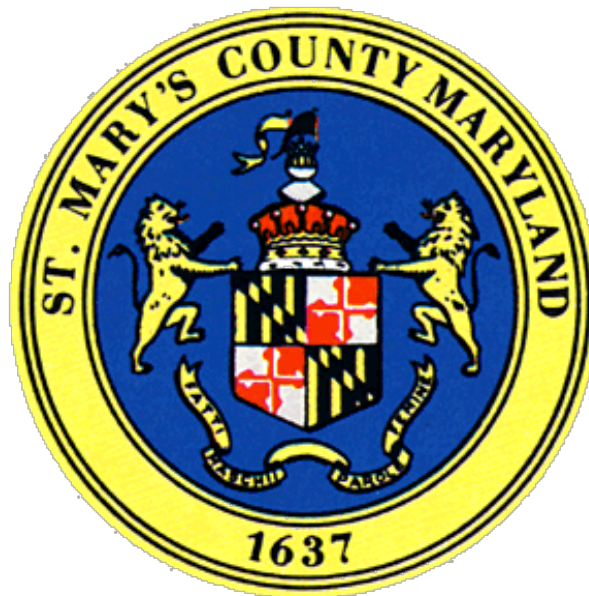


St. Mary's County, Maryland

**Comprehensive Solid Waste Management
and Recycling Plan**

2023-2032



Prepared For:

St. Mary's County Government
Department of Public Works & Transportation
44825 St. Andrew's Church Road | California, Maryland | 20619

Prepared By:

Maryland Environmental Service
259 Najoles Road | Millersville, Maryland | 21108

August 2022

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COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLING PLAN

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendices

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For Inclusion or Extension of Solid Waste Facilities & Systems**

Appendix B – Site Plan Map

Appendix C – Municipalities and Federal Facilities Location Map

Appendix D – Facility Information

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INTRODUCTION

Per Title 9, Subtitle 5, Section 9-503 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, St Mary's County is required to prepare and adopt a Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan) which covers a ten (10) year planning period. Section 9-503(b) of the Environment Article requires the County to review its Plan at least once every 3 years in accordance with a schedule set by the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE), and update the Plan, if necessary. Up on adoption by the Commissioners of St. Mary's County, the updated Plan is then submitted to MDE for approval. The content of the Plan is provided in Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR) 26.03.03.03. This Plan is an update to the previous 2016-2025 plan to update those specific requirements.

Definitions regarding the solid waste and recycling can be found in COMAR 26.04.07.02., which are subject to change and revision(s) by MDE during the ten (10) year planning period.

MISSION STATEMENTS

Recycling: *"To promote Reuse, Recycle and Reduction programs through effective communication, public education and example".*

Solid Waste: *"To provide adequate facilities for the safe handling, collection and disposal of solid waste generated in the County".*

Local Adopting Resolution
(insert)

Subject: Environment – Adoption of St. Mary’s County 2023-2032 Comprehensive Solid Waste Management and Recycling Plan

LIBER 0030 FOLIO 135

RESOLUTION

TO ADOPT THE ST. MARY’S COUNTY 2023 - 2032 COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLING PLAN

WHEREAS, Title 9, Subtitle 5, of the *Environment Article* of the *Annotated Code of Maryland* and Title 26, Subtitle 03, Chapter 03, of the *Code of Maryland Regulations* require that each County in Maryland maintain a current comprehensive solid waste plan which covers at least the succeeding ten-year period; and

WHEREAS, a public informational meeting was held by the Commission on the Environment on August 2, 2022, after due notice was given; and

WHEREAS, a notice of the public hearing was advertised on October 28, 2022, and November 4, 2022, in *The Southern Maryland News*, a newspaper of general circulation in St. Mary’s County, and a public hearing was held on November 19, 2022, to receive public comment and consider amendment of the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management and Recycling Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Commissioners of St. Mary's County find that it is in the best interest of the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of St. Mary's County to amend the 2016-2025 Comprehensive Solid Waste Management and Recycling Plan,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Commissioners of St. Mary’s County, pursuant to *Environment Article*, Title 9, Subtitle 5, of the *Annotated Code of Maryland* and Title 26, Subtitle 03, Chapter 03 of the *Code of Maryland Regulations*, that:

Section I. The 2023-2032 St. Mary’s County Comprehensive Solid Waste and Recycling Management Plan be adopted.

Section II. This Resolution shall be effective upon the date written below.

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, by the Commissioners of St. Mary’s County that this Ordinance shall be effective upon the date written below.

Those voting Aye: 5

Those voting Nay: 0

Those Abstaining: 0

Date of Adoption: November 29, 2022

Effective Date: December 13, 2022

LIBRARY 030 JUL 17 35

Subject: Environment - Adoption of St. Mary's
County 2023-2032 Comprehensive Solid
Waste Management and Recycling Plan

ATTEST:

COMMISSIONERS OF ST. MARY'S COUNTY



David Weiskopf
Interim County Administrator

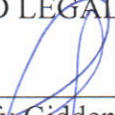


James R. Guy, Commissioner President

APPROVED AS TO FORM
AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY:



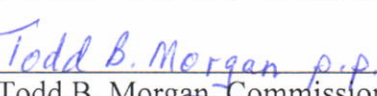
Eric Colvin, Commissioner




Buffy Giddens
Deputy County Attorney



Michael L. Hewitt, Commissioner



Todd B. Morgan, Commissioner



John E. O'Connor, Commissioner

DOCUMENT VALIDATION

LIBER 0030 FOLIO 137

LR - Government
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Describe Other:
RESOLUTION NO 2022-43
Ref: MM/CO
COMMISSIONINERS/30/135
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Mary's	
County/CC07.04.02 -	
Register 02	

Circuit Court for St. Mary's County
PO Box 676
41605 Courthouse Drive
Leonardtown, MD 20650
(301) 475-7844

MDE's Approval Letter of Plan
(insert)



Maryland
Department of
the Environment

Wes Moore, Governor
Aruna Miller, Lt. Governor

Serena McIlwain, Secretary
Suzanne E. Dorsey, Deputy Secretary

March 15, 2023

Mr. James Gotsch, Director
St. Mary's County Department of Public Works and Transportation
P. O. Box 508, 44825 St. Andrews Church Road
California, Maryland 20619-0508

Dear Mr. Gotsch:

The Maryland Department of the Environment ("MDE") has completed its review of St. Mary's County's (the "County") adopted Resolution No. 2022-43 for the County's 2023-2032 Solid Waste Management Plan (the "Plan"). The County Commissioners adopted the Plan on November 29, 2022, and the County forwarded the Plan to MDE for its review and approval. MDE received the adopted resolution and the Plan on January 10, 2023.

Based on this review, MDE determined that the adopted resolution satisfies the requirements of Sections 9-503, 9-505, and 9-1703 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, and Code of Maryland Regulations 26.03.03. In accordance with Section 9-507(a) of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, the Plan is approved.

Section 9-506(b)(2) of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, requires the County to submit a progress report to MDE at least every two years including any revisions or amendments to the County Plan that have been adopted. Since the County's Plan was adopted on November 29, 2022, the County must submit to MDE its progress report on or before, **November 29, 2024**.

Thank you for your continuing interest and cooperation in providing sound and long-term solid waste management planning for the County. If you have questions or need additional clarification on these matters, please contact me at 410-537-3304 or by email at tyler.abbott@maryland.gov or Mr. Bradley Baker, Manager, Resource Management Program, at 410-537-3314 or by email at bradley.baker1@maryland.gov

Sincerely,

Tyler Abbott, Director
Land and Materials Administration

cc: John Curtis, St. Mary's County Department of Public Works and Transportation
Carly Cushing, Maryland Environmental Service
John Agnoli, Maryland Environmental Service
Bradely Baker

1.0 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW

1.1 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

St. Mary's County has a strong history of citizen involvement in government and we believe citizen involvement in solid waste management will serve to improve and enhance our solid waste planning efforts. On July 27, 1993, the Commissioners of St. Mary's County established a citizen Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC). Since its' first meeting in September 1993, the SWAC has been involved in solid waste management issues in the County and has provided citizen involvement in the development of the County's Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. The Maryland Department of the Environment has formally acknowledged that *"the County is to be commended for its efforts in expanding the opportunities for public participation in the solid waste management planning process."* A written discussion and summary of the substantive issues that were raised at the Public Hearing were also forwarded to the Maryland Department of the Environment for their use and permanent record.

On March 9, 2010 the Commissioners of St. Mary's County, Maryland approved Resolution 2010-09 which integrated the SWAC into the Commission on the Environment ("COE"). As a result of the integration, the SWAC became a sub-committee with the COE and the SWAC retained all their prior duties as noted in their by-laws. The purpose of the integration was to ensure adequate membership within the SWAC and utilize the resources of the COE. The COE will continue to serve on an advisory capacity to the Commissioners as originally intended, most notably with respect to any amendments to the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management & Recycling Plan. On March 9, 2010, through Resolution No. 2010-09, the Commissioners restated the establishment of the COE.

Solid waste management regulations and policies exist at the federal, state and local government levels. A summary of pertinent legislation and recent changes relating to solid waste management has been included as a part of the Plan. Traditionally, the federal government has provided the

overall regulatory direction and set the minimum standards for protecting human health and environment. The implementation of these regulations is the responsibility of State and local governments. The State of Maryland established the MDE to enforce and implement federal and State solid waste management regulations

The St. Mary's County, Maryland, Comprehensive Solid Waste Management and Recycling Plan (CSWMRP), also known as the “Plan”, is intended to provide a program of solid waste collection, processing and disposal that addresses solid waste and recycling management and meets the needs of the residents and businesses in St. Mary's County for the next ten years. The County, through its planning effort, has established the blueprint to provide for the safe handling, collection, processing and disposal of solid waste to ensure adequate and efficient facilities to accommodate approved programs in the County while providing for the safe disposal of solid waste generated by the citizens, commerce and industry in the County. The County’s objectives and policies are in conformance with State, regional and local comprehensive land use plans and programs. In addition, this Plan has been prepared in accordance with applicable regulations and is adopted by the Commissioners. The following policies are established in accordance with the St. Mary's County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management and Recycling Plan:

1. Any further development of solid waste processing facilities should be conditioned upon the demonstrated need within St. Mary's County.
2. To pursue an integrated solid waste management program by:
 - a) Assuring the protection of public health and the environment through environmentally sound methods of waste disposal;
 - b) Reducing (encouraging resource conservation);
 - c) Reusing / repurposing (practicing landfill avoidance);
 - d) Recycling (maximizing utilization of resources recovered from waste); and
 - e) Recovering (promoting proven technology to generate energy from waste which cannot be reduced, reused, or recycled).
3. To prevent contamination of the environment from solid waste disposal practices and identify site locations which minimize adverse impacts on adjacent properties.

4. To encourage public participation in solid waste policy-making;
5. To diminish reliance on landfills;
6. To utilize the productive capacity of private enterprise for the collection of solid waste, recyclables, and disposal/disposition;
7. To assure that the public is served by an efficient, effective, economical, and well- managed solid waste and recycling program;
8. To participate in regional solid waste management cooperative enterprises;
9. St. Mary's County Government-operated solid waste facilities will not accept solid waste from out-of-County sources, except under regional government agreement.
10. To encourage and promote single stream recycling programs.
11. Any solid waste facilities in the County must be in conformance with the County's Comprehensive Solid Waste Management and Recycling Plan.
12. To review and revise the County rules, regulations and ordinances as required to implement the St. Mary's County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management and Recycling Plan. An analysis of the solid waste to be generated and the review of a management plan for such wastes should be prerequisites for obtaining building permits, conditional use approvals, etc., for commercial and industrial activities.

The policies listed above are reinforced and implemented by the goals and objectives contained herein.

GOAL 1: ASSURE THE PROTECTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT THROUGH ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND METHODS OF WASTE DISPOSAL

OBJECTIVES:

- A. Continue monitoring all waste facilities for compliance with applicable regulations.
- B. Monitor the enforcement of operating conditions imposed by the County upon solid waste facilities.

- C. Continue to improve guidelines for the siting of waste acceptance facilities to minimize noise, odor, pollution and traffic hazards, including guidelines regarding the nature and size of buffer zones surrounding waste facilities.

GOAL 2: CONSERVE NATURAL RESOURCES

OBJECTIVES:

- A. Encourage the reduction and reuse of waste materials through the promotion, development and expansion of recycling and the use of recycled products.
- B. Conserve land by minimizing the amount used for waste disposal and develop uses for such areas after they have been used for waste disposal.
- C. When possible, locate solid waste facilities on land that has been degraded by previous industrial activities.
- D. Conserve non-renewable natural resources with the use of energy from wastes.
- E. When possible, purchase recycled content products for use in the service of our citizens.

GOAL 3: ENCOURAGE PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING ISSUES

OBJECTIVES:

- A. Promote public awareness of the growing impact of solid waste in our daily lives.
- B. Promote consumer choices that will minimize waste generation.
- C. Emphasize the importance of and provide incentives to encourage recycling.
- D. Actively encourage citizen involvement early and throughout the process of reviewing and approving new solid waste management facilities.
- E. Decision making should avoid the effect of subjecting individuals to discrimination because of their race, color, national origin, or sex.

- F. Maintain a Solid Waste Advisory Committee as a sub-committee within the Commission of the Environment.
- G. Maintain a system for continuous solicitation and collection of comments and suggestions about the solid waste program.

GOAL 4: IMPLEMENT THE USE OF FULL-COST ACCOUNTING TO DETERMINE ACTUAL COSTS FOR MANAGING SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLING PROGRAMS.

OBJECTIVES:

- A. Establish and maintain a revenue structure that provides funding to help support the solid waste and recycling systems.
- B. Provide financial incentives to reduce, reuse, recycle and recover materials or energy from wastes which cannot be reduced, reused or recycled.
- C. Support and pursue initiatives that provide additional State funding for use by local jurisdictions.

GOAL 5: IDENTIFY AND ESTABLISH MARKETS FOR THE REDUCTION, REUSE, OR RECYCLING OF MATERIALS, AND RECOVER MATERIALS

OBJECTIVES:

- A. Continue to develop markets and keep abreast of technological advancements to ensure their incorporation is in accordance with current State legislation.
- B. Develop reporting methods and data collection mechanisms to document the County's progress towards its recycling goal.
- C. Review and revise County policy to commit to the acquisition and use of recycled content products.
- D. Develop pilot programs to achieve recycling goals that can be replicated, or exceed the mandated State recycling goals for a County with a population less than 150,000.

GOAL 6: FACILITATE A REGIONAL APPROACH TO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

OBJECTIVES:

- A. Conduct regular meetings of the Solid Waste coordinators for Southern Maryland to facilitate the exchange of information.
- B. Establish a Southern Maryland Solid Waste Authority.

GOAL 7: PROVIDE SAFE, EFFICIENT, COST EFFECTIVE, AND ADEQUATE SOLID WASTE SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE TO ACCOMMODATE THE CURRENT AND FUTURE RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLABLES GENERATED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY.

OBJECTIVES:

- A. Design, build and maintain safe and efficient solid waste acceptance and disposal facilities to adequately accommodate the solid waste and recyclables generated throughout the County.
- B. Conduct regular reviews of existing facility capacities to ensure continual collection, transfer, and disposal capability as the population continues to increase.
- C. Plan and schedule the construction of new public solid waste facilities to accommodate approved solid waste programs and services according to a five-year capital improvements program.
- D. Continue to improve on the present residential customer Convenience Center collection systems and program offerings.

1.2 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT WITH REGARDS TO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

St. Mary's County, the first county in Maryland, was created in 1637. The Town of Leonardtown is the only incorporated municipality in the County and has served as the County seat since 1735. The County covers 373 square miles and lies 35 miles southeast of Washington, DC.

St. Mary's County is governed by the Commissioners of St. Mary's County. All commissioners' powers, including authorizations to issue debt to finance its capital projects, are conferred by the General Assembly of Maryland. The five (5) County Commissioners are elected by the entire County voting population and serve for four-year terms. The Commissioners serve on a part-time basis; an appointed County Administrator is responsible for the daily administration of the County government. These meetings are held a minimum of forty-eight (48) times a year at the County Governmental Center in Leonardtown, are always open to the public.

The Commissioners establish all County policies; enact ordinances which have the force and effect of law; review and approve annual budgets and work plans for all departments and agencies receiving County funds; conduct public hearings; approve County Plans; and make decisions on land use matters, including zoning, water and sewer category amendments, etc. In addition, the Commissioners appoint all department heads, members of boards, commissions, and committees; purchase and maintain County property; approve roads construction and maintenance; and serve as the County's chief elected officials in dealing with other counties, the State, and the federal government. An organizational chart of the St. Mary's County Government is shown in **Exhibit I-1**.

Issues regarding solid waste management are handled by the County's Department of Public Works & Transportation. An organizational chart of the Department of Public Works & Transportation is included as **Exhibit I-2**. The Department of Public Works and Transportation is responsible for the construction, inspection, operation and maintenance of all county owned solid waste facilities and equipment. In addition, the Department of Public Works & Transportation is currently responsible for implementing the County's Comprehensive Solid Waste Management and Recycling Plan, managing the County's recycling program, and ensuring that the County works toward achieving its waste reduction and recycling goals as established in this Plan.



Exhibit I-1
St. Mary's County Government
Organizational Chart

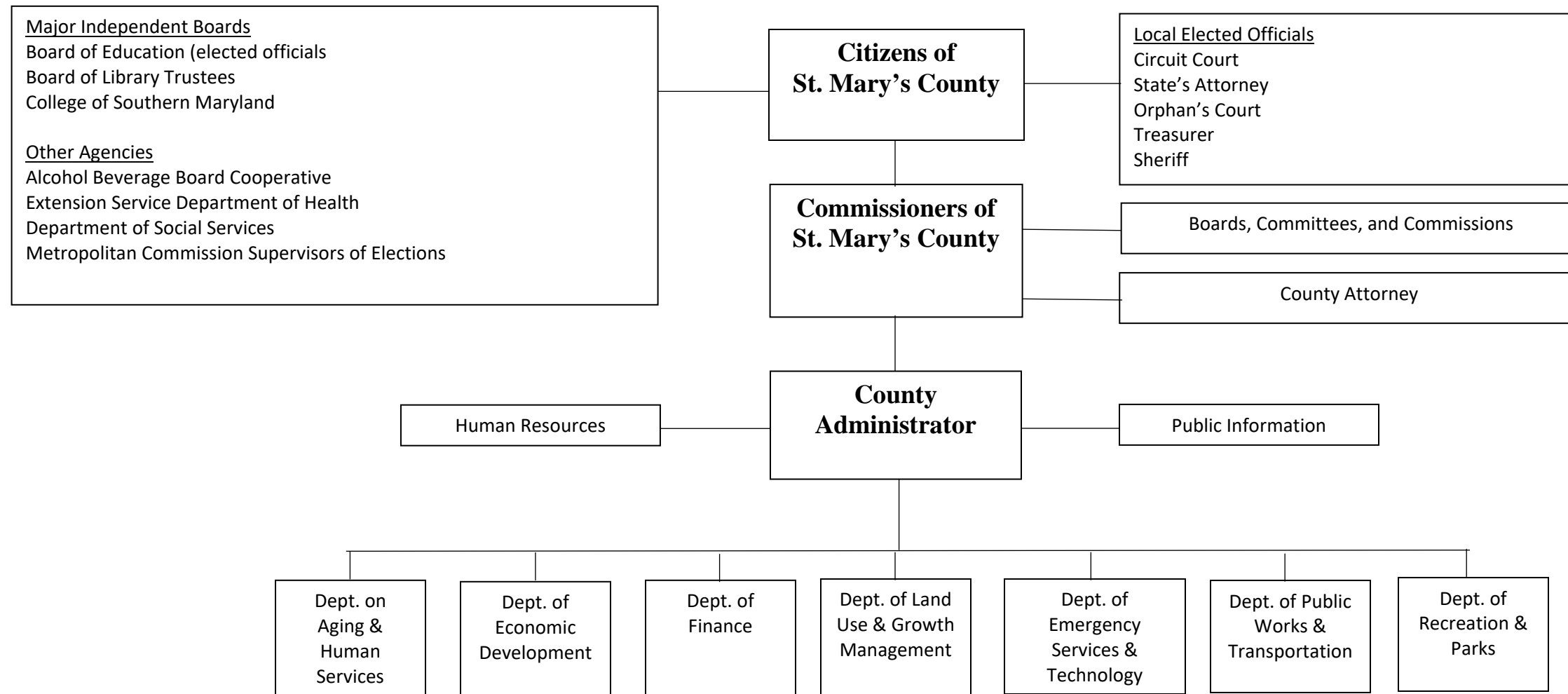
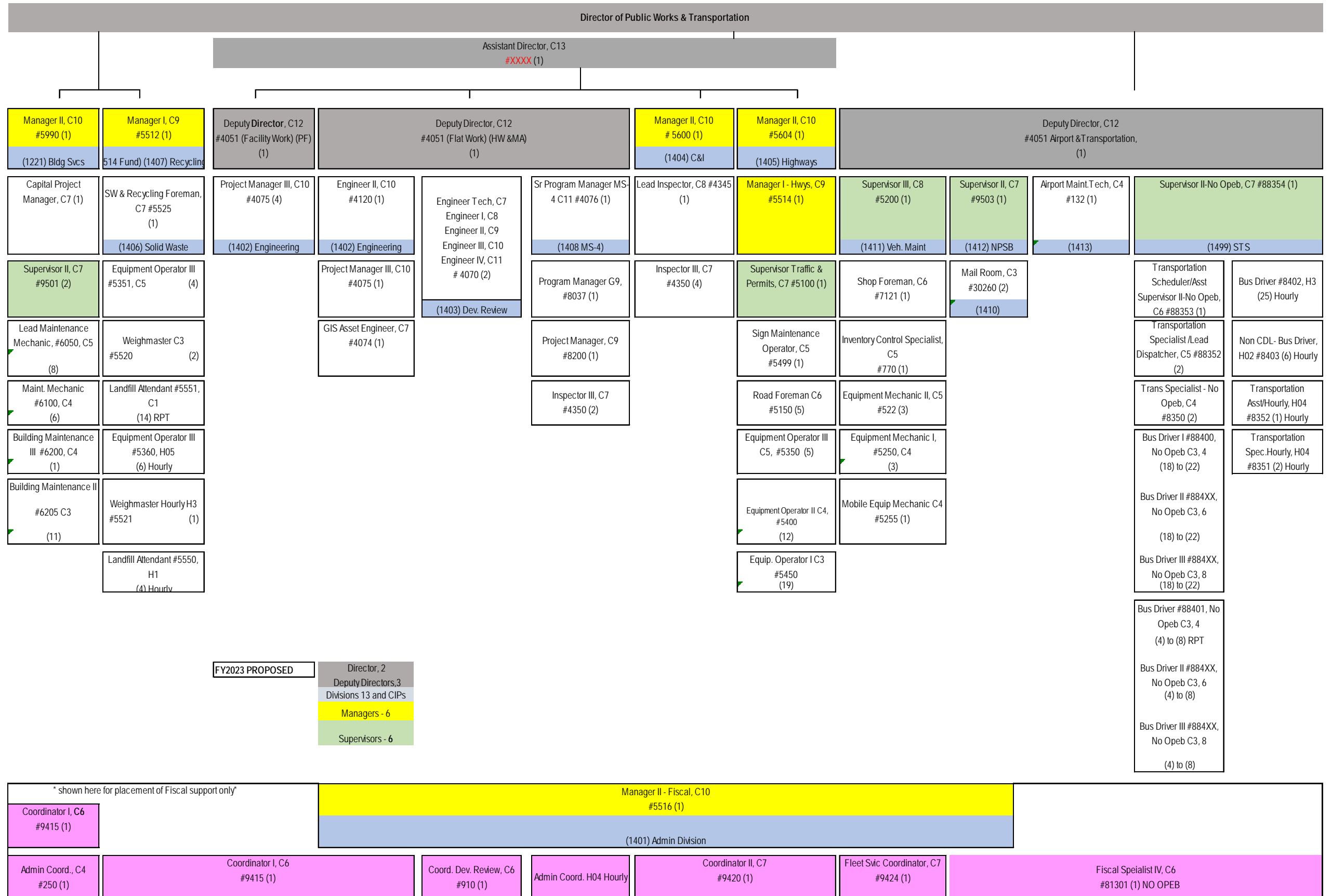


Exhibit I-2
St. Mary's County
DPW&T
Functional
Organizational
Chart



1.3 LEGISLATION AND REGULATION

The following section summarizes, but is not intended to be an all-inclusive list of pertinent Federal, State, and County legislation affecting solid waste management and planning in St. Mary's County.

Federal Statutes and Regulations

A number of federal statutes affect solid waste management in all jurisdictions within the United States. In particular, the legal controls for solid waste were established as an Act of Congress that resulted in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA). RCRA requires that responsibilities for solid waste management be clearly delineated and calls upon the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) to monitor and approve State management of landfills. Subtitle D of RCRA, as codified under 40 CFR Part 258, governs management and disposal of MSW (non-hazardous waste) and specifies criteria for planning, permitting, establishment, operation, and closure of MSW landfills. Hazardous waste management is regulated under Subtitle C of RCRA, within which the U.S. EPA has developed a comprehensive program to provide safe management of hazardous waste from the moment it is generated to its final disposal (a “cradle-to-grave” approach). Subtitle C regulations set criteria for hazardous waste generators and transporters, and for treatment, storage, and disposal facilities. This includes permitting requirements, enforcement, and corrective action or cleanup. The regulations governing hazardous waste identification, classification, generation, management, and disposal are found in 40 CFR Parts 260 to 273.

Maryland Statutes

1. *Maryland State Implementation Plan (SIP) (1972)*: Limits emissions from specific pollutant sources to prevent air quality from falling below NAAQS.
2. *Sludge Application (1974)*: Regulates land application procedures to maintain the public health.
3. *Chesapeake Bay Critical Area Protection Program (1984)*: Controls human intervention in the Chesapeake Bay drainage area.
4. *Maryland Recycling Act (1988)*: Establishes a requirement for Maryland counties to plan and implement a recycling system by 1994. Calvert County was mandated to reduce the County's waste stream by 15%.
5. *Nontidal Wetland Regulations (1990)*: Prevents net loss of nontidal wetlands by establishing a stringent permitting process.
6. *Asbestos Control - Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (1990)*: Requires completion of a teaming program by those who do asbestos-related work within schools; deals with asbestos controls.
7. *Land-clearing Debris Landfills - Amount of Surety (1990)*: Addresses the amount of surety required for each acre of land-clearing debris landfills.

8. *Medical Waste Legislation (1991)*: Regulates identification, record keeping, treatment, transport, and disposal of special medical wastes; infectious wastes are prohibited in solid waste landfills in the State.
9. *Newsprint Recycled Content Act (1991)*: Regulates newsprint recycling by imposing specified recycling content percentage requirements on the Maryland newspaper industry.
10. *Telephone Directory Recycling Act (1991)*: Regulates telephone directory publishers to meet specified recycling content percentage requirements for telephone directories.
11. *Plastic Material Code (1991)*: Bans rigid plastic containers or bottles from distribution or sale in the State unless appropriately labeled indicating the plastic resin used to produce them.
12. *Natural Wood Waste Recycling Facilities (1991)*: Wood waste recycling facilities must be appropriately permitted and operated, and may accept only NWW.
13. *Scrap Tire Recycling Act (1991)*: Regulates the storage of scrap tires, including prohibition against landfill disposal or scrap tires after January 1, 1994.
14. *Composting Act (1992)*: Includes composting in the definition of recycling. Requires that County recycling plans address composting issues, and bans yard waste from landfills effective in 1994.
15. *Mercury Oxide Battery Act (1992)*: Makes battery manufacturers responsible for collection, transportation, and recycling or disposal of batteries sold or offered for promotional purposes in the State.
16. *Maryland State Senate Joint Resolution 6 (2000)*: Established a voluntary statewide diversion goal of 40% by the year 2005 in order to reduce the amount of waste going to solid waste disposal facilities.
17. *Statewide Computer Recycling Pilot Program (2005)*: Act establishing statewide Computer Recycling Pilot Program and computer manufacturer registration fee.
18. *Sale of Mercury Containing Thermostats (2008)*: Prohibits sale of mercury containing thermostats by October 2007.
19. *Recycling – Public School Plans (2009)*: An Act requiring a county recycling plan to address the strategy for the collection, processing, marketing and disposition of recyclable materials from county public schools.
20. *Maryland Greenhouse Gas Reduction Act (2009)*: Required the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan to have a positive impact on job creation and economic growth in Maryland. The Plan was required to reduce greenhouse gases by 25% by year 2020.
21. *Fluorescent and CFL Recycling (2010)*: An Act requiring a county recycling plan to address the strategy for the collection and recycling of fluorescent and CFLs that contain mercury.
22. *Recycling – Apartment Buildings and Condominiums (2012)*: An Act requiring a county recycling plan to address the collection and recycling of recyclable materials from residents of apartment buildings and condominiums that contain ten or more dwelling units by property owners or managers of apartment buildings and councils of unit owners of condominiums. Further, if applicable, a method for implementing a reporting requirement for recyclable materials generated at apartment and condominiums that contain ten or more dwelling units.

23. *Recycling Rates and Waste Diversion – Statewide Goals (2012)*: An act revising the 1988 MRA, requiring a county Plan to address a reduction through recycling of at least 20% of the county’s solid waste stream by December of 2015.
24. *Special Event Recycling Program (2014)*: An Act requiring a county recycling plan to address the collection and recycling of paper, bottles and cans and food at events held on public property, having at least an estimated 200 people or more, and serves food or drink.
25. *Recycling Rates and Waste Diversion – Statewide Voluntary Goals (2020)*: The State of Maryland implemented a voluntary waste diversion goal of 60% and a voluntary recycling rate of 55% by 2020.
26. *Office Building Recycling Plan (2019)*: An Act requiring the collection of recyclable materials from office buildings that have 150,000 square feet or greater of office space and requiring owners of the office buildings to provide recycling receptacles by October 1, 2021.

Maryland Regulations

1. Title 26, Subtitle 3, Water Supply, Sewerage, Solid Waste, and Pollution Control Planning and Funding, Chapter 3, *Development of County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans*: Requires that each county maintain a current SWMP and establishes the content and format for these plans.
2. Title 26, Subtitle 3, Chapter 10, *Financial Assistance for the Construction of Processing and Disposal Facilities*: Stipulates the requirements, priority listing criteria, and ranking system for counties to receive financial assistance from the State of Maryland.
3. Title 26, Subtitle 4, *Regulation of Water Supply, Sewerage Disposal and Solid Waste*, Chapter 7, *Solid Waste, Solid Waste Management*: Regulates permitting, designing, constructing, operating, and closing municipal, land-clearing debris, rubble, and industrial waste landfills, processing facilities, transfer stations, and incinerators.
4. Subtitle 4, Chapter 6, *Sewage Sludge Management*
5. Subtitle 4, Chapter 8, *Storage, Collection, Transferring, Hauling, and Processing of Scrap Tires*
6. Subtitle 4, Chapter 9, *NWW Recycling Facilities*
7. Subtitle 17, Chapter 4, *Construction on Non-tidal Waters and Flood Plains*
8. Subtitle 23, Chapters 1-6, *Non-tidal Wetlands*
9. Subtitle 24, Chapters 1-5, *Tidal Wetlands*
10. Subtitle 8, Chapters 1-10, *Water Pollution*
11. Subtitle 17, Chapter 1, Erosion and Sediment Control, Disposal of CHS’s
12. Subtitle 17, Chapter 2, *Stormwater Management*
13. Subtitle 11, *Air Quality*

St. Mary’s County Legislation

1. St. Mary's County Solid Waste Ordinance (1998): Defines authorized use of County solid waste management facilities.
2. Rules and Regulations for Use of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities in St. Mary's County (1991): Regulates use of St. Andrews Landfill and County transfer and convenience centers.
3. St. Mary's Comprehensive County Zoning Ordinance and the Comprehensive Land Use Plan: Designates that certain solid waste and recycling facilities are acceptable in agricultural, rural preservation and industrial districts as conditional uses or permitted use.
4. Environmental and Solid Waste Service Fee, Ordinance No. 2007-04: All improved residential property that is residentially zoned and contains one or more dwelling units is charged an annual fee of \$96.57 (July 1, 2021) per dwelling; a 2% increase will occur every year on July 1.
5. Debris Management Plan, October 2007: State mandate as part of MEMA to address the removal, collection, disposal and recycling of storm-related debris.
6. St. Mary's Solid Waste Advisory Committee was integrated into the Commission on the Environment – Resolution No. 2010-09; re-established with Resolution No. 2011-06: SWAC is a sub-committee which advises the Commission on solid waste management issues in the County and participates in planning.

2.0 POPULATION, LAND USE, AND ZONING

2.1 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The 2020 population in St. Mary’s County was 115,150, according to the Maryland Department of Planning, Planning Data Services. This figure represents a 9.5 % increase from the 2010 Census population of 105,151, and a 33.1% increase from the 2000 Census of 86,513. The following table shows projected population figures for each year addressed in the Plan.

**Table II-1. St. Mary’s County, Maryland Population Projections
2020-2035¹**

Present	Projected Population		
2020	2025	2030	2035
115,150	123,700	131,260	139,150

The estimates in **Table II-1** show a predicted annual population growth rate of approximately 1.3% during the 2020-2035 period.

2.2 MUNICIPALITIES AND FEDERAL FACILITIES LOCATION MAP

Under COMAR 2.603.03.03 C.2 a map which shows the municipalities and federal facilities must be included in the plan and is included as **Appendix C**.

The Town of Leonardtown is the only incorporated municipality in the County and has served as the County seat since 1735.

NAS Patuxent River occupies approximately 6,379 acres and is situated on the broad headland known as Cedar Point at the confluence of the Patuxent River and the Chesapeake Bay. OLF Webster Field occupies approximately 852 acres in St. Indigoes, MD, and is located approximately

¹ Population estimates for 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035 as developed by Maryland Department of Planning.

7 miles to the south of Lexington Park on the St. Mary's River, just north of the confluence of the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay.

2.3 ZONING REQUIREMENTS

This Plan shall not be used to create or enforce local land use and zoning requirements.

2.3.1 Existing Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance

In August 2010, the Commissioners of St. Mary's County approved the St. Mary's County Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, "Zoning Ordinance", which was last amended on February 5, 2013. The Zoning Ordinance is intended to promote the orderly development of the County in accordance with the Comprehensive Plan. One purpose of the Zoning Ordinance is to promote the health, safety, order, convenience, and general welfare of the County's citizens. Another purpose is to provide for economic and efficient land development; encourage the most appropriate use of land; provide convenient and safe movement of people and goods; control the distribution and density of population to areas where necessary public services can be provided; protect historic and environmental areas; encourage good civic design; and provide for adequate public utilities, facilities, and services.

According to the Zoning Ordinance, public and privately developed solid waste acceptance, processing, transfer and/or resource recovery facilities – are considered approvable conditional uses in rural preservation districts and are considered permitted within the Industrial Zoned area under the respective limited standards. Approximately 80 percent of the land in the County is in these rural districts, although some small portion is developed with residences. In some industrial districts, recycling centers, processing facilities salvage / junk yards, solid waste acceptance facilities, transfer and/or recovery facilities, recyclable material collection facilities, and waste disposal services are permitted uses, subject to satisfying the Regulation of Use and Development Standards in Article 5 & 6 of the Zoning Ordinance. Collection receptacles for recyclable materials are allowable uses in all zoning classifications.

In addition, County-developed solid waste processing or disposal facilities or transfer stations could be approved in all districts if considered a "Government Facility" and meets the conditions identified

in the Zoning Ordinance if the facility is necessary to provide adequate health, safety and welfare primarily for rural residents and all other conditions pertaining to such a facility.

All new conditional uses require public hearings and approval from the Board of Appeals. Applicants are required to give due notice to all contiguous landowners by certified mail at least ten days prior to the public hearing. Existing solid waste acceptance facilities, recycling facilities, and salvage and junkyards that were in operation prior to May 1974 are considered conforming conditional uses. The expansion or intensification of any such use is subject to approval by the Board of Appeals following a public hearing, unless the solid waste acceptance facility, recycling facility, salvage or junkyard is specifically identified in this Plan.

General zoning policies that will affect the development or expansion of solid waste management facilities include preservation of agricultural lands; minimization of contamination of surface and groundwater; minimization of soil erosion and runoff; minimization of pollutant emissions into the air and water; and maintenance of water quality, plant and wildlife habitats, protected wetlands, flood plains, steep lands, forests, woodlands, and other environmentally sensitive areas.

Another zoning consideration that is receiving increased attention with respect to solid waste acceptance or processing facilities is the creation of enterprise zones. Enterprise zones are defined geographic areas established by local and state jurisdictions as an economic development tool to stimulate investment and job creation in economically depressed areas. New or expanding companies are offered tax breaks, capital financing or various other incentives in return for locating their business operations in these areas. Recycling businesses, in particular, have benefited from enterprise zone programs. Currently, there are no enterprise zones in the County that might impact placement of solid waste management facilities.

Performance and general standards that would impact the construction of solid waste management facilities include those for the amount of land between structures (buffer yards); portion of land area subject to disruption (building pad); building height; building distance from road (building line); floor area ratio; landscape surface ratio; surfaces which do not absorb water (impervious surface); and open space ratio. Performance and general standards were included in the last Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance update to ensure that no solid waste acceptance, processing, transfer, and/or

resource recovery facility is sited within an established distance of a property line that is not part of the solid waste operations.

2.3.2 Potential Issues for the Zoning Ordinance as Amended

An important component of the Zoning Ordinance is the descriptions and definitions of various types of allowable and prohibited land uses. The detailed level to which descriptions are made for allowable and prohibited uses requires clear and unambiguous definitions. As types of solid waste acceptance and recycling facilities have evolved in Maryland over the past several years, so have definitions for them. Since solid waste management facilities are highly regulated by state and federal agencies (Maryland has received partial delegation regarding the implementation of the federal regulations 40 CFR Parts 257 & 258 regarding municipal solid waste and is seeking full delegation by the United State Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), definitions for such facilities in the Zoning Ordinance that are consistent with regulatory agencies' definitions will assist the County's efforts for efficient application and review processes.

MDE requires that developers obtain permits from MDE for the construction and, in addition, for the operation of solid waste management facilities. Facilities receiving only separated recyclable materials separated from other waste materials, referred to as clean recyclables, and are exempt from permitting and operating requirements of MDE. A project developer must design a solid waste management facility such that it fits MDE's definition of a particular facility for which a permit will be sought. Should the County's Zoning Ordinance require the facility be designed such that it will not meet MDE's design standards, the developer would not be able to obtain a permit from MDE.

During development of this Plan, a number of facility types are allowed in specified zoning districts that are not specifically identified and lacking definitions in Article 9 of the current Zoning Ordinance, but are defined in COMAR. For example Natural Wood Waste Recycling Facilities, and other regulated solid waste acceptance facilities are defined in COMAR, but are not specifically identified in the current Zoning Ordinance. A Natural Wood Waste Recycling Facility is defined in COMAR 26.04.09.02 as a facility where recycling services for natural wood waste are provided. Natural wood waste means tree and other natural vegetative refuse and includes tree stumps, brush and limbs, root mats, logs, leaves, grass clippings, unadulterated wood wastes, and other natural

vegetative materials. Under the COMAR definition, a Natural Wood Waste Recycling Facility does not include a collection or processing facility operated by (1) a non-profit or governmental organization located in the State; or (2) a single individual or business that provides recycling services solely for its own employees or for its own recyclable materials generated on its own premises.

Solid waste transfer stations are allowed to be sited in the County per the Zoning Ordinance. It should be noted that the definitions of transfer stations in COMAR does not include Convenience Centers as operated by the County under their current design and method of operations. For purposes of COMAR, collecting points serving rural residential area are not considered to be transfer stations, provided that solid waste is not transferred from a collections vehicle to another transportation unit. Also, the movement or consolidation of a single generator's solid waste at the site of generation may not be considered a transfer station.

The Comprehensive Solid Waste Management and Recycling Plan references the current Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance and may be subject to revision if necessary based on amendments and revisions to the previously mentioned Plans.

2.4 LAND-USE PLAN

In March 2010, the County completed the preparation of an updated Comprehensive Plan which was adopted on April 6, 2010. The Comprehensive Plan, entitled "Quality of Life in St. Mary's County – A Strategy for the 21st Century" includes specific mandated elements as required by the Maryland Code and are; (1) Goals and Objectives, (2) Land Use, (3) Transportation, including provisions for bicycle ways, (4) Community Facilities, (5) Mineral Resources, (6) Land Development Regulations, (7) Sensitive Areas, (8) Provisions for Fisheries, (9) Economic Development and (10) Interjurisdictional Coordination. The Comprehensive Plan also meets the minimum requirements for comprehensive planning in Maryland counties, contained in Article 66B of the Annotated Code of Maryland. The Comprehensive Plan also meets the minimum requirements for Critical Area Legislation, contained in Environmental Article 8-1808 of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

The goal of the Comprehensive Plan is to provide for planned and controlled growth to promote economic development while preserving the County's rural character and natural resources. Smart

Growth initiatives as prescribed by the State are included in the Comprehensive Plan are comprised in eight general areas: (1) Development is concentrated in suitable areas, (2) In rural areas growth is directed to existing population centers and resource areas are protected, (3) Sensitive areas are prohibited, (4) Stewardship of the Chesapeake Bay and the land is a universal ethic, (5) Conservation of resources, including a reduction in resource consumption is practiced, (6) Economic growth is encouraged and regulatory mechanisms are streamlined, (7) Adequate public facilities and infrastructure under the control of the county are available or planned in areas where growth is to occur, and (8) Funding is available to achieve these areas.

Per the Comprehensive Plan, most of the expected population and housing growth in the County will occur in the development districts, namely Lexington Park and Leonardtown; therefore, community services and facilities will be concentrated in these areas. Town centers (Charlotte Hall, New Market, Mechanicsville, Hollywood, and Piney Point) and village centers (Callaway, Chaptico, Clements, Loveville, St. Inigoes, Ridge and Valley Lee) will be the areas of secondary growth, requiring a smaller increase in existing services and facility capacity. The Plan also promotes development in designated traditional rural service centers including Budds Creek, Oraville, Helen, Avenue, St. James, Dameron, and Park Hall. Development in these areas will allow the County to avoid negative impacts of non-farm development, including commercial facilities scattered along County and state roads in the rural areas and the need for extending utilities to these locations.

The Comprehensive Plan goals seek to configure housing lots into clusters rather than relying on minimum lot sizes to achieve desired densities. This will maximize efficiency in infrastructure that must be provided to home sites. Neighborhood conservation districts are scattered across the County and are expected to maintain the status quo; these districts include steep slopes, floodplains, wetlands and other features that make them too environmentally sensitive to support development.

In the context of these area designations, any new commercial development will be directed toward the development districts, town centers, village centers, and rural centers. Only development districts and town centers will be available for major new industrial or commercial facilities. Concentrated development in the development districts will prevent the extension of development to where utilities, public facilities and services, and employment opportunities cannot be expanded easily or efficiently. This practice will also ensure that the costs of providing additional facilities and

services will be borne by those who stand to directly benefit. Because town centers are expected to experience some of the projected growth, they will be provided with additional services and facilities as their needs evolve. Furthermore, there is potential for some of the growth to occur in the village centers, which often are not served by central sewer and water facilities. While it is desirable to keep the village centers small in population size and physical area, they may, in time, be provided with centralized water and sewer services if a density of more than one dwelling unit per acre is reached. The remaining five classifications of County areas are expected to maintain their population and physical size.

In addition, the Comprehensive Plan specifies goals to coordinate with the Town of Leonardtown for land use, growth management, and transportation resources and with neighboring counties and the Tri-County Council for Southern Maryland for multi-county plans, programs, and activities. A policy within the Comprehensive Plan is to meet the increasing demand for solid waste management through the use of traditional and innovative methods by: encouraging participation in waste reduction, composting and recycling through public education; minimizing negative environmental impacts of proposed sites and facilities; and providing appropriate and convenient public facilities and programs.

3.0 EXISTING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The proper management and disposal of solid waste is essential to protect public health and the environment, as well as to preserve the quality of life and economic well-being of the State. Since the 1950s, municipal solid waste (MSW) has been managed predominantly through landfills owned and operated by local governments. Recent national trends and economic forces have resulted in the export and interstate shipment of solid waste for disposal in locations outside the political boundaries of the jurisdictions where the waste is generated. In fact, some local governments are no longer utilizing their MSW landfills, and instead are transporting waste out of Maryland for disposal.

3.1 WASTE GENERATION PROJECTIONS

Data provided by MDE for 2020 waste generation was used to predict future annual waste generation, which was assumed to be directly correlated to the county population growth rate. The Maryland Department of Planning estimates for the 10-year population growth in St. Mary's County were used to derive an estimated annual growth rate. That growth rate was multiplied by the "2020 Actuals" MDE data to estimate future waste generation. The complete annual waste generation estimates are included in **Table III-1**. For more information on the population growth rate, see Section 2.1 of this Plan.

**Table III - 1
St. Mary's County Annual Waste Generation and Projections**

Waste Category	Actual Tons	Projections					
	2020	2022	2024	2026	2028	2030	2032
MSW Residential	14,214	14,586	14,968	15,359	15,761	16,174	16,597
MSW Commercial	21,069	21,620	22,186	22,767	23,363	23,974	24,601
MSW Mixed	3,190	3273	3359	3447	3537	3630	3725
Industrial (solids, liquid, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutional (schools, hospitals etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Demolition Debris (C&D)	25,590	26,260	26,947	27,652	28,376	29,118	29,880
Woodwaste and brush	4,884	5,012	5,143	5,278	5,416	5,557	5,703
Controlled Hazardous Substance (CHS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dead Animals	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
Concrete	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
Vehicle Tires	434	445	457	469	481	494	507
Paper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Special Medical Waste	78	80	82	84	86	89	91
Scrap Metal	1,579	1,620	1,663	1,706	1,751	1,797	1,844
Boats	27	28	28	29	30	31	32
Soil	54	55	57	58	60	61	63
Total MRA Waste	38,477	39,484	40,517	41,577	42,665	43,782	44,928
Total MRA Recycalbes	6,896	7,076	7,262	7,452	7,647	7,847	8,052
Total NON MRA Waste	25,707	26,380	27,070	27,778	28,505	29,251	30,017
Total Non MRA Recycables	46	47	48	50	51	52	54
<i>Recyclables</i>							
MRA Recyclables	10,821	11,104	11,395	11,693	11,999	12,313	12,635
Non MRA Recyclables	93,881	96,338	98,859	101,446	104,101	106,825	109,620
TOTAL WASTE GENERATED	175,828	180,429	185,151	189,996	194,968	200,070	205,306

3.1.1 Residential Waste Quantities

In February 1989, scales were installed at the St. Andrews Landfill for accurate weighing of quantities of waste entering the facility. The State Department of Agriculture (DOA) Weighing and Measuring Device Certification must be renewed annually. Since that time, MSW originating from the residential and other sectors and construction and demolition waste quantities have been weighed at the scales prior to disposal. Beginning January 20, 1998, MDE mandated a Third Party Inspector inspect all loads prior to disposal at the rubble fill; all rejected partial or full rubble loads are directed to a roll-off container for final disposal offsite.

Landfill operations staff has prepared monthly reports of waste materials received on a weight basis since scales were installed. These reports indicate quantities received from the County's six Convenience Centers and from commercial haulers.

Based on a review of historical Landfill records, residential waste collected by private firms and previously logged in at the Landfill under the Business category is estimated to be approximately 45 percent of the category total. Although private haulers overall report an increase in residential customers, a part or all of that increase could come from new residences constructed in the County. Also, since the County has expanded the opportunities for recycling services at the Convenience Centers, an increase in the quantity of waste received has been observed.

A small portion of residents in the more rural areas of the County have historically managed some or all of their waste on their residence property or farm. These generators have buried waste on-site, composted or burned waste (open and backyard) or used a combination of these practices. Although many residents managed waste in this manner in the past in rural areas, with the population growth in the County, expansion of collection services and the availability of the County's Convenience Centers, and with increased public education on approved waste management methods, the practice continues to decline.

The County maintains records of quantities recycled under programs it operates at the six Convenience Centers. Also, the County receives information from private firms regarding the types and amounts of materials that they recycle. Reporting firms are haulers and large generators of

recyclables. When quantities recycled are added to quantities disposed, a reasonable estimate of total quantities generated results.

3.1.2 Commercial Waste Quantities

The “SW-Business” category was used by scale operators to record waste that was delivered to the Landfill by commercial, institutional, and industrial self-haulers and private waste collectors. Though this category is labeled as business waste by scale house reports, some residential waste also is included in this category because private haulers in the County service residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional customers and the loads are mixed, in some cases. In order to estimate quantities of waste in the “SW-Business” category that were actually generated by commercial accounts, St. Mary’s Disposal now owned by Waste Management, Inc. (WMI), a private hauler in the County, was contacted to provide an estimated split among the different types of generators. Beginning on March 9, 1998, MSW from commercial sources was prohibited from being disposed of at the Landfill. Effective January 18, 2000, commercial haulers were prohibited from depositing rubble at the St. Andrews Landfill.

3.1.3 Industrial Waste Quantities

Industry generates two types of waste: (1) office-related and other non-bulky MSW, and (2) industrial process waste. COMAR defines industrial waste as any liquid, gaseous, solid, or other substance or combination thereof, resulting from any process of industry, manufacturing, trade, or business; or the development of any natural resource, including agriculture. Some types of industry, due to a combination of their size and the nature of their business, dispose of process waste as commercial waste. Examples of this are printing and sign businesses, and small wood products firms. Prior to the prohibition on MSW disposal at the St. Andrews Landfill, the MSW portion, except for Convenience Center deposits, was received from either commercial self-haulers or private haulers. Also, process waste that had characteristics of MSW (i.e., non-hazardous and non-bulky) was received at the Landfill under the “SW-Business” category. No attempt was made to separately categorize this type of waste.

Industrial process wastes generated in the County are nearly insignificant in quantity, a reflection of the small amount of manufacturing occurring in the County. Leonardtown Sand and Gravel

generates silt as part of its mining and processing operations. Silt is dried in a designated area of the company's property and does not leave the site. Other manufacturing firms located in the County are estimated to dispose of their small quantities of process waste with MSW generated by the business.

St. Andrews Landfill received little or no agricultural wastes. Since no crop processing plants are operated in the County, agricultural waste is restricted to crop waste. Farms in the County leave crop waste on the ground after the harvest is conducted and turn this material into the soil in the following planting season.

Quantities of MSW disposed and recycled by the industrial sector are not recorded separately but are included in the commercial sector. Also, the County does not tabulate employment by sector of the economy. Thus, MSW and related employment figures are included in totals for Commercial Waste.

3.1.4 Institutional Waste Quantities

Institutions include schools and colleges, churches, government offices and facilities, prisons, hospitals, nursing and convalescent homes, military, and similar facilities. This waste is collected by private haulers under contract to the institutions, and portions of it that had been disposed of in the St. Andrews Landfill are categorized as "SW-Business." Due to the large size of the Patuxent River Complex in the County, institutional waste is a major component of the waste stream in the County.

The Patuxent River Complex, operated by the U.S. Navy and the largest institution in St. Mary's County, consists of two ground-based facilities: the Naval Air Station Patuxent River and Outlying Landing Field (OLF) Webster Field. Nearly all waste is generated at the Air Station, as OLF Webster Field has no quarters and only flight and flight-related activity.

MSW from the Air Station is collected under contract by Affordable Refuse since mid-2013. Affordable Refuse does provide data on quantities of waste collected. The contractor provides an array of front-load style boxes at most buildings on base and collects waste on a scheduled basis.

The contractor also is responsible for providing disposal. This MSW is delivered to the Covanta Waste-to-Energy facility located in Alexandria, VA.

3.1.5 Construction, Demolition, and Land Clearing Debris

Defined acceptable wastes for rubble fills include non-hazardous construction, demolition, and land clearing debris. Included are materials generated at construction sites such as wood, plaster, metal, wallboard, ceramic, and packaging except for containers of hazardous substances such as paints, solvents, and adhesives and for paper products. (Paper products may not exceed ten percent of each load delivered to a disposal facility.) Similar materials generated at demolition projects also are acceptable for disposal at rubble fills. In addition, trees, limbs, roots and root mats, rock, soil, and sand generated from land clearing activities are acceptable.

The St. Andrews Landfill currently accepts only residential rubble at a flat fee rate of \$10.00 per pickup truck load, up to 500 pounds, and \$65 per ton for oversized loads effective July 1, 2006. A discounted “Green Waste” fee of \$40 per ton was implemented July 1, 2012 for oversized loads of yard waste. Acceptable materials include: land clearing debris such as yard waste, brush, grass clippings, leaves, logs, tree stumps, logs and rock; residential construction and demolition debris which includes steel, concrete, bricks, lumber, plaster and plasterboard, insulation, shingles, floor tile and household appliances. Scrap tires may be accepted at the site as well. County residents are allowed five (5) passenger tires per trip for free. Excessive tire loads and oversize tires are assessed a fee of \$158 per ton. Materials listed are currently sorted into scrap metal, yard waste, scrap tires and C&D waste and transported off-site to various facilities for disposal and/or recycling.

A private land clearing debris landfill, Knott Land Clearing Debris Landfill, d/b/a Great Mills Trading Post Co., Inc., which is owned and operated by Joseph Knott, is located in St. Mary’s County and has been in operation since April 1991. This five-acre facility is permitted to accept land clearing debris. The facility does not have scales, but it does report estimated quantities of material received to the MDE. The facility did not receive any waste at the site in 2020 and 2021.

3.1.6 Controlled Hazardous Substances

Controlled hazardous substances (CHS) are treated under Maryland regulations as synonymous with hazardous waste. In order to classify as a CHS or a hazardous waste, a material must be a statutory solid waste, be designated by MDE to be “controlled,” and fulfill the criteria of a hazardous substance. Title 40 CFR states “*Hazardous substance* as defined by section 101(14) of CERCLA, means: Any substance designated pursuant to section 311(b)(2)(A) of the CWA; any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated pursuant to section 102 of CERCLA; any hazardous waste having the characteristics identified under or listed pursuant to section 3001 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (but not including any waste the regulation of which under the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 *et seq.*) has been suspended by Act of Congress); any toxic pollutant listed under section 307(a) of the CWA; any hazardous air pollutant listed under section 112 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7521 *et seq.*); and any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture with respect to which the EPA Administrator has taken action pursuant to section 7 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.*). The term does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance in the first sentence of this paragraph, and the term does not include natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied natural gas, or synthetic gas usable for fuel (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas).”²

Maryland regulations divide hazardous wastes or CHS into several categories, including “Hazardous Waste from Specific Sources (State),” “Hazardous Waste from Non-Specific Sources,” and “Discarded Commercial Chemical Products, Off Specification Species, Containers, and Spill Residues of These.” A material that does not appear on any of these lists may still be regulated as hazardous waste or CHS if it is characteristically hazardous, namely if it is ignitable, reactive, toxic or corrosive.³

Private firms provide hazardous waste collection services in the County. Primary services provided in the County are the collection and recycling of petroleum naphtha used in auto parts cleaner devices, lacquer thinner used by auto body shops, and dry cleaning solvents

² 40 CFR

³ Ibid.

(perchloroethylene). These companies also collect other hazardous wastes. Since 1991, MDE has not maintained records of individual generators of hazardous waste in each jurisdiction. Although each generator must report quantities and types, MDE compiles reported information and produces a summary of CHS for each year.

3.1.7 Animal Carcasses

Animal carcasses are disposed of by the State and County Highway Departments. According to St. Mary's County Highway Maintenance Department representatives, no records are kept on road kill counts with the exception of deer counts which are reported to the Department of Natural Resources.

When an animal carcass is reported along state or County-maintained roads, personnel are dispatched to the location. Department staff removes the animal from the roadway and disposes of it. Small carcasses are buried alongside the roadside, and larger carcasses are taken to a disposal facility. The County plans to maintain these practices.

As a general rule, burial does not occur in areas with a high ground water table or in close proximity to lakes, streams, and wetland wells. In addition, precautionary measures discourage direct handling of the carcasses by employees, as animal(s) health is not known.

3.1.8 Bulky Wastes

Bulky waste is collected by residents self-hauling the materials to the St. Andrews Landfill. However, bulky waste collected by private waste collection firms must find alternative disposal facilities. Most bulky wastes in the County that can be recycled are targeted for recovery. Bulky wastes - such as scrap metal, large rigid plastic items or white goods that are identifiable in incoming waste loads - are directed to the appropriate recycling collection area of the Landfill. The scrap industry has traditionally provided adequate outlets for used automobiles and other scrap metals, particularly higher value products, such as aluminum, copper, and steel.

The County has a contract with Maryland Environmental Service (MES) to recover and recycle Class I & II Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) from all air conditioners, freezers and refrigeration units. The scrap metal material is sold to the highest bid contractor who transports the material offsite, and it is ultimately recycled. The St. Andrews Landfill does not accept auto bodies.

3.1.9 Scrap Tires

Since passage of the Maryland Used Tire Storage and Disposal Act in 1989, tire dealers, recyclers, and tire collectors are prohibited from storing used tires unless they provide proof within 90 days that they have markets for them. If these tire handlers cannot provide written market agreements or document their efforts to secure markets, they must dispose of these scrap tires in a State-approved disposal system. Furthermore, the law empowers Maryland's Secretary of the Environment to initiate remedial action at sites where used scrap tire disposal is deemed to be taking place improperly or in an environmentally threatening manner.

Since January 1, 1994, with the approval of House Bill 1202, scrap tires are no longer permitted to be disposed of in landfills. At that time, the Department of Public Works and Transportation established permitted scrap tire collection as a part of its services at the St. Andrews Landfill and continues to operate under an approved Secondary Scrap Tire Collection Facility License, which allows up to 1,500 scrap tires to be located on the St. Andrews Landfill property.

Residents of St. Mary's County are permitted to drop off no more than 5 scrap tires, free of charge, at the recycling collection area located at the landfill; any residents with greater than 5 tires must pay a tip fee of \$158 per ton. Commercial haulers do not have access to the facility. COMAR 26.04.08.10B (10) requires the Department prepare annual reports for submission to the State to monitor scrap tire disposal and storage activities. Up to ten (10) tires per vehicle are typically accepted.

3.1.10 Wastewater Treatment Plant Sewage Sludge

Sixty-six (66) wastewater stations and six (6) wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) are located in St. Mary's County. The facilities are owned and operated by a range of organizations. The Metropolitan Commission (MetCom), an agency of the St. Mary's County Government, owns and operates the Marlay-Taylor Water Reclamation (WRF), which is the largest facility in the County, receiving more than 84 percent of all wastewater generated in the County and producing more than 81 percent of the sewage sludge requiring management.

3.1.11 Other Wastes

3.1.11.1 Asbestos

The need for capacity to dispose of asbestos generally is a function of two variables: (1) the amount of asbestos waste created as a result of rehabilitation and/or demolition activities; and (2) the availability of current or projected reliable disposal capacity.

Asbestos is a Class I Toxic Air Pollutant and known human carcinogen according to *COMAR* 26.11.15.11. The Air and Radiation Management Administration, a section of MDE, specifies that asbestos must be disposed in facilities authorized by the Department for that purpose. Municipal landfills and rubble landfills can accept asbestos waste subject to certain handling procedures. Identification, handling and disposal of asbestos continue to be performed by independent certified professionals and private contractors. No quantities are estimated for historical generation of asbestos. When asbestos is encountered during a county funded building maintenance and repair project, it is removed and remediated by a licensed contractor.

3.1.11.2 Special Medical Wastes

Two Maryland agencies regulate medical wastes: MDE and the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DHMH). Each agency uses the term "special medical waste." Special medical wastes are considered to be Controlled Hazardous Substances (CHS) according to *COMAR* 26.13.11.01 (C). Whereas MDE regulations pertain to the identification, packaging, manifesting, and

transporting of special medical wastes, the DHMH regulations outline acceptable methods for handling these wastes and rendering them non-infectious. Special medical wastes are considered infectious until they are properly treated. State law prohibits landfill disposal of untreated infectious waste; however, properly treated medical wastes may be landfilled.

Under COMAR 26.13.11.02 Special medical wastes include several material types include:

- Anatomical material;
- Blood that is in a liquid or semiliquid state;
- Blood-soiled articles that:
 - Would release blood in a liquid or semiliquid state if compressed; or
 - Are caked with dried blood and are capable of releasing the blood during handling of the items;
- A contaminated item that:
 - Would release other potentially infectious material in a liquid or semiliquid state if compressed; or
 - Is caked with other potentially infectious material and is capable of releasing the other potentially infectious material during handling of the item;
- Contaminated material;
- An infectious substance that can cause disease in humans;
- Microbiological laboratory waste;
- Other potentially infectious material that is in a liquid or semiliquid state;
- Pathological and microbiological waste that contains blood or other potentially infectious material; or
- Sharps.

A special medical waste generator is defined by the regulations to be “any person, business, government entity or group of people whose act or process produces a special medical waste” according to COMAR 26.13.11.02(B)(5) and (7) as well as COMAR 26.13.11.03(B). Generators that produce less than 50 pounds of special medical wastes per month, termed “small volume generators,” are exempt from MDE’s manifest and transport requirements but must meet

identification, packaging, and treatment regulations. Generators of more than 50 pounds per month must meet all regulations governing the management and handling of special medical wastes.

3.1.11.3 Septage

The Marlay-Taylor WRF is the only facility permitted to receive septage in the County.

Approximately 70-75 percent of the total improved properties in the County are estimated to be on septic systems. The remainder of improved properties is on public or private sewers. The frequency of septic tank pumping varies. Some residents who have malfunctioning septic systems may have their septic tanks pumped often. (Note: septage contractors utilize a number of disposal facilities in other jurisdictions, primarily at the Sweetwater WWTP in Calvert County and the Mattawoman WWTP in Charles County; because of this, it is difficult to estimate the percentage disposed of in St. Mary's.

The management protocol of septage in St. Mary's County can be identified in the Comprehensive Water and Sewerage Plan, updated November 2, 2012 and a copy is available on the County's website or at the Department of Land Use and Growth Management.

3.1.11.4 Flare Condensate

Beginning in 2013, the condensate from the landfill gas flaring process at the St. Andrews Landfill will be disposed of at the Marlay-Taylor WRF facility. MetCom has approved an annual volume discharge limit of 25,000 gallons per year (\$0 charge for disposal). DPW&T will conduct semi-annual samples of the condensate and provide MetCom with the analysis. At such time the condensate is deemed stable for metals and VOCs (Volatile Organic Compounds), the sampling will be reduced to once a year.

3.1.11.5 County Recreation Facility/ Special Events Waste

Due to the large amount of shoreline along the Potomac, Patuxent, and Wicomico Rivers and the Chesapeake Bay, the County has numerous parks and marinas. The inventory of parks, including

some inland parks, is split between County and State ownership - collection and disposal of waste from these facilities is conducted by private haulers under contract to either the County or the State. The County's Recreation & Parks Department currently self-hauls the majority of waste and recyclables to the County Convenience Centers and supplements with private waste company collection services during the summer months.

3.1.11.6 Used Oil, Oil Filters and Anti-Freeze (Engine Coolant)

The County Convenience Centers as well as several private firms receive used motor oil and oil filters from consumers that change their motor oil. Details of this program appear in the Collection Section of this chapter. In 2020, 53,134 gallons of used motor oil were collected at the Convenience Centers. The *Used Oil Recycling Act* prohibits the improper disposal of used motor oil; Maryland Environmental Service (MES) collects and dispose of the used oil/filters at no cost.

A significant portion of used oil received at the Convenience Centers is being generated by consumers, or do-it-yourself oil changers. The commercial sector quantities recycled are assumed to be managed by facilities that provide oil change service to automobiles, trucks, boats, and construction equipment. In 2020, the County received 2,555 gallons of antifreeze, or engine coolant, which also is accepted at all six Convenience Centers. Due to the large intervals between changes of coolant for most vehicles, good data are not available for expected County-wide quantities generated.

3.1.11.7 Petroleum-Contaminated Soil

MDE regulates the disposal of petroleum-contaminated soil. The St. Andrews Landfill does not accept this material. Generators must use private licensed haulers to collect and dispose of this material in landfills permitted to accept it. Soil Safe, a company located in Brandywine, MD, Charles County is permitted to accept this type of material.

3.1.11.8 Pharmaceuticals

There is a nationwide concern related to the abuse of prescription medication and our area is no exception. Many local pharmacies accept expired, unused or unwanted pharmaceuticals for free

of charge. Please contact your pharmacy for program availability and acceptance policies. In 2013, the St. Mary's County Sheriff's Office began a prescription drug disposal program. Located inside the Sheriff's Office Headquarters lobby is a secured collection bin which the public has 24-hour access to. Residents may drop off all nonprescription over the counter medications, prescription medications and pet medications. Acceptable materials include pills, liquids, ointments and lotions. Syringes, inhalers or a drug in aerosol canisters or chemotherapy drugs either in IV liquid or oral forms are not accepted. A pharmacist should be contacted for assistance with these particular items.

3.1.11.9 Mobile Homes, Trailers and Boats

The County accepts mobile homes and trailers for disposal at the St. Andrews landfill if all material is removed from within the unit and the trailer is dismantled and brought in on normal trucks. Any material disposed of in the landfill will be assessed a \$65 per ton fee. Any material accepted for metal recycling, or any white goods would be accepted at no charge. Individuals are encouraged to obtain a copy of the County's Reuse Directory for the disposal of bedding, fabric, fuel tanks, wood, furniture, etc. within the unit that may be otherwise utilized prior to disposal. The County cannot accept any trailers that are intact as it would have to rent the necessary equipment and personnel to dismantle the trailer, such as a crane, cutting torches, etc. The trailers themselves weigh approximately five (5) tons and at the \$65 per ton tipping fee would not offset the costs of disposal.

The County also accepts old and used boats, jet skis, canoes and rowboats at the St. Andrews landfill provided that: 1) they do not exceed 20 feet in length; 2) the motor and drive must be disconnected and removed, but may be disposed of at the same time as long as the customer places the motor/drive in the scrap metal pile; 3) all fluids must be drained from the fuel tank(s), oil reservoir(s) and/or holding tank(s); and 4) the battery(s) must be disconnected and removed, but may be dropped off at the same time as long as the customer places the battery(s) in the designated drop off location. All of the above mentioned criteria must be checked at the scale house prior to acceptance and if any of the above items are not met the water-craft must be rejected until such time the conditions are met. Any material disposed of in the landfill will be assessed a \$65 per ton fee. Any trailer tires are accepted at no charge.

3.1.11.10 Household Hazardous Waste Days

The Department of Public Works and Transportation hosts two (2) household hazardous waste collection events every year at the St. Andrews Landfill and residents are encouraged to clean out their barns and basements; sheds, and garages; under their kitchen sinks and in their medicine cabinets; and take advantage of the opportunity to properly dispose of hazardous materials. At the collection events, the County accepts disinfectants; all kinds of paint, stains and polish; solvents and thinners; caustic cleaners; pool chemicals; lawn care chemicals; pet care chemicals; pesticides, fungicides, and herbicides; photo chemicals; all kinds of batteries; thermometers; thermostats; fluorescent light bulbs; all kinds of aerosol cans; gasoline; kerosene; and other fuels. The County contracts with a licensed hazardous waste collection firm to characterize, segregate, properly package, transport, and provide for processing or disposal.

3.1.11.11 Electronics Collection and Recycling

Electronic recyclables include televisions, VCRs, DVD players, computers, monitors, telephones, cell phones, audio and stereo equipment and other similar electronic products. Electronic products may be dropped off at any of the County's six (6) Convenience Centers. St. Mary's County has a contract in place with Securis (PC Recycler) to recycle and dispose of these products.

3.1.11.12 Fluorescent Bulb and Ballast Recycling Program

The "Bulb and Ballast Recycling" Program, began in November 2005 and is designed to collect used fluorescent lamps, high intensity discharge (HID) bulbs, neon lamp tubing of all shapes and sizes, ballasts, boxes of lamps and drums for ballasts, then picked up by a certified recycler. There is no additional charge for this service at the Convenience Centers since the program is part of our Electronics Recycling initiative.

The program has been implemented at all six (6) Convenience Centers, the Building Services Division for maintenance of all County buildings and facilities, and is also being implemented by the Board of Education. Environmental compliance does not allow handlers to throw fluorescent lamps or ballast into a landfill, but required to assure they are either being recycled or disposed of

in a permitted hazardous waste landfill. The Building Services and Solid Waste Divisions have purchased “The Bulb Eater”. This unit crushes spent fluorescent lamps of any length into 100% recyclable material and captures 99.99% of the vapors released. The system is mounted to a 55-gallon container and can hold up to 1,350 - fluorescent lamps.

3.1.11.13 Empty Pesticide Container Recycling

It is estimated that 25 to 35 million pesticide containers are sold each year in the United States. When empty, these containers consume valuable landfill space, and if improperly disposed, present a threat to ground water quality. To address this issue, Maryland Department of Agriculture has conducted annual collection programs since 1993. On June 11, 1996, St. Mary’s County entered into a Cooperative Agreement to offer the Program to County residents.

Three (3) collection events are conducted in the State each year between June and September. Before empty containers can be accepted for recycling, they must be visually inspected by Maryland Department of Agriculture inspectors to ensure that they are clean and free of pesticide residue.

3.1.11.14 Illegal Dumping and Litter

The County has litter control program to address and help prevent ongoing littering activities primarily through several Clean Community Programs described on the County website at <http://www.stmarysmd.com/dpw/>. These activities include dedicated County Highways crews that utilize; Community Service and Inmate Work Release labor, Adopt-A-Road Programs, Community Cleanup Events (which includes the waiving of tipping fees), Neighborhood Litter Critter Program, Fall Clean-up Campaigns, Watershed Cleanups, Exhibits at Trade Fairs/County Fairs, Press Releases. The County maintains an online Maintenance Request and Clean Team Litter Report Form. The Department of Public Works & Transportation also works closely with the Health Department, Land Use & Growth Management, and the Office of the Sheriff to address known and reported illegal dumping and roadside litter areas.

3.1.11.15 Single Stream Recycling

Effective December 2006, the St. Mary's County Recycling Program implemented "Single Stream Recycling." This program offered at the six convenience centers and St. Andrews Landfill enables residents and the commercial sector to mix their recyclable items and which historically required presorting. Following is a list of items that are acceptable as part of the Single Stream recycling: all plastics coded #1 through #7; glass containers; metal containers; aerosol cans; aluminum foil and pans; milk cartons; juice boxes and other aseptic/gable-top packaging; newspaper; magazines & catalogs; and mixed paper. The stationary compactors with 40 cubic receiver boxes, which are operated at the convenience centers, enable the County to compact/ compress the recycled materials and transport in a cost effective and efficient manner.

3.2 DISCUSSION OF WASTE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS WITHIN THE COUNTY

In this section, types of wastes and recyclables that are either exported from the County or imported into the County are discussed. To the extent that quantities of those materials are known, that information is presented.

3.2.1 Waste Export

Changes in facilities, facilities' capacity, and disposal prices in recent years have resulted in the exportation of MSW generated in the County to publicly owned and privately owned facilities in the region and also out-of-State. Waste Management of Maryland operates the Transfer Station at the Appeal Facility, receiving waste from Calvert County sources and from other out-of-County sources, including commercial haulers operating in St. Mary's County. Calvert County's Department of Public Works owns the site and the scale house and also operates the scale house, weighing all waste deliveries to the Transfer Station.

Several private companies operate large-scale landfills (mega fills) in eastern and south-central Virginia. All of these landfills are merchant facilities, i.e., they were constructed to receive waste from sources outside the counties in which they are located. Daily receipts are limited only by conditions of host community agreements with the local jurisdictions where they are located or operating permits issued by Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), and some

facilities have no daily tonnage limitations. Most of these landfills have adequate long-term and daily capacity to accept quantities from St. Mary's County requiring disposal. In addition, there are WTE facilities in northern VA and MD with excess capacity beyond their immediate community disposal needs and could be available for St. Mary's MSW.

Haulers in St. Mary's County could potentially make arrangements to use one or more of these landfills. However, as noted above, Waste Management uses the King George Landfill as its primary disposal facility, just across the Potomac River via the U.S. Route 301 bridge, for disposal of waste from its Transfer Station in Calvert County, as per its contract with Calvert County.

St. Mary's County has begun assessing the availability of the excess capacity at facilities in VA and MD. At present, the County is contract hauling approximately 19,000 tons, annually, to the Covanta WTE facility in VA.

In addition to MSW, certain other wastes such as a portion of the construction and demolition waste, special medical waste, scrap tires, and other wastes are exported from the County for processing and/or disposal. Some of these materials, such as medical waste, require special treatment and disposal, and there are no facilities in the County for handling them. Substantially all special medical waste is exported, and the significant quantity of scrap tires is exported for processing, recycling, or disposal.

It is believed that perhaps more than half of the construction and demolition waste generated in the County, which is not otherwise reused or recycled, is transported to facilities in Prince George's County or out-of-state for disposal. Private commercial haulers utilize their own landfills in Virginia for the disposal of certain construction waste, after the removal of wood and metal and other recyclable materials. It is common practice in the industry to internalize as much waste as possible into company-owned facilities. Therefore, it can be expected that unless there is a significant cost savings to use sites other than affiliated disposal/processing facilities, private commercial haulers will continue to utilize their own facilities for most waste it collects.

3.2.2 **Recyclables Export**

With the exception of yard waste, the majority of the material collected for recycling in the County is exported for processing and/or sale to end users. Private firms located in the County receiving recyclables from programs are restricted to processing facilities that aggregate, process, and possibly upgrade materials prior to shipping them to final markets. No manufacturing firms (final markets) are reported to be located in St. Mary's County.

3.2.3 **Waste Import**

The County Solid Waste Ordinance prohibits the St. Andrews Landfill from receiving waste from sources outside the County. Only residents of the County may continue to deliver MSW to the Convenience Centers. Attendants at the Convenience Centers enforce this policy, prohibiting citizens approaching the Center that live outside the County from using the Centers, with the exception of small business operators who self-haul recyclables from businesses located in the County.

After the County reduced the tipping fee for MSW at the St. Andrews Landfill in August 1996 to \$35 per ton, quantities significantly increased. The Landfill is located in proximity to the Solomon's area in Calvert County, which has a high tourist activity in summer months, and the entire southern portion of Calvert County, which has experienced significant residential growth. Because some private waste haulers service customers in St. Mary's and Calvert Counties, it would have been easy for haulers to deliver some waste collected from Calvert County sources to the St. Andrews Landfill. In March 1998, the County ceased accepting MSW from commercial haulers. In February 1999, the MSW cells were full but the rubble cell remained open and available to County residents only, thru July 2001. On July 1, 2001, the County began exporting its solid waste to alternative facilities. The current tipping fee is \$65 per ton (July 1, 2022).

The Knott Land Clearing Debris Landfill, operated by the Great Mills Trading Post, is restricted by permit conditions to receive only land clearing debris generated by sources within the County. The County does not have enforcement personnel monitoring the inbound materials. Enforcement of this provision is difficult since material is not received from regular route collection trucks but

instead is received from containers placed at demolition and construction sites which are of a short-term nature, or from containers or dump trailers collecting land clearing debris at sites.

3.2.4 **Recyclables Import**

With the exception of certain recyclables collected in the Southern Maryland region and aluminum beverage containers purchased by Guy Distributing, there are believed to be limited recyclables imported to the County for processing.

3.3 **SOLID WASTE ACCEPTANCE FACILITIES**

The *Annotated Code of Maryland* defines solid waste acceptance facilities as those whose primary purpose is disposing of, processing, or treating solid waste. Facilities meeting this definition include sanitary landfills, processing facilities, transfer stations, rubble (construction and demolition waste) landfills, land clearing debris landfills, and resource recovery facilities. In St. Mary's County, the County-owned and -operated solid waste acceptance facility is the St. Andrews Landfill. The County also owns six Convenience Centers where residents may drop off residential waste and recyclables. Other limited private facilities exist in the County. These are described more fully in the sections that follow.

Historical Overview. In the April 16, 1963, Commissioners of St. Mary's County minutes, eight Public Trash Disposal Areas were identified. Historically, contracts with private landowners were negotiated on an annual basis with built-in renewal options as a means for handling solid waste in the County. Eventually, the Mechanicsville (Half Way House), Old Sandgates, Maddox and Compton (off MD Route 234) Public Trash Disposal Areas were closed on March 1, 1971, as a result of the opening of the Oakville Sanitary Landfill. The current St. Andrews Landfill Area B, opened in 1981, and the Oakville site remained the primary State permitted areas with an estimated refuse disposal rate of between 30-50 tons per day each. The St. Andrews Convenience Center was added by the County in the summer of 1981. The Ridge (4.5 acres leased July 1976 – Jan. 2002 and subsequently purchased) and Valley Lee (165.17 acres) County "Dump Sites" were finally closed and converted into Convenience Centers and equipped with compaction trailers in 1986. The Oakville Sanitary Landfill was closed in April 1983 and also converted into a Convenience Center. With the addition of the Clements Convenience Center in September 1988,

the Clements Landfill Closure plans were begun and ultimately completed in October 1992. The Solid Waste Management Plan's recommendation to build a 5th Election District (Charlotte Hall) Convenience Center was eventually accomplished in 1992 on the current 118.65 acres site. The ultimate planned use of the Oakville (275.75 acres), Clements (47.13 acres) and St. Andrews (265.09 acres) sites is to provide expanded recreation and park facilities. In addition to recreation and park facilities, St. Andrews may also incorporate solar. The Clements, Oakville and Valley Lee locations will be evaluated to determine the feasibility of incorporating expanded solid waste/recycling facilities on-site.

3.3.1 St. Andrews Landfill

St. Andrews Landfill is the only landfill permitted in the County to receive MSW and C&D material from county residents only; however the County ceased landfilling operations at the site in July, 2001. The Landfill is owned by the County and operated by the Department of Public Works & Transportation, using a dedicated Solid Waste Division staff. In the case of extraordinary workload at the Landfill, the Department has the ability to temporarily use Highways Division personnel to assist in landfill operations. Currently, the landfill property is utilized as a homeowner drop-off site for scrap metal, used appliances, automotive batteries, gas cylinders, scrap tires, yard waste, brush, land clearing debris, rubble material, residential bulk waste, and rigid plastic recyclables. Items are sorted and placed in dedicated areas and the materials are then transported to various solid waste and recycling acceptance facilities.

The Landfill is located at 44837 St. Andrews Church Road (Maryland Route 4), in California, Maryland, immediately behind the County Department of Public Works and Transportation building. A copy of the Master Plan for the St. Andrews facility is included in **Appendix B** and additional facility information is provided in **Appendix D**.

3.3.1.1 Site Description

The area located in the northeast section of the site, immediately behind the Public Works Operational Complex, is referred to as "Area A" (see **Appendix B**). It was used for landfilling until it was closed in 1980. This area is capped and for many years has been used as a

storage/staging area for equipment and supplies. The facility's Refuse Disposal Permit # 2019-WPT-0624 was renewed by MDE on January 24, 2019.

St. Andrews Landfill includes a total contiguous site of 270 acres, of which 36.8 acres is currently permitted for municipal solid waste for landfill expansion, if needed. (Area B is utilized as a residential drop off center for yard waste, scrap metal, tires, solid waste, and recycling material.) The site is divided into multiple areas. A closed area in the center of the site was used more than 30 years ago for land filling waste. This portion of the site, closed several years ago and covered with a layer of soil, has supported grasses and trees since then.

Since 1981, landfilling has been conducted in Area B, which is approximately 55 acres located in the southeast portion of the site. All traffic approaching the Landfill enters the site through the main gate on St. Andrews Church Road, stops at the scale house for weighing, and then proceeds to Area B consisting of five cells. The County constructed a final cover system and it includes a gas collection and extraction system over the entire Area B (Cells 1, 2 & 4 – 2001/Cells 3 & 5 – 2003) as per Federal and State Regulations. The County also holds Refuse Disposal Permit #2020-WMF-0138 (expires 12/22/2025) which was renewed again by the Department of the Environment for an expansion of the St. Andrew's Landfill thus allowing the County to construct a new cell (Area C). The permit is maintained as a future operational contingency.

3.3.1.2 Final Use Plans

Although the best and final use of County landfills was difficult to predict 15-20 years ago, a tentative plan was developed in 1974. It was thought that the balance of the properties could be used to meet open space requirements, forest conservation and retention provisions, wetland mitigation banking areas or designated as school parklands. The County remains open to private sector proposals for the possible installation of solar and/or photovoltaic applications atop the St. Andrews and Clements closed landfills. It was also suggested that, the Oakville and St. Andrews areas could accommodate recreational or agricultural use.

Final Use Plans should be considered during the design stage so that an appropriate final grade plan can be developed. Aesthetics is a primary consideration which may include establishing visual buffers (berms, plantings and natural wooded buffers) from adjoining properties and within the

site. Irrespective of the planned/approved final use, landfills should be allowed to “sit” for several years before construction since the greatest amount of settlement occurs at the beginning of a landfill closure. The St. Andrews Landfill continues to provide a drop-off location for scrap metal, appliances, scrap tires, yard waste, bulk waste and demolition waste for the residents of the County. These items were historically accepted when the landfill was in operation, however due to the closure and subsequent capping; accommodations were made to continue this valuable service. An asphalt parking lot and concrete retaining wall now serve the residents as supplemental service to the six (6) Convenience Centers.

3.3.1.3 Scale Facility

The scale operation consists of a single low profile scale, an adjacent scale house that houses the computer weigh-in and record keeping system. The operation is used to weigh loads of waste entering the Landfill, to monitor recycling contractors’ reporting, and to issue permits. The scale meets COMAR requirements for commercial service weighing devices and the County maintains a registration for the scale with Maryland Department of Agriculture Weights and Measures Section, which is renewed each year. The existing scale and computer hardware and software will be upgraded to accommodate an additional scale (creating separate inbound and outbound scales) for the increased usage at the facility if the landfill expansion and/or transfer station is constructed.

Waste collection vehicles are weighed when entering and again when leaving the Landfill to determine the load weight for billing purposes. Authorized waste transport vehicles have tare weights of their trucks on record at the scale house and are periodically weighed empty for verification purposes pending the installation of an outbound scale which is planned as a future facility upgrade.

3.3.1.4 Residential Permits

In order for a resident to deliver waste to the Landfill, the vehicle must display a County-issued permit sticker on the vehicle’s windshield. Residents must prove residency and complete an

application to obtain a sticker. No fees are imposed for obtaining a permit sticker. Residents self-hauling solid waste, rubble, or yard waste to the Landfill are assessed a \$10.00 flat fee (effective 7/1/04) per standard pick-up load, approximately 500 pounds. Loads in excess of this amount are weighed and assessed a tipping fee at a rate of \$65 per ton (effective 7/1/06). Effective July 1, 2012 a new Green Waste Fee of \$40 per ton is charged for oversize loads of yard waste, which includes: brush, leaves, grass clippings, logs, limbs and stumps. Oversize mixed loads of solid waste and yard waste will be subject to the \$65 per ton fee.

The Department of Public Works and Transportation has the authority to waive the imposition of fees for various classes of clean fills, rubble, or other materials when it is determined to be beneficial to the County, such as fill dirt, trash from alongside roadways, Christmas in April events, severe weather emergencies, park litter control, community clean-up efforts, and other sources.

Residents of St. Mary's County are permitted to drop off , at no cost, up to 5 scrap tires at the St. Andrews Landfill. Residents with more than 5 tires are assessed \$158 per ton for the disposal of scrap tires at the same area. Also, residents may drop off white goods, including refrigerators, freezers, washers, dryers, stoves, hot water heaters, and air conditioners at no charge. Only residential waste generated in the County is to be accepted for disposal at the St. Andrews Landfill. The Landfill is open 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. six days a week. It is closed on Sunday.

3.3.1.5 Rules and Regulations

Types of waste accepted at the Landfill are strictly governed by St. Mary's County's Solid Waste Ordinance and Rules and Regulations for Use of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities in St. Mary's County. The Solid Waste Ordinance describes various administrative requirements associated with the use of St. Mary's County solid waste acceptance facilities as required by MDE and Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. Penalties for improper disposal and other ordinance violations are defined.

Under Article 25 of COMAR, the County Commissioners are empowered to prescribe and enforce Rules and Regulations concerning the operation and manner of use of their solid waste disposal

facilities. The first rules and regulations became effective on March 1, 1971 and were subsequently amended on August 1, 1991, August 12, 1996, and March 9, 1998. The resulting Resolutions adopted by the Commissioners describe operations, permitting, acceptable and non-acceptable waste and the fee schedule for disposal of material at all County-operated facilities. They also specify the prohibition on loitering or scavenging.

On March 9, 1998, the County put into effect amendments to the Rules and Regulations to prohibit the disposal of municipal solid waste at the St. Andrews Landfill by commercial and industrial (including institutional) waste generators. In 2004, Resolution No. 04-30 was adopted authorizing the Commissioners to set facility hours of operation. Resolution No. 2006-40 allows Commissioners to establish a schedule of fees for use of the Solid Waste Acceptance Facilities. Effective July 1, 2012 the Rules and Regulations were amended to include a new Green Waste Fee for oversize loads of yard waste. Copies of the Rules and Regulations are made available to the public at the offices of the Department of Public Works & Transportation and are posted on the County's website.

3.3.1.6 Reporting Requirements

In accordance with the County's current Refuse Disposal Permit, MDE requires the County to submit an annual report concerning the operation and status of the St. Andrews Landfill for each calendar year. The report includes total quantities of waste received and transported from the Landfill; estimated remaining capacity; the projected date at which the Landfill will reach its permitted capacity; and a topographic map of the facility prepared within the last three months of the reporting period. Separately, in accordance with the Maryland Recycling Act (MRA), the Department annually prepares and submits a report to the MDE's Recycling Services Division that includes the total quantity of (MRA) waste generated in the County, types and quantities of materials recycled, and the overall recycling rate.

3.3.1.7 Approved Expansion Plans

In October 1995, MDE issued Refuse Disposal Permit No. 1993-WSF-0138-0 to the Department of Public Works and Transportation for the upgrade, expansion, and continued operation of the Landfill in the area known as "Area C." The most current permit is 2020 WMF-0138 Area C was

designed and approved to consist of three cells that meet all Federal and State design and operational standards. Area C is planned to be constructed on a 55-acre parcel adjacent to the existing Landfill site, which was purchased by the County in January 1987. An additional expansion area known as Area D (See **Appendix B**) could be designed and permitted to provide an additional 1.5 million cubic yards of capacity. The design includes a leachate pre-treatment facility and/or a storage facility, a state-of-the-art liner system, and a series of surface and groundwater monitoring wells.

The County has not constructed Area C but retains the permit and design as one of the County's contingency plans. The site would then have an additional 13 to 15 year life-span (residential waste from convenience centers only) or 7 to 8 years (residential & commercial waste), if the County chooses to proceed. In lieu of on-site leachate treatment, the County will consider the efficiency associated with a haul & treat alternative. In addition, the County initiated the Phase I application process for the Area D portion of the site, which would provide additional disposal capacity, comparable to Area C. To date, no additional evaluations regarding the feasibility of developing, operating, and closing the area.

As mentioned previously, the County has obtained local and state approval to construct a transfer station and processing facility under the initial Refuse Disposal Permit No. 2019-WPT-0624 (subsequently renewed, remains active). The approved St. Andrews Transfer Station and processing facility is permitted to be constructed in the "Area A" portion of the landfill site (**Appendix B**) and is designed to accommodate up to 100,620 tons per year of municipal solid waste generated within St. Mary's County. The permitted capacity of the facility can be modified upon request. Further discussion is provided in Chapter 5.2.2 of this Plan.

3.3.2 County Convenience Centers

As discussed in section 3.5.1.1, St. Mary's County owns and operates six (6) facilities where County residents may drop off waste, recyclables, used motor oil, used antifreeze, fluorescent bulbs, etc. Maryland State Grid Coordinates for the Convenience Centers are shown in **Table III-3**. For further information, consult section 4.4.3 of this Plan.

3.3.3 Knott Land Clearing Debris Landfill

Aka – “Great Mills Trading Post” owns and operates a private land clearing debris landfill in St. Mary’s County. The company also operates a sand and gravel mine at the same site. The landfill began operation in 1991. The company accepts loads of naturally occurring materials from land clearing operations from commercial contractors. Material accepted for disposal includes stumps, limbs, soil, rock, and roadway debris generated by land clearing and road construction activities. Five (5) acres were permitted for use as a landfill. Metal, scrap tires, and asbestos are not accepted at the facility. The site is not equipped with scales. Additional facility information is provided in **Appendix D**.

Great Mills’ crushing operation was granted a special exception by St. Mary’s County in October 1990 and has been operating since then. The company accepts loads of asphalt and concrete rubble for crushing and subsequent marketing. The company operates a mobile jaw-type crushing machine, which can be operated at the site or taken to an off-site project. Essentially all material processed by the crusher leaves the site, destined for customers, per Great Mills Trading Post personnel.

3.4 WASTE AND RECYCLABLES COLLECTION SYSTEM

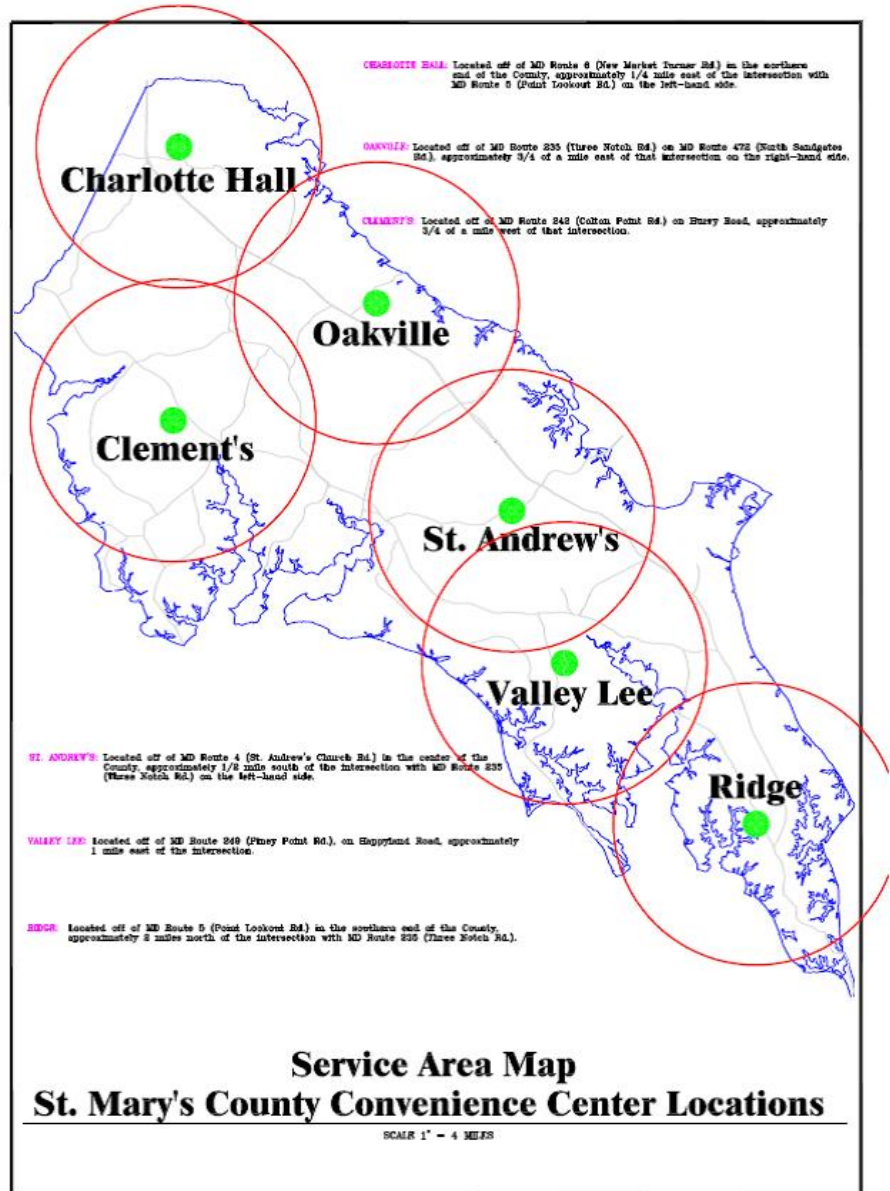
Resources provided by St. Mary’s County government and by private firms to collect various types of waste and recyclables are an essential part of the solid waste management system. Existing resources of personnel, vehicles, and facilities used to provide collection services need to be clearly identified to facilitate feasible changes that might be needed in the future. In this section, these collection resources are described.

3.4.1 Solid Waste

Both the County and private firms provide collection services in the County, as described in the section below:

3.4.1.1 County Convenience Centers

St. Mary's County owns and operates six facilities where County residents may drop off waste, single stream recyclables, used motor oil, oil filters, antifreeze, electronics, fluorescent bulbs and ballasts, used cooking oil and grease, textiles, rechargeable batteries, and seasonal phone book, and oyster shells, and Christmas tree recycling. The Centers are open Monday through Friday from 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and on Saturday and Sunday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. year round. The Centers are closed for seven (7) major holidays per year – New Year's Day, Easter Sunday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.



In the recent past the County has conducted customer surveys regarding site hours, and has even experimented with expanded hours, but it was determined the current opening/closing times are the most suitable for the public. Although typical Service Areas may vary from site to site, (as low as 2-3 miles in higher populated urban areas) the County's Convenience Centers were planned

based on a ten (10) mile radius which provides Countywide-coverage in a rural community setting. Specific site information regarding each site is shown on the table below:

**Table III-3
CONVENIENCE CENTER SITE INFORMATION**

Site Name / Address	Size (Acres)	Acquisition Date	Permit Status	Maryland E (US ft E)	Maryland N (US ft N)
Valley Lee 45350 Happyland Road	117.17	5/5/1970	NA	1,454,249.00	197,681.02
Oakville 26630 North Sandgates Road	244.75	8/1/1967 & 3/31/1969	NA	1,418,292.69	266,173.74
Ridge 13939 Point Lookout Road	4.5	1/18/2002	NA	1,491,086.19	168,787.23
Clements 24547 Horseshoe Road	47.43	7/28/1971	NA	1,379,787.83	246,461.28
Charlotte Hall 37766 New Market Turner Road	118.65	12/4/1978	NA	1,377,337.56	294,346.95
St. Andrews 44595 St Andrew's Church Road	Site A&B 270.65 Site C-55.41	1971-1984 2/11/1987	Active	1,449,368.98	227,398.85

Each Convenience Center is secured with fencing and a locking gate which maintain an operational area of between 5 to 10 acres. Each site has the following equipment:

- Recycling compactor with a front loading “hopper” and a 40 cubic yard container for accepting Single Stream recycling material.
- Waste oil receiving tank(s) and oil filter container(s).
- Used antifreeze receiving tank(s).
- Enclosed sealed container for electronics.
- A minimum of one (1) compacting style transfer trailer with a front loader hopper to receive residential solid waste. St. Andrews and Charlotte Hall have two (2) trailers, and other Centers may use roll-offs to provide backup capacity.

Residents may deliver up to four 35-gallon containers of waste, or the equivalent, per trip to the Convenience Centers. Residents with a greater amount of waste must deliver it directly to the St. Andrews Landfill. Certain waste types may not be delivered to the Convenience Centers, including scrap tires, yard waste, white goods or other bulky wastes. Instead these items must be delivered to the St. Andrews Landfill. No special wastes such as asbestos or medical waste may be delivered to the Convenience Centers or the Landfill. Each Convenience Center is staffed with an attendant to direct users to segregate wastes and recyclables and deposit them in the designated container. The attendant also directs residents having prohibited materials such as bulky items to the Landfill. When the recyclable and/or MSW container(s) are full and need to be serviced, the attendant contacts the scale person at the landfill who calls the contractor to pull the appropriate containers at their site.

3.4.1.2 Private Haulers

For many years, private haulers applied to the County Department of Public Works and Transportation for a license to collect waste, and the Health Department inspected the vehicles. In addition, each collection vehicle received a sticker to identify the hauler billing account at the Landfill scales. This practice may resume if and when private haulers are permitted to use the St. Andrew's Landfill facility and/or transfer station in the future, or if the current Solid Waste Ordinance is revised to include such inspections.

Residents not wanting to use the Convenience Centers can contract with one of the permitted private haulers in the County. An exception to this is the municipality of Leonardtown, where residents' waste is collected by a private hauler under contract to the Town. In all other parts of the County, residents must contract individually with a hauler.

As a result of previous actions by the Commissioners of St. Mary's County via Resolution dated March 9, 1998, the St. Andrews Landfill Facility no longer receives MSW or rubble from private haulers; only residential rubble and excess amounts of residential waste not accepted at the convenience centers are allowed to be delivered to St. Andrews Landfill. Private haulers must take MSW and C&D waste out-of-County to a facility of their choice.

Companies such as but not limited to - Waste Management Inc., Goode Trash Service, Bay Area Disposal, Evergreen, etc., - provide collection service throughout the County to residential and commercial customers alike, including temporary roll off service at construction sites.

3.4.2 **Recycling**

The following additional recycling programs are provided in the County on an ongoing basis, as described below:

3.4.2.1 St. Mary's County Public School Recycling Program

1. St. Mary's County Public Schools' Recycling Plan

The intent of Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland § 9-1703(b)(10), is to require recycling in public schools. The code required that the public school system's strategy for recycling in public schools be included in the County's Comprehensive Solid Waste Management & Recycling Plan by October 1, 2010. To date, all St. Mary's County Public Schools have recycling plans in place and are participating in a recycling program.

It is the responsibility of the Commissioners of St. Mary's County (CSMC) to ensure the implementation of the county schools' recycling programs. The CSMC works with the Board of Education of St. Mary's County to provide resources and information for the continued development of the recycling plan for the public schools. If needed, the Commissioners may also direct the St. Mary's County Department of Public Works & Transportation, Division of Solid Waste, to develop recycling plans and implement recycling programs for the respective schools.

SMCPS' comprehensive Green School Program has a mission to, "Educate, encourage, and support participation in sustainable activities that better use natural and economic resources and take into account the needs of future generations, as we "Work, Live, and Learn for Tomorrow." Recycling is a major initiative of the Green School Program. SMCPS began its recycling program by recycling cardboard in 1998. In January 2007, SMCPS began

consolidating recycling efforts by partnering with a service provider that offered the ability to collect recyclables through a single stream recycling program. The single stream process allows recyclable items to be commingled, making collection of the items easier. This provides SMCPS with the opportunity to increase the amount of items recycled and reduce the amount of refuse. In July 2007, single stream recycling was fully implemented in all school sites and office buildings. Currently, all locations remain committed to single stream recycling.

The details of the SMCPS recycling program include:

- a) SMCPS follows the single stream guidelines provided by the St. Mary's County Department of Public Works and Transportation and our service provider.
- b) Recycling containers are located in classrooms, offices, cafeterias, kitchens, and common areas such as mail rooms, teacher lounges etc., and sporting fields where recyclable waste may be generated. Collection containers are placed in strategic locations throughout each school, typically within main corridors. Thirty-five gallon containers are used in main locations while classrooms reuse boxes as recycling containers in support of source reduction efforts. Schools are encouraged to allow students to decorate the recycling containers in support of the educational commitment to teaching the reduce portion of, "Reduce, Re-use, and Recycle." SMCPS is committed to reducing our demand for consumable products, which reduces our carbon footprint and saves our financial resources.
- c) During the week students collect the recyclable items from their classrooms, while building service staff collects the recyclable items from the other areas. These items are placed into the central collection containers. The central collection containers are later emptied by the building service staff into the 8 yard containers outside of the building where the items are finally collected for recycling by our service provider.
- d) When schools are in session, the 8 yard containers are picked up according to the following schedule:
 - Elementary schools: once every week or every other week, depending upon the size of the school
 - Middle schools: once a week

- High schools: twice a week
- Other schools and offices: once a week
- When schools are not in session, recycle pick up is on an as needed basis

e) Items that are included in the SMCPS single stream recycling program include:

- Flattened corrugated cardboard
- Magazines
- Office & classroom paper
- Brown paper bags
- Newspapers
- Paperboard (cereal boxes, cracker boxes, etc.)
- Aseptic packaging (milk cartons, juice containers, etc.)
- Junk mail
- Phone books
- Plastic bottles and containers #1-7
- Glass bottles and jars (all colors)
- Aluminum cans
- Tin and steel cans

2. *Designation of School Recycling Program Implementation and Responsibility*

The Board of Education of St. Mary's County has the responsibility for securing a recycling contract for the county's public schools. This shall be awarded with a three-year contract with two renewal years with each contract year becoming effective on November 1st. The current contract is for a single-stream program that accepts paper, newspaper, cardboard, glass bottles, steel and aluminum cans, and plastic bottles for recycling. This may or may not change based on market conditions and requirements.

a) The recycling contractor is responsible for the marketing of the collected recyclables. This is currently performed by Waste Management. This may or may not change based on market conditions and requirements. The method of marketing may or may not change based on market conditions and requirements.

b) The recycling contractor must report, by February 14th of each year, to the County School

Department of Operations Director (Director) the amount of recyclables collected for the previous calendar year (*e.g.*, each February 14, 2010, contractor report would contain the totals for calendar year 2009).

- c) The recycling contractor is responsible for supplying centralized recycling containers for each county public school.
- d) SMCPs has designated the Director of Operations and the Coordinating Supervisor of Capital Planning and Green Schools as responsible for the development and implementation of a trash and recycling plan/program for each school. At a minimum:
 - The Director of Operations and Coordinating Supervisor of Capital Planning and Green Schools shall report to the SMCPs and the Department of Public Works & Transportation, Division of Solid Waste, by March 1st, on the amount and types of recyclable materials collected each calendar year in a format mutually agreed to by the Department of Public Works, Division of Solid Waste.
 - Each county public school shall collect all of the materials specified in the SMCPs awarded recycling contract (#2) for recycling.
 - All county public schools shall also collect, but not be limited to, printer cartridges, electronics, metal, light bulbs, and glue bottles for recycling.
 - It is the responsibility of the schools to develop a recycling program for their individual school that encourages student participation in the recycling program in accordance with the SMCPs recycling program. Custodial staff at each county public school shall ensure that collected recyclables are transported to the contractor recycling bins from the school recycling bins throughout the school.
 - The Director of Operations and Coordinating Supervisor of Capital Planning and Green Schools shall set a schedule for the collection of recyclables from each school by the recycling contractor.
- e) SMCPs provides collection recycle bins, distributed throughout each school (*e.g.*, in classrooms, by copiers, etc.). SMCPs encourages the reuse of boxes and other containers for use as recycle bins as a part of the source reduction education component. These bins could be decorated by students and are identified with the Reduce, Re-use, and Recycle

logo information.

f) Each county public school is free to pursue their own separate fundraising recycling projects as a method of increasing their school's income to fund their school's programs. Any independent recycling fundraiser will not exempt the school from having to collect the materials identified in the SMCPs contract (#2 above).

- The school or club must report to the Director of Operations and Coordinating Supervisor of Capital Planning and Green Schools, by February 1st, on the amount and types of recyclable materials collected each calendar year, independent of the SMCPs contract.
- The St. Mary's County Department of Public Works, Division of Solid Waste, will review the SMCPs recycling plan annually, based upon the annual recycling totals reported in accordance with #2b above, and recommend changes to the CSMC and SMCPs by May 1st of each year.

3. *School Facilities Participating in the Collection of Recyclables*

SMCPs shall direct the Director of Operations and Coordinating Supervisor of Capital Planning and Green Schools to bring all St. Mary's County public schools into compliance with the SMCPs trash and recycling plan. Schools include:

Elementary:

Benjamin Banneker Elementary School
27180 Point Lookout Road, Loveville, MD 20656 (301) 475-0260

Captain Walter Francis Duke Elementary School
23595 Hayden Farm Lane, Leonardtown, MD 20650 (240) 309-4658

Chesapeake Public Charter School (K-5)
20945 Great Mills Road, Suite 501 Lexington Park, MD 20653 (301) 863-9585

Dynard Elementary School

23510 Bushwood Road, Chaptico, MD 20621	(301) 769-4804
Evergreen Elementary School 43765 Evergreen Way, California, MD 20619	(301) 863-4060
George Washington Carver Elementary School 46155 Carver School Blvd., Lexington Park, MD 20653	(301) 863-4076
Green Holly Elementary School 46060 Millstone Landing Road, Lexington Park, MD 20653	(301) 863-4064
Greenview Knolls Elementary School 45711 Military Lane, Great Mills, MD 20634	(301) 863-4095
Hollywood Elementary School 44345 Joy Chapel Road, Hollywood, MD 20636	(301) 373-4350
Leonardtown Elementary School 22885 Duke Street, Leonardtown, MD 20650	(301) 475-0250
Lettie Marshall Dent Elementary School 37840 New Market Turner Rd, Mechanicsville, MD 20659	(301) 472-4500
Lexington Park Elementary School 46763 South Shangri La Drive, Lexington Park, MD 20653	(301) 863-4085
Mechanicsville Elementary School 28585 Three Notch Road, Mechanicsville, MD 20659	(301) 472-4800
Oakville Elementary School 26410 Three Notch Road, Mechanicsville, MD 20659	(301) 373-4365
Park Hall Elementary School 20343 Hermanville Road, Park Hall, MD 20667	(301) 863-4054
Piney Point Elementary School 44550 Tall Timbers Road, Tall Timbers, MD 20690	(301) 994-2205

Ridge Elementary School
49430 Airedele Road, Ridge, MD 20680 (301) 872-0200

Town Creek Elementary School
45805 Dent Drive, Lexington Park, MD 20653 (301) 863-4044

White Marsh Elementary School
29090 Thompson Corner Rd, Mechanicsville, MD 20659 (301) 472-4600

Middle:

Chesapeake Public Charter School (6-8)
20945 Great Mills Road, Suite 501 Lexington Park, MD 20653 (301) 863-9585

Esperanza Middle School
22790 Maple Road, Lexington Park, MD 20653 (301) 863-4016

Leonardtown Middle School
24015 Point Lookout Road, Leonardtown, MD 20650 (301) 475-0230

Margaret Brent Middle School
29675 Point Lookout Road, Helen MD 20635 (301) 884-4635

Spring Ridge Middle School
19856 Three Notch Road, Lexington Park, MD 20653 (301) 863-4031

Senior:

Chopticon High School
25390 Colton Point Rd., Morganza, MD 20660 (301) 475-0215

Great Mills High School
21130 Great Mills Rd, Great Mills, MD 20634 (301) 863-4001

Leonardtown High School
23995 Point Lookout Road, Leonardtown, MD, 20650 (301) 475-0200

Other Schools and Facilities:

Dr. James A. Forrest Career and Technology Center
24005 Point Lookout Road, Leonardtown, MD (301) 475-0242

Fairlead Academy
20833 Great Mills Road, Great Mills, MD 20634 (301) 863-4090

Bethune Technology Center
22975 Colton Point Road, Bushwood, MD 20618 (301) 769-4600

Central Office
23160 Moakley Street, Leonardtown, MD 20650 (301) 475-5511

Division of Supporting Services
27190 Point Lookout Road, Loveville, MD 20656 (301) 475-4256

4. *SMCPS Program Schedule*

SMCPS is committed to a source reduction and recycling program, implemented through a coordinated educational program and implementation schedule. All new facilities added to the public school system after Oct. 1, 2010 will automatically be required to participate in the recycling program outlined in this Plan, within 3 months of the opening of the new facility.

5. *SMCPS Program Continuity*

- a) The Director of Operations and Coordinating Supervisor of Capital Planning and Green Schools shall advise SMCPS and the Division of Public Works & Transportation, Division of Solid Waste, of any recycling issues or non-compliance of any school within 30 days of the issue arising. Part of the briefing will include the steps needed to correct any issues.
- b) Corrective actions must begin within 60 days of the issue arising.
- c) SMCPS may request to the Commissioners of St. Mary's County Commissioners (Commissioners), that their trash and recycling program be operated by another public agency (*i.e.*, St. Mary's County Department of Public Works & Transportation, Division

of Solid Waste)

- d) The Commissioners have the responsibility to direct another public agency to operate the St. Mary's County Public Schools' trash and recycling program if deemed necessary by the Commissioners or upon request from SMCPS.
- e) The CSMC must make the decision to assign a trash and recycling program to another public agency within 30 days of the SMCPS request.
- f) Upon notification by the Commissioners to the St. Mary's County Department of Public Works & Transportation, Division of Solid Waste, to perform collection, the Department of Public Works, Division of Solid Waste will either prepare bid specifications for collection within thirty (30) days and award a contract for collection within sixty (60) days, or perform the collection itself within one (1) month or prepare bid specifications to acquire equipment to perform collection within nine (9) months of notification.

6. *SMCPS Program Highlights*

- a) SMCPS educates students about how to Reduce, Re-use, and Recycle in unique ways. Wattson, SMCPS' Green Detective, visits elementary schools throughout the year to educate the students on single stream recycling and the Recycling Program. Students help Wattson sort through a bag of trash to determine what can be recycled and what has to go in the trash. The goal is to encourage students to understand what can be recycled, as well as to determine what ways we can reduce our use of consumable products therefore reducing our volume of trash.
- b) During the Farm-to-School Week in early September, elementary students are taught how to pack a waste free lunch. Students see how much trash can be generated by the typical packed lunch and how packing a waste free lunch can truly be done. In addition, students are taught how products from their lunch can be reused to make other products such as juice pouches being made into pencil pouches. Composting of appropriate food scraps is also discussed and how it can be used as soil amendments for the fresh foods that were grown and are served for lunch that day.

- c) SMCPS participates in a recycling program for fluorescent light bulbs. Schools and office locations return burnt-out fluorescent light bulbs to the service provider.
- d) SMCPS participates in the United States Green Building Council Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design recycling credit components for new construction projects.
- e) A Green School Coordinator at each school is responsible for spearheading the recycling program at their specific location. Locations also involve students in the collection of recyclables. Some schools have created friendly classroom competitions to see which class can recycle the most in one month.
- f) SMCPS has a program manager dedicated to working out all of the logistics of pickups with our recycling service provider. This person is also responsible for handling contract issues with the provider. A monthly report is provided by our service provider that has the estimated pounds of recyclables collected at each location. This information is relayed to the Green School Coordinators.
- g) SMCPS has a coordinated strategy for marketing the recycling strategy to the public schools and offices. The departments of Capital Planning and Green Schools, Operations, and Food and Nutrition Services provide a cohesive approach to increasing the rate of recycling in the cafeterias and kitchens through a marketing and education campaign.
- h) Schools may opt to participate in additional recycling programs beyond the programs that are implemented as part of SMCPS' Green School Program.
- i) These programs provide additional funding for Green School initiatives at the school or provide for community outreach and volunteerism within the school system. Some of these programs are:
 - TerraCycle Recycling Programs for juice bags and snack wrappers
 - Elmer's Glue Crew Recycling Program for empty glue bottles and glue sticks
 - Cans for Habitat for Humanity
 - Printer Cartridge Recycling "Staple's Rewards" Program

3.4.2.2 Community College of Southern Maryland Leonardtown Branch Recycling Program

This Plan is to be implemented in compliance with State Law as of October 1, 2010.

Community College of Southern Maryland Leonardtown Branch (CCSMLB) recycling plan must be completed no later than October 1, 2010. To date, the CCSMCLB has a recycling plan in place and is participating in a recycling program.

The Community College of Southern Maryland Board of Trustees (CCSMBOT) oversees and funds the CCSMLB of the CCSM. The CCSMBOT is responsible for the implementation of a recycling plan for the CCSMLB.

1. Designation of School Recycling Program Implementation and Responsibility:

- a) CCSMBOT has the responsibility for securing a recycling contract for the CCSMCLB. This shall be awarded annually and become effective each July 1st. The current contract is for a single-stream program that accepts paper, newspaper, cardboard, glass bottles, steel and aluminum cans, and plastic bottles for recycling. This may or may not change based on market conditions and requirements.
- b) The recycling contractor is responsible for the marketing of the collected recyclables. This is currently performed by Southern Maryland Recycling. This may or may not change based on market conditions and requirements. The method of marketing may or may not change based on market conditions and requirements.
- c) The recycling contractor must report, by February 14th of each year, to the College Maintenance Department Director (College Director) the amount and type of recyclables collected for the previous calendar year (e.g., the February 14, 2010 contractor report would contain the totals for calendar year 2009).
- d) The recycling contractor is responsible for supplying centralized recycling containers for each county college.

- e) The CCSMBOT has designated the College's Director as responsible for the development and implementation of a trash and recycling plan/program for each college. At a minimum:
- The College Director shall report to the CCSMBOT and the St. Mary's County Department of Public Works & Transportation, by March 1st, on the amount and types of recyclable materials collected each calendar year from each location in a format determined by the St. Mary's County Department of Public Works & Transportation .
 - The CCSMCLB shall collect all of the materials specified in the CCSMBOT awarded recycling contract (C.1.a., above) for recycling.
 - The CCSMCLB shall also collect, but not be limited to, printer cartridges, electronics, metal, light bulbs, textiles, and vegetative material for recycling.
 - It is the responsibility of the custodial staff at CCSMCLB to collect recyclables for transport to the contractor recycling bins from the college recycling bins throughout the college.
 - The College Director shall set a schedule for the collection of recyclables from the CCSMCLB by the recycling contractor.
- f) The CCSMBOT is responsible for purchasing recycling bins, distributed throughout the CCSMCLB (*e.g.*, in classrooms, by copiers, etc.), for the CCSMCLB.
- g) The College Director shall advise the CCSMBOT and the St. Mary's County Department of Public Works & Transportation, of any recycling issues or non-compliance of the CCSMCLB within 30 days of the issue arising. Part of the briefing will include the steps needed to correct any issues.
- h) Corrective actions must begin within 60 days of the issue arising.
- i) The CCSMBOT may request to the Commissioners of St. Mary's County (CSMC) that the CCSMCLB trash and recycling program be operated by another public agency (*i.e.*, St. Mary's County Department of Public Works & Transportation).

- j) The CSMC has the responsibility to direct another public agency to operate the CCSMCLB trash and recycling program if deemed necessary by the CSMC or upon request from the CCSMBOT.
- k) The CSMC must make the decision to assign a trash and recycling program to another public agency within 30 days of the CCSMBOT request.
- l) Upon notification by the CSMC to the St. Mary's County Department of Public Works & Transportation, to perform collection, the St. Mary's County Department of Public Works & Transportation, will either prepare bid specifications for collection within thirty (30) days and award a contract for collection within sixty (60) days, or perform the collection itself within one (1) month or prepare bid specifications to acquire equipment to perform collection within nine (9) months of notification.
- m) The St. Mary's County Department of Public Works & Transportation will review the CCSMBOT recycling plan annually, based upon the annual recycling totals reported in accordance with B.1.e., and recommend changes to the CSMC and CCSMBOT by May 1st of each year.

College Facilities Participating in the Collection of Recyclables:

The CCSMBOT shall direct the College Director to bring the CCSMCLB into compliance with the CCSMBOT trash and recycling plan. The college included in this Plan is the:

Community College of Southern Maryland Leonardtown Branch
 22950 Hollywood Road
 Leonardtown, MD 20650-1758
 240-725-5300

3.4.2.3 Apartment Building and Condominium Recycling (ABCR) Program

In April 2012, the Maryland General Assembly passed House Bill 1 (Environmental-Recycling-Apartment Building and Condominiums), which required all apartment buildings and condominiums that contain 10 (ten) or more dwelling units to recycle. The law became effective on October 1, 2012 (amending Section 9-1703 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of

Maryland). Section 9-1703 (b) (12) of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland required St. Mary's County to revise its Solid Waste Management and Recycling Plan to include the ABCR Program and all apartment buildings and condominiums containing 10 (ten) or more dwelling units were required to implement a recycling plan by October 1, 2014.

1. Apartment Building & Condominium Recycling Program

Through the cooperation of the St. Mary's County's Department of Public Works Solid Waste/Recycling Division and owners or managers of apartment buildings or councils of unit owners of condominiums ("apartment and condominium officials"), and other stake holders involved in the implementation of this law, the County has identified 28 (twenty-eight) apartment buildings and 13 (thirteen) condominiums that fall under the scope of the law. The Solid Waste/Recycling Division has contacted the apartment and condominium officials outlining the requirements of the law including the materials that must be recycled.

It is the responsibility of the apartment and condominium officials to identify how the recyclable materials will be stored, collected, and transported to the recycling market. Apartment and condominium officials should report to the County on an annual basis, details regarding their recycling activities.

2. Materials Included In ABCR Program

Apartment and condominium officials must recycle (at a minimum) the following:

- Plastic
- Metal containers
- Glass containers
- Paper products

3. Collection of Materials

Apartment and condominium officials are responsible (directly or through a contracted collection vendor) for providing all containers, labor, and equipment necessary to fulfill recycling requirements throughout their buildings. Distinctive colors and/or markings of the recycling containers should be provided to avoid cross contamination. The apartment and

condominium officials must ensure collection and transportation of recyclable materials from apartment and condominium locations to markets. Suitable recycling container(s) are to be used for the collection of a building's recyclable materials. Residents will be responsible for placing the recycling material in the recycling collection container(s) prior to the scheduled pick-up day.

4. Marketing of Materials

Apartment and condominium officials are responsible for the marketing of their recyclables. The apartment and condominium officials shall submit annual reports detailing the recycling and solid waste tonnage removed from the apartments and condominiums and the market destination.

5. Responsible Stakeholders Involved in Implementing the Law

a) St. Mary's County Commissioners:

- Responsible for adopting the MDE approved language of the ABCR Program for the Solid Waste/Recycling Plan amendment.

b) St. Mary's County DPW&T (Solid Waste/Recycling Division)

- Provide the ABCR Program information and requirements received from the State to the apartment and condominium officials whose buildings fall under the scope of the law and assist in developing a recycling program.
- Monitor the progress and performance of the ABCR program.
- Update the County's Solid Waste/Recycling Plan to include ABCR Program.
- Update the list of participating apartment buildings and condominiums in the ABCR Program every 3 (three) years.
- Provide a copy of the annual MRA recycling report form to be used by apartment and condominium officials in reporting their year-end recycling activities.

- c) Owner or Manager of the Apartment Building or Councils of the unit Owners of the Condominium
- Responsible for providing recycling services to the residents of each apartment building and/or condominium by October 1, 2014.
 - Secure and manage recycling contract(s) with contractor to provide recycling collection and marketing service.
 - Provide suitable recycling collection/storage container(s) that residents can use for their recyclable materials. Also designate specific location(s) on site where recyclables are to be collected and transferred to market.
 - Perform record keeping and submit annual report form (MRA recycling report) to the County.

6. *Schedule for the Development and Implementation of the Program*

- October 31, 2013-January 31, 2014, the County will distribute approved language of the ABCR Program to the apartment and condominium officials for implementation.
- April 1, 2014, the apartment and condominium officials will educate their residents and discuss the requirements.
- July 1, 2014, apartment and condominium officials will provide training/assistance to their residents and advise of start-up date.
- August 1, 2014, apartment and condominium officials finalize and secure recycling service contract(s) with private contractors.
- October 1, 2014 (on or before) participating apartment and condominium complexes can begin recycling.

7. *Program Monitoring*

The County's Solid Waste/Recycling Division of the Department of Public Works and Transportation will oversee the progress, performance, and compliance of the ABCR Program.

The apartment and condominium officials will conduct inspections, review service levels, investigate complaints, and take such action to correct any deficiencies and maintain compliance with the ABCR Program.

The apartment and condominium officials will be responsible to keep residents current on new regulations, laws, and mandates affecting recycling and provide new practices, procedures, and educational material as needed.

8. *Program Enforcement*

The County's Solid Waste/Recycling Division will ensure that the recycling at participating apartments and condominiums will be implemented in accordance with the Sections 9-1703 and 9-1711 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland.

Upon receiving a report of non-compliance (recycling or reporting requirements), an investigation may be conducted by the County. If a violation exists, a written notice may be issued to the responsible party detailing the deficiency with corrective action required to be completed within 90 (ninety) days. A citation for a civil infraction may be issued with a fine of not more than \$50.00 (fifty) dollars per day (beginning on the 31st day of the written notice and continuing daily until compliance is reached), payable to the St. Mary's County Government.

New apartment buildings and/or condominiums that meet the requirements of the Maryland ABCR Program shall begin participating in the program within 3 (three) months of being notified by the County's Solid Waste/Recycling Division.

9. *Participating Apartment Buildings and Condominiums*

A complete list of the apartments and condominiums that participate in the ABCR program is shown in the **Table III-4** below.

**TABLE III-4
Participating Apartments & Condos in the ABCR Program**

NAME OF PREMISES	PREMISES ADDRESS	# OF UNITS	APT OR CONDO	NAME OF OWNER	CONTACT MAILING ADDRESS
Abberly Crest Apartment Homes	46850 Abberly Crest Ln. Lexington Park, MD 20653	250	APT	Abberly Farms Lexington Park Phase I LP	c/o H H Hunt Corp. 800 Hethwood Blvd. Blacksburg, VA 24060-4207
Abberly Crest Apartments Homes	46900 Aberly Crest Ln. Lexington Park, MD 20653	492	APT	Abberly Crest Lexington Park Phase II LP	800 Hethwood Blvd. Blacksburg, VA 24060-4207
Apartment at Londontowne	22030 Oxford Ct. Lexington Park, MD 20653	36	APT	Londontowne Development Corp.	c/o Daniel J. Guenther P.O. Box 623 Leonardtown, MD 20653
The Apartments of Wildewood	23239 Bond Cir. California, MD 20619	229	APT	Piney Point LLC	P.O. Box 490 Joppa, MD 21085-0490
The Apartments of Wildewood, Phase II	44755 Jeeter Way California, MD 20619	136	APT	Saxon Woods LLC	P O Box 490 Joppa, MD 21085-0490
Brenton Bay	22594 Gregory Drive Leonardtown, MD 20650	40	APT	TM Associates	22594 Gregory Drive Leonardtown, MD 20650
Chancellors Run Apartments	45882 Chancellors Run Ct. Great Mills, MD 20634	40	APT	Chancellors Run Assoc LP	15825 Shady Grove Rd., Ste. 55 Rockville, MD 20850-4046
Crossroads Apartments	21403 Great Mills Rd. Lexington Park, MD 20653	21	APT	FDR Holdings LLC	43310 Pine Ridge Ct. Hollywood, MD 20636
Elan Settlers Landing Apartments	45086 Voyage Path California, MD 20619	240	APT	GS/TPRF II Settlers Landings LLC	750 Bering Dr. Houston, TX 77057
Fox Chase Village	45970 Foxchase Dr. Great Mills, MD 20634	134	APT	Fox Chase Village Apts LP, A Maryland LP	6851 Oak Hall Ln., Ste. 100 Columbia, MD 21045-5815
Great Mills Court Apartments	45990 Great Mills Ct. Lexington Park, MD 20653	44	APT	New Great Mills 1 LTD Partnership, A Maryland LP	15825 Shady Grove Rd., Ste. 25 Rockville, MD 20850-4033

TABLE III-4 (Continued)
Participating Apartments & Condos in the ABCR Program

NAME OF PREMISES	PREMISES ADDRESS	# OF UNITS	APT OR CONDO	NAME OF OWNER	CONTACT MAILING ADDRESS
Greens at Hilton Run Apartments	46860 Hilton Drive. Lexington Park, MD 20653	328	APT	G&I Greens at Hilton Run LLC	c/o DRA Advisors 220 E 42nd St., FL27 New York, NY 10017-5819
Greenview Village Apartments	45782 Church Dr. Great Mills, MD 20634	65	APT	Housing Authority of St. Mary's County	21155 Lexwood Dr. Lexington Park, MD 20653
Hunting Creek Apartments	46925 Crocus St. Lexington Park, MD 20653	70	APT	Hunting Creek Apartments	180 Admiral Cochrane Dr. Suite 200 Annapolis, MD 21401
Hunting Meadows Apartments	44860 Hunting Meadows Ct Callaway, MD 20620	32	APT	Patuxent LP	3423 Olney Laytonsville Rd., Ste. 7 Olney, MD 20632
Indian Bridge Apartments	45910 Indian Way Lexington Park, MD 20653	112	APT	Four Rivers Community Loan Fund Inc.	21155 Lexwood Dr., Ste. C, Lexington Park, MD 20653
Joe Baker Village	21260 Joe Baker Ct. Lexington Park, MD 20653	36	APT	Great Mills Elderly Assoc. LP	c/o TMAM 15825 Shady Grove Rd., Ste. 55 Rockville, MD 20650-4008
Lexington Park Active Adult Community	21895 Pegg Rd. Lexington Park, MD 20653	110	APT	Lexington Park Senior Housing LP, A Maryland LP	P.O. Box 160 709 N Main St. Aynor, SC 29511-3109
Lexington Village	21633 Liberty St. Lexington Park, MD 20653	36	APT	Lexington Village 779	77 West St., Ste 210 Annapolis, MD 21401-2458
Lexwoods Apartments	21284 Lexwood Dr. Lexington Park, MD 20653	78	APT	Lexwoods Too LP	c/o TM Assoc Management Inc. 15825 Shady Grove Rd., Ste. 55 Rockville, MD 20850-4046
The Park Villas Apartments	21295 Mayfaire Ln. Lexington Park, MD 20653	144	APT	Cover Property Management LLC	P.O. Box 6724, Annapolis, MD 21401
Queen Anne Park Apartments	21691 Eric Dr. Lexington Park, MD 20653	102	APT	Queen Anne Park LP, A Maryland LP	101 Chestnut St., Ste 110, Gaithersburg, MD 20877-2139
Spring Valley Apartments	46528 Valley Ct. Lexington Park, MD 20653	128	APT	Spring Valley Work Force Housing LP	7170 Riverwood Drive, Columbia, MD 21046
Spyglass at Cedar Cove Apartments	21602 Spyglass Way. Lexington Park, MD 20653	152	APT	St. Mary's Oxford Assoc. LP	Three Galleria Tower, 13155 Noel Rd., Ste. 100 LB 73 Dallas, TX 75240
St. Mary's Landing Apartments	21540 Pacific Dr. Lexington Park, MD 20653	283	APT	Lexington West LLC	c/o JHP Dev Co. Inc., 751 PK of Commerce Dr, Ste 128, Boca Raton, FL 33487-3623
Valley Drive Estates	22001 Valley Dr. Lexington Park, MD 20653	38	APT	Valley Drive Apartments	77 West St, Ste 210, Annapolis, MD 21401-2458
Victory Woods	22611 FDR Blvd. Lexington Park, MD 20653	75	APT	Immaculate Heart of Mary Church	c/o Victory Woods LLC 11400 Rockville Pike, Ste. 505 Rockville, MD 20852
Wilderidge Apartments	27260 Laurel Glen Rd. California, MD 20619	84	APT	Wilderidge Apartments	10705 Charter Dr., Ste. 450 Columbia, MD 21044-2992

TABLE III-4 (Continued)
Participating Apartments & Condos in the ABCR Program

NAME OF PREMISES	PREMISES ADDRESS	# OF UNITS	APT OR CONDO	NAME OF OWNER	CONTACT MAILING ADDRESS
Beechwood Condo Assn.	Elm Ct. Lexington Park, MD 20653	36	Condo	Council of Owners	Beechwood Condo Assn. c/o Judy A. Burns 45764 Elm Ct., Lexington Park, MD 20653
Chestnut Oak Community of Wildewood	Chestnut Oak Ct. California, MD 20619	72	Condo	Council of Owners	Chestnut Oak Condo Assn. 23250 Chestnut Oak Ct., Unit 1073 California, MD 20619
The Gateway Condos	Lexwoods Dr. Lexington Park, MD 20653	34	Condo	St. Mary's County Housing Authority	Housing Authority of St. Mary's Co. 21155 Lexwoods Dr. Lexington Park, MD 20653
Residences of Wildewood, Bldg. 2	23580 FDR Blvd. California, MD 20619	30	Condo	Council of Owners	Sentry Management 2200 Defense Hwy., Ste 405 Crofton, MD 21144
Residences of Wildewood, Bldg. 3	23460 FDR Blvd. California, MD 20619	30	Condo	Council of Owners	Community Association Professionals 5348 Dunteachin Dr. Ellicott City, MD 21043
Residences of Wildewood, Bldg. 7	23520 FDR Blvd. California, MD 20619	30	Condo	Council of Owners	Community Association Professionals 5348 Dunteachin Dr. Ellicott City, MD 21043
Rosewood Condo Assn.	Rosewood Ct. California, MD 20619	72	Condo	Council of Owners	Rosewood Condo Assn. 23239 Rosewood Ct. California, MD 20619
Sugar Maple Condo Assn.	Sugar Maple Ct. California, MD 20619	36	Condo	Council of Owners	Sugar Maple Condo Assn. P.O. Box 1423, California, MD 20619
White Birch Condo Assn.	White Birch Ct. California, MD 20619	36	Condo	Council of Owners	White Birch Condo Assn. P.O. Box 836 California, MD 20619
White Oak Condo Assn.	White Oak Ct. California, MD 20619	36	Condo	Council of Owners	White Oak Condo Assn. 45910 Church Dr. Great Mills, MD 20634
Wildewood Village Condo Assn.	Cobblestone Ln. California, MD 20619	48	Condo	Council of Owners	Wildewood Village Condo Assn. 23140 Cobblestone Ln., Box 100 California, MD 20619
Wood Lake Condo Assn.	Woodland Dr. California, MD 20619	60	Condo	Council of Owners	Wood Lake Condo Assn. P.O. Box 34 St. Inigoes, MD 20684

3.4.2.4 Special Events Recycling Program (SERP)

In 2014, the Maryland General Assembly passed Senate Bill 781 (Environment-Recycling-Special Events) which requires organizers of special events, meeting certain criteria, to provide clearly distinguishable recycling containers at each trash container location and ensure that recyclable materials are collected for recycling beginning on October 2015. The law amends Sections 9-1703

(b) and (g) and adds Section 9-1712 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland. The law also requires St. Mary's County to revise its Solid Waste Management and Recycling Plan to include the SERP by October 1, 2015.

1. Special Events Subject to the Recycling Program

As required in Section 9-1712 of the Environment Code, a special event organizer must provide for collection and recycling of recyclable materials that meet the following three criteria:

- i. Includes temporary or periodic use of a public street, publicly owned site or facility, or public park;
- ii. Serves food or drink; and
- iii. Is expected to have two hundred (200) or more persons in attendance.

Projected attendance may be estimated based on past attendance, number registered to attend, the venue's seating capacity, or other similar methods.

The County has identified the following public sites within the County that host or may host special events meeting the above criteria.

2. Federal, State, and Municipal-Owned sites

Recycling at a Federal, State, or a municipally owned site must follow that jurisdiction's requirements. If no such requirements exist, then the special events organizer must adhere to the SERP. Also, any special event taking place on local, State, or Federally owned streets, meeting the above criteria, not specifically listed, are to be included in the SERP.

**TABLE III-5
Federal, State, and Municipal-Owned Sites**

Federal				
Name	Address	City	State	Zip
Naval Air Station, Patuxent River	22268 Cedar Point Road Bldg. 409	Patuxent River	MD	20670
State				
Greenwell State Park	25420 Rosedale Manor Lane	Hollywood	MD	20636
St. Mary's College	47645 College Drive	St. Mary's City	MD	20686
Municipal				
Leonardtown Wharf Park	State Hwy. 326	Leonardtown	MD	20650
Leonardtown Town Square	Washington Street	Leonardtown	MD	20650

3. *County-Owned sites:*

**TABLE III-6
County-Owned Sites**

County Parks				
Name	Address	City	State	Zip
Cardinal Gibbons Park	16923 St. Peter Claver Road	Ridge	MD	20680
Carver Heights Community Park	47382 Lincoln Ave	Lexington Park	MD	20653
George B. Cecil Park	19241 St Georges Church Rd	Valley Lee	MD	20692
Chancellor's Run Regional Park	21905 Chancellor's Run Road	Great Mills	MD	20634
Chaptico Park	26600 Budd's Creek Road	Mechanicsville	MD	20659
Judge P.H. Dorsey Memorial Park	24275 Hollywood Road	Leonardtown	MD	20650
Elm's Beach Park	19350 Back Door Road	Lexington Park	MD	20653
Fifth District Park	37880 New Market Turner Rd	Mechanicsville	MD	20659
Hollywood Soccer Complex	44345 Joy Chapel Road	Hollywood	MD	20636
Jarboesville Park	46760 Thomas Drive	Lexington Park	MD	20653
John G. Lancaster Park	21550 Willows Road	Lexington Park	MD	20653
Laurel Ridge Park	38425 Golden Beach Road	Mechanicsville	MD	20659
John V. Baggett Park	26929 Three Notch Road	Mechanicsville	MD	20659
Miedzinski Park	23145 Leonard Hall Drive	Leonardtown	MD	20650
Myrtle Point Park	24050 Patuxent Blvd.	California	MD	20619
Nicolet Park	21777 Bunker Hill Drive	Lexington Park	MD	20653
Seventh District Park	23035 Colton Point Road	Bushwood	MD	20618
Snow Hill Park	26582 S. Sandgates Road	Mechanicsville	MD	20659
St Andrews Estates Park	44110 St. Andrew's Lane	California	MD	20619
St. Clement's Shores Park	22300 Meadow Lane	Leonardtown	MD	20650
Town Creek Park	5750 King Drive	Lexington Park	MD	20653

**TABLE III-6
County-Owned Sites (Continued)**

St. Mary's County Public Schools- Athletic Fields Seasonal Use				
Name	Address	City	State	Zip
White Marsh	29090 Thompson Corner Rd	Mechanicsville	MD	20659
Mechanicsville Elementary	28585 Three Notch Road	Mechanicsville	MD	20659
Margaret Brent Middle School	29675 Point Lookout Road	Mechanicsville	MD	20659
Oakville Elementary	26410 Three Notch Road	Mechanicsville	MD	20659
Dynard Elementary	23510 Bushwood Road	Chaptico	MD	20621
Banneker Elementary	27180 Point Lookout Road	Loveville	MD	20656
Leonardtown Elementary	22885 Duke Street	Leonardtown	MD	20650
Spring Ridge Middle	19856 Three Notch Road	Lexington Park	MD	20653
Park Hall Elementary	20343 Hermanville Road	Park Hall	MD	20667
Piney Point Elementary	44550 Tall Timbers Road	Tall Timbers	MD	20690
Green Holly Elementary	46060 Millstone Landing Rd	Lexington Park	MD	20653
GreenView Knolls	45711 Military Lane	Great Mills	MD	20634
Carver Elementary	46155 Carver School Blvd	Lexington Park	MD	20653
Esperanza Middle	22790 Maple Road	Lexington Park	MD	20653
Hollywood Elementary	44345 Joy Chapel Road	Hollywood	MD	20636
Evergreen Elementary	43765 Evergreen Way	California	MD	20619
Leonardtown Middle	24015 Point Lookout Road	Leonardtown	MD	20650
Lettie Dent Elementary	37840 New Market Turner Rd	Mechanicsville	MD	20659
Leonard Hall Recreation Center	23145 Leonard Hall Drive	Leonardtown	MD	20650
Northern Senior Center	29655 Charlotte Hall Road	Charlotte Hall	MD	20622
St Clements Island Museum	38370 Point Breeze Road	Coltons Point	MD	20626
St. Mary's County Fairgrounds	42455 Fairgrounds Road	Leonardtown	MD	20650
Southern Maryland Higher Education Center	44129 Airport Road	California	MD	20619
College of Southern Maryland	22950 Hollywood Road	Leonardtown	MD	20650
For a list of other St. Mary's County Public Schools that may host special events go to: www.smcps.org/schools				

4. Program Communication

Special events are organized by various groups, at all times of the year, and in many locations through-out the County. It can be a real challenge to communicate these requirements to the various special events organizers. In order to reach the responsible special events organizers, the Recycling and Solid Waste Division of the St. Mary's County Department of Public Works

and Transportation, will: (a) Maintain a webpage on the County’s website detailing the special event recycling requirements. (b) Include information regarding special events recycling on special events permits applications and/or pertinent webpages.

5. *Materials and Obligations*

Special events organizers are responsible for:

- Collecting at a minimum, acceptable plastic, metal, and glass containers and clean paper products;
- Providing and placing clearly distinguished recycling containers (by color or signage) adjacent to each trash container at the event, except where already provided on site;
- Providing all labor, equipment, and associated recycling costs necessary to carry out recycling at the special event;
- Ensuring that the recyclables are collected and delivered to a recycling facility; and
- Providing separate containers for organic and non-organic recyclable materials if food-scrap recycling services are available.

Special events organizers may fulfill their obligation under item “d)” above, by any of the following methods:

- Self-hauling the materials to the County Convenience Center recycling site,
- Receiving prior approval from the site owner to use the existing recycling collection system on site, or
- Contracting with a recycling hauler to collect and deliver to a recycling facility.

6. *Stakeholders*

The following stakeholders will be involved in the SERP:

- a) The St. Mary’s County Department of Public Works & Transportation Recycling and Solid Waste Division will be responsible for overseeing and assuring that all properties that

potentially host special events falling under the recycling mandate are included in the SERP.

- b) The Recycling and Solid Waste Division, along with the assistance and cooperation of the Department of Recreation & Parks, the Department of Natural Resources, the St. Mary's County Public Schools, Leonardtown, and the Naval Air Station Patuxent River, will all be responsible for communicating the requirements of the law to the special events organizers within their own specific jurisdiction.
- c) Special Events Organizer(s) are responsible for providing recycling bins and ensuring the collection for recycling is in accordance with the requirements outlined in the SERP, beginning October 1, 2015.

7. *Program Monitoring*

The Recycling and Solid Waste Division of the St. Mary's County Department of Public Works and Transportation will have the right to inspect any special events subject to this Plan for compliance. The special events organizer is responsible for the implementation of recycling at the site of the special event, the placement and labeling of the recycling containers, and the collection and delivery of the recyclables to a recycling facility. If a recycling contractor is used and a problem occurs, it is up to the special events organizer to take prompt action and correct the deficiency.

8. *Program Enforcement*

The St. Mary's County Department of Public Works and Transportation, Recycling and Solid Waste Division may conduct inspections of the events to ensure that the requirements of the SERP are being followed. If a violation exists, a special events organizer may be issued a citation for a civil infraction with a fine of not more than \$50.00 (fifty) dollars per day for each day the violation occurs, payable to the St. Mary's County Government.

3.4.2.5 Office Building Recycling Program

In 2019, the Maryland General Assembly passed Senate Bill 370, Environment-Recycling-Office Buildings, provides Section 9-1714 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, which requires all office buildings that contain 150,000 square feet or more of office space to recycle. Office buildings containing less than 150,000 square feet of office space do not need to recycle. This law became effective on October 1, 2019.

Owners/ entities of office buildings containing 150,000 square feet or more of office space, whether it be one (1) building containing 150,000 square feet of office space or multiple buildings located on the same parcel of real property which together equal 150,000 square feet or more of office space under the control of one person/entity must provide for the collection and recycling of recyclables by October 1, 2021. An agreement between an owner/entity and a tenant of the office building allowing the tenant to carry out the required recycling is acceptable. Section 9-1703(b)(12) of the Environmental Article, Annotated Code of Maryland requires St. Mary's County to revise its Solid Waste Management and Recycling Plan to include the Office Building Recycling Plan by October 1, 2020.

Office Building Recycling Plan

It is the responsibility of the owners/ entities of office buildings containing 150,000 square feet or more of office space to provide recycling receptacles and identify how the recyclable materials will be collected and transported to the recycling facility. These owners/ entities may also report to the County on an annual basis, details regarding their recycling activities.

Currently, the St. Mary's County Government Complex in Leonardtown is the only complex that meets the criteria. The Complex is actively participating in recycling.

Materials Included in the Office Building Recycling Plan

Must recycle (at a minimum) the following:

- Paper
- Cardboard
- Metal Materials
- Plastic Products

Collection of Materials

Office building owners/entities are responsible (directly or through a contracted collection vendor) for providing all containers, labor, and equipment necessary to fulfill recycling requirements throughout their buildings. Distinctive colors and/or markings of the recycling containers should be provided to avoid cross contamination. The owners/entities must ensure collection and transportation of recycling materials from the building's locations to a recycling facility. Suitable recycling container(s) are to be used for the collection of a building's recyclable materials.

Responsible Stakeholders Involved in Implementing the Law

(A) St. Mary's County Commissioners:

- Responsible for adopting the MDE approved language of the Office Building Recycling Plan into the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management and Recycling Plan

(B) St. Mary's County DPW&T (Solid Waste/Recycling Division)

- Provide the Office Building Recycling Plan information and requirements received from the State to the owners/entities whose buildings fall under the scope of the law and assist in developing a recycling program.
- Monitor the progress and performance of the Office Building Recycling Plan
- Update the County's Solid Waste/Recycling Plan to include the Plan.
- Update the list of participating buildings every 3 (three) years.
- Provide a copy of the annual MRA recycling report form to be used by the owners/entities/tenants in reporting their year-end recycling activities.

(C) Owners/entities/tenant (through an agreement with the owner/entity) of the office buildings

- Responsible for providing recycling services to the tenants of each office space in the building by October 1, 2021.
- Secure and manage recycling contract(s) with contractor to provide recycling collection and marketing service.
- Provide suitable recycling collection/storage container(s) that tenants can use for their recyclable materials. Also designate specific location(s) on site where recyclables are to be collected and transferred to market.
- Perform record keeping and submit annual report form (MRA recycling report) to the County

Schedule for the Development and Implementation of the Program

- October 1, 2020 (on or before) the County will distribute approved language of the Office building Recycling Plan to those owners/entities for implementation.
- October 1, 2020 - February 2021, owners/entities will educate their tenants and discuss the requirements.
- July 1, 2021, owners/entities will provide training/assistance to their tenants and advise of start-up date.
- August 1, 2021, owners/entities finalize and secure recycling service contract(s) with private contractors.
- October 1, 2021 participating office buildings must begin recycling.

Program Monitoring

The County's Solid Waste/Recycling Division of the Department of Public Works and Transportation will oversee the progress, performance, and compliance of the Office Building Recycling Plan.

The Owners/entities/ will conduct inspections, review service levels, investigate complaints, and take such action to correct any deficiencies and maintain compliance with the Office Building Recycling Plan.

The owners/entities will be responsible to keep tenants current on new regulations, laws, and mandates affecting recycling and provide new practices, procedures, and educational material as needed.

Program Enforcement

The County's Solid Waste/Recycling Division will ensure that the recycling at participating office buildings will be implemented in accordance with the Sections 9-1703 and 9-1714 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland.

Inspections may be conducted by an enforcement agent of the County to ensure recycling requirements are being maintained.

New office buildings that meet the requirements of the Maryland Office Building Recycling Plan shall begin participating in the program within 3 (three) months of being notified by the County's Solid Waste/Recycling Division.

4.0 COUNTY ASSESSMENT OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

In this Chapter the County’s system for solid waste management is evaluated for its adequacy to meet the County’s needs during the next ten years. A detailed description of the existing system is presented in Chapter 3.

4.1 SIGNIFICANT ISSUES AND NEEDS

Changes occurring in the County, as well as waste management goals and objectives previously set forth by the County or the State, have raised significant issues or precipitated important needs, which are discussed in this section.

4.1.1 Disposal Capacity

Since the County affected a ban on receipt of waste delivered by commercial haulers at the St. Andrews Landfill, and due to the closure of the St. Andrews Landfill, haulers have depended on out-of-County disposal facilities.

The MOU between Calvert County and St. Mary’s County establishes a cooperative working arrangement necessary for the transportation and disposal of residential and municipal solid waste to serve the solid waste disposal needs of St. Mary’s County. The MOU was most recently signed in March of 2022 and is included as **Appendix E**. Commercial waste is privately hauled directly to the Appeal Transfer Station in Calvert County or to other permitted facilities by the individual collection companies.

The County uses a combination of out-of-County WTEs and landfill disposal facilities for residential waste received at the six Convenience Centers. This residential waste is trucked directly to the Fairfax, Virginia, WTE facility through a contract with Lucky Dog Industries, a trucking transportation company. Lucky Dog has a back-up plan to deliver the County’s residential MSW to the King George Landfill, if the WTE facilities are unavailable.

The County has also undertaken pro-active initiatives with Calvert County, Charles County, and the Patuxent Naval Air Station to formalize additional waste management and recycling initiatives

during the planning period. Most recently, the County's DPWT Director is also interested in investigating and possibly implementing a WTE facility at the St. Andrews Landfill.

4.1.2 Regional Cooperation and Partnerships

The County could satisfy some critical solid waste management and recycling needs through regional cooperation and partnerships. It could facilitate reporting through regional cooperation to avoid duplicate counting of recyclables, gain insights into firms operating in the County but based in another county and better monitor those firms and their activities and obtain reporting from them. Some of these initiatives are underway and are discussed earlier in this Chapter.

Also, should the County implement any one of several types of service to be offered on a Countywide basis for either recycling or waste disposal or processing, it may be possible for the County to obtain a better arrangement, in terms of costs, capacity, and term of commitment by contractors. The County may be able to take advantage of privately- or publicly-owned facilities that are located in the partnering county or serve as the location or provider for certain facilities or services, such as a material recovery or processing facility, which it could share with neighboring counties in Southern Maryland.

Regional cooperation could be provided through a Letter of Intent or a Memorandum of Understanding.

4.2 PHYSICAL CONSTRAINTS TO DEVELOPMENT OF NEW SOLID WASTE ACCEPTANCE FACILITIES

The St. Andrews Landfill expansion planning and permitting process was completed prior to this Solid Waste Management Plan Update. As a result, potential environmental constraints to development and community impacts were identified. Therefore, any potential constraints to expanding the St. Andrews Landfill, due to topography, soil types, geology, location, proximity to aquifers, wetlands, location of surface waters, water quality conditions, land use, growth patterns, or applicable laws and critical areas, have been addressed.

At present, there are no active plans to develop additional County-owned solid waste acceptance facilities other than an expansion to Areas C and D or possibly a transfer station & processing

facility atop the Area A or B landfills or within the limits of Areas C and/or D as shown on the St. Andrews Master Plan. If a County-owned solid waste acceptance facility at a new location is deemed necessary or desirable in the future, the planning and permitting of this future facility will take into account the complete list of potential constraints and will satisfactorily address each item. If the County should decide to implement a processing facility for municipal solid waste or other waste type, a disposal facility for land clearing debris or rubble, or any other solid waste acceptance facility during the ten years covered by this Plan, appropriate site identification and engineering methods would be used to select sites that are acceptable and appropriate for such facilities. Expansion of the Appeal Transfer Station in Calvert County is also a potential option. Constraints that affect the siting of a proposed solid waste acceptance facility in St. Mary's County include the following:

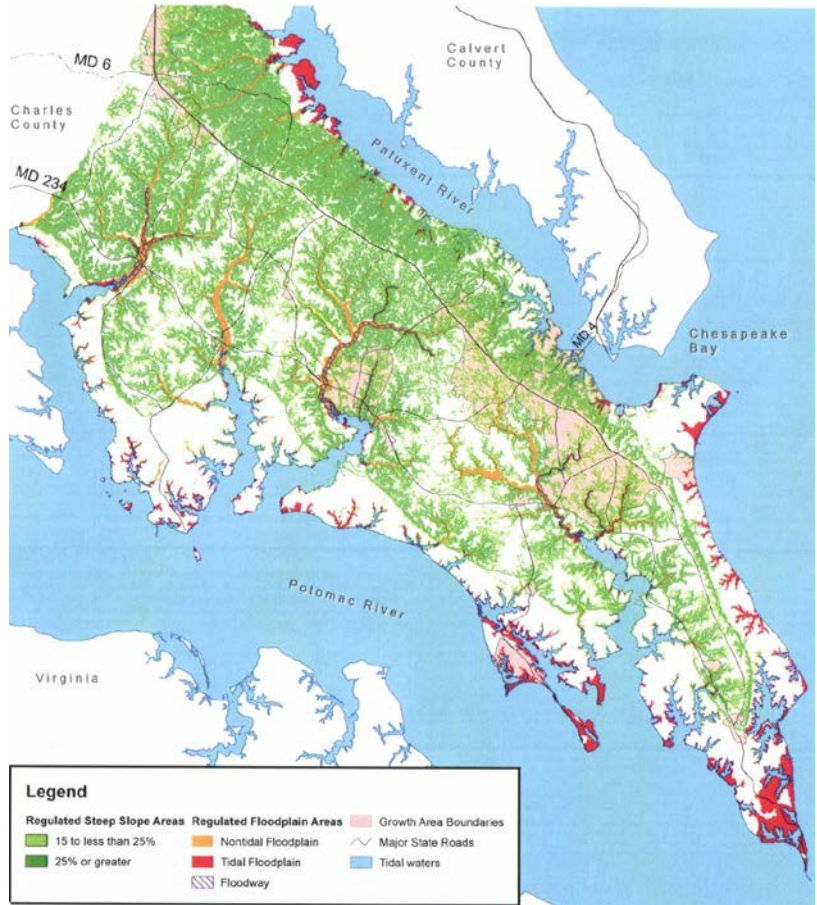
4.2.1 Physical

The physical location of any new or expanded facilities must meet all applicable federal, state, and local zoning, planning, and permitting requirements. Proposed new facilities must be included in this Plan through the formal public hearing process. The following sections describe these constraints in greater detail, as specified in COMAR 26.03.03.03E (3).

4.2.2 Topography

The topography of St. Mary's County is divided into three major physiographic divisions; the Southern Maryland Upland, which dominates the interior length of the County, a series of lowland flats and valleys bordering most of the watercourses on both sides of the County, and dissected knobby topography at the northeast border parallel to the Patuxent River. The lowlands are flat plains located along the Wicomico River and Potomac River to the west and southwest, and along the Patuxent River and Chesapeake Bay to the east and northeast. These areas generally rise from sea level to 40 or 50 feet above sea level, extending inland beyond the larger bays and estuaries at the west and southwest, creating the associated valleys.

The dissected knobby topography generally is northeast of Maryland Route 235, which is located at the approximate drainage divide between the Potomac River and the Patuxent River/Chesapeake Bay drainage systems. This topographic feature is characterized by relatively short streams, which occupy small V-shaped valleys with steep gradients prior to emptying into the Patuxent River. Cutting of the valleys has occurred in the Uplands.



The current Upland area generally is west of the drainage divide with streams showing a gradient lower than that of the dissected knobby topography due to a significantly longer path to sea level. The high point in the County, about 190 feet above sea level, occurs in the vicinity of Charlotte Hall, and slopes along the divide to about 90 feet near Ridge.

“Steep slopes” are land areas where the inclination of the land’s surface from the horizontal is 25%, or greater. Steep slopes are vulnerable in that they generally are situated along stream corridors and generally occur in highly erodible soils. The degree or severity of erosion is based on the amount of existing vegetative cover. Construction and approval of development along steep slopes can increase the rate of storm water runoff, which may result in increased flooding in low lying areas. Development of steep slopes, especially adjacent to stream corridors, can increase erosion of stream banks, resulting in severe siltation and pollution with overall degradation of water quality. From other aspects, construction activities on steep slopes can lead to failure of structures, and where steep slopes occur in areas not serviced by public water supply, failure of

the system can result in failure of on-site disposal systems. In general, solid waste management facilities should be developed within the Upland Areas.

4.2.3 Soils

Southern Maryland is wholly underlain by unconsolidated sediments several hundred feet thick. Most of the soils in the County are acid with low fertility, consisting of gravels, sands, silts, and clays with a mantle of loam and topsoil in most areas. About 80 percent of the land area in the County is suitable to be cultivated; the remainder is steep, eroded, or wet, precluding significant development. Specific areas of highly erosive soil types (Evesboro-Westphalia, Westphalia, and Croom) have also been identified by the Soil Conservation District, which require special sediment and erosion control measures.

A geotechnical report may be required to be performed by the applicant that will identify the types and depths of on-site soils and will include specific written recommendations / requirements to address any soil-related concerns. In general, soil characteristics (and soil associations) follow three (3) major physiographic divisions; lowland flats, dissected knobby terrain and upland soils. Areas of soils that are considered either erodible or hydric should be avoided.

Along the shores of the County, soils in the lowland flats are moderately well to poorly drained, level, and developed on silty or clayey deposits. These soils are associated with flood plains and wetlands subject to flooding by tidal water. In the northeast, soils in the dissected knobby terrain are well drained, rolling to hilly, and developed on sandy or silty deposits. These soils are medium to moderately coarse textured. The Upland soils are characteristically well to moderately drained (with a fragipan), undulating to rolling, and developed on sandy and silty deposits. These soils are medium to moderately coarse textured.

4.2.4 Geology

As previously noted, Southern Maryland is wholly underlain by unconsolidated sediments several hundred feet thick. St. Mary's County occupies a northwest trending trough bounded by structures extending into Charles County (to the northwest) and Chesapeake Bay (to the southeast), roughly parallel to the Patuxent and Potomac Rivers. The County may overlie faults in the

crystalline basement rock, inferred by sparse deep drill-hole data. However, the data do not suggest any significant ground movement in Holocene time. Proposed facilities must demonstrate their ability to preserve unique or unusual ecological communities or geologic formations.

4.2.5 Location

Generally, assessment of location is performed upon siting a specific solid waste management acceptance facility. General Solid Waste Facility Siting Criteria has been included in the St. Mary's County Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance, in addition to federal and state requirements, as previously discussed. Consideration is also given to the remaining capacity of existing landfills in the County and region, the need for local versus a regional facility, site accessibility, screening from adjacent properties, the amount of material expected to be generated in the service area, the maximum height and depth to which materials can be placed, the rate of daily compaction and the period of time the site may remain in operation, among other factors as described in **Appendix A**.

4.2.6 Aquifers and Ground Water Quality

Southern Maryland relies almost wholly on wells for its water supply. As of 1984, it was reported that at Lexington Park, only one well had been drilled into crystalline rock, to a depth of 2,623 feet below land surface. Limited seismic data suggest that crystalline bedrock ranges from 2,000 feet below sea level in northwestern St. Mary's County, to about 3,000 feet in southeastern St. Mary's County. Most rock above these elevations is unconsolidated and consists of aquifers and confining beds.

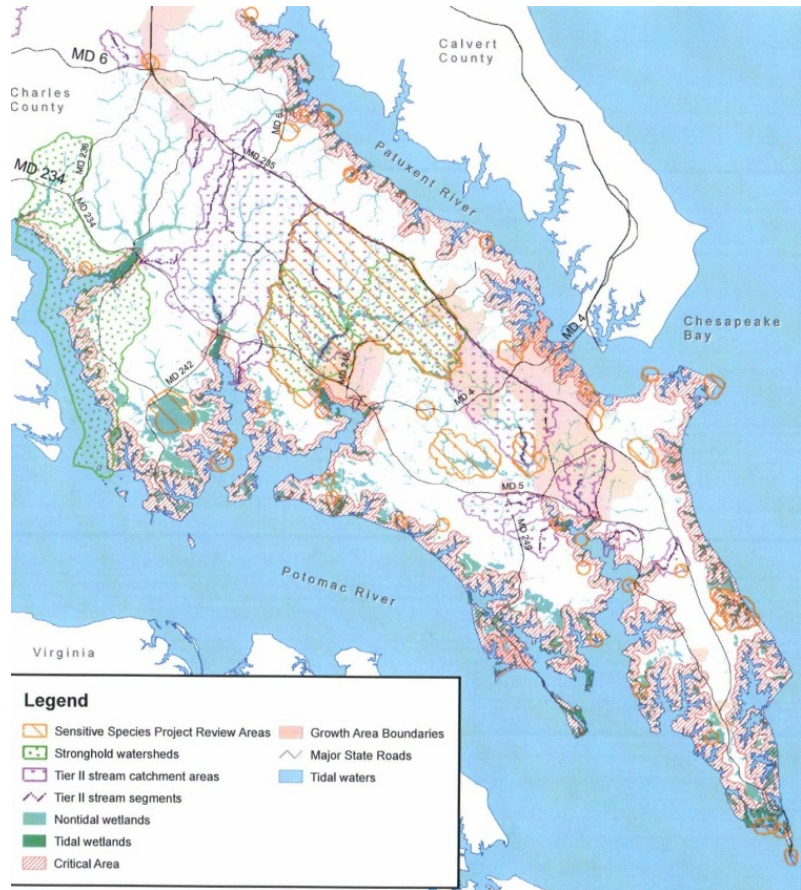
Aquifers identified as important sources of water in the County include the Piney Point, Nanjemoy, and Aquia Formations. The Aquia is deepest and the primary source of water in St. Mary's County. The Piney Point and Nanjemoy Formations are hydraulically connected and display transmissivities up to 10,000 gallons per day per foot, and the Aquia shows similar transmissivities. Wells into these aquifers, especially the Aquia, can be easily drilled to depths up to 500 feet. Small to moderate yield, shallow water supply wells can be drilled or dug into upper soils of the lowland and Upland deposits. In the Upland, these deposits provide recharging water for the lower aquifers.

In general, quality of water is good in St. Mary's County. For instance, water from the Aquia Formation is characterized as high bicarbonate, low sulfate-chloride, and generally low in iron. Water pumped from the Nanjemoy-Piney Point aquifer generally is somewhat harder and more mineralized than that of the Aquia. Increased ground water usage in southern Maryland has caused water levels in the Piney Point, Aquia, and Magothy aquifers to decline. The policy of the Water Rights Division (Maryland Department of the Environment) is to ameliorate the impact of falling water levels on current users, particularly domestic well owners, by deflecting new water demand to the deeper, Patapsco aquifer system. The Patapsco aquifer system is the only remaining, relatively untapped, ground water source in the region (except for northwestern Charles County where it is currently being pumped). As a result, the Patapsco aquifers (upper, middle, and lower) are becoming the primary target for new ground water appropriators in southern Maryland.

The greater depth to important sources of water, and character of unconsolidated deposits, generally would not present a deterrent to landfill development. However, when constructing and operating a landfill, ground water must be monitored and caution always applied to prevent pollution of ground water.

4.2.7 Wetlands

Wetlands are identified by notation on maps of the National Wetlands Inventory and by location of hydric soils in the County Soil Survey, which either follow criteria for hydric soils or are presented in the National Hydric Soil List. Accordingly, wetlands are located in narrow strips along most streams and rivers in the County, around ponds, lakes, estuaries, and in extensive areas of the lowland flats along the Wicomico and Potomac Rivers and the Chesapeake Bay. Fewer wetlands appear to be located in



the Upland, which shows relatively large tracts of more-or-less level ground devoid of streams and other water bodies. Solid waste management facilities generally should not be developed in or near wetlands.

4.2.8 Surface Water Sources, Flood Plains, Watersheds and Water Quality

Surface water sources are located at the head of each river or stream system and tributary, which delineate watersheds for individual systems. These watersheds include, for example, the St. Mary's River, McIntosh and Glebe Runs, which empty into Breton Bay, St. Clement Creek into St. Clement Bay, Chaptico Run into Chaptico Bay, and others. Flood plains normally border the lower reaches of most streams and border virtually all marine and estuarine shorelines. The 100-year flood plain generally coincides with or is part of the Chesapeake Bay Critical Area in the County. The flood plain also extends much of the way upgradient in most streams and rivers. The

lake formed by damming the Western Branch St. Mary's River at the St. Mary's River Fish Management Area also constitutes a surface water source. Facilities should not be located at or near surface water sources and flood plains and caution should be applied within watersheds.

Water quality criteria describe the quality of water that will support a given designated use. Under authority of section 304 of the Clean Water Act, USEPA publishes, on an advisory basis, water quality “criteria” that reflect available scientific information on the maximum acceptable concentration levels of specific chemicals in water that will protect aquatic life or human health.

Water quality standards apply to surface waters of the United States, including rivers, streams, lakes, oceans, estuaries and wetlands. Water quality standards consist, at a minimum, of three elements: 1) the “designated beneficial use” or “uses” of a waterbody or segment of a waterbody; 2) the water quality “criteria” necessary to protect the uses of that particular waterbody; and 3) an anti-degradation policy. Typical designated beneficial uses of waterbodies include public water supply, propagation of fish and wildlife, recreation, agricultural water use, industrial water use and navigation.

4.2.9 Land Uses and Planning

This Plan shall not be used to create or enforce local land use requirements.

The Comprehensive Plan addresses current and planned land uses in the County. Solid waste collection, processing, transferring and handling facilities are permitted in the Rural Preservation District zoning district as a conditional use and permitted in the I zoning district as a limited use. Areas that should either preclude development of landfills and solid waste facilities, or where caution should be applied, include: development districts and incorporated areas; town and village centers; historic preservation districts; the critical area; naval facilities; parkland; and power transmission lines.

4.2.10 Planned Long-Term Growth Patterns

The Comprehensive Plan and Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance for St. Mary's County are written to ensure that solid waste facilities are located in suitable areas to avoid adverse impacts on adjacent land uses and to ensure compatibility with long term growth patterns. Code requirements further define specific site development requirements, such as setbacks and buffers, and operational requirements, such as vehicle traffic controls, established to minimize impacts on neighboring development. Applicable code/zoning regulations are discussed further in Chapter 2 of this Plan.

4.2.11 Areas of Critical State Concern

This criterion responds to laws at the various levels that restrict or preclude certain types of development on designated acreage. Also, areas of critical State concern are areas designated by the Maryland Department of State Planning for restricted or no development. Three areas in St. Mary's County have been designated in conjunction with the Department of State Planning as areas of critical State concern, including Chaptico Run, the combination of Killpeck and Trent Hall Creeks including their confluence, and the Potomac River area.

Chaptico Run is located in the northeastern portion of St. Mary's County south of Route 5. It empties into Chaptico Bay, which is a sub estuary of the Wicomico River, which in turn flows into the Potomac River. The critical area includes approximately 1,050 acres. Critical area boundary extends to approximately the 60-foot elevation contour and includes tidal and non-tidal wetlands. This area provides habitat for numerous species of plants and wildlife, as well as providing nutrient value to the Wicomico and Potomac Rivers. The area comprising the Potomac River and its wetlands is designated as a critical area.

Killpeck and Trent Hall Creek are located in the northeastern portion of St. Mary's County north of Route 5. They empty into the Patuxent River. The area, including tidal and non-tidal wetlands, provides habitat for significant plant and wildlife species.

As part of the management strategies for these areas, St. Mary's County considers them to be exclusionary for siting solid waste facilities. Any buffer area for a solid waste facility proposed

near these bodies of water would not be allowed to encroach within the perimeter of the critical area.

4.2.12 Wildlands

The potential effects of proposed facilities on the designated St. Mary's River Wildland Resource Management Plans must also be considered. The 1996 Maryland General Assembly passed legislation titled "Wildlands and open areas – designation of new Wildlands," adding almost 23,000 acres to the State's existing 14,000 acres of Wildlands. Wildlands, according to Maryland law, are "Limited areas of land or water which have retained their wilderness character, although not necessarily completely natural or undisturbed, or have rare or vanishing species of plant or animal life or similar features of interest of preservation for the use of present and future residents of the State. This may include unique ecological, geological, scenic and contemplative recreational areas on State lands." All newly designated Wildlands are on State lands.

4.3 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

In this section, alternatives for managing solid waste streams generated in the County are discussed. Primary methods of solid waste management that will be maintained or implemented by the County in the ten-year planning period are source reduction and reuse, recycling, transfer and landfilling. Other alternatives, including incineration, MSW composting, material / resource recovery, and C&D waste recycling/reuse are assessed in this Chapter in order to discuss the ability to meet the long- term solid waste processing and disposal needs of the County.

4.3.1 Source Reduction and Reuse

Reduction of waste at the source is the preferred option in the USEPA's and Maryland's solid waste management hierarchy. Source reduction efforts focus on 1) decreasing the volume of materials that are produced, consumed, and disposed; and 2) reducing the toxicity of materials that are disposed. Source reduction initiatives can be either consumer-oriented or policy- oriented. Consumer-oriented source reduction methods are generally aimed at making consumers smarter shoppers and waste managers. Policy-oriented methods generally are geared toward businesses and institutions, encouraging practices and regulations that promote source reduction.

Reuse is the second option in USEPA's solid waste management hierarchy. Reuse involves multiple use of materials that otherwise might be disposed of after one use. Examples of reuse are donated used clothing and reuse of construction materials obtained during remodeling or demolition of buildings. Ongoing initiatives by the County for source reduction and reuse address several materials. The County includes information on specific techniques for source reduction on their website.

An important element of a waste reduction program is education and information made available to the public to increase the awareness of solid waste management challenges and to demonstrate how individuals can contribute to reducing the quantity and toxicity of solid waste. Another element is a program to separately dispose those materials generated that have a high degree of hazard. Materials such as petroleum-based solvents, some cleaners, oil-based paints, pesticides, and other materials are quite hazardous, and when mixed with other solid waste, they increase the overall toxicity of the waste stream. In contrast to requirements that businesses generating such materials must dispose of them in hazardous materials processing and disposal facilities, federal regulations allow such materials generated by residents to be disposed along with other solid waste. The County has several programs that address the needs of education and separate disposal of household hazardous waste (HHW).

Due to the challenges with identifying quantities of materials previously generated that have become a component of the County's program for waste reduction, the County has not quantified the effects of its reduction program discussed in this section.

The County maintains a "Reuse Directory", a list of businesses and institutions that accept items for reuse. The County updates this directory on an ongoing basis. This list is made available to residents that call the Department of Public Works and Transportation.

County residents can drop-off used motor oil; oil filters antifreeze, used cooking oil, and kitchen grease at each of the six Convenience Centers. This initiative prevents these materials from being land-filled. County residents may also drop off used textiles and clothing at each of the Convenience Centers. Textiles are recycled; used clothing is donated for reuse.

Since 1994, the County instituted two disposal bans. The first followed a State law banning commercially generated loads of segregated yard waste. Since this ban was mandated by State law, it will survive the closure of the St. Andrews Landfill to commercial waste. In the second initiative, the County banned disposal at the St. Andrews Landfill of non-segregated loads of yard waste. It is not known if private haulers have continued this practice since the Landfill ceased accepting commercial waste. Details of these programs are presented in Chapter 3. The County will consider implementing several additional initiatives described below during the ten-year planning period:

- Provide educational messages targeted to residents and landscape maintenance firms, encouraging them to leave grass clippings on the lawn, as opposed to bagging them for collection. Messages would instruct lawn care providers about the benefit of "grass cycling" and dispel misunderstandings such as that it causes thatch.
- Promote bulk purchases in consumers' reusable containers to save packaging and grocery bags. Also, consumers would be encouraged to buy products that are packaged in recyclable materials and that do not have excess materials.
- Promote improved maintenance of appliances, vehicles, and other repairable items. Instead of disposing of these materials, consumers would be encouraged to repair them or donate them to charitable organizations that will repair them.
- Encourage consumers to buy rechargeable batteries, products with extended warranties, and other products that have longer useful lives that can reduce disposal quantities. A federal law, the Mercury-Containing and Rechargeable Battery Act of 1996, discussed in Chapter 1 of this Plan, makes possible a voluntary, private sector collection program using retail stores for collection of used rechargeable batteries. It also simplifies regulatory requirements to provide an incentive for recycling rechargeable batteries. In addition to federal law, there is also a State law regarding rechargeable batteries.
- Publicize ways to help consumers to remove their names from third class catalog and solicitation mail lists.

St. Mary's County also will encourage source reduction efforts by leading through example. The County has ongoing initiatives:

- The County has a Buy Recycled Policy, implemented in September, 1994, and applicable to all departments within County government. The policy includes a buy recycled preference in all procurements.
- The County will encourage reusable products in County government, so less waste is generated.

4.3.2 Recycling

In the County's 1990 Recycling Plan, a 15 percent recycling goal was identified, to be applied to all waste materials allowed by the Maryland Recycling Act. The State's mandate to the Counties was increased to 20 percent on October 12, 2012, by House Bill HB929, for local jurisdictions with a population of less than 150,000. The population of St. Mary's County is expected to remain below this 150,000 population threshold for the full 10 year period of this Plan. This bill required that the 5 percent increase be achieved by December 31, 2015. For jurisdictions with a population of greater than 150,000, the mandated recycling rate is 35 percent. Program elements implemented and operating within the County have resulted in the County exceeding these goals since 1994, with a reported recycling rate of 31.5 % in 2020 for materials considered as "qualified" under the Maryland Recycling Act.

As previously discussed, increased levels of recycling in the residential sector can be achieved if greater numbers of households have curbside collection of recyclables. Also, the commercial/institutional/industrial sectors would have to increase levels of recycling, and equally important, provide the County with adequate annual reporting to demonstrate actual levels. These opportunities and challenges are addressed with the alternatives presented in this section.

4.3.3 Drop-Off System at Convenience Centers

The most significant recycling program initiative is the County's recyclable drop-off facilities implemented at the Convenience Centers. These Centers serve as collection sites for newspapers, corrugated cardboard, magazines, mixed paper, glass, plastic, steel, and metal and aluminum containers. Also, as previously mentioned, used motor oil, oil filters, antifreeze, used cooking oil, kitchen grease, fluorescent bulbs and ballasts, textiles and clothing, rechargeable batteries, and electronics may be dropped off at the sites. Commercial and institutional organizations may use

the Convenience Centers to drop off these same materials provided that quantities are not excessive.

Effective December 2006, residents using the six (6) Convenience Centers no longer needed to pre-sort recyclable items or manage multiple recycling containers at home. Newspaper, magazines, catalogs, cereal boxes, mixed paper (printer paper, copier paper, mail, etc.), old corrugated cardboard, phone books, plastics, glass, aluminum, and steel containers could be co-mingled into the same recycling container(s). Effective November 10, 2008, items such as aerosol cans, aluminum foil and pans, and aseptic packaging/gable top milk/juice cartons were also determined to be acceptable as part of the single stream recycling.

4.3.3.1 Single Stream Recycling

Effective December 2006 the St. Mary's County Recycling Program implemented "Single Stream Recycling." Single Stream Recycling is offered at the six convenience centers and St. Andrews Landfill which enables residents and the commercial sector to mix their recyclable items which historically required presorting. Following is a list of items that are acceptable as part of the Single Stream recycling: all plastics coded #1 through #7; glass containers; metal containers; aerosol cans; aluminum foil and pans; milk cartons; juice boxes and other aseptic/gable-top packaging; newspaper; magazines & catalogs; and mixed paper.

The County operates stationary compactors with 40 cubic receiver boxes at the convenience centers which enable the County to compact/compress the recycled materials and transport in a cost effective and efficient manner.

Advantages of the drop-off system include:

- Established system of six Centers widely known among residents and operating for several years.
- Combination of waste disposal and segregated materials receiving facilities incorporated into each Center, providing an ongoing education to residents about the materials that can be brought to them, and a "one stop" outlet for both residential waste and recyclables for self-haulers.

- Facilities lend themselves to adding materials as markets become available.
- County control of the Centers provides flexibility to change operations according to available contractor capability and changing needs of the County.

Disadvantages of the drop-off system include:

- Curbside programs have been proven to result in greater participation and higher quantities of recyclables collected compared to drop-off systems.
- The County must provide direct personnel as well as contractor resources to manage the drop-off system.
- Curbside collection is more convenient.
- Expanding County population and increased traffic at Centers leads to traffic management problems and congestion.
- Challenges to private haulers of include the trend for contractors to discourage residential recycling.

4.3.4 Other Recycling

The County has implemented policies to encourage the use of recycled paper and double-sided printing by contractors for the printing of reports and documents and by County employees in all departments. These efforts will continue. Under a service agreement with MES, the County has periodic mulching of brush and leaves aggregated at the St. Andrews Landfill. MES periodically brings a mobile tub grinder to the Landfill to grind piles of brush and leaves. The Department of Public Works and Transportation may choose to purchase a tub grinder as a part of its future yard waste and composting programs. The County uses mulched material as ground cover material for dressing ditches, constructing trails, to alleviate stormwater induced erosion along road right-of-ways and provides the material to the residents of the County free of charge. This program will continue.

4.3.4.1 Recycling Reporting

To better assess progress toward its recycling goals, the County will consider instituting a mandatory reporting requirement for all businesses in the County that exceed a threshold size (minimum number of employees, for example). This reporting requirement would direct businesses to document actual or estimated types and quantities of materials being recycled, the hauler/processor/market receiving the materials, and any plans for revisions of recycling activities. Other relevant demographic/business activity data also would be obtained to enable the County to more accurately document recycling and waste disposal rates and better plan for its future solid waste management system needs.

The County also plans to institute an Annual Environmental Recognition Awards Program that recognizes leaders in the community based on the total amount (by weight) of recycled material reported and/or implementation of new recycling programs/initiatives. In addition, the County will work through the Department of Land Use and Growth Management and the Department of Economic and Community Development to encourage businesses expanding or locating in the area to plan for recycling and include adequate storage space for the collection of recyclable materials in their building plans.

4.3.5 **Regional Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)**

In order to facilitate greater levels of recycling, the County may consider becoming a participant in a MRF that would serve generators in St. Mary's County and potentially Calvert and Charles Counties (Tri-County Council).

4.3.6 Solid Waste (MSW) Composting

St. Mary's County recognizes the importance of MSW Composting to reduce the quantities of solid wastes collected for disposal. During the ten-year period of this Plan, the County will begin the preliminary planning process for a pilot residential organic composting program. MES will assist the County with program planning. Upon the success of the pilot program, the County will consider expanding the composting program to a larger commercial scale operation.

4.4 CONSUMER EDUCATION PROGRAMS

4.4.1 Media Relations

The County has established good press relations to ensure consistent media coverage for its programs. Use of the local radio stations, county government television channel, local newspapers and periodicals provide an opportunity to assist with ensuring an adequate understanding of solid waste and recycling issues. The County has also implemented the following initiatives within its education and information program, which also includes scheduled appearances at the Trade Fair, Blessing of the Fleet, America Recyclers Week, Earth Day, County Fair, Patuxent River Air Expo, presentations to the public and non-public schools. The public education program includes the promotion of grass-cycling and the home-composting of yard trimmings.

The expansive website *st.maryscountymd.gov*, further describes all of these County programs. Users of the website will find there have been informational videos added to the site demonstrating appropriate procedures for recycling various items. The County distributes source reduction materials- brochures, fliers, etc. - to more than 30% of the County businesses through annual events, mailings or publications. In addition, the County publishes an annual Solid Waste Guide in the local newspapers.

4.4.2 Informational Promotional Programs

In 1999, the Department developed an extensive website for information on Solid Waste and Recycling Programs within the County, and it is updated on a continual basis. The site includes links to federal and State and is found at *st.maryscountymd.gov*.

The Solid Waste Division maintains a current listing of businesses and organizations that accept items for reuse. Copies of this Reuse Directory are provided to residents that call the Division and make a request, and also are available on the website.

4.5 DISPOSAL CAPACITY NEEDS FOR ASBESTOS

As indicated in Chapter 3, the largest generators of asbestos waste in the County would be expected to be the public schools and the Navy. The County Public Schools continue to have periodic projects that require the removal of asbestos. All asbestos is removed by contractors for the school system, and most if not all is removed by contractors for the Navy.

The Appeal facility in Calvert County accepts asbestos wastes from the County, however, an appointment is needed for disposal.

WMI provides for asbestos disposal in some of the landfills it manages. Non-friable asbestos, such as floor tile, is accepted at the company's King George County, Virginia. Friable and non-friable asbestos is accepted at the company's Amelia County, Virginia, landfill. At each of these landfills, no appointment is necessary. There is a two (2) ton minimum charge for asbestos delivery. Also, since no manual unloading is allowed at the landfill, no pickup trucks or similar vehicles are allowed to deliver asbestos. Self-unloading vehicles, such as dump trucks or roll-off containers, must tip their loads of asbestos directly at the working face of the landfill. Each of the WMI landfills that can receive asbestos has an expected remaining life beyond the ten-year planning period, and there are several landfills in Virginia and Pennsylvania owned by other service providers which also accept asbestos, subject to their rules and procedures.

4.6 EMERGENCY SPILL AND LEAKAGE PLANS FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

The St. Marys' County Hazardous Materials Response Team (HM18) along with St. Mary's County Fire/EMS Service responds to events of hazardous materials being spilled or leaked, whether on land or on bodies of water within or along County borders. The makeup of the team is through the membership of the St. Mary's County Volunteer Fire and EMS Departments. St. Mary's County also solicits aid from Naval District Washington Fire Department Patuxent River, Charles County Emergency Services, and Prince Georges Fire and EMS Services. These teams respond to any event in St. Mary's County if requested. For every Hazardous Materials event, the St. Mary's County Hazardous Materials Response Team is alerted as well as the Hazardous Materials Response Team from Naval District Washington Fire Department Patuxent River. St. Mary's County may also solicit assistance from the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE), the Maryland State Department of Natural Resources, or the United States Coast Guard for both water and land based incidents.

Hazardous materials are over packed for shipment by the Hazardous Materials Response Team or members of the responding Fire Company. In the event that Hazardous Waste needs to be stored until it can be properly disposed of, the St. Mary's County Department of Public Works provides storage for a short period of time at a location they deem suitable. The St. Mary's County Department of Public Works may also offer assistance for a Hazardous Materials response by providing equipment or supplies such as sand, gravel, or dirt. The St. Mary's County Hazardous Materials Team works in conjunction with MDE to ensure proper removal and disposal of all Hazardous Materials waste. MDE ensures that the responsible party or parties are held accountable for an incident, including costs incurred.

5.0 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN OF ACTION

5.1 SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS AND FACILITIES

This section of the Plan provides a description of the solid waste collection, processing, and disposal systems that are in place or planned in the ten-year planning period to serve the residents, businesses, and institutions of St. Mary's County. The focus, as part of the three-year update of the Plan, is on recommended actions to be taken in the short term, medium-term and long-term to ensure a sound, reliable solid waste management system for the County. Implementing these actions can improve the overall management of waste and recyclables in the County; increase the levels of waste reduction and recycling; provide for a self-supporting revenue structure; promote regional cooperation in development and use of facilities, services, and information; and utilize the resources of the private sector for certain facilities and services where it is deemed advantageous and cost-effective to do so. This Plan will be evaluated on an on-going basis and amended as needed through progress reports due every 2 years and reviews due every 3 years.

5.2 PLAN OF ACTION

5.2.1 Comprehensive Land Use Plan Conformance

The approved Comprehensive Land Use Plan for St. Mary's County describes the use of both traditional and innovative methods for providing appropriate and convenient public solid waste management facilities. These efforts are to include waste disposal, recycling, waste/source reduction, re-use policies and stronger public education initiatives, to name a few. At the forefront of achieving these goals, and to conform to the Maryland Recycling Act and achieve success of new programs, is the minimization of negative environmental impacts. The recommendations below are intended to provide a plan of action for the County.

5.2.2 Public Systems and Facilities

The existing publicly owned solid waste management system in St. Mary's County has been described in previous chapters of this Plan and includes an administrative component; a

collection/transportation system, including the six County Convenience Centers; a closed landfill at St. Andrew's Church Road which serves as a drop-off location for yard waste, scrap metal, white goods, scrap tires, and bulk waste. During the ten-year planning horizon, the administration of the County's solid waste management programs is expected to continue to be the responsibility of the Department of Public Works & Transportation and the organizational structure of this Department, as described in Chapter 1, is not anticipated to be significantly modified. The County will allocate new positions as needed to ensure that the solid waste management system is operated smoothly. Staff will be added to the Convenience Center sites, and St. Andrew's Landfill drop-off location, as needed, to provide sufficient labor for the efficient operation of all County-owned facilities and programs open seven days a week.

As described in previous chapters of this Plan, the County currently owns and operates a system of six satellite Convenience Centers for the collection and transportation of residentially generated solid waste not collected by private haulers. The sites are equipped with - compacting trailers; attendants' buildings; tanks for collecting used oil, used oil filters and antifreeze; stationary compaction units with accompanying 40 cubic yard "break-away" compactor containers for collecting single stream recyclables; transportable storage containers for recycling electronic equipment; textile collection boxes; and designated areas for the collection of compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) and fluorescent tubes.

Each site is staffed to ensure that only acceptable materials and properly sized loads are deposited in the compactor units. Site attendants operate the compacting equipment as needed and notify the appropriate party when collection containers are full. These sites are anticipated to remain in operation during the ten years covered by this Plan and will be maintained in a manner that will prolong the life of the equipment and the sites; however, the County will monitor and evaluate the need for all six facilities as curbside collection of solid waste and recyclables advances with population growth and other factors.

The County will use a combination of out-of-County WTEs and landfill disposal facilities for residential waste received at the six Convenience Centers in the foreseeable future. The planned St. Andrews transfer station will remain a contingency option. This residential waste is trucked

directly to the Fairfax, Virginia Covanta WTE facility through a contract with Lucky Dog Industries, a trucking transportation company. Lucky Dog has a back-up plan to deliver the County's residential MSW to the King George Landfill, if the WTE is unavailable. Commercial waste is privately hauled directly to the Appeal Transfer Station in Calvert County or other permitted facilities by the individual collection companies. The County anticipates continuation of this Plan or the use of other back-up and more cost-effective solutions over the ten years as described by this Plan.

The Town of Leonardtown currently does not own or operate a collection system for the waste generated by residents or businesses within the municipal boundaries; instead, the Town contracts for collection with a local private hauler. All waste collected from the Town is hauled out of the County for disposal. The Town provides for curbside collection of recyclables from residents through a contract with a private hauler, and these materials are also processed at an out-of-County facility operated by the private sector.

The St. Andrews drop-off location continues to accept scrap tires, white goods, yard waste, scrap metal and bulk waste. The existing scale house continues to be used for inventory, supplies, weighing MSW loads from the convenience centers prior to exportation, courtesy weighing for commercial haulers to verify legal load limits, etc. The installation of a second scale to expedite both in and outbound traffic is part of the County's future plans.

In addition, the County provides yard waste grinding and mulching in order to process leaves, grass and brush into useful products, such as mulch or wood chips, at the St. Andrews drop-off location. MES performs the grinding service on a periodic base. The mulch produced is available free of charge to County residents. The County expects to continue this operation throughout the ten-year period of this Plan. A description of this facility is provided in Chapter 3 of this Plan.

As previously noted in this Plan, the County plans to design, construct and operate a Transfer Station to manage municipal solid waste and recyclables generated within St. Mary's County, Maryland. The Transfer Station construction and operation schedule has been revised and will now be identified in the long-term recommended actions (five-ten years and longer) in Section

5.2.18. The facility's Refuse Disposal Permit # 2019-WPT-0624 was renewed by MDE on January 24, 2019.

5.2.3 Private Systems and Facilities

As the County prepares updates to this Plan every three years, or as needs may arise, and in accordance with established laws, policies and procedures, local ordinances (i.e. Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance), new or proposed solid waste acceptance facilities in the County will be addressed and incorporated as necessary into the County's Comprehensive Solid Waste Management & Recycling Plan.

At the time of this Plan update, a solid waste transfer station, is to be constructed in Charlotte Hall, MD. It will be a stand-alone transfer station (privately owned and funded by Evergreen Disposal Services, LLC) accepting between 500 – 700 tons daily of only municipal solid waste. It will be located at 37315 Carpenter Lane (lots 1, 2 and 3) in Charlotte Hall, Maryland 20622. Construction of the facility is projected to begin in late 2022.

In addition, at the time of this Plan update, a solid waste transfer station and recycling facility, may be constructed in Waldorf, MD. It will be a stand-alone transfer station (privately owned and funded by Acton Waste Solutions, LLC). The facility is included in the current Charles County Solid Waste Plan and will be located at the end of Chesterbrooke Court in Waldorf, Maryland. Construction of the facility is projected to begin in the first quarter of 2023.

5.2.4 Management System and Schedule for the County Solid Waste Management Program over the Ten-Year Period

The adequacy of existing collection and disposal systems for each of the County's major waste streams has been discussed in Chapters 3 and 4 of this Plan. The Plan and schedule for managing these waste streams over the next ten years is described in the chapter.

5.2.5 System Funding

Historically, the County collected tipping fee revenues for waste delivered to the Landfill by institutional / commercial self-haulers and private waste hauling companies. Revenues were

deposited in the County's General Fund, which were sufficient to cover the operational costs of solid waste handling and landfilling activities. Fees have never been charged for the use of the six (6) County-operated convenience centers. At present, revenues assessed to residential flat fee customers are \$10.00 per pickup truck load, with oversized loads being charged at a rate of \$65.00 per ton. However, effective July 1, 2012 a discounted "Green Waste" fee of \$40 per ton was implemented for oversized loads of yard waste.

The County continues to issue general obligation bonds or other debt to fund its more capital-intensive solid waste management and recycling requirements. Debt service, as well as on-going operating and maintenance expenses of the County-owned facilities and its contracted recyclables collection and processing services, are paid through tipping fees and from the General Fund. The County will continue to evaluate the possible need to increase the established Environmental Fee, convenience center user/sticker fee, impact fee, or other revenue enhancement program to help support recycling and solid waste initiatives.

5.2.6 Financial Self-Sufficiency

Achieving financial self-sufficiency is one of the Solid Waste Management Plan's more important objectives. It has been documented that the County should establish and maintain a predictable revenue and expenditure structure that provides funding to help support the solid waste and recycling systems. By utilizing full cost accounting principles and developing regional cooperative agreements, the County may help secure a cost-effective and efficient means of providing services to the community. Some longer-term arrangements and contingency planning may also provide the predictability needed in such a volatile marketplace. The County's debt service payment requirements, with respect to solid waste, are expected to be completed by 2025.

5.2.7 Tipping Fees

Tipping fees charged at the St. Andrews Landfill to commercial haulers and residential self-haulers exceeding a certain waste quantity have been one of the two primary sources of revenue supporting the County's solid waste system for many years.

Because the County no longer receives any type of waste from commercial haulers at the St. Andrews Landfill and effectively receives tipping fees on a greatly reduced waste stream (rubble) delivered at the Landfill, tipping fee revenue as a leg of funding to support the County's solid waste system is substantially insufficient. Revenues generated at the St. Andrews Facility have significantly decreased since 1990.

5.2.8 **Taxation**

Revenue from the County's General Fund, which is derived largely from taxes on real property, is applied as the primary mechanism to fund the remaining debt service for the County's solid waste management system. Taxation is typically justified by the "public good" aspect of service provision. The advantages of property taxes are that they are now in place; they are relatively easy to compute and the collection mechanism is well established; there is a high level of predictability of the revenue stream and stability in the tax base; they are not dependent on waste capture; and taxpayers can deduct the tax from federal and state income tax liability; therefore, it is not a dollar-for-dollar increase to the taxpayer.

5.2.9 **Per Bag Fees (Variable Rate Unit Charges)**

One alternative form of revenue that has received much attention and has been implemented by many communities across the nation is known as variable rate charging or "pay-as-you-throw." It is founded on the principle that those parties who generate more waste pay a higher charge and those who generate less pay a lower charge. Variable rate charging systems are typically applied to charge for waste collection/disposal service by some unit of measure, e.g., weight or volume. They are often implemented to encourage waste reduction and recycling and minimize the amount of waste a generator sets out for disposal (or perhaps in the case of St. Mary's County, the amount of waste a resident would bring to a Convenience Center for drop-off).

In this form of system, waste generators buy special tags or bags, which must be used in order for the waste to be collected (or, alternatively, delivered to a drop off facility such as one of the County's six Convenience Centers). Another variation on this approach is having a different

charge for various sized containers, with incrementally higher charges for larger containers and lower charges for smaller containers.

Variable rate structures can be used in concert with other sources of revenue. They have the major advantage of bringing a high level of equity to the revenue system, the more one generates, the more one pays. They do add to the administrative complexity, which includes selling tags or special bags, monitoring and enforcing the system to minimize abuses, providing for a new ongoing administrative function, and designing and carrying out a greatly expanded public education program prior to and sustained with the new program. Some people have argued that pay-as-you-throw programs can lead to increased roadside dumping, littering and illegal disposal by those persons seeking to avoid the charges. While this can occur and is an element that must be addressed through the community information program and enforcement system, this has not proved to be a significant problem in most communities that have implemented a pay-as-you-throw program.

5.2.10 User or Environmental Fees

On May 15, 2007, the Commissioners of St. Mary's County, Maryland approved Ordinance 2007-04 which enacted the Environmental and Solid Waste Service Fee ("Fee") for the purpose to fund environmental and solid waste and recycling programs. The new funding mechanism includes the establishment of an environmental and landfill service fee, procedures for setting and modifying the fee, payment and collection and establishment of an appeal process. The fee is used to fund staffing, administration, capital outlay, equipment replacement, debt service, operations, maintenance and other direct and indirect costs associated with the solid waste and recycling programs. The fee increases by 2% each year. The fee currently remains at \$98.50 (July 2022) per improved residential property.

5.2.11 Changes Needed In County Plans, Policies, Programs, and Regulations

The County and the Commission on the Environment (former SWAC) will regularly review the need to amend rules, regulations ordinances, policies, and plans to provide for the safe and efficient management of (1) solid waste generated and disposed in the County and at out-of-County

facilities and (2) recyclables generated and managed in the County or transported out-of-County for processing and marketing or beneficial use.

Among the projected needs and key recommended actions for amending the existing legislative and regulatory infrastructure and otherwise implementing the Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan are the following:

5.2.12 Short-Term Recommended Actions (One-Two years)

1. Evaluate and begin the use of proposed, privately owned & funded, solid waste transfer station(s) to be constructed and located in Charlotte Hall, MD and/or Waldorf, MD.
2. With the assistance of MES, begin the preliminary planning process for a pilot residential organic composting facility located at the St. Andrews Landfill, potentially in Area C.
3. Complete a review of the apartments and condos listed in the ABCR program. Revise and update as needed.
4. Maintain a regular cooperative information exchange with Calvert and Charles Counties, and possibly other Maryland counties, regarding waste, septage, sewage sludge, and recyclables flows; violations and enforcement actions; new ordinances and regulations under consideration and enacted; recyclables markets; waste reduction and material recycling initiatives; household hazardous waste management data and program results; and such other information as would be to the mutual benefit of the counties in effectively carrying out their solid waste management responsibilities and planning and managing for future needs and opportunities. This would be done in the spirit of regional cooperation and with the objectives to achieve economies, monitor activities, and gain strategic insights that may be realized through such cooperative data sharing on a consistent basis. The County should work with the other counties to establish the types and format of data to be shared and develop a program utilizing electronic media to promote the ease of transmission, data access and storage. This cooperative informational exchange includes attending quarterly solid waste and recycling managers' meetings.

5. Move toward programs that discourage residents from depositing containers of waste containing substantial quantities of recyclable materials that would have been separated and placed in the recyclables drop-off containers or otherwise collected at the curb at their residence, into the “waste transfer trailers” at the Convenience Centers. Implement certain modifications and management oversight at County Convenience Centers to increase the quantity of recyclables recovered and diverted from the solid waste stream, leading to an elevated recycling rate. The Department of Public Works and Transportation would like to improve on the County’s current overall recycling rate. Some of the modifications needed to achieve this goal include, but are not limited to:

- Increase customer service and programmatic training for Convenience Center attendants to encourage and enable them to provide better instruction, assistance and outreach to Convenience Center users. Improve their monitoring of what is being “recycled” by residents in order to reduce contamination in the recyclable containers which will increase the amount of recyclables diverted from the waste stream and send a message the St. Mary’s county is serious about maximizing recycling.
- Develop recognition and incentive programs as a further means to assist, motivate, and reward both Convenience Center attendants and users of the facility. Consider recognition of the 1,000,000th customer at a convenience center, prizes, publicity, newspaper, etc.
- Increase oversight of Convenience Center attendants and activities at Convenience Center. Install surveillance monitoring devices (with appropriate signage) at remote sites to – provide increased attendant safety, discourage illegal dumping, secure certain recyclable commodities, etc. Consider installing safety and security lighting (solar), especially if considering expanding hours of operation as described in Medium Term Recommended Action #17.
- Initiate Proof of Residency (PR) Push Events to help ensure that only County residents are utilizing the convenience centers; Charlotte Hall (May-June), Clements (Jul-Aug), Oakville (Sept-Oct), Ridge (Nov-Dec), St. Andrews (Jan-Feb), and Valley Lee (Mar-Apr).
- Evaluate contingency plans to address the periodic overflow of solid waste/recycling materials at the six (6) Convenience Center locations.

- Expanded community information and public education programs to address the above initiatives and changes in policy or regulation to demonstrate support of the various recycling programs to include both public and parochial schools.
 - Evaluate the operational impacts and authority required to allow small county-based commercial businesses (to be defined) access to the residential Convenience Centers. Consider developing a system (e.g. sticker sales) whereby small commercial businesses that are not currently being provided recycling collection services from their private hauler are able to utilize the recycling services available at their local Convenience Center.
 - Continue to promote customer service feedback, conduct periodic surveys, and maintain the current on-line customer service questionnaire to help identify system improvements suggested by users of the facilities.
 - With the initiatives discussed above, it will be important to continue an expanded community information program. Pursue source reduction initiatives and continue updating the County Re-use Directory. Continue efforts such as the current “Bikes for Tykes” program at the St. Andrews Landfill as a grass roots initiative.
6. Continue to monitor the processing and disposal initiatives of the public and private sector in the County and the region, to: (1) ensure such projects, if proposed to be located in the County, are consistent with the County’s Solid Waste Management & Recycling Plan and can conform to the applicable rules, regulations, siting criteria, zoning, procedures and policies of the County; (2) determine if such project(s) present an opportunity and/or satisfies a need for the County and will not otherwise disrupt or jeopardize the County’s Solid Waste Management System or any agreements into which the County has entered with other parties, public or private; and (3) if the project is to be located outside the County, to ascertain whether the project presents an opportunity for the County and will not adversely impact any other facility or service used by the County in meeting its solid waste management needs or any agreement(s) to which the County may be a party.
7. Continue to conduct closed landfill, post-closure care activities. Complete the landfill gas remediation measures at the St. Andrews and Clements Landfills. Consider funding a limited study of County-owned property to assess the preliminary feasibility for master planning

and/or siting future solid waste acceptance / processing facilities, including the current convenience center properties. In addition, evaluate all County properties for the potential master planning and/or siting of future public facilities to serve the needs of St. Mary's County citizens.

8. To increase opportunities for recycling, consider partnering with local businesses (ie. restaurants, bars, etc) to implement pilot collection programs for high volume recyclable commodities such as glass bottles and aluminum cans. This could be accomplished through an application process. Consider partnering with organizations such as Trex for the collection, pick-up and transfer of higher demand commodities such as plastic (ie. Film packing, boat shrink wrap, agricultural plastics, plastic bags, etc.) that can be utilized for the manufacture of plastic lumber. This initiative would assist local businesses, the agricultural communities, marinas, and residents at little to no cost (Harford County Model).
9. Develop a more comprehensive "Animal Carcass Disposal Program". The program should include the proper handling and disposal of animal carcasses, taking into consideration proximity to occupied structures, wells, wetlands, streams, and ground water. Consider expanding partnership with an existing facility, i.e. Valley Protein.
10. Establish a Recycling Program with an educational marketing component strategy to effectively focus more public attention on recycling programs in St. Mary's County. Update the Recycling display (originally purchased with MES grant)
11. Monitor the development of food waste composting initiatives in both the public/private sectors.
12. Encourage the integration of recycling environmental education and general conservation activities into the curricular for the local public and private education system(s). Update facility signage and community informational kiosks at convenience centers to provide improved program information.
13. Continue to expand the current scrap tire collection effort to include agricultural tires, subject to State funding.

14. Work closely with the County Sheriff's Office to monitor reported illegal dumping and roadside litter sites and implement reporting procedures to improve enforcement of this illegal activity.
15. Continue to update the Debris Management Operational Plan, which supplements the County wide Emergency Operations which is intended to assist with the returning impacted areas to a safe, secure and sanitary condition. FEMA re-approval is required in order to qualify for an additional one-time 2% eligibility under the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act (SRIA).
16. Explore programs such as the Maryland based Veteran Compost Program ("from combat to compost") for possible implementation.
17. Publish information regarding curbside trash and recycling collection available from private contractors operating within the County.
18. Initiate Expressions of Interest/ Requests for Qualifications to utilize the closed St. Andrews and Clements landfill sites for possible solar / photovoltaic applications as part of a final land use strategy.
19. Begin the review and update process for the St. Mary's County Solid Waste Rules and Regulations.
20. Rebid the solid waste disposal/ hauling and recycling contracts in an effort to reduce cost by obtaining more favorable rates.
21. Pave the Clements Convenience Center loop road to provide improved customer service circulation / access and reduce congestion in operational areas.

5.2.13 Medium-Term Recommended Actions (Three-Five Years)

1. Plan to expand the pilot (residential) composting operation to a larger, commercial scale, facility (ie. Western Branch Composting Facility).
2. Develop a home composting bin distribution pilot program, for both food scraps and grass clippings/leaves, for interested County residents. As part of the program, the County would

request participants to voluntarily track certain data. This would allow residents an additional way to have a direct impact on improving the County's MRA recycling percentage.

3. Work with Agricultural services, the Department of Economic Development, and the Soil Conservation District to develop a permanent food composting demonstration site, possibly at convenience centers.
4. Explore the feasibility of a mobile (convenient centers) or permanent HHW facility (St. Mary's Landfill) which could provide a sustained service in lieu of the periodic collection day program. Alternatively, consider implementing limited on-going collection of items such as car batteries, aerosol cans, paint, etc. which residents have expressed an interest.
5. Implement a mandatory reporting and compliance requirement for businesses in the County to document or estimate waste reduction/recycling rates and develop the necessary administrative systems to support such a program. Consider establishing mandatory thresholds whereby any business generating a certain annual waste stream, or any office building/office complex exceeding a specified average occupancy, must report recycling tonnage(s) annually.
6. Research the feasibility of implementing a collector/hauler licensing program for commercial collectors/haulers of any type of waste should the county elect to construct a transfer station and processing facility. The licensing program could include:
 - a) A reporting requirement to the County no less frequent than annually, including (1) an updated list of customers in St. Mary's County and (2) specific areas of the County served.
 - b) Types and quantities of waste and recyclables collected in St. Mary's County during the preceding year (or portion of current year if reporting is more frequent than annually) or types and quantities of waste/recyclables hauled if only traveling through the County.
 - c) Proof of minimum vehicle liability, commercial liability, and workers' compensation insurance and bonding, as stipulated by the County and/or by other government laws and regulations.
 - d) Work with the local Health Department to develop an Inspection Checklist to help protect public health and safety.

- e) A license application procedure, application fee and renewal fee, penalties for violations, and hearing procedure, as set forth in new Rules and Regulations to implement the program.
 - f) Other information and requirements as the County may deem reasonable and necessary to enable the County to effectively plan for and oversee the management of solid waste and its safe collection and transport in and through St. Mary's County.
7. Encourage the development of curbside collection of solid waste and recyclables. Requests for municipal solid waste and recyclables collection services are expected to increase over the next five years. It is anticipated that expansion of curbside collection will be undertaken first in the highest density; highest growth areas of the County where curbside collection would be most cost-effective and contribute to greatly reduced traffic flows and lessened adverse environmental impacts as a result of fewer private citizens hauling their household waste and/or recyclables to Convenience Centers. This may be initiated by a public and/or private sector partnership.
 8. Continue to evaluate the Environmental and Solid Waste Service Fee annually and adjust accordingly based on the current and planned fiscal obligations. As of the July 1, 2021, the fee remains at \$98.50 per improved residential property, with a two percent increase each year on July 1.
 9. Review the tipping fee at the St. Andrews Landfill and adjust accordingly.
 10. Develop Final Use Plans for closed landfill and convenience center properties. Consider identifying large portions of various Convenience Center properties as "park lands" for better utilization of open-space monies and satisfying park space needs (e.g. Oakville), wetland mitigation areas or utilizing as platted forest retention areas. Such plan(s) and recommended use(s) must be developed consistent with all applicable laws, rules and regulations and the County Comprehensive Plan, and in the interests of public health and safety.
 11. Consider expanding the current antifreeze used oil and used oil filter collections at the Convenience Centers to include the collection of spent fuels, waste fuels, and mixed or used kerosene and fuels from farming community, marinas, and recreational vehicles.

12. Approach the Liquor Board and propose voluntary recycling (e.g. glass, plastic, aluminum, etc.) as part of the local permitting requirements (i.e. Special Event Recycling) to help lower business disposal costs and raise the County recycling rates. Target bars and other businesses for the collection of glass, cans and cardboard. A properly planned and implemented bar and business recycling program, using incentives and well-managed collection, can result in large quantities of used beverage containers. It is prudent to minimize the number of separations, storage requirements, and the amount of effort required from the participants.
13. Evaluate recycling and source reduction programs in the County for progress toward maintaining at least a 30 percent target goal over the next five (5) years. The current State mandated rate is 20 percent for jurisdictions with populations less than 150,000.
14. Evaluate the effectiveness of the sustaining public education program. Use the County Public Information Office and website as the County's waste reduction and recycling efforts expand.
15. Hire a Recycling Coordinator (FTE or contract position) as a dedicated staff person assigned to the Department of Public Works & Transportation to work on waste reduction, recycling and composting activities on behalf of the County.
16. Evaluate County policy as it may apply to creation of "service districts" or zones for certain solid waste services where, upon petition of a designated percentage of residents (or property owners) in such district(s), the County would provide curbside pickup of solid waste and/or recyclables (to include yard, food, and/or bulky wastes) either with County resources or contracted resources. The cost for such service would be added to the tax bill of the property served as a special user fee or assessment. Participating households would be charged a user fee on their real estate tax assessment. Include provisions in the re-bid of the Recycling Contract, if economically feasible due to changing market conditions or in high density, development districts, village and town centers.
17. Evaluate the need to assess alternative forms of solid waste user fees and implement this "user fee" as a predictable/reliable source of revenue rather than real property taxes to support the County's cost to carry out effective solid waste management in the County as part of the annual operating budget. This may also include the collection of a solid waste impact fee for new

development. Any fees could be designed in a manner that is fair and equitable and should cover the costs of:

- Planning and administering the solid waste management program;
- Owning and operating the County Convenience Centers, including disposal fees the County must pay for disposing of waste delivered to the Centers;
- Conducting waste reduction, buy recycled, and recycling activities;
- Conducting a sustaining community information program; monitoring waste management in the County and enforcing County ordinances and regulations for the same;
- Possibly including all (including debt service) or a portion of the costs associated with solid waste/ recycling, landfill closure/post-closure care, a special reserve for contingencies, and/ or a
- Sinking fund or the development of future facilities for waste and/or recyclables management which may be needed or desired and cannot be forecast with certainty at this time;
- Funding staffing, administration, capital outlay, equipment replacement, debt service, operations, maintenance, capital projects and other direct and indirect cost associated with the solid waste and recycling programs;
- This fee must yield revenues that are reasonably predictable and sufficient;
- Consideration should be given to assessing a fee on all waste generators (includes residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial), according to reasonably established waste generation levels, with procedures for appeal and provisions for hardship and indigent claims.

18. To help address water quality as a part of the county's overall Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP) recommendations, work with the local farming/ horse and agriculture services community to research the feasibility of utilizing equine waste as a supplement in the County's mulch program for the production of compost.

19. Re-evaluate operational layout of each Convenience Center to ensure its overall design is user-friendly, efficient and recycling oriented.
20. Consider revisiting expanded hours of operation at the six (6) convenience centers beyond the current schedule. The current hours of operation were selected to ensure daylight all year round. Longer Operational hours would require installation of lighting (solar) and would incur additional maintenance and personnel costs. (ie. 7 am to 7 pm Monday – Saturday and/or pilot for highest volume weekend use centers such as Charlotte Hall and St. Andrews).
21. Maintain the permit for expansion of Area C at the St. Andrews Landfill active and updated, should the County, at some future time, find it desirable or necessary to construct this expansion or implement transfer operations in the area of the St. Andrews Landfill on the same property.
22. Conduct such assessments as necessary to determine if; redesign of Cell 1 in Area C can accommodate additional capacity, and proposed area D at the St. Andrews Landfill would be viable as a future expansion area for landfilling or composting operations.
23. Improve customer service and increase operational efficiency by providing a new two-way scale at the St. Andrews landfill for weighing both inbound and outbound traffic.
24. Maintain the ability to construct a County permitted transfer station & processing facility at the St. Andrews facility. The facility's Refuse Disposal Permit # 2019-WPT-0624 was renewed by MDE on January 24, 2019.
25. Promote citizen Re-Use of selected residentially discarded materials such as furniture, tools, lawnmowers, etc by expanding the Bikes for Tykes collection program into a larger Drop-N-Swap / Bargain Barn format.
26. Develop economic incentives in solid waste management programs for the commercial/industrial sector to improve the solid waste management practices and recycling activities of the largest solid waste generators in the County. Consider offering competitive grants / low interest loans to encourage the implementation of innovative waste reduction and recycling programs.

5.2.14 Long-Term Recommended Actions (Six – Ten Years and Longer)

1. Monitor the need for additional disposal capacity, solid waste facilities, and the changes and advancements in technology that could possibly make certain waste collection and processing techniques, systems, and/or services an environmentally sound, cost-effective option for St. Mary's County, either alone or in concert with its neighbors in the region, Calvert and Charles Counties. This would include such technologies as mixed waste composting and food waste composting; waste-to-energy; materials recovery, including C&D waste and other special waste streams; sewage sludge processing and utilization, and other thermal, physical, and chemical processing technologies that may become commercially available and proven over the next decade and beyond.
2. Monitor advancements in waste and recyclables collection to serve such generators as multi-family dwellings and evaluate areas where automated collection may prove more cost effective as the County grows. In monitoring and evaluating these and other technologies, the County should maintain a dialogue with the private sector involved in collecting and processing solid waste in the County and with other communities in the region, to determine if there are opportunities for public/private partnerships or public/public partnerships that could be in the County's interest, particularly if an option under consideration is capital intensive and subject to economies-of-scale.
3. Conduct such assessments as necessary to determine if closed landfill areas throughout the County could be reworked to accommodate the proposed Final Use Plans or mined and reclaimed for long-term use as a lined, leachate-controlled Subtitle D landfill.
4. Evaluate the need for and viability of a regional solid waste authority or other appropriate quasi-public organization that could be empowered to undertake the planning, financing, and procurement of facilities and services, and management of solid waste processing and disposal and recycling on a regional basis, utilizing the services and facilities of private service providers, to the extent use of their facilities and services would be in the interests of the authority members, for the Southern Maryland Region of St. Mary's, Calvert, and Charles Counties, similar to the Northeast Maryland Waste Disposal Authority and other such

organizations which exist throughout the U.S. This evaluation would be done in concert with neighboring Calvert and Charles Counties as well as the Patuxent River Naval Air Station.

5. Consider program expansion of services provided at the Convenience Centers to include white goods (ie. Refrigerators, stoves, washing machines, house appliances, air conditioners, etc.), scrap tires, furniture, mattresses; scrap metal, yard waste, etc.
6. Evaluate land acquisition options for a possible future solid waste/ recycling/ composting facility (ie. transfer station, processing, and/or material recovery) of approximately 50-100 functional acres.
7. Consider expanding current mulch program into a pilot or fully designed / constructed Composting Facility (i.e. Howard County) that could include the collection of food waste. This program's evaluation will include the impact of the anticipated regulations to be forthcoming from MDE for facilities of this nature. Additionally, this type of activity would most likely require the implementation of a curbside compost collection program.
8. Evaluate the effectiveness of utilizing "Bio-Diesel", ethanol fuel, and/or compressed natural gas (GNG) as alternatives to the regular petroleum-based diesel fuel currently used. These fuels can significantly eliminate air emissions from equipment used for solid waste and recycling operations. In order to utilize the biodiesel in the County's diesel fleet vehicles, existing tanks need to be retrofitted to support the fuel. Items such as availability, implement ability, cost and overall performance will be evaluated prior to implementation of any usage beyond the prior bio-diesel pilot program.

Appendix A

Procedures for Amending the Solid Waste Management and Recycling Plan
For Inclusion or Extension of Solid Waste Facilities and Systems

APPENDIX A

PROCEDURES FOR AMENDING THE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLING PLAN FOR INCLUSION OR EXTENSION OF SOLID WASTE FACILITIES & SYSTEMS

Except as provided in the exceptions listed below, the County Plan shall be revised to include the installation or extension of a solid waste acceptance facility or solid waste disposal system **prior to** the issuance of a permit by the Maryland Department of the Environment under, Title 9, Subtitle 2, of the *Environment Article the Annotated Code of Maryland*. This includes any additions, expansions or enlargements that will occupy a greater building footprint than that currently in use, and any additional structures or added uses that would change the facility from one category to another (i.e., incinerator, municipal solid waste landfill, processing facility, construction and demolition rubble fill, material recovery facility, land clearing debris fill, transfer station, recycling center, or recycling collection point).

Exceptions. A revision for the sole purpose of including a private facility is not necessary if: (1) the facility accepts only wastes generated by the owner's operations; (2) the facility is in general conformance with the management mechanism described in Chapters 3 and 5 of this Plan; and (3) information concerning each existing public or private solid waste acceptance facility (i.e., incinerators, transfer stations, major composting sites, sanitary and rubble landfills, dumps, major resource recovery facilities, CHS facilities, injection wells, and industrial waste liquid holding impoundments) as described in Chapter 3, including its location on a map, Maryland grid coordinates, size in acres, types and quantities of solid wastes accepted, ownership, permit status, and anticipated years of service life remaining, is provided for the facility when the county Plan is reviewed and revised. A list of representative exemptions is set forth in Chapter 1. For existing facilities (previously identified in this Plan) requesting permit renewal(s) from the State: the Department of Land Use and Growth Management (St. Mary's County Department of Land Use and Growth Management) shall make a written finding regarding the facility's conformance with the St. Mary's County Comprehensive Land Use Plan and the St. Mary's County Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance following a site inspection.

The Applicant's shall prove that a demonstrated need for the facility within St. Mary's County exists for siting any solid waste facility. Revisions to the County Plan shall be adopted and submitted in accordance with the following process:

1. Application for Amendment to the County Plan :

- a. The Applicant shall complete the Solid Waste and Recycling Facility Application including all appropriate information and support documentation (the “Application”) as shown in **Exhibit A-1** and submit to the St. Mary’s County Department of Public Works & Transportation . Note: If an application is made to either: (1) the Maryland Department of the Environment for a Phase I approval; or (2) the St. Mary’s County Department of Land Use and Growth Management for a zoning application that requires an amendment to the Plan, a copy of the application shall be forwarded to the St. Mary’s County Department of Public Works & Transportation by the Applicant. The application shall include all information to review for consistency with the County Plan.
- b. Upon receipt of an Application the Director of the St. Mary’s County Department of Public Works & Transportation determine the Application is complete. If the Application is complete, the St. Mary’s County Department of Public Works & Transportation shall forward the Application to St. Mary’s County Department of Land Use and Growth Management and to the St. Mary’s County Commission on the Environment.
- c. If the Application is determined to be incomplete, the Application shall be rejected and returned to the Applicant by the Director of the St. Mary’s County Department of Public Works & Transportation. An Applicant may resubmit an updated Application for consideration at any time.
- d. In addition to the constraints listed in Chapter 4 of this Plan, an Applicant shall address the regulation of uses and general standards for siting solid waste acceptance, processing, transfer, resource recovery, or recycling facilities as described in Article 5 of the he St. Mary’s County Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance. These provisions apply to both public and private solid waste facilities.

2. Technical Evaluation Committee (TEC) Review:

- a. The St. Mary’s County Department of Land Use and Growth Management shall distribute the concept site plan, completed Application for review during the Technical Evaluation Committee (TEC) Review process.

- b. The TEC shall distribute the Proposed Amendment to appropriate agencies.
- c. The St. Mary's County Department of Land Use and Growth Management shall consolidate TEC comments and prepare a staff report for consideration by the St. Mary's County Planning Commission.

3. Commission on the Environment Review:

The St. Mary's County Commission on the Environment shall prepare and submit comments for consideration by the St. Mary's County Planning Commission.

4. Planning Commission Review:

- a. The St. Mary's County Planning Commission shall conduct a public hearing and make a recommendation to the Commissioners of St. Mary's County. This recommendation shall be accompanied by public comments, agency comments, TEC comments, and Commission on the Environment comments.
- b. The St. Mary's County Planning Commission shall consider and make specific findings of fact with respect to the following objectives and policies of the County Plan regarding proposal of a new system or expansion of an existing solid waste facility or system:
 - 1. Compatibility with the Comprehensive Land Use Plan;
 - 2. Planning and zoning issues;
 - 3. Population estimates;
 - 4. Engineering;
 - 5. Economics
 - 6. State, regional, and municipal plans; and
 - 7. Comments received from other agencies in the County.

5. Decision by the Commissioners of St. Mary's County:

- a. Commissioners will conduct a Public Hearing on the proposed amendment to the Plan.
- b. The Applicant shall be responsible for the cost of any public notice requirements.
- c. An amendment to the Plan shall require findings that (1) a demonstrated need for the facility within St. Mary's County exists; (2) the proposed new system or expansion of an existing solid waste facility or system would be consistent with the principles, policies, goals and objectives of the County Plan; and that the proposed new system or expansion of an existing solid waste facility or system would be consistent with the St. Mary's County Comprehensive Land Use Plan.

6. Approval of Plan Amendment by the State:

In accordance with §9-507 of the *Environment Article* the *Annotated Code of Maryland*, the County shall submit amendment to the Maryland Department of the Environment. The Maryland Department of the Environment may approve, disapprove, approve in part, or modify the proposal. If the Maryland Department of the Environment approves the proposed amendment, the County may adopt the proposed amendment.

7. Zoning Authorization for Facility Operation:

Upon adoption of the proposed amendment, The Applicant shall submit a final site plan St. Mary's County Department of Land Use and Growth Management.

**Exhibit A-1 Solid Waste and Recycling Facility
Application For A Proposed Plan Amendment**

PROPERTY OWNER INFORMATION:

- (a) **Name:** _____
(b) **Address:** _____
(c) **Telephone:** _____
(d) **Facsimile:** _____
(e) **E-mail:** _____

APPLICANT INFORMATION:

- (a) **Name:** _____
(b) **Address:** _____
(c) **Telephone:** _____
(d) **Facsimile:** _____
(e) **E-mail:** _____

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED FACILITY OPERATION:

Applicant shall submit proposing specific language for the amendment (“Proposed Amendment”). The proposed amendment shall state with specificity all provisions of the CSWMP that are requested to be amended.

CONCEPT PLAN DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED FACILITY OPERATION:

The Applicant(s) shall provide a concept site plan, location and description of the site (acreage, zoning, tax map, etc.), scope of the facility (includes a complete listing of planned activities), proposed service area(s) and layout of the improvements which will also include answers to the following questions:

I OPERATIONAL

1. Does the proposed facility meet the Siting Criteria in Chapter 4 of the Solid Waste Management and Recycling Plan?
2. Will a Conditional Use or Rezoning be required?
3. What is the plan for future operations/expansions and how will that be phased in?
4. Will the site be fenced, will it have lighting?
5. What is the proposed and maximum capacity of the facility?
6. What is the expected useful life of the facility?
7. What are the characteristics, dimensions, specifications of the building(s) and transfer trailers?
8. Will there be any citizen drop-off areas or outside receiving/storage of any waste?
9. Where will the waste be transported? How will it be received?
10. Do any FAA restrictions apply?
11. What are the proposed hours of construction activities and the construction schedules?
12. If proposed, how will daily cleaning of the tipping floor be performed?
13. What is the fire protection (i.e., fire hydrant) or water availability at the site, etc.?
14. Will the building doors be closed during truck loading?
15. What is the Operations Plan (including wash down procedures and waste screening protocol)?
16. What is the Safety Plan (for accidents, breakdowns, spills, etc.)?
17. What is the Contingency Plan should operations be temporarily “out of service”?
18. What is the proposed equipment inventory (including number of trucks, trailers, loaders, etc.)?
19. What is the number of staff and what are their positions?
20. What are the operating hours? Will all waste be processed and shipped out within these hours?
21. Will any waste be stored overnight in trailers, on the tipping floor, or in railcars? Is any night waste transport proposed? How will spill containment be achieved?
22. Will the site be staffed 24 hours per day? If not, how long? Who and how will security for the site be provided?

**Exhibit A-1 Solid Waste and Recycling Facility
Application For A Proposed Plan Amendment**

II ENVIRONMENTAL

23. How will litter and other vectors be controlled?
23. Will the operation be disturbing erodible soils or steep slopes?
24. What is/are the proposed wooded buffer distances? Is a reforestation required?
25. Are wetlands present on site?
26. Is the project/operation located in a critical area?
27. Has the 100 year flood plain or receiving watercourse been identified?
28. What are the waste types to be accepted? How is waste screening for hazardous waste performed?
29. What is the distance to the nearest residential property; nearest property with occupied, i.e., potable well use?
30. Are there any potable water supplies, individual wells or monitoring wells in the immediate or abutting area?
31. What are the proposed water consumption/discharge quantities? How will disposal of waste water be achieved?
32. What is the method to reduce or contain odors? What is the prevailing wind direction with respect to adjacent land uses?
33. What are the projected noise levels at the site boundary?
34. How will wind patterns impact the transfer station building?
35. How is storm water quality and quantity being provided?

III TRANSPORTATION

36. How many parking places for employees and what parking is available for onsite traffic?
37. Will any waste be removed or transported by rail? If so, how will it be loaded and what types of railcars/containers will be used?
38. What is the number of collection trucks per day (average and maximum)? What is the number of tractor trailers per day (average and maximum)? Will they be contractor's vehicles only, or other haulers?
39. How will the existing traffic be impacted? What is the existing and maximum projected traffic volume near and from the facility? Will a minimum disruption to travel times be realized?
40. How will traffic be controlled (both during construction and as a permanent, planned improvement)?
41. Assuming approximately 200 Tons Per Day is transported to the facility, what are the proposed routes for the waste collection vehicles?
42. What is the proposed route and distance from the transfer station to the primary disposal facility? Is the facility a subtitle D permitted facility?
43. How will transfer trailers be covered? Will trailers be cleaned on-site?

IV OTHER

44. What are the projected daily waste receipts (average and maximum)? Will the County receive same for use in its mandatory State reporting requirements?
45. Will there be any "processing of waste or recyclables" in the building, or at the site, other than depositing and reloading of waste into transfer trailers?
46. What is the Public Relations/Community Information Plan?
47. Are references available from other communities where the contractor operates or has operated a transfer station or solid waste/recycling facility?
48. Are adequate facilities, as described in the Zoning Ordinance addressed? Are additional amenities being provided?
49. Is out-of-County refuse planned for transfer, handling or disposal?
50. Will "clear title" be assumed for all County refuse brought to the facility?
51. Will access for County Inspectors be provided (specify unlimited, un-announced, etc.)?
52. What processes will be in place to recycle the required MRA percentage from the respective service area (based on population size)?
53. Describe which Maryland Department of the Environment Permits are required.
54. Provide full disclosure of prior usage of site and explain impacts to development.

**Exhibit A-1 Solid Waste and Recycling Facility
Application For A Proposed Plan Amendment**

V FISCAL

- 55. What are the proposed tipping fees?
- 56. What is the projected economic impact (tax revenue, employment, etc.?)
- 57. What Host Fee or other incentives to County residents will be provided?

I HEREBY AFFIRM UNDER THE PENALTIES OF PERJURY THAT I HAVE THE AUTHORITY
TO MAKE THIS APPLICATION AND THAT THIS APPLICATION IS CORRECT.

Applicant Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

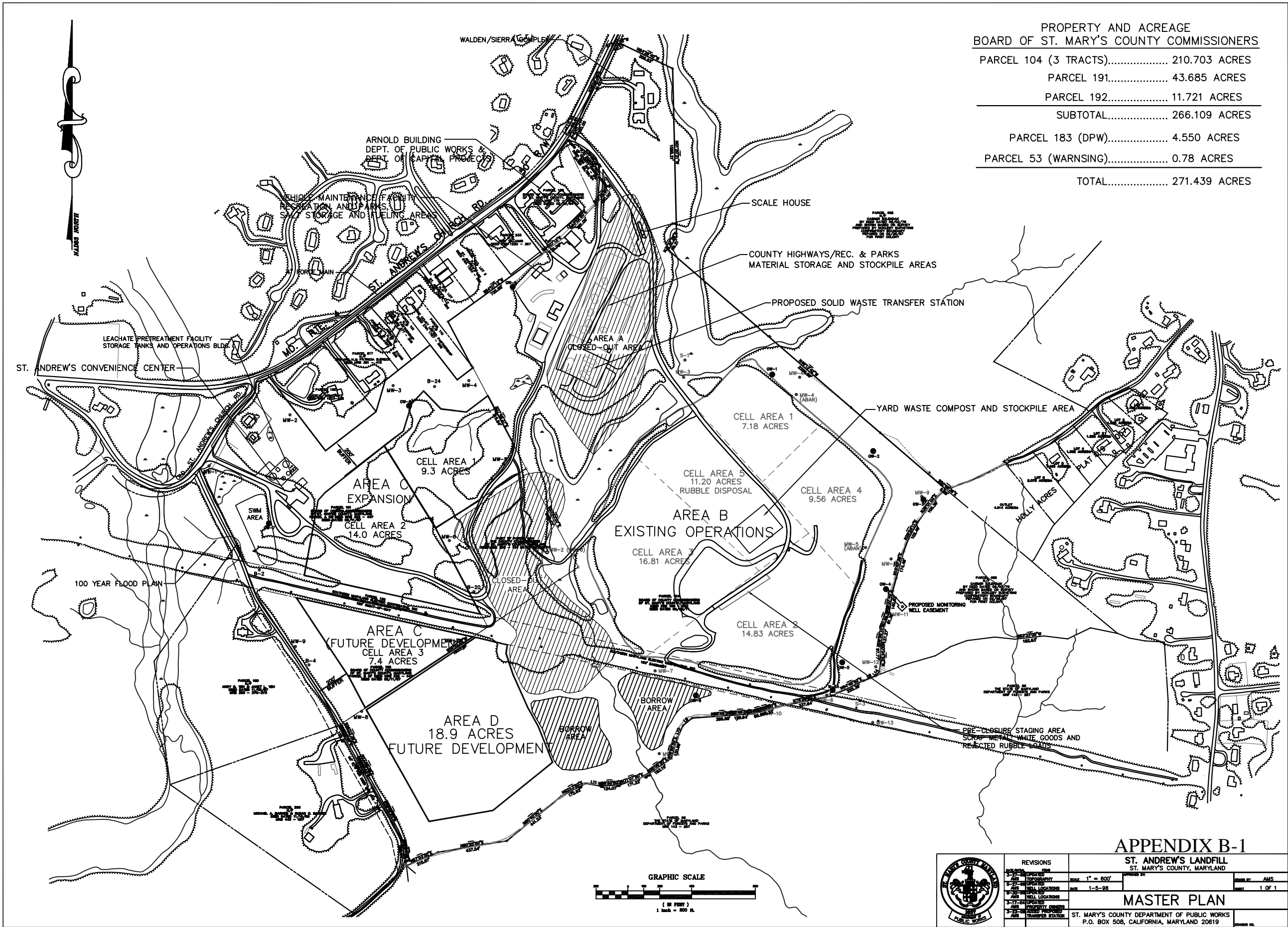
Accepted for Processing:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS & TRANSPORTATION

Director's Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Appendix B

Site Plan Map



PROPERTY AND ACREAGE
BOARD OF ST. MARY'S COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

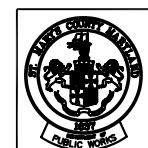
PARCEL 104 (3 TRACTS).....	210.703 ACRES
PARCEL 191.....	43.685 ACRES
PARCEL 192.....	11.721 ACRES
SUBTOTAL.....	266.109 ACRES
PARCEL 183 (DPW).....	4.550 ACRES
PARCEL 53 (WARNSING).....	0.78 ACRES
TOTAL.....	271.439 ACRES

APPENDIX B-1

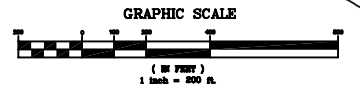
ST. ANDREW'S LANDFILL
ST. MARY'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

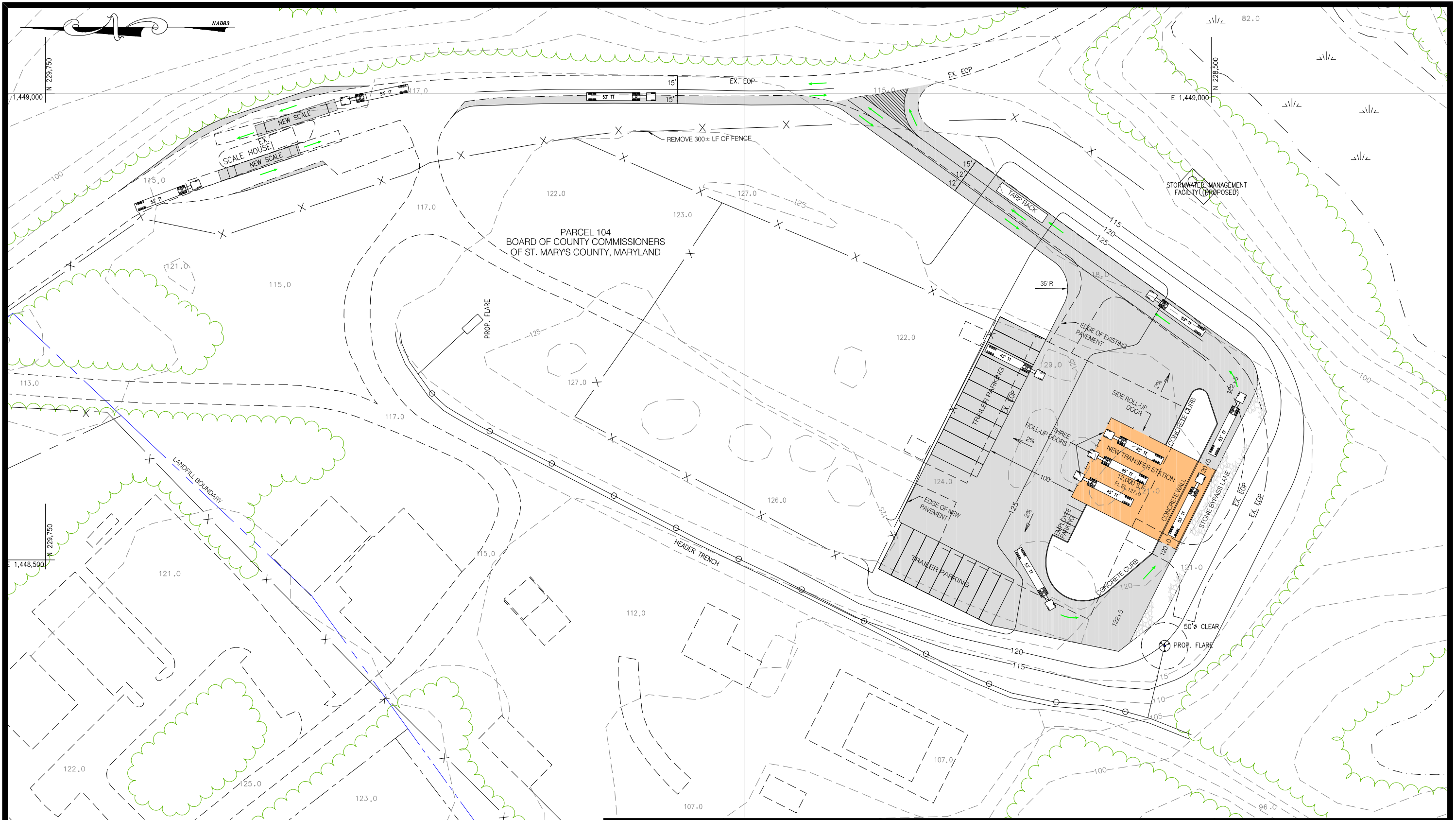
MASTER PLAN

ST. MARY'S COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
P.O. BOX 508, CALIFORNIA, MARYLAND 20619



REVISIONS		DATE	
1	ISSUED	1-5-98	AMS
2	TOPOGRAPHY	1-5-98	AMS
3	WELL LOCATIONS	1-5-98	AMS
4	WELL LOCATIONS	1-5-98	AMS
5	PROPERTY OWNERS	1-5-98	AMS
6	TRANSFER STATION	1-5-98	AMS





LEGEND

- | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--|----------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| | EXISTING CONTOUR | | TRAFFIC FLOW | 120.0 | EXISTING SPOT ELEVATION |
| | PROPOSED CONTOUR | | NEW ASPHALT PAVEMENT | 120.0 | PROPOSED SPOT ELEVATION |
| | 53 FT TRACTOR TRAILER | | EXISTING TREELINE | | |
| | 45 FT TRACTOR TRAILER | | EXISTING WETLANDS | | |
| | PROPERTY LINE | | | | |



KCE ENGINEERING, INC.
 EXECUTIVE CENTER
 3300 NORTH RIDGE ROAD, SUITE 315
 ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21043
 PHONE (410) 203-9800 FAX (410) 203-9228



MARYLAND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE

APPENDIX B-2

ST. MARY'S COUNTY
 TRANSFER STATION

CALIFORNIA, MARYLAND

SCALE:
 1"=100'

Appendix C

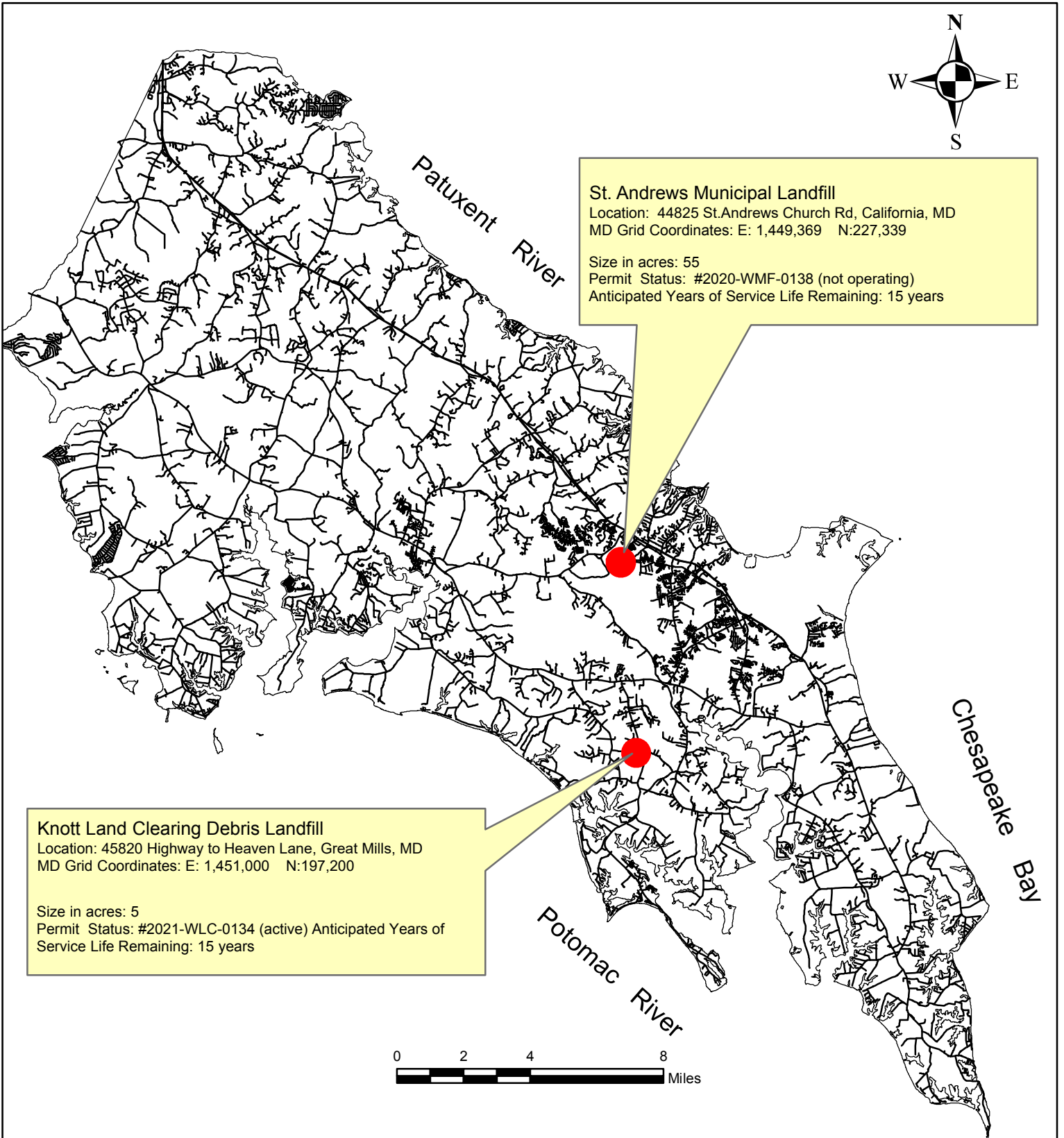
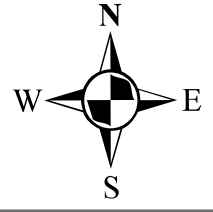
Municipalities and Federal Facilities Location Map

St. Mary's County, Maryland Municipalities & Federal Facilities



Appendix D

Facility Information



Appendix D Facility Information

Appendix E

Calvert County MOU

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN CALVERT COUNTY AND ST. MARY'S COUNTY**

THIS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING, dated this 15th day of March, 2022, by and between the County Commissioners for Calvert County (hereinafter "Calvert County") and the Commissioners of St. Mary's County (hereinafter "St. Mary's County"), collectively referred to as the "Parties."

In accordance with the St. Mary's County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management and Recycling Plan, this Memorandum of Understanding establishes a cooperative working arrangement necessary for the transportation and disposal of residential and municipal solid waste to serve the solid waste disposal needs of St. Mary's County.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing, the Parties agree to the following:

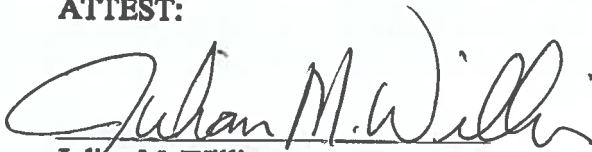
1. Calvert County will provide St. Mary's County access to its solid waste disposal, transfer, and processing facilities located at 401 Sweetwater Road, Lusby, Maryland (the "Appeal Facility") for disposal of acceptable solid waste through February 20, 2027 (the "Project Period").
2. Unless otherwise approved by Calvert County, St. Mary's County will direct only residential municipal solid waste from its County-operated convenience centers and construction and demolition debris (as defined at COMAR 26.04.07.13 (B)(2) – (B)(3)), from the St. Andrews Landfill and the County's "Christmas in April" program to the Appeal Facility, which will be delivered by, or on behalf of, St. Mary's County.
3. The "Out of County" tipping fee, which will be charged to St. Mary's County, shall be in effect at the time of each delivery. The current "Out of County" tipping fee as of the date hereof is \$84.05 per ton, or prevailing rates, for municipal solid waste and \$84.05 per ton, or prevailing rates, for construction and demolition debris.
4. Residential waste from St. Mary's County will be delivered in suitable covered, leak proof transfer trailers at approximately 10-15 tons per trailer, with a maximum allowable rate of approximately 35 loads per week. An estimated 500 tons of construction and demolition material (as defined at COMAR 26.04.07.13 (B)(2) – (B)(3)) per month may be delivered to the Appeal Facility in open-top and roll-off style trucks. All deliveries will be made Monday through Saturday between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. subject to closings for holidays or other events and reasons. Truck deliveries will be staged in accordance with schedules submitted to and approved by Calvert County, and anticipated or actual deviations from the schedule will be brought to the attention of Calvert County immediately.
5. The Appeal Facility is currently open for private and public vendors for disposal of waste generated by St. Mary's County.
6. Upon request of St. Mary's County, the Project Period may be extended by Calvert County in its sole discretion. Throughout the term of this MOU, Calvert County will be responsible for operating and maintaining the scales, weighing waste delivery, recording transactions, billing and collections.
7. The Parties will work cooperatively and exchange necessary information to obtain any required permits, licenses, modifications and approvals for the Project Period so as continue performance of this MOU in a

timely manner.

8. Either party may terminate this agreement for any reason at any time with 30 days advance notice which must be in writing. If St. Mary's County cancels this MOU without 30 day notice, it is liable for tipping fees equivalent to one month of disposals based on an average of the last three months of consecutive disposal.
9. It is understood that this agreement has been discussed with Calvert County's vendor, who has no objection to this continued arrangement.
10. The recitals above are incorporated herein as if restated.


WITNESS the hands and seals of the parties hereto as of the date first written above.

ATTEST:


Julian M. Willis
County Administrator

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR CALVERT COUNTY, MARYLAND


Earl F. "Buddy" Hance
President


Catherine Pratson
Acting County Administrator

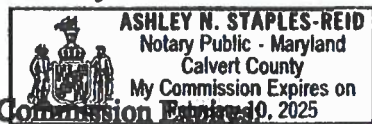
COMMISSIONERS OF ST. MARY'S
COUNTY


James R. Guy, Commissioner President

STATE OF MARYLAND, Calvert County to wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this 15th day March, 2022, before the undersigned, a Notary Public of the State and County aforesaid personally appeared Earl F. "Buddy" Hance, President of the Board of County Commissioners for Calvert County, Maryland, and he acknowledged the foregoing Memorandum of Understanding to be the duly authorized act and deed of the Board of County Commissioners of Calvert County, Maryland.

Witness: my hand and notarial seal.


ASHLEY N. STAPLES-REID
Notary Public - Maryland
Calvert County
My Commission Expires on
Feb. 10, 2025


Notary Public

STATE OF MARYLAND, St. Mary's County to wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this 16th day April, 2022, before the undersigned, a Notary Public of the State and County aforesaid personally appeared James R. Guy, Commissioner President of the Commissioners of St. Mary's County, and he acknowledged the foregoing Memorandum of Understanding to be the duly authorized act and deed of the Commissioners of St. Mary's County.

Witness: my hand and notarial seal.

Deane L. Glenn
Notary Public

My Commission Expires: 3/5/24

APPROVED AS TO FORM
AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY:

John Mattingly, Jr.
John Mattingly, Jr., County Attorney's Office
Calvert County, Maryland

APPROVED AS TO FORM
AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY:

David Weiskopf
David Weiskopf, County Attorney
St. Mary's County, Maryland

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
5301 SOUTH CAMPUS DRIVE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

TO: [Name]
FROM: [Name]
SUBJECT: [Subject]

[Text]

[Text]

[Text]

[Text]

[Text]

[Text]