1 APPENDIX A – CLASS I LANDFILLS

1.1 Method

1.1.1 Converting airspace estimate to remaining tons

Using the information gathered from the FDEP Solid Waste Universe and contacts with facility operators, the volume of remaining airspace (in cubic yards) was multiplied by the site-specific airspace utilization factor to determine the total tons of capacity remaining in the permitted and constructed airspace (**Equation 1-1**). Landfills track the weight of waste entering the facility via scales, so determining the remaining capacity (in tons) is useful information for facility operators and can be combined with knowledge of annual accepted tonnages to estimate the remaining useful life of each facility. The first step in the standardized method for estimating the remaining life of Florida's landfills is therefore converting the remaining airspace volume to remaining capacity in tons.

Equation 1-1

$$volume\ of\ capacity\ remaining\ (cy) * \frac{apparent\ waste\ density\ \left(\frac{lb}{cy}\right)}{2{,}000\ \frac{lbs}{ton}} = tons\ remaining$$

Operators from two of the 39 landfills were unable to provide the airspace utilization factor of the landfill. These two facilities are the Tomoka Farms Road Landfill in Volusia County and the Broward County Landfill, both of which are publicly owned and neither of which accept ash residue (ash residue has a higher density than other wastes disposed of in a Class I landfill). The known apparent densities from the remaining landfills were analyzed to develop an assumed airspace utilization factor for the Volusia County and Broward County Landfills.

Figure 1-1a shows the airspace utilization factor in the 37 landfills with available airspace utilization factor information. The average among all facilities is 1,604 lb/cy. Florida has seven privately owned landfills (JED, Heart of Florida, Springhill Regional, Monarch Hill, Medley, Okeechobee, and Cedar Trail Landfills) which tend to have higher airspace utilization factors (1,937 lb/cy on average) than the publicly owned landfills (1,443 lb/cy average, excluding outliers) as seen **Figure 1-1b**. Outliers are defined as greater than 1.5 times the interquartile range above the third quartile. Facilities which accept appreciable amounts of ash residue also tend to have higher overall airspace utilization factors (1,964 lb/cy on average), as seen in **Figure 1-1c**. For this analysis, a de minimis amount of ash residue is defined as less than 3% of the total mass landfilled in 2023 (average airspace utilization factor of 1,561 lb/cy).

Figure 1-1d shows the airspace utilization factor of publicly owned facilities that accept de minimis amounts of ash residue. The average apparent among these facilities is 1,485 lb/cy. Therefore, the estimated airspace utilization factor assumed for the Volusia and Broward County Landfills is 1,485 lb/cy.

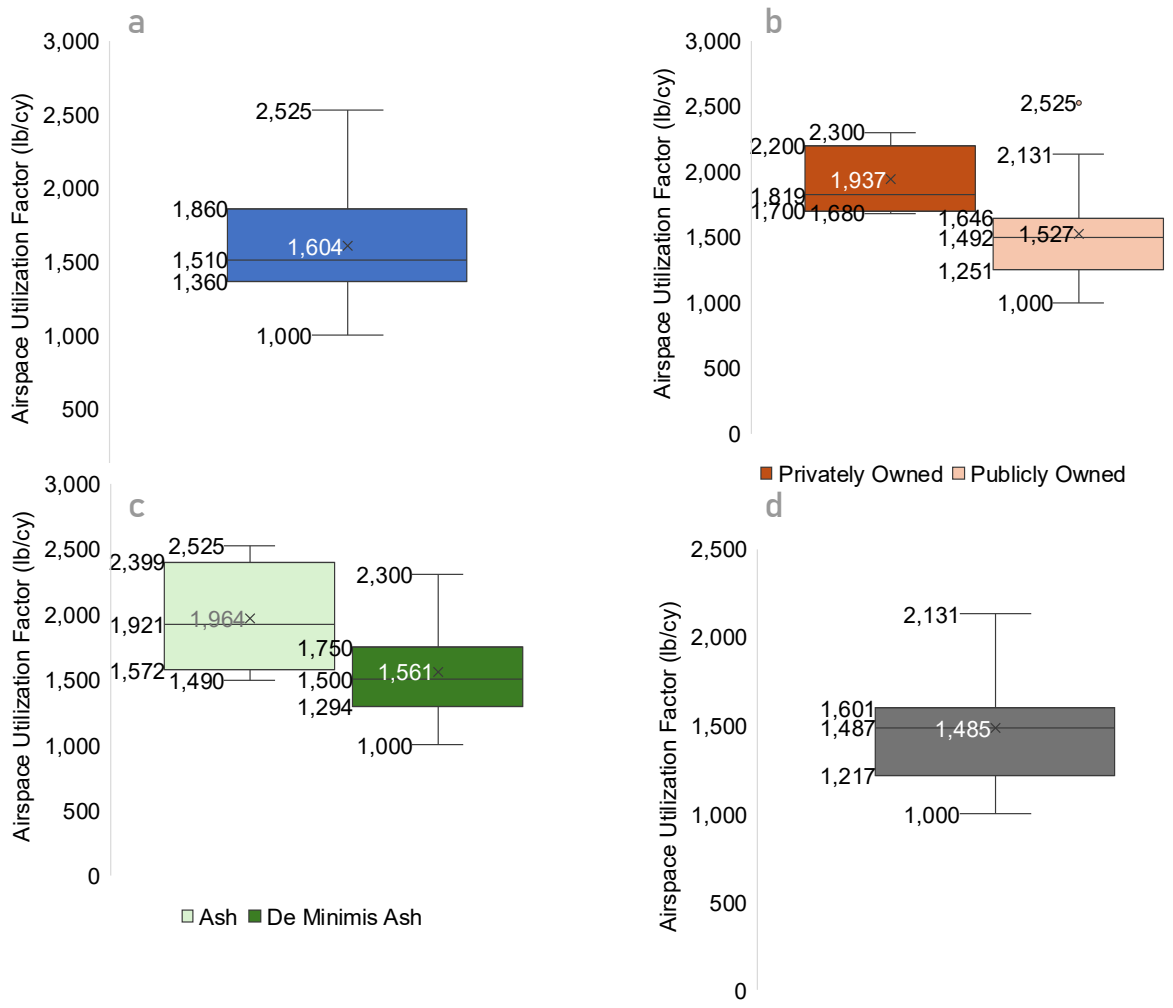

Figure 1-1: a) Estimated airspace utilization factor for the 37 Class I landfills in Florida with available density data; b) estimated airspace utilization factor for publicly owned and privately owned Class I landfills in Florida; c) estimated airspace utilization factor for Class I landfills in Florida which accept appreciable and de minimis amounts of ash residue (de minimis defined as less than 3% of total mass landfilled in calendar year 2023); and d) estimated airspace utilization factor for publicly owned Class I landfills in Florida which accept de minimis amounts of ash residue

1.1.2 Normalizing the airspace estimate to a single date

Next, the remaining capacity was normalized to a single date – January 1st, 2025 – for all facilities in the state. January 1st, 2025, was selected as the normalization date because the most recent site life estimates in the state are based on topographic surveys that were conducted in 2024. The normalization was conducted by first finding the number of days between the survey date and the normalized date. For example, there are 275 days between a survey conducted on April 1st, 2024, and the normalized date of January 1st, 2025. This difference (in days) was then divided by 365 days to determine the equivalent number of years between the survey date and normalized

date. So, for the example of the survey conducted on April 1st, 2024, there are about 0.75 equivalent years between the survey date and normalized date.

Next, the equivalent number of years was multiplied by the tons of waste disposed of at the facility in calendar year 2023. An exception was made for facilities in the FDEP South District, which experienced an influx of debris in 2023 as a result of Hurricane Ian, which made landfall in Lee County, Florida on September 28th, 2022. Calendar year 2022 tons were therefore used in the normalization of South District facilities so as not to overestimate the average annual tons received. The resulting tons during the equivalent year(s) were subtracted from the tons remaining (from **Equation 1-1**) to determine the tons remaining as of the normalized date of January 1st, 2025. See **Equation 1-2**.

Equation 1-2

$$tons\ remaining - \left[2023\ tons\ disposed * \left(\frac{days\ between\ survey\ date\ and\ normalized\ date}{365}\right)\right] = tons\ remaining\ on\ January\ 1^{st}, 2025$$

1.1.3 Determining capacity in each FDEP district

When studying landfill capacity, it is important to contextualize each facility's remaining capacity with the capacity of nearby facilities. It is known that there is an overlap in service areas for some facilities in the state (i.e., multiple landfills receive waste from the same population area), so a change in landfill capacity or waste generation for one facility has the potential to impact others nearby. For example, population growth, natural disasters, a change in disposal contracts, or loss of infrastructure all have the potential to impact the capacity of multiple facilities in a region. If waste can no longer be sent to a facility, it is assumed to be diverted to others nearby. Therefore, this analysis considers both facility-specific capacity estimates, as well as aggregated estimates based on FDEP district.

To estimate district-wide capacity, the first step was to sum the normalized tons remaining for all facilities in each FDEP district to produce an aggregated tons of constructed and permitted capacity remaining as of January 1st, 2025. The 2023 calendar year tonnages for each facility were also summed by FDEP district to determine the total quantity of waste disposed in 2023 (except for 2022 tonnages used for the South District). Next, the annual increase in waste disposed of at each facility was calculated between 2018 and 2023. All annual increases were plotted on the box-and-whisker plot in **Figure 1-2**.

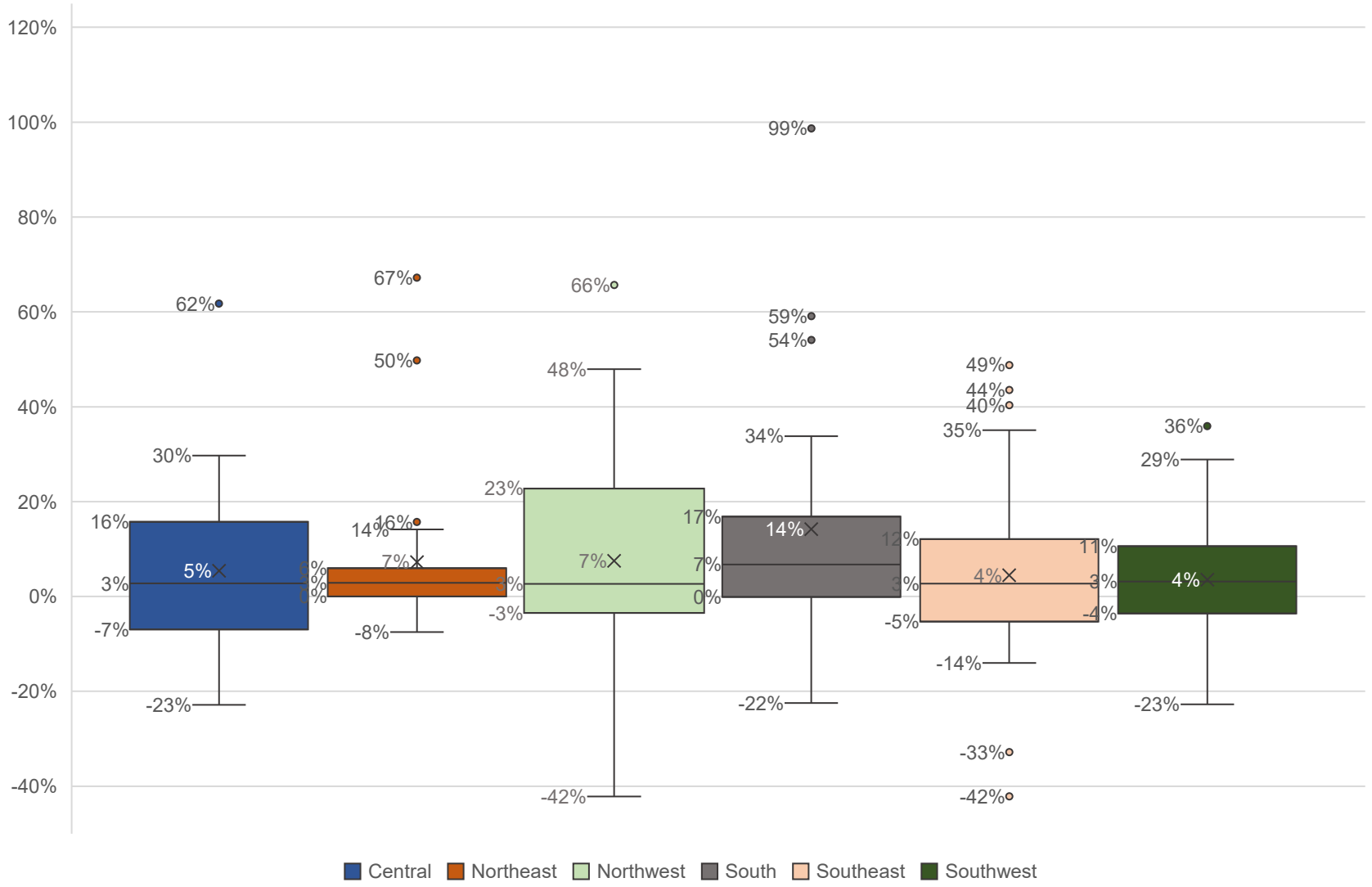

Figure 1-2: Box-and-whisker plot showing the average, median, and spread for the annual increase in landfilled waste for each District's Class I landfills between 2018 and 2023.

The data in **Figure 1-2** allow for the estimation of the annual percent increase in waste disposed of in each district's Class I landfills, which can be used to project the number of years that Florida's permitted and constructed capacity is expected to last. The median percent increase for each district is close to the five-year average annual increase (excluding outliers) for most FDEP districts. Here, outliers are defined as values greater than 1.5 times the interquartile range above the third quartile or below the first quartile. **Table 1-1** compares the median annual increase and the five-year average annual increase (excluding outliers) for all waste sent to the Class I landfills in each district.

Table 1-1: Average and median annual increase in waste sent to Class I landfills in each district between 2018 and 2023

	Central	Northeast	Northwest	South	Southeast	Southwest
Mean (excluding outliers)	3.48%	1.53%	4.43%	4.38%	2.51%	2.81%
Median	2.74%	2.87%	2.68%	6.76%	2.70%	3.15%
Percent Difference Between Mean and Median Estimations	26.74%	-46.65%	65.12%	-35.18%	-6.90%	-10.99%

1.1.4 Estimating service area of each facility

Landfill operators in Florida are required to submit an annual report of the tons of waste accepted each month, by county of origin, per F.A.C. 62-701.500.4(a). Further, as part of the annual solid waste reports, each county provides an estimate of the number of commercial units and the number of single and multifamily residences located within the county. To determine the service area of each landfill, the 2023 solid waste quantity report was first used to determine the total tons of waste that each county disposed of during calendar year 2023. This provides the service area of Florida's Class I landfills on a county-wide basis. Next, demographic information from the annual solid waste reports was used to estimate the population and generator types for which each landfill serves as a disposal site.

1.2 Results

The following section includes the data used in the analysis of Class I landfill capacity by FDEP District.

1.2.1 Central District

Table 1-2: Capacity data for each facility obtained from annual site life estimates, annual solid waste quantity reports, and correspondence with facility operators

Facility	Remaining **Permitted** Capacity (cy)*	Remaining **Constructed** Capacity (cy)*	Remaining Life Estimate for **Permitted** Airspace*	Remaining Life Estimate for **Constructed** Airspace*	Date of Remaining Capacity Estimate	Maximum Design Capacity of Permitted Airspace (cy)	Airspace utilization factor (lb/cy)	Life of Site Capacity (cy)	Notes
Brevard Central LF	6,048,072	6,048,072	6.3 years, or June 2030	6.3 years, or June 2030	4/1/2024	34,087,222	1,480	50,622,222	Per facility operator: The permitted design capacity of Cells 1 and 2 is 10,145,303 cy and the slurry wall landfill has a design capacity of 23941,929 cy. The July 2024 *Permit Application for Construction of Cells 3-5* shows that Cells 3-5 will increase the maximum site capacity by 16,535,000 cy which is expected to last to February 2048. Per facility operator: As Cells 1 through 5 of the South Landfill at CDF reach design capacity, a new location will be necessary to dispose of Class I waste generated in Brevard County. Design and permitting has not been initiated on this. The construction permit for Cells 3-5 should be issued in February 2025 to add 16,535,000 cy of capacity.
Baseline LF	760,990	760,990	3 years	3 years	3/29/2023	19,100,000	1,200	See Note	Waste is currently hauled out-of-county to the Heart of Florida (ACMS) landfill in Lake Panasoffkee. Per facility operator: Marion County is in the process of evaluating options to re-open the Baseline Landfill. A study was completed of expansion possibilities which include expansions on the current footprint, as well as adding adjacent cells.
Orange County LF	19,249,191	3,800,000	14 years	unknown	10/30/2024	37,699,283	1,500	See Note	This is the permitted airspace of Cells 9-12, which are currently being filled. Per facility operator: The County is working on a permit modification to steepen the Class I landfill side slopes from 4:1 to 3:1 for portions yet to be filled. The County is evaluating constructing additional disposal capacity on the existing 5,000-acre site (but this is indefinite in time frame and cubic yards). Cells 9-12 will not be expanded further, and the County is in the process of exploring where the next landfill should be located on the same site. The remaining constructed capacity represents a rough estimate of the airspace remaining in Cell 11 Bays 17-19 as of October 2024. The number is not based on exact measurements and carries a degree of uncertainty.
J.E.D.	54,608,529	2,925,434	39 years	2.1 years	4/25/2024	83,983,795	2,100	83,983,795	Per facility operator: No future Class I expansions are planned.
Osceola Rd LF	20,820,000	20,820,000	41.9 years, or 2066	41.9 years, or 2066	9/30/2024	37,952,000	1,495	See Note	Per facility operator: There are no current plans for future landfill expansions. The County owns thousands of acres surrounding the Class I landfill, so as they get closer to the capacity, they will begin planning future expansions.
Heart of Florida	57,126,145	6,209,140	38 years	4 years	4/25/2024	66,063,000	1,700	See Note	Per facility operator: The facility has available property to potentially expand in the future, but no details are finalized at the present time.
Tomoka Farms Rd LF	1,817,553	1,817,553	June 2027	June 2027	5/21/2024	12,956,885	unknown	See Note	Per facility operator: A new ~270-acre landfill cell is in the process of being designed/permitted, but the airspace is unknown at this time. The September 2024 Annual Remaining Capacity and Site Life Report states that the County has awarded a contract for solid waste/permitting/design for the 271-acre landfill expansions to provide 100+ years of capacity.

*The remaining capacity and life estimates are not normalized in this table; these estimates reference the '*Date of Remaining Capacity Estimate'* column

Table 1-3: Projection of how long the currently constructed and permitted capacity is expected to last in the Central District Class I landfills using the average and median annual increase in waste disposal

Calendar Year	3.48% Annual Increase (five-year average)			2.74% Annual Increase (five-year median)		
	Waste Received (tons/year)	Remaining **Constructed** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Remaining **Permitted** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Waste Received (tons/year)	Remaining **Constructed** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Remaining **Permitted** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year
2023	5,067,864			5,067,864		
2024	5,244,099			5,206,920		
2025	5,426,463	30,134,195	139,267,793	5,349,791	30,134,195	139,267,793
2026	5,615,169	24,707,732	133,841,329	5,496,582	24,784,405	133,918,002
2027	5,810,437	19,092,563	128,226,160	5,647,401	19,287,822	128,421,419
2028	6,012,495	13,282,126	122,415,723	5,802,359	13,640,421	122,774,018
2029	6,221,580	7,269,631	116,403,228	5,961,568	7,838,062	116,971,659
2030	6,437,936	1,048,050	110,181,647	6,125,146	1,876,494	111,010,091
2031	6,661,816	-5,389,886	103,743,711	6,293,212	-4,248,653	104,884,945
2032	6,893,481	-12,051,703	97,081,895	6,465,890	-10,541,865	98,591,732
2033	7,133,203	-18,945,184	90,188,413	6,643,306	-17,007,755	92,125,842
2034	7,381,261	-26,078,387	83,055,210	6,825,590	-23,651,060	85,482,537
2035	7,637,944	-33,459,647	75,673,950	7,012,875	-30,476,650	78,656,947
2036	7,903,555	-41,097,592	68,036,005	7,205,299	-37,489,525	71,644,072
2037	8,178,401	-49,001,146	60,132,451	7,403,003	-44,694,824	64,438,773
2038	8,462,806	-57,179,548	51,954,049	7,606,132	-52,097,828	57,035,770
2039	8,757,101	-65,642,354	43,491,243	7,814,835	-59,703,960	49,429,637
2040	9,061,630	-74,399,455	34,734,143	8,029,264	-67,518,795	41,614,802
2041	9,376,749	-83,461,084	25,672,513	8,249,577	-75,548,059	33,585,538
2042	9,702,826	-92,837,833	16,295,764	8,475,935	-83,797,636	25,335,961
2043	10,040,242	-102,540,659	6,592,938	8,708,503	-92,273,571	16,860,027
2044	10,389,393	-112,580,901	-3,447,304	8,947,454	-100,982,074	8,151,523
2045	10,750,685	-122,970,294	-13,836,697	9,192,960	-109,929,528	-795,931
2046	11,124,541	-133,720,978	-24,587,381	9,445,203	-119,122,488	-9,988,891
2047	11,511,397	-144,845,519	-35,711,922	9,704,368	-128,567,691	-19,434,094
2048	11,911,707	-156,356,917	-47,223,319	9,970,643	-138,272,059	-29,138,462
2049	12,325,938	-168,268,624	-59,135,026	10,244,225	-148,242,702	-39,109,105
2050	12,754,573	-180,594,562	-71,460,964	10,525,313	-158,486,927	-49,353,330
2051	13,198,115	-193,349,135	-84,215,538	10,814,114	-169,012,240	-59,878,643
2052	13,657,080	-206,547,250	-97,413,652	11,110,840	-179,826,355	-70,692,758
2053	14,132,006	-220,204,330	-111,070,733	11,415,707	-190,937,195	-81,803,598
2054	14,623,448	-234,336,336	-125,202,739	11,728,940	-202,352,902	-93,219,305
2055	15,131,980	-248,959,784	-139,826,187	12,050,767	-214,081,841	-104,948,244
2056	15,658,195	-264,091,764	-154,958,167	12,381,424	-226,132,608	-116,999,011
2057	16,202,711	-279,749,959	-170,616,362	12,721,155	-238,514,032	-129,380,435
2058	16,766,161	-295,952,670	-186,819,073	13,070,207	-251,235,187	-142,101,590
2059	17,349,206	-312,718,831	-203,585,234	13,428,837	-264,305,394	-155,171,797
2060	17,952,526	-330,068,037	-220,934,439	13,797,307	-277,734,231	-168,600,633

1.2.2 Northeast District

Table 1-4: Capacity data for each facility obtained from annual site life estimates, annual solid waste quantity reports, and correspondence with facility operators

Facility	Remaining **Permitted** Capacity (cy)*	Remaining **Constructed** Capacity (cy)*	Remaining Life Estimate for **Permitted** Airspace*	Remaining Life Estimate for **Constructed** Airspace*	Date of Remaining Capacity Estimate	Maximum Design Capacity of Permitted Airspace (cy)	Airspace utilization factor (lb/cy)	Life of Site Capacity (cy)	Notes
Winfield Solid Waste Facility	2,973,178	1,582,408	unknown	unknown	12/31/23	3,079,028	1,000	4,469,798	Per facility operator: 1,390,770 cy to be added in the Cell 5 expansion
Trail Ridge LF	60,400,000	7,245,000	54.8 years, or February 2078	6.6 years, or December 2029	5/8/23	See Note	1,740	See Note	Per facility operator: Operations are currently on-going in Disposal Unit 7. Disposal Units 6-13 have a capacity of approximately 7 M cy (+/- 30.5 acres) each. Disposal Unit 14 which will have approximately ½ of that volume since it's the terminal end and has side-slopes as its northern wall. Once capacity has been consumed in Disposal Units 1-14, there will be no more horizontal expansion on this site since the entire 977-acre footprint will be totally built out as landfill.
Aucilla Area Solid Waste Facility	2,199,614	2,199,614	2058	2058	5/1/21	unknown	1,963	See Note	Per facility consultant: Future capacity is available surrounding the landfill.
Putnam County Central LF	870,000	870,000	4.5 years, or December 2028	4.5 years, or December 2028	4/10/24	4,900,000	1,400	16,900,000	Per facility operator: Approximately 2 million cy of airspace are expected to be added with the future construction of Cell 4B. Putnam is planning a future expansion to meet future waste disposal needs. The expansion is not designed at this point. An estimate for the expansion capacity is in the range of 10 million cy.
New River Regional LF	3,464,874	3,464,874	6.1 years, or June 2030	6.1 years, or June 2030	5/31/24	12,370,171	1,200	See Note	Per facility operator: There are no plans to expand Phase 1 (Cells 1-7); however, Phase 2 master planning is underway, and at the current conceptual stage, 40 years of capacity may be possible based on current tonnage rates. The 1,200 lb/cy density used in site life estimates is conservative as New River's actual density is around 1,600 lb/cy from 2011-2023.

*The remaining capacity and life estimates are not normalized in this table; these estimates reference the 'Date of Remaining Capacity Estimate' column

Table 1-5: Projection of how long the currently constructed and permitted capacity is expected to last in the Northeast District Class I landfills using the average and median annual increase in waste disposal

Calendar Year	1.53% Annual Increase (five-year average)			2.87% Annual Increase (five-year median)		
	Waste Received (tons/year)	Remaining **Constructed** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Remaining **Permitted** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Waste Received (tons/year)	Remaining **Constructed** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Remaining **Permitted** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year
2023	1,661,969			1,661,969		
2024	1,687,412			1,709,658		
2025	1,713,243	9,605,631	56,545,866	1,758,714	9,605,631	56,545,866
2026	1,739,471	7,892,388	54,832,623	1,809,178	7,846,917	54,787,152
2027	1,766,100	6,152,917	53,093,152	1,861,090	6,037,739	52,977,974
2028	1,793,136	4,386,818	51,327,053	1,914,492	4,176,649	51,116,884
2029	1,820,586	2,593,682	49,533,917	1,969,426	2,262,156	49,202,391
2030	1,848,457	773,095	47,713,330	2,025,937	292,730	47,232,965
2031	1,876,754	-1,075,361	45,864,874	2,084,068	-1,733,206	45,207,029
2032	1,905,484	-2,952,115	43,988,120	2,143,868	-3,817,275	43,122,960
2033	1,934,654	-4,857,599	42,082,636	2,205,384	-5,961,143	40,979,092
2034	1,964,271	-6,792,254	40,147,981	2,268,665	-8,166,527	38,773,708
2035	1,994,341	-8,756,525	38,183,710	2,333,761	-10,435,191	36,505,044
2036	2,024,872	-10,750,866	36,189,369	2,400,726	-12,768,952	34,171,283
2037	2,055,870	-12,775,738	34,164,497	2,469,612	-15,169,678	31,770,557
2038	2,087,342	-14,831,608	32,108,627	2,540,474	-17,639,290	29,300,945
2039	2,119,296	-16,918,950	30,021,285	2,613,370	-20,179,764	26,760,471
2040	2,151,739	-19,038,246	27,901,989	2,688,357	-22,793,134	24,147,101
2041	2,184,679	-21,189,985	25,750,250	2,765,497	-25,481,491	21,458,744
2042	2,218,124	-23,374,665	23,565,570	2,844,849	-28,246,988	18,693,247
2043	2,252,080	-25,592,789	21,347,446	2,926,479	-31,091,837	15,848,398
2044	2,286,556	-27,844,868	19,095,367	3,010,450	-34,018,315	12,921,920
2045	2,321,560	-30,131,424	16,808,811	3,096,832	-37,028,766	9,911,469
2046	2,357,100	-32,452,984	14,487,251	3,185,691	-40,125,597	6,814,638
2047	2,393,183	-34,810,084	12,130,151	3,277,101	-43,311,289	3,628,946
2048	2,429,819	-37,203,267	9,736,968	3,371,133	-46,588,390	351,845
2049	2,467,016	-39,633,087	7,307,148	3,467,864	-49,959,523	-3,019,288
2050	2,504,783	-42,100,103	4,840,132	3,567,370	-53,427,387	-6,487,152
2051	2,543,127	-44,604,886	2,335,349	3,669,731	-56,994,757	-10,054,522
2052	2,582,059	-47,148,013	-207,778	3,775,030	-60,664,489	-13,724,254
2053	2,621,587	-49,730,072	-2,789,837	3,883,350	-64,439,519	-17,499,284
2054	2,661,719	-52,351,659	-5,411,424	3,994,778	-68,322,868	-21,382,633
2055	2,702,466	-55,013,378	-8,073,143	4,109,403	-72,317,646	-25,377,411
2056	2,743,837	-57,715,844	-10,775,609	4,227,318	-76,427,050	-29,486,815
2057	2,785,841	-60,459,681	-13,519,446	4,348,615	-80,654,367	-33,714,132
2058	2,828,488	-63,245,523	-16,305,288	4,473,394	-85,002,983	-38,062,748
2059	2,871,788	-66,074,011	-19,133,776	4,601,752	-89,476,376	-42,536,141
2060	2,915,751	-68,945,799	-22,005,564	4,733,794	-94,078,128	-47,137,893

1.2.3 Northwest District

Table 1-6: Capacity data for each facility obtained from annual site life estimates, annual solid waste quantity reports, and correspondence with facility operators

Facility	Remaining **Permitted** Capacity (cy)*	Remaining **Constructed** Capacity (cy)*	Remaining Life Estimate for **Permitted** Airspace*	Remaining Life Estimate for **Constructed** Airspace*	Date of Remaining Capacity Estimate	Maximum Design Capacity of Permitted Airspace (cy)	Airspace utilization factor (lb/cy)	Life of Site Capacity (cy)	Notes
Steelfield Road LF	3,597,859	3,597,859	March 2031	unknown	2/24/24	See Note	1,268	See Note	Per facility operator: The maximum design capacity of Cells 1-7 is unknown. The site has approximately one square mile or 640 acres which will provide expansion capacity for 75 years. The County is planning to construct a Cell 8 expansion beginning in 2029 that is expected to add approximately 5,000,000 cy.
Perdido LF	4,579,736	4,579,736	July 2033	July 2033	4/23/23	5,870,000	1,900	See Note	Per facility operator: Planning for additional landfill cells are underway and there has been no confirmation on site life capacity or airspace calculations at this time.
Springhill Regional LF	32,718,769	2,176,471	35.1 years, or 2059	unknown	12/31/24	50,519,345	1680	50,519,345	Per facility operator: No future Class I expansions are planned.
Santa Rosa Central LF	8,604,112	1,083,240	18 years	3.33 years, or 2026	7/21/23	12,160,000	1,400	See Note	Per facility operator: Future expansions are assumed, but no Phase VI modeling has been performed yet to determine the acreage, cubic yard capacity, or site life estimates beyond the permitted Phase V. This is a project that is budgeted and planned for the coming year.

*The remaining capacity and life estimates are not normalized in this table; these estimates reference the '*Date of Remaining Capacity Estimate'* column

Table 1-7: Projection of how long the currently constructed and permitted capacity is expected to last in the Northwest District Class I landfills using the average and median annual increase in waste disposal

Calendar Year	4.43% Annual Increase (five-year average)			2.68% Annual Increase (five-year median)		
	Waste Received (tons/year)	Remaining **Constructed** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Remaining **Permitted** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Waste Received (tons/year)	Remaining **Constructed** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Remaining **Permitted** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year
2023	1,757,265			1,757,265		
2024	1,835,097			1,804,400		
2025	1,916,377	7,906,896	38,827,037	1,852,800	7,906,896	38,827,037
2026	2,001,258	5,990,519	36,910,660	1,902,499	6,054,096	36,974,237
2027	2,089,897	3,989,261	34,909,402	1,953,530	4,151,597	35,071,738
2028	2,182,463	1,899,364	32,819,505	2,005,930	2,198,067	33,118,208
2029	2,279,129	-283,099	30,637,042	2,059,736	192,136	31,112,277
2030	2,380,076	-2,562,227	28,357,913	2,114,985	-1,867,600	29,052,541
2031	2,485,494	-4,942,303	25,977,838	2,171,716	-3,982,585	26,937,555
2032	2,595,581	-7,427,797	23,492,344	2,229,969	-6,154,302	24,765,839
2033	2,710,545	-10,023,378	20,896,762	2,289,784	-8,384,271	22,535,870
2034	2,830,600	-12,733,923	18,186,218	2,351,204	-10,674,055	20,246,086
2035	2,955,973	-15,564,523	15,355,617	2,414,271	-13,025,259	17,894,882
2036	3,086,899	-18,520,496	12,399,645	2,479,030	-15,439,530	15,480,611
2037	3,223,624	-21,607,395	9,312,746	2,545,526	-17,918,560	13,001,581
2038	3,366,404	-24,831,019	6,089,122	2,613,806	-20,464,086	10,456,055
2039	3,515,509	-28,197,423	2,722,718	2,683,917	-23,077,892	7,842,249
2040	3,671,218	-31,712,932	-792,792	2,755,908	-25,761,808	5,158,332
2041	3,833,823	-35,384,150	-4,464,009	2,829,831	-28,517,716	2,402,424
2042	4,003,631	-39,217,974	-8,297,833	2,905,737	-31,347,547	-427,407
2043	4,180,960	-43,221,605	-12,301,464	2,983,678	-34,253,284	-3,333,143
2044	4,366,143	-47,402,564	-16,482,424	3,063,710	-37,236,962	-6,316,821
2045	4,559,528	-51,768,707	-20,848,566	3,145,889	-40,300,672	-9,380,532
2046	4,761,478	-56,328,235	-25,408,094	3,230,273	-43,446,562	-12,526,421
2047	4,972,374	-61,089,713	-30,169,572	3,316,919	-46,676,835	-15,756,694
2048	5,192,610	-66,062,087	-35,141,946	3,405,890	-49,993,754	-19,073,613
2049	5,422,601	-71,254,696	-40,334,556	3,497,248	-53,399,645	-22,479,504
2050	5,662,778	-76,677,297	-45,757,156	3,591,056	-56,896,892	-25,976,752
2051	5,913,594	-82,340,075	-51,419,935	3,687,380	-60,487,948	-29,567,807
2052	6,175,519	-88,253,669	-57,333,529	3,786,288	-64,175,328	-33,255,187
2053	6,449,045	-94,429,188	-63,509,048	3,887,849	-67,961,616	-37,041,475
2054	6,734,686	-100,878,233	-69,958,092	3,992,134	-71,849,465	-40,929,324
2055	7,032,978	-107,612,919	-76,692,778	4,099,216	-75,841,599	-44,921,458
2056	7,344,483	-114,645,897	-83,725,756	4,209,171	-79,940,815	-49,020,674
2057	7,669,784	-121,990,379	-91,070,239	4,322,075	-84,149,986	-53,229,846
2058	8,009,494	-129,660,164	-98,740,023	4,438,008	-88,472,062	-57,551,921
2059	8,364,250	-137,669,658	-106,749,517	4,557,050	-92,910,069	-61,989,929
2060	8,734,720	-146,033,908	-115,113,768	4,679,286	-97,467,120	-66,546,979

1.2.4 South District

Table 1-8: Capacity data for each facility obtained from annual site life estimates, annual solid waste quantity reports, and correspondence with facility operators

Facility	Remaining **Permitted** Capacity (cy)*	Remaining **Constructed** Capacity (cy)*	Remaining Life Estimate for **Permitted** Airspace*	Remaining Life Estimate for **Constructed** Airspace*	Date of Remaining Capacity Estimate	Maximum Design Capacity of Permitted Airspace (cy)	Airspace utilization factor (lb/cy)	Life of Site Capacity (cy)	Notes
Charlotte County Zemel Rd LF	1,824,412	1,824,412	6.8 years, or 2030	6.8 years, or 2030	1/5/2024	8,559,793	1,551	12,139,793	Per facility operator: Charlotte County Solid Waste Division is evaluating a vertical expansion at the current permitted facility. This would produce approximately 3,580,000 cubic yards of landfill capacity and closure could be extended to 2041.
Collier County Naples LF	16,942,425	8,335,646	37 years	18 years	1/22/2024	unknown	1,500	See Note	Per facility operator: There are no planned expansions at this time beyond what is permitted.
DeSoto County LF	325,779	325,779	5.2 years	5.2 years	12/16/2024	650,000	1,100	See Note	Per facility operator: The permitted capacity and constructed capacity are the same. 650,000 cy is the total volume of cell 5, not including final cover. The landfill has plenty of area for future expansion in numerous zones. The County expects to begin the process of obtaining the design and permitting contract for Cell 6 in the near future. It is expected the capacity of this phase to be around 1,000,000 CY. There are numerous phases beyond Cell 6 in the master plan.
Lee/Hendry Disposal Facility*	7,371,429	1,971,429	20 years	6.2 years, or December 2030	10/14/2024	9,721,587	1,399	9,721,587	Per facility operator: There are no expansions planned.
Highlands County LF	5,266,106	412,252	29.4 years, or February 2052	2.5 years, or April 2025	10/1/2022	8,285,623	1,200	unknown	
Sarasota Central LF	12,022,653	12,022,653	13.75 years, or October 2037	13.75 years, or October 2037	1/11/2024	22,922,989	1,200	50,614,037	Per facility operator: 1,200 lb/cy is used for short term projections (<20 years), while 1,400 lb/cy is used for long-term projections to account for compaction due to settling; average density 2011-Jan 2024 is 1,312 lb/cy. Phases IV-VI are planned and is expected to add ~28.5M cy to last through early 2070. The total site life includes the ~5M cy of Phase I airspace added to the airspace available for disposal in Phases II-VI.

*The remaining capacity and life estimates are not normalized in this table; these estimates reference the '*Date of Remaining Capacity Estimate'* column

Table 1-9: Projection of how long the currently constructed and permitted capacity is expected to last in the South District Class I landfills using the average and median annual increase in waste disposal

Calendar Year	4.38% Annual Increase (five-year average)			6.76% Annual Increase (five-year median)		
	Waste Received (tons/year)	Remaining **Constructed** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Remaining **Permitted** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Waste Received (tons/year)	Remaining **Constructed** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Remaining **Permitted** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year
2022	1,402,825			1,402,825		
2023	1,464,266			1,497,609		
2024	1,528,397			1,598,798		
2025	1,595,337	15,386,505	28,682,988	1,706,823	15,386,505	28,682,988
2026	1,665,208	13,791,168	27,087,651	1,822,147	13,679,682	26,976,165
2027	1,738,140	12,125,960	25,422,443	1,945,263	11,857,534	25,154,018
2028	1,814,266	10,387,820	23,684,303	2,076,698	9,912,271	23,208,754
2029	1,893,727	8,573,553	21,870,037	2,217,014	7,835,573	21,132,056
2030	1,976,667	6,679,827	19,976,310	2,366,810	5,618,559	18,915,042
2031	2,063,240	4,703,160	17,999,643	2,526,727	3,251,749	16,548,233
2032	2,153,605	2,639,920	15,936,403	2,697,449	725,023	14,021,506
2033	2,247,927	486,315	13,782,799	2,879,706	-1,972,426	11,324,057
2034	2,346,381	-1,761,612	11,534,872	3,074,278	-4,852,133	8,444,351
2035	2,449,146	-4,107,992	9,188,491	3,281,997	-7,926,411	5,370,073
2036	2,556,412	-6,557,138	6,739,345	3,503,750	-11,208,407	2,088,076
2037	2,668,377	-9,113,551	4,182,933	3,740,486	-14,712,157	-1,415,674
2038	2,785,245	-11,781,927	1,514,556	3,993,218	-18,452,643	-5,156,160
2039	2,907,232	-14,567,172	-1,270,689	4,263,026	-22,445,861	-9,149,378
2040	3,034,561	-17,474,404	-4,177,920	4,551,064	-26,708,887	-13,412,404
2041	3,167,467	-20,508,965	-7,212,481	4,858,564	-31,259,951	-17,963,468
2042	3,306,194	-23,676,432	-10,379,948	5,186,840	-36,118,515	-22,822,031
2043	3,450,997	-26,982,625	-13,686,142	5,537,297	-41,305,355	-28,008,871
2044	3,602,142	-30,433,622	-17,137,139	5,911,433	-46,842,652	-33,546,168
2045	3,759,906	-34,035,764	-20,739,280	6,310,848	-52,754,085	-39,457,602
2046	3,924,581	-37,795,670	-24,499,187	6,737,251	-59,064,933	-45,768,450
2047	4,096,467	-41,720,251	-28,423,767	7,192,463	-65,802,184	-52,505,701
2048	4,275,882	-45,816,718	-32,520,235	7,678,434	-72,994,648	-59,698,164
2049	4,463,155	-50,092,600	-36,796,117	8,197,239	-80,673,081	-67,376,598
2050	4,658,630	-54,555,755	-41,259,272	8,751,098	-88,870,320	-75,573,836
2051	4,862,666	-59,214,385	-45,917,902	9,342,380	-97,621,418	-84,324,935
2052	5,075,638	-64,077,051	-50,780,568	9,973,612	-106,963,798	-93,667,314
2053	5,297,938	-69,152,689	-55,856,206	10,647,495	-116,937,410	-103,640,926
2054	5,529,975	-74,450,628	-61,154,144	11,366,909	-127,584,905	-114,288,421
2055	5,772,173	-79,980,602	-66,684,119	12,134,932	-138,951,814	-125,655,331
2056	6,024,980	-85,752,776	-72,456,292	12,954,848	-151,086,746	-137,790,263
2057	6,288,859	-91,777,756	-78,481,272	13,830,163	-164,041,594	-150,745,111
2058	6,564,295	-98,066,615	-84,770,131	14,764,619	-177,871,757	-164,575,273
2059	6,851,794	-104,630,909	-91,334,426	15,762,214	-192,636,376	-179,339,892
2060	7,151,885	-111,482,704	-98,186,220	16,827,212	-208,398,589	-195,102,106

1.2.5 Southeast District

Table 1-10: Capacity data for each facility obtained from annual site life estimates, annual solid waste quantity reports, and correspondence with facility operators

Facility	Remaining **Permitted** Capacity (cy)*	Remaining **Constructed** Capacity (cy)*	Remaining Life Estimate for **Permitted** Airspace*	Remaining Life Estimate for **Constructed** Airspace*	Date of Remaining Capacity Estimate	Maximum Design Capacity of Permitted Airspace (cy)	Airspace utilization factor (lb/cy)	Life of Site Capacity (cy)	Notes
Broward County LF	160,895	160,895	4.26 years	4.26 years	5/10/2024	4,766,433	NA	See Note	Per facility operator: The Broward County landfill operates as a Class III landfill only, even though the facility is permitted to accept Class I waste as well. The County is in the very beginning stages of planning a landfill expansion; however, they do not have data regarding assigned capacity of the new proposed cell.
Monarch Hill LF	10,947,375	8,331,903	6.4 years	5 years	2/1/2024	unknown	1,760	See Note	Per facility operator: The maximum design capacity and site life capacity are privately held information used for strategic planning.
South Dade LF	5,199,203	5,199,203	2028	2028	8/13/2024	34,000,000	1,400	See Note	Per facility operator: The airspace utilization factor varies year to year between 0.6 and 0.8 tons/cy. At present, there are no plans for future expansion.
Medley LF	6,862,189	6,862,189	5 years	5 years	12/17/2024	See Note	2,200	See Note	On September 13, 2024, the facility submitted an application for the construction of the 115.2-acre Northwest Expansion, which is expected to add 15.6 years of capacity based on 1,500,000 tons per year disposed. Per facility operator: The maximum design capacity and site life capacity are privately held information used for strategic planning.
Indian River County LF	12,797,373	5,165,896	52 years, or 2071	2043	9/1/2019	17,558,090	2131	Unknown	This constructed capacity estimate is overestimated because segment 3 cells 1-3 have been constructed, but the remaining life estimate only provides the airspace of cells 3 and 4 combined.
Okeechobee LF	45,544,900	3,932,900	16 years, or 2040	1.8 years	1/4/2024	81,042,510	2,300	See Note	Per facility operator: There are no permitted expansions for the Okeechobee (Berman Road) Landfill. The adjacent Clay Farms landfill (FDEP WACS ID 82994) is permitted but no cells have been constructed. The disposal capacity is 128,968,030 CY or 148,313,235 tons with an assumed airspace utilization factor of 1.15 tons/CY.
Palm Beach County SWA LF	24,610,732	2,200,000	33 years, or 2057	17 years, or 2041	10/3/2024	45,880,157	2,022	See Note	Per facility operator: Class III landfill's existing side slopes are being regraded with a continuous 3:1 slope. FDEP approved this to be done with ash. This volume is already included in net changes to Class I and III volumes above. SWA is considering vertical expansion options for remaining landfill areas. No requests have been submitted to FDEP. The vertical expansion options may add capacity in the range of 3,845,443 cy to 7,500,030 cy. ,022 lb/cy is the life of site airspace utilization factor for the Class I landfill and is likely a conservative estimate to use for projections. Per the latest site life estimate, the current airspace utilization factor is closer to 2,500-2,700 lb/cy since a lot of ash has been landfilled since the construction of REF #2.
St. Lucie County LF	12,872,800	704,009	2068	2027	11/17/2023	17,379,822	2,094	unknown	This remaining permitted capacity estimate is for Phases II-VI. The remaining constructed capacity estimate is for Phases II and IVA.

*The remaining capacity and life estimates are not normalized in this table; these estimates reference the '*Date of Remaining Capacity Estimate'* column

Table 1-11: Projection of how long the currently constructed and permitted capacity is expected to last in the Southeast District Class I landfills using the average and median annual increase in waste disposal

Calendar Year	2.51% Annual Increase (five-year average)			2.70% Annual Increase (five-year median)		
	Waste Received (tons/year)	Remaining **Constructed** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Remaining **Permitted** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Waste Received (tons/year)	Remaining **Constructed** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Remaining **Permitted** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year
2023	6,870,375			6,870,375		
2024	7,042,956			7,021,248		
2025	7,219,872	25,953,159	119,637,887	7,175,434	25,953,159	119,637,887
2026	7,401,231	18,733,287	112,418,015	7,333,007	18,707,035	112,391,763
2027	7,587,147	11,332,056	105,016,784	7,494,039	11,265,399	104,950,128
2028	7,777,732	3,744,909	97,429,637	7,658,608	3,622,977	97,307,705
2029	7,973,105	-4,032,824	89,651,905	7,826,791	-4,225,650	89,459,078
2030	8,173,386	-12,005,929	81,678,799	7,998,666	-12,286,045	81,398,683
2031	8,378,698	-20,179,315	73,505,413	8,174,317	-20,563,923	73,120,806
2032	8,589,167	-28,558,013	65,126,715	8,353,824	-29,065,150	64,619,578
2033	8,804,923	-37,147,180	56,537,548	8,537,274	-37,795,754	55,888,975
2034	9,026,098	-45,952,103	47,732,625	8,724,752	-46,761,923	46,922,806
2035	9,252,830	-54,978,201	38,706,527	8,916,347	-55,970,013	37,714,715
2036	9,485,256	-64,231,031	29,453,697	9,112,150	-65,426,552	28,258,176
2037	9,723,522	-73,716,287	19,968,441	9,312,252	-75,138,243	18,546,485
2038	9,967,772	-83,439,809	10,244,919	9,516,749	-85,111,971	8,572,757
2039	10,218,158	-93,407,581	277,147	9,725,736	-95,354,806	-1,670,077
2040	10,474,833	-103,625,739	-9,941,011	9,939,313	-105,874,008	-12,189,280
2041	10,737,956	-114,100,572	-20,415,844	10,157,579	-116,677,035	-22,992,307
2042	11,007,689	-124,838,529	-31,153,800	10,380,639	-127,771,544	-34,086,816
2043	11,284,197	-135,846,217	-42,161,489	10,608,598	-139,165,401	-45,480,673
2044	11,567,651	-147,130,414	-53,445,686	10,841,562	-150,866,682	-57,181,953
2045	11,858,225	-158,698,064	-65,013,336	11,079,642	-162,883,681	-69,198,953
2046	12,156,098	-170,556,289	-76,871,561	11,322,951	-175,224,918	-81,540,190
2047	12,461,453	-182,712,387	-89,027,658	11,571,602	-187,899,141	-94,214,413
2048	12,774,479	-195,173,840	-101,489,111	11,825,714	-200,915,335	-107,230,606
2049	13,095,368	-207,948,319	-114,263,590	12,085,406	-214,282,725	-120,597,997
2050	13,424,318	-221,043,687	-127,358,958	12,350,801	-228,010,789	-134,326,060
2051	13,761,530	-234,468,004	-140,783,276	12,622,024	-242,109,257	-148,424,529
2052	14,107,213	-248,229,535	-154,544,806	12,899,203	-256,588,124	-162,903,396
2053	14,461,580	-262,336,748	-168,652,020	13,182,469	-271,457,653	-177,772,925
2054	14,824,848	-276,798,328	-183,113,600	13,471,955	-286,728,386	-193,043,658
2055	15,197,242	-291,623,176	-197,938,448	13,767,799	-302,411,147	-208,726,418
2056	15,578,989	-306,820,418	-213,135,690	14,070,139	-318,517,053	-224,832,325
2057	15,970,326	-322,399,407	-228,714,679	14,379,118	-335,057,522	-241,372,794
2058	16,371,493	-338,369,734	-244,685,005	14,694,883	-352,044,278	-258,359,550
2059	16,782,738	-354,741,227	-261,056,499	15,017,582	-369,489,364	-275,804,636
2060	17,204,312	-371,523,965	-277,839,236	15,347,367	-387,405,146	-293,720,417

1.2.6 Southwest District

Table 1-12: Capacity data for each facility obtained from annual site life estimates, annual solid waste quantity reports, and correspondence with facility operators

Facility	Remaining **Permitted** Capacity (cy)*	Remaining **Constructed** Capacity (cy)*	Remaining Life Estimate for **Permitted** Airspace*	Remaining Life Estimate for **Constructed** Airspace*	Date of Remaining Capacity Estimate	Maximum Design Capacity of Permitted Airspace (cy)	Airspace utilization factor (lb/cy)	Life of Site Capacity (cy)	Notes
Citrus County Central LF	4,023,426	627,453	February 2046	3.3 years, or October 2027	6/18/2024	8,455,933	1,542	See Note	Per facility operator: There are currently no expansions planned after Phase 4. It is something being discussed, but there is nothing concrete at this time.
Hardee County LF	519,316	519,316	17.2 years, or July 2041	17.2 years, or July 2041	5/22/2024	See Note	1,510	See Note	Per facility operator: The County was unable to locate original design capacity. There are no current talks of expansion at this time but there is plenty of room for it around the current footprint.
Hernando County LF	7,156,329	686,329	2051	2027	9/27/2024	unknown	1,562	unknown	
Hillsborough County Southeast LF	4,830,183	4,830,183	6.2 years, or September 2030	6.2 years, or September 2030	7/1/2024	unknown	1,490	See Note	Per facility operator: Hillsborough County has projected airspace expansions of 8,799,768 CY for Expansion Area Section 10; 4,900,943 CY for Expansion Area Section 11; and 8.202,545 CY for Expansion Area Section 12. However, at this time, the County is only planning to build out Section 10 of the Expansion area for an additional capacity of 8,799,768 CY.
Manatee County Lena Rd LF	8,452,143	8,452,143	unknown	Unknown	1/3/2024	See Note	1,320	See Note	Per facility operator: There is no information on the designed maximum permitted capacity for all landfill stages. The facility submitted an intermediate permit modification application in June 2024 for a vertical expansion and side slope modification that is expected to add approximately 16,272,798 CY of capacity and extend the site life estimate to January 2059 (35 years remaining).
Pasco County Resource Recovery Facility	725,600	725,600	2032	2032	10/1/2023	1,600,000	1,100	4,600,000	Per facility operator: (Additional) cells SW-3 through SW-6 have been sited but do not have a permitted design or maximum height. There are general plans to expand capacity into these pre-designated cells, but the actual design and permitting is not expected to begin until 2028. 15% daily cover (by volume) is accounted for in addition to the 1,100 lb/cy MSW density. The annual landfilled tonnages exclude ash residue because it is assumed that this waste is sent to the ash monofill rather than the class I landfill.

Facility	Remaining **Permitted** Capacity (cy)*	Remaining **Constructed** Capacity (cy)*	Remaining Life Estimate for **Permitted** Airspace*	Remaining Life Estimate for **Constructed** Airspace*	Date of Remaining Capacity Estimate	Maximum Design Capacity of Permitted Airspace (cy)	Airspace utilization factor (lb/cy)	Life of Site Capacity (cy)	Notes
Pinellas County Bridgeway Acres LF	39,020,009	39,020,009	81 years, or August 2104	81 years, or August 2104	4/1/2024	See Note	2,525	See Note	Per facility operator: Unable to determine the total capacity from the time the facility was first used for disposal operations in the 1970's to the final permitted area and grade. The remaining CY capacity is accurate. The non-putrescible waste disposal area has a higher Airspace Utilization Factor (AUF) 3,054 due to type of waste it receives being mainly ash and other dense wastes. The Class 1 landfill in current use has an AUF of 2,525 for the projection. The yet to be used Sod Farm area has an AUF of 2,525 for its projection. The 2,489 AUF was the actual calculation for the 2023 calendar year. Projections will change as actual measurements are completed throughout future years. The projected AUF calculations are an average of the previous 5-year actuals for each distinct disposal area. There are no plans to expand the landfill area beyond what is currently permitted. Per facility operator: All of All of the landfill cells are constructed and the remaining capacity reflects available or remaining air space. Pinellas County is not a traditional Subtitle D landfill. The landfill does not have individual lined landfill cells. The entire site perimeter is constructed of a bentonite clay slurry wall with 10-7 cm/s permissivity. The bottom of the clay wall is notched into the confining Hawthorne layer. This serves to contain all site waters and keep separate from natural ground water. No distinction is made on site between leachate and storm water. All site waters are treated as leachate.
Polk County North Central LF	6,458,044	6,458,044	5.6 years, or March 2029	5.6 years, or March 2029	8/10/2023	29,489,245	1510	45,989,245	Per facility operator: A new landfill phase (Phase IV) will be constructed with an approximate capacity of 16.5 M bank cubic yards. The specifics of any other landfill expansion to be built after Phase IV is still unknown.
Cedar Trail LF	5,820,368	1,052,788	6.8 years, or September 2031	1.2 years, or March 2026	12/19/2024	unknown	1,819	unknown	

*The remaining capacity and life estimates are not normalized in this table; these estimates reference the '*Date of Remaining Capacity Estimate'* column

Table 1-13: Projection of how long the currently constructed and permitted capacity is expected to last in the Southwest District Class I landfills using the average and median annual increase in waste disposal

Calendar Year	2.81% Annual Increase (five-year average)			3.15% Annual Increase (five-year median)		
	Waste Received (tons/year)	Remaining **Constructed** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Remaining **Permitted** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Waste Received (tons/year)	Remaining **Constructed** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Remaining **Permitted** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year
2023	3,147,877			3,147,877		
2024	3,236,182			3,247,089		
2025	3,326,965	75,229,787	87,237,267	3,349,428	75,229,787	87,237,267
2026	3,420,295	71,902,822	83,910,301	3,454,993	71,880,359	83,887,838
2027	3,516,243	68,482,527	80,490,006	3,563,885	68,425,366	80,432,845
2028	3,614,882	64,966,285	76,973,764	3,676,209	64,861,481	76,868,960
2029	3,716,288	61,351,403	73,358,882	3,792,073	61,185,271	73,192,751
2030	3,820,540	57,635,114	69,642,593	3,911,589	57,393,198	69,400,677
2031	3,927,715	53,814,575	65,822,054	4,034,872	53,481,609	65,489,089
2032	4,037,897	49,886,859	61,894,339	4,162,040	49,446,738	61,454,217
2033	4,151,170	45,848,962	57,856,441	4,293,216	45,284,698	57,292,177
2034	4,267,621	41,697,792	53,705,271	4,428,526	40,991,482	52,998,962
2035	4,387,338	37,430,171	49,437,650	4,568,101	36,562,956	48,570,435
2036	4,510,414	33,042,832	45,050,312	4,712,075	31,994,855	44,002,334
2037	4,636,942	28,532,418	40,539,897	4,860,587	27,282,780	39,290,259
2038	4,767,020	23,895,476	35,902,955	5,013,779	22,422,193	34,429,672
2039	4,900,747	19,128,456	31,135,935	5,171,800	17,408,413	29,415,892
2040	5,038,225	14,227,709	26,235,188	5,334,801	12,236,613	24,244,092
2041	5,179,560	9,189,484	21,196,963	5,502,939	6,901,812	18,909,291
2042	5,324,859	4,009,924	16,017,403	5,676,377	1,398,873	13,406,352
2043	5,474,235	-1,314,935	10,692,544	5,855,281	-4,277,504	7,729,975
2044	5,627,801	-6,789,170	5,218,309	6,039,823	-10,132,785	1,874,694
2045	5,785,674	-12,416,971	-409,491	6,230,182	-16,172,609	-4,165,129
2046	5,947,977	-18,202,645	-6,195,166	6,426,540	-22,402,791	-10,395,312
2047	6,114,833	-24,150,622	-12,143,143	6,629,087	-28,829,331	-16,821,852
2048	6,286,369	-30,265,455	-18,257,975	6,838,018	-35,458,419	-23,450,939
2049	6,462,717	-36,551,823	-24,544,344	7,053,534	-42,296,437	-30,288,958
2050	6,644,012	-43,014,540	-31,007,061	7,275,842	-49,349,971	-37,342,491
2051	6,830,393	-49,658,553	-37,651,073	7,505,157	-56,625,812	-44,618,333
2052	7,022,003	-56,488,946	-44,481,467	7,741,699	-64,130,969	-52,123,490
2053	7,218,987	-63,510,949	-51,503,469	7,985,696	-71,872,667	-59,865,188
2054	7,421,498	-70,729,936	-58,722,457	8,237,383	-79,858,363	-67,850,884
2055	7,629,689	-78,151,434	-66,143,955	8,497,003	-88,095,746	-76,088,267
2056	7,843,721	-85,781,123	-73,773,644	8,764,805	-96,592,749	-84,585,270
2057	8,063,757	-93,624,844	-81,617,365	9,041,048	-105,357,554	-93,350,075
2058	8,289,965	-101,688,601	-89,681,122	9,325,997	-114,398,602	-102,391,123
2059	8,522,519	-109,978,567	-97,971,087	9,619,927	-123,724,599	-111,717,120
2060	8,761,597	-118,501,086	-106,493,607	9,923,121	-133,344,526	-121,337,047

2 APPENDIX B - WASTE-TO-ENERGY FACILITIES

1.1 Method

1.1.1 Estimating the annual processing capacity of each facility

As discussed in **Section 3.2**, waste-to-energy facilities aim to operate at capacity to process and dispose of waste from the municipality or county which they serve. While the primary purpose of a waste-to-energy facility is waste disposal, these facilities also receive revenue from the sale of electricity to the grid, which is used to power homes and businesses. Capacity is limited by permitting constraints, as well as limitations from the physical infrastructure and operating conditions in the plant. Therefore, three measures of capacity are included in this analysis: 1) **maximum permitted capacity**; 2) **design capacity**; and 3) **operational capacity**.

The **maximum permitted capacity** and the **design capacity** were both calculated using information contained in each facility's Title V Air Permit. Each Title V Permit begins with a facility description, which includes the number of combustion units in the plant and the nominal daily processing capacity of each combustion unit. The gross daily processing capacity across all combustion units in the plant was multiplied by 365 operating days in a year to estimate the plant's **design capacity**.

Following the facility description in the Title V Permit, the section titled *Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters* describes the maximum processing capacity for each combustion unit. This maximum processing capacity is always limited by the maximum heat input rate (MMBtu/lb) and steam flow rating (lb/hr) of the combustion units, but the Title V Permit for most facilities also lists a maximum tons of MSW per day that can be incinerated in each combustion unit. The **maximum permitted capacity** was calculated by multiplying the maximum daily processing capacity in each combustion unit by the number of combustion units in the plant and 365 operating days a year. Finally, the **operational capacity** of each plant was determined through contacts with facility operators.

1.1.2 Estimating service area of each facility

Discussions with facility operators have revealed that Florida's nine waste-to-energy facilities primarily accept waste from within their own respective counties. Therefore, County-based demographic information from the 2023 annual solid waste report was used to determine the service area of each waste-to-energy facility. Each county provides an estimate of the number of commercial units and the number of single and multifamily residences located within the county as part of the annual solid waste reports.

3 APPENDIX C - WASTE-TO-ENERGY ASH MONOFILLS

1.1 Method

1.1.1 Converting airspace estimate to remaining tons

Using the information gathered from the FDEP Solid Waste Universe and contacts with facility operators, the volume of remaining airspace (in cubic yards) was multiplied by the site-specific airspace utilization factor to determine the total tons of capacity remaining in the permitted and constructed airspace (**Equation 3-1**). Waste-to-energy ash monofills track the weight of waste entering the facility via scales, so determining the remaining capacity (in tons) is useful information for facility operators and can be combined with knowledge of annual accepted tonnages to estimate the remaining useful life of each facility. The first step in the standardized method for estimating the remaining life of Florida's monofills is therefore converting the remaining airspace volume to remaining capacity in tons.

Equation 3-1

$$volume\ of\ capacity\ remaining\ (cy) * \frac{airspace\ utilization\ factor\ \left(\frac{lb}{cy}\right)}{2{,}000\frac{lbs}{ton}} = tons\ remaining$$

1.1.2 Normalizing the airspace estimate to a single date

Next, the remaining capacity was normalized to a single date – January 1st, 2025 – for all facilities in the state. January 1st, 2025, was selected as the normalization date because the most recent site life estimates in the state are based on topographic surveys that were conducted in 2024. The normalization was conducted by first finding the number of days between the survey date and the normalized date. For example, there are 275 days between a survey conducted on April 1st, 2024, and the normalized date of January 1st, 2025. This difference (in days) was then divided by 365 days to determine the equivalent number of years between the survey date and normalized date. So, for the example of the survey conducted on April 1st, 2024, there are about 0.75 equivalent years between the survey date and normalized date.

Next, the equivalent number of years was multiplied by the tons of ash residue received by the facility each year. The annual tons of ash residue used in this analysis were obtained from the annual site life estimates and represent the disposal rate used by each facility for planning purposes. For example, the 2024 Site Life Estimate for the Lee/Hendry Regional Solid Waste Disposal Facility assumes that 162,000 tons of ash residue are disposed of in the waste-to-energy ash monofill each year, so 162,000 tons were multiplied by the equivalent number of years to estimate the waste disposed of between the survey date and the normalized date. The resulting tons during the equivalent year(s) were subtracted from the tons remaining (from **Equation 3-1**) to determine the tons remaining as of the normalized date of January 1st, 2025. See **Equation 1-2.**

Equation 3-2

$$tons\ remaining - \left[\text{annual } tons\ disposed * \left(\frac{days\ between\ survey\ date\ and\ normalized\ date}{365}\right)\right] = tons\ remaining\ on\ January\ 1^{st}, 2025$$

1.1.3 Estimating service area of each facility

Each of the four waste-to-energy ash monofills receives ash residue from the accompanying waste-to-energy facility. The Lee, Broward, Dade, and Pasco County waste-to-energy facilities each primarily accept waste from within their own respective counties. Therefore, County-based demographic information from the annual 2023 solid waste reports was used to determine the service area of each waste-to-energy ash monofill. Each county provides an estimate of the number of commercial units and the number of single and multifamily residences located within the county as part of the annual solid waste reports.

4 APPENDIX D – CLASS III LANDFILLS

1.1 Method

1.1.1 Converting airspace estimate to remaining tons

Using the information gathered from the FDEP Solid Waste Universe and contacts with facility operators, the volume of remaining airspace (in cubic yards) was multiplied by the site-specific airspace utilization factor to determine the total tons of capacity remaining in the permitted and constructed airspace (**Equation 4-1**). Landfills track the weight of waste entering the facility via scales, so determining the remaining capacity (in tons) is useful information for facility operators and can be combined with knowledge of annual accepted tonnages to estimate the remaining useful life of each facility. The first step in the standardized method for estimating the remaining life of Florida's landfills is therefore converting the remaining airspace volume to remaining capacity in tons.

Equation 4-1

$$volume\ of\ capacity\ remaining\ (cy) * \frac{apparent\ waste\ density\ \left(\frac{lb}{cy}\right)}{2{,}000\ \frac{lbs}{ton}} = tons\ remaining$$

Operators from one the Tomoka Farms Road Landfill in Volusia County were unable to provide the airspace utilization factor in the landfill. The known apparent densities in the remaining Class III landfills were analyzed; however, apparent densities from the privately owned facilities which exclusively accept material from their own operations were excluded from the analysis. The average airspace utilization factor of 1,332 lb/cy (as seen in **Figure 4-1**) was used in capacity projections for the Volusia County Class III Landfill.

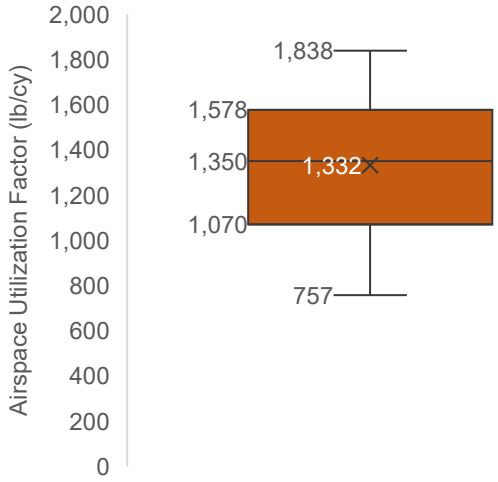

Figure 4-1: Apparent density of compacted waste and cover soils in Florida's publicly owned Class III landfills; the average airspace utilization factor of 1,332 lb/cy is used in projections for the Volusia County Tomoka Farms Road Landfill where the airspace utilization factor is unknown

1.1.2 Normalizing the airspace estimate to a single date

Next, the remaining capacity was normalized to a single date – January 1st, 2025 – for all facilities in the state. January 1st, 2025, was selected as the normalization date because the most recent site life estimates in the state are based on topographic surveys that were conducted in 2024. The normalization was conducted by first finding the number of days between the survey date and the normalized date. For example, there are 275 days between a survey conducted on April 1st, 2024, and the normalized date of January 1st, 2025. This difference (in days) was then divided by 365 days to determine the equivalent number of years between the survey date and normalized date. So, for the example of the survey conducted on April 1st, 2024, there are about 0.75 equivalent years between the survey date and normalized date.

Next, the equivalent number of years was multiplied by the tons of waste disposed of at the facility in calendar year 2023. An exception was made for facilities in the FDEP South District, which experienced an influx of debris in 2023 as a result of Hurricane Ian, which made landfall in Lee County, Florida on September 28th, 2022. Calendar year 2022 tons were therefore used in the normalization of South District facilities so as not to overestimate the average annual tons received. The resulting tons during the equivalent year(s) were subtracted from the tons remaining (from **Equation 4-1**) to determine the tons remaining as of the normalized date of January 1st, 2025. See **Equation 4-2**.

Equation 4-2

$$tons\ remaining - \left[2023\ tons\ disposed * \left(\frac{days\ between\ survey\ date\ and\ normalized\ date}{365}\right)\right] = tons\ remaining\ on\ January\ 1^{st}, 2025$$

1.1.3 Determining capacity in each FDEP district

When studying landfill capacity, it is important to contextualize each facility's remaining capacity with the capacity of nearby facilities. It is known that there is an overlap in service areas for some facilities in the state (i.e., multiple landfills receive waste from the same population area), so a change in landfill capacity or waste generation for one facility has the potential to impact others nearby. For example, population growth, presence of natural disasters, or loss of infrastructure all have the potential to impact the capacity of multiple facilities in a region. If waste can no longer be sent to a specific facility, it is assumed to be diverted to others nearby. Therefore, this analysis considers both facility-specific capacity estimates, as well as aggregated estimates based on FDEP district.

To estimate district-wide capacity, the first step was to sum the normalized tons remaining for all facilities in each FDEP district to produce an aggregated tons of constructed and permitted capacity remaining as of January 1st, 2025. The 2023 calendar year tonnages for each facility from the annual solid waste quantity reports were also summed by FDEP district to determine the total quantity of waste disposed in

2023 (except for 2022 tonnages used for the South District). It is important to note that the four privately owned Class III landfills which exclusively accept waste from their own operations are not included in the district-wide capacity analysis because they are not disposal areas for the general public.

Next, the annual increase in waste disposed of at each facility was calculated between 2018 and 2023. The annual increases (with the exception of the 2022-2023 increase in the South District) were plotted on the box-and-whisker plot in **Figure 4-2.** So, for example, the Central District has five facilities, each of which had five annual increases (2018-2023) plotted, for a total of 45 data points making up the Southeast District box-and-whisker plot.

The data in **Figure 4-2** allow for the estimation of the annual percent increase in waste disposed of in each district's Class III landfills, which can be used to project the number of years that Florida's permitted and constructed capacity is expected to last. Class III landfills experience greater variation in the annual increase in waste disposal compared to Class I landfills. There may be several reasons for this variability. Class III waste includes construction and demolition debris, yard waste, and furniture, so booming construction activity or disaster debris generation could present an influx of waste to these landfills. Class III waste may also be disposed of in other facilities. For example, mixed Class III wase can be disposed of in a Class I landfill; the construction and demolition debris portion of Class III waste could be disposed of in a CDD facility or recycled at C&D MRF; and the yard waste portion of Class III waste could be managed at an SOPF or yard trash processing facility. Diversion of Class IIII waste to other disposal facilities would present a decrease in the amount of material disposed of in Class III landfills annually.

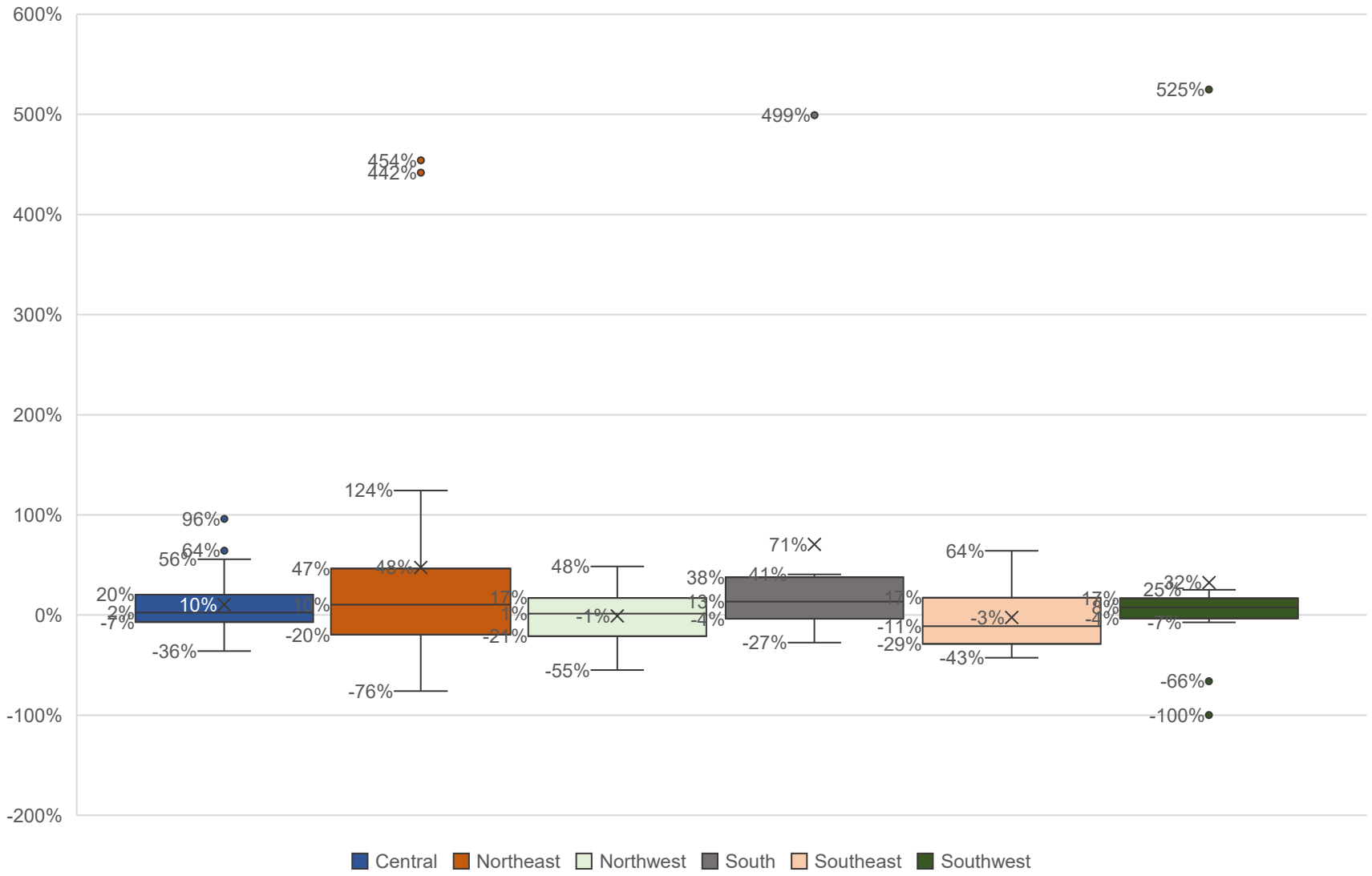

Figure 4-2: Box-and-whisker plot showing the average, median, and spread for the annual increase in landfilled waste for each District's Class I landfills between 2018 and 2023.

The median percent increase for each district is close to the five-year average annual increase (excluding outliers) for most FDEP districts. Here, outliers are defined as values greater than 1.5 times the interquartile range above the third quartile or below the first quartile. **Figure 4-3** compares the median annual increase and the five-year average annual increase (excluding outliers) for all material sent to the Class III landfills in each district.

Figure 4-3: Average and median annual increase in material sent to Class III landfills in each district between 2018 and 2023

	Central	Northeast	Northwest	South	Southeast	Southwest
Mean (excluding outliers)	1.33%	12.74%	-1.02%	9.33%	-9.18%	8.56%
Median	2.33%	10.20%	1.39%	13.33%	-11.12%	7.56%
Percent Difference Between Mean and Median Estimations	-42.90%	24.83%	-173.65%	-30.02%	-17.41%	13.23%

1.1.1 Estimating service area of each facility

Landfill operators in Florida are required to submit an annual report of the tons of material accepted each month, by county of origin, per F.A.C. 62-701.500.4(a). Further, as part of the annual solid waste reports, each county provides an estimate of the number of commercial units and the number of single and multifamily residences located within the county. To determine the service area of each landfill, the 2023 solid waste quantity report was first used to determine the total tons of material that each county disposed of during calendar year 2023. This provides the service area of Florida's Class III landfills on a county-wide basis. Next, demographic information from the annual solid waste reports was used to estimate the population and generator types for which each landfill serves as a disposal site.

1.2 Results

The following section includes the data used in the analysis of Class III landfill capacity by FDEP District.

1.2.1 Central District

Table 4-1: Capacity data for each facility obtained from annual site life estimates, annual solid waste quantity reports, and correspondence with facility operators

Facility	Remaining **Permitted** Capacity (cy)*	Remaining **Constructed** Capacity (cy)*	Remaining Life Estimate for **Permitted** Airspace*	Remaining Life Estimate for **Constructed** Airspace*	Date of Remaining Capacity Estimate	Maximum Design Capacity of Permitted Airspace (cy)	Apparent Density (lb/cy)	Life of Site Capacity (cy)	Notes
Sarno Rd LF	150,452	150,452	2 years, or March 2026	2 years, or March 2026	4/1/2024	7,594,205	1,350	7,594,205	Per facility operator: Goal density is 1,350 lb/cy, airspace utilization factor for 2023 is 1,177 lb/cy. There are no expansion plans for the Sarno Class III landfill. Once the landfill reaches capacity, all Class III waste generated in the south portion of Brevard County will be disposed at the Central Disposal Facility Class I landfill until the first cell of the Class III landfill at US192 is operable. Since the Sarno Road Landfill is nearing completion, the 2024 Annual Financial Responsibility Estimate assumes that about a tenth of the typical annual material acceptance will be disposed of in the next two years. Therefore, our normalization estimate for all facilities will overestimate the annual disposal rate and underestimate the capacity remaining on January 1, 2025.
KSC Shwartz Rd LF	944,062	944,062	25 years	25 years	6/1/2024	unknown	600	unknown	This facility is used by NASA for their own operations.
CR 33 Hewitt LF	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	Partial filling has been completed in phase 1 and 2, phase 3 has a minimal amount of waste deposited. Phases 4 and 5 have no waste. Disposal has been suspended. Vertical expansion is being proposed. Phase 6 is the disposal volume planned for the vertical expansion.
Bayside LF	335,320	335,320	4.8 years	4.8 years	1/11/2022	910,000	1720	See Note	Per facility operator: The facility remains inactive and a business decision has not made to expand the facility.
Orange County LF	43,978,482	500,000	50 years	unknown	10/30/2024	50,184,514	1,100	See Note	Per facility operator: The County is not currently working on any landfill expansion initiatives at this time. The remaining constructed capacity represents a rough estimate of the airspace remaining in Cell 2 Sequence 2C as of October 2024. The number is not based on exact measurements and therefore carries a degree of uncertainty.
Bay Lake LF	340,350	340,350	9 years	9 years	6/1/2022	See Note	1000	See Note	This facility is used by Disney World for their own operations.
Mid-Florida Materials LF	7,895,760	3,234,760	28 years	11 years	11/15/2023	unknown	1,400	unknown	Certification of construction completion for Cell 8 was submitted in May 2024, so the estimated remaining constructed capacity corresponds to the remaining capacity through Cell 8 in the 2024 Annual Site Life Estimate.
Vista LF	4,611,800	700,800	12.5 years	1.9 years	12/28/2023	9,973,945	1300	See Note	Per facility operator: A permit modification for Vista is pending that will change the remaining unconstructed cells base grades resulting in increased capacity. I don't have that capacity increase available at this time.

Facility	Remaining **Permitted** Capacity (cy)*	Remaining **Constructed** Capacity (cy)*	Remaining Life Estimate for **Permitted** Airspace*	Remaining Life Estimate for **Constructed** Airspace*	Date of Remaining Capacity Estimate	Maximum Design Capacity of Permitted Airspace (cy)	Apparent Density (lb/cy)	Life of Site Capacity (cy)	Notes
Tomoka Farms Rd LF	1,594,232	1,594,232	July 2029	July 2029	5/21/2024	6,954,168	NA	See Note	Volusia County was awarded a contract for the 271-acre landfill expansion that is estimated to provide 100+ years of capacity. Per facility operator: Once the Class III landfill reaches capacity all waste will be disposed of in our new class I cell. The County is in the process of finalizing the design of the new class I so the capacity is unknown, however, the area is approximately 270 acres it will provide landfill space for many years to come.
Deland LF	1,318,900	353,600	18.1 years	5.6 years	1/19/2024	3,981,098	1300	See Note	The facility has not accepted waste since March of 2022. Per facility operator: There are no expansion plans at this time. The 2024 Annual Estimate of Remaining Life & Capacity estimates a remaining permitted airspace of 1,318,900 cy as of 1/19/24 which is expected to last for 18.1 years and a remaining constructed airspace of 353,600 cy to last 5.6 years.

*The remaining capacity and life estimates are not normalized in this table; these estimates reference the '*Date of Remaining Capacity Estimate'* column

Table 4-2: Projection of how long the currently constructed and permitted capacity is expected to last in the Central District Class III landfills using the average and median annual increase in waste disposal

Calendar Year	1.33% Annual Increase (five-year average)			2.33% Annual Increase (five-year median)		
	Waste Received (tons/year)	Remaining **Constructed** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Remaining **Permitted** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Waste Received (tons/year)	Remaining **Constructed** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Remaining **Permitted** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year
2023	1,103,295			1,103,295		
2024	1,118,004			1,129,056		
2025	1,132,909	3,677,025	34,081,320	1,155,418	3,677,025	34,081,320
2026	1,148,013	2,544,115	32,948,410	1,182,396	2,521,606	32,925,901
2027	1,163,318	1,396,102	31,800,397	1,210,004	1,339,210	31,743,505
2028	1,178,827	232,784	30,637,079	1,238,256	129,206	30,533,501
2029	1,194,543	-946,043	29,458,252	1,267,168	-1,109,050	29,295,245
2030	1,210,468	-2,140,586	28,263,709	1,296,755	-2,376,217	28,028,078
2031	1,226,606	-3,351,055	27,053,240	1,327,033	-3,672,972	26,731,323
2032	1,242,959	-4,577,661	25,826,634	1,358,017	-5,000,005	25,404,290
2033	1,259,530	-5,820,620	24,583,675	1,389,725	-6,358,022	24,046,273
2034	1,276,322	-7,080,150	23,324,145	1,422,174	-7,747,748	22,656,547
2035	1,293,337	-8,356,472	22,047,824	1,455,380	-9,169,922	21,234,373
2036	1,310,580	-9,649,809	20,754,486	1,489,362	-10,625,302	19,778,993
2037	1,328,052	-10,960,389	19,443,906	1,524,137	-12,114,664	18,289,632
2038	1,345,757	-12,288,441	18,115,854	1,559,723	-13,638,800	16,765,495
2039	1,363,699	-13,634,198	16,770,097	1,596,141	-15,198,524	15,205,771
2040	1,381,879	-14,997,897	15,406,398	1,633,409	-16,794,665	13,609,630
2041	1,400,302	-16,379,777	14,024,519	1,671,548	-18,428,074	11,976,221
2042	1,418,971	-17,780,079	12,624,216	1,710,576	-20,099,622	10,304,673
2043	1,437,888	-19,199,050	11,205,245	1,750,516	-21,810,198	8,594,097
2044	1,457,058	-20,636,938	9,767,357	1,791,389	-23,560,715	6,843,580
2045	1,476,483	-22,093,996	8,310,299	1,833,216	-25,352,104	5,052,191
2046	1,496,167	-23,570,479	6,833,816	1,876,020	-27,185,320	3,218,975
2047	1,516,114	-25,066,646	5,337,649	1,919,822	-29,061,340	1,342,956
2048	1,536,326	-26,582,760	3,821,535	1,964,648	-30,981,162	-576,867
2049	1,556,808	-28,119,086	2,285,209	2,010,521	-32,945,810	-2,541,515
2050	1,577,563	-29,675,894	728,401	2,057,464	-34,956,331	-4,552,036
2051	1,598,595	-31,253,457	-849,162	2,105,503	-37,013,795	-6,609,500
2052	1,619,907	-32,852,052	-2,447,757	2,154,665	-39,119,298	-8,715,003
2053	1,641,503	-34,471,959	-4,067,664	2,204,974	-41,273,963	-10,869,668
2054	1,663,387	-36,113,463	-5,709,168	2,256,457	-43,478,936	-13,074,641
2055	1,685,563	-37,776,850	-7,372,555	2,309,143	-45,735,393	-15,331,098
2056	1,708,035	-39,462,414	-9,058,118	2,363,059	-48,044,536	-17,640,241
2057	1,730,806	-41,170,449	-10,766,153	2,418,234	-50,407,595	-20,003,300
2058	1,753,881	-42,901,255	-12,496,960	2,474,697	-52,825,829	-22,421,534
2059	1,777,263	-44,655,136	-14,250,840	2,532,478	-55,300,526	-24,896,230
2060	1,800,957	-46,432,399	-16,028,104	2,591,609	-57,833,004	-27,428,709

1.2.2 Northeast District

Table 4-3: Capacity data for each facility obtained from annual site life estimates, annual solid waste quantity reports, and correspondence with facility operators

Facility	Remaining **Permitted** Capacity (cy)*	Remaining **Constructed** Capacity (cy)*	Remaining Life Estimate for **Permitted** Airspace*	Remaining Life Estimate for **Constructed** Airspace*	Date of Remaining Capacity Estimate	Maximum Design Capacity of Permitted Airspace (cy)	Apparent Density (lb/cy)	Life of Site Capacity (cy)	Notes
Winfield Solid Waste Facility	478,393	478,393	10.3 years, or 2033	10.3 years, or 2033	12/31/2022	unknown	800	See Note	Per facility operator: The County is in the design phase of a new ~10-acre Class III disposal area, which is expected to add approximately 1,392,770 cy to last 14-17 years.
Otis Rd LF	2,792,588	2,792,588	14.5 years	14.5 years	1/12/2022	3,682,215	1,040	See Note	Per the December 9, 2024, Notice of Permit Modification, the entire site is 705 acres, of which 156 acres are used for disposal of Class III waste. The facility will expand in Phases 1-21 until all 156 acres are lined. Per the February 2025 Financial Assurance Cost Estimation, Phases 1-4 have been lined. The site life estimate only covers Phases 1-4, but Phases 5-21 represent future capacity expansions on the site.
Hamilton County LF	133,420	133,420	15.2 years, or until March 2038	15.2 years, or until March 2038	10/5/2022	unknown	1,350	unknown	
Levy County LF	85,594	85,594	4 years	4 years	1/19/2024	unknown	757	See Note	Per facility operator: Levy County is currently designing a new cell. It will have a capacity of approximately 632,400 cy with a life estimate of 15 years. The county owns some additional property adjacent to the current facility on which it may expand at that time. No design work has been done for that to date. The total design capacity of the current trench is approximately 244,500 cy.
Aucilla Area Solid Waste Facility	673,636	673,636	62 years, or 2082	62 years, or 2082	12/31/2020	992,198	1,823	Unknown	Per facility consultant: Future capacity is available surrounding the landfill.
Suwannee LF	2,487,841	52,710	95 years	2	1/1/2024	Unknown	1,440	unknown	The constructed capacity corresponds to Phase 3 which is currently being filled. Phase 4-8 are permitted and will be constructed in the future.

*The remaining capacity and life estimates are not normalized in this table; these estimates reference the '*Date of Remaining Capacity Estimate*' column

Table 4-4: Projection of how long the currently constructed and permitted capacity is expected to last in the Northeast District Class III landfills using the average and median annual increase in waste disposal

Calendar Year	12.74% Annual Increase (five-year average)			10.20% Annual Increase (five-year median)		
	Waste Received (tons/year)	Remaining **Constructed** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Remaining **Permitted** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Waste Received (tons/year)	Remaining **Constructed** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Remaining **Permitted** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year
2023	353,275			353,275		
2024	398,266			389,317		
2025	448,986	1,446,225	3,199,482	429,037	1,446,225	3,199,482
2026	506,166	997,239	2,750,496	472,809	1,017,188	2,770,445
2027	570,627	491,073	2,244,330	521,046	544,380	2,297,637
2028	643,298	-79,554	1,673,703	574,205	23,334	1,776,591
2029	725,224	-722,852	1,030,405	632,787	-550,871	1,202,386
2030	817,584	-1,448,076	305,181	697,346	-1,183,659	569,598
2031	921,705	-2,265,660	-512,403	768,492	-1,881,005	-127,748
2032	1,039,087	-3,187,366	-1,434,109	846,896	-2,649,497	-896,240
2033	1,171,418	-4,226,453	-2,473,196	933,299	-3,496,393	-1,743,136
2034	1,320,601	-5,397,871	-3,644,614	1,028,517	-4,429,692	-2,676,435
2035	1,488,784	-6,718,472	-4,965,215	1,133,450	-5,458,209	-3,704,952
2036	1,678,385	-8,207,256	-6,453,999	1,249,088	-6,591,659	-4,838,402
2037	1,892,132	-9,885,641	-8,132,384	1,376,525	-7,840,748	-6,087,491
2038	2,133,101	-11,777,773	-10,024,516	1,516,962	-9,217,272	-7,464,015
2039	2,404,757	-13,910,873	-12,157,616	1,671,728	-10,734,235	-8,980,978
2040	2,711,010	-16,315,630	-14,562,373	1,842,283	-12,405,962	-10,652,705
2041	3,056,265	-19,026,640	-17,273,383	2,030,239	-14,248,245	-12,494,988
2042	3,445,489	-22,082,905	-20,329,648	2,237,370	-16,278,484	-14,525,227
2043	3,884,282	-25,528,394	-23,775,137	2,465,634	-18,515,855	-16,762,598
2044	4,378,957	-29,412,676	-27,659,419	2,717,187	-20,981,489	-19,228,232
2045	4,936,630	-33,791,633	-32,038,376	2,994,403	-23,698,676	-21,945,419
2046	5,565,324	-38,728,263	-36,975,006	3,299,902	-26,693,079	-24,939,822
2047	6,274,084	-44,293,586	-42,540,329	3,636,569	-29,992,981	-28,239,724
2048	7,073,107	-50,567,670	-48,814,413	4,007,584	-33,629,549	-31,876,292
2049	7,973,887	-57,640,776	-55,887,519	4,416,451	-37,637,133	-35,883,876
2050	8,989,385	-65,614,664	-63,861,407	4,867,032	-42,053,584	-40,300,327
2051	10,134,209	-74,604,049	-72,850,792	5,363,582	-46,920,616	-45,167,359
2052	11,424,830	-84,738,258	-82,985,001	5,910,793	-52,284,198	-50,530,941
2053	12,879,815	-96,163,088	-94,409,831	6,513,832	-58,194,991	-56,441,734
2054	14,520,097	-109,042,903	-107,289,646	7,178,394	-64,708,823	-62,955,566
2055	16,369,274	-123,563,001	-121,809,744	7,910,758	-71,887,217	-70,133,960
2056	18,453,948	-139,932,275	-138,179,018	8,717,840	-79,797,975	-78,044,718
2057	20,804,112	-158,386,223	-156,632,966	9,607,263	-88,515,815	-86,762,558
2058	23,453,577	-179,190,336	-177,437,079	10,587,427	-98,123,077	-96,369,820
2059	26,440,458	-202,643,912	-200,890,655	11,667,592	-108,710,505	-106,957,248
2060	29,807,727	-229,084,370	-227,331,113	12,857,958	-120,378,097	-118,624,840

1.2.3 Northwest District

Table 4-5: Capacity data for each facility obtained from annual site life estimates, annual solid waste quantity reports, and correspondence with facility operators

Facility	Remaining Permitted Capacity (cy)*	Remaining Constructed Capacity (cy)*	Remaining Life Estimate for Permitted Airspace*	Remaining Life Estimate for Constructed Airspace*	Date of Remaining Capacity Estimate	Maximum Design Capacity of Permitted Airspace (cy)	Apparent Density (lb/cy)	Life of Site Capacity (cy)	Notes
Franklin Central LF	65,596	65,596	14.5 years, or 2035	14.5 years, or 2035	12/31/2021	750,278	1,440	See Note	The 2022 site life estimate projects capacity under a range of scenarios. The scenario corresponding to 6" daily cover and 0.72 tons/cy compaction density was selected for this analysis because the site life is most similar to the estimate provided in the 2024 Closure Cost Estimate. Per facility operator: In the future, Franklin County plans to build a transfer station to handle all waste.
Apalachee Correctional Facility LF	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	The site is used for the disposal of Class III waste that originates at the correctional facility.
Santa Rosa Central LF	1,330,428	1,330,428	5.33 years, or May 2029	5.33 years, or May 2029	7/21/2023	4,114,00	1,200	See Note	Per facility operator: After Class III airspace is terminated in 5 years, Class III will be co-disposed with Class I waste. Overall Class I/III has 18 years of remaining permitted life.
Sterling Fibers Santa Rosa Plant	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	The facility is used by the company for waste originating within their own operations.
Walton Central LF	1,883,949	1,058,286	24.9 year, or November 2048	Unknown	1/12/2024	2,729,988	1000	See Note	Per facility operator: Cell 2A and Cell 2B have been designed. Cell 2A has been constructed and is currently being filled. Cell 2B will be constructed as Cell 2A nears capacity. The County does not have any plans for future expansions at this time. It is assumed that Cells 2A and 2B have the same capacity since they are 10 acres each. Therefore, half of the total Cell 2 capacity is subtracted from the remaining permitted airspace estimate to obtain the remaining constructed airspace estimate.
Azland LF	4,407,365	313,453	22.5 years	3.39 years	1/18/2024	unknown	1,838	See Note	Per facility operator: There are plans to expand the landfill, but the details of the expansion have not been defined yet.

*The remaining capacity and life estimates are not normalized in this table; these estimates reference the '*Date of Remaining Capacity Estimate*' column

Table 4-6: Projection of how long the currently constructed and permitted capacity is expected to last in the Northwest District Class III landfills using the average and median annual increase in waste disposal

Calendar Year	-1.02% Annual Increase (five-year average)			1.39% Annual Increase (five-year median)		
	Waste Received (tons/year)	Remaining **Constructed** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Remaining **Permitted** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Waste Received (tons/year)	Remaining **Constructed** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Remaining **Permitted** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year
2023	236,329			236,329		
2024	233,917			239,603		
2025	231,531	1,353,953	5,529,089	242,922	1,353,953	5,529,089
2026	229,168	1,122,422	5,297,559	246,288	1,111,030	5,286,167
2027	226,830	893,253	5,068,390	249,700	864,743	5,039,879
2028	224,516	666,423	4,841,560	253,159	615,043	4,790,180
2029	222,225	441,907	4,617,044	256,666	361,884	4,537,021
2030	219,958	219,682	4,394,819	260,222	105,218	4,280,354
2031	217,714	-276	4,174,861	263,827	-155,004	4,020,132
2032	215,492	-217,989	3,957,147	267,482	-418,832	3,756,305
2033	213,294	-433,482	3,741,655	271,188	-686,314	3,488,822
2034	211,117	-646,775	3,528,361	274,945	-957,502	3,217,634
2035	208,963	-857,893	3,317,244	278,754	-1,232,448	2,942,689
2036	206,831	-1,066,856	3,108,280	282,616	-1,511,202	2,663,935
2037	204,721	-1,273,688	2,901,449	286,532	-1,793,818	2,381,319
2038	202,632	-1,478,409	2,696,728	290,501	-2,080,350	2,094,787
2039	200,565	-1,681,041	2,494,095	294,526	-2,370,851	1,804,286
2040	198,519	-1,881,606	2,293,530	298,606	-2,665,377	1,509,760
2041	196,493	-2,080,125	2,095,012	302,743	-2,963,983	1,211,154
2042	194,488	-2,276,618	1,898,519	306,937	-3,266,726	908,411
2043	192,504	-2,471,106	1,704,030	311,190	-3,573,663	601,474
2044	190,540	-2,663,610	1,511,526	315,501	-3,884,853	290,284
2045	188,596	-2,854,150	1,320,987	319,872	-4,200,354	-25,217
2046	186,672	-3,042,746	1,132,391	324,303	-4,520,225	-345,089
2047	184,767	-3,229,418	945,719	328,796	-4,844,529	-669,392
2048	182,882	-3,414,185	760,952	333,351	-5,173,325	-998,188
2049	181,016	-3,597,066	578,070	337,970	-5,506,677	-1,331,540
2050	179,169	-3,778,082	397,054	342,652	-5,844,646	-1,669,510
2051	177,341	-3,957,251	217,885	347,399	-6,187,298	-2,012,162
2052	175,532	-4,134,592	40,544	352,212	-6,534,697	-2,359,561
2053	173,741	-4,310,124	-134,987	357,092	-6,886,909	-2,711,773
2054	171,968	-4,483,865	-308,728	362,039	-7,244,001	-3,068,864
2055	170,213	-4,655,833	-480,696	367,054	-7,606,040	-3,430,903
2056	168,477	-4,826,046	-650,909	372,140	-7,973,094	-3,797,957
2057	166,758	-4,994,523	-819,386	377,295	-8,345,234	-4,170,097
2058	165,056	-5,161,281	-986,144	382,522	-8,722,529	-4,547,392
2059	163,372	-5,326,337	-1,151,200	387,822	-9,105,051	-4,929,914
2060	161,705	-5,489,709	-1,314,573	393,195	-9,492,873	-5,317,736

1.2.4 South District

Table 4-7: Capacity data for each facility obtained from annual site life estimates, annual solid waste quantity reports, and correspondence with facility operators

Facility	Remaining **Permitted** Capacity (cy)*	Remaining **Constructed** Capacity (cy)*	Remaining Life Estimate for **Permitted** Airspace*	Remaining Life Estimate for **Constructed** Airspace*	Date of Remaining Capacity Estimate	Maximum Design Capacity of Permitted Airspace (cy)	Apparent Density (lb/cy)	Life of Site Capacity (cy)	Notes
DeSoto Disposal and Recycling LF	20,603,700	2,794,200	19.2 years	2.6 years	12/1/2024	unknown	1,600	unknown	
Lee/Hendry Disposal Facility	5,290,984	490,984	25.1 years	2.9 years, or September 2027	10/14/2024	unknown	1,613	See Note	Per facility operator: There are no planned Class III expansions.

*The remaining capacity and life estimates are not normalized in this table; these estimates reference the '*Date of Remaining Capacity Estimate'* column

Table 4-8: Projection of how long the currently constructed and permitted capacity is expected to last in the South District Class III landfills using the average and median annual increase in waste disposal

Calendar Year	9.33% Annual Increase (five-year average)			13.33% Annual Increase (five-year median)		
	Waste Received (tons/year)	Remaining **Constructed** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Remaining **Permitted** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Waste Received (tons/year)	Remaining **Constructed** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Remaining **Permitted** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year
2022	1,068,047			1,068,047		
2023	1,167,703			1,210,451		
2024	1,276,657			1,371,841		
2025	1,395,778	2,448,556	20,641,370	1,554,750	2,448,556	20,641,370
2026	1,526,013	1,052,778	19,245,593	1,762,046	893,805	19,086,620
2027	1,668,399	-473,235	17,719,580	1,996,981	-868,241	17,324,574
2028	1,824,072	-2,141,634	16,051,181	2,263,241	-2,865,222	15,327,592
2029	1,994,270	-3,965,706	14,227,109	2,565,001	-5,128,463	13,064,351
2030	2,180,348	-5,959,976	12,232,839	2,906,994	-7,693,464	10,499,351
2031	2,383,788	-8,140,323	10,052,491	3,294,586	-10,600,458	7,592,357
2032	2,606,211	-10,524,112	7,668,703	3,733,856	-13,895,044	4,297,770
2033	2,849,388	-13,130,323	5,062,492	4,231,695	-17,628,901	563,914
2034	3,115,254	-15,979,711	2,213,104	4,795,910	-21,860,596	-3,667,781
2035	3,405,927	-19,094,964	-902,150	5,435,353	-26,656,506	-8,463,691
2036	3,723,722	-22,500,892	-4,308,077	6,160,053	-32,091,859	-13,899,044
2037	4,071,170	-26,224,614	-8,031,799	6,981,379	-38,251,912	-20,059,098
2038	4,451,036	-30,295,783	-12,102,969	7,912,212	-45,233,291	-27,040,476
2039	4,866,346	-34,746,819	-16,554,005	8,967,154	-53,145,503	-34,952,688
2040	5,320,408	-39,613,166	-21,420,351	10,162,752	-62,112,656	-43,919,842
2041	5,816,836	-44,933,574	-26,740,759	11,517,761	-72,275,409	-54,082,594
2042	6,359,585	-50,750,410	-32,557,596	13,053,434	-83,793,169	-65,600,355
2043	6,952,975	-57,109,995	-38,917,181	14,793,859	-96,846,603	-78,653,789
2044	7,601,733	-64,062,971	-45,870,156	16,766,337	-111,640,463	-93,447,648
2045	8,311,024	-71,664,703	-53,471,889	19,001,808	-128,406,800	-110,213,985
2046	9,086,496	-79,975,727	-61,782,912	21,535,335	-147,408,607	-129,215,793
2047	9,934,325	-89,062,223	-70,869,408	24,406,660	-168,943,942	-150,751,128
2048	10,861,261	-98,996,547	-80,803,733	27,660,821	-193,350,602	-175,157,787
2049	11,874,687	-109,857,809	-91,664,994	31,348,862	-221,011,423	-202,818,608
2050	12,982,672	-121,732,496	-103,539,681	35,528,633	-252,360,285	-234,167,470
2051	14,194,040	-134,715,168	-116,522,354	40,265,696	-287,888,917	-269,696,103
2052	15,518,435	-148,909,208	-130,716,393	45,634,356	-328,154,613	-309,961,798
2053	16,966,405	-164,427,643	-146,234,828	51,718,824	-373,788,969	-355,596,154
2054	18,549,481	-181,394,048	-163,201,234	58,614,539	-425,507,793	-407,314,978
2055	20,280,267	-199,943,529	-181,750,715	66,429,666	-484,122,332	-465,929,517
2056	22,172,547	-220,223,796	-202,030,982	75,286,791	-550,551,998	-532,359,183
2057	24,241,389	-242,396,344	-224,203,529	85,324,844	-625,838,789	-607,645,974
2058	26,503,267	-266,637,733	-248,444,918	96,701,279	-711,163,633	-692,970,818
2059	28,976,194	-293,141,000	-274,948,186	109,594,544	-807,864,911	-789,672,097
2060	31,679,860	-322,117,194	-303,924,379	124,206,879	-917,459,455	-899,266,641

1.2.5 Southeast District

Table 4-9: Capacity data for each facility obtained from annual site life estimates, annual solid waste quantity reports, and correspondence with facility operators

Facility	Remaining **Permitted** Capacity (cy)*	Remaining **Constructed** Capacity (cy)*	Remaining Life Estimate for **Permitted** Airspace*	Remaining Life Estimate for **Constructed** Airspace*	Date of Remaining Capacity Estimate	Maximum Design Capacity of Permitted Airspace (cy)	Apparent Density (lb/cy)	Life of Site Capacity (cy)	Notes
North Dade LF	1,612,719	1,612,719	2029	2029	722/2024	29,016,264	1,000	29,016,264	Per facility operator: The County does not have any approved expansion in the Class III landfill. Regarding the maximum design capacity of permitted airspace and the life of site capacity, the landfill does not have a designed maximum capacity (in cubic yards) for North Dade landfill, however the County has placed 13,627,578 tons of waste as of 6/30/2024 and has an available capacity of 880,554 tons as of 7/1/2024. The capacity (in tons) were converted to remaining volume using the site's airspace utilization factor of 1,000 lb/cy.
Palm Beach County SWA LF	171,548	171,548	2026	2026	10/3/2024	7,770,059	1,555	7,770,059	Per facility operator: There are no planned expansions for Class III. Class III will be combined with ash and MSW in all future cells, constructed as Class I. This will start in Class I Cells 25/26 being constructed this year. Cells 25/26 are projected to add 3,500,000 CY and provide ash/C&D capacity through 2034.
Town of Palm Beach Skees Rd LF	330,922	330,922	31 years, or May 2055	31 years, or May 2055	1/24/2024	unknown	640	unknown	On May 26, 2023, a closure permit for the Okeechobee Blvd. site was issued by the Florida Departmentof Health. With the Okeechobee Blvd.landfill no longer in use, it has been assumed that the Town will need to use the Skees Road landfill for disposal of all yard waste it generates on a year-round basis. The capacity analysis calculations have been updated to reflect this change in operations. The latest operations permit (September 2024) describes that the facility accepts yard waste from landscaping and maintenance activities in the Town of Palm Beach. The yard waste is placed in cell formations and compacted with a dozer, so a density of 640 lb/cy for compacted yard waste is assumed based on https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-04/documents/volume_to_weight_conversion_factors_memorandum_04192016_508fnl.pdf.

*The remaining capacity and life estimates are not normalized in this table; these estimates reference the '*Date of Remaining Capacity Estimate*' column

Table 4-10: Projection of how long the currently constructed and permitted capacity is expected to last in the Northwest District Class III landfills using the average and median annual increase in waste disposal

Calendar Year	-9.18% Annual Increase (five-year average)			-11.12% Annual Increase (five-year median)		
	Waste Received (tons/year)	Remaining **Constructed** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Remaining **Permitted** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Waste Received (tons/year)	Remaining **Constructed** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Remaining **Permitted** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year
2023	222,644			222,644		
2024	202,199			197,890		
2025	183,632	862,171	862,171	175,889	862,171	862,171
2026	166,770	678,539	678,539	156,333	686,282	686,282
2027	151,456	511,769	511,769	138,952	529,949	529,949
2028	137,548	360,313	360,313	123,503	390,996	390,996
2029	124,918	222,764	222,764	109,772	267,493	267,493
2030	113,447	97,847	97,847	97,568	157,721	157,721
2031	103,030	-15,600	-15,600	86,720	60,153	60,153
2032	93,569	-118,630	-118,630	77,079	-26,567	-26,567
2033	84,977	-212,198	-212,198	68,509	-103,646	-103,646
2034	77,174	-297,175	-297,175	60,892	-172,155	-172,155
2035	70,087	-374,349	-374,349	54,122	-233,047	-233,047
2036	63,651	-444,436	-444,436	48,105	-287,169	-287,169
2037	57,806	-508,087	-508,087	42,756	-335,274	-335,274
2038	52,498	-565,893	-565,893	38,003	-378,030	-378,030
2039	47,677	-618,391	-618,391	33,778	-416,033	-416,033
2040	43,299	-666,068	-666,068	30,022	-449,810	-449,810
2041	39,323	-709,368	-709,368	26,684	-479,833	-479,833
2042	35,712	-748,691	-748,691	23,718	-506,517	-506,517
2043	32,433	-784,404	-784,404	21,081	-530,234	-530,234
2044	29,455	-816,837	-816,837	18,737	-551,315	-551,315
2045	26,750	-846,292	-846,292	16,654	-570,052	-570,052
2046	24,294	-873,042	-873,042	14,802	-586,706	-586,706
2047	22,063	-897,335	-897,335	13,156	-601,508	-601,508
2048	20,037	-919,398	-919,398	11,694	-614,664	-614,664
2049	18,197	-939,435	-939,435	10,394	-626,358	-626,358
2050	16,526	-957,632	-957,632	9,238	-636,751	-636,751
2051	15,009	-974,158	-974,158	8,211	-645,989	-645,989
2052	13,630	-989,167	-989,167	7,298	-654,200	-654,200
2053	12,379	-1,002,797	-1,002,797	6,487	-661,498	-661,498
2054	11,242	-1,015,176	-1,015,176	5,765	-667,985	-667,985
2055	10,210	-1,026,418	-1,026,418	5,124	-673,750	-673,750
2056	9,272	-1,036,628	-1,036,628	4,555	-678,875	-678,875
2057	8,421	-1,045,900	-1,045,900	4,048	-683,430	-683,430
2058	7,648	-1,054,321	-1,054,321	3,598	-687,478	-687,478
2059	6,945	-1,061,968	-1,061,968	3,198	-691,076	-691,076
2060	6,308	-1,068,914	-1,068,914	2,843	-694,274	-694,274

1.2.6 Southwest District

Table 4-11: Capacity data for each facility obtained from annual site life estimates, annual solid waste quantity reports, and correspondence with facility operators

Facility	Remaining **Permitted** Capacity (cy)*	Remaining **Constructed** Capacity (cy)*	Remaining Life Estimate for **Permitted** Airspace*	Remaining Life Estimate for **Constructed** Airspace*	Date of Remaining Capacity Estimate	Maximum Design Capacity of Permitted Airspace (cy)	Apparent Density (lb/cy)	Life of Site Capacity (cy)	Notes
North Manatee Landfill	14,355,400	161,300	55.8 years	4.5 years	1/2/2024	18,536,335	1,400	18,536,335	Per facility operator: No expansions are planned at this site.
Pasco County Resource Recovery Facility	133,314	133,314	8 years	8 years	1/1/2024	422,000	1,200	422,000	Per facility operator: Currently there are no Class III expansions planned. The figures for Cells 1-4 are accurate as to the current maximum site life capacity for Class III.
Enterprise LF	4,359,163	4,359,163	4.3 years	4.3 years	2/6/2024	unknown	1,500	unknown	

*The remaining capacity and life estimates are not normalized in this table; these estimates reference the '*Date of Remaining Capacity Estimate'* column

Table 4-12: Projection of how long the currently constructed and permitted capacity is expected to last in the Northwest District Class III landfills using the average and median annual increase in waste disposal

Calendar Year	8.56% Annual Increase (five-year average)			7.56% Annual Increase (five-year median)		
	Waste Received (tons/year)	Remaining **Constructed** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Remaining **Permitted** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Waste Received (tons/year)	Remaining **Constructed** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year	Remaining **Permitted** Tons at Beginning of Calendar Year
2023	996,020			996,020		
2024	1,081,289			1,071,328		
2025	1,173,857	3,403,096	12,640,156	1,152,330	3,403,096	12,640,156
2026	1,274,350	2,229,239	11,466,299	1,239,456	2,250,766	11,487,826
2027	1,383,446	954,889	10,191,949	1,333,169	1,011,310	10,248,370
2028	1,501,881	-428,557	8,808,503	1,433,968	-321,859	8,915,201
2029	1,630,456	-1,930,438	7,306,622	1,542,388	-1,755,827	7,481,233
2030	1,770,038	-3,560,894	5,676,166	1,659,006	-3,298,215	5,938,845
2031	1,921,569	-5,330,931	3,906,129	1,784,441	-4,957,221	4,279,839
2032	2,086,073	-7,252,501	1,984,559	1,919,360	-6,741,663	2,495,397
2033	2,264,660	-9,338,573	-101,513	2,064,480	-8,661,023	576,037
2034	2,458,535	-11,603,233	-2,366,173	2,220,573	-10,725,503	-1,488,443
2035	2,669,008	-14,061,768	-4,824,708	2,388,467	-12,946,076	-3,709,016
2036	2,897,499	-16,730,776	-7,493,716	2,569,056	-15,334,543	-6,097,483
2037	3,145,552	-19,628,276	-10,391,216	2,763,298	-17,903,599	-8,666,539
2038	3,414,840	-22,773,827	-13,536,767	2,972,227	-20,666,897	-11,429,837
2039	3,707,181	-26,188,667	-16,951,607	3,196,953	-23,639,125	-14,402,065
2040	4,024,549	-29,895,848	-20,658,788	3,438,670	-26,836,078	-17,599,018
2041	4,369,087	-33,920,397	-24,683,337	3,698,663	-30,274,748	-21,037,688
2042	4,743,121	-38,289,484	-29,052,424	3,978,314	-33,973,412	-24,736,352
2043	5,149,175	-43,032,605	-33,795,545	4,279,109	-37,951,726	-28,714,666
2044	5,589,991	-48,181,780	-38,944,720	4,602,646	-42,230,834	-32,993,774
2045	6,068,545	-53,771,772	-44,534,712	4,950,645	-46,833,480	-37,596,420
2046	6,588,068	-59,840,317	-50,603,257	5,324,957	-51,784,125	-42,547,065
2047	7,152,067	-66,428,385	-57,191,325	5,727,569	-57,109,082	-47,872,022
2048	7,764,349	-73,580,452	-64,343,392	6,160,622	-62,836,651	-53,599,591
2049	8,429,047	-81,344,800	-72,107,740	6,626,418	-68,997,273	-59,760,213
2050	9,150,650	-89,773,848	-80,536,788	7,127,432	-75,623,691	-66,386,631
2051	9,934,029	-98,924,498	-89,687,438	7,666,327	-82,751,123	-73,514,063
2052	10,784,473	-108,858,528	-99,621,468	8,245,967	-90,417,450	-81,180,390
2053	11,707,722	-119,643,000	-110,405,940	8,869,433	-98,663,417	-89,426,357
2054	12,710,009	-131,350,722	-122,113,662	9,540,038	-107,532,849	-98,295,789
2055	13,798,101	-144,060,731	-134,823,671	10,261,346	-117,072,887	-107,835,827
2056	14,979,344	-157,858,832	-148,621,772	11,037,192	-127,334,234	-118,097,174
2057	16,261,712	-172,838,176	-163,601,116	11,871,699	-138,371,426	-129,134,366
2058	17,653,863	-189,099,888	-179,862,828	12,769,301	-150,243,124	-141,006,064
2059	19,165,194	-206,753,751	-197,516,691	13,734,769	-163,012,425	-153,775,365
2060	20,805,909	-225,918,945	-216,681,885	14,773,236	-176,747,194	-167,510,134

5 APPENDIX E – C&D DEBRIS DISPOSAL FACILITIES

1.1 Method

Because CDD landfill operators are not required to report remaining capacity annually, many facilities either lack capacity information or have outdated estimates. To address this gap, the closure cost estimate reports were used as a primary data source. These reports, submitted as part of financial assurance requirements, provide key information about landfill design and lifespan, including total landfill acreage, maximum height of the landfill (not always available), years of total active life, and years of active life remaining. Disposal rates from the annual C&D reports were combined with these remaining site life estimates to determine the capacity of remaining airspace (tons) at each facility. For landfills with recent topographic surveys, the estimates obtained from this method were compared against survey results to evaluate the accuracy of the approach.

1.1.1 Waste Disposal Rate Estimation

To estimate the remaining capacity of CDD landfills, the average annual disposal rate was first calculated for each facility. This was determined by compiling reported disposal tonnage data from 2018 to 2023, where available. Where landfills were missing data for some of these years, only the available years within this range were used to compute the average disposal rate.

Next, using closure cost estimate reports, the remaining active life of each landfill was identified.
Equation 5-1 was used to calculate the remaining disposal capacity in tons:

Equation 5-1

$$Tons\ Remaining = Remanining\ life\ (years)' Average\ waste\ disposed\ of/yr$$

The approach serves as a valuable tool for estimating landfill capacity in the absence of regularly updated topographic surveys. However, it introduces additional uncertainty, as future disposal trends may deviate from projected disposal rates due to factors such as policy changes, economic fluctuations, or improvements in waste diversion efforts.

1.1.2 Normalization of Capacity Estimates

Since capacity analyses were conducted in different years - some in 2024 and others in 2022—all capacity estimates were normalized to 2024 to ensure consistency. For landfills with capacity estimates from prior years, the reported remaining capacity was adjusted by subtracting the estimated disposal tonnage for the intervening years using **Equation 5-2**:

Equation 5-2

$$Remaining\ Tons\ in\ 2024 = Remaining\ Tons\ (prior\ estimate) - (2024 - Report\ year) \times Annual\ disposal\ rate$$

Where:

$Annual\ disposal\ rate$ is the average annual disposal tonnages between 2018 and 2023

Normalizing all estimates to 2024 ensures that comparisons across different facilities and methodologies remain valid and that the effects of varying study years are accounted for.

1.1.3 Case Study Example

To evaluate the accuracy of the waste disposal rate estimation method, the method described in **Appendix E Sections 1.1.1** and **1.1.2** was applied it to the Arena Landfill Facility (WACS ID 10383) as an example. This landfill spans 22.93 acres and has a total active life of 26 years. According to the closure cost estimate report, as of 2024, the landfill has 17 years of remaining active life. The average annual disposal rate between 2018 and 2023 was 114,511 tons per year. Since the remaining life estimate (17 years) was already based on 2024 data, no normalization was required. Applying the waste disposal rate estimation method, the remaining landfill capacity was calculated as 1,946,687 tons.

1.1.4 Determining Capacity in Each FDEP District

To assess CDD landfill capacity at the district level, facility-specific capacity estimates were aggregated to provide a comprehensive regional analysis. Because CDD landfills often serve overlapping jurisdictions, fluctuations in disposal rates or facility closures can have broad impacts. A range of factors—including population growth, construction activity, disposal contract modifications, natural disasters, and policy changes—contribute to variations in disposal trends and the distribution of waste across facilities.

The total remaining CDD landfill capacity for each FDEP district was determined by summing the normalized remaining capacity (tons) of all active landfills, reflecting available landfill space as of 2024. Initially, the estimated remaining lifespan for each district was calculated under the assumption of a constant disposal rate, dividing the total remaining tonnage by the district's average annual CDD disposal rate, which was derived by summing the disposal rates of individual facilities.

Recognizing that disposal rates are inherently dynamic, a historical trend analysis was conducted using annual disposal data from 2018 to 2023. Facilities that lacked tonnage data for at least three consecutive years were excluded, resulting in the removal of ten facilities. The remaining facilities' disposal rate trends were visualized using box-and-whisker plots in **Table 5-1** to highlight variability and long-term patterns. The mean

(excluding outliers) and median annual disposal rate changes were calculated for each district to evaluate whether disposal volumes were increasing, decreasing, or remaining stable—an essential consideration in forecasting landfill lifespan with greater accuracy.

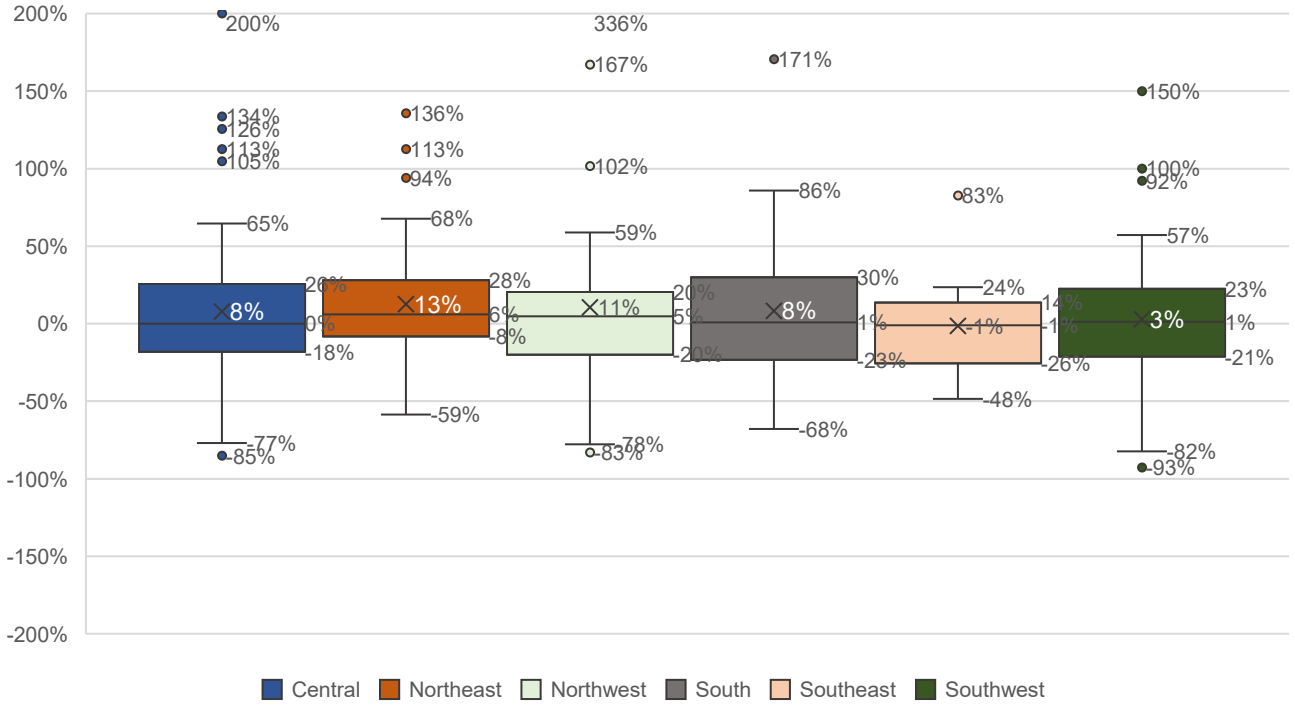

Table 5-1: Box-and-whisker plot showing the average, median, and spread for the annual increase in landfilled waste for each District's CDD landfills between 2018 and 2023.

Table 5-2 provides a comparison of the median annual disposal rate change and the five-year average annual change (excluding outliers) for CDD landfills in each district. Unlike MSW landfills, which have shown consistent positive growth across the state, CDD landfill trends vary significantly, with an overall average decline of 1.58%. Some districts, such as the Northeast, have seen notable increases in disposal rates, possibly suggesting ongoing construction activity or increased reliance on landfill disposal, while others, like the Southeast, have experienced declines. This variability can be attributed to several factors, including increased recycling efforts, hurricane-related debris surges, fluctuations in construction activity, and regional policy differences affecting landfill disposal practices.

These trends align with statewide CDD waste generation and recycling patterns. Over the past five years, CDD generation in Florida has increased by 0.4%, while recycling rates have grown by 4%, leading to a 1% decline in landfill disposal. The overall reduction in disposal suggests that a greater share of CDD materials is being diverted from landfills, contributing to the declining disposal rates observed in several districts.

Additionally, hurricane activity plays a significant role in shaping CDD landfill disposal trends. Major hurricanes can generate large volumes of debris, leading to temporary spikes in disposal rates as storm-damaged structures are demolished and removed. In years without major storms, disposal rates may drop.

Given this variability, a single static disposal rate assumption may not fully capture future capacity scenarios. To account for this uncertainty, the initial flat-rate lifespan estimate was supplemented with alternative scenarios modeling annual disposal rate adjustments of ±1%, ±3%, and ±5%. These projections provide a more robust assessment of landfill capacity, ensuring that potential variations in waste generation and disposal trends are appropriately considered.

Table 5-2. Average and median annual increase in material sent to CDD landfills in each district between 2018 and 2023

	Central	Northeast	Northwest	South	Southeast	Southwest
Mean (excluding outliers)	-2.89%	6.36%	-7.28%	-1.21%	-1.04%	-3.44%
Median	0.11%	6.37%	2.43%	0.78%	-1.05%	1.37%
Percent Difference Between Mean and Median Estimations	-2685.46%	-0.23%	-249.73%	-255.42%	-0.77%	-352.15%

1.1.5 Estimating service area of each facility

C&D disposal facility operators in Florida are required to report the tons of material accepted each year, by county of origin, in accordance with F.A.C. 62-701.730(12). To determine the service area of each C&D disposal facility, the 2023 C&D Annual Reports were first used to identify the total tons of C&D material that each facility received during calendar year 2023, broken down by source county. This provides the service area of Florida's C&D disposal facilities on a county-wide basis.

Next, demographic information from the 2023 FDEP Annual C&D Report was used to estimate the population and generator types for which each facility serves as a disposal site. These county-level data include the number of single-family homes, multifamily residences, and commercial generators. By combining disposal data with demographic indicators, a more complete understanding of each facility's role and the characteristics of its service area was developed.

1.2 Results

The following section includes the data used in the analysis of CDD facility capacity by FDEP District.

1.2.1 Central District

Table 5-3: Projection of how long the currently constructed capacity is expected to last in the Central District CDD landfills using annual increase of ±1%, ±3%, and ±5% to in waste disposal. The numbers are remaining constructed tons at each calendar year.

Calendar Year	5% Increase	3% Increase	1% Increase	0% Increase	1% Decrease	3% Increase	5% Decrease
2024	15,110,426	15,110,426	15,110,426	15,110,426	15,110,426	15,110,426	15,110,426
2025	13,923,680	13,923,680	13,923,680	13,923,680	13,923,680	13,923,680	13,923,680
2026	12,677,595	12,701,330	12,725,065	12,736,933	12,748,800	12,772,535	12,796,270
2027	11,369,207	11,442,311	11,514,465	11,550,186	11,585,670	11,655,925	11,725,231
2028	9,995,399	10,145,520	10,291,758	10,363,439	10,434,170	10,572,813	10,707,744
2029	8,552,901	8,809,826	9,056,825	9,176,692	9,294,186	9,522,195	9,741,131
2030	7,038,278	7,434,061	7,809,542	7,989,945	8,165,602	8,503,095	8,822,849
2031	5,447,924	6,017,024	6,549,786	6,803,199	7,048,303	7,514,568	7,950,481
2032	3,778,052	4,557,475	5,277,433	5,616,452	5,942,177	6,555,697	7,121,732
2033	2,024,686	3,054,139	3,992,356	4,429,705	4,847,113	5,625,592	6,334,420
2034	183,652	1,505,704	2,694,429	3,242,958	3,762,999	4,723,390	5,586,473
2035	-1,749,433	-89,185	1,383,522	2,056,211	2,689,727	3,848,254	4,875,924
2036	-3,779,173	-1,731,920	59,506	869,464	1,627,187	2,999,373	4,200,902
2037	-5,910,400	-3,423,937	-1,277,750	-317,282	575,273	2,175,958	3,559,632
2038	-8,148,188	-5,166,715	-2,628,379	-1,504,029	-466,123	1,377,245	2,950,424
2039	-10,497,866	-6,961,776	-3,992,513	-2,690,776	-1,497,104	602,493	2,371,678
2040	-12,965,027	-8,810,689	-5,370,290	-3,877,523	-2,517,776	-149,015	1,821,868
2041	-15,555,547	-10,715,069	-6,761,844	-5,064,270	-3,528,240	-877,979	1,299,549
2042	-18,275,592	-12,676,581	-8,167,313	-6,251,017	-4,528,601	-1,585,074	803,346
2043	-21,131,640	-14,696,938	-9,586,837	-7,437,763	-5,518,957	-2,270,956	331,954
2044	-24,130,490	-16,777,905	-11,020,557	-8,624,510	-6,499,410	-2,936,261	-115,870
2045	-3,148,788	-18,921,302	-12,468,614	-9,811,257	-7,470,059	-3,581,607	-541,302
2046	-6,455,020	-21,129,001	-13,931,151	-10,998,004	-8,431,001	-4,207,593	-945,462
2047	-9,926,564	-23,402,931	-15,408,313	-12,184,751	-9,382,333	-4,814,799	-1,329,415
2048	-13,571,685	-25,745,078	-16,900,248	-13,371,498	-10,324,152	-5,403,789	-1,694,169
2049	-17,399,062	-28,157,490	-18,407,101	-14,558,244	-11,256,553	-5,975,110	-2,040,686

1.2.2 Northeast District

Table 5-4. Projection of how long the currently constructed capacity is expected to last in the Northeast District CDD landfills using annual increase of ±1%, ±3%, and ±5% to in waste disposal. The numbers are remaining constructed tons at each calendar year.

Calendar Year	5% Increase	3% Increase	1% Increase	0% Increase	1% Decrease	3% Increase	5% Decrease
2024	7,415,587	7,415,587	7,415,587	7,415,587	7,415,587	7,415,587	7,415,587
2025	6,701,138	6,701,138	6,701,138	6,701,138	6,701,138	6,701,138	6,701,138
2026	5,950,967	5,965,256	5,979,545	5,986,690	5,993,834	6,008,123	6,022,412
2027	5,163,288	5,207,298	5,250,736	5,272,241	5,293,603	5,335,899	5,377,622
2028	4,336,224	4,426,601	4,514,639	4,557,793	4,600,374	4,683,841	4,765,072
2029	3,467,808	3,622,482	3,771,181	3,843,344	3,914,078	4,051,344	4,183,149
2030	2,555,970	2,794,241	3,020,289	3,128,895	3,234,645	3,437,823	3,630,323
2031	1,598,541	1,941,152	2,261,887	2,414,447	2,562,005	2,842,708	3,105,137
2032	593,240	1,062,470	1,495,901	1,699,998	1,896,093	2,265,445	2,606,211
2033	-462,326	157,428	722,256	985,550	1,236,839	1,705,501	2,132,231
2034	-1,570,670	-774,765	-59,126	271,101	584,178	1,162,355	1,681,951
2035	-2,734,432	-1,734,924	-848,322	-443,347	-61,957	635,503	1,254,184
2036	-3,956,381	-2,723,888	-1,645,409	-1,157,796	-701,630	124,457	847,805
2037	-5,239,428	-3,742,521	-2,450,468	-1,872,244	-1,334,906	-371,257	461,746
2038	-6,586,628	-4,791,713	-3,263,577	-2,586,693	-1,961,850	-852,101	94,989
2039	-8,001,187	-5,872,380	-4,084,817	-3,301,142	-2,582,524	-1,318,519	-253,429
2040	-9,486,474	-6,985,468	-4,914,270	-4,015,590	-3,196,991	-1,770,944	-584,427
2041	-11,046,026	-8,131,948	-5,752,017	-4,730,039	-3,805,314	-2,209,797	-898,875
2042	-12,683,555	-9,312,823	-6,598,141	-5,444,487	-4,407,554	-2,635,484	-1,197,600
2043	-14,402,961	-10,529,124	-7,452,727	-6,158,936	-5,003,771	-3,048,400	-1,481,390
2044	-16,208,337	-11,781,914	-8,315,859	-6,873,384	-5,594,026	-3,448,929	-1,750,989
2045	-1,895,640	-13,072,287	-9,187,622	-7,587,833	-6,178,378	-3,837,442	-2,007,109
2046	-3,886,067	-14,401,372	-10,068,103	-8,302,282	-6,756,887	-4,214,300	-2,250,423
2047	-5,976,015	-15,770,329	-10,957,388	-9,016,730	-7,329,611	-4,579,852	-2,481,571
2048	-8,170,461	-17,180,355	-11,855,566	-9,731,179	-7,896,608	-4,934,437	-2,701,162
2049	-10,474,629	-18,632,682	-12,762,727	-10,445,627	-8,457,934	-5,278,385	-2,909,773

1.2.3 Northwest District

Table 5-5: Projection of how long the currently constructed capacity is expected to last in the Northwest District CDD landfills using annual increase of ±1%, ±3%, and ±5% to in waste disposal. The numbers are remaining constructed tons at each calendar year.

Calendar Year	5% Increase	3% Increase	1% Increase	0% Increase	1% Decrease	3% Increase	5% Decrease
2024	9,537,756	9,537,756	9,537,756	9,537,756	9,537,756	9,537,756	9,537,756
2025	8,794,581	8,794,581	8,794,581	8,794,581	8,794,581	8,794,581	8,794,581
2026	8,014,248	8,029,112	8,043,975	8,051,407	8,058,839	8,073,702	8,088,566
2027	7,194,899	7,240,678	7,285,863	7,308,233	7,330,454	7,374,449	7,417,851
2028	6,334,581	6,428,591	6,520,170	6,565,058	6,609,352	6,696,174	6,780,672
2029	5,431,248	5,592,142	5,746,820	5,821,884	5,895,462	6,038,247	6,175,352
2030	4,482,749	4,730,600	4,965,736	5,078,710	5,188,711	5,400,058	5,600,298
2031	3,486,824	3,843,211	4,176,842	4,335,535	4,489,027	4,781,015	5,053,996
2032	2,441,103	2,929,200	3,380,058	3,592,361	3,796,340	4,180,543	4,535,010
2033	1,343,096	1,987,769	2,575,307	2,849,187	3,110,580	3,598,085	4,041,973
2034	190,189	1,018,095	1,762,508	2,106,013	2,431,677	3,033,101	3,573,588
2035	-1,020,364	19,331	941,581	1,362,838	1,759,564	2,485,066	3,128,622
2036	-2,291,444	-1,009,396	112,445	619,664	1,094,171	1,953,473	2,705,904
2037	-3,626,078	-2,068,985	-724,982	-123,510	435,433	1,437,827	2,304,322
2038	-5,027,444	-3,160,361	-1,570,784	-866,685	-216,718	937,650	1,922,820
2039	-6,498,878	-4,284,479	-2,425,044	-1,609,859	-862,348	452,479	1,560,392
2040	-8,043,884	-5,442,321	-3,287,846	-2,353,033	-1,501,521	-18,137	1,216,086
2041	-9,666,141	-6,634,897	-4,159,276	-3,096,208	-2,134,303	-474,634	888,995
2042	-11,369,510	-7,863,251	-5,039,421	-3,839,382	-2,760,756	-917,437	578,259
2043	-13,158,047	-9,128,456	-5,928,367	-4,582,556	-3,380,946	-1,346,956	283,059
2044	-15,036,012	-10,431,616	-6,826,202	-5,325,730	-3,994,933	-1,763,588	2,620
2045	-1,971,858	-11,773,872	-7,733,016	-6,068,905	-4,602,780	-2,167,722	-263,798
2046	-4,042,313	-13,156,395	-8,648,898	-6,812,079	-5,204,549	-2,559,732	-516,894
2047	-6,216,292	-14,580,394	-9,573,939	-7,555,253	-5,800,301	-2,939,982	-757,336
2048	-8,498,970	-16,047,112	-10,508,230	-8,298,428	-6,390,094	-3,308,824	-985,756
2049	-10,895,781	-17,557,833	-11,451,865	-9,041,602	-6,973,990	-3,666,601	-1,202,754

1.2.4 South District

Table 5-6: Projection of how long the currently constructed capacity is expected to last in the South District CDD landfills using annual increase of ±1%, ±3%, and ±5% to in waste disposal. The numbers are remaining constructed tons at each calendar year.

Calendar Year	5% Increase	3% Increase	1% Increase	0% Increase	1% Decrease	3% Increase	5% Decrease
2024	5,249,314	5,249,314	5,249,314	5,249,314	5,249,314	5,249,314	5,249,314
2025	4,070,672	4,070,672	4,070,672	4,070,672	4,070,672	4,070,672	4,070,672
2026	2,833,097	2,856,670	2,880,243	2,892,029	2,903,816	2,927,389	2,950,961
2027	1,533,644	1,606,248	1,677,910	1,713,387	1,748,628	1,818,404	1,887,237
2028	169,218	318,314	463,553	534,744	604,993	742,689	876,698
2029	-1,263,429	-1,008,259	-762,947	-643,898	-527,207	-300,755	-83,314
2030	-2,767,709	-2,374,628	-2,001,712	-1,822,541	-1,648,084	-1,312,895	-995,325
2031	-4,347,203	-3,781,989	-3,252,865	-3,001,183	-2,757,752	-2,294,672	-1,861,735
2032	-6,005,671	-5,231,571	-4,516,529	-4,179,826	-3,856,324	-3,246,995	-2,684,825

1.2.5 Southeast District

Table 5-7: Projection of how long the currently constructed capacity is expected to last in the Southeast District CDD landfills using annual increase of ±1%, ±3%, and ±5% to in waste disposal. The numbers are remaining constructed tons at each calendar year.

Calendar Year	5% Increase	3% Increase	1% Increase	0% Increase	1% Decrease	3% Decrease	5% Decrease
2024	8,970,573	8,970,573	8,970,573	8,970,573	8,970,573	8,970,573	8,970,573
2025	8,336,981	8,336,981	8,336,981	8,336,981	8,336,981	8,336,981	8,336,981
2026	7,671,708	7,684,380	7,697,052	7,703,388	7,709,724	7,722,396	7,735,067
2027	6,973,172	7,012,201	7,050,724	7,069,795	7,088,739	7,126,248	7,163,250
2028	6,239,709	6,319,858	6,397,933	6,436,202	6,473,965	6,547,985	6,620,023
2029	5,469,573	5,606,743	5,738,613	5,802,610	5,865,338	5,987,070	6,103,958
2030	4,660,931	4,872,236	5,072,701	5,169,017	5,262,798	5,442,982	5,613,696
2031	3,811,856	4,115,693	4,400,130	4,535,424	4,666,283	4,915,217	5,147,947
2032	2,920,327	3,336,454	3,720,832	3,901,831	4,075,733	4,403,285	4,705,486
2033	1,984,222	2,533,837	3,034,742	3,268,239	3,491,089	3,906,711	4,285,147
2034	1,001,312	1,707,142	2,341,791	2,634,646	2,912,291	3,425,034	3,885,826
2035	-30,744	855,647	1,641,911	2,001,053	2,339,281	2,957,808	3,506,471
2036	-1,114,403	-21,394	935,031	1,367,460	1,772,001	2,504,598	3,146,083
2037	-2,252,244	-924,746	221,083	733,868	1,210,394	2,064,984	2,803,715
2038	-3,446,978	-1,855,198	-500,005	100,275	654,403	1,638,559	2,478,465
2039	-4,701,448	-2,813,564	-1,228,303	-533,318	103,972	1,224,927	2,169,478
2040	-6,018,642	-3,800,681	-1,963,885	-1,166,911	-440,955	823,704	1,875,940
2041	-7,401,696	-4,817,411	-2,706,822	-1,800,504	-980,432	434,517	1,597,079
2042	-8,853,902	-5,864,643	-3,457,189	-2,434,096	-1,514,515	57,006	1,332,160
2043	-10,378,718	-6,943,292	-4,215,059	-3,067,689	-2,043,257	-309,180	1,080,488
2044	-11,979,776	-8,054,301	-4,980,508	-3,701,282	-2,566,711	-664,380	841,400
2045	-1,681,105	-9,198,640	-5,753,612	-4,334,875	-3,084,931	-1,008,924	614,266
2046	-3,446,271	-10,377,309	-6,534,446	-4,968,467	-3,597,969	-1,343,132	398,488
2047	-5,299,695	-11,591,339	-7,323,089	-5,602,060	-4,105,876	-1,667,314	193,500
2048	-7,245,790	-12,841,789	-8,119,619	-6,235,653	-4,608,704	-1,981,770	-1,239
2049	-9,289,190	-14,129,752	-8,924,113	-6,869,246	-5,106,504	-2,286,792	-186,241

1.2.6 Southwest District

Table 5-8: Projection of how long the currently constructed capacity is expected to last in the Southwest District CDD landfills using annual increase of ±1%, ±3%, and ±5% to in waste disposal. The numbers are remaining constructed tons at each calendar year.

Calendar Year	5% Increase	3% Increase	1% Increase	0% Increase	1% Decrease	3% Decrease	5% Decrease
2024	5,035,997	5,035,997	5,035,997	5,035,997	5,035,997	5,035,997	5,035,997
2025	4,438,341	4,438,341	4,438,341	4,438,341	4,438,341	4,438,341	4,438,341
2026	3,810,802	3,822,755	3,834,708	3,840,685	3,846,661	3,858,614	3,870,567
2027	3,151,886	3,188,701	3,225,039	3,243,028	3,260,898	3,296,279	3,331,183
2028	2,460,024	2,535,626	2,609,273	2,645,372	2,680,993	2,750,815	2,818,767
2029	1,733,569	1,862,959	1,987,350	2,047,716	2,106,887	2,221,714	2,331,972
2030	970,791	1,170,112	1,359,207	1,450,060	1,538,522	1,708,486	1,869,517
2031	169,875	456,479	724,783	852,403	975,840	1,210,655	1,430,185
2032	-671,087	-278,563	84,014	254,747	418,786	727,759	1,012,819
2033	-1,554,098	-1,035,656	-563,162	-342,909	-132,699	259,350	616,322
2034	-2,481,259	-1,815,462	-1,216,810	-940,565	-678,668	-195,007	239,650
2035	-3,454,778	-2,618,662	-1,876,994	-1,538,222	-1,219,177	-635,733	-118,189
2036	-4,476,973	-3,445,958	-2,543,780	-2,135,878	-1,754,282	-1,063,237	-458,136
2037	-5,550,278	-4,298,073	-3,217,234	-2,733,534	-2,284,035	-1,477,916	-781,086
2038	-6,677,248	-5,175,751	-3,897,422	-3,331,190	-2,808,491	-1,880,155	-1,087,888
2039	-7,860,566	-6,079,760	-4,584,413	-3,928,846	-3,327,703	-2,270,327	-1,379,350
2040	-9,103,050	-7,010,889	-5,278,273	-4,526,503	-3,841,722	-2,648,793	-1,656,239
2041	-10,407,659	-7,969,952	-5,979,072	-5,124,159	-4,350,601	-3,015,906	-1,919,283
2042	-11,777,498	-8,957,786	-6,686,879	-5,721,815	-4,854,391	-3,372,005	-2,169,175
2043	-13,215,829	-9,975,256	-7,401,764	-6,319,471	-5,353,144	-3,717,421	-2,406,573
2044	-14,726,077	-11,023,250	-8,123,798	-6,917,128	-5,846,908	-4,052,475	-2,632,101
2045	-1,585,755	-12,102,683	-8,853,052	-7,514,784	-6,335,736	-4,377,477	-2,846,352
2046	-3,250,803	-13,214,500	-9,589,599	-8,112,440	-6,819,674	-4,692,729	-3,049,891
2047	-4,999,103	-14,359,671	-10,333,511	-8,710,096	-7,298,774	-4,998,523	-3,243,253
2048	-6,834,818	-15,539,197	-11,084,862	-9,307,753	-7,773,082	-5,295,144	-3,426,946
2049	-8,762,320	-16,754,110	-11,843,727	-9,905,409	-8,242,648	-5,582,866	-3,601,455

6 APPENDIX F - MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY (MRF) – C&D

1.1 Method

Recovered C&D tonnages for 2023 were extracted from the C&D Annual Reports submitted to FDEP. Of the 43 identified C&D MRFs included in this assessment, 38 facilities reported recovered tonnage data and were included in the quantitative analysis. These values were used to provide a general indication of the scale of material recovery occurring across Florida's permitted C&D MRFs.

To evaluate the processing capacity of these facilities, permit documents were reviewed—specifically the operational plans included in each permit, which often specify an average daily processing rate. Of the 41 facilities, 28 had sufficient permit data to support this analysis. For each of these, the average daily throughput was converted to an estimated annual processing capacity by assuming a standard operating schedule of 8 hours per day, 5 days per week, and 52 weeks per year.

To better understand operational challenges and assess whether processing capacity may be a limiting factor, a targeted group of C&D MRF operators were contacted. Engaging C&D MRF operators was conducted in collaboration with research funded by the Hinkley Center for Solid and Hazardous Waste Management.

Conversations with operators focused on C&D MRFs equipped with mechanical processing systems or other infrastructure that could be subject to throughput constraints. Operators of such facilities were considered best positioned to offer insight into the relationship between processing capacity, material characteristics, and operational limitations.

The following questions were used to guide these conversations, addressing the following topics:

1. What types of materials are accepted and processed at your facility for recycling?
2. What is the permitted maximum processing capacity of your facility?
3. Are you currently operating at or near this capacity? Is there additional room for processing?
4. What types of sorting and processing techniques do you use at your facility?
5. What are your facility's operating hours?
6. Are there any planned upgrades or expansions for the facility in the near future?

7 APPENDIX G - MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY (MRF) – CLASS I AND III

1.1 Method

The permit applications for a total of 39 facilities were reviewed from the FDEP Solid Waste Universe. For each facility, permit documents were reviewed to determine the types of waste accepted, the presence of mechanical or manual sorting operations, and the facility's expected or maximum daily processing capacity. When both expected and maximum capacity values were available, the maximum was used to represent the facility's throughput potential.

In cases where recovery data were reported in volume rather than weight, a conversion factor of 0.24 tons per cubic yard was applied to estimate tonnage. This factor was derived from values cited in several facility permit applications specific to C&D materials. To estimate annual average processing capacity, it was assumed that facilities operate five days per week, 52 weeks per year. These calculated annual capacities were then compared with the actual recovered tons reported for 2023. Facilities that did not report either processing capacity or recovered tonnage for 2023 were excluded from the analysis; this applied to three facilities in total.

Engaging Class I and III MRF operators was conducted in collaboration with research funded by the Hinkley Center for Solid and Hazardous Waste Management. The following questions were used to guide these conversations, addressing the following topics:

1. What types of materials are accepted and processed at your facility for recycling?
2. What is the permitted maximum processing capacity of your facility?
3. Are you currently operating at or near this capacity? Is there additional room for processing?
4. What types of sorting and processing techniques do you use at your facility?
5. What are your facility's operating hours?
6. Are there any planned upgrades or expansions for the facility in the near future?

1.2 Results

The following section includes the data used in the analysis of Class I and III MRF capacity throughout the state.

Table 7-1: Processing capacity, recovered C&D tonnage, and operation description for each Class I&III MRFs

Facility	Average Daily Processing Capacity (tons)	Average Annual Processing Capacity (tons)*	Annual Recovered CDD (tons)**	Site Description
Friends recycling formerly Ocala recycling	480	124,800	604	Handles Class I, Class III, and C&D debris; processing determined by market demand.
Mid-Florida materials Class III landfill	1400	364,000	222,879	Manually separates recyclables from Class III waste; materials include metals, paper, glass, and yard waste.
Taft recycling, Inc.	1500	390,000	4,219	Accepts Class I, Class III, and C&D waste; recyclable materials are separated before disposal.
Rocket Blvd materials recovery facility	500	130,000	0	Accepts Class III and C&D debris for recycling.
Sanford recycling & transfer station	1500	390,000	NA	Accepts Class I and III waste; includes waste tire storage and processing.
Coastal Parasail, Inc. recycling facility (prev Bay Co)	5	1,300	NA	No description provided.
Marpan Supply Company Inc	400	104,000	22,916	Recovers recyclables from Class III and C&D debris.
Walton County central landfill	320	83,200	NA	Operates as a Class III landfill.
SWWS recycling & transfer - Old Landfill Road	1000	260,000	NA	Accepts Class I and III waste; separates recyclables from mixed loads.
Naples sanitary landfill	300	78,000	2,815	Landfill with MRF area for yard waste, C&D, and household items.
Waste Connections of Florida, Inc	300	78,000	0	Transfer station for C&D; plans to accept and handle Class III waste on-site.
Southwest recycling & transfer-Mainline	120	31,200	128,569	Sorts Class III and C&D waste; recovers recyclables and clean fill.

Facility	Average Daily Processing Capacity (tons)	Average Annual Processing Capacity (tons)*	Annual Recovered CDD (tons)**	Site Description
Southwest transfer Rockfill Road	750	195,000	172,592	Accepts Class I and III waste; separates recyclables and disposes of residuals.
Sarasota central landfill complex	400	104,000	33,824	Recycles Class III materials like carpet, cardboard, and plastic.
Sun Coast sanitation waste processing facility	400	104,000	387	Processes Class III materials.
8001 Fruitville Rd waste processing facility	1000	260,000	11,333	Class III MRF.
Southwest recycling and transfer-Washington Blvd.	720	187,200	NA	Class III MRF and yard trash facility.
Reuter Recycling of Florida Inc.	5660	147,1600	NA	Class III MRF.
Pembroke Park recycling and transfer	1200	312,000	NA	Processes Class I, Class III, C&D, and household waste.
WM recycling Oakes Road	2400	624,000	135,646	Processes C&D and transfers Class III waste.
All County waste recycling	2360	613,600	41,938	Accepts Class I, C&D, yard waste, and bulky household debris.
Deerfield Beach recycling & transfer	1440	374,400	17,803	Handles Class I, C&D, and vegetative waste.
WM recycling Deerfield	NA	NA	176,188	Recovers Class I, Class III, and C&D; includes mechanical processing.
WM recycling Hialeah	NA	NA	83,884	Transfer station for C&D and yard waste.
Cemex Brooksville South Plant (FKA Florida Crushed Stone)	240	62,400	NA	Processes alternative fuel materials for cement kilns.
Heritage Crystal-Clean, LLC (FKA FCC Environmental, LLC)	21	5,400	NA	Non-hazardous waste processor; includes storage, bulking, and consolidation.
Tampa Materials Transfer & Recycling WPF	379	98,540	10	Handles Class III and C&D debris.

Facility	Average Daily Processing Capacity (tons)	Average Annual Processing Capacity (tons)*	Annual Recovered CDD (tons)**	Site Description
Metro Recycling - Tampa (MRF)	400	104,000	7,290	Separates recyclables like wood, plastic, and cardboard from Class III and C&D waste.
Plant City waste processing facility	NA	NA	4,446	Accepts Class I, III, and C&D waste from haulers and maintenance providers.
Blue Monkey Recycling, LLC	682	177,320	218	Transfer station that recycles Class III and C&D waste.
63rd Avenue East waste processing facility	NA	NA	162	Class III and C&D MRF.
Waste Mgmt Inc of Florida - Pinellas MRF	350	91,000	4	Transfer station for Class III, C&D, and yard trash.
Angelo's Recycled Materials - Largo MRF	NA	NA	117,531	Handles Class III and C&D; includes materials supply and trucking.
Florida Refuse Service (MRF)	500	130,000	0	Recycles 5% of Class III waste, 85% of source-separated recyclables.
EnviroServe Mulberry (FKA Clark Environmental MRF/STTF)	250	65,000	NA	Separates non-hazardous waste; liquids filtered and sent to approved facilities.
Clean Harbors Inc solid waste processing facility	80	20,800	NA	Accepts Class I, III, and C&D waste; separates recyclables before disposal.

*Estimated based on the daily average processing capacity specified in the permit application.

**Obtained from the C&D annual reports

8 APPENDIX H – RECOVERED MATERIALS PROCESSING FACILITY (RMPF)

1.1 Method

To support the analysis, 2023 Re-TRAC data were used to examine trends in the generation and recovery of nine core recyclable material categories. For each material type, the total tons generated and recycled were extracted, which enabled the calculation of recycling rates at both the statewide and FDEP district levels. These figures provided a quantitative foundation for assessing regional recycling performance and material-specific recovery efficiency.

In addition to analyzing Re-TRAC data, operators of major single and dual stream recycling facilities across Florida were contacted. Engaging single and dual stream RMPF operators was conducted in collaboration with research funded by the Hinkley Center for Solid and Hazardous Waste Management. These conversations provided qualitative insights into facility-level operations, constraints, and future capacity.

The following questions were used to guide these conversations, addressing the following topics:

1. What types of materials are accepted and processed at your facility for recycling?
2. What is the permitted maximum processing capacity of your facility?
3. Are you currently operating at or near this capacity? Is there additional room for processing?
4. What types of sorting and processing techniques do you use at your facility?
5. What are your facility's operating hours?
6. Are there any planned upgrades or expansions for the facility in the near future?

1.2 Results

The following section includes the data used in the analysis of RPMF capacity by FDEP District.

Table 8-1: Summary of Interviewed Single and Dual Stream Recycling Facilities in Florida

District	Facility	Type	Annual Processing Capacity (tons)	Contamination Rate	Near capacity?
Central	WastePro Ocala Recycling Center	Single stream	36,000	40-50%	Yes, could potentially accept more clean material
Central	WM - Cocoa Hauling	Single stream	125,000	20%, could bring down to 12-15% with improved sorting equipment	Yes, upgrade underway will add 25,000 tons/yr
Northeast	Alachua County Material Recovery Facility	Dual stream	18,000	9-10%	Yes
Northeast	Republic Services North Florida Recycling Center-Jacksonville	Single stream	91,000	24%	Yes; exploring addition of optical sorter
Northwest	Marpan Recycling	Single stream	21,250	15%	Approximately at 75-80% capacity
Northwest	WM - Fort Walton Beach Material Recovery Facility	Single stream	76,000	NA	Yes, could add another shift to double the capacity
South	Lee County Solid Waste (Balcones Recycling-Fort Myers)	Single stream	96,000	18-20%	Yes
South	Balcones Sarasota Material Recovery Facility	Single stream	120,000	18-20%	Yes
South	WastePro Sarasota	Single stream	30,000	18-24%	Yes
Southeast	West Palm Beach Materials Recovery Facility	Dual stream	108,000	26% for residential container, 19.7% for residential paper, commercial cardboard 7.25%	Currently at full capacity; occasionally requires an additional shift to handle excess materials.
Southeast	Solid Waste Baling & Recycling Facility-St Lucie County	Single stream	51,500	27%	Yes; want to operate only one shift to minimize the labor cost
Southeast	WASTE CONNECTIONS OF FLORIDA - MIAMI	Single stream	125,000	25%	At around 90%
Southeast	Reuter Recycling of Florida-Waste Management	Single stream	214,000	25-30%	Yes, expansion underway will add 60,000 tons
Southwest	Republic Services, Inc. (Florida Refuse Service (MRF)-Lakeland	Single stream	52,000	NA	NA
Southwest	Waste Connections - St. Petersburg MRF	Single stream	175,000	30-35%	At around 90%
Southwest	WM Tampa MRF	Single stream	90,000	20%	Yes

9 APPENDIX I – YARD TRASH DISPOSAL FACILITIES

1.1 Method

Since yard trash disposal facilities are not subject to the operating and reporting requirements of landfills, there are data limitations regarding the quantity of waste disposed of and the remaining site life of the disposal areas. Therefore, this analysis relies heavily on conversations with facility operators, and the results are primarily qualitative, rather than quantitative, in nature.

First, general permit notifications and FDEP annual inspection reports were analyzed to determine the estimated site life, service area, and processing methods at each facility. F.A.C. 62-701.803.1 requires facility operators to submit a general permit notification that includes a site plan, general description of facility operations, and planned active life of the facility. From the general permit notification, the planned active life of the facility was determined. Notes were also taken on the origin of the material (e.g., land clearing debris from the company's own operations, landscaping material from the general public). F.A.C. 62-701.803.7 requires that yard trash disposal facilities allow FDEP personnel to conduct site inspections. The annual FDEP inspection reports were analyzed to supplement the notes on the origin of material (from the general permit notifications). Notes were also taken on any processing methods (e.g., mulching, air curtain incineration) that are employed by facilities prior to disposal.

Finally, facility operators were contacted with the following questions to complete the information gathered from the general permit notifications and annual FDEP inspection reports. Engaging yard trash disposal facility operators was conducted in collaboration with research funded by the Hinkley Center for Solid and Hazardous Waste Management. The capacity and service information from the review of facility reports and contacts with operators were synthesized for the analysis.

Questions for facility operators:

1. What is the estimated active life of this site?
2. How many tons or cubic yards were disposed at the facility in Calendar Year 2023?
3. Where does yard trash/land clearing debris entering the facility originate from?
4. How is material processed at this facility?
5. Does any material leave the site? If so, how much is removed?
6. What is the estimated capacity of the site (in cubic yards)?
7. Are there any plans to expand the capacity of the site in the future? If so, how much capacity (in cubic yards) is this expected to add?

1.2 Results

The following section includes the data used in the analysis of yard trash disposal facility capacity state-wide.

Table 9-1: Responses from yard trash disposal facility operators

Facility Name	Year of Permit Application	Life of Facility (years)	Quantity Disposed 2023	Service Area	Processing Method	Material Leaving Site	Estimated Site Capacity	Future Expansion Plans	Notes
HTS Landclearing Debris	2019	26	unknown	Material mainly comes from Volusia and Seminole Counties; the facility is open to both public and private individuals.	The material is mulched	Screened soil and mulch leave the site	Unknown	None	This site is registered both as a yard trash disposal facility and SOPF, so the answers are also recorded on the SOPF sheet.
O'Steen Brothers, Inc LCD	2023	>50	58,788 cy clay; 2,549 cy concrete material; 14,110 cy topsoil and stabilizer; 15,248 cy tree debris	The yard trash and land clearing debris originates mainly from customers in Alachua County, but also from customers in Marion and Levy County.	Clay and tree debris are buried; concrete is crushed and resold; topsoil is screened and resold; stabilizer is resold	Crushed concrete, topsoil, and stabilizer leave the site	Approximately 100-acre excavated area that averages 25-feet deep.	The entire site is 550 acres, of which more than half has been used for operations. The remaining acreage currently consists of planted pines, and the land can be used for mining and disposal in the future.	Per facility operator: The site has approximately 30 years left on the current permit. At the rate that the facility is currently excavating and mining material, there is much more room to continue operations after the existing permit expires.
Steelfield C&D Landfill	2023	30	0	The debris is only generated by a single entity; no public disposal at this time.	Mulched or burned	Some mulch leaves the site for use as daily cover at the adjacent Bay County landfill.	500,000 cy	None	Per facility operator: The facility is currently not accepting debris and received no material in 2023 or 2024. However, it is expected that approximately 3,000 cy of debris will be disposed in 2025.
Blossom Trail Sandpit L.L.C. YTD Facility (FKA GFD)	2022	10	0 cy	When re-opened, the debris is expected to come from the power company's tree work and some land clearing debris, mostly in Escambia County.	When re-opened, the material will be compacted and covered.	None	200,000 CY	None	Per facility operator: The facility is currently not operational but plans to apply for another permit to reopen. If permitted again, 200,000 cy of capacity are expected to be available for disposal.

Facility Name	Year of Permit Application	Life of Facility (years)	Quantity Disposed 2023	Service Area	Processing Method	Material Leaving Site	Estimated Site Capacity	Future Expansion Plans	Notes
Longleaf C&D Disposal Facility	2020	0	0 cy	NA	NA	NA	NA	None	Per facility operator: The Longleaf C&D facility has been inactive since 2014. There are no plans to reactivate or expand the site.
Marty Taylor Land Clearing	2023	20	~5,000-7,000 cy/year	Most material primarily comes from the facility's own land clearing operations.	Placed into excavation pit, and compacted	None	Unknown	None	2023 General Permit: Material primarily originates from land clearing operations conducted by the same company which owns the facility
Miller Landing Road Yard Trash Disposal Facility/DDMS	2024	NA	150 cy	Disaster debris is accepted from Leon County.	Mulched	None at this time	Unknown	Not at this time	Per facility operator: The site is only operational following natural disasters for debris management.
SH Sand Inc. (FKA Mitchem Pit)	2021	NA	31,940 cy	The facility is open to other site contractors as well	Material is biodegraded and screened for soil recovery	The facility screens and produces organic enriched soil; 1,252 cy were produced in 2023	The area that is currently designated for tree & yard waste is only about 40% of the total parcel & would hold approximatel y 800k-1M cy depending on height	The facility will consider expansion by additional land or increasing height if necessary	The 2021 permit states that the facility primarily accepts land clearing debris from their own operations.
Daher Contracting-Arena Pit	2020	15	0 cy	When opened, the facility will primarily accept land clearing debris. Debris will come from both the company's own operations and the general public (~15 mile radius).	When opened, the material will be mulched and mixed with dirt for sale as a topsoil.	When opened, the material will be mulched and mixed with dirt for sale as a topsoil.	Unknown	In the future, the operator would like to convert the site to a C&D landfill since there are currently only two other options for C&D debris disposal in the area.	Per facility operator: The facility currently has an FDEP permit for yard trash disposal from the state, but is awaiting a disposal permit from the county. The facility intends to re-apply for a disposal permit through the county this year to begin accepting waste in 2025.

Facility Name	Year of Permit Application	Life of Facility (years)	Quantity Disposed 2023	Service Area	Processing Method	Material Leaving Site	Estimated Site Capacity	Future Expansion Plans	Notes
Ryles Grassing, LLC YTD Pit & Sand Mine	2019	0	2,000 cy	Material comes from less than five companies that clear land; no residential debris is accepted.	Buried in layers	None	Unknown	None	Per facility operator: The facility is undergoing the closure process and is expected to be complete in February 2025.
WPR YTD Facility No 2 (FKA Galt City LCD)	2022	25	4,000 - 5,000 cy	Debris comes primarily from the company's own land clearing activities; very few customers are allowed to dispose of debris.	Compacted and allowed to decompose naturally	Not at this time	300,000 cy	Not at this time	Per the 2022 permit application, the facility will not accept debris from the general public.
TTC Pit 3	2023	10	> 1,000 cy/year	Land clearing debris comes from the company's own operations; no debris is accepted from the general public.	Compacted	None	Unknown	No future plans	Per the 2023 permit, use of the site is intermittent by the facility operators.
Suncoast C&D Debris Disposal Facility	2021	25	5,000 cy	Debris from local work (individuals and small companies)	Spread and covered with soil	None	Unknown; the pit is approximatel y 1/3 dug; the C&D debris disposal cell is permitted for 90-foot depth and land clearing debris can be disposed of with no liner approximate 125-130 feet deep	There are no plans to expand the total site, but the C&D debris disposal cell can be expanded within the property footprint	Per the 2021 permit, debris is primarily accepted from the owner's operation and some outside disposal by appointment.

Facility Name	Year of Permit Application	Life of Facility (years)	Quantity Disposed 2023	Service Area	Processing Method	Material Leaving Site	Estimated Site Capacity	Future Expansion Plans	Notes
Three Trades Consultants, Inc. LCD Facility	2021	10	~4,992 cy/year	Land clearing debris comes from the company's own operations; no debris is accepted from the general public.	Compacted	None	Unknown	None	None
NOBL Sitework LLC Yard Trash Disposal Facility	2023	15	Unknown; facility accepts 2-3 dump trucks of material/day on average	Primarily southern Escambia, Santa Rosa, and Okaloosa Counties (~30 mi radius); debris is accepted from landscaping and land clearing (both general public and own operations)	Compacted in a pit	None	Unknown; exploring options to survey the site to quantify capacity	None at the present site; future purchase of a tub grinder or additional facilities would increase capacity	Per facility operator: The facility is 3 years old and receives debris from both the general public and the company's own land clearing operations. There is an approximately even split between land clearing and landscaping companies using the facility, though most volume comes from land clearing operations. 2-3 dump trucks per day use the site and debris is compacted in a pit. The service area is primarily South Escambia, Santa Rosa, and Okaloosa counties (~30 mile radius) due to the presence of the AirForce base separating the disposal facilities in the northern part of the county. The facility does not have an accurate capacity estimate now (just visual estimates), but is exploring the use of a topographic survey in the future. Two methods to potentially expand capacity in the future would be purchase of a tub grinder to create mulch (which is very expensive but would increase capacity through better compaction/biodegradation and reuse opportunities) as well as the purchase of additional sites (likely existing facilities due to land limitations). There are not a lot of options for disposal of land clearing debris other than YTDs in the Panhandle.
SouthTrust Contracting Pit 1	2021	20	~3,000 cy	Job sites in the greater Pensacola/Pace/ Milton area.	Air curtain incineration	None	Unknown; estimated to be several million cubic yards	None	None

Facility Name	Year of Permit Application	Life of Facility (years)	Quantity Disposed 2023	Service Area	Processing Method	Material Leaving Site	Estimated Site Capacity	Future Expansion Plans	Notes
WPR Inc YTD Site 1	2022	10	0 cy	Debris will come from land clearing operations.	Compacted and allowed to decompose naturally	Not at this time	Undetermina ble amount	Not at this time	None
Bernice Road Yard Trash Disposal Facility	2022	50	~8,000 cy/year	Land clearing debris comes from the company's own operations; no debris is accepted from the general public.	Compacted	None	~50% of the original capacity remains	No future plans	None
NFLT Debris Pit	2024	NA	unknown; facility was recently purchased by current owners	Land clearing and tree debris from the company's own operations; debris is expected to come from other companies as well in the future.	Disposed in an old borrow pit and covered with soil	Some logs removed for personal use as fire wood	Unknown	No future plans	Per facility operator: The facility was recently purchased by the current owners, so it is unknown how much debris was disposed in Calendar Year 2023 and there are no future plans for expansion at this time. She will follow up with the site life and remaining capacity estimate.
Dirt & Debris Inc (FKA Withers)	2023	NA	Unknown	Dirt, sandy clay, tree debris, and recycled concrete come from the company's own dump truck operations.	Material is placed in a pit, then later crushed and reused	The processed material is reused off-site.	Unknown	Unknown	Per facility operator: Dirt & Debris Inc. is a dump truck company that owns a pit which holds dirt, sandy clay, tree debris, and recycled concrete to crush and reuse at a later date.
Utility Solutions Yard Trash Disposal Site-Pit 2	2021	10 to 15	< 2,000 cy	Debris is generated by land clearing activities from the company's own construction projects; the facility is not open to the public	Compacted and covered	None	Unknown	None	Per the 2021 permit, debris is primarily accepted from the owner's operation and some outside disposal by appointment.

Facility Name	Year of Permit Application	Life of Facility (years)	Quantity Disposed 2023	Service Area	Processing Method	Material Leaving Site	Estimated Site Capacity	Future Expansion Plans	Notes
CB&L Pit At Clayton (FKA Ward Pit)	2024	30	~2,000 cy/year	Land clearing debris from own operations within approximately 30-mile radius	Burned with air curtain incinerator	No material leaves the site at this time	Unknown	None	2025 Inspection: Not open to the public - only accepts material from within own operations.

Table 9-2: Information extracted from general permit notifications and annual FDEP inspection reports for yard trash disposal facilities

Facility Name	Year of Permit Application	Life of Facility (years)	Notes on Origin and Processing of the Material
HTS Landclearing Debris	2019	26	2025 Inspection: Yard Trash Disposal Facility permit expired 06/20/2024; intend to issue new permit to begin mining for land clearing debris to recover soils and sell composted material; facility has been inactive for many years.
Cloer & Sons Inc.	2021	NA	2021 General Permit: Operations include land clearing and yard trash disposal and material screening.
Archer Meadows Clean Fill Disposal	2023	20	2023 General Permit: Yard trash is compacted and sloped.
W.G. Johnson Lcd	2023	12	2023 General Permit: Yard trash is piled then compacted and put in a cell; site has a planned life of 12 years.
O'Steen Brothers, Inc LCD	2023	>50	2023 General Permit: Front-end loader and bulldozer utilized to dump and compact yard trash; planned life of 50 years.
Archer Excavation And Fill Operation	2022	20	2022 General Permit: The debris accepted at the facility is generated primarily from roadway and site work projects. Waste is compacted and pushed into a cell.
Florida Concrete Recycling Facility	2014	20	2014 General Permit: Large logs and stumps are pushed into cells, small limbs and vegetation are processed with a grinder.
LCD Of Flagler, Inc.	2022	14.1	2022 General Permit: Designed and permitted for the disposal of yard trash generated by Ross Excavating, Inc. (Ross), other excavators, and the public. Clean fill is removed from the incoming yard trash by screening, and is reserved for filling in low areas onsite, grading slopes, and for the closure of the facility.
Johnson & Sons Tree Service	2016	<5	2016 General Permit: Facility only used by Johnson and Sons Tree Service, LLC. Debris is compacted and spread at least once a month.
Interlachen C&DD Disposal Facility	2021	NA	2021 General Permit: This is an existing construction and demolition debris (C&D), and land clearing debris (LCD) disposal facility.
Renfroe Borrow Pit YTDF	2020	NA	Denied 2020 General Permit: Existing borrow pit would like to backfill with clean yard debris.
J&S Mining LCD	2022	5	2022 General Permit: Provides yard trash disposal capacity for the Bay County area. Houses a pit for borrow soil.
Redmond'S Inc Land Clearing Disposal Facility	2020	10	2020 General Permit: Daily acceptance of material from land clearing.
Cedar Bluff Pit Land Clearing Debris Disposal Facility	2019	NA	2019 General Permit: Initial operation of this site calls for disposal by only a few designated parties. Access to the facility will be controlled by the owner/operator through locked gates at the perimeter.
231 Disposal Facility	2021	NA	2021 General Permit: Access is controlled by owner at gate
Tram Road Disposal Facility	2021	30	2020 General Permit: Daily acceptance of material from land clearing. Owned by GAC (maintains who has access to disposal). Accessible to debris hauling conveyances.
Southeast Land & Livestock LCD	2020	20	2020 General Permit: Facility will accept yard trash and land clearing debris for disposal. The site is an existing sand mine

Facility Name	Year of Permit Application	Life of Facility (years)	Notes on Origin and Processing of the Material
Byrd Land Clearing Debris Disposal Facility	2020	5	2024 Inspection: Operator states that the land clearing business has slowed in recent years so materials are not often disposed of at the site.
Western Steelfield Land Clearing Debris	2024	30	2018 General Permit: Accepts yard trash and vegetative debris.
Petty Mining C&D/ Land Clearing Debris Facility	2023	5	2023 General Permit: The owner/operator will authorize a representative for monitoring and controlling the content of disposal material brought to the site.
Steelfield C&D Landfill	2023	30	2018 General Permit: Access to the facility shall be controlled by the owner/operator through a locked gate at the perimeter.
Hatcher Debris Disposal Facility	2024	30	2024 General Permit: Landowner's representative monitors who disposes materials.
Byrd Enterprise And Land Development Inc YTD (AKA Gainer Road Sand Mine Disposal Facility)	2024	10	2024 General Permit: Accepted yard trash includes vegetative matter resulting from landscaping maintenance or land clearing operations such as tree and shrub trimmings, grass clippings, palm fronds, trees and tree stumps, and associated rocks and soil.
Blountstown C&D Disposal Facility	2023	29	2024 Inspection: The yard trash is collected after storms and from land clearing activities.
Watson Pit	2023	20	2023 General Permit: County Road Department owns and operates equipment.
Gac Whitewater Grade Road Disposal Facility	2018	<0.5	2018 General Permit Application: Permit expired in 2023, and it appears that no waste has been accepted since 2021 (most likely for Hurricane Michael debris).
Eubanks Yard Debris Pit	2018	10	2018 General Permit Application: Permit expired in 2024, and it appears that no waste has been accepted since 2020.
Gac John Daniels Road Disposal Facility	2018	<0.5	2024 Inspection: 2018 Permit expired in 2023, and it appears that no waste has been accepted since 2020 (most likely for Hurricane Michael debris).
Mobile Highway Landfill / Yard Trash Disposal Facility	2024	NA	2024 General Permit Application: Material only comes from the Escambia County Road Department
Surrey Pit (Panhandle Grading & Paving 8 Mile)	2021	5	2021 General Permit: Only open to a few designated parties for the acceptance of land clearing debris.
Blossom Trail Sandpit L.L.C. YTD Facility (FKA GFD)	2022	10	2022 General Permit: Disposal is solely for haulers with an appointment
Northwest Florida Pit 1, Llc Lcd Facility	2022	10	2022 General Permit Application: Material only comes from the company's land clearing operations.
Oak Grove Land Clearing Debris Pit	2021	5	2021 General Permit Application: Material only comes from the Escambia County Road Department.
Longleaf C&D Disposal Facility	2020	0	Per facility operator: The Longleaf C&D facility has been inactive since 2014. There are no plans to reactivate or expand the site.
Rlf Baldwin Operations II	2021	NA	2021 General Permit Application: The latest inspection report states that no waste has been accepted in the past 2-3 years.
Brickton Borrow Pit & Yard Trash Facility	2023	10+	2025 Inspection: The latest inspection report states that yard waste disposal operations appear inactive; land clearing debris is accepted for the purpose of land reclamation.

Facility Name	Year of Permit Application	Life of Facility (years)	Notes on Origin and Processing of the Material
Eager Beaver Recycling Facility	2020	NA	2025 Inspection: 30-40 trucks of yard debris are accepted per day and material is moved off-site.
Morgan Cemetery YTD/DDMS-Roads Inc	2020	50	2020 General Permit: Material is processed by mulching, chipping and stockpiling of yard debris.
Triple L Farms Inc	2020	25	2024 Inspection: There was no yard trash noted on site as the facility primarily operates as a borrow pit. The facility is inactive.
Brickton East Yard Trash Facility No 1	2022	NA	2020 General Permit Application: Land clearing debris is accepted for the purpose of land reclamation.
Quincy Byrd Landfill	2014	NA	Per the 2023 inspection report, the facility no longer appears to be accepting yard trash
Loughmiller Borrow Pit	2022	47.8	2024 Inspection: All waste brought on site is transported from land clearing sites and done so by employees within the company's own operations.
Marty Taylor Land Clearing	2023	20	2023 General Permit: Material primarily originates from land clearing operations conducted by the same company which owns the facility
Cottondale Ytd Facility/Brandon Buckles Ddms	2019	30	2025 General Permit: Accepts yard trash from owner approved entities.
Pender Farms Yard Debris Pit	2024	10	2025 Inspection: Pender Farms appears to be inactive as the yard trash has been processed into woodchips and scattered throughout the disposal area with no evidence of any new yard trash.
Graydic Investments, LLC	2023	NA	The 2018 permit application and 2025 inspection report state that the site is currently inactive but may receive residential and commercial land clearing debris in the future
JRM11 Debris Pits	2019	10	The permit expired in January 2024 and the latest inspection report show that no yard trash is present on site (No longer listed on FLDEP Universe as a Yard Trash Facility).
Marianna Yard Trash Operations Facility	2024	30	2024 General Permit: The facility will accept yard trash and land clearing debris on 14.7 acres for the City of Marianna. Debris will be compacted in 5-6 ft layers.
Weldons Landfill	2022	NA	2022 General Permit: Material is mainly sourced from adjacent property or haulers by appointment only.
Miller Landing Road Yard Trash Disposal Facility/DDMS	2024	NA	2024 General Permit: The facility is used to manage storm debris from Leon County and City of Tallahassee
Crestview Landfill, LLC	2021	5 to 10	2021 General Permit: Will accept C&D material from haulers.
SH Sand Inc. (FKA Mitchem Pit)	2021	NA	The 2021 permit states that the facility primarily accepts land clearing debris from their own operations.
Southside Sand Pit, Inc.	2021	200	2021 General Permit: Yard trash is received and buried. After processing, the topsoil is sold.
Phil-Dirt Industries, Inc.	2021	10	Per the 2021 permit, yard trash will be accepted from the general public.
Alabama Land and Sand Pit 2 (FKA Jacob Locke)	2022	40	Per the 2022 permit, debris is primarily accepted from the owner's operation and some outside disposal by appointment.
Daher Contracting-Arena Pit	2020	15	Per the 2020 permit, debris is primarily accepted from the owner's operations and some outside disposal by appointment; the 2024 inspection report shows that the facility is currently being operated as a borrow pit with no yard trash disposal

Facility Name	Year of Permit Application	Life of Facility (years)	Notes on Origin and Processing of the Material
J.D. Sweeney Corporation YTD Pit & Sand Mine	2023	10	2024 Inspection: Per the latest permit, debris is primarily accepted from the owner's operations and some outside disposal by appointment
Ryles Grassing, LLC YTD Pit & Sand Mine	2019	0	Per the 2019 permit, debris is primarily accepted from the owner's operations and some outside disposal by appointment; permit expired in March 2024, but fresh yard waste was observed in May 2024.
Southside Sandpit II, Inc.	2024	10	2024 General Permit: Yard trash is received and buried. After processing, the topsoil is sold.
Kodiak Tree Service Earl Kennedy Road Pit	2024	10	2024 General Permit: Site will receive waste from the owner's operations and haulers by appointment. Yard trash is received and buried. After processing, the topsoil is sold.
Avalon Pit	2022	20	2022 General Permit: The facility is used only for debris from the Santa Rosa County Road Department and public debris following hurricanes
Bell Lane Land Clearing Debris Facility	2022	20	2022 General Permit: The facility is used only for debris from the Santa Rosa County Road Department and public debris following hurricanes
Holley Dirt Company, Inc.	2020	NA	2023 Inspection Report: The facility accepts approximately 30 loads per day of yard trash. Vegetative debris is sifted through and allowed to biodegrade into the topsoil over a period of approximately 8-10 years.
P&S Billy Bob Yard Trash Disposal Facility	2021	15	Per the 2021 permit, debris is primarily accepted from the owner's operations and some outside disposal by appointment.
Salter Land Clearing Debris Site	2022	5	Per the 2022 permit, debris is primarily accepted from the owner's operations and some outside disposal by appointment.
WPR YTD Facility No 2 (FKA Galt City LCD)	2022	25	Per the 2022 permit application, the facility will not accept debris from the general public.
Billy Bob Pitt/Landfill	2022	15	The 2024 inspection report states that yard debris is generated from land-clearing on site, but that waste will be accepted from other haulers in the near future.
Mcn Pit	2023	15	2023 General Permit: MCN Construction unloads most of the material, and other hauler by appointment only.
P & S Land Clearing Debris Site	2022	5	2022 General Permit: This is a sand mine and yard trash disposal disposal facility.
TTC Pit 3	2023	10	Per the 2023 permit, use of the site is intermittent by the facility operators.
Thig Earth Hauling YTD Pit 1	2022	45	Per the 2022 permit, the site is open to commercial customers.
Suncoast C&D Debris Disposal Facility	2021	25	Per the 2021 permit, debris is primarily accepted from the owner's operation and some outside disposal by appointment.
Three Trades Consultants, Inc. LCD Facility	2021	10	2021 General Permit: This is a sand mine and yard trash disposal facility. Waste is accepted from haulers and the public.
Jeff Ates Road Yard Trash Disposal Site	2022	8 to 10	2022 General Permit: This facility includes a sand mine and yard trash disposal, shooting range and recycling area. Accepts waste from their own operation and authorized haulers.
Ridge Land Clearing Site	2024	5	Per the 2024 permit, debris primarily comes from the owner's operations.
NOBL Sitework LLC Yard Trash Disposal Facility	2023	15	Per facility operator: The facility is 3 years old and receives debris from both the general public and the company's own land clearing operations. There is an approximately even split between land clearing and landscaping companies using the facility, though most volume comes from

Facility Name	Year of Permit Application	Life of Facility (years)	Notes on Origin and Processing of the Material
			land clearing operations. 2-3 dump trucks per day use the site and debris is compacted in a pit. The service area is primarily South Escambia, Santa Rosa, and Okaloosa counties (~30-mile radius) due to the presence of the Airforce base separating the disposal facilities in the northern part of the county. The facility does not have an accurate capacity estimate now (just visual estimates) but is exploring the use of a topographic survey in the future. Two methods to potentially expand capacity in the future would be purchase of a tub grinder to create mulch (which is very expensive but would increase capacity through better compaction/biodegradation and reuse opportunities) as well as the purchase of additional sites (likely existing facilities due to land limitations). There are not a lot of options for disposal of land clearing debris other than YTDs in the Panhandle.
The Dirt Pit Yard Trash Disposal Facility	2024	15	Per the 2024 permit, debris is primarily accepted from the owner's operations and some outside disposal by appointment.
K&K YTD Site	2024	10	2019 General Permit: This is a sand mine and yard trash disposal facility. Waste is accepted from the company's own operations and authorized haulers.
Oakland Drive YTD Site	2024	10	2024 General Permit: Sand mine and yard trash disposal. Accepts waste from authorized haulers.
Southtrust Contracting Pit 1	2021	20	Per the 2021 permit, debris is primarily accepted from the owner's operation and some outside disposal by appointment.
WPR Inc YTD Site 1	2022	10	Per the 2022 permit, debris is not expected to be accepted from the general public.
The Dirt Pit II YTD	2022	15	The 2024 inspection revealed that no yard trash has been accepted on the site yet; per the permit, debris is primarily accepted from the owner's operation and some outside disposal by appointment.
Bernice Road Yard Trash Disposal Facility	2022	50	Per the 2022 permit, debris is primarily accepted from the owner's operation and some outside disposal by appointment.
NFLT Debris Pit	2024	NA	2024 Inspection: At the time of inspection, the facility appeared to be inactive with overgrown vegetation, apart from directly behind the access gate.
Dirt & Debris Inc (FKA Withers)	2023	NA	2023 Inspection: Waste is only accepted from the company's own operations.
Walton County Central Landfill	2021	NA	2021 General Permit: Yard trash will be mulched and used as daily cover and erosion control on the landfill.
Freeport C&D Disposal Facility	2023	15	2023 General Permit: The facility accepts land clearing debris and yard trash from Freeport and Walton County residents, as well as surrounding areas.
Black Creek Center	2022	15	Per the 2022 permit, debris is primarily accepted from the owner's operation and some outside disposal by appointment.
Utility Solution Land Clearing Debris Site	2021	5	Per the 2021 permit, debris is primarily accepted from the owner's operation and some outside disposal by appointment.
Azland Yard Trash Disposal Facility Pit 2	2022	20	Per the 2022 permit, debris is accepted from commercial haulers and the general public. (Not found on FLDEP Universe)

Facility Name	Year of Permit Application	Life of Facility (years)	Notes on Origin and Processing of the Material
Mccullough Pit YT Disposal Facility	2023	10	Per the 2022 permit, debris is primarily accepted from the owner's operation and some outside disposal by appointment.
D & H Sand Inc.	2022	7	2024 Inspection: Yard trash is sloped and compacted on-site.
Utility Solutions Yard Trash Disposal Site-Pit 2	2021	10 to 15	Per the 2021 permit, debris is primarily accepted from the owner's operation and some outside disposal by appointment.
Gilbert Pit/Moonseed Pit/Orangehill Pit	2024	30	2025 Inspection: The facility operates only for pre-scheduled appointments and as such does not appear to have accepted any significant amount of waste since the previous inspection in December 2023.
CB&L Pit At Clayton (FKA Ward Pit)	2024	30	2025 Inspection: Not open to the public - only accepts material from within own operations.
A & W Excavations Inc (FKA Talton Drive Pit)	2019	30	2019 General Permit: The operator controls who disposes of yard trash and land clearing debris.
Waterside Lake Excavation	2021	NA	2021 General Permit: The facility accepts material from the general public.
Washington Loop Fill Pit	2022	NA	2022 General Permit: The facility accepts material from the general public.
Desoto Recycling & Disposal, LLC	2024	120	2024 Inspection: Yard trash appears to be accepted from the general public, then compacted for disposal.
The Grove Horticulture Recycling, LLC	2022	NA	2022 Inspection: Debris is burned using an air curtain incinerator and land applied
City Of Sebring Land Clearing Debris Facility	2017	22	Per the 2023 quarterly reports, the facility accepted 1,464 tons of yard trash in 2023; waste comes only from City of Sebring residents.
City Of Avon Park Land Clearing Debris Facility	2017	12	Per the 2017 permit, debris is only accepted from the City of Avon Park.
Excavation Point Inc.	2023	25	2017 General Permit: The facility accepts yard trash and land clearing debris from the general public.
Hathaway Sandmine- Lake Placid	2018	25	2024 Inspection: The slopes are not chipped or compacted, they are left alone to decay and turn in to top soil. Ownership is changing in the next year.
Lake Worth Drainage District	2020	NA	Per the 2024 inspection report, debris comes from rights-of-ways and other locations in the Lake Worth Drainage District.
Citrus Landfill, Inc C&DD (FKA Citrus Sand & Debris II)	2024	23	2024 General Permit: Mulched yard trash is offered for sale.
TLC Property Maintenance	2022	NA	Per the 2022 permit, land clearing debris from the owner's landscaping operations are burned in an air curtain incinerator; no waste is accepted from third parties.
Paw Materials Inc (FKA Redding Slf & Central Landfill Inc)	2022	NA	Per the 2025 inspection report, debris is burned using an air curtain incinerator.
Paw Materials, Inc - Crossroads Yard	2021	50	Per the2024 inspection report, debris is burned using an air curtain incinerator.
4375 Hwy 60, LLC (FKA Scrap It, LLC / Poley Creek, LLC)	2024	NA	

10 APPENDIX J – SOPFS AND COMPOSTING FACILITIES

1.1 Method

Per F.A.C., 62-709.320.4(a), SOPFs are required to report annually the quantity of waste received and removed from the site, using Department Form 62-709.901(3). The standardized form includes the quantity of waste: (1) received; (2) lost due to processing (e.g., grinding, shrinkage, fires); (3) removed from the site for use (e.g., landfill cover, fuel, mulch, compost), disposal, or transfer; and (4) remaining on site at the end of the year. SOPFs are required to report these quantities on a calendar year basis (i.e., January 1st through December 31st), so no normalization is needed prior to aggregation of the SOPF annual reports.

However, the units used to track the movement of waste on and off site must be standardized prior to aggregation, since SOPFs are able to report the annual quantities in terms of volume (cubic yards) or mass (tons). For this capacity analysis, the organic waste quantities were standardized on a mass basis because other facility types included in the analysis (e.g., landfills, waste-to-energy facilities, material recovery facilities) track and report the mass of waste processed and received each year. The density of 250 lb/cy for uncompacted mixed yard waste from the 2016 EPA document *Volume-to-Weight Conversion Factors* was used for the standardization. See **Equation 10-1**.

Equation 10-1

$$volume\ of\ organic\ waste\ (cy) * \frac{250\,\frac{lb}{cy}}{2{,}000\,\frac{lbs}{ton}} = mass\ of\ organic\ waste\ (tons)$$

https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-04/documents/volume_to_weight_conversion_factors_memorandum_04192016_508fnl.pdf

Once the quantity of waste received and processed at SOPFs in 2023 was standardized on a mass basis, the quantity received in future years was projected. The total mass of organic waste received by SOPFs in 2023 was divided by Florida's population estimate for 2023 to determine the per capita waste contribution to SOPFs. The UF BEBR statewide population projections were multiplied by the per capita waste contribution to SOPFs to predict the mass of waste that will be sent to SOPFs in the coming years. See **Table 10-1** for the UF BEBR statewide population projections between 2025 and 2050.

Table 10-1: UF BEBR statewide low, medium, and high population projections between 2025 and 2050

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Low	22,826,400	23,710,600	24,266,100	24,547,500	24,668,400	24,697,200
Medium	23,292,200	24,698,500	25,815,000	26,682,000	27,409,400	28,065,000
High	23,758,000	25,686,500	27,363,900	28,816,600	30,150,300	31,432,800

A review of the permit applications and annual FDEP inspection reports, as well as contacts with facility operators, were used to determine the origin and type of waste accepted (e.g., yard trash, manure, vegetative waste) and the processing methods at the SOPFs. Engaging SOPF operators was conducted in collaboration with research funded by the Hinkley Center for Solid and Hazardous Waste Management. The capacity and service information from the review of facility reports and contacts with operators were synthesized for the analysis. See **Table 10-2**.

1.2 Results

The following section includes the data used in the analysis of SOPF capacity state-wide.

Table 10-2: Information extracted from 2023 SOPF annual reports, annual FDEP inspection reports, permit applications, and conversations with facility operators; cells are left blank where information from reports and conversations with operators were unavailable

Facility Name	Waste Received (tons)	Removed for Use (tons)	Removed for Disposal (tons)	Transferred (tons)	Leftover Unprocessed (tons)	Leftover Processed (tons)	Origin of Material	Material Accepted	Notes on Processing Methods	Notes on Capacity
Sarno Road Landfill	117,557	93,883	0	0	2,505	779			2016 permit states that yard trash and land clearing debris are mulched for landfill cover.	
Brevard Central Landfill	94,295	47,774	0	0	12,357	6,253			Permit states that facility generates mulch for use at the landfill and for county residents.	
Melbourne Landfill (AKA Florida Recyclers Of Brevard)	0	0	0	0	0	0			2022 Permit: Residential yard waste is delivered to the site and processed into a variety of landscaping products, including colorized mulch and topsoil. Raw green waste is ground and stockpiled.	
Mockingbird Way Mulching Facility	23,953	20,534	0	0	4,853	2,957			2024 Inspection: Currently operating as County drop-off site and SOPF as a yard trash recycling and processing facility	
Robert Skinner	113	0	0	0	0	0			2023 Inspection: This is a transfer station and recycler that accepts yard waste and produces mulch and soil.	
All Pro Land Clearing	0	0	0	0	0	0			2025 Inspection: This is a yard trash recycler that processes yard trash and produces mulch.	
JD Heavy Equipment Sales And Services Inc.	0	0	0	0	0	0			2023 Permit: Onsite sawmill and biomass power generator, all by-products are consumed onsite.	
Range Road Future Investments LLC	0	0	0	0	0	0			NA (no available documents)	
Lady Lake Landfill	158	0	158	0	0	0	Lake County	yard trash	Per facility operator: 100% of the material is hauled off-site.	
Astor Site	83	0	83	0	0	0	Lake County	yard trash	Per facility operator: 100% of the material is hauled off-site.	

Facility Name	Waste Received (tons)	Removed for Use (tons)	Removed for Disposal (tons)	Transferred (tons)	Leftover Unprocessed (tons)	Leftover Processed (tons)	Origin of Material	Material Accepted	Notes on Processing Methods	Notes on Capacity
Log House Landfill (Closed)	915	0	915	0	0	0	Lake County	yard trash	Per facility operator: 100% of the material is hauled off-site.	
Lake County Central Landfill	18,308	12,328	0	0	2,194	9,181	Lake County	yard trash	Per facility operator: 85% of the yard waste is ground into mulch and hauled off, 10% is used on site for ground cover, and 5% is used by Lake County residents	
City Of Leesburg Landfill	1,005	128	0	0	1,391	0	Material collected by City of Leesburg Solid Waste operators from City of Leesburg Solid Waste customers	yard trash	Per facility operator: yard trash is burned in the air curtain incinerator.	Per facility operator: The facility is allowed 12,000 cubic yards max, with the ability to exceed during declared emergencies.
Mid Florida Materials - Mt. Dora Recycle And Disposal Fac	7,770	5,088	0	0	11,763	0			2020 Permit: The facility includes recycling of clean wood, cardboard, paper, yard waste, metals, white goods, concrete, plastics, tires, and rims. The Facility serves areas in Central Florida.	
Pine Lakes Res Drop-Off	120	0	120	0	0	0	Lake County	yard trash	Per facility operator: 100% of the material is hauled off-site.	
Paisley Res Drop-Off	68	0	68	0	0	0	Lake County	yard trash	Per facility operator: 100% of the material is hauled off-site.	
Showcase Of Citrus Inc	65	65	0	0	0	938			2024 SOPF and 2020 Inspection: This facility accepts pre-consumer vegetative waste for compost production.	
NSRI Astatula	0	0	0	0	0	0			2024 Inspection: This yard trash recycling facility accepts yard trash for mulch production.	
Gaston Tree Debris Recycling, LLC - Lake Lena Ln	45,000	35,000	0	0	1,000	3,000	The company's operations span North Central Florida.	yard trash	Per conversation with facility operator: Yard trash is processed through a mix of mulching and composting at the company's various locations.	

Facility Name	Waste Received (tons)	Removed for Use (tons)	Removed for Disposal (tons)	Transferred (tons)	Leftover Unprocessed (tons)	Leftover Processed (tons)	Origin of Material	Material Accepted	Notes on Processing Methods	Notes on Capacity
Daniel Hickeys Tree Service LLC	0	0	0	0	0	0			2025 SOPF Registration: Yard trash transfer station and recycler. Accepts yard trash; however, the facility didn't accept waste in 2024.	
Friends Recycling Formerly Ocala Recycling	0	0	0	0	0	0			The latest SOPF registration available on OCULUS is from 2013.	
Southside Materials Recycling	159	151	0	0	0	0			2024 Inspection: Recycling of concrete, clean wood, and metal is conducted.	
CMC Investments III LLC	4,834	4,534	0	0	3,800	2,100	In and around Marion County	yard trash (esp. tree pruning and removal debris)	Per facility operator: Material is mulched and sold to various vendors by a grinding contractor.	Per facility operator: There is no permitted capacity limit that he is aware of.
Stump Dump LLC	10,904	6,950	0	0	1,977	24,693			2022 Inspection: This facility processes yard trash for mulch production.	
Wood Resource Recovery	20,500	11,875	0	0	6,250	0	The company's operations span North Central Florida.	yard trash	Per conversation with facility operator: Yard trash is processed through a mix of mulching and composting at the company's various locations.	
Air 22 LLC DBA All-In Removal	19,799	19,803	0	0	146	0			2024 Inspection: This is a transfer station that accepts yard trash.	
Shores Sand Mine Disaster Debris Management Site	0	0	0	0	0	0			2024 SOPF Reg. Notice: This is a yard trash recycler and composter that processes yard trash, animal byproducts, vegetative wastes, and pre-consumer vegetative waste.	
Berry Tree Removal	3,125	0	0	0	6,250	3,125			2021 Inspection: This facility processes yard trash into mulch.	
Farrior Investments, Ltd. DBA Rocking F Ranch	63	13	0	0	6	0	95 percent of all material comes from new homes construction in Marion oaks subdivision	tree debris from land clearing	Per facility operator: All material is either burned in air curtain incinerators or sorted off to be hauled to mulch mills.	Per facility operator: The facility is not limited on the amount that can be stored.

Facility Name	Waste Received (tons)	Removed for Use (tons)	Removed for Disposal (tons)	Transferred (tons)	Leftover Unprocessed (tons)	Leftover Processed (tons)	Origin of Material	Material Accepted	Notes on Processing Methods	Notes on Capacity
GT Compost Yard	0	0	0	0	0	0			NA (no available documents)	
Orange County LF	82,247	81,221	0	0	2,640	2,640	Orange County	yard trash	Per facility operator: 100% of the material is used as landfill cover	Per facility operator: The permit has no other specific limitations on the amount of material processed or stored, only limited to FAC 62-709.320(2)(e)(1): Any yard trash, including clean wood, received at the facility shall be size-reduced or removed within 6 months, or within the period required to receive 3,000 tons or 12,000 cubic yards, whichever is greater.
Pine Ridge Landfill (AKA 545 Sanifill LF)	1,698	1,956	0	0	0	0	Mainly Orange County but also Lake County	yard trash	Per facility operator: 100% of the material is used as landfill cover.	Per facility operator: There is no limit on yard trash capacity beyond the 62-709 FAC rule requirements. Yard trash is not a large part of the overall operation.
Reedy Creek Improvement District	15,294	0	0	15,006	765	319	This facility is operated by Disney	Landscape waste and occasional land clearing debris	Per facility operator: This facility is essentially a transfer station for landscape waste. There is no processing of organic materials other than collecting vegetative waste from the various landscaping operation and occasional land clearing and transferring the collected material into larger vehicles for transporting to an offsite facility that creates mulch and compost.	
Vista Landfill, LLC (Buttrey/Keene Rd South)	586	526	0	0	0	0	Orange County	yard trash	Per facility operator: 100% of the material is used as landfill cover.	Per facility operator: There is no limit on yard trash capacity beyond the 62-709 FAC rule requirements. Yard trash is not a large part of the overall operation.
Whisper Winds Tree Farm & Sod, Inc.	14,055	10,541	0	0	1,406	2,128			2020 Inspection: This facility accepts yard trash and produces mulch.	

Facility Name	Waste Received (tons)	Removed for Use (tons)	Removed for Disposal (tons)	Transferred (tons)	Leftover Unprocessed (tons)	Leftover Processed (tons)	Origin of Material	Material Accepted	Notes on Processing Methods	Notes on Capacity
Shelley's Recycling	6,886	6,197	0	0	1,063	0			2021 Inspection: The yard trash screened material goes to ranches and landscaping companies.	
Raynor Shine Services, LLC - Apopka Yard	30,802	30,706	299	0	7,689	0			2022 Inspection: Processes yard trash and pre-consumer vegetative waste to produce soil amendment and mulch.	
Cowart Mulch Products Inc	0	0	0	0	0	0			2020 Inspection: This recycler and transfer station accepts yard trash and produces mulch. CCA treated wood is not accepted.	
Honey Bee Ranch	3,908	2,625	0	0	175	1,318			2020 Inspection: This facility accepts yard trash and produces mulch.	
Gpita, LLC	0	0	0	0	0	0			2022 Inspection: This facility is used for the temporary storage of material and does not accept disposal from the general public.	
Bishop And Buttrey, Inc.	120	84	0	0	146	0			2020 Inspection: This facility accepts small amounts of yard trash and produces mulch. The material is then transported to the Honey Bee SOPF for processing.	
Orlando Bioenergy, LLC	0	0	0	0	0	0			NA (no available documents)	
Bass Road Landfill	18,775	0	18,587	0	0	1,857	Primarily curbside collection from Osceola County, but material is also accepted from landscapers and other individuals	yard trash	Per facility operator: Material is mulched and brought to a landfill for daily cover.	
J.E.D Landfill (FKA Oak Hammock Disposal)	111	0	111	0	0	0			2024 SOPF Reg.: This facility accepts yard trash for recycling.	
Osceola Rd Solid	52,616	49,637	3,091	0	2,978	1,200	Seminole County -(Residential	yard trash	2023 Permit: Yard trash accepted at the facility may be processed by an	Per facility operator: The majority of vegetative waste is

Facility Name	Waste Received (tons)	Removed for Use (tons)	Removed for Disposal (tons)	Transferred (tons)	Leftover Unprocessed (tons)	Leftover Processed (tons)	Origin of Material	Material Accepted	Notes on Processing Methods	Notes on Capacity
Waste Mgmt Facility-Class I Landfill							yard waste and land clearing/ landscaping contractors)		independent contractor at the yard trash processing area. Processed yard trash is utilized on-site for side slope stabilization or as a part of cover material. Processed yard trash may also be shipped off-site for beneficial use.	processed and used at daily cover. The facility is not experiencing any capacity issues at this time.
J & D Transfer Station	6,324	7,582	0	0	3,730	0			2024 Inspection: This facility produces mulch and firewood.	
Mid-Florida Materials	3	3	0	0	0	0			2023 Inspection: Conversations with facility operator have revealed that the facility can go months without receiving yard waste	
Compost Usa of Sumter County BTF	0	0	0	0	0	0	~10% of the accepted material originates within the county	yard trash, manure, biosolids, and food waste	Per facility operator: The facility accepts pre-mulched yard waste and other types of organic waste (e.g., manure, biosolids, food waste) for the production of compost. Most produce (75-80%) is used in agricultural and residential applications, while the remaining 15-20% is used to make a high-end specialty turf product that is marketed both in and out of Florida.	
Treewaste	0	0	0	0	0	0			NA (no available documents)	
Forestry Resources, LLC - Tarrytown / Webster	0	0	0	0	0	0			NA (no available documents)	
Tomoka Farms Road Landfill	84,967	93,449	0	0	0	0	Volusia County only	yard trash	Per facility operator: 100% of the material is used as landfill cover.	Per facility operator: There is no permitted limit at either location
West Volusia Transfer Station	42,958	37,448	0	0	900	0	Volusia County only	yard trash	Per facility operator: 100% of the material is used as landfill cover.	Per facility operator: There is no permitted limit at either location
HTS Environmental C&D Debris Disposal	22,424	30,499	0	0	811	348			2024 Inspection Report: This facility mulches and windrows inbound yard trash.	

Facility Name	Waste Received (tons)	Removed for Use (tons)	Removed for Disposal (tons)	Transferred (tons)	Leftover Unprocessed (tons)	Leftover Processed (tons)	Origin of Material	Material Accepted	Notes on Processing Methods	Notes on Capacity
And Recycling Facility										
4 Jays Recycling, Inc. C&D Disposal & Recycling	0	0	0	0	0	0			2021 Inspection: This is a C&D debris disposal and recycling facility. Dedicated loads of yard trash are sent directly to the yard trash processing area.	
HTS Landclearing Debris	0	0	0	0	0	0	Volusia and Seminole Counties; the facility is open to both public and private individuals		Per facility operator: The material is mulched, and both screened soils and mulch leave the site.	
Gel Corporation (FKA Lake Marie)	6,799	5,846	0	800	71	286			2023 Inspection: This facility accepts yard trash and produces mulch.	
Lee's Land Clearing	113	388	0	0	370	50			2022 Inspection: This facility accepts yard trash and produces mulch and top soil.	
Weaver Construction, Inc.	5,624	3,953	8	0	3,765	0	Material comes from local contractors (e.g., tree companies, general site contractors) Because of the cost of trucking, most material comes from Volusia County. Every once in a while, material may come from a neighboring county if the company is back hauling.	land clearing debris, yard trash, and grass stripping	Per facility operator: The facility produces mulch, topsoil, and compost that is sold to the general public, landscape supply companies, and contractors. The small amount of disposed material is trash that is removed throughout the year (e.g., plastic or wood debris that cannot be recycled) and disposed of at the County Landfill.	Per facility operator: The facility does not have a permitted limit to what can be accepted/stored but they are required to continually process and remove material as it is brought in.
Gaston's Tree Debris	0	0	0	0	0	0	The company's operations span	yard trash	Per conversation with facility operator: Yard trash is processed through a mix	

Facility Name	Waste Received (tons)	Removed for Use (tons)	Removed for Disposal (tons)	Transferred (tons)	Leftover Unprocessed (tons)	Leftover Processed (tons)	Origin of Material	Material Accepted	Notes on Processing Methods	Notes on Capacity
Recycling LLC - Deleon Springs							North Central Florida.		of mulching and composting at the company's various locations.	
NSB Recycling Center	523	1,046	0	0	0	0			2022 Inspection: This facility accepts yard trash and produces mulch.	
Forestry Resources , LLC - Deland Site	106	106	0	0	1,791	0			2024 Inspection Report: The facility blends manure with yard trash to produce additives to soil for organic and synthetic soil types. The facility is not open to the public.	
Southern Turf, Inc.	3,750	3,750	0	0	0	0			2024 Inspection: This facility processes yard trash into mulch. All the material coming to the facility originates within the company's own operations.	
Ronald Caldwell	0	0	0	0	0	6,000			2024 SOPF Reg. Notice: This facility operates as a yard trash recycler and transfer station.	
Gaston Tree Debris Recycling LLC - COF	100	0	0	0	300	0	The company's operations span North Central Florida.	yard trash and beginning to take some vegetative waste as well	Per conversation with facility operator: Yard trash is processed through a mix of mulching and composting at the company's various locations.	
Alachua County Solid Waste Transfer Station And WTCC	1,430	295	0	0	0	0	Alachua County	yard trash	Per facility operator: 90% of the material is turned into mulch and compost that is given away for free by the County; the other 10% is used for base in the yard waste area . In 2023, the facility shipped out 270 tons and used about 25 tons for base in the mulch area.	Per facility operator: There is no limit on capacity at the facility.
Southern Fuelwood Inc	8,125	1,625	0	0	0	6,723			2022 Inspection: This facility produces mulch, firewood, fuel, etc.	
Gaston Mulch And Soil, LLC	45,000	35,000	100	0	300	1,000	The company's operations span North Central Florida.	yard trash	Per conversation with facility operator: Yard trash is processed through a mix of mulching and composting at the company's various locations.	

Facility Name	Waste Received (tons)	Removed for Use (tons)	Removed for Disposal (tons)	Transferred (tons)	Leftover Unprocessed (tons)	Leftover Processed (tons)	Origin of Material	Material Accepted	Notes on Processing Methods	Notes on Capacity
Gaston Tree Debris Recycling LLC -10 Acre Yard	63	0	13	0	0	38	The company's operations span North Central Florida.	yard trash	Per conversation with facility operator: Yard trash is processed through a mix of mulching and composting at the company's various locations.	
Gaston Tree Debris Recycling LLC - Dinks Dump	0	0	0	0	0	0	The company's operations span North Central Florida.	yard trash	Per conversation with facility operator: Yard trash is processed through a mix of mulching and composting at the company's various locations. The Dinks Dump location is used to manage material from hurricanes and is currently in use for local storm debris.	
Gaston Tree Debris Recycling	1,250	0	0	0	625	750	The company's operations span North Central Florida.	yard trash	Per conversation with facility operator: Yard trash is processed through a mix of mulching and composting at the company's various locations.	
Bradford County Central Landfill	702	0	0	702	0	0			2023 Inspection: The facility serves as a yard trash transfer station, so material is transferred off-site.	
Clay County Environmental Services	31,372	27,375	0	0	9,492	0	Clay County residents and some commercial landscapers	yard trash	2021 Inspection: The facility processes yard trash to produce mulch.	Per facility operator: Piles cannot exceed 15 feet in height.
Geer Contracting, Inc.	344	225	0	0	103	61			2024 Inspection: The facility accepts yard trash to produces mulch, firewood, and fuel.	
Wood Resource Recovery - Clay	13	25	0	0	38	750	The company's operations span North Central Florida.	yard trash	Per conversation with facility operator: Yard trash is processed through a mix of mulching and composting at the company's various locations.	
Southern Tree Experts	0	0	0	0	0	0			2024 SOPF Reg.: The facility accepts yard trash and vegetative waste to produce compost.	
Oldcastle Lawn & Garden-Cross City	0	0	0	0	0	0			2024 SOPF Reg.: The facility accepts yard trash and animal by-products to produce compost.	

Facility Name	Waste Received (tons)	Removed for Use (tons)	Removed for Disposal (tons)	Transferred (tons)	Leftover Unprocessed (tons)	Leftover Processed (tons)	Origin of Material	Material Accepted	Notes on Processing Methods	Notes on Capacity
The Mulch And Soil Company-Cross City	1,250	1,250	0	0	0	0			2024 SOPF Reg.: This facility accepts yard trash for recycling.	
Jeri L. Beckham Property	0	0	0	0	0	0			NA (no available documents)	
Trail Ridge Class I Landfill	70,781	70,750	0	0	31	47	Residential curbside collection from Duval County and City of Jacksonville departments	yard trash	Per facility operator: The materials are de-bagged, ground in a large tub grinder and mixed 50/50 with either soil from our borrow pit or contaminated soil from for use in daily cover.	
Old Kings Road LLC	0	0	0	0	0	0			2024 Permit: The C&D debris disposal facility is authorized for the disposal and recycling of C&D debris and yard trash.	2024 Permit: C&D facility with a permitted disposal area of approximately 86.5 acres, which are used for the disposal of construction and demolition debris; for the processing of yard trash; and for the recovering of recyclable materials from the waste stream. The Facility may accept up to 3,000 tons per day of waste for disposal and recycling during normal operating conditions. Recyclable materials are recovered from the waste streams and reused or transported to recycling facilities.
Shaw's Tree Service	0	0	0	0	0	0			2023 Inspection: This facility accepts yard trash to produce mulch and fuel.	
Whitehouse Recycling (AKA Coxwell MRF)	0	0	0	0	0	0			2024 Inspection: The Facility currently only intakes clean concrete and recyclable material and keeps the MRF permit active for an as needed basis.	

Facility Name	Waste Received (tons)	Removed for Use (tons)	Removed for Disposal (tons)	Transferred (tons)	Leftover Unprocessed (tons)	Leftover Processed (tons)	Origin of Material	Material Accepted	Notes on Processing Methods	Notes on Capacity
Otis Rd Disaster Recovery Debris Management and Recycling	6,990	0	0	0	4,221	0			2024 Inspection Report: This Class III landfill also includes an SOPF and produces much from yard trash.	2023 Permit: 156 acres are used for the disposal of Class III waste; for the processing of yard trash; for the recovering of recyclable materials from the waste stream; and for the temporary storage of disaster recovery debris. The Facility may accept up to 5,000 tons per day of waste for disposal and recycling
Greenland Biomass	24,161	30,920	0	0	2,852	1,866			2022 Inspection: This facility accepts yard trash and produces mulch and fuel.	
Gaston's Tree Debris Recycling-Jax FKA Phillips Hwy LF	75,000	85,000	0	0	5,000	2,000	The company's operations span North Central Florida.	yard trash	Per conversation with facility operator: Yard trash is processed through a mix of mulching and composting at the company's various locations.	
Mulch Manufacturing, Inc.	1,550	0	0	0	1,394	6,000			2023 Inspection: This Facility is registered as a composting facility, however they have not commenced any composting activity and currently only take in yard trash to turn into dyed mulch as a final product.	
Kenzie Recycling At Alton Box Rd	0	0	0	0	0	0			2024 SOPF Reg.: This yard trash recycler accepts yard trash.	
Darrell Cone Dozer Service, Inc.	2,894	577	0	0	706	1,000			2019 Inspection: This facility processes yard trash into mulch, fuel, and top soil.	
Environmental Land Services	18,351	0	0	0	0	0			2024 Inspection: Yard trash is accepted to produce mulch and fuel.	
Rogers Landworks LLC	24,375	26,000	481	0	34,375	404			2024 Inspection: Yard trash is accepted and processed into mulch.	

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First Coast Wood Recycling	0	0	0	0	0	0			2024 Inspection: This site has held an SOPF registration since June of 2022 but has only recently began to intake material. At the time of inspection, only a small portion of the site was being utilized as some of the property was still being prepped for future operations.	
Gilchrist County Central Waste Management Facility	72	0	72	0	0	0			2024 SOPF Reg. and 2024 Inspection: This facility serves as a transfer station and has an SOPF area which also operates as a DDMS.	
MCC Lamb Enterprises Inc	0	0	0	0	0	0	The company's operations span North Central Florida.	yard trash	Per conversation with facility operator: Yard trash is processed through a mix of mulching and composting at the company's various locations.	
Levy County Solid Waste Management Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0			The latest SOPF registration available on OCULUS is from 2016.	
Watson C&D Borrow Pit	14,362	903	0	0	36,631	0			2023 Inspection: Yard trash is processed into compost and a soil amendment.	
Putnam County Central Landfill	5,380	4,445	0	0	659	586	Putnam County residents and businesses	yard trash	Per facility operator: All of the material is mulched and used as daily landfill cover (the daily cover is 50% mulch and 50% dirt).	Per facility operator: There is not a permitted limit.
Northeast C&DD Disposal Facility	3,337	3,206	0	0	0	0	Northeast to mid-central Florida	C&D debris, land clearing debris, concrete (the tons represent land clearing debris only)	Per facility operator: In 2023, the land clearing debris was mulched and sold to a sister company.	Per facility operator: The facility is permitted to accept 3,000 cy/day. The 3,000 cy/day includes all material brought in. Florida requires a separate permit for LCD. It can be tied into the C&D permit. This facility has the LCD permit tied in with the overall Landfill Permit.

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Indianhead Biomass Services	22,272	22,272	0	0	0	10,000			2024 Inspection: Yard trash is accepted to produce compost.	
Hicks Yard Trash Processing Facility	29	29	0	0	2	7			The latest SOPF registration available on OCULUS is from 2011.	
St. Marks C&D Disposal Facility	34,000	6,900	0	3,166	748	0			2021 Inspection: The facility accepts yard trash to produce mulch.	
Kenzie Recycling At CR 214	0	0	0	0	0	0			2023 SOPF Reg.: The facility accepts yard trash for recycling.	
Sims Trucking Recycling	0	0	0	0	0	0			2023 SOPF Reg.: The facility accepts yard trash for recycling.	
Shade Tree Nursery LLC	0	0	0	0	0	16,957			2024 SOPF Reg.: The facility accepts yard trash for recycling.	
Georgia-Florida Bark & Mulch	3,436	0	0	0	2,920	0			2016 Inspection: Yard trash is processed to produce mulch.	
Devane Services	0	0	0	0	0	0			NA (no available documents)	
New River Regional Landfill	1,304	1,306	1	0	5	8	Baker, Bradford, and Union Counties; material primarily comes from residential and rarely commercial sources since a limited quantity of material is accepted	permitted to take yard trash, manure, animal by-products and vegetative waste, but typically only accepts yard trash	Per facility operator: The processed material is ground onsite and used for daily operations. It is specifically used at the working face as a pad for the trucks to back on to. This reduces the need for lime rock and creates a more suitable surface for the trucks, especially during wet conditions.	Per facility operator: The facility does not have a permit limit per se. The facility is limited by the size of our storage/processing area. Since the facility does not process/grind full time, they purposely limit how much is accepted and processed based on operations since the organic material is only used for that purpose.
Steelfield Road Landfill	0	0	0	0	0	0			2023 Inspection: Yard Trash and vegetative waste are processed to produce mulch.	

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Register's Recycling	0	0	0	0	0	0			2021 Inspection: This recycling and transfer station accepts yard trash to produce mulch.	
A&W Aggregates, LLC	1,550	398	0	0	828	0			2024 SOPF Reg.: The facility operates as a yard trash recycling and transfer station.	
Waverly Recycling	0	0	0	0	0	15,001			2024 SOPF Reg.: The facility operates as a yard trash recycling and transfer station.	
Perdido Landfill	23,575	23,575	0	0	0	0		yard trash	Per facility operator: Escambia County has a facility on-site that processes yard trash for use as daily cover.	
ECUA CWRF Yard Trash Transfer Station & Recycling Facility	23,725	20,022	0	0	212	1,008	Escambia County (excluding within the City of Pensacola limits).	yard trash and biosolids	Per facility operator: This is a composting facility that mixes green waste with biosolids (sewage sludge) to make compost. 73% of the compost was used as landfill cover while 27% was sold to third party compost users (both commercial and residential).	Per facility operator: There is no limit on the amount of material that can be processed or stored.
Shortleaf Borrow Pit	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	Per facility operator: The borrow pit does not take in any outside materials. The facility only sells the dirt and sand that is excavated on the property in Escambia County.	NA
Parker Sawmill	0	0	0	0	0	0			2024 SOPF Reg.: The facility accepts yard trash for recycling.	
Five Points Class III Landfill	0	0	0	0	0	0			2024 Inspection: Yard trash is accepted to produce mulch.	
E-Z Tree Service & Removal, LLC	375	0	0	0	0	0			2024 Inspection: Oak is brought in and utilized as firewood for neighbors in the area, and pine is taken to the sawmill.	
Garrison Cattle Recycling Site 2	0	0	0	0	0	0			2024 SOPF Reg.: The facility accepts yard trash for recycling.	
Gulf Coast Tree Specialists Inc.	0	0	40	0	0	0			NA (no available documents)	

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Tower Road Borrow Pit (FKA C&D Facility)	10,899	10,278	0	0	141	0			2020 Inspection: Yard trash transfer station and recycler, accepts yard trash and produces mulch	
Springhill Regional Landfill	0	0	0	0	0	0	all of Florida and out-of-state	yard trash	Per facility operator: When processed into mulch, 100% of material would be used as landfill cover.	Per facility operator: 3,000 tons or 12,000 cy may be stored
Jefferson Co Central Landfill LF	18	0	0	0	18	0	Jefferson County residents; no commercial companies or out-of-County citizens are allowed to dispose of material		2023 Inspection: This facility accepts yard trash and produces mulch.	
Leon County Solid Waste Management Facility	16,523	16,523	0	0	0	0	Leon County, including City of Tallahassee and unincorporated areas	yard trash	Per facility operator: 86% of the yard waste is mulched and used as boiler fuel at a facility in Georgia; the remaining 14% was offered to residents as free mulch.	Per facility operator: No additional requirements beyond size reducing and removal within 6 months or the period to receive 3,000 tons or 12,000 cy (whichever is greater).
Crowder Recycling Tram	14,616	13,409	0	0	1,413	471			2024 Inspection: Yard trash (mostly from land clearing companies) is used to produce soil amendment, fuel, and mulch for sale.	
Crowder Recycling Aenon Chirch	0	0	0	0	0	0			2024 C&D Annual Report: Land clearing debris was recycled for mulch/compost and final cover.	
AAA Recycle Pit	17,938	15,710	525	0	2,093	650			2020 Inspection: This facility accepts yard trash and produces mulch and fuel.	
Southwood Burn Pit	0	0	0	0	0	0			2019 Inspection: There is a burn pit on-site for the management of yard trash.	
City Of Tallahassee Urban Forestry Operations	1,480	0	0	0	1,476	0	Right of ways that are owned/maintained by the City of Tallahassee within city limits	yard trash	Per facility operator: The processed materials are hauled off-site by a third party vendor/contractor.	Per facility operator: The facility is limited to the processing/holding requirements for registration under 62-709.320 and 62-709.330.

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Arena Landfill And Sand Co.	0	0	0	0	0	0			2024 Inspection: Yard trash and vegetative waste accepted. Mulch is used to cover the C&D debris disposal area.	
Allied Services, LLC Ft. Walton Transfer Station	0	0	0	0	0	0			2024 SOPF Reg.: This facility serves as a yard trash transfer station.	
Santa Rosa Central Landfill	0	0	0	0	0	0			2024 Inspection: Yard trash is stored and processed on a closed trench and fill landfill cell. Mulch is used as cover on all disposal areas.	
Thomas J. Hicks Property	278	0	0	0	47	218	Customers drop off from Walton County	yard trash	Per facility operator: All is material ground up and made into mulch, which is then sold back to the public. 85% is sold to the public and 15% is used on jobsites.	Per facility operator: There is no limit at any of the facilities.
Thomas Hicks Landscaping-Chat Holley Facility	154	0	0	0	59	0	Customers drop off from Walton County	yard trash	Per facility operator: All is material ground up and made into mulch, which is then sold back to the public. 85% is sold to the public and 15% is used on jobsites.	Per facility operator: There is no limit at any of the facilities.
Rock Hill Pit	528	0	0	0	94	0	Customers drop off from Walton County	yard trash	Per facility operator: All is material ground up and made into mulch, which is then sold back to the public. 85% is sold to the public and 15% is used on jobsites.	Per facility operator: There is no limit at any of the facilities.
Panhandle Hauling And Land Clearing Borrow Pit	0	0	0	0	0	0			2025 Inspection: The facility will be used as both a borrow pit and yard trash pit.	
West Of Eden Farms	0	0	0	0	0	11,610			NA (no available documents)	
Charlotte County SLF (Zemel Rd LF)	61,396	0	0	0	0	0	Charlotte County as well as out-of-county waste	yard trash	Per facility operator: The yard waste is turned into AA compost and landfill cover.	Per facility operator: There are no permitted limits that he is aware of.

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West Charlotte Transfer Station AKA Englewood	0	0	0	0	0	0			2025 Inspection: This transfer station accepts yard trash for the production of mulch.	
Atlas Organics Port Charlotte Composting	17,495	20,806	9	0	509	902	25-50 mile radius, with the primary source of material being landscaping companies	yard trash	Per facility operator: Yard trash is currently being composted via windrow turning. Most material is sold in bulk, with a ~25-mile radius for transporting blends. Proximity to the coast means that much of the product is destined for landscaping, rather than agricultural applications.	
SLD-Recycling & Disposal Facility	2,929	1,000	0	0	1,429	8,227			2024 SOPF Reg.: Yard trash is accepted for recycling.	
PRI-CAR III LLC-Route 31	0	0	0	0	0	0			Inspection 2022: yard trash is ground down, used in composting and as beneficial use on an adjacent offsite cattle pasture.	
Green Planet Recycling	3,651	1,740	0	0	308	675			2018 Inspection: The facility processes yard trash into mulch, compost, and soil.	
Waterside Lake Excavation	0	0	0	0	0	0	primarily Charlotte County; some companies from other counties (Lee, Sarasota, DeSoto) drop off material as well	yard trash	Per facility operator: There currently is no scale house on site to weigh the material. The yard waste facility excepts much material and is in turned re-mulched, this material is then sold to another vendor. No material is sold to residents currently. Large debris is buried at the bottom of the excavated cells of a mine or within berms that will surround the perimeter of the property, while mulch material received is stored in a separate section to be resold. The percentages are not set and vary from year to year, with the totals (CY) for each period being recorded in the Annual Report.	Per facility operator: No capacity limits; the facility accepts all material during operating hours, though during times of emergencies (Hurricanes) the County allows to have extended hours.

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Naples Sanitary Landfill	19,053	19,180	0	0	0	0			2024 Inspection: The facility accepts yard trash to produce mulch.	
Immokale e SLF And Transfer Station (Stockade)	0	0	0	0	0	0			2024 Inspection: The facility is a transfer station and materials recovery facility which also has a temporary yard trash storage area.	
Southwest Recycling & Transfer-Yahl St.	0	0	0	0	0	0			Last SOPF Registration was from 2022	2025 Inspection: The waste onsite were below the threshold limit. All waste that is not recovered is separated and sent to a proper disposal facility.
PWSFL - Naples Materials Transfer Station	0	0	0	0	0	117			2024 SOPF Reg.: The facility is a transfer station and materials recovery facility which also has a temporary yard trash storage area.	
Florida Soil Builders, Inc.	72,529	9,792	319	0	56,563	62,250			2018 Inspection: Incoming material is brought to the "Grind Site". Wood is separated out and used to make a lower grade product. Green material is used for the compost windrows. Prohibited material is screened out, hand picked out, and plastic is removed with a vacuum system.	
WM Naples Transfer Station	0	0	0	0	0	0			2021 SOPF Reg.: The facility is a transfer station and materials recovery facility which also has a temporary yard trash storage area.	
Southwest Recycling And Transfer-Elsa Street	0	0	0	0	0	0			2024 Inspection: The registration was not renewed in 2024. There was no yard trash at the site and facility staff explained that it had been diverted to another location. They no longer accept yard trash. The facility is only taking in and crushing unregulated clean debris (concrete) at this time.	
Section 16 LF	3,866	0	0	0	0	0	Commercial and residential customers from inside and	yard trash	Per facility operator: Material is stored and mulched onsite by a contracted company. All mulch is utilized for	Per facility operator: There are no specific limitations on storage space.

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							outside DeSoto County		cover material at the DeSoto County Landfill on the working face.	
Desoto Sand & Fill, Inc.	6,537	3,577	0	0	313	1,250	DeSoto, Charlotte, and Sarasota Counties	green waste	Per facility operator: The facility has an incinerator that's used to burn hardwoods; the resulting potash is mixed with topsoil that's screened onsite. The facility then grinds some material for mulch and the rest is rotted down to screen for topsoil.	Per facility operator: There's no limit on the amount of product brought in.
T & T Environmental, LLC	0	0	0	0	0	1,977			2024 Reg: This facility accepts yard trash for recycling.	
TUF 4040 NE Hwy 70 Arcadia	0	0	0	0	0	0			NA (no available documents)	
Glades County SLF And Transfer Station	0	0	0	0	0	0			2024 Inspection: This is a transfer station. Yard trash is not processed but is burned by the county in its own area.	
Oldcastle Lawn & Garden - Moore Haven	48,975	27,641	12	0	21,250	9,109			2024 Inspection: The facility accepts yard trash and manure for compost production.	
C&B Farms	0	0	0	0	0	0			2021 Inspection: The facility is a farm that brings in yard trash to compost and use on the farm.	
Felda Grinding & Recycling, Inc.	3,750	7,500	625	0	975	3,638			2022 Inspection: The facility produces mulch, compost, and soil. Felda Grinding & Recycling receives yard trash from land clearing and landscaping activities. The yard trash is ground and turned into mulch or compost for distribution to local farmers and landowners.	
Greenwaste Solution LLC (FKA Felda Grinding)	17,750	8,125	1,125	0	1,031	14,719			2022 Inspection: Inbound yard trash is mulched.	
The Grove Horticultur	4,747	2,315	0	14	1,706	0	Material comes from Fort	yard trash	Per conversation with facility operator: Material is being mulched for sale to	

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e Recycling, LLC							Meyers, Naples, Clewiston, Labelle and surrounding areas in Southwest Florida.		wholesalers, and topsoil is sold as well.	
Gator Road Recycling & Transfer	0	0	0	0	0	0			2024 SOPF Reg.: Yard trash is accepted for transfer off-site.	
Waste Connections Of Florida, Inc	0	0	0	0	0	0			2024 Inspection: The site is not actively accepting waste; it currently serves as storage for empty roll-off containers. However, a permit is maintained for possible future operations.	
Lee County Resource Recovery Facility	111,607	105,490	1,787	0	58	11	Curbside yard trash collection and drop offs; material originates from Lee County and the Hendry County transfer stations	yard trash	Per facility operator: The processed materials are used as mulch by the public, used as mulch by end user customers associated with the grinding contractor, and/or used for mixing with biosolids for composting at the Lee/Hendry Landfill or as landfill cover.	Per facility operator: This site has an SOPF registration and does not store any notable quantities of unprocessed or processed materials, or dispose of material at this location. There is no limit on grinding capacity and the grinding contractor is allowed to bring in more grinders as needed to keep up with incoming yard trash. Material is moved out as it is size reduced and not stored for any extended period of time.
Burnt Store Rd Recycling	6,125	7,375	0	0	3,000	1,500			2024 SOPF Reg.: The facility accepts yard trash for recycling.	
County Waste, Inc.	14,752	1,500	5,325	0	625	0			2024 Inspection: The yard trash is being size reduced and sent to one of two approved disposal facilities: Barry Recycling or DeSoto Recycling and Disposal Facility.	
Forestry Resources, LLC	0	0	0	0	0	0			2024 SOPF Reg.: The facility accepts yard trash for recycling.	

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Forestry Resources, Inc. - Bonita	1,911	1,911	0	0	0	0	Various landscapers in the Bonita Springs Area	yard trash	2020 Inspection: Yard trash is processed to produce mulch.	
Forestry Resources, Inc., Cape Coral	2,125	2,125	0	0	0	0	Various landscapers in the Cape Coral Area	yard trash	2020 Inspection: Yard trash is processed to produce mulch.	
Barry Recycling, Inc.	8,294	0	0	7,438	424	0			2024 SOPF: Inbound yard trash is transferred off-site.	
Coastal Landscape Supply Of Bonita	17,325	17,325	0	0	0	0	Various landscapers in the Bonita Springs Area	yard trash	2024 SOPF: Inbound yard trash is transferred off-site.	
Country Lakes Farms, LLC	59,026	33,212	0	0	176	0	Primarily the company's own land clearing operations and curbside collection from Lee County	yard trash	Per facility operator: All material is either mulched or composted and used for landscaping (e.g., by contractors on jobsites) or land application (e.g., compost applied to the company's tree farm). Material primarily stays in Southwest Florida due to transportation costs.	
Veransa South Florida, Inc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yard trash is accepted from local customers	yard trash	Per facility operator: The site accepts yard trash for compost production. Most compost is sold in bulk for use in agriculture, horticulture, turf, and landscaping. Compost may also be marketed to a wider service area than mulch due to demand.	
Wecare Denali, LLC	25,734	10,251	650	0	3,875	1,500			2023 Inspection: The facility accepts yard trash to produce mulch.	
USA Mulch LLC	2,200	0	0	0	1,980	11,236			2024 SOPF Reg.: The facility accepts yard trash for recycling.	
Gomulch Fast Landscape Solutions	397	397	0	0	0	0	Various landscapers in the Ft Myers Area	yard trash	2023 Inspection and 2024 SOPF Reg.: The facility sells compost (manure included) in bags but does not incorporate manure onsite. The facility serves as a transfer station for inbound yard trash.	
Winget Mill	0	0	0	0	0	8,275			2023 Inspection: There is currently no yard trash recycling activity on-site.	

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Composting, LLC										
Sarasota Central Landfill Complex	85,411	72,045	0	0	1,451	6,883	Sarasota County only	yard trash only; no land clearing debris	Per facility operator: All material is mulched. Some is used as landfill cover and slope stabilization/erosion control on-site, while the rest is sold to commercial entities for use as a soil amendment. Some is also sent to be mixed with biosolids to create compost at CompostUSA.	Per facility operator: The material must be processed and moved according ot the requirements in F.A.C 62-709.
8001 Fruitville Rd Waste Processing Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0			This C&D debris recycling facility operates under solid waste permit and includes a yard trash storage/processing area.	
City Of North Port-Yorkshire Yard Waste Site	3,598	0	0	588	0	0	Curbside collection	yard trash	Per facility operator: Material is transferred to Synagro in Port Charlotte.	
Broward County Landfill	0	0	0	0	0	0			2024 Inspection: The facility processes yard trash for mulch production.	
Monarch Hill Landfill	154,102	0	154,102	0	0	0			2024 Inspection: The facility processes yard trash for the production of mulch, compost, and soils.	
WM Recycling Oakes Road	28,355	28,355	0	0	0	500			2024 SOPF Reg. and 2024 C&D Annual Report: Yard trash and land clearing debris are recycled to produce mulch.	
B.G. Katz Nurseries, LLC.	9,271	2,523	4	0	368	2,261			2024 Inspection: Processes yard trash, manure, and vegetative waste for the production of mulch, compost, and soils.	2024 Inspection: The volume of compost appears to be less than 50,000-cubic yard limit.
Ace Recycling Resources	6,249	4,093	0	0	1,750	250	Landscaping companies in the Broward area	yard trash	Per conversation with facility operator: 6 acres are being used to screen, process, and remove composted material.	
Fort Lauderdale Parks	13	0	0	0	9	0			2024 SOPF Reg.: The facility accepts yard trash for recycling and transfer.	

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HQ Transfer Station										
Green World Garden Inc.	0	0	0	0	0	0			NA (no available documents)	
Dade County Resource Recovery	0	0	0	0	0	0			2024 Inspection: The facility had a significant fire event on February 12, 2023 and no longer accepts yard trash.	
Florida Wood Recycling, Inc.	41,097	41,097	0	0	0	0	Mostly Miami-Dade County; some material may be sourced from outside Miami-Dade County if more material is needed to create mulch	landscaping material, land clearing debris, yard waste	Per facility operator: Everything is mulched, and the mulch is sold both retail and wholesale to homeowners, landscapers, and nurseries.	Per facility operator: The site has plenty of capacity and the 10-acre site gets cleared every year.
Krome Grown Farms Corp	0	0	0	0	0	0			2024 SOPF Reg.: The facility accepts yard trash for recycling and transfer.	
Palma Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0			NA (no available documents)	
Atlas Organics Indian River Composting Facility	93,858	92,100	91	0	13,962	15,266	25-50 mile radius, with the primary source of material being landscaping companies	yard trash and pre-consumer food waste	Per facility operator: Material is currently being composted with ASP. The facility accepts both yard trash and pre-consumer food waste, with manual depack employed to remove packaging waste. Most material is sold in bulk, with a ~100-mile radius for transporting blends. Proximity to the coast means that much of the product is destined for landscaping, rather than agricultural applications.	
City Of Stuart	2,369	1,050	0	0	986	0			2025 Inspection: The City of Stuart manages only residential yard trash. The facility stores the yard trash and has a contractor grind and remove the mulch from the site.	

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Coastal Waste & Recycling Of Martin County, LLC	0	0	0	0	0	0			2024 Inspection: Processes yard trash, produces mulch	
MC320 LLC	1,778	84	63	700	56	688			2023 Inspection: the received yard waste is mulched and mixed with soil before being removed from the site.	
Creative Land Management, LLC	0	0	0	0	100	200			2025 Inspection: The facility is not actively accepting waste but maintains a solid waste permit for potential future use.	
Key West Transfer Station And Hauling Service Inc	0	0	0	0	0	0			2025 Inspection: The facility accepts yard trash for mulch production.	
City Of Key West Solid Waste Transfer Station	4,325	0	0	4,325	0	0			2024 SOPF Reg.: The facility accepts yard trash for transfer off-site.	
Atlantic Trash And Transfer	4,802	0	3,304	0	0	0	Monroe County	yard waste, land clearing debris, landscaping material, sargassum	Per facility operator: The sargassum is dried/dewatered and mixed with other yard trash. Suitable material is sent to another facility for composting while unsuitable organics are sent to a yard trash processing facility to create mulch. Material is not ground on site, but primarily stays in Southeast Florida due to high trucking costs. It's difficult to market mulch in such a densely populated region.	
Krause Property	167	51	0	0	19	20			2019 Inspection: The yard trash is separated into hardwood and softwood. The hard wood is ground into mulch. The soft wood is ground and then composted to make a soil which is mainly used for beneficial purposes on site	

Facility Name	Waste Received (tons)	Removed for Use (tons)	Removed for Disposal (tons)	Transferred (tons)	Leftover Unprocessed (tons)	Leftover Processed (tons)	Origin of Material	Material Accepted	Notes on Processing Methods	Notes on Capacity
New Rockland Recycling Center	0	0	0	0	0	0			2025 Inspection: The site does not currently appear to be operational.	
WMIF Of Keys C&D Transfer Station	110	0	0	110	0	0			2024 SOPF Reg.: The facility accepts yard trash for transfer off-site.	
Okeechobee Landfill, Inc. AKA Berman Road LF	13,316	55,379	0	0	555	0	South, Southeast, and Southwest Florida	yard trash	Per facility operator: The yard trash is mulched, mixed 50/50 with soil, and used as daily cover on the Okeechobee Landfill.	Per facility operator: There is no limit to the amount of yard waste that can be processed or stored so long as a fire access road is maintained and the material is processed within 6 months and moved off-site withing 18 months.
PBCSWA RRF Site #7	0	0	0	0	0	0			The most recent SOPF registration available on OCULUS was from 2015.	
Lake Worth Drainage District	0	0	0	0	384	13,753			2024 Inspection: The facility accepts yard trash from rights-of-way and other locations in the Lake Worth Drainage District's operating area.	
WM Recycling Palm Beach	43,851	42,994	0	0	900	0			2024 C&D Annual Report: Yard trash and land clearing debris are processed for the creation of mulch/compost.	
Atlas Peat & Soil, Inc.	45,614	45,521	0	0	57	64,580			2023 Inspection: accepts manure and yard trash, produces mulch, compost, and soil	
Amerigrow Recycling	24,056	20,946	0	0	3,000	7,875			2022 Inspection: Yard trash is accepted for mulch production.	
Atlas Peat & Soil, Inc. - Boynton Beach Blvd	4,637	4,637	0	0	0	14,457			2024 SOPF Reg.: Yard Trash Transfer station and Recycling Facility, accepts yard trash, Produces mulch	
Tetro Land Development & Construction LLC	6,313	1,929	0	0	338	0			2024 Inspection: Inbound material is ground to produce mulch.	
Rio-Bak Corp.	0	0	0	0	0	0			2022 Inspection: The site is not currently operational.	

Facility Name	Waste Received (tons)	Removed for Use (tons)	Removed for Disposal (tons)	Transferred (tons)	Leftover Unprocessed (tons)	Leftover Processed (tons)	Origin of Material	Material Accepted	Notes on Processing Methods	Notes on Capacity
The Bushel Stop - Delray Yard	5,700	5,700	0	0	0	38			2025 Inspection: The facility accepts yard trash for mulch production.	
The Bushel Stop - Jupiter Yard	1,413	1,413	0	0	0	0			2025 Inspection: The facility accepts yard trash for mulch production.	
The Bushel Stop - Lantana Yard	4,429	4,429	0	0	0	0			2025 Inspection: The facility accepts yard trash for mulch production.	
Wood Mulch Products, Inc.- Loxahatchee	0	0	0	0	0	0			2025 Inspection: The facility is not currently accepting waste, but maintains an SOPF registration for potential future use.	
SWA Southwest County Transfer Station (TS)	0	0	0	0	0	0			2024 Inspection: This facility is a transfer station and there are no SOPF annual reports available on OCULUS.	
Forever Recycling LLC	571	571	0	0	0	0			2023 Inspection: The facility accepts yard trash for mulch production.	
Coastal Waste & Recycling Of Palm Beach County, LLC	0	0	0	0	0	0			2024 Inspection: Accepts yard trash, produces mulch, recycling facility	
Universal Biocarbon, Inc.	61,110	18,333	0	0	0	0	Primarily Palm Beach County, but occasionally Dade, Broward, Martin, and St. Lucie Counties	yard trash	2024 Inspection: Yard trash is accepted for mulch production.	

Facility Name	Waste Received (tons)	Removed for Use (tons)	Removed for Disposal (tons)	Transferred (tons)	Leftover Unprocessed (tons)	Leftover Processed (tons)	Origin of Material	Material Accepted	Notes on Processing Methods	Notes on Capacity
Agricultural Blending Company LLC	87,205	0	87,205	0	0	0	Wellington, Florida	equestrian manure	Per conversation with facility operator: This facility operates as a mixing station where equestrian manure is mixed with dirt and transported out-of-county to composting facilities in South Florida	Per conversation with facility operator: The facility does not have a permitted limit
Debris Dog	40,620	5,472	0	0	26,062	13,031			2024 Inspection: The facility accepts yard trash for mulch production.	
NWD Land Holdings LLC	0	0	0	0	0	0			2022 Inspection: The facility operates as a yard trash and manure blending operation to produce mulch and soil.	
Willard Smith Road Solid Waste Organics Recycling Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0			2024 Inspection: Yard trash will be accepted for mulch production.	
Juliet Avenue Debris Staging Area	8,515	0	8,512	0	8	0	City of Port St. Lucie residents only	yard waste, bulk waste, and cardboard	Per facility operator: Material is transported to the St Lucie County landfill for disposal.	Per facility operator: Currently this is not a permitted site.
Waste Management Fort Pierce Transfer Station	0	0	0	0	0	0			2025 Inspection: Transfer station, Yard waste is stored separately and hauled to Okeechobee Landfill.	
Marburger Ranch LLC	92,301	8,476	10	0	4,083	14,053			2023 Inspection: Yard trash is accepted for the production of mulch and soil.	
Lucky 13 Holdings LLC	48,511	26,035	0	0	3,750	23,403			2024 Inspection: The facility accepts yard trash, to produce mulch, firewood, and soil	
Citrus Central SLF	13,197	13,197	0	0	1,786	1,870			2023 Inspection: Accepts yard trash for mulch production.	
Sand/Land Of Florida	2,461	2,342	0	0	314	1,600			2024 C&D Annual Report and 2024 Inspection: Yard trash and land clearing debris are recycled to produce mulch/compost and fuel.	

Facility Name	Waste Received (tons)	Removed for Use (tons)	Removed for Disposal (tons)	Transferred (tons)	Leftover Unprocessed (tons)	Leftover Processed (tons)	Origin of Material	Material Accepted	Notes on Processing Methods	Notes on Capacity
Enterprises, Inc.										
Southern Tree Services	375	375	0	0	375	0			NA (no available documents)	
Hardee County Regional Landfill	0	0	0	0	0	0			2022 Ops Plan: The processed material is provided to Hardee County residents. The remaining processed yard trash will be used for stabilizing sideslopes, controlling erosion, as an organic additive to cover soils, or as general landscaping around the landfill.	
Oldcastle Lawn & Garden - Fort Green	107	2,745	12	0	0	1,155			2021 Inspection: The facility accepts yard trash and manure to produce compost.	
Hernando County Northwest LF	14,533	0	15,932	0	4,586	0			2022 Inspection: The facility accepts yard trash for mulch production.	
Gaston Tree Debris Recycling LLC - Melton Yard	4,125	1,500	0	0	375	1,500	The company's operations span North Central Florida.	yard trash	Per conversation facility operator: Yard trash is processed through a mix of mulching and composting at the company's various locations.	
Margo's Blueberry Farm	9,200	3,750	0	0	4,670	1,875			2022 Inspection: The facility accepts yard trash for mulch production.	
Northwest Hillsborough SLF	54,539	56,076	0	0	1,000	5,913	Hillsborough County (contracted collection of curbside yard waste comes from Solid Waste Zone 1 in the northwest portion of the County)	untreated wood, unpainted wood, yard trash	Per facility operator: The processed materials are removed from the facility by the contracted processing vendor. They are granted all rights of ownership of the processed materials once it departs the facility. A point of contact for the contracted Vendor can be provided upon request should you wish to engage with them regarding product disposal and distribution.	Per facility operator: Per the EPC authorization permit specific condition #6 (d) The cumulative volume of unprocessed and processed material and end product stored or staged on the site shall not, at any time, exceed 80,000 cy.

Facility Name	Waste Received (tons)	Removed for Use (tons)	Removed for Disposal (tons)	Transferred (tons)	Leftover Unprocessed (tons)	Leftover Processed (tons)	Origin of Material	Material Accepted	Notes on Processing Methods	Notes on Capacity
South County Transfer Station	34,231	31,702	0	0	4,000	0	Hillsborough County (contracted collection of curbside yard waste comes from Solid Waste Zone 3 in the south portion of the County)	untreated wood, unpainted wood, yard trash	Per facility operator: The same vendor that operates the processing of the received yard waste at the Northwest Yard Waste Processing Facility also operates the South County Yard Waste Processing Facility. Once the yard waste is received, they process the waste into mulch and remove it from the site. It is removed and is taken to their private facilities across west central Florida, with some of the processed material being taken to the Hillsborough County Solid Waste Management Department's South County Landfill's composting operation.	Per facility operator: Per EPC Authorization document Page 6, section III. – specific conditions. #6(d) Intake, storage, staging and processing of all yard trash and storage or staging of all end product shall be confined to within the area demarcated on the aerial photograph submitted as part of the Authorization application supporting information, Figure 2, South County Yard Trash Processing Facility 2021 Aerial Vicinity Map received APR 6, 2022. The cumulative volume of unprocessed and processed material and end product stored or staged on the site shall not exceed 80,000 cy .
Mckay Bay Refuse-To-Energy Project	0	0	0	0	0	0			Per facility operator: The McKay Bay WTE Facility does not process separately collected organics. The City of Tampa has a contract with Veransa to compost all yard trash that is collected from the curbside. The operator noted that (with the exception of New Tampa, which is serviced by Hillsborough County) all residences in the city limits are serviced by City of Tampa Solid Waste Department.	
Tampa Materials Transfer & Recycling WPF	0	0	0	0	0	0			2022 Permit: The facility has a separate area for processing of yard trash and clean wood.	
Atlas Organics Tampa East Compostin g	7,857	19,944	0	0	5,740	3,041	25-50 mile radius, with the primary source of material being landscaping companies	yard trash; the facility is also permitted to accept food waste but is not	Per facility operator: Yard trash is currently being composted using ASP. Most material is sold in bulk, with a ~25-mile radius for transporting blends. Proximity to the coast means that much of the product is destined	

Facility Name	Waste Received (tons)	Removed for Use (tons)	Removed for Disposal (tons)	Transferred (tons)	Leftover Unprocessed (tons)	Leftover Processed (tons)	Origin of Material	Material Accepted	Notes on Processing Methods	Notes on Capacity
								currently doing so	for landscaping, rather than agricultural applications.	
Falkenburg Yard Waste Processing Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	Per facility operator: The Falkenburg site was closed in May of 2022. The site does receive waste and operate as a waste to energy production facility, but the yard waste scope was eliminated in 2022.	NA
Florida Organic Solutions, Inc.	32,350	19,500	0	0	2,247	14,751	Yard trash is accepted from local customers, but food waste is accepted from a greater service area than the yard trash.	yard trash and pre-consumer vegetative waste	Per facility operator: The site accepts yard trash and pre-consumer liquid food waste for compost production. Most compost is sold in bulk for use in agriculture, horticulture, turf, and landscaping. Compost may also be marketed to a wider service area than mulch due to demand.	
Mid Florida Wood Recycling	2,320	2,003	0	0	388	315			2021 Inspection: The facility accepts yard trash to produce mulch and firewood.	
CRR Tampa	42,274	40,470	0	0	1,211	2,467	Yard trash is accepted from local customers	yard trash	Per facility operator: The site accepts yard trash for compost production. Most compost is sold in bulk for use in agriculture, horticulture, turf, and landscaping. Compost may also be marketed to a wider service area than mulch due to demand.	
PRO, Inc.	4,159	0	0	2,629	1,854	0			2022 Inspection: The facility accepts yard trash and manure to produce mulch and compost.	
Total Urban Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	129			2021 Inspection: The facility accepts yard trash for mulch production.	
Natural Designs Landscaping	195	81	25	0	0	299	Personal organic waste from properties that the company services	yard trash	Per facility operator: The material is turned into compost that is pretty much used completely for fill dirt.	Per facility operator: The facility always remains under the permitted storage limit.
Mako Soils, Inc	1,875	1,000	0	0	0	838			2022 Inspection: The facility accepts yard trash for mulch production.	
Green Future Recyclers LLC	1,828	0	1,525	0	494	59			2025 Inspection: The facility accepts yard trash for mulch production.	

Facility Name	Waste Received (tons)	Removed for Use (tons)	Removed for Disposal (tons)	Transferred (tons)	Leftover Unprocessed (tons)	Leftover Processed (tons)	Origin of Material	Material Accepted	Notes on Processing Methods	Notes on Capacity
Gaston Tree Debris Recycling LLC-Mcintosh Nursey	0	0	0	0	0	0	The company's operations span North Central Florida.	yard trash	Per conversation with facility operator: Yard trash is processed through a mix of mulching and composting at the company's various locations.	
Lena Rd County LF	37,165	12,659	0	13,502	2,000	2,500	Manatee County and out-of-County waste	yard trash	The landfill includes a yard trash processing area for mulch production.	
CRR Whitfield	71,539	64,555	0	0	1,077	1,019	Yard trash is accepted from local customers	yard trash	Per facility operator: The site accepts yard trash for compost production. Most compost is sold in bulk for use in agriculture, horticulture, turf, and landscaping. Compost may also be marketed to a wider service area than mulch due to demand.	
Palmetto Materials Transfer & Recycling WPF	0	0	0	0	0	0			2024 Inspection: The facility was not accepting waste at the time of inspection, but maintains an SOPF registration for potential future processing.	
Atlas Organics Sarasota Compostin g	57,172	141,367	0	0	27,096	44,201	25-50 mile radius, with the primary source of material being landscaping companies	yard trash and pre-consumer food waste	Per facility operator: Material is currently being composted via windrow turning. The facility accepts both yard trash and pre-consumer food waste, with manual depack employed to remove packaging waste. Most material is sold in bulk, with a ~50-mile radius for transporting blends. Proximity to the coast means that much of the product is destined for landscaping, rather than agricultural applications.	
Resource Group US LLC - ETS Myakka	0	0	0	0	0	0			2022 Inspection: The facility accepts yard trash and vegetative waste for the production of manure and compost.	
Pace Tropicals-Myakka	0	0	0	0	0	0			2024 Inspection: The facility accepts yard trash for the production of mulch and soil amendment.	
AWR Transfer Station	4,856	4,856	0	0	0	0			2024 SOPF Reg.: The C&D MRF maintains an SOPF registration for the recycling/transfer of yard trash.	

Facility Name	Waste Received (tons)	Removed for Use (tons)	Removed for Disposal (tons)	Transferred (tons)	Leftover Unprocessed (tons)	Leftover Processed (tons)	Origin of Material	Material Accepted	Notes on Processing Methods	Notes on Capacity
(FKA A Waste And Recycling LLC)										
Resource Group US LLC - Sarasota 15th Street	0	0	0	0	0	0			2024 Inspection: The facility accepts yard trash for mulch production.	
Trees Of Life Farm, LLC	0	0	0	0	0	0			2024 Inspection: The facility accepts yard trash and manure to produce compost.	
Pasco County Resource Recovery	2,883	3,067	0	0	90	0	Pasco County	yard trash	Approximately 30% mulched and used on-site for landfill cover and 70% provided to commercial entities per agreements	Per facility operator: No specific permitted limit exists for the facility, with the restriction that unprocessed material may only be stored for up to 6 months before needing to be processed according to F.A.C 62-709.
Atlas Organics Tampa North Compostin g	13,046	13,279	1	0	1,063	2,296	25-50 mile radius, with the primary source of material being landscaping companies	yard trash	Per facility operator: Yard trash is currently being composted using ASP. Most material is sold in bulk, with a ~25-mile radius for transporting blends. Proximity to the coast means that much of the product is destined for landscaping, rather than agricultural applications.	
City Of New Port Richey	0	0	0	0	0	0	City of New Port Richey (~ 5 mi radius inside Pasco County)	yard trash	Per facility operator: This permitted site is maintained for emergencies (e.g., hurricanes) should the need arise for use as an additional location to manage debris that is collected throughout the city.	Per facility operator: There is no stipulation of a limit for the site.
City Of New Port Richey - Site 2	3,027	3,027	0	0	0	0	Curbside collection within the City of New Port Richey (~ 5 mi radius inside Pasco County)	yard trash	Per facility operator: The City of New Port Richey sites 1 and 2 are transfer sites. The yard waste is mulched twice a year and the City offers free delivery of processed mulch to residents within a 10-mile radius around the City. A pile is also available for residents who would like to pick up mulch	Per facility operator: There is no stipulation of a limit for the site.

Facility Name	Waste Received (tons)	Removed for Use (tons)	Removed for Disposal (tons)	Transferred (tons)	Leftover Unprocessed (tons)	Leftover Processed (tons)	Origin of Material	Material Accepted	Notes on Processing Methods	Notes on Capacity
									themselves. All yard trash is used each year.	
City Of Port Richey Brush Pile	942	0	0	0	942	85			2024 Inspection: The facility accepts yard trash for mulch production.	
Stutzman Brothers Property Maintenance, Inc	1,143	467	0	0	53	138	Tree debris and yard clippings etc from local (central florida) projects	yard trash	2021 Inspection: Yard trash at this site originates from the landscaping services provided by the company at other sites. The yard trash is processed onsite and then formed into windrows to create compost. The windrows are turned routinely. No other types of material are added to the compost piles	Per facility operator: Over a two year period the facility essentially nets zero residual debris, as material is produced and distributed regularly.
Horizon Soils, Inc/Safety Harbor Yard Waste Transfer	0	0	0	0	0	0			2024 SOPF Reg.: The Facility accepts yard trash for recycling.	
Waste Mgmt Inc Of Florida - Pinellas MRF	4,931	0	4,931	0	0	0	Residential curbside hauling from Pinellas Park; residents may also use the yard waste drop off area at the transfer station.	yard trash	Per facility operator: The material was used for landfill cover in a 50/50 soil/mulch ratio. The landfill sites use as much mulch beneficially as possible.	Per facility operator: There is not a permitted limit in the general permit or in the ops plan. The sire is required to have a fire lane to make it accessible to the local fire department. The mulch/yard waste is loaded out with First in First Out (FIFO).
Gaston Tree Debris Recycling LLC-Keva Yard	3,750	625	0	0	125	375	The company's operations span North Central Florida.	yard trash	Per conversation with facility operator: Yard trash is processed through a mix of mulching and composting at the company's various locations.	
Brush Site #1	13,125	0	0	12,200	1,588	225	City of St. Petersburg residents and businesses who do work at residents' properties; out-	yard waste	Per facility operator: The material at Brush Sites 1 and 2 is hauled off to our partner in Myakka City and made into compost and soil.	Per facility operator: Each site must maintain a 20 foot road around the perimeter, and must process and remove material from the facilities within the time frames mentioned in the FDEP rules.

Facility Name	Waste Received (tons)	Removed for Use (tons)	Removed for Disposal (tons)	Transferred (tons)	Leftover Unprocessed (tons)	Leftover Processed (tons)	Origin of Material	Material Accepted	Notes on Processing Methods	Notes on Capacity
							of-city materials are not accepted			
Brush Site #2	4,766	0	0	10,500	3,566	559	City of St. Petersburg residents and businesses who do work at residents' properties; out-of-city materials are not accepted	yard waste	Per facility operator: The material at Brush Sites 1 and 2 is hauled off to our partner in Myakka City and made into compost and soil.	Per facility operator: Each site must maintain a 20 foot road around the perimeter, and must process and remove material from the facilities within the time frames mentioned in the FDEP rules.
Brush Site #3	10,503	0	0	23,381	3,785	985	City of St. Petersburg residents and businesses who do work at residents' properties; out-of-city materials are not accepted	yard waste	Per facility operator: The material at sites 3, 4, and 6 is transferred to our Lake Maggiore Processing Site.	Per facility operator: Each site must maintain a 20 foot road around the perimeter, and must process and remove material from the facilities within the time frames mentioned in the FDEP rules.
Brush Site #4	5,810	0	0	5,457	550	22	City of St. Petersburg residents and businesses who do work at residents' properties; out-of-city materials are not accepted	yard waste	Per facility operator: The material at sites 3, 4, and 6 is transferred to our Lake Maggiore Processing Site.	Per facility operator: Each site must maintain a 20 foot road around the perimeter, and must process and remove material from the facilities within the time frames mentioned in the FDEP rules.
Brush Site #6	8,919	0	0	9,061	1,002	15	City of St. Petersburg residents and businesses who do work at residents' properties; out-of-city materials are not accepted	yard waste	Per facility operator: The material at sites 3, 4, and 6 is transferred to our Lake Maggiore Processing Site.	Per facility operator: Each site must maintain a 20 foot road around the perimeter, and must process and remove material from the facilities within the time frames mentioned in the FDEP rules.
City Of St Petersburg Lake Maggiore Processing Site	48,715	75,850	0	100	3,252	3,615	City of St. Petersburg residents, businesses who do work at residents'	yard waste	Per facility operator: 100% of the material at the processing site is ground into mulch. The majority (95%+) of that material is either hauled off to another composting facility in Seffner, or to mulch facilities in	Per facility operator: Each site must maintain a 20 foot road around the perimeter, and must process and remove material from the facilities

Facility Name	Waste Received (tons)	Removed for Use (tons)	Removed for Disposal (tons)	Transferred (tons)	Leftover Unprocessed (tons)	Leftover Processed (tons)	Origin of Material	Material Accepted	Notes on Processing Methods	Notes on Capacity
							properties, and City of St. Petersburg Departments; out-of-city materials are not accepted		Lakeland or Ft. Myers. The remaining 5 percent or so stays in the city and provided to residents, local farms, and landscaping companies.	within the time frames mentioned in the FDEP rules.
CRR Pinellas Park	83,842	67,539	0	0	5,274	426	Yard trash is accepted from local customers	yard trash	Per facility operator: The site accepts yard trash for compost production. Most compost is sold in bulk for use in agriculture, horticulture, turf, and landscaping. Compost may also be marketed to a wider service area than mulch due to demand.	
Sarnago & Sons Recycling & Materials C&D WPF	2,268	2,616	0	0	150	25			2024 Inspection: The facility accepts yard trash for mulch production.	
Cedar Trail LF	6,076	6,076	0	0	0	0			2024 Ops plan: Land clearing debris may be chipped into mulch using a portable grinder and used for erosion control purposes and weekly cover.	
Sitescape Materials	4,492	5,403	76	0	2,912	65			2024 Inspection: The facility accepts yard trash and manure for mulch production.	
Oldcastle Lawn & Garden - Davenport	24,826	15,622	0	0	9,354	0			2021 Inspection: The facility accepts yard trash and manure for mulch production.	
Evolve Professional Landscape Mgmt - Lemon St.	0	0	0	0	0	0			2023 Inspection: The facility transfers inbound yard trash off-site.	
Coastal Landfill Disposal Inc (C&D)	4,993	2,613	0	0	200	313			2024 SOPF Reg.: The facility accepts yard trash for recycling.	

Facility Name	Waste Received (tons)	Removed for Use (tons)	Removed for Disposal (tons)	Transferred (tons)	Leftover Unprocessed (tons)	Leftover Processed (tons)	Origin of Material	Material Accepted	Notes on Processing Methods	Notes on Capacity
Lynn Andrews	375	38	0	0	150	63			2024 Inspection: The facility accepts yard trash for compost production.	
Safety Harbor Yard Waste Transfer	31,557	27,078	0	0	3,968	0			2024 Inspection: Yard trash is accepted for mulch production.	
Lakeland Recycling Facility And Transfer Station	0	0	0	0	0	0			2023 Inspection: At the time of inspection, the facility was not actively using the yard waste registration and all mixed yard waste and C&D materials were unloaded together onto the tipping floor.	

11 APPENDIX K – HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE (HHW) COLLECTION FACILITIES

1.1 Method

A standardized survey was distributed to all 67 county HHW program coordinators to request 2023 tonnage data for HHW collected and processed at their facilities. Eighteen counties responded with direct tonnage numbers. These data were then paired with 2023 population estimates from the University of Florida's Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) to calculate per capita HHW generation rates.

This average per capita rate was applied to the remaining counties without direct tonnage data, using their respective 2023 population estimates to derive estimated HHW volumes. These estimates serve as a proxy for facility throughput in the absence of self-reported values. In addition to quantitative data collection, HHW program coordinators were contacted to better understand operational capacity and constraints. Engaging HHW collection facility operators was conducted in collaboration with research funded by the Hinkley Center for Solid and Hazardous Waste Management.

The conversations included: the types of materials accepted and processed; permitted or estimated maximum processing capacity; current operational load relative to capacity; whether the program had plans for upgrades or expansion; the geographic service area of the program (i.e., whether it serves only one county or multiple); and whether 2023 data were available on tons received, recycled, and disposed. These conversations helped identify which facilities might be approaching their physical or logistical limits and provided insight into the scalability of local HHW infrastructure.

To further supplement this analysis, EPA e-Manifest shipment records were reviewed for each HHW site using the Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) database. Where available, shipment data for 2023 were used; in cases where 2023 data were missing, data from 2022 or 2024 (whichever was available) were substituted. The manifest records, reported in kilograms, were converted to tons for consistency and aggregated by facility.

12 APPENDIX L – USED OIL RECYCLING

1.1 Method

Of the 18 permitted used oil recycling facilities reviewed in Florida, 10 provided either a defined maximum permitted storage volume or reported the total tank capacity dedicated to used oil and oily water storage (typically expressed in gallons). For facilities that did not report a specific maximum volume, the maximum permitted storage was estimated at 95% of the total reported tank volume.

Once maximum storage volumes were determined, the following equation was used to estimate each facility's annual processing capacity, assuming the tanks are turned over every two weeks (i.e., emptied and refilled 52 times per year):

Equation 12-1

$$Annual\ processing\ capacity\ (gal) = Total\ tank\ volume\ (gal) \times 52$$

In addition to quantitative data collection, facility operators were contacted to better understand operational capacity and constraints. Engaging used oil recycling operators was conducted in collaboration with research funded by the Hinkley Center for Solid and Hazardous Waste Management.

The following questions were used to guide these conversations, addressing the following topics:

1. What types of materials are accepted and processed at your facility?
2. What is the permitted maximum processing capacity of your facility?
3. Are you currently operating at or near this capacity? Is there additional room for processing?
4. What types of sorting and processing techniques do you use at your facility?
5. What are your facility's operating hours?
6. Are there any planned upgrades or expansions for the facility in the near future?

13 APPENDIX L – IMPLICATIONS OF DISASTER DEBRIS MANAGEMENT ON SOLID WASTE CAPACITY

1.1 Method

1.1.1 Determining the mass of debris collected in each FDEP District

An Emergency Order was issued on October 13th, 2024, which required local governments to report daily debris removal totals through the Division of Emergency Management's Florida City and County Debris Transparency Dashboard. The Dashboard, as shown in **Figure 13-1**, provides composition and county of origin for debris collected by counties, municipalities, and debris contractors. The focus of the capacity analysis was limited to Class I and III landfills, CDD disposal facilities, and SOPFs. Therefore volume of debris collected in the following material categories was first summed from the Dashboard for each FDEP District: (1) C&D debris, (2) vegetative debris, and (3) 'other debris'. It was assumed that the category 'other debris' represents mixed MSW.

The remaining capacity of Class I and III landfills, C&D debris disposal facilities, and SOPFs were presented on a mass basis in earlier sections of this report. Therefore, the volume (cubic yards) of C&D debris, vegetative debris, and other debris collected from each FDEP District was converted to a mass (tons) estimate. Uncompacted mixed waste densities from the 2016 EPA document *Volume-to-Weight Conversion Factors* was used for the calculation. See **Equation 13-1** and **Table 13-1**.

Equation 13-1

$$volume\ of\ collected\ debris\ (cy) * \frac{uncompacted\ mixed\ waste\ density\ \frac{lb}{cy}}{2{,}000\ \frac{lbs}{ton}} = mass\ of\ collected\ debris\ (tons)$$

Table 13-1: Uncompacted mixed waste densities used to convert from volume to mass of disaster debris collected; values obtained from the 2016 EPA document *Volume-to-Weight Conversion Factors*

Material	Density
Bulk C&D Debris	484 lb/cy
Uncompacted Mixed Yard Waste	250 lb/cy
Uncompacted Mixed MSW	250 lb/cy

https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-04/documents/volume_to_weight_conversion_factors_memorandum_04192016_508fnl.pdf

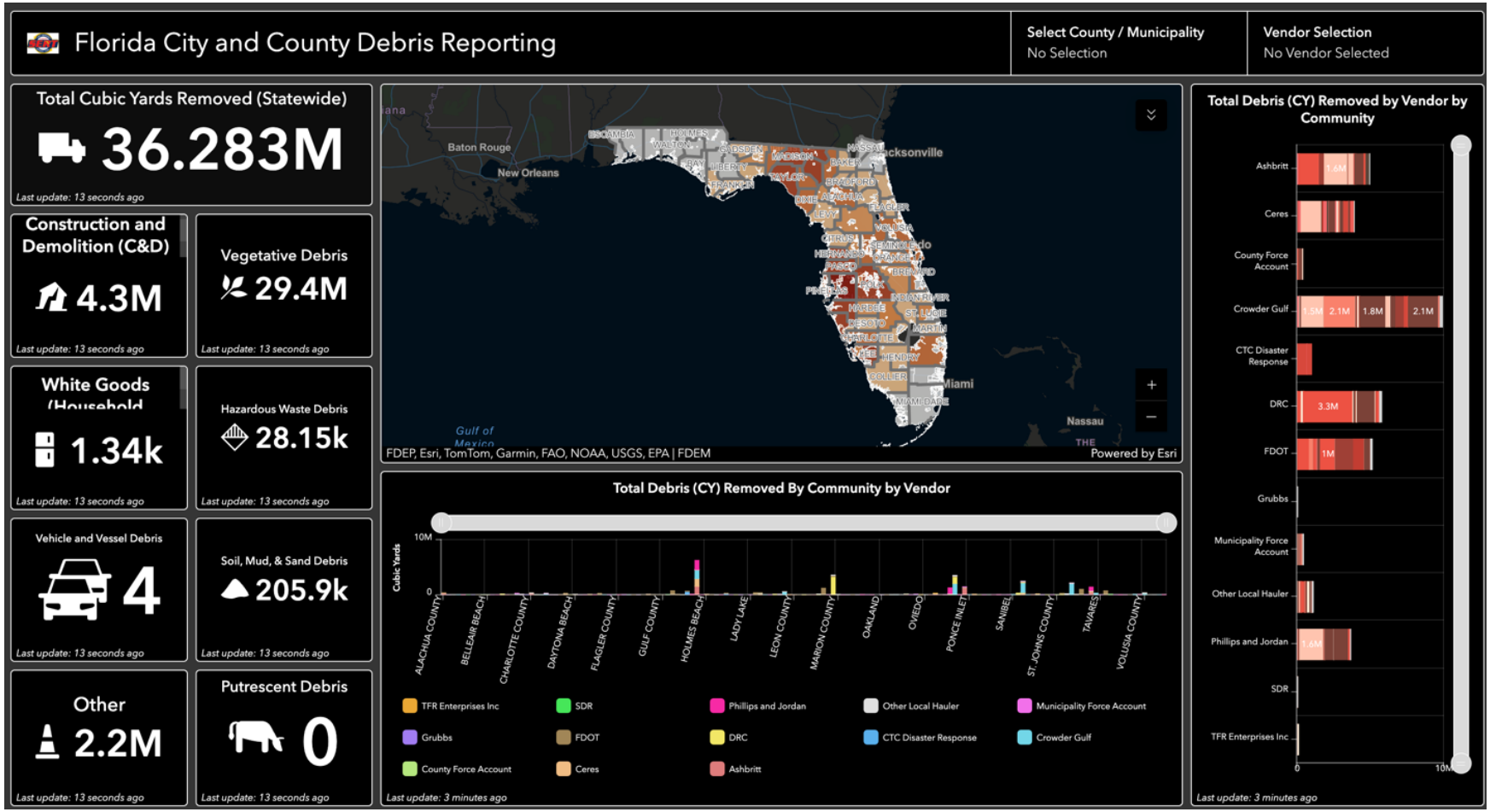

Figure 13-1: Screenshot from the Florida Division of Emergency Management's Florida City and County Debris Transparency Dashboard on March 30th, 202

1.1.2 Estimating the impact of debris management on disposal capacity

Counties and municipalities are required to report debris collection and disposal records for reimbursement by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). However, conversations with personnel at the Florida Division of Emergency Management and FEMA have revealed that the disposal records are not finalized until a storm event is closed out, which may take years after the hurricane first made landfall. Therefore, local government officials and facility operators were contacted to determine the disposal method for debris from the 2024 hurricane season. From conversations with these officials and operators, most of the C&D debris and 'other debris' were sent to Class I, Class III, and C&D debris disposal facilities. Several disposal alternatives exist for vegetative debris, though the material is typically processed either at DDMSs (through the use of mobile grinding units and air curtain incinerators), yard trash disposal facilities, or SOPFs. See **Table 13-2** for notes on debris management obtained from conversations with local government officials and landfill operators.

For this analysis, it was assumed that all debris was disposed of within the FDEP it originated to minimize transportation distances between the point of origin and disposal. It was also assumed that the 'other debris' was disposed of in Class I landfills, the C&D debris was disposed of in Class III landfills and C&D debris disposal facilities, and that a portion of the vegetative waste was processed at SOPFs. The quantity of debris generated in each FDEP District during the 2024 storm season was compared to the amount of waste that these facilities received in 2023 to estimate the impact that the influx of material will place on the regional infrastructure for solid waste management. Further, the quantity of C&D and 'other' debris was compared to the remaining permitted and constructed capacity of Class I and III landfills and C&D debris disposal facilities to predict capacity losses due to debris disposal.

Table 13-2: Notes on management of debris resulting from Hurricanes Debby, Helene, and Milton as reported by local government officials and landfill operators

County/Landfill	Debris Management Method and Impact on Capacity
Brevard	Per facility operator: Brevard County contracted storm debris collection for Hurricane Milton. C&D was de minimis (1,196 CY) and the overall amount of vegetation was 240,090 CY, half of which was mulched and used as 50/50 dirt/mulch daily cover at CDF, the other half came in at Sarno Landfill and was mulched and used in landscaping for the 2025 Renaissance Fair. All C&D from Milton went into the Central Disposal Facility. Since some of it was fence with treated lumber, the material was disposed in the lined landfill.
Marion	Per facility operator: Marion County contracted for debris removal from hurricane Milton. The County did not have any C&D. The yard waste was handled by the debris contractor; however, Stump Dump was likely used for disposal of that material.
JED	Per facility operator: The operators did not see a major impact in volumes at JED due to the hurricanes in 2024.
Volusia	Per facility operator: The Tomoka Farms Road Landfill received debris from Hurricane Milton but it did not affect the Class I cell. The tree debris was processed with the incoming yard waste and the C&D debris was disposed of in the on-site class III cell.
Springhill	Per facility operator: Springhill LF has not seen an increase in tonnage as a result of the 2024 hurricanes, thus no impact from disaster debris from Hurricanes Debby, Helene, and Milton on the site's remaining airspace estimation.
Sarasota	Per facility operator: There were no noticeable changes in capacity since a majority of the additional waste produced from the storms went to other facilities instead of our Class I landfill. Vegetative debris was sent for compost production, and C&D debris was disposed of in landfills outside the County.
Hillsborough	Per facility operator: No, the County did not accept hurricane debris at the landfill from the DDMS sites but has seen an increase in tonnage since the hurricanes. It is believed that the hurricanes will impact site life.
Palm Beach	Per facility operator: Approximately 1,260 tons of C&D debris from Hurricane Milton was landfilled in the Class III landfill. Nothing was landfilled in the Class I.
Orange	Per facility operator: We did not accept any appreciable additional quantities of Class I waste after the 2024 hurricanes.
Charlotte	Per facility operator: The Charlotte County Zemel Road Landfill did see an increase in landfilled tonnages following the hurricane.
DeSoto	Per facility operator: The County received a substantial amount of hurricane debris from Hurricane Ian. Likely at least more than 100,000 CY than anticipated in the year of the storm and the year following. The County received less impacts from Debby, Helene and Milton, but still saw a small uptick from those events.
Vista Landfill	Per facility operator: Vista did not receive any hurricane debris from DDMS.
Deland Landfill	Per facility operator: The Deland landfill did not accept any hurricane debris in 2024.
Pinellas	Per facility operator: The Pinellas County Solid Waste Disposal Complex is not an approved storm debris site and did not accept storm debris during hurricanes Debby, Helene, or Milton.
Citrus	Per facility operator: Yes. The County has accepted approximately 13,163 tons of disaster debris as of January, which is estimated to have consumed 32 days of landfill airspace based on the average compaction rate.
Pasco	Per facility operator: Hurricane debris from Pasco County was diverted to outside landfills – Airspace estimates at the County's landfills was unaffected by Helene and Milton
Dade	Per facility operator: No hurricane debris was accepted at the South or North Dade Landfill.
Manatee	Per facility operator: The storm debris cleanup efforts conducted by the County contractors kept all waste collected out of the Lena Rd Landfill. However, the debris efforts of the municipalities in the County did use the Lena Rd Landfill for their final disposal. Typical volume landfilled Jan – Sept 24 was approximately 33,277 tons/monthly. Average volume landfilled Oct-Dec 24 was approximately 57,700 tons/monthly. This does not take into account volume not landfilled – such as yard waste. The County has not completed the remaining site life, so there is not a number on life lost due to storm volume.
Seminole	Per facility operator: The storm debris that we collected this year has not impacted our airspace because we are going to utilize all the vegetative material as daily cover.