medical buildings; physicians offices; laboratories; veterinary clinics; and funeral homes.
42. "Biological waste" means solid waste that causes or has the capability of causing disease or infection and includes, but is not limited to: biomedical waste; diseased or dead animals; and other wastes capable of transmitting pathogens to humans or animals. The term does not include human remains that are disposed of by persons licensed under Chapter 470, Florida Statutes (1999).

For the purpose of this element, the term "solid waste" excludes hazardous waste and has been used to include the following classifications which indicate general characteristics of the materials and their sources of generation.

Residential wastes are mixed household wastes, including yard trash generated by the general population.

Commercial wastes are generated by the commercial and institutional sectors. Physical characteristics of these wastes are similar to those of residential wastes, in that they consist largely of combustible materials in the form of paper and food waste from offices, restaurants, retail establishments, schools, hospitals, motels, and churches.

Industrial wastes include wastes generated by industrial processes and manufacturing operations, excluding hazardous wastes. These wastes also include general industrial housekeeping and support activity wastes.

The primary focus of this element is to identify the facilities and management plans that the County will need in order to manage and dispose of the solid and household hazardous wastes generated in the County. For solid wastes, these include recycling programs and landfills. Solid Waste Transfer Facilities have not been included as part of this Sub-Element due to the central location of the County's Solid Waste disposal site, but these facilities may be considered in the future. For household hazardous waste, only transfer stations will be addressed since disposal of such wastes within solid waste landfills is not permitted in Florida by Section 403.722, F.S.

The term "landfill" refers to the final disposal site of solid wastes and, as it implies, involves the burial of the wastes. Landfills are classified for regulatory purposes

according to the characteristics of the wastes they are permitted to receive.

## **B. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

The potential environmental impacts of solid waste facilities have led to the development of an extensive network of permitting requirements at the federal and state levels. Impacts on air and water quality are reviewed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), and where dredging and filling might occur, by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE). The South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) also provides state level review of stormwater quality and quantity impacts through their permitting and regulation processes. Actual construction and operation of solid waste facilities requires further permits and review by FDEP. For processing plants which will generate electrical power or require tall emission stacks, further FDEP and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) review may be required. These federal and state regulatory responsibilities are summarized in Table 6-B-1.

For hazardous waste, the National Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 directed EPA to develop a national program to regulate and manage hazardous waste and provide incentives for states to adopt consistent programs. The national Comprehensive Emergency Response and Compensation Liability Act (CERCLA), passed in 1980, provided EPA with authority and funds to respond to incidents requiring site clean-up and emergency mitigation (the EPA "Superfund" Program). This act also defined the liability of businesses engaged in hazardous waste generation, transport and disposal, and provided enforcement processes.

The Florida Resource Recovery and Management Act (Sec. 403.701, F.S.), passed in 1980, adopted federal guidelines and directed FDEP to develop and implement a hazardous waste management program. This act provided for:

- 1) adoption of federal hazardous waste definitions;
- 2) a system to monitor hazardous waste from generation to disposal;
- 3) an annual inventory of large hazardous waste generators;
- 4) permit requirements regulating treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous waste;
- 5) funds for hazardous waste spill and site clean-up;
- 6) hazardous waste management facility site selection procedures; and
- 7) fines and penalties for violators.

Amendments to the Florida Water Quality Assurance Act of 1983 provided directions and funds to establish a cooperative hazardous waste management program among local, regional and state levels of government. These changes included provisions for County-level hazardous waste management assessments, regional and statewide facility needs assessments, and site selection for hazardous waste management facilities at the County, regional, and state levels.

The June, 1988, Florida Solid Waste Management and Volume Reduction Act required each county to reduce the volume of landfilled solid waste by 30% by December 31, 1994. As of December 1996, St. Lucie County has achieved a 31% recycling/diversion rate.

**TABLE 6-B-1  
Federal and State Regulatory Reviews Applicable to Solid Waste Facilities, St. Lucie County**

	Agency Review	Activity Where Review is Applicable
<b>Air Quality</b>		
New and Modified Source Review Requirements		
1. Prevention of Significant Deterioration	FDEP, EPA <sup>1</sup>	Air emissions in attainment areas
2. New Source Review of Non-attainment	FDEP	Air emission in non-attainment areas
Permit to Construct Air Pollution Sources	FDEP	Construction of air pollution source (subsequent to testing)
Permit to Operate Air Pollution Sources	FDEP	Operation of air pollution source (subsequent to testing)
<b>Water Quality</b>		
Permit to Dredge and Fill	FDEP, COE <sup>2</sup>	Dredging and filling where possible effect on water quality
Permit to Construct Wastewater Discharge	FDEP, EPA, SFWMD	Discharge into state waters (construction of point source)
<b>Water Quality and Quantity</b>		
Permit to Construct Wastewater Discharge	FDEP, EPA SFWMD, NPDES	Discharge into state waters (operation), permit
Consumptive Use Permit	SFWMD	Consumptive use of surface and groundwater and drilling of wells
Surface Water	SFWMD <sup>4</sup>	Drainage impoundments
<b>Solid Waste</b>		
Permit to Construct a Solid Waste Facility	FDEP, SFWMD	Construction of solid waste facilities
Permit to Operate a Solid Waste Facility	FDEP, SFWMD	Operation of solid waste facilities
<b>Other</b>		
Certification of Proposed Electrical Power Generating Plant Site	FDEP <sup>3</sup>	Any power plant over 50 MW. Optional for smaller facilities
Notice of Construction	FAA	Construction of a tall emission stack
Environmental Impact Statewide Provisions	EPA, COE, or affected federal agency	EIS requirements dependent upon federal involvement
NOTE:	1) FDEP reviews permit and recommends to EPA the action to take. Final determination is issued by EPA. 2) Joint application between FDEP and Corps of Engineers.	

**TABLE 6-B-1  
Federal and State Regulatory Reviews Applicable to Solid Waste Facilities, St. Lucie County**

	Agency Review	Activity Where Review is Applicable
3)	Use of the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act (PPSA) may preclude the need for individual permit applications under Florida law since it serves as a clearinghouse for these various permits. A Memorandum of Understanding has been reached with EPA. Their permit requirements may also be addressed under the PPSA.	
4)	Local Water Control Districts have review of construction permitting and operation of solid waste facilities that may impact their facilities.	

Technical design criteria for solid waste facilities have been codified by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) in Chapter 62-701 through 62-722, Florida Administrative Code (FAC) titled, "Resource Recovery and Management". The following is a brief generalization of that section (as of November, 1988). There are three classifications of landfills that have different construction and operating standards.

Class I: 20 tons or 50 cubic yards per day of solid waste, a liner is required, an initial daily covering is required.

Class II: less than 20 tons or 50 cubic yards per day of solid waste, a liner is required, initial cover required at least once every four days.

Class III: receive only trash or yard trash, initial cover required only once per week and may be exempt from liner, leachate and gas controls.

Upon receipt of a Class I or Class II Landfill Permit Application, the FDEP forwards a copy to the appropriate water management district which is required to prepare and submit a report as to the impact(s) on water resources no later than 30 days prior to the deadline for final agency action by the FDEP. At the County level, the St. Lucie County Public Works Department is responsible for planning and management of solid waste facilities serving the County. This includes processing permit applications for new facilities and ensuring that existing facilities are operated in conformance with permit requirements and in compliance with water quality objectives. The St. Lucie County Department of Community Development determines the land use compatibility of proposed landfill and transfer station sites.

**EXISTING CONDITIONS**

Physical geography has an influence on the location and operation of solid waste facilities. The U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service rates St. Lucie soils for suitability for landfills and for daily cover.

**A. SOILS SUITABILITY**

The ratings are based on soil properties, site features, and observed performance of the soils. Permeability, depth to bedrock or to a cemented pan, a high water table, slope, and flooding affect both trench and area types of landfill. Texture, stones and boulders, highly organic layers, soil reaction, and content of salts and sodium affect trench type landfills. The ratings apply only to that part of the soil within a depth of about 6 feet. For deeper excavations, a limitation rated slight or moderate may not be valid, thus requiring on-site investigation.

Daily cover for a landfill is the soil material that is used to cover compacted solid waste. In an area-type sanitary landfill, the soil material is obtained off-site, transported to the landfill, and spread over the waste. Soil texture, wetness, coarse fragments, and slope affect the ease of removing and spreading the material during wet and dry periods. Loamy or silty soils that are free of large stones or excess gravel and have low permeability are the best cover for a landfill. Clay soils are sticky or cloddy and are difficult to spread. Sandy soils are subject to soil blowing and have high permeability.

After soil material has been removed, the soil material remaining in the borrow area should be thick enough to permit revegetation or else the borrow area can be made into a lake. The soil material used as final cover for a landfill should be suitable for plants. The surface layer generally has the best workability, more organic matter, and the best potential for plants. Material from the surface layer should be stockpiled for use as the final cover. (USDA, 1980)

## **B. GROUNDWATER**

Most of South Florida has a shallow depth to groundwater. In St. Lucie County, the Atlantic Coastal Ridge is the only exception to this. Trench type landfills, where a trench is excavated, filled with solid waste and then covered with the excavated borrow material, are no longer permitted in South Florida because the solid waste can get into the groundwater and thereby pollute it. The polluted groundwater can travel considerable distance and pose as a significant health risk if used as a potable water supply. Area type landfills where solid waste is piled on the land surface and then covered with soil also produce a polluted leachate from rainfall that eventually percolates into the shallow aquifer if not lined with an impervious surface. Groundwater characterization and protection are major elements in the FDEP solid waste permitting process. Leachate collection and treatment systems are now a mandatory part of the engineering design in order to prevent the leachate from contaminating the groundwater. Closure of a landfill cell includes a cover of low permeability to reduce or eliminate the leachate that will be generated.

## **C. SURFACE WATER**

The surface water at landfill sites occurs from rainfall and in deep borrow pits. There is stormwater run-off from closed landfill cells, roadways, parking areas and soil stockpile areas that is usually routed through a ponded borrow pit for primary sedimentation control. However, there is a potential for other contaminants to be conveyed with the stormwater. Although a portion of the stormwater may be detained on-site, storm events that exceed the on-site storage capacity will discharge off-site and may adversely affect the receiving body of water (RBW). The treatment standards for the stormwater discharge are governed by the SFWMD classification of the RBW.

## **D. NATURAL RESOURCES**

The numerous monitoring wells at the landfill site have not indicated any contaminated plumes. The drainage district canal 96 is sampled and checked for contamination.

### **EXISTING SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES**

Figure 6-B-1 illustrates the location of past and present landfill sites in St. Lucie County. Currently, solid wastes received by the County are disposed of at the Glades Road site, which is the only solid waste disposal facility currently permitted in the County. The County expects to continue to operate a landfill for the entire County indefinitely since the 1988 Solid Waste Management Act discourages municipalities from operating such facilities. The City of Port St. Lucie has an Interlocal Agreement which allows them to use the County facility. The current site, which was purchased with Federal Revenue Sharing Funds in 1977, is located between the Turnpike and Interstate 95 in Sections 35 and 36, Range 39 East, Township 35 South.

Prior to development of the existing Glades Road site, the County and municipalities operated a number of landfills. These included:

1. A small incinerator site used by the City of Ft. Pierce on Virginia Avenue. It is now the site of Indian River Community College.
2. A six-acre site on Selvitz Road where the County Youth Hall is currently located. This site was operated by the County.
3. A 54-acre trench landfill site on the west side of St. Lucie County International Airport where the Cowboy Arena is now located. This site was operated by St.

Lucie County. The County is currently closing this site in conformance with FDEP requirements.

4. A 75-acre trench landfill site west of the St. Lucie County International Airport that was operated by the City of Ft. Pierce. This is known as the Hammond Road site.
5. A 10-acre trench landfill site one mile south of the St. Lucie County International Airport that was operated by the City of Ft. Pierce. This is known as the Center Road site.
6. A 150-acre trench landfill site in the northeast corner of St. Lucie County International Airport that was operated by St. Lucie County until 1978. The County has closed this site in conformance with FDEP requirements. This site is now the County owned Fairwinds Golf course.
7. A small site on South Hutchinson Island that was operated by St. Lucie County. This site, known as Appliance Dump, was used for white goods.
8. An unmonitored site on Lennard Road in Port St. Lucie that was operated by General Development Corporation.
9. A building materials site in Port St. Lucie located northwest of the intersection of Airoso and Floresta.

Three of the nine former landfills/dumps were closed according to the current rules of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. Private haulers operated a number of other landfills throughout the County which have since either closed or become non-operational. The County has closed the 150-acre airport landfill and constructed on it the Fairwinds Public Golf Course.

**A. GLADES ROAD LANDFILL SITE**

The present location of all solid waste disposal in the County is a 330-acre parcel of land located southwest of the City of Ft. Pierce. Attachment **B** shows the existing site plan for the landfill.

The primary use of this landfill is as a municipal solid waste disposal (residential and commercial) facility. Table 6-B-2, which is taken from the Future Land Use element, identifies the general percentages of land use acreages in the incorporated areas of the County.

<b>TABLE 6-B-2 Existing Land Use Acreage in County, 1988</b>	
<b>Land Use Category</b>	<b>% acreage in County</b>
Resource Production	63.5%
Undeveloped Land	20.4%
Aquatic Preserve	4.7%
Transportation, Communication & Utilities (includes roads, canals & drainage R-O-W)	4.4%

TABLE 6-B-2 Existing Land Use Acreage in County, 1988	
Land Use Category	% acreage in County
Residential	3.6%
Other (water)	1.8%
Industrial	.4%
Commercial	.3%
Recreation	.3%
Extraction	.1%
Public Services	.1%

To determine the proportional capacity of the Glades Road landfill that has been allocated to serve the City of Port St. Lucie and the unincorporated areas, the median population figures from 1997 from the University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) were used with the level of service standard set by the County in this element of 9.31 pounds/capita/day to estimate the amount of garbage produced. These numbers were then divided by the total garbage collected for 1998 to determine the proportional capacity as follows:

X	Port St. Lucie	59%
X	St. Lucie Village	1%
X	Unincorporated	40%

The level of service provided by the landfill in 1998 was 9.31 pounds/capita/day. This was determined by taking the total garbage collected for 1998 and dividing it by the 1998 County population.

In November 1992, the City of Fort Pierce ceased using the St. Lucie County Landfill as a disposal site for its solid waste. The City entered into a 30 year Contract to dispose of the city's general solid waste in the Okeechobee Regional landfill operated by Chambers Inc., in Okeechobee County.

Since there is only one solid waste disposal facility to serve the residents of unincorporated St. Lucie County and the City of Port St. Lucie, the facility is not a useful tool to discourage urban sprawl. This can best be addressed in other sub-elements of the "Infrastructure" Element as well as in other elements of this Comprehensive Plan.

Access to the Glades Road Landfill site is from Glades Cut-off Road. The landfill area is planned in four phases in addition to other ancillary areas. Attachment **B** indicates the proposed size of each phase.

The Glades Road landfill consists of (Phase I) 28-acre, (Phase II) 28-acres, (Phase III) 25-acres, (Phase IV) 20.9-acres of fill area for Class I garbage that is or will be permitted by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection under Permit No. 0126814-001-SO dated November 1998.

Closure has been completed for Phase I, including capping the fill with a plastic liner. Phase II construction has been completed and it is in use. At the present time the

following facilities are being utilized or are under construction:

**Leachate Collection, Pumping, Treatment & Disposal:** Phase I of the Glades Road landfill includes a leachate collection, pumping, treatment, and disposal system. The leachate collection system consists of a series of fifty 4" diameter perforated polyethylene pipe laterals located below the landfill. Each is constructed in a gravel-filled trench below natural grade. The collector laterals connect into two similarly constructed headers which lead into a leachate pumping station.

Phase II also includes a leachate collector pumping treatment and disposal system. It consists of a series of 4" diameter rigid PVC laterals located on top of the liner. Each is constructed in a gravel filled trench. The collector laterals connect into two similarly constructed headers which lead into two leachate pumping stations. The leachate is pumped to double-lined holding ponds and is then pumped by force main to FPUA. Phase II also has collection under drains beneath the bottom liner which lead to four independent manholes which are sampled to determine liner leakage.

**Groundwater Monitoring:** Monitoring wells were constructed on site as a requirement of FDEP permit applications. Samples from these monitoring wells, pump station wet wells, liner underdrain manholes and North St. Lucie River Water Control District Canal 96 and the stormwater management system, are analyzed at least two times per year.

**Borrow Area:** Earth cover for operation of the landfill is obtained from on-site borrow pits. Currently, the on-site borrow area occupies approximately fifty acres.

**Storm Water Control:** Storm water from the landfill is routed through a system of perimeter ditches and on-site retention ponds. Retention is provided for a 72-hour, one hundred year storm. Overflow is into the headwaters of Canal 96.

TABLE 6-B-3 Planned Land Allocation at Glades Road Landfill, St. Lucie County	
Planned Use	Size
Phase I	28.0 acres
Phase II	28.0 acres
Phase III	25.0 acres
Phase IV	20.9 acres
Construction/Demolition	34.8 acres
Stormwater Retention	99.7 acres
Maintenance/Administration & Recycling Facility	20.0 acres
Cover Material Storage	5.0 acres
Leachate Management	7.7 acres
Roads, Drainage and Buffer Areas	61.1 acres

TABLE 6-B-3 Planned Land Allocation at Glades Road Landfill, St. Lucie County	
Planned Use	Size
Total Proposed Area	333.0 acres

Source: Camp, Dresser, and McKee, 1998

**Fill Area:** The 25-acre Phase II (Class I) fill area was developed from a low elevation of approximately 20 feet above mean sea level. Phase II consists of two cells of equal area. Cover material is being obtained from on-site borrow pits.

Location of the Phase II fill area is south of Phase I in the northerly portion of the landfill site, bounded on the east by the Turnpike and on the west by Interstate 95. Prior to June 1, 1989, an estimated 484,000 cubic yards of the Phase II capacity was filled (Camp, Dresser, & McKee, 1989). The Phase II (C&D) area will hold 1,140,000 cubic yards. An improved paved access road has been constructed along the easterly side of the fill area from existing grade up to the top of the waste mound.

**Access Roads:** A paved off-site access road extends from Glades Cut-Off Road north to the south boundary of the landfill site. A paved on-site access road extends north from the south boundary of the landfill site to the Phase II fill area. Other unpaved access and maintenance roads exist on the landfill site. A paved perimeter road exists on the southern border of the site.

**Scale House and Maintenance Building:** A 600-square foot scale- house with adjacent weigh scales, exist at the landfill site. The practice of weighing incoming refuse quantities was initiated January 1, 1986. In 1994, a 6,000 sq. ft. storage building and approximately 6,400 sq. ft. administrative and maintenance building were constructed. In 1996, a 1,300 sq. ft. addition was constructed on the administration building.

**Landfill Equipment:** Equipment used at the landfill for obtaining and transporting cover for spreading and compacting solid waste and earth cover, and for related support functions is owned by the County. Equipment is in excellent condition.

**Glades Road Landfill Operations:** Operation of the Glades Road Landfill began in July, 1978. It is open six days a week, 310 days per year, from 8 a.m. until 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. until 3 p.m. Saturday. Solid waste is weighed at the scale house and directed to the fill area where it is discharged, spread, compacted, and covered.

**Schedule of Rates and Charges:** The rates and charges for disposal at the County landfill are periodically reviewed and set by the County Commission.

**Phase I Development:** The Phase I fill area was closed in 1987. The estimated remaining life of the entire Glades Road Landfill is to the year 2030.

TABLE 6-B-4 Glades Road Site, Class I - Buildout, Remaining Capacity	
Remaining capacity (in cubic yards) of the Glades Cut-Off Road Landfill	11,560,920

Number of years of capacity remaining	30
---------------------------------------	----

Source: Attachment C, Camp, Dresser & McKee, May 4, 1999

The FDEP permitted finished height was 95 feet above existing grade in addition to a three-foot access road dike on top of the fill area.

**Phase II Development:** Phase II development includes two sub-phases identified as II-A and II-B each occupying approximately one-half of the Phase II area.

Major differences in development of Phase II as compared to Phase I is the use of perforated rigid PVC pipe under drains for the leachate collection system rather than flexible polyethylene pipe, and the installation of a 60 mil thickness synthetic liner below the leachate underdrain system rather than use of in-place soil. The Phase II cell has a 40 mil thickness synthetic liner.

## B. EXISTING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The review of existing solid waste management practices of St. Lucie County, together with comments and recommendations, is summarized from the Solid Waste Management Plan.

**Landfill Use Agreements:** Permits to operate garbage and trash removal, collection, and disposal services are issued by the County to the private solid waste collectors who serve the unincorporated area of St. Lucie County. The permit requirements include proof of a valid agreement with the County landfill, which is called a landfill use agreement. These agreements are renewed annually and give the permit holder a nonexclusive right to use the landfill. The County also enters into landfill use agreements with other agencies, Ft. Pierce and Port St. Lucie. One provision of the agreement is for the posting of a bond so the entity has a "charge account" with the County at the landfill.

**Weighing Operations:** Under the present schedule of rates and charges for disposal at the landfill, 100% of the waste flow is weighed. Disposal charges are assessed on a tonnage basis except for cars and pickup trucks on which flat rates apply.

The Phase II landfill is used to dispose of: residential, commercial and industrial solid waste. Hazardous waste, infectious waste, and junk cars are not accepted, but a special area is reserved for asbestos disposal.

**Working Face Practice:** Chapter 62-701 through 62-722 F.A.C., requires that the unloading area at the landfill where waste is discharged, spread, and compacted be maintained only wide enough to reasonably accommodate vehicles. Excess working face area serves to increase leachate generation, litter, and use of earth cover. The number of vehicles to be accommodated determines the actual size of the working face.

**Litter Control:** Litter control at landfills and approach roads is highly desirable for aesthetic reasons and for maintenance of a good neighbor policy. Chapter 62-701 through 62-722 F.A.C., provides that good litter control practices be included in landfill operations and that devices such as litter control fences be utilized.

**Waste Type Security:** Chapter 62-701 through 62-722, F.A.C., prohibits the discharge of certain type wastes in sanitary landfills. This includes regulated hazardous waste or untreated infectious waste. Agreements between the County, collectors and municipalities prohibit the discharge of such waste at the County landfill, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection has expressed concern that adequate security may not be provided in order to minimize the input of such prohibited waste flow into the landfill. Infectious waste is disposed of by incineration at hospitals or by private contract haulers for smaller facilities.

**Leachate Containment:** The Florida Department of Environmental Protection and St. Lucie County are working together to ensure that all leachate generated from operation of the existing landfill is being contained and collected by the leachate collection system located below the waste mounds. Closure of Phase I has reduced the generation of leachate in that phase.

**Erosion Control:** Exterior side slopes of the existing waste mound suffer some erosion of earth cover, thereby exposing the deposited waste. Repeated replacement of the cover has been required in some locations. However, as the vegetative cover on Phase I has become fully established, erosion problems have been eliminated.

**Trash and Yard Trash Disposal:** Chapter 62-701 through 62-722, F.A.C., provides for less stringent environmental control and thereby less costly disposal of the trash and yard trash component of the refuse stream as compared to the other components. Trash and yard trash is recycled into mulch and given to the general public and also used as boiler fuel.

TABLE 6-B-5 Glades Road Site Build-Out, C&D Remaining Capacity			
Year	Event	Capacity Added or Subtracte (Cubic Yards)	Capacity Remaining (Cubic Yards)
	Pre-1990 deposits	1,013,000	1,013,000
1990	Waste Received	(57,114)	955,886
1991	Waste Received	(57,572)	898,314
1992	Waste Received	(56,739)	841,575
1993	Waste Received	(55,628)	785,947
1994	Waste Received	(54,238)	731,709
1995	Waste Received	(56,325)	675,384
1996	Waste Received	(58,304)	617,080
1997	Waste Received	(60,282)	556,798
1998	Waste Received	(62,260)	494,538
1999	Waste Received	(64,239)	430,299
2000	Waste Received	(61,803)	368,496
2001	Waste Received	(63,734)	304,762
2002	Waste Received	(65,665)	239,097
2003	Waste Received	(67,596)	171,501
2004	Waste Received	(69,527)	101,974

TABLE 6-B-5 Glades Road Site Build-Out, C&D Remaining Capacity			
Year	Event	Capacity Added or Subtracte (Cubic Yards)	Capacity Remaining (Cubic Yards)
2005	Waste Received	(71,458)	30,516
2006	Waste Received	(30,516)	0
Notes: An unlined Class III cell for construction and demolition debris from permitted construction sites was operational January, 1990 at the Glades Road Facility.			
Source: Department of Public Works, Solid Waste Disposal, October, 1989			

TABLE 6-B-6 Glades Road Site Build-Out, C&D Remaining Capacity	
Remaining capacity (in cubic yards) of the Glades Cut-Off Road Landfill	2,492,534
Number of years of capacity remaining	30

Source: Attachment ■D•, Camp, Dresser & McKee, May 4, 1999

**Visual Impact:** Chapter 62-701 through 62-722, F.A.C., provides that landfills shall not be located in an area open to public view from any major thoroughfare without proper screening where it can practically be provided. The St. Lucie County landfill is located immediately adjacent to and is visible from both the Florida Turnpike and I-95, the two major limited access roadways on the east coast of Florida. Screening is not adequate from I-95, but would be difficult to achieve, given the elevation of I-95 in that location.

**Landfill Site Planning:** Planned use of the existing 330-acre landfill site provides for a total of 134 acres for use as waste mound areas for both Class I and C&D waste material. Of this amount, approximately 28 acres were included in Phase I, 25 acres in Phase II, 34.8 acres for C&D debris, leaving 46 acres for future use. Of this, 25 acres will be used for Phase III and 21 acres for Phase IV. The remaining 197 acres are to be used for ancillary purposes such as borrow areas, leachate retention areas, preservation areas, buffer areas, and areas for roads, structures and maintenance.

Proposed maximum landfill height is approximately 150 feet above sea level.

Projected solid waste volumes are presented in Attachment ■C• and Attachment ■D•, based on high growth projections from the Bureau of Economic and Business Research at the University of Florida. Since the primary use of the landfill is municipal solid waste (residential and commercial), waste stream projections are based on population projections. The projected amount for the year 2020 is 201,043 tons with a cumulative total from 1987 to 2020 of 4,953,817 tons using the high growth

projection. This cumulative total takes into consideration a waste reduction and recycling program as required by the 1988 Solid Waste Management Act. The County's Division of Solid Waste has determined that the current landfill site has a remaining useful life through the year 2030.

### **Hazardous and Infectious Wastes**

Currently, there is no regular hazardous waste separation, collection, and removal program in St. Lucie County. The Glades Road Landfill does not permit hazardous waste to be disposed of on site and there is no other central collection point for this type of waste. Infectious waste as generated by hospitals, is disposed of by incineration by the generator, or taken to an approved disposal facility by a private hauler. Household Hazardous Waste is accepted on Fridays from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., and the second Saturday of the month from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m.

The St. Lucie County Solid Waste Division operates the Small Quantity Generator notification and verification program in accordance with Section 403.7234, Florida Statutes.

### **NEEDS ASSESSMENT**

St. Lucie County has solid waste disposal facilities to satisfy the needs of the County for the next 30 years. Therefore, the County will need to assess disposal options in the year 2015.

In December 1993, St. Lucie County entered into a contract with a private hauler to be the hauler for the urban unincorporated area of St. Lucie County. Mandatory subscription to garbage service in urban unincorporated St. Lucie County continues to the date of this document. In addition to being the contracted hauler for residential garbage, the private hauler also became the contract hauler for recyclables in the City of Fort Pierce as well as the urban unincorporated County.

The status of the applicable FDEP grants is as follows:

Recycling and Education	\$ 129,000
Waste tire	\$ 105,000
Litter	\$ 21,000

**Erosion Control:** Exterior side slopes of the existing waste mound suffer some erosion of earth cover, thereby exposing the deposited waste. Repeated replacement of the cover has been required in some locations. However, as the vegetative cover on Phase I has become fully established, erosion problems have been eliminated.

**Trash and Yard Trash Disposal:** Chapter 62-701 through 62-722, F.A.C., provides for less stringent environmental control and thereby less costly disposal of the trash and yard trash component of the refuse stream as compared to the other components. Trash and yard trash is recycled into mulch and given to the general public and also used as boiler fuel.

**TABLE 6-B-7  
Projected Waste Tonnage, 1987-2015, St. Lucie County**

Year	(A) Population	(B) Annual Waste Tonnage	(C) New Recy. Red. %	Annual Adjusted Tonnage	(D) Annual Volume (CY)	(E) 88% Annual CY Class I	(F) 88% Class I with Cover	(G) 12% Annual CY Class III	(H) 12% Class III with Cover	(I) 88% Class I Cum. (CY)	(J) 12% Class III Cum. (CY)
1987	128,415	20,5531	0	205,531	411,063	411,063	493,275				
1988	135,715	217,215	0	217,215	434,431	434,431	521,317			260,658	
1989	143,134	229,090	2	224,508	449,016	449,016	538,819			799,477	
1990	151,700	242,800	6	228,232	456,463	401,688	482,025	54,776	57,514	1,281,502	54,776
1991	158,600	253,843	10	228,459	456,918	402,088	482,505	54,830	57,572	1,764,007	112,347
1992	165,500	264,887	15	225,154	450,308	396,271	475,525	54,037	56,739	2,239,532	169,086
1993	172,400	275,931	20	220,744	441,489	388,510	466,212	52,979	55,628	2,705,745	224,714
1994	179,300	286,974	25	215,231	430,461	378,806	454,567	51,655	54,238	3,160,312	278,952
1995	186,200	298,018	25	223,513	447,027	393,383	472,060	53,648	56,325	3,632,372	335,277
1996	192,740	308,485	25	231,364	462,728	407,200	488,641	55,527	58,304	4,121,012	393,581
1997	199,280	318,953	25	239,214	478,429	421,017	505,221	57,411	60,282	4,626,233	453,863
1998	205,820	329,420	25	247,065	494,130	434,834	521,801	59,296	62,260	5,148,035	516,123
1999	212,360	339,887	25	254,916	509,831	448,651	538,382	61,180	64,239	5,686,416	580,362
2000	218,900	350,355	30	245,248	490,497	431,637	517,965	58,860	61,803	6,204,381	642,165
2001	225,740	361,303	30	252,912	505,824	445,125	534,150	60,699	63,734	6,738,531	705,898
2002	232,580	372,250	30	260,575	521,150	458,612	550,335	62,538	65,665	7,288,865	771,563
2003	239,420	383,190	30	268,238	536,477	472,100	566,519	64,377	67,596	7,855,385	839,159
2004	246,260	394,145	30	275,902	551,803	485,587	582,704	66,216	69,527	8,438,089	908,687
2005	253,100	405,093	30	283,565	567,130	499,074	598,889	68,056	71,458	9,036,978	980,145
2006	265,500	424,939	30	297,458	594,915	523,525	628,230	71,390	74,959	9,665,209	1,055,104
2007	267,900	428,781	30	300,146	600,293	528,258	633,909	72,035	75,637	10,299,118	1,130,741
2008	275,300	440,625	30	308,437	616,874	542,849	651,419	74,025	77,726	10,950,537	1,208,467
2009	282,700	452,468	30	316,728	633,456	557,441	668,929	76,015	79,815	11,619,467	1,288,283
2010	291,100	465,913	30	326,913	652,278	574,005	688,806	78,273	82,187	12,308,272	1,370,470

**TABLE 6-B-7  
Projected Waste Tonnage, 1987-2015, St. Lucie County**

Year	(A) Population	(B) Annual Waste Tonnage	(C) New Recy. Red. %	Annual Adjusted Tonnage	(D) Annual Volume (CY)	(E) 88% Annual CY Class I	(F) 88% Class I with Cover	(G) 12% Annual CY Class III	(H) 12% Class III with Cover	(I) 88% Class I Cum. (CY)	(J) 12% Class III Cum. (CY)
2011	295,810	473,451	30	331,416	662,832	583,292	699,950	79,540	83,517	13,008,223	1,453,987
2012	301,520	482,590	30	337,813	675,626	594,551	713,461	81,075	85,129	13,721,684	1,593,115
2013	307,230	491,729	30	344,211	688,421	605,810	726,973	82,611	86,741	14,448,657	1,625,857
2014	312,940	500,868	90	350,608	701,216	617,070	740,484	84,146	88,353	15,189,140	1,714,210
2015	318,650	510,007	30	357,005	714,010	628,329	753,995	85,681	89,965	15,943,135	1,804,175
		10,508,749		7,817,547	15,635,094	13,914,224	16,697,069	1,720,870	1,806,914	15,943,135	1,804,175
<p>(A) Population: University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, and the St. Lucie County Dept of Community Dev.            (B) Annual Tonnage: Based on St. Lucie County Division of Solid Waste historical data of 8.77 lbs. per capita per day.            (C) Recycling Reduction Percentage: As projected by the St. Lucie County Division of Solid Waste.            (D) Annual Volume (Cubic Yards): Based on St. Lucie County Division of Solid Waste compaction rate of 1,000 lbs. per cubic yard.            (E) Annual Class I (Cubic Yards): Based on St. Lucie County Division of Solid Waste historical data of 88% of annual volume beginning 1990.            (F) Annual Class I (cubic yards) with cover: Based on St. Lucie County Division of Solid Waste historical data of 1.2 times annual Class I volume.            (G) Annual Class III (cubic yards): Based on St. Lucie County Division of Solid Waste historical data of 12% of annual volume beginning 1990.            (H) Annual Class III (cubic yards) with cover: Based on St. Lucie County Division of Solid Waste historical data of 1.05 times annual Class III volume beginning 1990.            (I) Class I Cumulative beginning in June 1990 when separate Class III unlined cell operational.            (J) Class III Cumulative beginning in June 1990 when separate Class III unlined cell operational.</p>											
Source: St. Lucie County Department of Public Works, Solid Waste Disposal, October, 1989.											

## **GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES**

The following Comprehensive Plan Goals, Objectives, and Policies are modifications of the portions of the Element as adopted in 1990.

**SOLID WASTE SUB-ELEMENT  
GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES**

**GOAL 6B.1 PROVIDE THE MOST COST-EFFECTIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT, TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES FOR ST. LUCIE COUNTY.**

**Objective 6B.1.1:** By December 31, 2002 the County will have updated the Solid Waste Management Plan for St. Lucie County with data available in the Comprehensive Land Use Plans for other local governments and the County.

Policy 6B.1.1.1: To ensure sufficient capacity at the Landfill through the year 2015, establish the following standards for level of service for the County's solid waste facilities:

- A. 9.31 pounds of solid waste per capita County-wide per day at the landfill;
- B. Seven (7) years of landfill lined cell disposal capacity at present fill rates;
- C. Thirty years of landfill raw land capacity at present fill rates.

Policy 6B.1.1.2: Maintain Interlocal Agreements between the County and all municipalities within the County.

Policy 6B.1.1.3: Inspect a minimum of three random Class I loads per week.

Policy 6B.1.1.4: Continue to implement the most cost effective alternative solid waste management practices that would extend the useful life of the landfill. These alternatives include, but are not-limited to: resource recovery, volume reductions by solid waste generators, volume reduction at transfer stations, separation of solid wastes at the source, composting recycling centers, public information programs, and operational changes which could improve efficiency.

Policy 6B.1.1.5: Continue to evaluate the costs of resource recovery, extended landfilling, and the combination of other alternatives to establish a 30 year horizon need.

Policy 6B.1.1.6: Through the development of educational and operational programs, actively encourage the removal of recyclables from the solid waste streams in the County to the maximum extent practicable.

Policy Develop and implement incentive programs at the landfill by 1990 for the removal of recyclable materials by both individuals and corporations.

**SOLID WASTE SUB-ELEMENT  
GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES**

---

6B.1.1.7:

**Objective**      **Increase reduction of waste stream as technologies allow it to happen.**  
**6B.1.2:**

Policy  
6B.1.2.1:      Continue to offer shredded yard trash to the general public at no cost.

Policy  
6B.1.2.1:      Continue an education program focusing on informing the public about household hazardous waste, proper disposal methods and less environmentally harmful substitutes for these products.

Policy  
6B.1.2.2      Use an inspection or screening system to exclude obviously suspect items from the landfill. Drums, tanks from unknown sources, waste pesticides, or chemicals and residues from spill clean-ups are a few of the normally suspect items.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

**Attachment ■A•**  
**Past and Present Landfill Sites**



**Attachment ■B.**

**Existing Site Plan for Landfill**



## **Attachment ■C■**

### **Remaining Class I Capacity in Cubic Yards**



**Attachment ■D.**

**Remaining C&D Capacity in Cubic Yards**



## BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Camp, Dresser & McKee; Build-Out Plan for Glades Road Sanitary Landfill, St. Lucie County, Florida; July 21, 1989.
2. Florida Department of Community Affairs; Model Element for Sanitary Sewer, Solid Waste, Drainage, Potable Water, and Natural Groundwater Aquifer Recharge Element; May, 1987.
3. St. Lucie County Department of Community Development; County Government Hazardous Waste Assessment for St. Lucie County; 1986.
4. State of Florida; Florida Solid Waste Management and Volume Reduction Act, June, 1988.



