

# Baldwin County, Alabama

## Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan 2014 - 2024

BALDWIN COUNTY  
CITY OF BAY MINETTE  
CITY OF DAPHNE  
TOWN OF ELBERTA  
CITY OF FAIRHOPE  
CITY OF FOLEY  
CITY OF GULF SHORES  
CITY OF LOXLEY  
TOWN OF MAGNOLIA SPRINGS  
CITY OF ORANGE BEACH  
TOWN OF PERDIDO BEACH  
CITY OF ROBERTSDALE  
TOWN OF SILVERHILL  
CITY OF SPANISH FORT  
TOWN OF SUMMERDALE



### *Final Plan*

June 3, 2014

Adopted: June 3, 2014, regular meeting. Resolution #2014 – 092

Amended: January 20, 2015, regular meeting. Resolution #2015-045

Amended: August 15, 2023, regular meeting. Resolution #2023-112





## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>STATEMENT OF SUPPORT</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>RESOLUTION 2014-092</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>9</b>
1.1 ACRONYMS	11
1.2 SUMMARY OF PLAN GOAL	12
<b>2.0 BACKGROUND</b>	<b>13</b>
2.1 PREVIOUS GOALS	13
2.2 CURRENT PLAN DEVELOPMENT	16
<b>3.0 CURRENT SOLID WASTE OPERATIONS</b>	<b>18</b>
3.1 POPULATION ESTIMATES AND SOLID WASTE GENERATION	18
3.2 METHODS OF COLLECTING AND HAULING	21
3.3 DISPOSAL FACILITIES	25
3.3.1 DISPOSAL FACILITIES – MAP	27
3.3.2 RECYCLE CENTERS – MAP	30
3.4 RECYCLING PROGRAMS	31
3.4.1 GENERAL	31
3.4.2 PLANNED RECYCLING PROGRAMS	33
3.4.3 RECYCLING GOAL	33
3.4.4 BENEFITS OF RECYCLING	33
3.4.5 METHODS OF COLLECTING RECYCLABLE WASTE	33
3.4.6 MATERIALS SORTING, RECOVERY, AND DISPOSITION	34
3.4.7 HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL	34
3.4.8 COMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER PROGRAMS	34
3.4.9 COMPOSTING	34
3.5 COMPLIANCE WITH SUBTITLE “D” REQUIREMENTS	35
3.6 IDENTIFICATION AND ELIMINATION OF ILLEGAL DUMPS	36
3.7 AGREEMENTS WITH LOCAL GENERATORS	37
3.7.1 PUBLIC	37
3.7.2 PRIVATE	37
<b>4.0 FUTURE SOLID WASTE OPERATIONS</b>	<b>38</b>
4.1 OVERVIEW	38
4.1.1 ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS	38
4.1.2 ROLE OF PRIVATE SERVICE PROVIDERS	40
4.1.3 LOCAL GOVERNMENT POLICIES	41

<b>4.2 SOLID WASTE PROJECTIONS</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>4.3 GOALS FOR EXPANSION OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS</b>	<b>44</b>
4.3.1 COLLECTION	44
4.3.1.1 UNINCORPORATED AREAS	44
4.3.1.2 MUNICIPALITIES	44
4.3.1.3 COMMERCIAL WASTES	45
4.3.1.4 INDUSTRIAL WASTES	45
4.3.2 HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE	45
4.3.3 SOURCE REDUCTION	45
4.3.4 RECYCLING	46
4.3.4.1 GENERAL	46
4.3.4.2 OPTIONS FOR COOPERATION WITH OTHER JURISDICTIONS	46
4.3.4.3 GOALS	47
4.3.4.4 METHODS	47
4.3.4.5 SCHEDULE	48
4.3.4.6 POTENTIAL RECOVERY ANALYSIS	48
4.3.5 DISPOSAL FACILITIES	49
4.3.5.1 MAGNOLIA SANITARY LANDFILL	49
4.3.5.2 C&D LANDFILLS	49
4.3.5.3 INDUSTRIAL LANDFILLS	50
4.3.5.4 LANDFILLS OUTSIDE LOCAL JURISDICTIONS	50
4.3.6 UNAUTHORIZED DUMPS	50
4.3.6.1 MONITORING	50
4.3.6.2 ELIMINATION	50
4.3.6.3 ENFORCEMENT	51
4.3.6.4 PREVENTION	51
4.3.7 LITTER CONTROL	51
4.3.7.1 GENERAL	51
4.3.7.2 ENFORCEMENT	52
4.3.8 PROPOSED AGREEMENTS WITH LOCAL GENERATORS	52
4.3.8.1 PUBLIC	52
4.3.8.2 PRIVATE	52
4.3.9 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	52
<b><u>5.0 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION</u></b>	<b><u>54</u></b>
<b>5.1 GENERAL</b>	<b>54</b>
5.1.1 CAPACITY ASSURANCE	54
5.1.2 FULL COST ACCOUNTING	54
5.1.3 ZONING RESTRICTIONS	55
5.1.4 POPULATION AND INDUSTRIAL GROWTH	55
5.1.5 ECONOMIC IMPACTS TO THE AREA	55
5.1.6 PROTECTION OF AIR, WATER, AND NATURAL RESOURCES	56
5.1.7 UTILIZATION OF OUTSIDE DISPOSAL FACILITIES	56
5.1.8 GENERAL LOCATION OF FUTURE SOLID WASTE PROCESSING AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES OR RECYCLING FACILITIES	56
5.1.9 GUIDELINES USED IN CONSIDERING APPROVAL OF SOLID WASTE FACILITIES	57
5.1.9.1 SITING REQUIREMENTS	57
5.1.9.2 CONSISTENCY	59



5.1.9.3 SUBMITTAL TO THE WASTE SITING BOARD	60
5.1.9.4 LOCAL APPROVAL	61
5.1.10 PLAN FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	62
<b>5.2 PROPOSED FACILITIES</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>5.3 PARTICIPATING MUNICIPALITIES</b>	<b>63</b>
5.3.1 MUNICIPAL PARTICIPATION IF COUNTY SELLS OR LEASES MAGNOLIA LANDFILL	63
<b><u>6.0 SUMMARY OF PUBLIC REVIEW</u></b>	<b><u>64</u></b>
<b>6.1 PUBLIC COMMENTS AND RESPONSES</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>6.2 SUMMARY OF PLAN REVISIONS</b>	<b>64</b>
<b><u>GLOSSARY</u></b>	<b><u>65</u></b>
<b><u>REFERENCES</u></b>	<b><u>77</u></b>
<b><u>APPENDICES</u></b>	
<b><u>APPENDIX A – PUBLIC NOTIFICATION</u></b>	
<b><u>APPENDIX B – REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION NEEDS ASSESSMENT</u></b>	
<b><u>APPENDIX C – RESOLUTIONS</u></b>	
<b><u>APPENDIX D – ADEM APPROVAL OF THE PLAN</u></b>	
<b><u>APPENDIX E – PUBLIC COMMENT</u></b>	
<b><u>APPENDIX F – BALDWIN COUNTY FULL COST ACCOUNTING FORMS</u></b>	

### STATEMENT OF SUPPORT

We hereby support the goals, recommendations, plans, and public participation elements found in this Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. This document and all attachments were prepared in accordance with a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on our inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of our knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete.



Charles F. Gruber, Chairman  
Baldwin County Commission

Date: 6-3-14





STATE OF ALABAMA     )

COUNTY OF BALDWIN    )

RESOLUTION NUMBER 2014-092

A RESOLUTION OF THE BALDWIN COUNTY COMMISSION TO UPDATE THE COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN TO THE ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT.

WHEREAS, the Baldwin County Commission, a political subdivision of the State of Alabama and the governing body of Baldwin County, Alabama, hereinafter referred to as the "COUNTY" has the responsibility for the planning of solid waste management throughout Baldwin County, Alabama; and

WHEREAS, the COUNTY is required by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management and the Code of Alabama (1975) § 22-27-47, and without limitation, to develop a ten-year plan to address solid waste generation, collection, transportation, disposal and recycling; and

WHEREAS, the COUNTY is desirous to develop, implement and update a long term strategic plan for solid waste management within Baldwin County and is required to update its Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, hereinafter referred to as the PLAN; and

WHEREAS, the COUNTY has engaged in a public participation process and has conducted a Public Hearing for the purpose of adopting the PLAN; now therefore

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BALDWIN COUNTY COMMISSION, IN REGULAR SESSION ASSEMBLED, that the COUNTY hereby adopts the PLAN as set forth, herein.

FURTHER, BE IT RESOLVED, that the COUNTY has submitted copies of the PLAN to the Alabama Department of Environmental Management pursuant to Code of Alabama (1975) § 22-27-47.

FURTHER, BE IT RESOLVED that the Baldwin County Development and Environmental (Solid Waste) Director and Chairman of the Baldwin County Commission are authorized on behalf of the COUNTY to coordinate with other participating jurisdictions regarding the PLAN and its implementation.

DONE, under the Seal of the County Commission of Baldwin County, Alabama on this the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of June, 2014.

BALDWIN COUNTY COMMISSION

CDL # AM  
Commissioner Charles F. Gruber, Chairman



David A.Z. Brewer  
County Administrator



STATE OF ALABAMA        )

COUNTY OF BALDWIN       )

RESOLUTION NUMBER 2015-045

A RESOLUTION OF THE BALDWIN COUNTY COMMISSION TO ADOPT THE COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN TO THE ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT.

WHEREAS, the Baldwin County Commission, a political subdivision of the State of Alabama and the governing body of Baldwin County, Alabama, hereinafter referred to as the "COUNTY", has the responsibility for the planning of solid waste management throughout Baldwin County, Alabama; and

WHEREAS, the COUNTY is required by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management and the Code of Alabama (1975) § 22-27-47, and without limitation, to develop a ten-year plan to address solid waste generation, collection, transportation, disposal and recycling; and

WHEREAS, the COUNTY is desirous to develop, implement and update a long term strategic plan for solid waste management within Baldwin County and is required to update its Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, hereinafter referred to as the PLAN; and

WHEREAS, the COUNTY has engaged in a public participation process and has conducted a Public Hearing for the purpose of adopting the PLAN; and

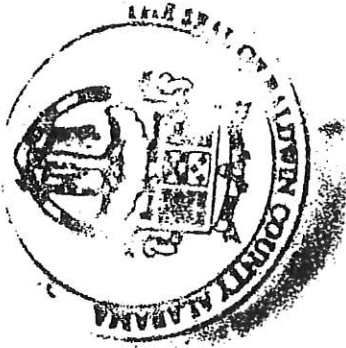
WHEREAS, the COUNTY previously adopted Resolution #2014-092 during its June 3, 2014, Regular Meeting, and since that time, revisions have been made to the PLAN by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BALDWIN COUNTY COMMISSION, IN REGULAR SESSION ASSEMBLED, that the COUNTY hereby adopts the PLAN as set forth, herein.


FURTHER, BE IT RESOLVED, that the COUNTY has submitted copies of the revised PLAN to the Alabama Department of Environmental Management pursuant to Code of Alabama (1975) § 22-27-47.

FURTHER, BE IT RESOLVED that the Baldwin County Development and Environmental (Solid Waste) Director and Chairman of the Baldwin County Commission are authorized on behalf of the COUNTY to coordinate with other participating jurisdictions regarding the PLAN and its implementation.

DONE, under the Seal of the County Commission of Baldwin County, Alabama, on this the 20th day of January 2015.



BALDWIN COUNTY COMMISSION

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Commissioner Charles F. Gruber, Chairman

ATTEST:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Ronald J. Cink, County Administrator



STATE OF ALABAMA       )  
COUNTY OF BALDWIN    )

## **RESOLUTION NUMBER 2023-112**

### **A RESOLUTION OF THE BALDWIN COUNTY COMMISSION TO UPDATE THE COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN TO THE ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

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WHEREAS, the Baldwin County Commission, a political subdivision of the State of Alabama and the governing body of Baldwin County, Alabama, hereinafter referred to as the "COUNTY" has the responsibility for the planning of solid waste management throughout Baldwin County, Alabama;

WHEREAS, the COUNTY is required by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management and § 22-27-47, Code of Alabama (1975), to, without limitation, develop a ten-year plan to address solid waste generation, collection, transportation, disposal and recycling;

WHEREAS, the COUNTY desires to develop, implement and update a long-term strategic plan for solid waste management within Baldwin County and is required to update its Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, hereinafter referred to as the PLAN;

WHEREAS, the COUNTY has engaged in a public participation process and has conducted a Public Hearing for the purpose of adopting the PLAN;

WHEREAS, the COUNTY previously adopted Resolution #2014-092 during its June 3, 2014 Regular Meeting, and since that time, revisions were made to the PLAN by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management; and,

WHEREAS, the COUNTY previously adopted Resolution #2015-045 during its January 20, 2015 Regular Meeting, and since that time, revision have been made to the PLAN by the Baldwin County Commission.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BALDWIN COUNTY COMMISSION, IN REGULAR SESSION ASSEMBLED, that the COUNTY hereby adopts the PLAN as set forth, herein.

FURTHER, BE IT RESOLVED, that, pursuant to § 22-27-47, Code of Alabama (1975), Baldwin County Development and Environmental (Solid Waste) Director and Chairman of the Baldwin County Commission are authorized on behalf of the COUNTY is authorized to submit copies of the PLAN to the Alabama Department of Environmental Management.

FURTHER, BE IT RESOLVED that the Baldwin County Development and Environmental (Solid Waste) Director and Chairman of the Baldwin County Commission are authorized on behalf of the COUNTY to coordinate with other participating jurisdictions regarding the PLAN and its implementation.

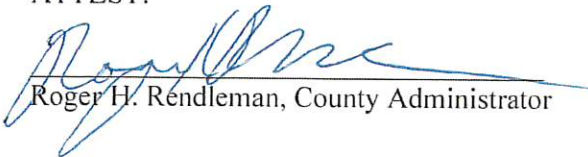
DONE, under the Seal of Baldwin County, Alabama, as affixed on this the 5<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2023.



BALDWIN COUNTY COMMISSION

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Commissioner Charles F. Gruber, Chairman

ATTEST:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Roger H. Rendleman, County Administrator

## ***1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY***

In accordance with the Code of Alabama (1975), the Baldwin County Commission has prepared this decennial plan, which includes information concerning all phases of waste management including generation, collection, disposal, recycling, illegal dumping and full cost accounting. It is the intent of this Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan to aid in the conservation of existing disposal facilities and in the preservation of the County's solid waste disposal resources while working to protect the public health and the environment.

One of the main solid waste management concerns in Baldwin County is the capacity assurance of landfills. Fortunately, Baldwin County's Magnolia Sanitary Landfill (Magnolia) has the available space to serve the county for another 40 years, minimum. However, the estimates of future waste volumes to be disposed at Magnolia Sanitary Landfill are affected by the changes in populations, economic growth and recycling in the county.

This plan focuses on the current and future waste collection practices and management of disposal facilities, discusses the needs and goals, and outlines the procedure/criteria to apply for a Solid Waste Facility permit from the respective jurisdiction. All solid waste disposal facilities in unincorporated Baldwin County and participating municipalities, must be approved by the Baldwin County Commission as set forth herein. Associatively, in order to be approved by the Baldwin County Commission the process outlined in this plan shall be followed.

Letters and/or resolutions from all fourteen (14) municipalities expressing their respective approval to be covered by this plan are located in Appendix A. Only jurisdictions covered by an Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) approved Solid Waste Management Plan can provide local approval of solid waste facilities and services within their jurisdiction.

The municipalities covered in this plan are as follows:

CITY OF BAY MINETTE  
CITY OF DAPHNE  
TOWN OF ELBERTA  
CITY OF FAIRHOPE  
CITY OF FOLEY  
CITY OF GULF SHORES  
CITY OF LOXLEY  
TOWN OF MAGNOLIA SPRINGS  
CITY OF ORANGE BEACH  
TOWN OF PERDIDO BEACH  
CITY OF ROBERTSDALE  
TOWN OF SILVERHILL  
CITY OF SPANISH FORT  
TOWN OF SUMMERDALE

*The City of XXX is not covered in this plan because it has chosen to produce its own plan. A letter indicating the City of XXX's exclusion from this plan is provided in Appendix A. It is because the City of XXX is not covered by this plan that population, costs and wastes generated or recycled in the City of XXX are not considered in this plan. Any reporting of waste or recycling data from the City of XXX is strictly for the purpose of factoring out amounts generated in the City of XXX or for calculating remaining landfill capacity for those landfills shared with the City of XXX.*

## 1.1 ACRONYMS

ADEM	Alabama Department of Environmental Management
BCC	Baldwin County Commission
BCEDA	Baldwin County Economic Development Alliance
BCSWD	Baldwin County Solid Waste Department
C&D	Construction and Demolition
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CPI	Consumer Price Index
FY	Fiscal Year
HHW	Household Hazardous Waste
HSWA	Hazardous Solid Waste Amendment
MLF	Municipal Landfill
MSLF	Magnolia Sanitary Landfill
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MSWLF	Municipal Solid Waste Landfill
RCRA	Resource and Conservation Recovery Act
SARPC	South Alabama Regional Planning Commission
TPD	Tons Per Day
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

## **1.2 Summary of Plan Goals:**

1. Existing locally defined requests included as part of this Plan, subject to the approval of the Waste Siting Board and compliance with all applicable laws, rules and regulations, include:
  - Possible permitting of a transfer station to be located in the City of Daphne.
  - Proposed permitting of the Bay Minette transfer station to be relocated to Red Hill Road Extension (current transfer station to be closed), transfer station to receive both MSW and Recycling
  - Proposed re-permitting of Red Hill Landfill (Permit #02-02), as a C&D landfill to be owned and operated by the Baldwin County Commission
  - Service Area Expansion to allow for greater participation at the Magnolia Material Recovery Facility, and allow for other waste streams as feasible and necessary for compliance and operations.
2. Prohibitions established by this Plan include the following:
  - The Magnolia Sanitary Landfill will be the only municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill in the County;
  - No municipal solid waste incinerators will be established in the County;
  - This Plan does not dictate collection entities to be utilized. Local governing bodies may use public or private forces, as may benefit the public, but not at the endangerment of the environment or public health and safety.
  - Local governing bodies shall ensure by contract or otherwise, but without limitation, all MSW and C&D waste collected in their jurisdictions be disposed of in ADEM permitted facilities located within Baldwin County.



3. Baldwin County Commission will build, own, and operate a Material Recovery Facility located adjacent to Magnolia Landfill. Emphasizing both recycling and source reduction.
4. An integrated solid waste management approach will be used throughout the county, with greater participation with the public and private entities managing solid waste within the county.

## **2.0 Background**

### **2.1 Previous Goals**

Baldwin County developed and implemented a Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan on November 19, 1990. This plan set out to achieve lofty policies and goals. The goals stated in the plan are summarized below, followed by the current status of how the goals were met.

1. Mandatory Collection Policies will be adopted for all households and businesses.

*The Baldwin County Commission established mandatory collection for all households and businesses in the unincorporated areas of the County in 1994. These collection services are offered to any municipality to utilize on a subscription basis. Municipalities have established mandatory collection policies.*

2. Magnolia Sanitary Landfill will be the only MSW disposal facility in the County. This facility will be expanded, in compliance with proposed regulations, to have the capacity to provide for County waste for at least forty (40) years.

*Magnolia Sanitary Landfill remains the only MSW disposal facility in the County, accepting no out-of-County waste. The landfill was brought into compliance with Subtitle "D" requirements with construction of lined MSW disposal cells in 1995. Currently, sixty (60) acres of the ninety-six (96) acre Subtitle "D" lined cell have been constructed. The current life expectancy of the permitted MSW disposal area is greater than forty (40) years.*

3. Yard waste will be received and collected at the three (3) county owned facilities and other municipal and privately owned sites.

*BCSWD has three (3) Construction & Demolition landfills permitted by ADEM that accept yard waste. They are:*

- *MacBride Landfill, 14200 County Road 64, Loxley, AL 36551*

- *Magnolia Landfill, 15140 County Road 49, Summerdale, AL 36580*
- *Eastfork Landfill, 17971 CC Road, Elberta, AL 36530*

*There are two municipal owned C&D landfill, they are:*

- *Fairhope Inert Landfill, 555 S. Section Street, Fairhope, AL 36532*
- *Tallent Lane Landfill, 27632 Tallent Lane, Daphne, AL 36526*

*There is a privately owned C&D landfill, it is:*

- *Gulf Shores C&D Landfill, 100 Landward Drive, Gulf Shores, AL 36542*

4. Record keeping procedures are in place to account for the volumes, origins and costs associated with collection and disposal of solid waste.

*Scales have been installed at all County owned landfills accepting C&D and MSW, to track volumes by weight. Non-county owned facilities track volume by cubic-yardage. The BCSWD has databases tracking, by waste type and volume, materials accepted at the county owned landfills.*

5. A recycling coordinator will be employed to direct the programs in the unincorporated areas and to assist the municipalities in planning and implementing their recycling programs.

*The BCSWD Director serves as the recycling coordinator and works with municipalities, as requested, in operating and expanding their recycling programs. The BCSWD, as well as Municipalities have established various recycling programs throughout the county.*

6. Phased-in residential curbside or mail box collection of recyclables is encouraged in many Baldwin County municipalities.

*Curbside pickup has been established in the larger municipalities. BCSWD has thirty (30) recycling collection box locations. Curbside pickup for recyclables for the unincorporated areas of the County is unfeasible at this time.*

7. A Solid Waste Advisory Committee will work with the recycling coordinator to obtain citizen participation in solid waste management. This group will have an extremely active role in recycling efforts.

*The Solid Waste Advisory Committee gave way to the Baldwin County Environmental Advisory Board, a Baldwin County Commission appointed advisory body, which works closely with the BCSWD and encourages recycling efforts and initiatives.*

8. Additional processing of recyclables will be achieved through utilization of privately owned sorting and processing centers.

*Municipalities have implemented recycling programs, with several municipalities having recycling processing facilities. Currently operating in Baldwin County, Tarpon Paper Company in Loxley and Advanced Disposal in Summerdale are two privately-owned recycling facilities.*

9. Two (2) ADPH permitted transfer stations currently operate in Baldwin County.

*The Baldwin County Bay Minette Transfer Station continues to operate, and is expected to operate for the indefinite future. The City of Fairhope operates a transfer station for their municipal operations only. Materials accepted at these sites are taken for final disposal to Magnolia Sanitary Landfill.*

10. Countywide commercial recycle programs are planned which include participation requirements through issuance of business licenses. Drop box and point of storage collection will be used.

*This has yet to occur, and recycling rates have not yet warranted its implementation. Drop boxes are currently being utilized throughout the county. Commercial programs located in jurisdiction of Baldwin County's Municipalities are being managed through the recycling efforts of the municipality.*

11. In an effort to eliminate or prevent illegal dumping in Baldwin County, BCSWD will coordinate and contract when necessary with the appropriate regulatory entities.

*Mandatory collection in Baldwin County was established in 1994, decreasing the number of new illegal dumps. BCSWD will utilize department personnel and equipment to remediate illegal dumps as designated by ADEM contracts or as otherwise allowed. BCSWD will remove road-side litter and scrap tires through daily operating procedures, as well as, ADEM contract or as otherwise allowed.*

## **2.2 Current Plan Development**

The Baldwin County Commission (BCC) issued a letter, dated February 18, 2014 to all fourteen (14) Baldwin County municipalities outlining Plan development schedule and encouraging participation in the Plan. The letter also informed the municipality that should they choose not to participate in this Plan they are required to develop and submit their own plan to ADEM by September 30, 2014.

A Plan development conference was held on March 12, 2014 with fourteen (14) municipalities and other interested parties were invited and encouraged to attend this conference.

The Plan was made available for public review and comment from April 8, 2014, through May 9, 2014. A public hearing was held on May 6, 2014, at 9:00 a.m. during the BCC regular meeting in the County Commission Chambers at the Baldwin County Administration Building as located at 322 Courthouse Square in Bay Minette, Alabama. Copies of this Notice of Public Hearing and Public Comment Period along with certification of publication from newspapers are contained in Appendix A.

Public comments received during the public comment periods and from the Public Hearings are presented in Section 6.1 of this document. A summary of Plan revisions resulting from public comments are presented in Section 6.2 of this document.

The BCC approved the modified Plan at its regular meeting held on January 20, 2015. A copy of the resolution passed by the Commission is contained in Appendix B. The Plan was submitted to ADEM

for approval on January 21, 2015. A copy of ADEM's letter approving this plan is contained in Appendix C.

The BCC approved the modified Plan at its regular meeting held on August 15, 2023. A copy of the resolution passed by the Commission is contained in Appendix B. The Plan was submitted to ADEM for approval on August 16, 2023. A copy of ADEM's letter approving this plan is contained in Appendix C.



### 3.0 *Current Solid Waste Operations*

#### 3.1 **Population Estimates and Solid Waste Generation**

Baldwin County's population in 2010 was 182,265 according to the U.S. Census 2010. The Baldwin County Economic Alliance (BCEDA) projects Baldwin County population to be 213,279 in 2018, an increase of approximately 17%.

A breakdown of the population of the County in the U.S. Census 2010 and population estimates for 2013 provided by BCEDA is as follows:

	U.S. Census 2010	BCEDA 2013 (Estimates)
City of Bay Minette	8,044	8,406
City of Daphne	21,564	22,628
Town of Elberta	Not Available	1,572
City of Fairhope	15,326	16,083
City of Foley	14,700	15,334
City of Gulf Shores	9,741	10,222
Town of Loxley	Not Available	1,708
Town of Magnolia Springs	Not Available	723
City of Orange Beach	5,441	5,709
Town of Perdido Beach	Not Available	609
City of Robertsedale	5,276	5,532
Town of Silverhill	Not Available	741
City of Spanish Fort	6,902	7,134
Town of Summerdale	Not Available	904
Unincorporated areas	95,271	94,580

The best estimate of average per capita municipal waste generation for Baldwin County residents is 6.3 pounds per person (*Economic Impact of Recycling in Alabama and Opportunities for Growth, ADEM – Land Division June 2012, page 3*), which represents household, commercial and industrial generation.

Typical composition of this waste (*Economic Impact of Recycling in Alabama and Opportunities for Growth, ADEM – Land Division June 2012, page 11*) is expected to be:

- Paper – 40%
- Plastic - 15%
- Glass – 4%
- Metal – 6%
- Organics – 26%
- C&D – 6%
- In-organics – 3%

Only waste generated in Baldwin County is deposited in landfills permitted and operating in the County. Waste receipts for Fiscal Year 2013 were reviewed and the general origin and weight of solid waste disposed within Baldwin County is presented below.

## a. Household waste:

City of Bay Minette	4,698 tons
City of Daphne	10,294 tons
Town of Elberta	929 tons
City of Fairhope	7,564 tons
City of Foley	6,048 tons
City of Gulf Shores	8,326 tons
Town of Loxley	949 tons
Town of Magnolia Springs	Included in Unincorporated areas
Town of Perdido Beach	Included in Unincorporated areas
City of Robertsedale	3,226 tons
City of Orange Beach	10,494 tons
Town of Silverhill	643 tons
City of Spanish Fort	665 tons
Town of Summerdale	Included in Unincorporated areas
Unincorporated areas	35,992 tons

## b. Commercial and industrial waste:

Commercial haulers serving commercial and industrial generators within the County disposed of 69,156 tons of waste into the Magnolia Sanitary Landfill MSW cells, and 47,995 tons of waste was deposited in County owned C&D disposal facilities and 127,492 cubic yards of waste were deposited at the Gulf Shores C&D Landfill.

## c. Waste requiring special handling:

8,876 tons of waste received special handling at landfills operated by the BCSWD.

### **3.2 Methods of Collecting and Hauling**

The entire geographical area of Baldwin County has mandatory garbage and trash collection services. If a resident is not covered by a municipality's collection and disposal services, then they fall under Baldwin County's mandatory garbage and trash collection system. Baldwin County Solid Waste Department (BCSWD) provides collection and disposal services to all unincorporated areas of the county, as well as any municipality requesting service. Several municipalities collect and dispose of garbage and trash from residents, while some municipalities contract with private companies for collection and disposal of residents waste. It should be noted that there are no industrial landfills in Baldwin County and the relatively small amount of industrial waste generated in Baldwin County is collected and disposed of as commercial waste at the Magnolia Sanitary Landfill.

#### **a) Household Waste**

The BCSWD collects all household waste in unincorporated Baldwin County, the Town of Summerdale, the Town of Magnolia Springs, the Town of Perdido Beach, Ono Island, and incorporated areas of Fort Morgan peninsula that have not been annexed into the City of Gulf Shores. The municipalities of Bay Minette, Daphne, Fairhope, Foley, Loxley, Robertsedale, and Silverhill have municipal collection departments and services residences within their respective corporate limits. Republic Services has contracts to collect residential waste in municipalities of Elberta, Gulf Shores, and Orange Beach. Advanced Disposal Service has a contract to collect residential waste in the City of Spanish Fort.

#### **b) Commercial waste from businesses, shops, etc. that is not industrial waste**

At present there are primarily four (4) commercial haulers that utilize Front Load Container service in Baldwin County. The majority of the commercial waste is transported to the Magnolia Sanitary Landfill for ultimate disposal. Additionally the BCSWD and municipalities with collection departments service small businesses with polycart service.

Many of the County's restaurants and department stores utilize Roll Off compactor boxes. Waste Management, Republic Services, Waste Pro and Advanced Disposal are the primary providers of commercial stationary and self-contained Roll-Off compactor services. With proper permitting, additional commercial haulers would be approved for disposal.

c) Industrial

Given the limited Industrial base located within Baldwin County all solid waste services are included in commercial waste service.

d) Construction/demolition waste

C&D waste hauling throughout Baldwin County is provided on a subscription basis. The primary private Roll-Off companies are Alabama Container Company, Republic Services, Baldwin Container Company, Big Red Container, Advanced Disposal, Easy Haul, Gulf Coast Container, Waste Pro, and Waste Management. With proper permitting, additional commercial haulers would be approved for disposal. Additionally, there are numerous trucking companies that at all times transport C&D waste to the landfills. Private individuals haul C&D waste to the landfills, generally from individual property.

*Table 1 summarizes collection and disposal methods for the County.*

**Table 1**  
**Recycling, Collection and Disposal for Baldwin County, 2014**

<b>Local Government</b>	<b>Recycle Program</b>	<b>Collection System</b>	<b>MSW Disposal</b>	<b>C&amp;D Disposal</b>
Baldwin County Commission	Thirty (30) Drop-Off Locations	BCSWD	Magnolia	Eastfork, MacBride & Magnolia
City of Bay Minette	BCSWD drop-off locations available to City residents	City – Residential City - C&D City & Private-Commercial	Magnolia via the Transfer Station	MacBride via the Transfer Station
City of Daphne	Yes, City curbside pick-up and City Recycle Center	City – Residential City - C&D City & Private-Commercial	Magnolia via the Transfer Station	MacBride
Town of Elberta	BCSWD drop-off locations available to City residents	City & Private - Residential Private - C&D Private - Commercial	Magnolia	Magnolia
City of Fairhope	Yes, City curbside pick-up and City Recycle Center	City – Residential City - C&D Private-Commercial	Magnolia	City
City of Foley	Yes, City curbside pick-up	City – Residential City - C&D City & Private-Commercial	Magnolia	Magnolia



**Table 1 (Continued)**  
**Recycling, Collection and Disposal for Baldwin County, 2014**

<b>Local Government</b>	<b>Recycle Program</b>	<b>Collection System</b>	<b>MSW Disposal</b>	<b>C&amp;D Disposal</b>
City of Gulf Shores	Yes, Private curbside pick-up	BCSWD & Private - Residential Private- C&D City & Private-Commercial	Magnolia	Gulf Shores C&D Landfill
City of Loxley	BCSWD drop-off locations available to City residents	City – Residential City - C&D City and Private - Commercial	Magnolia	MacBride
Town of Magnolia Springs	BCSWD drop-off locations available to City residents	BCSWD – Residential City - C&D Private - Commercial	Magnolia	Magnolia
City of Orange Beach	Yes, Private curbside pick-up	City – Residential City - C&D Private-Commercial	Magnolia	Magnolia and Gulf Shores C&D Landfill
Town of Perdido Beach	BCSWD drop-off locations available to City residents	BCSWD – Residential City - C&D Private - Commercial	Magnolia	Magnolia
City of Robertsdale	BCSWD drop-off locations available to City residents	City – Residential City - C&D City - Commercial	Magnolia	MacBride
Town of Silverhill	BCSWD drop-off locations available to City residents	City – Residential City - C&D City and Private - Commercial	Magnolia	Magnolia
City of Spanish Fort	Yes, Private curbside pick-up	Private – Residential Private - C&D Private - Commercial	Turkey Trott and Magnolia	MacBride
Town of Summerdale	BCSWD drop-off locations available to City residents	BCSWD – Residential City - C&D Private - Commercial	Magnolia	Magnolia

*BCSWD = Baldwin County Solid Waste Department; Magnolia = Magnolia Sanitary Landfill*

### 3.3 Disposal Facilities

Disposal facilities in Baldwin County, currently permitted by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), are presented below.

a. Municipal solid waste landfills:

Magnolia Sanitary Landfill is the only MSW landfill in the County and has an estimated permitted capacity greater than forty (40) years.

b. Industrial landfills:

There are none in the County.

c. Construction/demolition landfills:

MacBride Landfill has an estimated permitted capacity of greater than twenty (20) years.

Eastfork Landfill has an estimated permitted capacity of greater than twenty (20) years.

Gulf Shores C&D Landfill has an estimated permitted capacity of greater than (5) years.

Fairhope Inert Landfill's has an estimated permitted capacity of greater than ten (10) years.

Tallent Lane Landfill has an estimated permitted capacity of greater than (20) years.

d. Composting facility:

Magnolia Landfill composting facility has at least 600 tons per year capacity.

e. Incinerators:

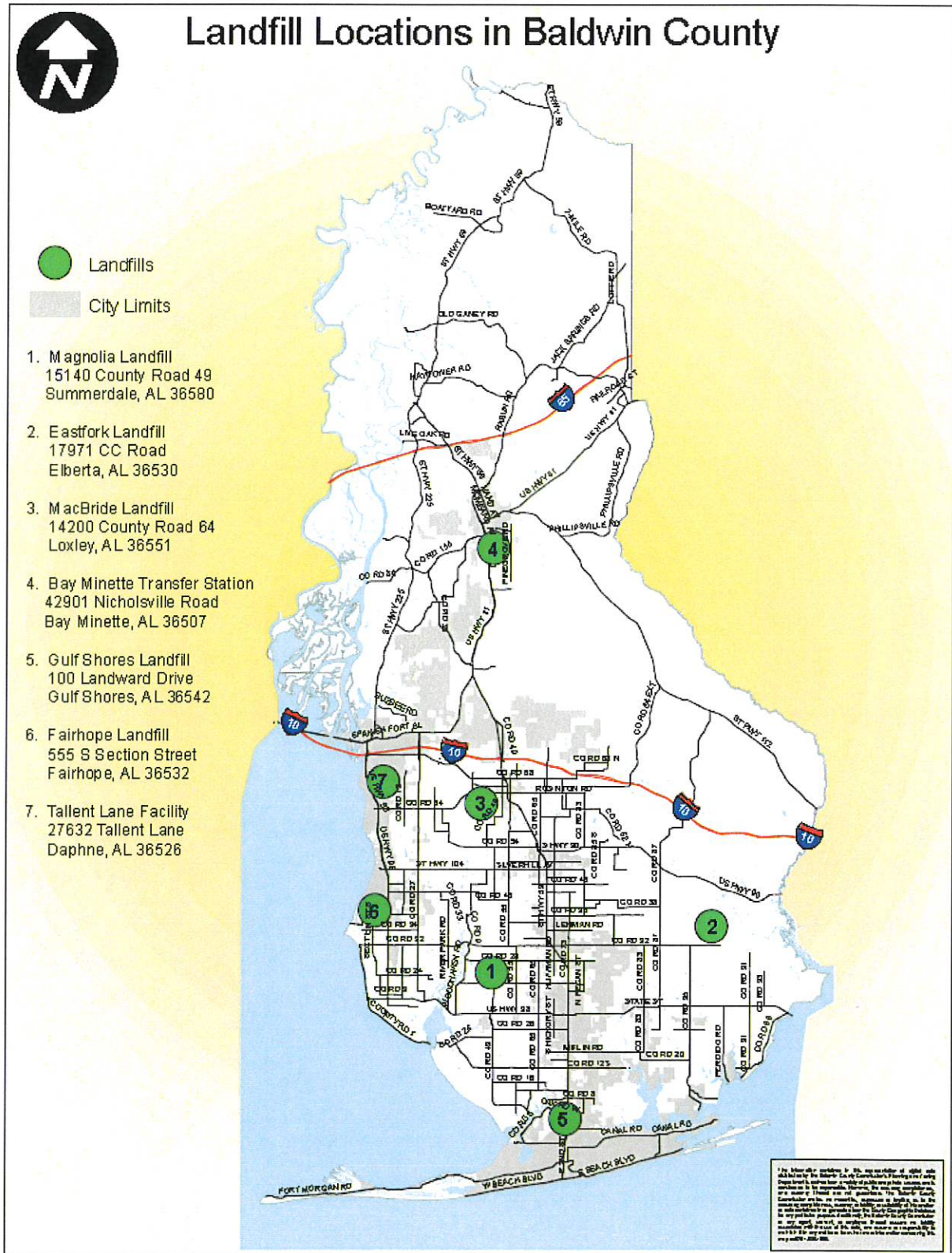
There are none in the County.

f. Recycling centers:

- The City of Fairhope’s recycling center, 555 South Section Street, Fairhope, AL 36532, has a capacity of at least 1,300 tons per year.
- Magnolia Landfill’s recycling center, 15093 Landfill Drive, Summerdale, AL 36580, has a capacity of 1,200 tons per year.

*Table 2 summarizes disposal facilities located within Baldwin County, which are currently permitted by ADEM.*

### **3.3.1 Disposal Facilities - Map**



**TABLE 2**  
**Permitted Active Landfills in Baldwin County, 2014**

Landfill Name	Type of Landfill	Areas Landfill Is Permitted To Serve	Permitted Daily Volume	ADEM Permit Expires	Estimated Remaining Permitted Capacity (years)
MacBride Landfill	C&D	Baldwin County	500 T	2019	>20
Eastfork Landfill	C&D	Baldwin County	200 T	2019	>20
Gulf Shores C/D Landfill	C&D	Baldwin County	750 CY	2017	Unknown
Magnolia Sanitary Landfill	MLF	Baldwin County	1500 T	2018	>40
Fairhope Inert Landfill	C&D	City of Fairhope	257 CY	2017	Unknown

Disposal facilities outside of Baldwin County, which are licensed by ADEM to accept waste from Baldwin County, are presented in Table 3. It should be noted that only a few of these landfills are currently receiving waste from counties in South Alabama. Permitted capacities of these landfills are unknown.

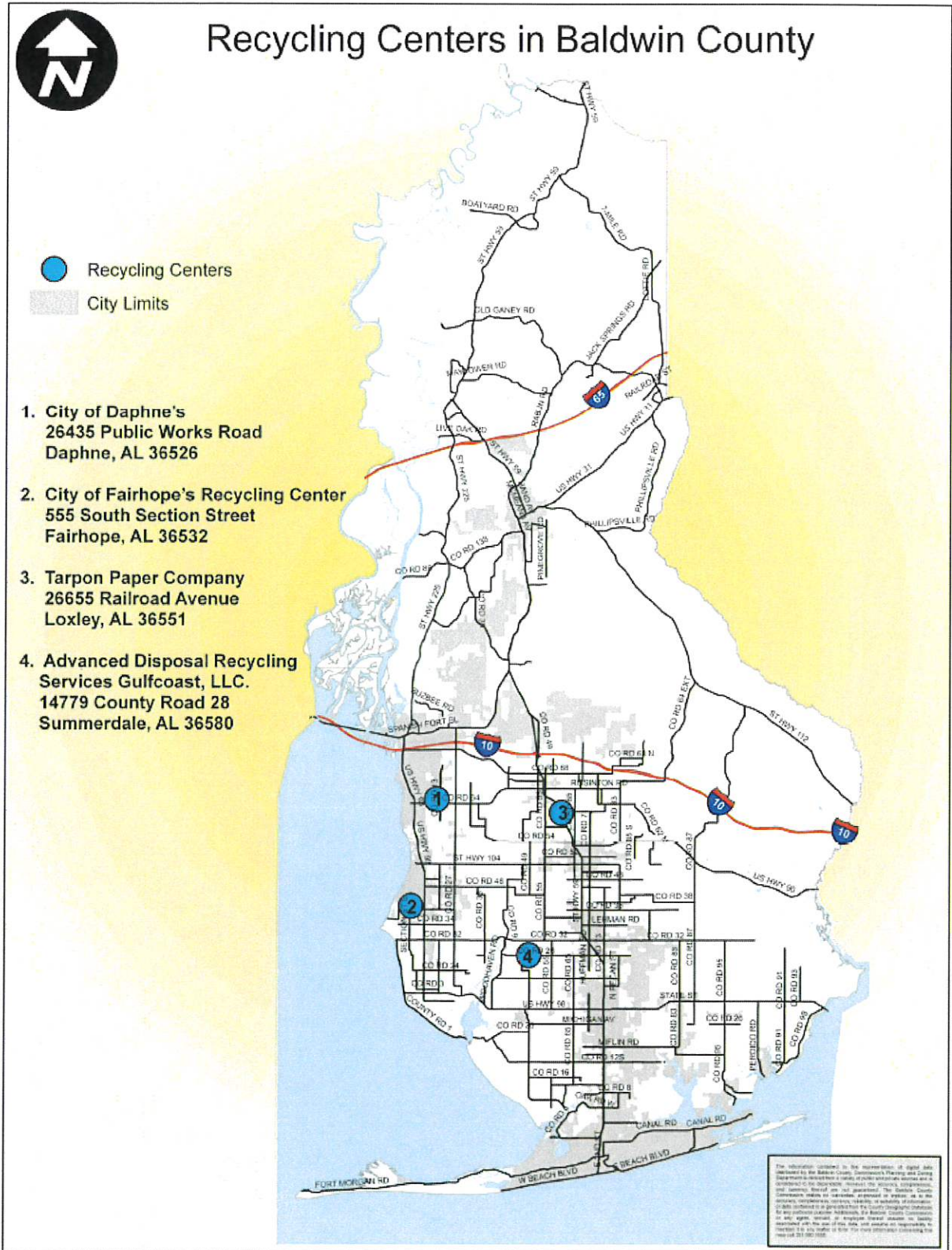
**TABLE 3**  
**Permitted Active Landfills Outside Baldwin County, that list in their Service Area**  
**Baldwin County, 2014**

Landfill Name	Location (County)	Type of Landfill	Permitted Daily Volume	ADEM Permit Expires
Ashberry Landfill	Covington	C&D	2,000 CY	2014
B & B Tire	Blount	C&D	100 T	2017
Black Warrior Solid Waste Facility	Tuscaloosa	MLF	1,500 T	2017
Brundidge Landfill LLC	Pike	MLF	7,500 T	2017
Chambers County Landfill	Chambers	C&D	75 T	2014
Choctaw County Landfill	Choctaw	MLF	1,500 T	2019
Coffee County Sanitary Landfill	Coffee	MLF	1,200 T	2015
Dirt Inc.	Mobile	C&D	1,200 CY	2018
Fultondale Waste Complex	Jefferson	C&D	5,000 T	2014
Green Mountain Management	Jefferson	MLF	5,000 T	2017
Little's Tire Disposal Center	Covington	C&D	200 T	2014
Lott Road Landfill	Mobile	C&D	1,341 CY	2017
Pace Industries Lynn Landfill	Winston	C&D	750 T	2018
Perry County Landfill	Perry	MLF	15,000 T	2016
Rose Hill Landfill	Dale	C&D	400 T	2018
SFI North Jefferson Landfill	Jefferson	C&D	550 CY	2017
Timberland Landfill	Escambia	MLF	2,500 T	2014
Turkey Trott Landfill	Washington	MLF	4,000 T	2014
Veolia ES Star Ridge Landfill	St. Clair	MLF	1,500 T	2017
Willow Ridge Landfill	Haleville	MLF	1,500 T	2017
WCA/Blount Landfill	Blount	C&D	500 T	2018

**NOTES:** MLF=Municipal (Subtitle D) Landfill; C&D=Construction/Demolition Landfill;  
 IL=Industrial Landfill T=Tons; CY=Cubic Yards

**SOURCE:** <http://edocs.adem.alabama.gov/eFile>





(Remove)

### **3.4 Recycling Programs**

#### **3.4.1. General**

Currently there are six (6) comprehensive recycling programs run by local governments.

- a. The BCSWD has an effective county wide recycling program which includes:
  - Thirty (30) drop boxes at key locations throughout the County; and
  - Recycling of paper, batteries, cardboard, metal, aluminum, plastic, white goods and miscellaneous scrap metal; and
  - Composting operations at the Magnolia Sanitary Landfill; and
  - Septage application as fertilizer to hay fields at Magnolia Sanitary Landfill.

Recyclables such as paper products are hauled by Roll-off trucks to Advanced Disposal for processing and transportation to vendors.

- b. The City of Daphne provides weekly curbside collection to businesses and residential homes.
- c. The City of Fairhope provides weekly curbside collection to businesses and residential homes. The City has a recycle center located at its Public Works facility and processes the collected recyclables for transportation to vendors.
- d. Republic Services provides weekly residential curbside recycling services to the municipalities of Gulf Shores and Orange Beach.
- e. Advanced Disposal Service provides weekly residential curbside recycling services to the City of Spanish Fort.
- f. The City of Foley provides weekly curbside collection to businesses and residential homes. Recyclable material is transported to Tarpon Paper.

The types and estimated quantity based on fiscal year 2013 information, of recyclables generated by the municipalities:

Single Stream	3,151	Tons
Aluminum	9	Tons
Mixed Paper	194	Tons
Plastic	36	Tons
Steel	3	Tons
Metal	664	tons
White Goods	46	Tons
Shingles	2,297	Tons
Christmas Trees	11	Tons
Batteries	2	Tons
Compost	958	Tons
Seafood	1,029	Tons
Bio Mass	65,000	Tons
Septage	4,893	Tons
Electronic	12,000	Tons

Recycling rate available for fiscal year 2013 was:

- Baldwin County 30.04%

These recycling rates were reported by the respective entity as a percentage of recycle materials (recyclables) relative to the amount of MSW collected and disposed of by their respective collection system (i.e. the weight of recyclables divided by the total weight of MSW and recyclables). BCSWD used the amount of MSW collected from the County's collection routes and the amount of recyclables processed. Actual recycling rates for the BCSWD may vary due to some City residents using the drop boxes, and recyclables taken directly to the Magnolia Sanitary Landfill directly by residents, commercial and industrial operations.

### **3.4.2. Planned Recycling Programs**

The Baldwin County Commission is building a 60,000 square foot Material Recovery Facility located adjacent to Magnolia Sanitary Landfill. The facility will have the capability to process up to 40,000 tons per year. And will be able to service the needs of the entire Southwest Alabama region. Construction will be completed early 2024.

### **3.4.3. Recycling Goal**

The County is reaching a recycle goal of 25%, through continued public education and awareness. With increased recycling efforts on the behalf of the County and the Municipalities growth is expected in the future. However, the 25% recycling goal is not mandated and is not a defined goal of this Plan.

### **3.4.4. Benefits of Recycling**

Benefits of recycling reduce the need to create new landfills and expand existing landfills, and have become apparent to most through public education and awareness. Recycling protects natural resources and energy consumption. Some not so obvious benefits are:

- Increased employment of individuals performing the recycling collection and sorting activities; and
- Avoided costs of landfill fees not incurred for recycled materials.

### **3.4.5. Methods of Collecting Recyclable Wastes**

Methods of collection are described in the previous Section 3.4.1 General.

#### **3.4.6. Materials Sorting, Recovery and Disposition**

Sorting of recyclables on collection routes is discussed in the previous Section 3.4.1 General. All recycled materials are sold to vendors for further processing, or in the case of compost, sold to the public. Septage is land applied as fertilizer to hay fields at Magnolia Sanitary Landfill.

*There are currently no mechanical recovery systems currently installed in the County to segregate mixed (comingled) waste. Sorting is conducted at curbside in municipalities collecting recyclables. Waste entering the landfills is screened by the operator and easily separated recyclables are diverted from the disposal areas when feasible.*

#### **3.4.7. Household Hazardous Waste Disposal**

Household hazardous wastes are wastes that exhibit the characteristics of a hazardous waste as established by USEPA hazardous waste regulations. Typical wastes from households include leftover paint, used oil, pool chemicals, batteries, unwanted or expired pharmaceuticals, mercury thermometers or thermostats, cleaning solutions, and solvents. BCSWD conducts an “Amnesty Day” when funding can be obtained, in which residents can bring household hazardous wastes to the Magnolia Sanitary Landfill for disposal. At any other time during the year, residents may bring their household hazardous wastes to the Magnolia Sanitary Landfill for disposal, and will be charged \$2.00 per gallon for disposal. The City of Fairhope has a facility which processes household hazardous waste for city residents.

#### **3.4.8. Compatibility with other Programs**

There are no regional recycling programs which extend beyond Baldwin County. BCSWD recycling program is available to all residents in Baldwin County. Some municipalities have individual recycle programs for residents on their collection routes.

#### **3.4.9. Composting**

Composting is counted in the BCSWD as an alternative to recycling and included in their recycling rates. Some municipalities provide mulch to residents, which is not included in their recycling rates.

### **3.5 Compliance with Subtitle “D” Requirements**

The Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965 was enacted by the U.S. Congress and regulations resulting from this Act, and subsequent amendments, are codified in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) enacted in 1976 was an amendment to the Solid Waste Disposal Act. RCRA has been amended several times, the most significant amendment being the Hazardous and Solid Waste amendment (HSWA) enacted in 1984. This amended established requirements for municipal solid waste disposal facilities in subtitle D of the Act. Requirements for municipal solid waste landfills are commonly referred to Subtitle “D” requirements.

ADEM’s Administrative Codes in Division 13 Land Division - Solid Waste Program establishes regulations which are at least as stringent as the HSWA. ADEM permits and enforces compliance with these regulations. The Magnolia Sanitary Landfill has constructed Subtitle “D” lined disposal cells since 1995. By virtue of being permitted by ADEM and complying with terms and conditions of the permit, the Magnolia Landfill is in compliance with Subtitle “D” requirements. Sixty (60) acres of the permitted ninety-six (96) acre cell has been constructed and is available for waste disposal.



### 3.6 Identification and Elimination of Unauthorized Dumps

- a) The BCSWD has a primary Baldwin County Solid Waste Officer, and, furthermore two (2) Deputy Solid Waste Officers who respond to reports of illegal dumping and assist the Sheriff's Department in prosecuting illegal dumpers. Municipalities have population densities which minimize the instances of illegal dumping. Municipal officials and residents surveillance for illegal dumping activities has minimized illegal dumping as a concern within municipal boundaries.
- b) Illegal dumps in right of ways or public are abated as they are identified. Illegal dumps identified on private lands in unincorporated Baldwin County, are investigated by the BCSWD, ADEM and, if necessary the Baldwin County District Attorney's Office or municipal police departments if it is in their respective jurisdictions. Illegal dumps are then handled in various methods, depending on the quantity and characteristics of the waste.

*Every effort is made to abate the illegal dumps without legal action. If the illegal dump is the result of a commercial hauler dumping illegally, ADEM is notified and pursues recourse through the haulers license. If the illegal dump appears to threaten the health and welfare of the public, the Health Department is notified and pursues recourse against the entity/individual responsible for the illegal dump (possibly the property owner if the illegal dumper cannot be identified). If the illegal dump results from junk being stored/dumped then a County Deputy License Inspector handling junk yards pursues either cleaning the site up or properly licensing the site as a junk yard.*

- c) ADEM currently contracts with BCSWD to remediate illegal and unauthorized dumps in Baldwin County. These projects are funded by solid waste fees and the scrap tire fund.
- d) The BCSWD is actively seeking ways to enhance regulatory compliance with regards to unauthorized dumps and illegal dump remediation, by means of expansion of the Baldwin County Solid Waste Officer's enforcement authority.

### **3.7 Agreements with Local Generators**

#### **3.7.1. Public**

BCSWD provides subscription services for all residential, commercial and industrial generators in the unincorporated areas of the County and participating municipalities.

#### **3.7.2. Private**

Municipalities have entered into various arrangements with private haulers and disposal facilities.



## ***4.0 Future Solid Waste Operations***

### **4.1. Overview**

An integrated solid waste management approach will be used countywide. This approach involves government, industry, commerce, the public, regulatory agencies, legislative bodies, judicial and private enterprises necessary to provide services for solid waste management. This section presents a summary of the roles local governments and private service providers play in an integrated solid waste management approach. Solid waste management in Baldwin County already uses many of the elements to an integrated solid waste management approach. This Plan presents a summary of approaches and information to expand to a fully integrated approach to solid waste management.

#### **4.1.1 Role of Local Governments**

Local government authority in solid waste management is usually based on express statutory power granted by the states, respectively. Alabama statutory authority for solid waste management derives from §22-27-1, et seq., Code of Alabama (1975). Solid waste regulations are promulgated through ADEM Administrative Codes. Local government responsibilities and roles in solid waste management have historically been based on the premise that solid waste management is an appropriate exercise of general government police power to provide for the safety of the public.

Local governments, exercising their state powers, have taken steps to:

- Choose to either be involved or not involved in solid waste management;
- Regulate the collection of solid wastes within their jurisdiction;
- Dispose of solid wastes within their jurisdiction;
- License private companies to provide solid waste management services within their jurisdiction;
- Define the types of solid waste storage containers to be used;
- License and regulate the types of collection vehicles to be used;
- Fund solid waste management systems through tax-based revenues and/or user fees;
- Contract with private service providers to provide services;

- Grant exclusive rights to a single private service provider to provide services within their jurisdiction; and
- Establish authorities to make choices about services within their jurisdiction by the passage of ordinances.

Public expectations of local governments regarding solid waste management are relatively clear. Based on history and tradition, the public expects local government to ensure that their solid waste management services are provided in a manner to protect human health and the environment. In assuming that responsibility, local governments have focused primarily on the storage and collection of residential solid wastes and the provision of management facilities for all solid waste streams generated within their jurisdiction.

In addition, many states have:

- Placed integrated solid waste planning and capacity assurance requirements on local governments; and
- Mandated the diversion of certain components from various solid waste streams from management facilities and required local governments to manage those diverted materials in other ways; and
- Have banned certain components of various solid waste streams from landfills and combustion facilities and required local governments to manage those diverted materials in other ways.

Consequently, regulations, mandates, and tradition have led local governments to assume other roles and responsibilities to:

- Develop integrated solid waste management plans; and
- Administer oversight to ensure the implementation of these plans; and
- Ensure that all solid waste management practices under their jurisdiction comply with all environmental and public health rules and regulations;
- Assign roles (either by proactive means or passive means) between public and private forces and facilities to manage solid waste generated within or imported into their jurisdiction; and

- Provide a means for private service providers to compete for business to: ensure a competitive environment, and ensure that solid waste facility is available.

#### **4.1.2 Role of Private Service Providers**

Private Service providers play a major role in providing solid waste management services. The private sector:

- Provides the majority of services for commercial, institutional and industrial solid wastes; and
- Provides residential solid waste collection services; and
- Are major owners of landfills and partners with local governments in the ownership and operation of waste-to-energy, composting, and materials recovery facilities; and
- Competes openly with local government-owned municipal solid waste management services for business.

The knowledge of the private sector about solid waste management equipment, technologies, and systems represents a major asset when local governments plan and implement integrated municipal solid waste management.

Local governments normally determine which businesses will be permitted to do business within their jurisdictions. This is accomplished by issuing business licenses. Hence, to do business within the jurisdiction of a local government is privilege, not an entitlement. When licensing the private sector to do solid waste business within their jurisdictions, local governments, just as they determine if an entrepreneur can deliver safe food in a restaurant, should determine if the companies have the technical, management, and financial capability to provide the proposed services efficiently, effectively, economically, and so as to protect public health and the environment.

In the process of public policy setting and planning, local governments normally reach out to a number of outside interest groups to:

- Build a body of interests that are informed about what is being considered; and
- Gain insights into what best serves the public; and
- Build a consensus for the process outcome.

Certainly the private sector is a valuable asset in this process.

Local governments, in protecting the public interest, have a role to ensure that a competitive environment exists for the private sector. Exercise of this role minimizes the possibility of monopolistic control over any segment of the economy. Local governments can ensure that the use of private service providers is organized in such a manner that local, regional, and national companies have an equal opportunity to compete for the business for which they are qualified.

The role that has evolved for the private sector in integrated solid waste management is to:

- Participate in setting public policies; and
- Participate in developing plans; and
- Compete in an open market for business; and
- Comply with all applicable standards, rules, and regulations established by federal, state and local governments; and
- Operate their services within a competitive process.

#### **4.1.3 Local Government Policies**

For local governments to effectively plan and manage integrated solid waste management systems within their jurisdictions there must be a legal foundation and established policies. The legal foundation and policies guide the planning and implementation of integrated solid waste management systems. Goals and objectives for integrated solid waste management are discussed further in this section. The principal policies that a local government must establish to fulfill its obligations in integrated solid waste management systems are to:

- Define the roles of the public and private sector in solid waste management within its jurisdiction. Within the powers of a local government, choices exist for the degree of involvement that a local government can assume in integrated solid waste management. The primary choices include:
  - a) A totally local government owned and operated system; and
  - b) A totally private sector owned and operated system with no local government involvement; and
  - c) A totally private sector owned and operated system under local government management and oversight; or
  - d) A joint local government and private sector owned and operated system;
- Prioritize solid waste management methods to provide the necessary capacity for the solid wastes generated within its jurisdiction.

In developing an integrated waste management plan, a local government must prioritize and utilize the “capacities” available to manage the amount of solid waste generated within its jurisdiction. The capacities come from the following methods of integrated solid waste management:

- a) Reduction in the amount of solid wastes generated (source reduction); and
- b) Composting the organic fractions in various solid waste streams; and
- c) Recycling of materials diverted from various solid waste streams; and
- d) Combustion; and
- e) Sanitary land filling.

The use of the term “capacity” needs explanation. This term recognizes the fundamental fact that there are a limited number of ways to make solid waste (including recyclables diverted from the solid waste) “disappear.” Each of the methods listed above can provide some portion of the capacity needed to manage a particular waste stream. If a solid waste stream is 1,000 tons per day (TPD) and recycling program reduces that amount by 3% (30TPD), then the amount of solid waste to be collected and

managed by the other methods is 970TPD. It is anticipated that over the life of an integrated solid waste management plan that the capacity contributed by each method will change.

- Control the solid waste stream to assure implementation of the plan.

The ability to control the solid waste stream enables a local government to designate the destination of solid waste and recyclables collected within their jurisdiction.

- Determine the ownership and operation of solid waste management systems

A local government must decide who will own and operate the solid waste management system; and

- Provide for long-term solid waste management capacity

Capacity for the solid waste generated within the jurisdiction of a local government must be assured. The needed capacity can come from facilities located anywhere. Capacity assurance must also provide the necessary landfill capacity to accommodate solid wastes if recycling, composting, or combustion capacity fails. This capacity must incorporate, in a fair and equitable manner, all solid waste management service providers within the local government's jurisdiction.

There are many other policy decisions which are a part of planning and implementing an integrated solid waste management system. For the most part, however, they are subsets of the principal policies that address:

- The number and type of local government jurisdictions; and
- Quantities and characteristics of the solid waste streams; and
- Current and expected future growth of population and industrial development; and
- Present land use and future expectations; and
- Transportation corridors and plans for their development; and
- Local government jurisdictions providing services with public sector forces, the services provided, how the services are provided and funded; and

- Private sector forces used: How these services are provided, related institutional arrangements (contracts, licenses, franchises, permits, etc.) and what services (e.g. collection, recycling, C/D facilities, landfills, transfer stations, or combustion facilities) are provided by whom and for whom.

## **4.2 Solid Waste Projections**

SARPC's current estimated per capita waste generation rate is 6.3 pounds of waste per capita for solid waste generated within Baldwin County, (*Economic Impact of Recycling in Alabama and Opportunities for Growth, ADEM – Land Division June 2012, page 3*). The generation rate is not expected to change appreciably during the life of this Plan. Any increase in per capita generation should be offset by increased recycling and waste reduction efforts. Therefore solid waste production in Baldwin County is expected to be a direct correlation to the population of the County throughout the Plan life. In the year 2024, solid waste generation in Baldwin County is expected to be 561 tons per day of waste.

## **4.3 Goals for Expansion of Solid Waste Management Systems**

### **4.3.1 Collection**

#### **4.3.1.1 Unincorporated Areas**

BCSWD intends to continue mandatory collection of residential waste from all residences in unincorporated areas of the County throughout the life of this plan. Services will be expanded under current methods, as necessary to accommodate population increases.

#### **4.3.1.2 Municipalities**

Municipalities will continue collection services for their residents and businesses through city sponsored programs, contracting with private companies, or allowing BCSWD to provide services through subscription.

#### **4.3.1.3 Commercial Wastes**

Commercial waste collection is provided through a combination of private enterprise, municipality and BCSWD collections services, and is expected to remain so through the life of this Plan.

#### **4.3.1.4 Industrial Wastes**

Industrial waste collection is provided through a combination of private enterprise, municipality and BCSWD collections services, and is expected to remain so through the life of this Plan.

### **4.3.2 Household Hazardous Waste**

BCSWD collects and processes household hazardous wastes at their facility at Magnolia Sanitary Landfill. The City of Fairhope collects and processes household hazardous wastes at their recycling facility on South Section Street, Fairhope, Alabama.

### **4.3.3 Source Reduction**

Source reduction, the prevention of solid waste generation, has the most potential for decreasing the waste disposal needs in the County. Methods for waste reduction, by type of generator, are presented below.

a) Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste generators:

- Identify the major sources of solid waste generation; and
- Place a value on what is being discarded as solid waste; and
- Assign a cost for solid waste management; and
- Determine how practices can be changed to reduce the amount of solid waste generated.



b) Source reduction programs for commercial and industrial generators have to be based on the following:

- A commitment by management to embrace source reduction and make it work;
- A system in place to track commodities and materials being discarded as solid waste;
- A process for evaluating costs, values and proposed practices to reduce the amount of solid waste generated.

c) Municipalities and the County serving residential generators:

- A commitment for elected officials and staff to embrace source reduction and make it work; and
- Educational and awareness programs for the public, as well as employees; and
- Process for evaluating the methods employed by the public, County and Municipalities and amount of solid waste reduction by these methods.

*Source reduction methods cover a variety of methods, one as simple and corny as telling the cashier not to bag single items purchased as this is “recycling up front” to as complicated as process, purchasing, manufacturing, equipment and production changes.*

#### **4.3.4 Recycling**

##### **4.3.4.1 General**

BCSWD and several municipalities have recycling programs in place.

##### **4.3.4.2 Options for Cooperation with other Jurisdictions**

BCSWD and member municipalities will create a coordinated recycling effort which will allow for consolidated and integrated functions.

#### **4.3.4.3 Goals**

Goals of the County's Recycling effort:

- Continue public education encouraging recycling; and
- Emphasize source reduction as an important component of waste minimization; and
- Increase cooperation between the BCSWD, municipalities, education system, commercial haulers, industry, retail and commercial operations; and
- Evaluate commercial operations and maximize recyclable recovery from their wastes; and
- Continue to evaluate and implement curbside pick-up and MSW processing and segregation of recyclables when it is viable.

#### **4.3.4.4 Methods**

Methods for recycling have been evaluated and implemented by the BCSWD and municipalities throughout Baldwin County. Methods of collection include:

- Drop boxes placed strategically throughout the County and serviced by the BCSWD; and
- Curbside pick-up of recyclables by municipalities; and
- Commercial buy back centers.

A method not employed yet is curbside pickup by BCSWD throughout the County. Curbside pickup has repeatedly been evaluated, but has not yet been feasible to implement, logistically or economically, due to the large area and varied densities of the population in the unincorporated areas of the County.

#### **4.3.4.5 Schedule**

There is no set schedule for implementing the goals for recycling. Unless enforcement of the 25% recycle goal established in Act No. 89-824 occurs, there are no regulations driving adherence to this law. Prior to enforcement of this goal, guidance will have to be given by the State, as to what base year to judge compliance, and how to calculate wastes to obtain this goal.

#### **4.3.4.6 Potential Recovery Analysis**

The City of Fairhope has an established recycling program and a fairly dense population. Recyclables are picked up once a week in containers provided by the city in which waste can be separated. They have an ongoing education program for the general public as well the schools in the City. In general, this recycling program represents a realistic and achievable potential recovery. As this program matures and students brought up with greater recycling awareness become heads of households, a recycling rate exceeding 25% should be achieved.

### **4.3.5 Disposal Facilities**

#### **4.3.5.1 Magnolia Sanitary Landfill**

The Magnolia Sanitary Landfill, owned and operated by the BCC, is located at 15140 County Road 49 in Summerdale, Alabama. MSW disposal, C&D disposal, and BCSWD administrative offices are located at this facility.

The Magnolia Sanitary Landfill is the only MSW landfill in the County, and is an asset of the County and its residents. This Plan seeks to have all MSW generated in the County be disposed of at this landfill. There are obvious benefits to this:

- Assurance that County generated MSW is properly disposed of, thus helping protect the environment; and
- Safety to the public by not transporting MSW long distances; and
- Increase cooperation between the County on municipalities on other waste management issues; and
- Protection of a County asset.

BCSWD will continue to operate and expand facilities, keeping up with current regulatory and statutory requirements and stay up with industry changes.

#### **4.3.5.2 C&D Landfills**

No permit modifications are planned for the MacBride Landfill, Eastfork Landfill, and Magnolia Landfill C&D disposal area. The City of Daphne has expressed interest in possibly permitting the current city owned, Tallent Lane Facility, which shall be subject to the approval of the Waste Siting Board and compliance with all applicable laws, rules and regulations. The Fairhope Inert Landfill and Gulf Shores C&D Landfill does not expect any significant changes over the next ten (10) years.

#### **4.3.5.3 Industrial Landfills**

There are no industrial landfills in the County and none expected over the next ten (10) years.

#### **4.3.5.4 Landfills outside Local Jurisdiction**

There are numerous C&D and MSW landfills outside of Baldwin County eligible to accept waste from Baldwin County. A goal of this Plan, however, is to limit all C&D and MSW generated from municipal and county collection routes to disposal in ADEM permitted landfills located in Baldwin County.

Baldwin County is bordered by Mobile Bay to the west, the Gulf of Mexico to the south, Escambia County, Florida to the east, and Escambia County, Alabama to the north. This presents a transportation disadvantage when trucks haul waste out of the county. In effort to continue the level of service and current infrastructure in place in Baldwin County, it is necessary to limit exportation of waste generated in Baldwin County. A consistent waste volume will allow for possible future energy projects in Baldwin County.

### **4.3.6 Unauthorized Dumps**

#### **4.3.6.1 Monitoring**

There are no changes proposed at this time. If problems arise, additional resources may be used to minimize problems.

#### **4.3.6.2 Elimination**

There are no changes proposed at this time. If problems arise, additional resources may be used to minimize problems.

#### **4.3.6.3 Enforcement**

ADEM currently contracts with the BCSWD to remediate illegal and unauthorized dumps in Baldwin County. The BCSWD coordinates, when necessary, illegal and unauthorized dumps in Baldwin County with the Baldwin County District Attorney's Office. These projects are funded by the State of Alabama's Solid Waste Fund, the State of Alabama's Scrap Tire Funds, solid waste fees, and other BCC funds as appropriated.

The Baldwin County Solid Waste Department is actively seeking ways to enhance regulatory compliance with regards to unauthorized dumps and illegal dump remediation, by means of expansion of the Baldwin County Solid Waste Officer's enforcement authority.

#### **4.3.6.4 Prevention**

There are no changes proposed at this time. If problems arise, additional resources may be used to minimize problems.

### **4.3.7 Litter Control**

#### **4.3.7.1 General**

Litter in Baldwin County is not a significant problem and is dealt with effectively by the County and municipalities. Continued litter control programs and education should be continued and if litter becomes a problem increase public awareness. The Baldwin County Solid Waste Department has four (4) crews dedicated to litter control and park beautification. Municipalities have public works employees performing litter control in right of ways and parks.

#### **4.3.7.2 Enforcement**

ADEM currently contracts with BCSW to remediate illegal and unauthorized dumps in Baldwin County. The BCSWD coordinates, when necessary, illegal and unauthorized dumps in Baldwin County with the Baldwin County District Attorney's Office. These projects are funded by solid waste fees and the scrap tire fund.

The Baldwin County Solid Waste Department is actively seeking ways to enhance regulatory compliance with regards to unauthorized dumps and illegal dump remediation, by means of expansion of the Baldwin County Solid Waste Officer's enforcement authority.

### **4.3.8 Proposed Agreements with Local Generators**

#### **4.3.8.1 Public**

BCSWD would welcome entering into long-term waste disposal contracts with any municipality, for collection, recycling and disposal.

#### **4.3.8.2 Private**

BCSWD does not anticipate contracting any private resources for solid waste management collection or disposal during the next ten years. Municipalities, commercial and industrial operations have, and will continue to contract with private entities for collection and disposal services.

### **4.3.9 Public Participation**

Public participation is essential for recycling and source reduction programs to be successful. The BCSWD Director (also Recycling Coordinator), through the organization of the Baldwin County Environmental Advisory Board, and municipalities will work together on developing recycling, source

reduction, litter control and integrated solid waste management programs, with input and support from the public.



## **5.0 *Solid Waste Management Planning and Administration***

### **5.1 General**

With recycling efforts being undertaken, Baldwin County does not expect waste disposal rates to increase appreciably during this Plan period. Based on population growth detailed in section 5.1.4 below, planning over the Plan period is presented in this section.

#### **5.1.1 Capacity Assurance**

The Magnolia Sanitary Landfill has capacity to meet the MSW needs of Baldwin County for the life of this plan. The existing C&D landfills in the County have the capacity to meet needs for the life of this plan. The BCC is committed to ensuring the continued operations of the BCSWD and County owned and operated landfills indefinitely.

The BCSWD operates the landfills in compliance with ADEM permit requirements, and planned expansions of landfill disposal space are well ahead of the need.

#### **5.1.2 Full Cost Accounting**

The BCC employs full cost accounting for all solid waste operations in the County. This financial assurance provides documentation that the BCC is setting aside money for the long-term care and proper closure for landfills the BCC owns and operates. A copy of the BCSWD financial assurance forms are contained in Appendix D.

### **5.1.3 Zoning Restrictions**

Municipalities have zoning controls in corporate limits which address solid waste facilities (i.e. landfills, transfer stations, commercial compost facilities, material recovery facilities, etc.)

In unincorporated areas of Baldwin County, where zoning is present only in a number of areas, control over solid waste facilities occurs through the Baldwin County Building Inspection Department, Baldwin County Planning and Zoning Department and the Baldwin County Health Department. ADEM Administrative Codes Division 13 – 4.01 Landfill Siting Standards limits permitting of solid waste disposal facilities if the local planning jurisdiction does not approve and support permitting of the facility.

### **5.1.4 Population and Industrial Growth**

Baldwin County is a high growth County and is expected to remain so for the life of this plan. Based upon review of information provided by the Baldwin County Economic Development Alliance (BCEDA), population growth in Baldwin County is projected to be 213,279 in 2024. The solid waste management systems existing in Baldwin can easily accommodate this projected growth.

### **5.1.5 Economic Impacts to the Area**

Proper solid waste management, with the capacity to accommodate new growth in area, is attractive to business and residents. The economic impact would be evident if poor solid waste management operations occurred. For Baldwin County, implementing an integrated solid waste management plan is an intangible economic asset. Clearly the direct economic impact is derived from salaries for personnel and equipment sales for solid waste management operations.

### **5.1.6 Protection of Air, Water, and Natural Resources**

#### **Air**

No incineration of wastes is expected during the next ten (10) years. Combustion has the potential to reduce solid waste volume by up to 50%, however, waste generation rates in Baldwin County does not justify any MSW incineration. Even if the economics warranted combustion consideration, the public objections would likely stall or end any placement of an incinerator in Baldwin County.

The Magnolia Landfill currently collects and flares landfill gases, as regulated by Local, State, and Federal regulatory authorities.

#### **Water**

Landfills in Baldwin County by regulatory requirements and by design protect both the surface waters and ground waters of the State. The Magnolia Landfill began constructing lined MSW disposal cells in 1995 which have impermeable liner preventing release of the leachate from the MSW from reaching the groundwater. Additionally, leachate from the cells is removed and treated.

#### **Natural Resources**

Proper solid waste management is essential to protecting the abundant natural resources in Baldwin County. Litter and illegal dumping programs prevent our woodlands and waterways from degrading and becoming unpleasant. Recycling and source reduction conserves natural resources.

### **5.1.7 Utilization of outside disposal facilities**

No landfills outside of Baldwin County are expected to be utilized to meet the needs of Baldwin County.

### **5.1.8 General location of future solid waste processing and disposal facilities or recycling facilities**

The City of Daphne plans to request permitting of the Tallent Lane Facility Landfill, a C&D landfill to be owned and operated by the City of Daphne and the possible permitting of a transfer station to be located

in the City of Daphne, which shall be subject to the approval of the Waste Siting Board and compliance with all applicable laws, rules and regulations. Approval of this Plan by the Baldwin County Commission shall not be deemed or considered as an approval of the proposed request or permit by the Baldwin County Commission or the Waste Siting Board.

#### **5.1.9 Guidelines used in considering approval of solid waste facilities**

This Plan establishes the following guidelines applicants applying for local approval for a solid waste facility shall use:

##### **5.1.9.1 Siting Requirements**

Applicant shall present to the BCC, which shall comprise the Waste Siting Board, evidence that the proposed solid waste facility meets ADEM permit requirements presented in Chap. 335-13-4, Administrative Code latest revision and other applicable federal, state, or local requirements. The Waste Siting Board, composed solely of the elected members of the BCC, shall have the exclusive and only authority regarding local waste siting approval. Siting standards require, at a minimum that:

- a) A facility located in a floodplain shall not restrict the flow of the 100-year flood; reduce the temporary water storage capacity of the floodplain, or results in washout of solid waste, so as to pose a hazard to human health and the environment.
- b) A facility shall be located in consideration of the following;
  - 1. A facility shall not jeopardize the continued existence of endangered or threatened species protected under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.
  - 2. The facility shall not result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitats protected under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

c) A MSWLF unit shall not be sited within 10,000 feet of any airport runway end. Owners or operators proposing to renew existing or site new MSWLF units located within a five-mile radius of any airport runway must notify the affected airport and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

d) Zones of active faults, seismic impact zones and unstable areas shall be avoided in locating facilities and practices unless a site specific evaluation as described below, demonstrates minimum potential for adverse effects upon waters of the State.

1. Site specific evaluations for geology and hydrology shall comply with 335-13-4-.11 through 335-13-4-.14.

2. Site specific evaluation shall include minimum design parameters necessary to protect the waters of the State and human health to include minimum requirements of 335-13-4-.15 through 335-13-4-.24.

3. Landfill Units shall not be located within 200 feet of a fault that has had displacement within the Holocene epoch unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the Department that an alternative setback distance of less than 200 feet will not result in damage to the structural integrity of the facility and will be protective of human health and the environment.

4. Landfill units shall not be located in seismic impact zones, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the Department that all containment structures, including liners, leachate collection systems, and surface water control systems, are designed to resist the maximum horizontal acceleration in lithified earth material for the site.

5. Landfill units shall not be located in an unstable area unless engineering measures have been incorporated in the design of the facility to ensure that the integrity of the structural components of the facility will not be disrupted. The following factors, at a minimum, must be considered when determining whether an area is unstable:

(i) On-site or local soil and subsurface conditions that may result in significant differential settling; and

- (ii) On-site or local geologic or geomorphologic features; and
  - (iii) On-site or local human-made features or events (both surface and subsurface).
6. Landfill units shall not be located on a site that is archaeologically or historically sensitive as determined by the Alabama Historical Commission. Written certification must be provided from the State Historic Preservation Officer.

#### 5.1.9.2 Consistency

Applicant shall provide, in writing, the following to the Waste Siting Board:

- a) **Assurance that the proposed solid waste facility is consistent with the needs identified in the SWMP;** When considering future facilities, the SWMP should be reviewed to determine whether the proposed facility fills a need described in the SWMP or a need that did not exist at the time of the SWMP's preparation. If no need is found, the proposed facility may not be appropriate for the jurisdiction and shall be denied.
- b) **Description of the relationship of the proposed facility to local planned or existing development or lack thereof, to major transportation arteries and to existing state primary and secondary roads;** Any proposed facility must be supported by the proximity of an adequate transportation network. Increased traffic on these roads along with the load limits of the trucks using the facilities should be reviewed and approved by the County Engineer before any site is approved.
- c) **Location of the proposed facility in relationship to existing industries in the state that generate large volumes of solid waste, or the relationship to the areas projected for development of industries that will generate solid waste;** The location of a proposed facility should be evaluated in terms of its proximity to existing or projected industries that will generate solid waste. The proposed facility should provide for potential traffic problems caused by the anticipated increased heavy truck traffic for landfills, and volume of traffic for a recycling centers and transfer stations.

- d) **Costs and availability of public services, facilities and improvements are required to support the proposed facility and protect public health, safety and the environment;** Certain public services are required by a solid waste facility. Proof that adequate services (water, power and sewer) shall be demonstrated before the application is approved.
- e) **Impact of a proposed facility on public safety and provisions made to minimize the impact on public health and safety;** the proposed facility should be designed in a way that minimizes any impacts to public health and/or safety. Aspects of impact to public safety and public health are discussed previously and demonstration that impacts are minimized shall be made before the application is approved.
- f) **Social and economic impacts of the proposed facility on the affected community, including changes in property values, and social or community perception;** The proposed site should be evaluated in terms of the social and economic impact it will have on the community. Any negative social and/or economic impact, such as lowered property values and community perception, the proposed facility may have on the community should be weighed against the advantages the proposed facility will bring to the community such as an increase in jobs. In addition, the future potential uses of the proposed facility property once the facility ceases to accept solid waste.

#### **5.1.9.3 Submittal to the Waste Siting Board**

Applicant shall submit a written application, along with a proposed resolution indicating the Waste Siting Board's support and the approval of the application, to the BCC by and through the BCSW Director at least two weeks prior to a regularly scheduled BCC work session. Applicant shall attend the work session for which the application has been placed on the agenda. The BCC, convened as the Waste Siting Board and in work session assembled, shall review the application. The Waste Siting Board will be responsible for evaluating to include, but not limited to, the capacity assurance, zoning restrictions, growth, economic impacts and protection of air, water and natural resources during consideration of any additional solid waste facilities, and has the option to re-convene said Waste Siting Board to evaluate and review further information and/or proposed solid waste facilities as it shall exclusively determine.

#### **5.1.9.4 Local Approval**

Prior to the Waste Siting Board formally considering the application, during a regularly scheduled BCC meeting with said date exclusively determined by the BCC, the applicant shall advertise at least 30 days but not more than 45 days prior to said regularly scheduled BCC meeting, in at least three (3) local newspapers informing the public that a solid waste facility is being proposed, by whom as well as its proposed physical location, where copies of the application are available for review, informing the public of a thirty day public comment period and a public hearing shall be conducted with said public hearing, held during the thirty day public comment period. All public hearings shall be held during a regular scheduled BCC meeting. The Applicant shall document public comments received, provide a summary of public comments and any resulting changes to the application to the BCC at the next regularly scheduled work session. Thereafter, the BCC, convened as the Waste Siting Board, shall then consider the application at its next regular BCC meeting. Within 90 days of receiving an application or proposal, the local governing body shall either approve the application or deny the application setting forth the reasons therefore. The failure of the local governing body to act on the proposal within 90 days of receiving the application shall constitute approval by the local governing body. Applicant shall be responsible for any and all fees, application or otherwise required per 22-27-48 of the Code of Alabama 1975, without limitation.



#### **5.1.10 Plan for Public participation**

Public participation during approval of a proposed solid waste facility is provided for in the BCC approval process established in the previous section. Additionally, all municipal and county solid waste management bids, contracts and requests for proposals must be advertised in local newspapers in compliance with State Bid Laws. Furthermore, municipal and county publicly elected officials can only approve solid waste management contracts in open, publicly scheduled meetings. In some cases a Solid Waste Authority may be formed which could limit public participation in the State Bid laws, but is generally designed to increase public participation in the awarding of solid waste management contracts.

### **5.2 Proposed Facilities**

At this time, the Baldwin County Commission has plans to reopen Red Hill Landfill Permit No. 02-02 to accept Construction and Demolition Waste by means of vertical expansion. A Transfer Station is to also be constructed on adjacent Baldwin County Commission Property currently being utilized as a dirt pit. The current ADPH permitted Bay Minette Transfer Station is set to close upon completion of the new facility.

### **5.3 Participating Municipalities**

It is anticipated all Municipalities located in Baldwin County will pass a resolution, respectively, confirming their participation in this Plan. Copies of their resolution are contained in Appendix C.

#### **5.3.1 Municipal Participation if County Sells or Leases Magnolia Landfill**

During the effective period of this Plan, and only in the event the Baldwin County Commission sells or leases all of the ADEM permitted disposal area at Magnolia Landfill, the Baldwin County Commission shall notify in writing each participating municipality which has confirmed participation in the Plan by the passage of a municipal resolution of such proposed sell or lease. The aforesaid written notification shall be issued by the Baldwin County Commission to each participating municipality not less than one hundred and eighty days (180) prior to the date the Baldwin County Commission proposes to close on the sale or lease of all of the ADEM permitted disposal area at Magnolia Landfill. The written notification will allow each participating municipality an opportunity to determine if each wishes to submit to ADEM a respective municipal solid waste plan applicable only to its corporate limits and cease its participation in this Plan.

## **6.0 *Summary of Public Review***

Public Comment was provided from April 8, 2014 through May 9, 2014. A Public Hearing was conducted by the Baldwin County Commission at 9:00 am on May 6, 2014 during their regular meeting. An excerpt of the public meeting minutes is contained in Appendix E.

### **6.1 Public Comments and Responses**

During the April 8, 2014 through May 9, 2014 public comment period, one public comment was received and it can be found in Appendix F. No plan revisions resulted from this public comment period.

### **6.2 Summary of Plan Revisions**

No plan revisions were made.

# GLOSSARY

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***Ad Valorem Taxes*** - “Ad valorem” is defined as “in proportion to the value” and is used especially as a tax or duty fixed at a percentage of the value of property or goods being taxed.

***Animal Waste*** - includes contaminated animal carcasses, body parts, and bedding materials of animals that were known to have been exposed to infectious agents during research (including research in veterinary hospitals), productions of biologicals or testing of pharmaceuticals. Note: Animal wastes are also considered to be similar in nature to other health care wastes and fall into the two categories of general health care wastes and medical wastes. Accordingly, integrated solid waste management systems should address solid wastes from animal health care facilities and service providers in the same manner as other health care facilities and service providers.

***Back-door Collection*** - the collection of solid waste, recyclables or other materials from the back-door or side of the house by a collector who either empties the containers into a larger container which is taken to the collection vehicle or carries the containers to the collection vehicle, empties the containers, and returns them to the back-door or side of the house. This method of collection can be expensive.

***Baghouse*** - a piece of equipment used in solid waste combustion facilities that contain fabric filters to trap particulate emissions before they reach the atmosphere.

***Baler*** - a machine used to compress materials into bundles to reduce the volume and increase the density.

***Bailing*** - the compaction of solid waste or recyclables into rectangular bales or books.

***Bar Screen and Grit Chamber Solids*** - floatable solids and grit captured at the entry of sanitary sewers into waste water treatment plants by screens and settling chambers before the wastewater enters the treatment plant.

***Bin or Container*** - common terms for storage containers for commercial, institutional, and industrial solid waste (see also dumpster).

***Bio-Solids*** - sludge-like materials that are sedimentary deposits, usually with a water content ranging from 55% to 99%, formed as the result of biological and chemical treatment of wastewaters. Bio-solids do not usually cohere sufficiently to retain their physical shape when mechanically removed from the surfaces where they are deposited. This inability to cohere, depending on the management approach used, frequently requires that bio-solids receive additional treatment to reduce their water content.

***Bottle Bill*** - law requiring deposits on beverage or other containers.

***Brown Goods*** - small appliances and household items with sufficient metal content to be included in a recycling program.

**Bulky Waste (Bulky Items)** - large items of solid waste, other than white goods, which because of their bulk/size require special collection and management (SWANA 1991). Examples include stumps, furniture, large auto parts, hot water heaters, furnaces, and perhaps remodeling materials from residential sources. Bulky wastes are normally generated by residential sources.

**Business** - any commercial enterprise, including temporary residences, such as hotels/motels and dormitories, that are not used as a permanent residence, institution, or industry. Typically, businesses are serviced by commercial haulers and include:

- restaurants/fast food establishments,
- hotels/motels,
- schools/offices,
- shopping centers/malls/strip plazas,
- multifamily (more than four units) dwellings,
- warehouses and retail stores, and
- factories and manufacturing facilities.

**Buy-Back Center** - a facility where individuals bring recyclables in exchange for payment.

**Catchment Basin Materials** - solids that accumulate in the catchment basins of storm water drainage systems.

**Cell** - originally defined as a volume of solid waste which represented the amount of solid waste received in a working day, compacted and covered with daily cover. This term is also used to define a larger given section of a sanitary landfill which has been permitted and prepared to receive solid waste.

**Co-Collection/Dual Collection** - simultaneous collection of two solid wastes, e.g., residential solid waste and residential recyclables; residential solid waste and yard wastes; residential recyclables and yard wastes; or two recyclables.

**Co-Composting** - when two or more types of organic materials (such as yard wastes and municipal sewage sludge) are used to make compost.

**Collection** - the act of removing accumulated containerized and/or noncontainerized solid waste from the generating source; in addition, collection may occur at centralized points where generators deliver their solid waste for collection.

**Combustion** - a process by which organic material is burned in the presence, or near absence, of air.

**Commercial Collection** - the collection of solid waste and recyclables from a business or industrial complex (generators of commercial, institutional and industrial, non-process, nonhazardous solid waste) generally using specialized containers and collection vehicles.

**Commingled Recyclables** - two or more recyclable materials stored and collected together.

**Compost** - an organic soil conditioner that has been stabilized to a humus-like product that is free of

viable human and plant pathogens and plant seeds, that does not attract insects or other vectors (organisms that transmit pathogens), that can be handled and stored without nuisance, and that is beneficial to the growth of plants.

**Composting** - the biological decomposition and stabilization of organic feed stocks (organic fractions of solid wastes, green wastes and bio-solids) under conditions that allow the development of thermophilic temperatures as a result of biologically produced heat to produce a final humus-like product that is stable, free of pathogens and plant seeds, and can be beneficially applied to the land.

**Construction & Demolition Wastes (C&D Wastes)** - solid waste materials resulting from the construction, remodeling, repair, or demolition of buildings, bridges, pavements, and similar structures. Normally, construction and demolition materials from residential sources are not included in the definition of C&D wastes.

**Convenience Centers** - see Drop-Off Centers

**Conveying Line** - a conveyor belt assembly that is used in a MRF or IPC (see definitions below) to move materials from the tipping floor or pit to other areas of the facility.

**Cubic Yard** - standard measure of volume; a cube with one yard dimensions on all sides.

**Cullet** - clean, usually color-sorted, crushed glass used to make new glass products.

**Cultures and Stocks** - infectious agents and associated biologicals, including cultures from medical and pathological research and industrial laboratories; wastes from the production of biologicals; discarded live and attenuated vaccines; and culture dishes and devices used to transfer, inoculate and mix cultures.

**Curbside Collection** - the collection of solid waste, recyclables or other materials from containers of solid waste, recyclables or other materials placed at the front of the property (curbside) by the generator who returns the containers to their normal location after they have been emptied. Curbside collections are generally used in the collection of residential solid wastes and recyclables, or materials. It is not normally used in commercial, institutional, and industrial solid waste collection.

**Detinning** - recovery of tin from “tin” cans by a chemical process that enhances the value of the remaining steel and facilitates its use as a secondary material.

**Direct Costs** - Direct costs are all expenditures which are directly attributable to providing a solid waste management service(s) that would be eliminated if the service(s) were discontinued.

**Direct Haul** - the hauling of collected solid waste in the collection vehicle from the collection service area to a solid waste management facility.

**Disc Screen** - a device for sizing materials consisting of rows of discs on driven shafts which rotate the discs to transport material along the length of a trough. The up and down motion of the materials as they travel over the discs separates the solid wastes, causing smaller portions of the material to fall between the discs to a collector or conveyor below. The spacing of the discs determines the size of the separated material.

***Diversion Rate*** - the amount of material diverted for recycling divided by the total amount that was previously discarded before diversion; reported in percent.

***Drop-Off Centers***- (also called Convenience Centers) a central location where solid wastes, recyclables, or other materials are taken by the generators and deposited into designated containers. Drop-off centers are frequently used in rural areas and for the collection of special wastes.

***Dumpster*** - a term commonly used to describe storage containers for commercial, institutional, and industrial solid waste.

***Eddy Current Separator*** - a device which passes a varying magnetic field through feedstock materials thereby inducing eddy currents in the nonferrous metals (primarily aluminum) present in the feedstock. The eddy currents counteract the magnetic field and exert a repelling force on the nonferrous metals, thereby separating them from the field and the remainder of the feedstock.

***End-Use Market*** - purchasers of recycled materials for use as feedstock in manufacturing new products.

***Front End Loader Collection Vehicle*** - a solid waste collection body originally designed to collect solid waste from large containers, such as dumpsters. The collection vehicle has two forks in the front for lifting the container to empty the solid waste into a hopper at the top of the packer body. This vehicle is used primarily for the collection of commercial, institutional, and industrial solid wastes. However, it has been adapted for the collection of residential solid waste and residential recyclables.

***Full Costs*** - Full costs related to a solid waste management service or unit operation services include direct, indirect, or outside contractor costs.

***Furnace*** - the chambers where drying, ignition and combustion of fuels occur.

***General Fund*** - in local government, financial management, those funds raised by jurisdiction-wide taxes, e.g., property and sales.

***General Health Care Waste*** - solid waste from health care facilities and service providers (human and animal) which are not hazardous, infectious, or potentially dangerous and should not require special management approaches after collection. These solid wastes are generated in all areas of health care facilities and by health care service providers and homes. They can be managed in integrated solid waste management systems (Hickman 1999).

***Glassphalt*** - a mixture of asphalt that includes a small amount of finely crushed glass.

***Green Wastes*** - a generic term used to define organic wastes from lawn, tree, horticultural and landscaping services including leaves, grass, tree pruning, large cut waste timber and stumps, and other materials which are generated by commercial or nonresidential activities, as well as similar materials generated by homeowners from their lawns and gardens.

***Hauler*** - a term universally used in North America to describe any organization (public or privately owned and operated) that collects solid waste.



**Home Health Care Wastes** - solid wastes generated as a result of the provision of health care in the home. These solid wastes will not present the same array of solid waste components as health care facilities, but will include general health care and medical wastes such as sharps, soiled dressings, human blood products, disposable bedding, and gloves to mention the more predominant possibilities.

**Hospital Waste** - discards generated at a hospital, except unused items returned to the manufacturer; does not include human corpses, remains, and anatomical parts; intended for interment and cremation.

**Household Hazardous Wastes** - solid waste generated by residential generators that exhibit the characteristics of a hazardous waste as established by USEPA hazardous waste regulations. These wastes are exempt from the RCRA hazardous waste regulatory requirements, but may be included in state regulations.

**Human Blood and Blood Products** - liquid waste human blood; products of blood; items saturated and/or dripping with human blood; or items that were saturated and/or dripping with human blood that are now caked with dried human blood, including serum, plasma and other blood components and the containers which were used or intended for use in either patient care, testing and laboratory analysis, or the development of pharmaceuticals. Intravenous bags are also included in this definition.

**Human Pathological Waste** – tissues, organs, body parts, and body fluids that are removed during surgery, child birth, or autopsy or other medical procedures and specimens of body fluids and their containers.

**Incineration (Combustion)** - the act of burning a material to ashes.

**Incinerator** - an engineering apparatus to burn solid wastes in which all the factors of combustion - temperature, retention time, turbulence and combustion air can be controlled.

**Indirect Costs** - Independent of direct costs, indirect costs relate to support services such as general administration, human resources, accounting, etc. Often, these are provided by other governmental departments to the solid waste management department.

**Industrial Solid Waste** - solid wastes generated by industrial processes and/or manufacturing operations that are non-process related and nonhazardous (office and shipping activities, etc.), in their characteristics. (Industry is trade or manufacturing in general; and industrial is of, or pertaining to, a type of the nature of, or resulting from industry, typified by enterprises that manufacture goods and products or non-manufacturing enterprises not considered to be commercial).

**Infectious Agent** – any organism (such as virus or bacteria) that is capable of being communicated by invasion and multiplication in body issues and capable of causing disease or adverse health impacts in humans.

**Institutional Solid Waste** - solid wastes generated by social, charitable, and educational activities. (Institution is an organization or establishment devoted to the promotion of a cause or program, especially of a public, educational or charitable character; examples include schools, hospitals, universities, museums, prisons/reformatories, etc.; institutional would therefore be an organization that is structured so as to function in social, charitable and educational activities).



***Integrated Solid Waste Management*** - Integrated solid waste management is defined as a management system composed of the following actions, steps, methods, processes and facilities:

- planning;
- financing;
- regulation;
- operation;
- management; and
- one or more of the following actions, services, operations, systems, methods or facilities:
- reduction of solid waste generation (source reduction),
- collection,
- transfer,
- materials recycling,
- composting,
- combustion (incineration or waste-to-energy), and
- disposal.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) defines integrated solid waste management as a process for managing solid wastes and materials diverted from solid waste through a combination of any of the following four methods of management:

- source reduction - the prevention of solid waste generation;
- recycling - the diversion of specific materials from a solid waste stream and the processing of those materials for use as new products and/or other productive uses including composting;
- combustion - the combustion of solid waste for the purposes of volume reduction and energy recovery or volume reduction only; and
- land filling - the disposal of solid waste by the sanitary land filling process.

***Intermediate Processing Center (IPC)*** - a type of materials recovery facility (MRF) that separates mixed (commingled) recyclables into various components and processes those components for sale as secondary materials. Often used interchangeably with MRF.

***Isolation Wastes*** - includes biological waste and discarded materials contaminated with blood, excretions, exudates, and secretions from humans who are isolated to protect others from certain highly communicable diseases, or isolated animals known to be infected with highly communicable diseases.

***Landfill Gas*** - a natural by-product of the aerobic and anaerobic decomposition of the organic fraction of solid waste in a sanitary landfill. Anaerobic decomposition-produced landfill gas is predominately composed of methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) with trace quantities of organic gases.

***Leachate*** - liquid which has percolated through a mass of solid waste in a landfill and by doing so has extracted products of decomposition from the decomposing solid waste to form a wastewater termed leachate. Leachate is a wastewater that is typically a high strength, soluble organic waste water with high concentrations of inorganic constituents.

**Lift** - a layer of cells of compacted solid waste with similar vertical thickness, similar to a course of bricks.

**Local Government** - any incorporated or unincorporated jurisdiction below the state or provincial level of government including cities, municipalities, towns, townships, boroughs, districts, special purpose districts, authorities, counties or similar local government entities which has been established by state, provincial or local government law for the purposes of serving a designated segment of population within a state or province, or interstate/interprovincial areas.

**Magnetic Separation** - a system employing permanent or electro magnets to remove ferrous metals from other materials.

**Managed Competition** - the process of competitive selection of solid waste service providers where local government service providers compete against private service providers.

**Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)** - a term commonly used for a facility that separates mixed (commingled) recyclables into various components and processes those components for sale as secondary materials.

**Mechanical Separation** - the separation of solid waste into components using mechanical means, such as cyclones, trommels, and screens.

**Medical/Infectious Wastes** - The Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators (HMIWI) regulations define these wastes as any solid waste generated in the diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human beings or animals, in research pertaining thereto, or in the production or testing of biologicals. Medical/Infectious wastes include cultures and stocks, human pathological wastes, human blood and blood products, sharps, animal wastes, isolation wastes, and unused sharps. Human corpses, remains, and anatomical parts intended for internment or cremation are not included in this definition. Note: The U.S. Congress in the Medical Waste Tracking Act of 1988 defined medical waste as, “any solid waste which is generated in the diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human beings, in research thereto, or in the production of testing of biologicals. Such term does not include any hazardous waste identified or listed under Subtitle C (RCRA) or any household waste as defined in regulations under Subtitle “C”. It is assumed that the HMIWI definition in the 1997 rules preempts the MWTa definition.

**Migration** - landfill gas migration: the movement of landfill gas as a result of positive pressure and concentration gradients within a sanitary landfill which causes the gas to migrate within the sanitary landfill or into adjacent soils; leachate migration is the movement of leachate due to either channeling or when the solid waste within the landfill exceeds field capacity causing the leachate to migrate vertically downward or horizontally within or from the sanitary landfill.

**Municipal Solid Waste** - Municipal solid waste (MSW) is defined as a solid waste stream composed of the following distinct solid waste streams:

- **Residential Solid Waste** - solid wastes generated by single and multifamily residences/dwellings/households (residence is a place, esp. the house in which a person(s) lives or resides, a dwelling place, or home; residential is characterized by private homes; and household is the people of

the house collectively).

- **Commercial Solid Waste** – solid wastes generated by commercial activities (offices, stores, retail and wholesale outlets, office buildings, markets, theaters, hospitals). (Commerce is an interchange of goods; commercial is the production and marketing of goods and services with the emphasis on salability and profit).

**Municipal Solid Waste Composting** – controlled decomposition of municipal solid waste with the removal of non-compostable inorganic materials either at the beginning or end of the process.

**Municipal Solid Waste Resource Recovery** – the recovery and utilization of resources (energy or materials) from municipal solid waste. The following practices comprise the process of resource recovery:

- municipal solid waste recycling – the removal of materials from solid waste and the use of those materials for the same purpose as they were originally designed or for another use in its original forms; the return of production line wastes as feedstock to the main production line; and the treatment and reconstitution of the materials from one product to produce secondary raw materials for other products and/or other productive uses.
- Municipal solid waste-to-energy – the conversion of municipal solid waste into energy through the combustion of municipal solid wastes or through the use of landfill gas recovered from municipal solid waste landfills.
- composting – the biological stabilization of organic solids in municipal solid waste, producing a humus-like substance (compost) having value as a soil conditioner.

**Municipal Solid Wastes/Solid Waste Landfill Unit** – a discrete area of land or an excavation that receives household waste, and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well or waste pile. This term is used by the USEPA in their municipal solid waste landfill criteria to describe the section of a landfill subject to regulation under the criteria.

**Petroleum Contaminated Soils** – soils contaminated by petroleum products, usually as the result of petroleum product spills or from clean-up efforts resulting from leaking underground petroleum product storage tanks.

**Pilot Program** – a trial run or test conducted on a small scale to forecast the workability of the planned program. Pilot program results enable program optimization at minimal cost.

**Post-Consumer Recycling** – the reuse of materials generated from residential and commercial solid waste, excluding recycling of materials from industrial processes that have not reached the consumer, such as glass broken in the manufacturing process.

**Precycling** – the decision-making process consumers use to judge a purchase based on its solid waste implications. Criteria include whether a product contains recycled content; is reusable, durable and repairable; is made from recycled materials, renewable or nonrenewable resources; or is over-packaged or packaged in a reusable container.

**Rear Loader Collection Vehicle** – a solid waste collection body where the hopper for loading the solid waste is at the rear of the packer body. This vehicle type is commonly used for residential solid waste collection.

***Recycling of Materials from Solid Waste*** – Recycling is the diversion or removal of materials from a solid waste stream and the use of those materials in one of the following ways:

- for the same purpose as it was originally designed, or
- for use in its original form, but for another purpose, or
- the return of production line process wastes into main stream production line feedstock, or
- the treatment and reconstitution of the materials from one product to produce secondary raw materials for other products, and/or
- other productive uses.

***Reuse*** – the use of a product more than once in its same form for the same purpose; e.g., a soft drink bottle is reused when it is returned to the bottling company for refilling.

***Roll-off*** – a container used for the storage, collection, and transport of commercial/institutional/industrial solid waste. The container is rolled on the frame of the collection vehicle by winch or revolving cylinders (hooks), and taken to a management facility for emptying. An empty container is delivered to a customer, rolled off, and left for future use.

***Salvaging*** – the controlled (under direction) separation of reusable materials or recyclables at a MRF or sanitary landfill.

***Sanitary Landfill*** – A sanitary landfill is a land area where solid waste is disposed in a manner that protects human health and the environment. Sanitary land filling is an engineering method of disposing of solid waste on land in a manner that protects human health and the environment by spreading the solid waste in layers, compacting those layers into the smallest practical volume, and covering the compacted solid waste with soil. In addition to the qualities listed above, a solid waste sanitary landfill also includes:

- siting, design, and operational methods to ensure the protection of human health and the environment;
- monitoring of surface waters, ground waters, and landfill gas during the time the facility is open and operational;
- waste screening to prevent the receipt and disposal of banned solid and liquid wastes;
- controls during the time the facility is open and operational to manage;
- surface water run-on/run-off,
  - leachate, and
  - landfill gas;
- closure and post-closure management of the cover;
- post-closure management of:
  - surface waste run-on/run-off,
  - leachate, and
  - landfill gas;
- monitoring of surface waters, groundwater and landfill gas after closure;
- financial assurances for corrective action during the time the facility is open and operational and during closure and post-closure.

**Scavenging** – the uncontrolled (without direction) removal of reusable materials or recyclables from a solid waste management facility; a practice normally forbidden. Scavenging is also the illegal removal of recyclables placed at the curb for collection.

**Scrap** – discarded or rejected industrial materials often suitable for recycling.

**Screening** – the process of passing material through a screen or sieve to separate by size; to remove large organic or inorganic materials; or to improve the consistency and quality of the material stream.

**Service Area** – a geographic area provided solid waste collection services.

**Sharps** – items used in animal or human patient care or treatment or in medical research or industrial laboratories including hypodermic needles, syringes (with or without the needles), Pasteur pipettes, scalpel blades, blood vials, needles with attached tubing, lancets, and culture dishes (regardless of presence of infectious agents). Also included are other types of broken or unbroken glassware that were in contact with infectious agents, such as used slides and cover slips.

**Side Loader Collection Vehicle** – a solid waste collection body where the hopper for loading the solid waste is at the side of the collection vehicle in the front of the packer body. It is most commonly used for semi-automated and automated collection of residential solid waste, but is also used for the automated collection of commercial solid waste as well as residential recyclables and yard waste.

**Solid Waste Management Infrastructure** – Infrastructure is the basic, underlying framework or features of a system of organization (Webster's 1996). Therefore, the solid waste management infrastructure is the basic framework of a system to manage solid waste, including institutional, financial, regulatory, operational, and organizational processes.

**Solid Waste Management** – Solid waste management is defined as the systemic organization and administration of activities which provide for the planning, financing, and operational processes for managing solid waste. Operational processes include storage, separation, collection, transport, treatment, and separation, diversion for other management purposes, recycling, composting, combustion, and land filling of solid waste. The generation of solid waste is not a part of solid waste management.

**Solid Waste** – the definition for solid waste used here is provided in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the principal U.S federal solid waste legislation. It should be noted that the definition encompasses waste materials in four physical conditions – solid, liquid, semi liquid, and gaseous. In writing the law (RCRA), the intent was to establish federal jurisdiction over a variety of waste materials not addressed by the principal federal environmental laws in existence at that time – the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act – with a focus on management of these materials during transport and disposal. These solid wastes are also frequently referred to as Subtitle D solid wastes reflecting the section of RCRA that applies to this solid waste stream and includes all nonhazardous solid wastes. RCRA defines solid waste as any garbage, refuse, or sludge from a waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility and other discarded material including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining and agricultural operations, and from community activities. Not included in the definition are solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharge



which are point sources subject to permits under section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, or source, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

**Source Reduction** – Source reduction is any action that reduces the amount of solid waste to be collected and managed. It includes:

- reducing the amount of solid wastes generated at the source;
- redesigning of products or packaging so that less material is used, resulting in fewer discarded materials;
- voluntary or imposed behavioral changes in the use of materials which results in the selection of products and materials which last longer, or reduce the amount of materials discarded; or
- increasing the durability and reusability of materials which result in longer lasting products.

The above definition of source reduction is the one that is used in this book. However, the USEPA defines source reduction as the design, manufacture, purchase, or use of materials to reduce their quantity or toxicity before they reach the solid waste stream.

**Source Separation** – the segregation of specific materials at their point of generation for separate collection.

**Tipping Fee** – a fee charged for the unloading or dumping of solid waste or recyclables at a solid waste management facility.

**Transfer Station** – the facility where the transfer of collected solid wastes from collection vehicles to transfer vehicles takes place.

**Transfer** – supplemental transportation systems employed to reduce hauling costs by using large semi-trailers, railroad cars, or barges to haul from a central point(s) within a jurisdiction to one or more distant solid waste management facilities. The act of transfer includes unloading of collection vehicles at the transfer station, loading solid waste from the transfer station to the transfer vehicles and hauling it to distant solid waste management facilities.

**Trommel** – a perforated, rotating, horizontal cylinder that can be used to break open trash bags, remove glass, abrasive materials, cans, stones, dirt and other noncombustible materials from solid waste. Trommels may also be used to process municipal solid waste combustion ash.

**Tub Grinder** – a machine used to grind or chip wood for mulching, composting or size reduction. The name is derived from the shape of the grinding unit.

**Unused Sharps** – includes unused, discarded sharps, hypodermic needles, suture needles, syringes, and scalpel blades.

**Vector** – a carrier, usually an anthropoid, which is capable of transmitting a pathogen from one organism to another.

**Vermiculture or Worm Culture** – use of various species of earthworms to assist in breaking down the organic materials; this type of composting is also known as “worm culture”.

**Waste Reduction** – a term encompassing all solid waste management methods – source reduction, recycling, composting – that result in the reduction of solid waste going to a combustion facility or landfill.

**Waste-to-Energy** – an incineration process in which the organic fraction of solid waste is combusted and the released heat is utilized to generate hot water, steam, and/or electric power, leaving the inorganic fraction (ash) as a residue.

**Water Balance** – the amount of water that enters a sanitary landfill from precipitation; water balance can be expressed by the formula:  $WB = P - (R + E + T)$  where P = precipitation, R = runoff, E = evaporation and T = transpiration. The amount of water that results from water balance is available for the formulation of leachate. This expression does not take into account any use of the water in the formation of landfill gas, water retained in the solid waste, or the cover material or water lost as water vapor.

**White Goods** – used to denote large household appliances such as refrigerators, stoves, ranges, air conditioners, dryers and washing machines.

**Windrow** – a large elongated pile of composting material, which has a large exposed surface area to encourage passive aeration and drying.

**Working Face** – the daily active working area of a sanitary landfill where solid waste is being unloaded and incorporated into the sanitary landfill.

**Yard Trimmings or Yard Wastes** – leaves, grass clippings, pruning and other natural organic matter discarded from yards and gardens. Yard trimmings may also include stumps and brush, but these materials are not normally handled at composting facilities. These materials constitute a portion of green wastes.

## REFERENCES

Solid Waste Planning in Metropolitan Regions, Michael R. Greenburg and others, Center for Urban Policy Research, 1976.

Baldwin County Economic Development Alliance, Community Overview Baldwin County Alabama, 2004.

Principles of Integrated Solid Waste Management, H. Lanier Hickman, Jr., American Academy of Environmental Engineers, 1999.

U.S. Census 2000, U.S. Census Bureau.

Regional Solid Waste Needs Assessment Region VIII: South Alabama, South Alabama Regional Planning Commission, November 16, 2003.



## **APPENDICES**

**APPENDIX A**  
**Public Notification**

## **NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING AND PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD**

### **BALDWIN COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN 2014 – 2024**

Baldwin County Commission hereby provides notice of a public hearing related to the development of its comprehensive solid waste management plan. The Public Hearing will include, but will not be limited to, landfill management, waste collection, recycling, composting, dump abatement, and other waste management alternatives which have been affected by §§ 22-27-40, et seq., Code of Alabama (1975), and which will be affected by the promulgation of Subtitle D of the Resource and Conservation and Recovery Act administered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Public Comment Period begins **June 20, 2023**, and ends **August 1, 2023**.

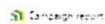
To obtain a copy of the proposed Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan 2014 - 2024, please visit, during normal business hours from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., at the following location:

**Baldwin County Solid Waste Department  
(Magnolia Landfill)  
15093 Landfill Drive  
Summerdale, Alabama**

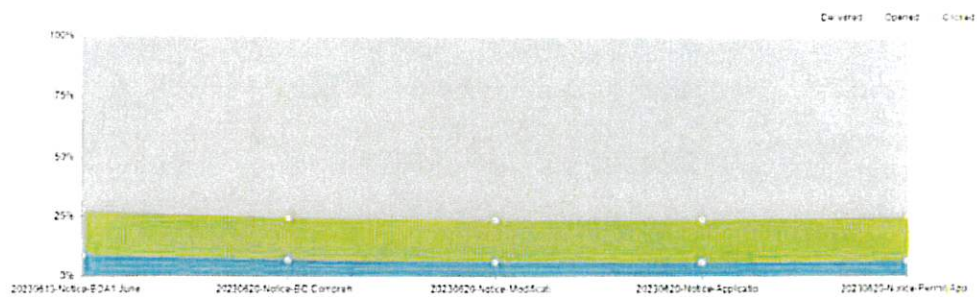
The Baldwin County Commission encourages all interested citizens to review the Plan and attend the Public Hearing, which will be held on Tuesday, **August 1, 2023, at 8:30 a.m.** in the Baldwin County Commission Chambers in the Administrative Building located at 322 Courthouse Square Bay Minette, Alabama.

#### **TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OR COPIES OF THE PLAN, PLEASE CONTACT:**

Terri Graham, Development and Environmental Director  
Baldwin County Solid Waste Department  
15093 Landfill Drive  
Summerdale, AL 36580  
Phone: 251.972.6878  
Email: [solidwastedirector@baldwincountyal.gov](mailto:solidwastedirector@baldwincountyal.gov)



## Campaign Overview Report



## Issues

Sept 19, 2011 07:47 PM

File #	File Name	File Type	File Size	File Date	File Time	File Status	File Action
972	20230409 Notice Permit Application for Keg Hill Transfer Station	972	972	24	60	20 Jun 2023 04:24	Full report
972	20230409 Notice Application to Open Keg Hill Transfer Station	972	972	329	55	20 Jun 2023 04:25	Full report
972	20230409 Notice Modification of Solid Waste Disposal Permit Magnolia Landfill	972	972	228	57	20 Jun 2023 04:19	Full report
972	20230409 Notice of Comprehensive Solid Waste Mgmt. Plan 2014-2024	972	972	235	65	20 Jun 2023 04:15	Full report



Public Notices

Publication Date

20230620-Notice-Permit Application for Red Hill Landfill

Jun 20 2023 15:23 PM

20230620-Notice-Application to Open Red Hill Transfer Station

Jun 20 2023 15:20 PM

20230620-Notice-Modification of Solid Waste Disposal Permit Magnolia Landfill

Jun 20 2023 15:17 PM

20230620-Notice-BC Comprehensive Solid Waste Mgmt Plan 2014-2024

Jun 20 2023 15:06 PM

[Official Link Baldwin County Public Notice Publication Dates](#)

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The Onlooker & The Baldwin Times  
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## PROOF OF PUBLICATION STATE OF ALABAMA • BALDWIN COUNTY

Before me, the undersigned authority in and for said County, in said State, personally appeared April M. Perry who, by me duly sworn, deposes and says that: she is the Legal Representative of the following newspaper listed below, a newspaper of GENERAL CIRCULATION, PUBLISHED and PRINTED in Baldwin County, Alabama, and that there was published in The Courier, The Islander, The Onlooker, & or The Baldwin Times in the issue/s of:

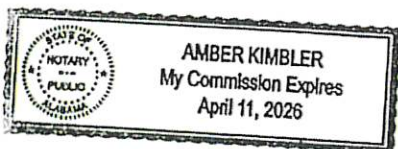
06/21/2023

a legal notice, a copy of which is hereto attached. The sum charged by the Newspaper for said publication does not exceed the lowest classified rate paid by commercial customers for an advertisement of similar size and frequency in the same newspaper(s) in which the public notice appeared.

There are no agreements between the Newspaper and the officer or attorney charged with the duty of placing the attached legal advertising notices whereby any advantage, gain or profit accrued to said officer or attorney.

X April M. Perry  
April M. Perry, Legal Ad Representative

X Amber Kimbler  
Amber Kimbler, Notary Public  
Baldwin County, Alabama  
My commission expires April 11, 2026



Sworn and subscribed to on 06/21/2023.

BC SOLID WASTE DEPT. - LEGAL ACC  
Acct#: 1003948  
Ad#: 345350  
Solid Waste Magn. Plan 2014-2024  
Amount of Ad: \$99.77  
Legal File# Plan 2014-2024

### NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING AND PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD BALDWIN COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN 2014 - 2024

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Waste Department  
(Magnolia Landfill)  
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Summerdale, Alabama

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TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OR COPIES OF THE PLAN, PLEASE CONTACT:

Terri Graham,  
Development and  
Environmental Director  
Baldwin County Solid  
Waste Department  
15093 Landfill Drive  
Summerdale, AL 36580  
Phone: 251.972.6878  
Email:  
solidwastedirector  
@baldwincountyal.gov

June 21, 2023

**APPENDIX B**  
**Regional Planning Commission Needs Assessment**



**South Alabama Regional Planning Commission**

RECEIVED  
2-18-14 sm

Robert E. James, Chairman • Larry W. White, Secretary - Treasurer  
Christopher R. Miller, Executive Director

February 13, 2014

Ms. Terri Graham  
Development and Environmental Director  
Baldwin County Solid Waste  
15140 County Road 49  
Summerdale, AL 36580

RE: Baldwin County Solid Waste Management Plans  
Baldwin County Solid Waste  
Internal SARPC Project Review Control No. 14-01

Dear Ms. Graham:

In response to the request for a review of this project, attached please find the completed review sheet. This review sheet need not be included in the project application packet (i.e., the Standard Form 424 with supporting documentation).

If you have any questions in this regard or require additional information, please give me a call.

Sincerely,

Christopher R. Miller  
Executive Director

/gwc

Enclosure



# **SOUTH ALABAMA REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION**

## **PROJECT REVIEW SHEET**

February 13, 2014

**INTERNAL SARPC PROJECT CONTROL NO.: 14-01**

**REQUESTING AGENCY:** Baldwin County Solid Waste

**PROJECT:** Solid Waste Management Plans  
Baldwin County Solid Waste

Internal SARPC Project Review Control No. 14-01

**COMMENTS:** (Check one)

Does Not Apply

Concur

No Objection

Concur Contingent Upon (Explain Below)

Need More Information (Explain Below)

Cannot Concur (Explain Below)

☒

☐

☐

☐

☐

**EXPLANATION:**

**REVIEWER SIGNATURE:**



South Alabama Regional Planning Commission  
P.O. Box 1665  
Mobile, AL 36633

**REGIONAL SOLID WASTE NEEDS ASSESSMENT**

**REGION VIII: SOUTH ALABAMA**

**NOVEMBER 16, 2003**



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Historical Overview .....	1
II.	Inventory of Solid Waste Management Facilities .....	3
A.	Waste Collection and Transportation Services .....	4
B.	Waste Disposal Facilities .....	5
III.	Waste Disposal Needs Evaluation .....	8
A.	Population Trends Analysis .....	8
B.	Business Trends Analysis .....	9
C.	Waste Generation Projections .....	10
D.	Waste Disposal Capacity .....	11
E.	Needs Assessment .....	14
TABLES:		
1.	Permitted Active Landfills In The East Alabama Region, 2003 .....	6
2.	Permitted Active Landfills Outside The East Alabama Region Serving Counties Within The East Alabama Region, 2003 .....	7
3.	Current And Projected Population In The East Alabama Region .....	9
4.	Current And Projected Daily Household Waste Generation Per Person Estimates For Counties In The East Alabama Region .....	11
5.	Estimated Total Daily Solid Waste Disposal Capacity For Each County In The East Alabama Region .....	14
APPENDIX A:	Local Government Survey .....	16
APPENDIX B:	Landfill Operator Survey .....	18



## **I. Historical Overview**

On May 16, 1989, the Alabama State Legislature passed Act 89-824 governing solid waste management. The act required the Director of the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (hereafter referred to as ADEM) to prepare a State Solid Waste Management Plan. It also required cities and counties to prepare and adopt comprehensive solid waste management plans with assistance from ADEM and the state's 12 regional councils. The act was written to help the state's counties prepare for forthcoming guidelines and regulations from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976. These guidelines (among other things) mandated the installation of impervious liners to prevent leachate from putrescible waste landfills from contaminating underlying water resources and required the eventual closure and capping of noncomplying landfills. In effect, the Subtitle D requirements forever changed the manner in which household solid waste was disposed and resulted in higher costs for landfill construction and solid waste disposal.

In accordance with Section 7 of the 1989 Act (Title 22, Chapter 27, Section 46), each regional council was required to prepare and adopt a "regional solid waste needs assessment" evaluating solid waste management needs within the region on or before November 16, 1989. The regional needs assessment was required to include the following:

1. An evaluation of the amount of solid waste generated within the region and the amount of remaining disposal capacity, expressed in years, at each solid waste disposal facility with the region.
2. An evaluation of the needs of all localities within the district as to the adequacy or inadequacy of solid waste collection, transportation, and disposal within those localities.
3. A projection of the expected population and business growth in the region, including specific estimates of the types of businesses which may be entering and leaving the region and the resulting impact such changes will likely have on waste volumes generated in the region.
4. An evaluation of the environmental, economic, and other relevant factors which could be implicated by acceptance of solid waste from beyond the boundaries of the region.

In addition to the preparation and periodic revision of the regional needs assessment, the regional councils were required to:

1. Evaluate, as necessary, the solid waste management needs of all local governments within the region.

2. Formulate, as requested, recommendations to local governments on solid waste management issues including the feasibility of joint efforts within the region acting to develop and operate a solid waste management or disposal facility and foster cooperation on such matters.
3. Provide, upon request, assistance to local governments within the region to formulate their own plans for evaluating needs and providing adequate solid waste management within their jurisdictions.
4. Serve as a clearinghouse for local governments in the region regarding solid waste management information.

The South Alabama Regional Planning Commission (SARPC) released its report entitled, "Regional Solid Waste Management Needs Assessment" in December 1989. The report contained a detailed assessment of solid waste generation and disposal trends and needs in satisfaction of the 1989 Act.

Funding for the initial regional solid waste need assessments was provided to each regional council through the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs (ADECA) annual work program. This program provided an annual source of funds to the regions for specified planning work tasks, which included a wide range of elements such as water and sewer system inventories, road inventories, and housing strategies for each county served by the regions. The program was funded through a combination of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG). Funding for these regional planning work programs was discontinued in FY94. Although the regional councils receive an annual appropriation of state funds to support local technical assistance services, those funds were dedicated to other activities at the time the Act was passed and never intended to cover the additional costs associated with the ongoing planning requirements of the Act. In essence, the demise of the ADECA annual planning work program had the effect of making the annual update of the regional solid waste needs assessments an unfunded mandate on the regional councils.

This document has been prepared to serve as a periodic update to SARPC's 1989 Solid Waste Assessment. Funding constraints and the lack of consistent or reliable data for local solid waste generation and disposal patterns have placed severe constraints on the Commission's ability to effectively assess current and future solid waste management needs within the region. In light of these constraints, the information contained in this report represents the Commission's best attempt to satisfy its obligations under Alabama Law.

## **II. Inventory of Solid Waste Management Facilities**

The three-county South Alabama Region (also referred to in this document as the “*planning region*”) consists of Baldwin, Escambia and Mobile Counties, and the 28 cities and towns wholly or predominantly located in those counties.

This chapter of the Solid Waste Need Assessment update for the South Alabama Region provides a general overview of current solid waste collection practices and disposal facilities within the region. The information provided in this chapter was obtained from ADEM and an attempted survey of local governments and landfill operators conducted cooperatively in each planning region by all twelve regional councils across the state. Two separate surveys were prepared. A local government survey was prepared to collect information from each city, town, and county regarding local solid waste management collection, disposal, and recycling practices and associated costs. The survey also attempted to determine where the local government was transporting its waste for disposal. A copy of this survey is attached to this document as Appendix A. The second survey was mailed to all landfill operators in each region. It was designed to collect information on the amount and types of waste disposed at each facility, the general composition of the waste stream, the local governments served by the facility, and the facility’s remaining permitted capacity. A copy of the landfill operator’s survey is attached to this report as Appendix B.

The initial survey was mailed to each local government and landfill operator in January 2003. Respondents were asked to return their completed surveys on or before February 28, 2003. However, low response rates (approximately 50 percent for both surveys) resulted in the mailing of a follow-up survey in March 2003. In addition, the regional councils conducted follow-up telephone calls to local governments and landfill operators that did not voluntarily respond to the surveys. Despite these efforts, none of the twelve regional councils were able to obtain survey responses from all of the local governments and landfill operators surveyed. Of the 31 counties, cities, and towns in the South Alabama Region, only 14 (45%) eventually responded to the local government survey, while only 11 of 21 (52%) licensed landfill operators in the region responded to the landfill operator survey. Moreover, many of the responses to both surveys were returned with incomplete information. Some local governments did not collect or maintain the information needed to respond to the survey, while some landfill operators simply refused to answer some or all of the questions. In a few instances, information reported in the surveys was incorrect or inconsistent. Neither the member local governments nor the landfill operators were subject to any legal obligation to respond to the survey, even though the regional councils were required by law to assess solid waste needs for the region. While some general information regarding solid waste collection and disposal practices can be gleaned from the survey results, the results were not adequate to serve as a reliable basis for a thorough assessment of regional solid waste needs. The regional councils simply lack the funds necessary to conduct dedicated staff research on these complex issues.



The Alabama Department of Environmental Management is in the process of adopting revised regulations governing solid waste management. The proposed new regulations will include an expanded local government survey that will collect more detailed information regarding local government waste collection and disposal than was requested by the surveys prepared by the regional councils. Unfortunately, the initial responses to that proposed survey will not be due until March 16, 2004, if the proposed new regulations are adopted. Consequently, that information cannot be used in this study.

**A. Waste Collection and Transportation Services:**

Waste collection and transportation services are varied and, based on the limited information provided by the local government survey, difficult to sort out. First, it is important to understand that local government contracts for waste collection and disposal apply only to residential (household) waste. Waste generated by local businesses and industries is handled by special contracts with individual waste haulers. Since some governments do not have mandatory curbside collection, individual residents in those counties may dispose of their household waste themselves or contract with a local waste collection service. Many local governments still collect their own household waste and deliver it to a local transfer station (usually the former county landfill), where it is collected by a private hauler and transported to a Subtitle D landfill. Other local governments offer their own collection services for yard waste only, which is transported to a local inert landfill within the city or county. To complicate matters further, some business and local governments participate in voluntary recycling programs, which alters the composition and volume of the household and non-household waste streams. Unfortunately, no central source of information on these waste collection and transportation practices is available. The information contained in this section represents the best available information collected from the 2003 local government survey.

More detailed information regarding current household waste collection and transportation practices obtained from completed local government surveys (Appendix A) is summarized by county in the following sections. Although the information is limited and incomplete in many instances, it represents the best and most current information available.

Eighteen commercial waste haulers provide household waste collection and transportation service to local governments in our three county region. They are BFI Waste Systems and Sunbelt Environmental, Inc. in Baldwin County; BFI Waste Systems, BFI Timberlands Sanitary and Creamer Dozer Service Inc. in Escambia County; A-1 McDuffie Sanitation, Barnhill Sanitation, Bay Area Resources, BFI Waste Systems, Budget Waste Service Inc, C & C Waste Pick-up, Cash Sanitation, Dispos-All, Dockside Service, Dyer Trucking Co., H & L Sanitation, Southern Waste of Alabama, LLC and Waste Mangement Inc in Mobile County.

**B. Waste Disposal Facilities**

According to ADEM records, a total of 21 licensed and active landfills are located within the three-county South Alabama Region. Three of these landfills are constructed to Subtitle D standards and accept municipal household waste (the Magnolia Sanitary Landfill in Baldwin County, Timberlands Sanitary Landfill in Escambia County, the Brownlee Landfill and the Chastang Sanitary Landfill in Mobile County). The remaining landfills are classified as Construction/Demolition or Industrial Landfills, and are authorized to accept only inert waste, such as construction debris, tree limbs, lawn waste, and other materials that will not leach contaminants into ground water resources. Of the 21 landfill operations in the region, a total of 11 (52%) replied to the SARPC's Landfill Operator Survey (please refer to Appendix B).

In light of the problems encountered with the Landfill Operator Survey, ADEM officials provided information from their records for each permitted active landfill, including a listing of Alabama Counties that each landfill is permitted to serve (whether or not they are actively served by those facilities), the remaining capacity volume of each landfill, and available data on the current waste stream entering each landfill. This data represents the most reliable and complete data set available for analysis in this needs assessment. The pertinent data collected for each permitted landfill in the region is provided below in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1 provides information on permitted active landfills that are located in the South Alabama Region, while Table 2 identifies permitted active landfills located elsewhere in Alabama that are licensed by ADEM to serve counties in the South Alabama Region. Although many landfill operations are licensed by the State to serve counties in the South Alabama Region, only four reported actually receiving waste from local governments in the South Alabama Region. A landfill is licensed to serve a local government (regardless of whether or not that service is currently utilized) means that the remaining capacity at that landfill can be credited as *potential* capacity to the counties it is licensed serve, and is recognized as such by this needs assessment.

It is also recognized that additional landfills located outside the State of Alabama can accept waste from counties within the region. Once solid waste is transported across state lines it is considered interstate commerce and is subject to federal law. Individual states do not have the legal authority to bar or prohibit interstate commerce. Therefore, local governments within the South Alabama Region may contract with any out-of-state landfill for solid waste disposal should the need arise. This option creates additional potential landfill capacity beyond that documented in this needs assessment. Unfortunately, the SARPC has no available information regarding the transportation of solid waste across state lines or the amount of additional potential solid waste disposal capacity that may be represented by out-of-state landfills.

TABLE 1: Permitted Active Landfills In The South Alabama Region, 2003

Landfill Name	Location (County)	Type of Landfill	South Alabama Region Areas Landfill Is Permitted To Serve	Permitted Daily Volume	Permit Expires
Acordis Cellulosic Fibers Landfill	Mobile	I	Acordis Cellulosic Fibers Inc. & Tencel Inc.	110 T	2005
Brownlee Landfill	Eight Mile	C	Mobile County	285CY	2007
MacBride Landfill	Baldwin	C	Baldwin County	500 T	2006
Eastfork Landfill	Baldwin	C	Baldwin County	800 CY	2007
Sunbelt C/D Landfill	Baldwin	C	Baldwin County	750 CY	2007
Magnolia Sanitary Landfill	Baldwin	M	Baldwin County	350 T	2007
Lott Road Landfill	Mobile	I	Baldwin, Mobile Counties	1341 CY	2005
Bates Field Landfill	Mobile	C	City and County of Mobile	4673 CY	2008
Airport Landfill	Baldwin	C	City of Bay Minette	8 T	2007
Fairhope Inert Landfill	Baldwin	C	City of Fairhope	100 T	2006
Dirt, Inc. Schillinger's Road Landfill (Pit #1)	Mobile	I	Construction/Demolition wastes from Baldwin, Mobile Counties; Asbestos from Alabama,	1200 CY	2007
Atmore Landfill	Escambia	C	Escambia County	120 CY	2004
Jay Road Inert Landfill	Escambia	C	Escambia County	330 CY	2006
Tiomblerland Sanitary Landfill	Excambia	C	Escambia County	2500 T	2004
International Paper Company Citronelle Sawmill Landfill	Mobile	C	International Paper Company Citronelle Sawmill	10 T	2007
International Paper Company Landfill	Mobile	I	International Paper Mobile Mill and Specialty Minerals	3000T	2003
Jefferson Smurfit Corporation Landfill	Escambia	I	Jefferson Smurfit Corporation Mill, Brewton	650 T	2002
Citronelle Trash Site	Mobile	C	Mobile County	200 CY	2007
H & S Land, Inc. Landfill	Mobile	C	Mobile County	1000 CY	2004
Jarrett Road Landfill	Mobile	I	Mobile County	696 CY	2005
Kerr McGee Chemical LLC Mobile Facility 10 Acre Landfill	Mobile	I	Mobile County	1100 CY	2007
Chastang Sanitary Landfill	Mobile	M	Mobile County	1725 T	2005

**NOTES:** M=Municipal (Subtitle D) Landfill; C=Construction/Demolition Landfill;  
I=Industrial Landfill.  
T=Tons; Y=Cubic Yards

**SOURCE:** Alabama Department of Environmental Management, 2003.

**TABLE 2: Permitted Active Landfills Outside The South Alabama Region Serving Counties Within The South Alabama Region, 2003**

Landfill Name	Location (County)	Type of Landfill	South Alabama Region Governments Landfill Is Permitted To Serve	Permitted Daily Volume	Permit Expires
B & B Tire	Blount	C	All three counties	100 T	2007
Blount Recycling Center	Blount	C	All three counties	500 T	2008
Black Warrior Solid Waste Facility	Tuscaloosa	M	All three counties	1500 T	2006
Brundidge Landfill LLC	Pike	M	All three counties	7500 T	2006
Chambers County Landfill	Chambers	C	All three counties	75 T	2007
Coffee County Sanitary Landfill	Coffee	M	All three counties	1200 T	2003
Fultondale Waste Complex	Jefferson	C	All three counties	5,000 T	2004
Jackson Landfill Company	Calhoun	C	All three counties	150 T	2005
Little's Tire Reclamation and Disposal Center	Covington	C	All three counties	50 T	2002
Rose Hill LF	Dale	C	All three counties	400 T	2007
Think Pink, Inc. Coalburg Road Landfill	Jefferson	C	All three counties	100 T	2006
Willow Ridge Landfill	Haleville	M	All three counties	1500 T	2006

**NOTE:** M=Municipal (Subtitle D) Landfill; C=Construction/Demolition Landfill; I=Industrial Landfill.  
T=Tons; Y=Cubic Yards

**SOURCE:** Alabama Department of Environmental Management, 2003.

### **III. Waste Disposal Needs Evaluation**

This section of the Solid Waste Needs Assessment update provides the basic data underlying the assessment of need. The SARPC has compiled the latest population projections for each county and an assessment of the current permitted waste disposal capacity within the state that is available to each county, based on the information contained in Tables 1 and 2 in the previous chapter. The population projections compiled for this study will be used to estimate daily future waste generation rates for each county. The resulting daily waste generation rates will be compared with the permitted waste disposal capacity in an attempt to identify any current or projected unmet needs for each county. Although every reasonable effort has been made to compile the best available information for this assessment, it is important to note that the data is subject to numerous assumptions that impose severe limitations on the accuracy and reliability of the conclusions reached in this document.

#### **A. Population Trends Analysis**

In order to begin evaluating current and future household waste generation rates and factors, current and projected population data is needed. Current population figures can then be applied to total waste generation data for each county to derive a current per capita household waste generation factor. These factors can then be applied to population projections for each county to estimate potential future waste stream generation rates. While current and projected population figures are available for each county, reliable figures regarding the amount of household waste generated by each city and county are not.

The 12 regional councils agreed to utilize data from the 2000 U.S. Census and county population projections developed by the University of Alabama's Center for Economic and Business Research (CEBR) as a basis for estimating current and future waste generation rates. These data represent the most consistent and reliable population figures that are currently available for analysis. The resulting population figures and projections for each county in the South Alabama Region are provided below in Table 3.

According to the CEBR population projections for 2010, the fastest growth rates will occur in Baldwin County which is predicted to grow by 23.8%. This is more than four times the growth rate of Escambia and Mobile counties. Escambia County has a projected growth rate of 5.1% and Mobile County is project to grow 4.2% by the year 2010.

TABLE 3: Current And Projected Population In The East Alabama Region

County	2000 Population	2010 Projection	Projected Change
Baldwin	140,415	184,375	23.8%
Escambia	38,440	40,502	5.1%
Mobile	399,843	417,520	4.2%
South Alabama Region Totals	578,698	642,397	9.9%

**SOURCES:** U.S. Census 2000 & University of Alabama Center for Economic and Business Research, 2003.

## B. Business Trends Analysis

Population data and trends are only useful in developing factors for household waste generation rates. Local governments typically do not provide waste collection services to businesses and industries. Disposal services for most nonresidential waste is handled separately. In fact, many industries in the region operate their own landfills and provide their own waste transportation services. Furthermore, businesses and industries are under no requirement to track or report their waste collection and disposal practices. Therefore, even less data is available on nonresidential waste generation and disposal needs than exists for the residential waste stream.

Further complicating the analysis of nonresidential waste streams is the lack of any available employment projections. Growth and decline in business and industrial waste cannot be factored using population data, because population growth or decline is not a reliable direct measure of growth and decline in business sector. Without employment projections and waste stream data, no specific needs assessment of nonresidential waste disposal can be undertaken.

Alabama law requires each regional council to discuss the types of businesses that may be entering and leaving the region and the resulting impact such changes will likely have on waste volumes generated in the region. General information on business and industry trends within the South Alabama Region is provided in the region's Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS), which covers all three counties in the region and serves as the region's long-range economic development plan. The CEDS document for the South Alabama Region was rewritten in 2003 and will be updated annually over the next four years. The CEDS is currently scheduled to be rewritten again in 2008.

A major plant is defined as any industry employing 25 or more workers. There have been several closings of major plants in the South Alabama Region in recent years. These include International Paper, Courtaulds (a chemical plant), and Vanity Fair (a women's clothing



manufacturer). Since some of these plants had their own landfill sites, it is difficult to determine the impact of the closings on solid waste assessment.

For the most part, job losses have been replaced by expansion of the retail and service industries. Many of these new commercial sector jobs pay lower wages than the industrial jobs they replaced.

Since no detailed information regarding the composition of the waste stream for each industrial sector is available, it is difficult to say with any precision how these changes will affect the region's nonresidential waste stream. Overall, the South Alabama Region expects these business trends to result in an increase in nonresidential recyclable wastes, especially paper and cardboard, as the region's economic base shifts from manufacturing employment to retail and service employment.

### **C. Waste Generation Projections**

As discussed in the previous section, the lack of employment data and volume-specific waste generation data for nonresidential uses makes it virtually impossible to generate any solid waste projections for businesses and industries in the region. Consequently, the focus of the analysis in this section is on residential waste projections.

Current and projected population data for each county in the region is contained in Table 3. Unfortunately, local data on current household waste generation rates within the region are not available. Most local governments in the region have no method of tracking that information and there is no current requirement for them to do so.

In order to calculate a suitable household waste generation rate for Alabama, ADEM staff analyzed the total amount of waste generated within Alabama that was disposed in municipal landfills within the state in 1999, 2001, and 2002. Data for 2001 was incomplete. The annual statewide disposal volumes for these years were averaged, divided by 365 (the number of days in a year), divided again by the state's 2000 population, and converted into pounds (multiplied by 2,000), resulting in an average per capita daily waste generation rate of 5.33 pounds. This factor represents a conservatively high per capita waste generation rate when compared to the national daily average of 4.5 pounds. However, it is reasonable to expect higher waste generation rates in Alabama, due to the limited availability of recycling programs as compared with other regions of the country. It should be noted that this statewide average rate also includes waste generated by businesses and industries that was disposed in municipal landfills. Table 4 below shows the current and projected 2010 daily household waste generation rates for each county in the South Alabama Region, based on the statewide average daily rate of 5.33 pounds (0.0027 tons) per person.

**TABLE 4: Current And Projected Daily Household Waste Generation Per Person Estimates For Counties In The South Alabama Region (in total tons)**

County	2000	2010 Projection	Projected Change
Baldwin	374.21	491.36	23.84%
Escambia	102.44	107.95	5.09%
Mobile	1,065.58	1,112.69	4.23%
South Alabama Region Totals	1,542.23	1,711.99	9.92%

**SOURCE:** SARPC analysis based on ADEM data, 2003.

#### **D. Waste Disposal Capacity**

Before an assessment of solid waste needs can be undertaken, it is important to know how much capacity for solid waste disposal is available. Unfortunately, solid waste disposal capacity may be virtually impossible to evaluate objectively for a number of reasons, as listed below.

1. All local governments in Alabama have the option of shipping their waste to municipal landfills in other states. Once that waste crosses the state line (regardless of its final destination) it becomes interstate commerce and is subject to federal laws that prohibit other states from restricting it. Therefore, the total available capacity of all Subtitle D landfills in every other state should be considered in any assessment of solid waste disposal needs. The task of collecting and compiling that information (if it is even available for collection) is far beyond the scope of this study. Consequently, the analysis in this report must be limited to available capacity within the State of Alabama, which is a very conservative and potentially misleading estimate of solid waste disposal capacity.
2. When ADEM issues a permit for a landfill, it establishes a permitted maximum daily volume for the facility. The permit does not establish the ultimate volume capacity of a landfill. In reality, no current information is collected or available regarding the total remaining air space at any landfill within the state. As a result, this study can only compare the existing and potential daily volume of waste generated by each county with the current permitted daily volume of waste permitted at the landfills authorized to accept waste from the respective county.
3. Even if it were possible to know how much total solid waste disposal currently exists at every landfill that a county is authorized to use, it is practically impossible to know how much of that disposal capacity can be assigned to any given county. Over the permitted lifespan of a landfill in Alabama, the owners may contract with any county within its



permitted service territory to receive household waste. If a specific landfill decides to accept waste from a new government three years from now, the additional waste stream generated by the new government will reduce the remaining capacity available to the local governments it is currently contracted to serve. Even if it is possible to calculate the disposal volume that would be available to each county a landfill is permitted to serve (whether or not it is under contract to serve each of those counties), it is virtually impossible to assign a reasonable amount of capacity to local governments in other states. As noted above, Federal interstate commerce law prevents individual states from imposing restrictions on interstate commerce, which may include waste delivered to Alabama landfills from local governments in other states. Likewise, local governments in Alabama enjoy the same protected right to deliver their waste to landfills in other states. That legal protection makes it virtually impossible to know how much landfill space at any landfill in Alabama or the rest of the country can be assigned to any specific local government.

- 4, Household waste is only one portion of the waste stream that enters a licensed landfill. As noted earlier in this study, private businesses contract separately for their waste collection and disposal services. Some businesses and industries operate their own landfills, which they may close, expand, or replace in the future. The lack of detailed information on nonresidential waste stream volumes (and the variability of that waste stream) makes it difficult to know how much of the remaining disposal capacity at any given landfill should be reserved for those sources of waste. In fact, the volume of household waste generated by local governments can vary significantly from year to year based on the level of recycling activity and the level of yard and/or construction debris generated within the community.
5. Finally, it is important to remember that any landfill may have space to expand its disposal capacity by adding new cells. Even if information on available disposal capacity for permitted landfill cells were available, it would not reflect the full future expansion potential of the landfill site. Unfortunately, the expansion potential of a landfill is difficult to assess reliably, because it is not simply a technical issue. While it is possible to estimate how much additional disposal capacity can be created by adding new cells to a given landfill, the decision to construct future potential cells is also influenced by market considerations. Ultimately, there is no way to know if a specific landfill *will* be expanded, even if the land exists to do so.

All of these factors, and perhaps numerous others, have a dramatic and direct impact on the amount of disposal capacity that can reliably be assigned to any local government. In all reality, the task of calculating and assigning solid waste disposal capacity at a landfill may be more difficult and subject to greater potential error or misrepresentation than the task of quantifying the local waste stream. This solid waste needs assessment cannot presume to address each of those variables. Consequently, some basic assumptions are needed to simplify the task of determining the landfill disposal capacity available in each county in the South Alabama Region.

First, the SARPC must assume that local governments in the South Alabama Region will be served exclusively now and in the future by Alabama landfills currently permitted by ADEM. This assumption eliminates the need to evaluate any out-of-state landfills that could or may serve Alabama communities.

Second, the SARPC must assume that local governments within the region will only dispose of their waste at landfills permitted by ADEM to serve those governments (regardless of whether or not they currently contract with each landfill permitted to receive their waste). Although the practice of establishing service territories by permit has not been tested by the courts, it must be acknowledged within this needs assessment because local governments must follow current state law.

Third, the SARPC must assume that permitted daily disposal volumes are an accurate reflection of current and future disposal capacity. This assumption is very weak, but no data regarding the ultimate disposal capacity volume for each permitted landfill are currently available.

Fourth, the SARPC will assume that five percent of the permitted daily disposal volume for each landfill serving more than one county is available to each permitted county. This percentage will potentially over-allocate landfill disposal capacity for landfills permitted to serve 20 or more counties, and it will potentially under-allocate landfill disposal capacity for landfills permitted to serve less than 20 counties. Where a landfill is permitted to serve only one county or local government, the total permitted capacity will be applied only to that county.

Although this assumption appears to be somewhat arbitrary and potentially flawed, it underlines the fact that there is no reliable way of distributing the available permitted daily disposal volume for a landfill to the local governments it is permitted to serve. Furthermore, many Subtitle D municipal landfills are permitted by the State to serve local governments outside of Alabama. Federal interstate commerce laws suggest that every landfill is authorized to accept out-of-state waste, regardless of any ADEM permit limitations on service territory. The lack of clarity on the legal issues regarding out-of-state waste streams makes it more difficult to assign a percentage of the existing landfill disposal capacities to local governments in other states. Finally, given the lack of specific data available regarding the nonresidential waste stream (from businesses and industries) entering each landfill, it is also impossible to assign landfill capacity to that flow of waste. It should be obvious from these issues that it is very difficult to distribute available solid waste disposal capacity among the counties served by a landfill. Until these issues are resolved and more data on solid waste disposal becomes available, some form of simple assumption must be made. The regional councils simply lack the financial resources to research and resolve these complex capacity distribution issues.

Fifth, the SARPC must assume that the total daily capacity currently permitted by ADEM at each landfill today will still be available in 2010. Since no data is available on the actual volume

capacity of each landfill, there is no objective way to determine how much of the current permitted capacity will or will not be available in future years.

Sixth, and finally, the SARPC must assume that one cubic yard of waste weighs 600 pounds (0.3 tons). While permitted volume for municipal (Subtitle D) landfills is measured by ADEM in tons, the permitted volumes for industrial and construction/demolition (inert) landfills are often measured in cubic yards. Therefore, some conversion factor is needed to equate the two measures. According to ADEM, one uncompressed cubic yard of waste weighs approximately 600 pounds. Most waste received by landfills that do not possess scales (which is typical for industrial and construction/demolition landfills) is uncompressed.

Based on these general assumptions and information on each landfill serving the region from ADEM records in Tables 1 and 2, the total permitted landfill capacity (in tons per day) for each county in the South Alabama Region is provided below in Table 5.

**TABLE 5: Estimated Total Daily Solid Waste Disposal Capacity For Each County In The South Alabama Region (in total tons)**

County	Municipal (Subtitle D) Landfills	Construction/Demolition (Inert) Landfills	Industrial Landfills	Total Disposal Capacity (In Tons/Day)
Baldwin	1,004	1,073	201	2,278
Escambia	654	135	0	789
Mobile	2,379	1,547	880	4,806
Region	4,037	2,755	1,081	7,873

**SOURCE:** SARPC analysis based on ADEM data, 2003.

## E. Needs Assessment

The ultimate statutory objective of this Solid Waste Needs Assessment is to determine the degree to which each county within the South Alabama Region has adequate solid waste facilities and services to satisfy local needs. Given the extensive limitations on existing solid waste data, the lack of established legal precedent addressing the application of interstate commerce laws on the established solid waste permitting practices in Alabama, and the lack of dedicated funds to finance solid waste planning and data collection efforts, the statutory objective of this report may be virtually impossible to achieve. A quick comparison of Tables 4 and 5 seems to imply that each county in the South Alabama Region currently has at least two to three times the amount of municipal landfill storage capacity that it needs through the year 2010. However, that conclusion is based on a number of questionable assumptions and data estimates that weaken the foundation

of the entire analysis. Should any one of the underlying assumptions discussed in this study prove to be inaccurate, the results could change significantly.

Before drawing any firm conclusions regarding solid waste management needs for any local government it is important to define the needs that should be addressed. Solid waste management needs are not limited to disposal capacity. Many local governments are as concerned about the potential future cost of solid waste disposal as they are about landfill disposal capacity. While it is possible to collect and compile information regarding current disposal costs, the information needed to assess future costs is not available. Such an analysis also would require detailed data regarding the composition of the waste stream as well as data on historic trends in per capita waste generation, recycling activity, nonresidential waste stream volumes, and landfill disposal capacities—none of which is readily available today.

Solid waste management is a critical issue affecting the future sustainability of our society and our economy. All of Alabama's 12 regional councils take these issues seriously and are united in their desire to participate in the solid waste planning process. Unfortunately, no dedicated funding is available to the regional councils to research and address these needs. Until such funding becomes available, the regions must rely on existing available data to satisfy their statutory obligations. Perhaps the current lack of dedicated funding and reliable data to support solid waste management planning is the most critical solid waste management need that can be documented by this report.

Based on the limited data available and the assumptions discussed in this report, the SARPC concludes that it can identify no additional solid waste disposal need for any of the counties within the South Alabama Region. This statement does not mean that no solid waste needs exist within the region. It simply recognizes that the information necessary to make that determination does not currently exist, and the available information provides no conclusive rationale to establish that additional solid waste disposal needs exist.

## **Appendix A**

### **2003 Local Government Survey**

### Region 8 Solid Waste Management Needs Assessment

1. Name (City/County): \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Address: \_\_\_\_\_
  3. Where do you dispose of household waste? \_\_\_\_\_
  4. Does your government transport waste to the landfill or is the service contracted out to private firms?  
☐ Local Government transports waste      ☐ Private Contractor transports waste
  5. If contracted, with whom do you contract? \_\_\_\_\_
  6. What is the duration of the contract (deadline)? \_\_\_\_\_
  7. Are there any limitations on collection (min/max)? \_\_\_\_\_
  8. What rate is charged for the collection of solid waste? \_\_\_\_\_
  9. Are any of the wastes generated in your city/county disposed of outside of your county? \_\_\_\_\_
  10. If so, where is the waste being disposed? \_\_\_\_\_
  11. How much waste is being disposed outside of your county? \_\_\_\_\_
  12. What rate is charged for the disposal of solid waste outside of your county? \_\_\_\_\_
  13. Are there any transfer stations in your city/county? \_\_\_\_\_
  14. If so, please give name(s) and location(s)? \_\_\_\_\_
  15. Are recycling programs/facilities available in your city/county? \_\_\_\_\_
  16. If so, please give name(s) and location(s)? \_\_\_\_\_
  17. What type(s) of materials are recycled? \_\_\_\_\_
  18. Are the recycling facilities publicly or privately owned? \_\_\_\_\_
  19. What do you view as the most important issue(s) regarding the future of solid waste disposal in your city/county? \_\_\_\_\_
-

## **Appendix B**

### **2003 Landfill Operator Survey**

## Landfill Operator Survey

Name of Facility: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Type of Facility: \_\_\_\_\_  
Permittee: \_\_\_\_\_  
Service Area: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date Landfill was established: \_\_\_\_\_  
Permit#; Permit Status: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_  
Expiration Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Lat/Long: \_\_\_\_\_  
Landfill Status: \_\_\_\_\_ Date Closed? \_\_\_\_\_  
Permitted volume of intake: \_\_\_\_\_  
Total Acres: \_\_\_\_\_  
Acres filled: \_\_\_\_\_  
% Filled: \_\_\_\_\_  
  
What governments do you serve? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Would your facility agree to accept waste from other governments?    ☐ Yes    ☐ No

What is the average daily volume of waste received at the facility? \_\_\_\_\_

Roughly what percent of that volume is generated by municipal/county contracts? \_\_\_\_\_

How much of the average daily volume received by your facility is from out-of-state sources? \_\_\_\_\_

Do you separate recyclable wastes from the waste received at your facility?    ☐ Yes    ☐ No

If so, what wastes do you recycle? \_\_\_\_\_

How much of the average daily volume received by your facility is inert waste? \_\_\_\_\_

Roughly what percent of your permitted landfill capacity is reserved for inert waste? \_\_\_\_\_

Is your facility permitted to receive hazardous or infectious wastes?    ☐ Yes    ☐ No



If yes, how much of the average daily volume received is comprised of hazardous/infectious waste?

---

Roughly what percent of your permitted landfill capacity is reserved for hazardous/infectious waste?

---

What rate is charged for disposal of solid wastes in your facility? \_\_\_\_\_

Approximately when (expressed in years) will your landfill reach capacity? \_\_\_\_\_

**APPENDIX C**  
**Resolutions**

**RESOLUTION NO. 0414-02**

**Approving the Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan**

WHEREAS, the Baldwin County Commission, as required by 22-27-1, et, seq. Code of Alabama (1975), and without limitation, and Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) Administrative Code, Division 13 Land Division – Solid Waste Program, has prepared a new Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan) for submission to ADEM covering the entire Baldwin County jurisdiction, including unincorporated Baldwin County and Baldwin County's 14 municipalities; and

WHEREAS, the Baldwin County Commission is set to adopt the Plan during its regular meeting held and conducted on June 3, 2014; and

WHEREAS, the Baldwin County Development and Environment Director has engaged Daniel Wells, P.E., CDG Engineering and Associates, Inc., to review the Plan; and

WHEREAS, the South Alabama Regional Planning Commission (SARPC), has completed the Needs Assessment for the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan and concurs with the Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Baldwin County Commission and Baldwin County Solid Waste Department will conduct public hearing to solicit input, and have consolidated citizen comments and concerns into the development of the final Plan; and

WHEREAS, should any of Baldwin County's 14 municipalities choose not to participate in this Plan, said respective municipality is required to submit their own Solid Waste Management Plan to ADEM by September 30, 2014; now therefore

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY OF BAY MINETTE, that we hereby choose to participate and approve our participation, in the Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

FURTHER, BE IT RESOLVED, that we hereby approve the Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan for Baldwin County, Alabama, and the Mayor and other appropriate officers are hereby authorized to execute any and all its



Robert A. "Bob" Wills, Mayor  
City of Bay Minette, Alabama

ATTEST:



Rita Findley  
City Clerk

**RESOLUTION NO. 2014-11**

**CITY OF DAPHNE**

**PARTICIPATION IN THE BALDWIN COUNTY  
COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**WHEREAS**, the Baldwin County Commission, as required by §22-27-1, et seq., Code of Alabama (1975), and without limitation, and Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Administrative Code, Division 13 Land Division – Solid Waste Program, has prepared a new Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan) for submission to ADEM covering the entire Baldwin County jurisdiction, including unincorporated Baldwin County and Baldwin County's 14 municipalities; and

**WHEREAS**, the Baldwin County Commission is set to adopt the Plan during its regular meeting held and conducted on June 3, 2014; and

**WHEREAS**, the Baldwin County Development and Environmental Director has engaged Daniel Wells, P.E., CDG Engineering and Associates, Inc., to review the Plan; and

**WHEREAS**, the South Alabama Regional Planning Commission (SARPC), has completed the Needs Assessment for the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan and concurs with the Plan; and

**WHEREAS**, the Baldwin County Commission and Baldwin County Solid Waste Department will conduct public hearings to solicit input, and have consolidated citizen comments and concerns into the development of the final Plan; and

**WHEREAS**, should any of Baldwin County's 14 municipalities choose not to participate in this Plan, said respective municipality is required to submit their own Solid Waste Management Plan to ADEM by September 30, 2014; now therefore

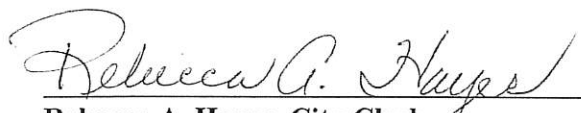
**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, AND IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, THAT THE MAYOR AND THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DAPHNE**, that we hereby choose to participate, and approve our participation, in the Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

**FURTHER, BE IT RESOLVED, BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DAPHNE, ALABAMA**, that we hereby approve the Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan for Baldwin County, Alabama, and the Mayor and other appropriate officers are hereby authorized to execute any and all instruments approving the Plan and confirming the municipality's participation.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED BY CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DAPHNE, ALABAMA,  
THIS 17<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2014.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
DANE HAYGOOD, MAYOR

ATTEST:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Rebecca A. Hayes, City Clerk

STATE OF ALABAMA        )

COUNTY OF BALDWIN        )

**RESOLUTION NO. 2237-14**

**WHEREAS**, the Baldwin County Commission, as required by §22-27-1, et seq., Code of Alabama (1975), and without limitation, and Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Administrative Code, Division 13 Land Division – Solid Waste Program, has prepared a new Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan) for submission to ADEM covering the entire Baldwin County jurisdiction, including unincorporated Baldwin County and Baldwin County's 14 municipalities; and

**WHEREAS**, the Baldwin County Commission adopted the Plan during its regular meeting held and conducted on June 3, 2014; and

**WHEREAS**, the Baldwin County Development and Environmental Director has engaged Daniel Wells, P.E., CDG Engineering and Associates, Inc., to review the Plan; and

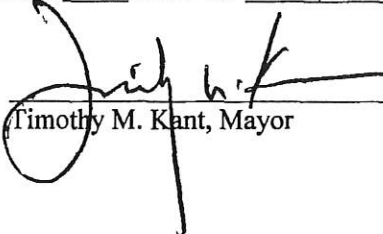
**WHEREAS**, the South Alabama Regional Planning Commission (SARPC), has completed the Needs Assessment for the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan and concurs with the Plan; and

**WHEREAS**, the Baldwin County Commission and Baldwin County Solid Waste Department will conduct public hearings to solicit input, and have consolidated citizen comments and concerns into the development of the final Plan; and

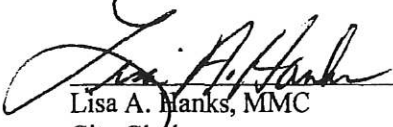
**WHEREAS**, should any of Baldwin County's 14 municipalities choose not to participate in this Plan, said respective municipality is required to submit their own Solid Waste Management Plan to ADEM by September 30, 2014.

**NOW BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE CITY OF FAIRHOPE**, that the City of Fairhope does hereby choose to participate, and approve our participation, in the Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED THIS 23RD DAY OF JUNE, 2014

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Timothy M. Kant, Mayor

Attest

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Lisa A. Hanks, MMC  
City Clerk



## City of Foley, AL

407 E. Laurel Avenue  
Foley, AL 36535

### Signature Copy

Resolution: 14-0082-RES

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File Number: 14-0194

Enactment Number: 14-0082-RES

A Resolution Approving Participation In The Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

WHEREAS, the Baldwin County Commission, as required by §22-27-1, et seq., Code of Alabama (1975), and without limitation, and Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Administrative Code, Division 13 Land Division - Solid Waste Program, has prepared a new Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan) for submission to ADEM covering the entire Baldwin County jurisdiction, including unincorporated Baldwin County and Baldwin County's 14 municipalities; and

WHEREAS, the Baldwin County Commission is set to adopt the Plan during its regular meeting held and conducted on June 3, 2014; and

WHEREAS, the Baldwin County Development and Environmental Director has engaged Daniel Wells, P.E., CDG Engineering and Associates, Inc., to review the Plan; and

WHEREAS, the South Alabama Regional Planning Commission (SARPC), has completed the Needs Assessment for the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan and concurs with the Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Baldwin County Commission and Baldwin County Solid Waste Department will conduct public hearings to solicit input, and have consolidated citizen comments and concerns into the development of the final Plan; and

WHEREAS, should any of Baldwin County's 14 municipalities choose not to participate in this Plan, said respective municipality is required to submit their own Solid Waste Management Plan to ADEM by September 30, 2014.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of Foley, Alabama, as follows:

SECTION 1: Approves the City's participation in the Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

SECTION 2: This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon its adoption as required by law.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 17th day of March, 2014.

RESOLUTION NO. 5378-14

A RESOLUTION  
AUTHORIZING AND APPROVING THE  
PARTICIPATION OF THE  
CITY OF GULF SHORES IN THE  
BALDWIN COUNTY COMMISSION 2014 - 2024  
BALDWIN COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE  
MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, the Baldwin County Commission, as required by §22-27-1, et seq., Code of Alabama (1975), and without limitation, and Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Administrative Code, Division 13 Land Division – Solid Waste Program, has prepared a new Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan) for submission to ADEM covering the entire Baldwin County jurisdiction, including unincorporated Baldwin County and Baldwin County's 14 municipalities; and

WHEREAS, the Baldwin County Commission is set to adopt the Plan during its regular meeting held and conducted on June 3, 2014; and

WHEREAS, the Baldwin County Development and Environmental Director has engaged Daniel Wells, P.E., CDG Engineering and Associates, Inc., to review the Plan; and

WHEREAS, the South Alabama Regional Planning Commission (SARPC), has completed the Needs Assessment for the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan and concurs with the Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Baldwin County Commission and Baldwin County Solid Waste Department will conduct public hearings to solicit input, and have consolidated citizen comments and concerns into the development of the final Plan; and

WHEREAS, should any of Baldwin County's 14 municipalities choose not to participate in this Plan, said respective municipality is required to submit their own Solid Waste Management Plan to ADEM by September 30, 2014;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GULF SHORES, ALABAMA WHILE IN RESCHEDULED REGULAR SESSION ON MAY 28, 2014 as follows:

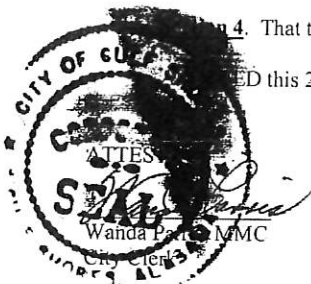
**Section 1.** That the City Council of the City of Gulf Shores hereby authorizes and approves the City's participation in the Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan 2014 – 2024; and

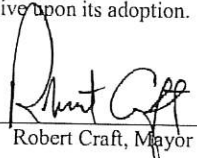
**Section 2.** That the Mayor and City Clerk be and they are hereby authorized and directed to execute and attest, respectively, all documents necessary to ensure the City's participation in the Plan in substantially the form presented to Council this date; and

**Section 3.** That the Mayor, Council and citizens of the City of Gulf Shores wish to convey their thanks and appreciation to the Baldwin County Commission for the opportunity to participate in this most important Plan; and

**Section 4.** That this Resolution shall become effective upon its adoption.

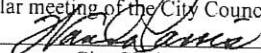
ADOPTED this 28<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2014.



  
Robert Craft, Mayor

CERTIFICATE

I, Wanda Parris, MMC, City Clerk of the City of Gulf Shores, Alabama, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of Resolution No. 5378-14 (prepared by City Clerk), which Resolution was duly and legally adopted at a rescheduled regular meeting of the City Council on May 28, 2014.

  
City Clerk



STATE OF ALABAMA        )

COUNTY OF BALDWIN       )

**RESOLUTION NO. 14-048**  
**OF THE**  
**CITY OF ORANGE BEACH**

WHEREAS, the Baldwin County Commission, as required by §22-27-1, et seq., Code of Alabama (1975), and without limitation, and Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Administrative Code, Division 13 Land Division – Solid Waste Program, has prepared a new Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan) for submission to ADEM covering the entire Baldwin County jurisdiction, including unincorporated Baldwin County and Baldwin County's 14 municipalities; and

WHEREAS, the Baldwin County Commission is set to adopt the Plan during its regular meeting held and conducted on June 3, 2014; and

WHEREAS, the Baldwin County Development and Environmental Director has engaged Daniel Wells, P.E., CDG Engineering and Associates, Inc., to review the Plan; and

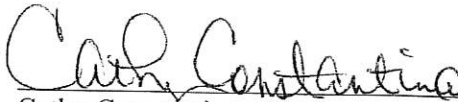
WHEREAS, the South Alabama Regional Planning Commission (SARPC), has completed the Needs Assessment for the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan and concurs with the Plan; and

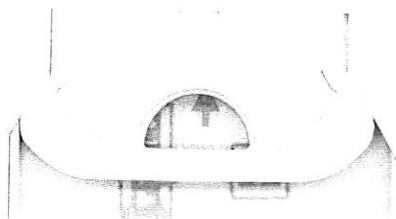
WHEREAS, the Baldwin County Commission and Baldwin County Solid Waste Department will conduct public hearings to solicit input, and have consolidated citizen comments and concerns into the development of the final Plan; and

WHEREAS, should any of Baldwin County's 14 municipalities choose not to participate in this Plan, said respective municipality is required to submit their own Solid Waste Management Plan to ADEM by September 30, 2014; now therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, BY THE CITY OF ORANGE BEACH that we hereby wish to be included in the Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ORANGE BEACH, this 1<sup>ST</sup> day of April, 2014.

  
Cathy Constantino, MMC  
As Its: City Clerk



STATE OF ALABAMA)

COUNTY OF BALDWIN)

**RESOLUTION NO. 006-14**

**WHEREAS**, the Baldwin County Commission, as required by §22-27-1, et seq., Code of Alabama (1975), and without limitation, and Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Administrative Code, Division 13 Land Division – Solid Waste Program, has prepared a new Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan) for submission to ADEM covering the entire Baldwin County jurisdiction, including unincorporated Baldwin County and Baldwin County's 14 municipalities; and

**WHEREAS**, the Baldwin County Commission is set to adopt the Plan during its regular meeting held and conducted on June 3, 2014; and

**WHEREAS**, the Baldwin County Development and Environmental Director has engaged Daniel Wells, P.E., CDG Engineering and Associates, Inc., to review the Plan; and

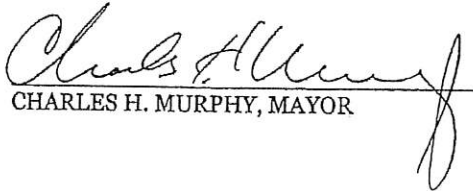
**WHEREAS**, the South Alabama Regional Planning Commission (SARPC), has completed the Needs Assessment for the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan and concurs with the Plan; and

**WHEREAS**, the Baldwin County Commission and Baldwin County Solid Waste Department will conduct public hearings to solicit input, and have consolidated citizen comments and concerns into the development of the final Plan; and

**WHEREAS**, should any of Baldwin County's 14 municipalities choose not to participate in this Plan, said respective municipality is required to submit their own Solid Waste Management Plan to ADEM by September 30, 2014; now therefore

**BE IT RESOLVED, BY THE CITY OF ROBERTSDALE** that we hereby choose to participate, and approve our participation, in the Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

**APPROVED AND ADOPTED BY THE MAYOR AND TOWN/CITY COUNCIL OF ROBERTSDALE, this 7th day of April, 2014.**

  
CHARLES H. MURPHY, MAYOR

ATTEST:

  
SHANNON HILL  
City Clerk

**RESOLUTION NO. 734-2014**

**A RESOLUTION CHOOSING PARTICIPATION AND APPROVING BALDWIN  
COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR  
BALDWIN COUNTY, ALABAMA**

**WHEREAS**, the Baldwin County Commission, as required by §22-27-1, et seq., Code of Alabama (1975), as amended, and without limitation, and Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Administrative Code, Division 13 Land Division – Solid Waste Program, has prepared a new Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan) for submission to ADEM covering the entire Baldwin County jurisdiction, including unincorporated Baldwin County and Baldwin County's 14 municipalities; and

**WHEREAS**, the Baldwin County Commission is set to adopt the Plan during its regular meeting held and conducted on June 3, 2014; and

**WHEREAS**, the Baldwin County Development and Environmental Director has engaged Daniel Wells, P.E., CDG Engineering and Associates, Inc., to review the Plan; and

**WHEREAS**, the South Alabama Regional Planning Commission (SARPC), has completed the Needs Assessment for the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan and concurs with the Plan; and

**WHEREAS**, the Baldwin County Commission and Baldwin County Solid Waste Department will conduct public hearings to solicit input, and have consolidated citizen comments and concerns into the development of the final Plan; and

**WHEREAS**, should any of Baldwin County's 14 municipalities choose not to participate in this Plan, said respective municipality is required to submit their own Solid Waste Management Plan to ADEM by September 30, 2014; now therefore

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE  
CITY OF SPANISH FORT, ALABAMA, AS FOLLOWS:**

**Section 1.** The City Council hereby chooses to participate, and approve our participation, in the Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

**Section 2.** The City Council approves the Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan for Baldwin County, Alabama, and the Mayor and other appropriate officers are hereby authorized to execute any and all instruments approving the Plan and confirming the municipality's participation.

**ADOPTED and APPROVED** this 3<sup>rd</sup> day of March, 2014.



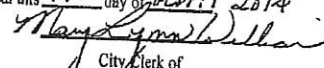
Michael M. McMillan  
Mayor

ATTEST:

  
Mary Lynn Williams, MMC  
City Clerk

I, Mary Lynn Williams, as City Clerk of the City of Spanish Fort, Alabama, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and exact copy of Resolution No 734-2014 and that the original of same appears on record in this office.

Witness my hand and seal this 14<sup>th</sup> day of April, 2014

  
City Clerk of  
Spanish Fort, AL

STATE OF ALABAMA     )  
COUNTY OF BALDWIN    )

RESOLUTION # 2014-02

ANNUAL SOLID WASTE COST ALLOCATION FORM  
Alabama Department of Environmental Management

**WHEREAS**, the Baldwin County Commission, as required by §22-27-1, et seq., Code of Alabama (1975), and without limitation, and Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Administrative Code, Division 13 Land Division-Solid Waste Program, has prepared a new Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan) for submission to ADEM covering the entire Baldwin County jurisdiction, including unincorporated Baldwin County and Baldwin County's 14 municipalities, and

**WHEREAS**, the Baldwin County Commission is set to adopt the Plan during its regular meeting held and conducted on June 3, 2014, and

**WHEREAS**, the Baldwin County Development and Environmental Director has engaged Daniel Wells, P.E. CDG Engineering and Associates, Inc., to review the Plan; and

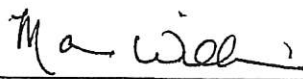
**WHEREAS**, the South Alabama Regional Planning Commission (SARPC), has completed the Needs Assessment for the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan and concurs with the Plan; and

**WHEREAS**, the Baldwin County Commission and Baldwin County Solid Waste Department will conduct public hearings to solicit input, and have consolidated citizen comments and concerns into the development of the final Plan; and

**WHEREAS**, should any of Baldwin County's 14 municipalities choose not to participate in this Plan, said respective municipality is required to submit their own Solid Waste Management Plan to ADEM by September 30, 2014, now therefore

**BE IT RESOLVED, BY THE TOWN OF ELBERTA** that we hereby choose to participate, and approve our participation, in the Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

**APPROVED AND ADOPTED BY THE MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF ELBERTA**, this 15<sup>th</sup> day of April, 2014.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Marvin E. Williams  
As its Mayor

ATTEST:  
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Sandy Germany  
As its Town Clerk

RESOLUTION NO. 2014-06

A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE TOWN OF LOXLEY'S PARTICIPATION IN THE  
BALDWIN COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, the Baldwin County Commission, as required by §22-27-1, et seq., Code of Alabama (1975), and without limitation, and Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Administrative Code, Division 13 Land Division – Solid Waste Program, has prepared a new Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan) for submission to ADEM covering the entire Baldwin County jurisdiction, including unincorporated Baldwin County and Baldwin County's 14 municipalities; and

WHEREAS, the Baldwin County Commission is set to adopt the Plan during its regular meeting held and conducted on June 3, 2014; and

WHEREAS, the Baldwin County Development and Environmental Director has engaged Daniel Wells, P.E., CDG Engineering and Associates, Inc., to review the Plan; and

WHEREAS, the South Alabama Regional Planning Commission (SARPC), has completed the Needs Assessment for the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan and concurs with the Plan; and

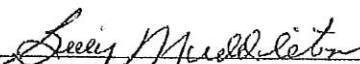
WHEREAS, the Baldwin County Commission and Baldwin County Solid Waste Department will conduct public hearings to solicit input, and have consolidated citizen comments and concerns into the development of the final Plan; and

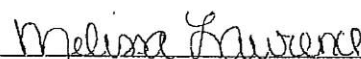
WHEREAS, should any of Baldwin County's 14 municipalities choose not to participate in this Plan, said respective municipality is required to submit their own Solid Waste Management Plan to ADEM by September 30, 2014; now therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, BY THE TOWN OF LOXLEY, ALABAMA that we hereby choose to participate, and approve our participation, in the Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED BY THE MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL OF  
LOXLEY, ALABAMA this 12<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2014.

ATTEST:

  
Billy Middleton  
Mayor

  
Melissa Lawrence  
Town Clerk/Treasurer

TOWN OF  
**MAGNOLIA SPRINGS**

**RESOLUTION NO. 2014-01**

**TOWN OF MAGNOLIA SPRINGS PARTICIPATION IN THE  
BALDWIN COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE  
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**WHEREAS**, the Baldwin County Commission, as required by §22-27-1, et seq., Code of Alabama (1975), and without limitation, and Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Administrative Code, Division 13 Land Division – Solid Waste Program, has prepared a new Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan) for submission to ADEM covering the entire Baldwin County jurisdiction, including unincorporated Baldwin County and Baldwin County's 14 municipalities; and

**WHEREAS**, the Baldwin County Commission is set to adopt the Plan during its regular meeting held and conducted on June 3, 2014; and

**WHEREAS**, the Baldwin County Development and Environmental Director has engaged Daniel Wells, P.E., CDG Engineering and Associates, Inc., to review the Plan; and

**WHEREAS**, the South Alabama Regional Planning Commission (SARPC), has completed the Needs Assessment for the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan and concurs with the Plan; and

**WHEREAS**, the Baldwin County Commission and Baldwin County Solid Waste Department will conduct public hearings to solicit input, and have consolidated citizen comments and concerns into the development of the final Plan; and

**WHEREAS**, should any of Baldwin County's 14 municipalities choose not to participate in this Plan, said respective municipality is required to submit their own Solid Waste Management Plan to ADEM by September 30, 2014; now therefore

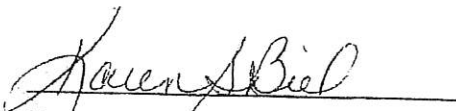
**BE IT RESOLVED, BY THE TOWN OF MAGNOLIA SPRINGS**, that we hereby choose to participate, and approve our participation, in the Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

**APPROVED AND ADOPTED BY THE MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL OF MAGNOLIA SPRINGS**, this 25<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2014.



**Kenneth D. Underwood – Mayor**

**ATTEST:**



**Karen S. Biel – Town Clerk**



Town of Perdido Beach

RESOLUTION 2014-05 PARTICIPATING IN THE BALDWIN COUNTY  
SOLID WASTE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

**WHEREAS**, the Baldwin County Commission, as required by §22-27-1, et seq., Code of Alabama (1975), and without limitation, and Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Administrative Code, Division 13 Land Division – Solid Waste Program, has prepared a new Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan) for submission to ADEM covering the entire Baldwin County jurisdiction, including unincorporated Baldwin County and Baldwin County's 14 municipalities; and

**WHEREAS**, the Baldwin County Commission is set to adopt the Plan during its regular meeting held and conducted on June 3, 2014; and

**WHEREAS**, the Baldwin County Development and Environmental Director has engaged Daniel Wells, P.E., CDG Engineering and Associates, Inc., to review the Plan; and

**WHEREAS**, the South Alabama Regional Planning Commission (SARPC), has completed the Needs Assessment for the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan and concurs with the Plan; and

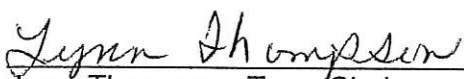
**WHEREAS**, the Baldwin County Commission and Baldwin County Solid Waste Department will conduct public hearings to solicit input, and have consolidated citizen comments and concerns into the development of the final Plan; and

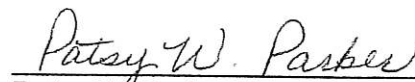
**WHEREAS**, should any of Baldwin County's 14 municipalities choose not to participate in this Plan, said respective municipality is required to submit their own Solid Waste Management Plan to ADEM by September 30, 2014; now therefore

**BE IT RESOLVED**, BY THE TOWN COUNCIL of THE TOWN OF PERDIDO BEACH, that we hereby choose to participate, and approve our participation, in the Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED BY THE MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF PERDIDO BEACH, ALABAMA, this 13th day of May 2014, in regular session assembled.

ATTEST:

  
Lynn Thompson, Town Clerk

  
Patsy W. Parker, Mayor



STATE OF ALABAMA )

COUNTY OF BALDWIN )

**RESOLUTION 499-05-05-2014  
OF THE TOWN OF SILVERHILL**

WHEREAS, the Baldwin County Commission, as required by §22-27-1, et seq., Code of Alabama (1975), and without limitation, and Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Administrative Code, Division 13 Land Division – Solid Waste Program, has prepared a new Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan) for submission to ADEM covering the entire Baldwin County jurisdiction, including unincorporated Baldwin County and Baldwin County's 14 municipalities; and

WHEREAS, the Baldwin County Commission is set to adopt the Plan during its regular meeting held and conducted on June 3, 2014; and

WHEREAS, the Baldwin County Development and Environmental Director has engaged Daniel Wells, P.E., CDG Engineering and Associates, Inc., to review the Plan; and

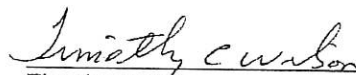
WHEREAS, the South Alabama Regional Planning Commission (SARPC), has completed the Needs Assessment for the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan and concurs with the Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Baldwin County Commission and Baldwin County Solid Waste Department will conduct public hearings to solicit input, and have consolidated citizen comments and concerns into the development of the final Plan; and

WHEREAS, should any of Baldwin County's 14 municipalities choose not to participate in this Plan, said respective municipality is required to submit their own Solid Waste Management Plan to ADEM by September 30, 2014; now therefore

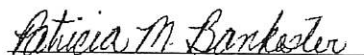
**NOW BE IT RESOLVED, BY THE TOWN OF SILVERHILL, THAT THE MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF SILVERHILL, ALABAMA,** that we hereby choose to participate, and approve our participation, in the Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED BY THE MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL OF SILVERHILL, ALABAMA this 5<sup>TH</sup> day of May, 2014.



Timothy C. Wilson  
As Its: Mayor

ATTEST:



Patricia M. Bankester, CMC  
As Its: Town Clerk-Treasurer





STATE OF ALABAMA        )

COUNTY OF BALDWIN       )

**RESOLUTION 14-05  
OF THE  
TOWN OF SUMMERDALE**

WHEREAS, the Baldwin County Commission, as required by §22-27-1, et seq., Code of Alabama (1975), and without limitation, and Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Administrative Code, Division 13 Land Division – Solid Waste Program, has prepared a new Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan) for submission to ADEM covering the entire Baldwin County jurisdiction, including unincorporated Baldwin County and Baldwin County's 14 municipalities; and

WHEREAS, the Baldwin County Commission is set to adopt the Plan during its regular meeting held and conducted on June 3, 2014; and

WHEREAS, the Baldwin County Development and Environmental Director has engaged Daniel Wells, P.E., CDG Engineering and Associates, Inc., to review the Plan; and

WHEREAS, the South Alabama Regional Planning Commission (SARPC), has completed the Needs Assessment for the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan and concurs with the Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Baldwin County Commission and Baldwin County Solid Waste Department will conduct public hearings to solicit input, and have consolidated citizen comments and concerns into the development of the final Plan; and

WHEREAS, should any of Baldwin County's 14 municipalities choose not to participate in this Plan, said respective municipality is required to submit their own Solid Waste Management Plan to ADEM by September 30, 2014; now therefore

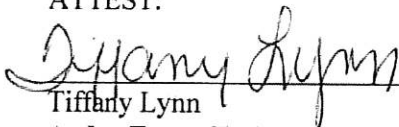
BE IT RESOLVED, BY THE TOWN OF SUMMERDALE that we hereby choose to participate, and approve our participation, in the Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED BY THE MAYOR AND TOWN/CITY COUNCIL OF SUMMERDALE, this 14<sup>th</sup> day of April, 2014.



David Wilson  
As Its: Mayor

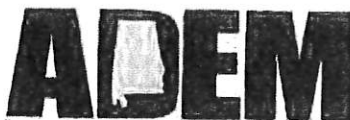
ATTEST:



Tiffany Lynn  
As Its: Town Clerk

**APPENDIX D**  
**ADEM Approval of the Plan**

LANCE R. LEFLEUR  
DIRECTOR



Alabama Department of Environmental Management  
adem.alabama.gov

1400 Coliseum Blvd. 36110-2400 ■ Post Office Box 301463  
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-1463  
(334) 271-7700 ■ FAX (334) 271-7950

ROBERT J. BENTLEY  
GOVERNOR

RECEIVED  
FEB 09 2015

BY: *HB*

February 3, 2015

Charles F. Gruber, Chairman  
Baldwin County Commission  
312 Courthouse Square, Suite 12  
Bay Minette, Alabama 36507

4 BCC  
TG  
KC  
EF  
DC

Re: Baldwin County Solid Waste Management Plan

Dear Chairman Gruber:

The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) has completed the review of the documents related to the referenced Solid Waste Management Plan received by the Department on January 28, 2015. Based on our review of this Plan, we have determined that the Plan meets the minimum requirements found in Code of Alabama 1975, §22-27-47 and 22-27-48, and was satisfactorily considered by the Baldwin County Commission on pursuant to the public notice requirements found in the statute. The Department hereby approves the Baldwin County Solid Waste Management Plan, as submitted, without further conditions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "S. Scott Story".

S. Scott Story, Chief  
Solid Waste Engineering Section  
Land Division

SSS/bh

Birmingham Branch  
110 Vulcan Road  
Birmingham, AL 35209-4702  
(205) 942-6168  
(205) 941-1603 (FAX)

Decatur Branch  
2715 Sandlin Road, S.W.  
Decatur, AL 35603-1333  
(256) 353-1713  
(256) 340-8359 (FAX)



Mobile Branch  
2204 Perimeter Road  
Mobile, AL 36615-1131  
(251) 450-3400  
(251) 479-2593 (FAX)

Mobile-Coastal  
3684 Dauphin Street, Suite B  
Mobile, AL 36608  
(251) 304-1176  
(251) 304-1189 (FAX)

**APPENDIX E**  
**Public Comment**

Public Hearing 08/15/2023

Solid Waste Management Plan

Speaker: Virginia Moore

1685 Engel Ln, Foley, AL 36535

- Opposed to accepting waste outside of Baldwin County
- Increase collection sites.
- Truck Traffic.

Speaker: Beth Taylor

13780 Norris Ln, Foley, AL 36535

- Lives Southeast of Magnolia Landfill
- Concerned about accepting waste outside of Baldwin County
- Language doesn't just say accepting recyclables outside of County; Says accepting garbage.
- Recycling Campaign
- Groundwater contamination concerns: Stormwater comes across her property.
- Cattle Farmer

Speaker Josh MaNarrey

11119 Frye Ln, Fairhope, AL 36532

- BCC Waste
- In favor of taking waste outside of county
- In favor for C&D Waste

Public Hearing 08/15/2023

Major Modification for Service Area Expansion

Speaker: Beth Taylor

13780 Norris Ln, Foley, AL 36535

- Disagrees with no impact on traffic.
- Lives off County Road 24; lots of traffic.
- Copy of reports about landfill
- Property values decreasing.
- No reason Baldwin County can't meet recycling quota without going outside of county.

Amendment to the Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan  
June 20, 2023 - August 1, 2023

Amendment to the Baldwin County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan  
June 20, 2023 - August 1, 2023

[illegible]

**Public Comment**  
Baldwin County Solid Waste  
June 20, 2023 - August 1, 2023

Name: Marla Barnes Date: 7-3-23

Please select what item(s) you are commenting on:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Solid Waste Management Plan       | <input type="radio"/> Redhill Transfer Station |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> Service Area Expansion | <input type="radio"/> Redhill Landfill         |

Comment:

Concerned about more waste than recycling,  
a contaminated recycling becoming a part  
of the open landfill taking mag. landfill to  
capacity sooner than what it would be  
without expanding to the other counties

Name: Dan Hughes Date: 7/2/23

Please select what item(s) you are commenting on:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Solid Waste Management Plan | <input type="radio"/> Redhill Transfer Station |
| <input type="radio"/> Service Area Expansion      | <input type="radio"/> Redhill Landfill         |

Comment:

Information on the planned re-cycle expansion  
traffic - add - etc.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Please select what item(s) you are commenting on:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Solid Waste Management Plan | <input type="radio"/> Redhill Transfer Station |
| <input type="radio"/> Service Area Expansion      | <input type="radio"/> Redhill Landfill         |

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



**From:** [at blauer](#)  
**To:** [SolidWasteDirector](#)  
**Subject:** Multi-county proposal for landfill  
**Date:** Sunday, July 16, 2023 12:48:55 PM

---

This message has originated from an **External Source**. Please use proper judgment and caution when opening attachments, clicking links, or responding to this email.

Dear Mrs. Graham:

I do not approve of Baldwin County opening our landfill to multiple other counties. Baldwin County is already one of the fastest growing counties in the state and nation, so we need to keep our space for the future. We have too many natural water resources which could become even more polluted, if we are not careful.

We should INSTEAD be working towards an active recycling program for our own county to reduce the amount of unnecessary items going into the current landfills.

Please consider this opinion as formal input towards your proposal.

Ann Blauer  
21312 Rolling Oaks Drive  
Fairhope, AL 36532

**From:** Elliott Lauderdale  
**To:** SolidWasteDirector  
**Subject:** Strongly opposed  
**Date:** Monday, July 10, 2023 12:19:24 PM

---

This message has originated from an **External Source**. Please use proper judgment and caution when opening attachments, clicking links, or responding to this email.

Given our increasing population, difficulties finding recycling contractors, for our somewhat responsible population, and environmental considerations we oppose adding more waste for some extra funds for waste from other counties through proposed-.

## Modification of Solid Waste Disposal Permit Magnolia Landfill

Elliott & Tsai-Ling Lauderdale, PhD  
707 Cedar Ave, Fairhope  
Adult Interdisciplinary Studies  
University of South Alabama  
2512291207

**Terri L. Graham**

---

**From:** Gerald Hargraves <ghargraves@gulftel.com>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, July 11, 2023 8:55 PM  
**To:** SolidWasteDirector  
**Subject:** Landfill modifcation

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---

I strongly oppose Baldwin county being used as this broad area's dumping ground. Our taxes support this landfill and it's maintenance and it is under Baldwin County jurisdiction. Keep it for Baldwin County Tax Payers.

Thank you for your services.

Gerald Hargraves  
ghargraves@gulftel.com

**From:** [Jsatterhorizon](#)  
**To:** [SolidWasteDirector](#)  
**Subject:** Magnolia landfill  
**Date:** Tuesday, July 18, 2023 8:31:27 AM

---

This message has originated from an **External Source**. Please use proper judgment and caution when opening attachments, clicking links, or responding to this email.

NO! We don't need other people/county's trash in Baldwin county!  
Resident of Glenlakes, Foley since 1993.  
James Satter, 9498 Villas Dr. 36535

Terri L. Graham

---

**From:** Ken Haynes <kh10112@aol.com>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, July 11, 2023 3:36 PM  
**To:** SolidWasteDirector  
**Subject:** Baldwin County Landfill Expansion

This message has originated from an **External Source**. Please use proper judgment and caution when opening attachments, clicking links, or responding to this email.

As a Baldwin County resident I have real concerns about the suggested landfill expansion to include Mobile and other surrounding counties. Baldwin County is the largest and the fastest growing county in the State of Alabama and those are enough reason to reject the addition of surrounding county's trash and other landfill deposits on our soil. Baldwin County should not take on the additional environmental burden nor should we have to contend with the increased truck traffic on our county roads. Our county landfill should be specifically reserved for Baldwin County citizens, Baldwin County licensed businesses and for landfill product generated from the growth of Baldwin County. The Baldwin County Landfill should be managed as a Baldwin County tax paid enterprise for the benefit of our citizens. Taking on other county landfill product even if Baldwin County receives sufficient revenue is a big mistake. Baldwin County should not sell short our beautiful land to take on surrounding county's trash. Mobile and the other counties need to look to themselves to solve their own landfill problems.

Ken Haynes  
Foley

Sent from the all new AOL app for iOS

**Terri L. Graham**

---

**From:** Mark Rogers <marbren75@yahoo.com>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, July 11, 2023 7:34 PM  
**To:** SolidWasteDirector  
**Subject:** Magnolia Landfill Modification comment

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---

Ms. Graham,

With the continuing massive growth we are seeing in Baldwin County, it seems that accepting solid waste from other counties would be a poor plan. Baldwin County should not be a dumping ground for others.

Thank you.

Mark & Brenda Rogers  
22959 Carnoustie Dr.  
Foley, AL 36535

Sent from Mail for Windows

**Terri L. Graham**

---

**From:** M Barnes <mbarnes.mhb@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Monday, June 26, 2023 3:07 PM  
**To:** SolidWasteDirector  
**Subject:** Re: Major Modification proposal for Magnolia Landfill  
**Attachments:** image001.png

This message has originated from an External Source. Please use proper judgment and caution when opening attachments, clicking links, or responding to this email.

---

Thank you for getting back with me via email. I keep a 2 y/o and calls can be difficult to schedule. I appreciate the explanation. Just so I am clear on understanding, the change would not be to encourage regular waste, only recycling?

Marla Barnes

On Mon, Jun 26, 2023, 2:38 PM SolidWasteDirector <[SolidWasteDirector@baldwincountyal.gov](mailto:SolidWasteDirector@baldwincountyal.gov)> wrote:

Ms. Barnes,

Thank you for your inquiry regarding the Proposed Major Modification to Magnolia Landfill. Copies of the proposed changes are available for review at our administrative office at the landfill, 15093 Landfill Drive, Summerdale, AL 36580. For the modification, the only documents are a map of south Alabama and ADEM application (Form 439). The modification is being proposed due to operational changes and enhancements to the Solid Waste Program for Baldwin County. The county is currently constructing a multi-million-dollar Material Recovery Facility that will accept single stream recycling. To support the volume needed to ensure this new facility is a success we have embraced the model both ADEM (The Alabama Department of Environmental Management) and SERDC (Southeast Regional Development Council) have encouraged. We plan to accept recyclables from any county in Alabama that touches Baldwin County, this includes the following counties: Mobile, Washington, Clarke, Monroe, Conecuh, and Escambia. (We understand Conecuh doesn't touch but feel it should be included due to proximity.) This would be a "hub and spoke" approach to recycling regionally. There will be instances where the facility is down, or the material is contaminated. This would ensure we are not in violation of the Solid Waste Disposal Permit for Magnolia Landfill.

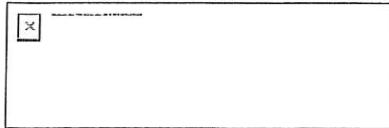
Thank you,

*Terri Graham*

Development and Environmental Director

Baldwin County Commission

(251) 972-6878



**From:** M Barnes <[mbarnes.mhb@gmail.com](mailto:mbarnes.mhb@gmail.com)>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, June 21, 2023 11:00 AM  
**To:** SolidWasteDirector <[SolidWasteDirector@baldwincountyal.gov](mailto:SolidWasteDirector@baldwincountyal.gov)>  
**Subject:** Major Modification proposal for Magnolia Landfill

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---

Could you please provide a link or the documents regarding the major modification proposal including the reasons for making the change?

Thank you,

Marla Barnes



## Terri L. Graham

---

From: Mary King <jeanneau@gulftel.com>  
Sent: Tuesday, July 11, 2023 1:33 PM  
To: SolidWasteDirector  
Subject: Landfill comment

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---

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows

Thanks you for your time today regarding the expansion. Adding 6 counties. tp the Baldwin County landfill, recycling sorting facility.

1. Adding this many very populated counties, to our landfill dump, appears to be a revenue based decision. though currently listed as recyclables, we have been informed that there could of course be garbage mixed in.
2. We have been informed that it will be sorted, and then some sold, therefore it appears a rather large monetary factor is at play here.
3. Having a covered facility could not protect us from a tornado or a hurricane, which could easily blow off a roof and then scatter millions of debris items across a wide area, including highly populated area very close by magnolia landfill, on all sides. We are within one of the most prime locations for both kinds of storms.
4. If the county needs to charge a bit more to the municipalities within Baldwin county, I am sure that most individuals would accept that, versus the adding of 6 more counties, use of our landfill, when we are already the fastest growing county in Alabama. Thus we have a huge need to use our landfill, for its intended purpose, Baldwin County, period.
5. I am well aware of the county regulation on waste pick up, and compared to Foley, it is very limited, so particularly in Foley city limits we are paying basically a very reasonable rate for four kinds of waste. I would think people would be willing to pay a bit more if needed in incorporated areas. It has not really changed in many years. This is a huge issue, not one left to limited publicity, and vasily limited time frame for decision making.
6. Having been a senior national account manager with clients nationwide, I was promoted often, for thinking things through, and speaking up,, often the only one in the room with courage to do so. My goal was always to look at all ramifications, legal, and predictable results with trustworthy judgment, even though my comments may have not been respected. But later, I was always commended and promoted, for my courage and professional standards.
7. Those throughout the county living not close to the site, probably would not like a rate increase. But I would believe a poll vote for Foley and Summerdale especially, would come out in favor of a modest increase in price, versus adding 6 counties recyclable to the current Magnolia Landfill. The landfill is basically on the

border of Summerdale and Foley. Magnolia Springs would of course also be negatively impacted by the additional waste, as would the rest of the county in terms of horrific traffic impact of large trucks coming from 6 counties, some very large like Mobile county.

8. Waste Trucks are already massive, and lines are long at the landfill, and on local roads, and will be covering the streets from all these other counties into 59 south and coming from the east of course as well, Mobile. Traffic on 59 has become a nightmare for months now, and continues to worsen, and become more and more dangerous. Speeding is routine on 59, and many other r-major roads coming from these other counties into our county, and make speeding and horrible traffic even worse, especially with the specific location of the landfill.
9. Massive trucks will populate the side roads as well, which are already overcrowded, and large trucks present a much larger safety hazard. These access roads are already very dangerous, speeding, and extremely narrow, and very close to homes bordering them.
10. The meeting time and place and day of the week will make it virtually impossible for folks to attend, as it is at the very tip of the county north, Bay Minette, the county seat, and could have been held mid county in Fairhope, AL, which according to Mr. Gruber was another possible site. The time is also unreasonable, with folks working, being a typical workday.
11. If your method of publication is just on Facebook, and other social media, and radio, and papers, the majority of folks, are overloaded with data from all these social media sites., and also who listens to the radio station, you chose, the particular one you chose? I only heard about this on Nextdoor, a neighborhood collection of residents throughout the county, a lot of opposition and outrage.
12. Also it was never as in never announced on TV as it should have been, not on 10, 5, 15, or 3.
13. Most people do not even get newspapers any longer. If so, was it an article, or buried in the public notices?
14. This is very autocratic, and should have been brought to a public vote at a local voting facility perhaps, or even at local civic centers within the county, rather than a totally inappropriate time, place and day, and date, where few could attend.

Mary K.

Neighborhood Watch Coordinator, Foley Subdivision, 20 year resident of Baldwin county

**Terri L. Graham**

---

**From:** SolidWasteDirector  
**Sent:** Thursday, July 6, 2023 2:48 PM  
**To:** Miranda McGregor; SolidWasteDirector  
**Subject:** RE: Magnolia Landfill Expansion

Hi Ms. McGregor,

Below is a link where you can find the information requested. The intent is to be able to accept recyclables from other counties. Please review the information and if you have questions, please feel free to reach out.

<https://baldwincountyal.gov/departments/solid-waste/landfills/Events-and-Notices>

Thank you,

*Terri Graham*

Development and Environmental Director  
Baldwin County Commission  
(251) 972-6878



**From:** Miranda McGregor <miranda@gulffrontproperties.com>  
**Sent:** Thursday, July 6, 2023 12:22 PM  
**To:** SolidWasteDirector <SolidWasteDirector@baldwincountyal.gov>  
**Subject:** Magnolia Landfill Expansion  
**Importance:** High

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Good afternoon!

I just happened to run across this public hearing announcement for the expansion of the landfill to include several other counties. Is this expansion to expand all services of the landfill to these counties or is this just for the recycling portion of the landfill?

I'd like to see the plan and the proposal being presented, if you could email those documents, that would be great.

Thank you ~

## *Miranda McGregor*

Real Estate Negotiation Expert (RENE), Accredited Buyer's Representative (ABR),  
Short Sales and Foreclosure Resource (SFR), ePro, CMLXv  
Broker/Realtor®  
Lic. Broker - Alabama & Florida

Advantage Real Estate  
21530 Professional Dr  
Suite D  
Robertsdale, AL 36567  
voice/text: 251-284-1068  
email: [miranda@gulffrontproperties.com](mailto:miranda@gulffrontproperties.com)  
web: [gulffrontproperties.com](http://gulffrontproperties.com)  
social media: @gulffrontproperties

*Looking to purchase a home? Be sure to get my FREE Buyer's Guide*  
*Looking to sell your property? Be sure to get my FREE Seller's Guide*  
*Looking to relocate to Baldwin County/Robertsdale, AL? Get my free Relocation Guide*



**Terri L. Graham**

---

**From:** SolidWasteDirector  
**Sent:** Friday, July 7, 2023 1:04 PM  
**To:** 'navy brass'  
**Cc:** SolidWasteDirector  
**Subject:** RE: Magnolia Landfill Expansion

Good Afternoon,

I have responses to your questions below:

1. Was this approved? This has not yet been approved.
  - What is the process for enacting decisions that will impact a community? All permit modifications are subject to the process laid out in The Code of Alabama Code, Section 22-27-48.
  - Is there someone else for me to email? All comments should come to the email address designated in the Public Hearing and Public Comment Period Notice, these will be compiled and presented to the Waste Site Board and the August 1, 2023 Baldwin County Commission Meeting.
2. What is the projected revenue Baldwin County will acquire by doing this? No out of county waste streams have been solicited at this time, this proposed modification will ensure permit compliance in the event the recycle facility is inoperable or receives contamination.
3. Why can't those counties be responsible for their own waste ? Those counties have solid waste management systems in place and, to my knowledge, there are no changes to their solid waste operations. Again, no out of county waste has been solicited, only collaboration to enhance recycling efforts in the Southwest Region of Alabama.
4. Can you clarify the waste parameters details, like what type of waste is Magnolia Landfill planning to collect, how often etc? At this time there are no planned changes to the waste steam parameters other than recyclables, and residue accumulated as a result of the sorting process.
5. What type of safeguards are in place to mitigate toxins from seeping into water sources and poisoning wildlife? Magnolia Landfill complies with all permit regulations as defined in our operating permits. EPA and ADEM set standards to safeguard against the aforementioned.
6. Is there a limit to the expansion? I'm not sure I understand this question.
7. Who are the individuals in charge of compliance at the landfill?
  - Terri Graham, Development and Environmental Director
  - Ed Fox, Deputy Development and Environmental Director
  - Wesley Pate, Environmental Project Manager
8. Where is a link to the submitted plans of expansion? <https://baldwincountyal.gov/departments/solid-waste/landfills/Events-and-Notices>
9. When were these plans submitted? These plans will not be officially reviewed by the Siting Board until August 1, 2023. If approved by the local governing body, it would then be submitted to ADEM.
10. How many times has Magnolia Landfill been fined for violations in the last 5 years? None

Please let me know if you have further questions.

Thank you,

*Terri Graham*

Development and Environmental Director  
Baldwin County Commission

(251) 972-6878



From: navy brass <navyandbrass@gmail.com>  
Sent: Thursday, July 6, 2023 11:27 PM  
To: SolidWasteDirector <SolidWasteDirector@baldwincountyal.gov>  
Subject: Magnolia Landfill Expansion

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Good Evening Mrs. Graham,

I am writing with grave concern about the expansion of Magnolia Landfill. My family and I are vehemently opposed to expanding the landfill to accommodate "solid waste" from other counties. I am horrified with this public notification. This sounds like an unconscionable amount of waste into our community considering all the counties that were listed. I would appreciate it if you would kindly answer the following questions...

1. Was this approved? What is the process for enacting decisions that will impact a community? Is there someone else for me to email?
2. What is the projected revenue Baldwin County county will acquire by doing this?
3. Why can't those counties be responsible for their own waste ?
4. Can you clarify the waste parameters details, like what type of waste is Magnolia Landfill planning to collect, how often etc?
5. What type of safeguards are in place to mitigate toxins from seeping into water sources and poisoning wildlife?
6. Is there a limit to the expansion?
7. Who are the individuals in charge of compliance at the landfill?
8. Where is a link to the submitted plans of expansion?
9. When were these plans submitted?
10. How many times has Magnolia Landfill been fined for violations in the last 5 years?

Thank you for your time in addressing my concerns. Have a pleasant day.

**Terri L. Graham**

---

**From:** Pat Coverdale <pcoverdale90@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, July 11, 2023 7:23 PM  
**To:** SolidWasteDirector  
**Subject:** Re: Landfill expansion

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---

Ms. Graham, thank you for clarifying the proposed plan to accept recycled materials because other counties do not have the facilities to do so. I support recycled programs completely. I believe this program will be successful because of your dedication and expertise.

On Tue, Jul 11, 2023 at 2:27 PM SolidWasteDirector <[SolidWasteDirector@baldwincountyal.gov](mailto:SolidWasteDirector@baldwincountyal.gov)> wrote:

Thank you for emailing your concerns regarding the service area expansion for Magnolia Landfill. I have inserted a link to the county's website to hopefully help answer some of your questions and concerns. But I did want to let you know we do not plan to take garbage from six additional counties. This modification is to enhance recycling regionally. The counties that surround Baldwin County have solid waste systems in place that manage their garbage. Entities that wish to do business with the Baldwin County Material Recovery Facility will enter into a contract that defines what they can bring and penalties for contamination.

<https://baldwincountyal.gov/departments/solid-waste/landfills/Events-and-Notices>

I would be more than happy to discuss these changes with you if you would like more information. Thank you,

*Terri Graham*

Development and Environmental Director

Baldwin County Commission

(251) 972-6878

**From:** Pat Coverdale <[pcoverdale90@gmail.com](mailto:pcoverdale90@gmail.com)>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, July 11, 2023 9:42 AM  
**To:** SolidWasteDirector <[SolidWasteDirector@baldwincountyal.gov](mailto:SolidWasteDirector@baldwincountyal.gov)>  
**Subject:** Landfill expansion

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---

Since when should Baldwin county take care of other counties trash? I'm sure those counties have more uninhabitable land than this county???



**Terri L. Graham**

---

**From:** SolidWasteDirector  
**Sent:** Tuesday, July 11, 2023 2:27 PM  
**To:** 'Pat Coverdale'; SolidWasteDirector  
**Subject:** RE: Landfill expansion

Thank you for emailing your concerns regarding the service area expansion for Magnolia Landfill. I have inserted a link to the county's website to hopefully help answer some of your questions and concerns. But I did want to let you know we do not plan to take garbage from six additional counties. This modification is to enhance recycling regionally. The counties that surround Baldwin County have solid waste systems in place that manage their garbage. Entities that wish to do business with the Baldwin County Material Recovery Facility will enter into a contract that defines what they can bring and penalties for contamination.

<https://baldwincountyal.gov/departments/solid-waste/landfills/Events-and-Notices>

I would be more than happy to discuss these changes with you if you would like more information. Thank you,

*Terri Graham*

Development and Environmental Director  
Baldwin County Commission  
(251) 972-6878

**From:** Pat Coverdale <pcoverdale90@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, July 11, 2023 9:42 AM  
**To:** SolidWasteDirector <SolidWasteDirector@baldwincountyal.gov>  
**Subject:** Landfill expansion

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---

Since when should Baldwin county take care of other counties trash? I'm sure those counties have more uninhabitable land than this county???

**Terri L. Graham**

---

**From:** SolidWasteDirector  
**Sent:** Tuesday, July 11, 2023 2:24 PM  
**To:** 'Penny Eilert'; SolidWasteDirector  
**Subject:** RE: Citizen from: GULF SHORES , AL 36542 Subject: LANDFILL EXPANSION

Ms. Eilert,

The intent is to allow the other counties to use our recycling facility. With recycling comes contamination and times when the system will have a mechanic break or go offline until repairs can be made. There has to be an option for us to handle this material that will not violate the solid waste disposal permit. No garbage is being solicited to dispose of in Baldwin County. There will be contract language to deal with entities the continually bring contaminated loads. Hope this helps to further clarify our intentions.

*Terri*

**From:** Penny Eilert <pseilert@gulftel.com>  
**Sent:** Monday, July 10, 2023 6:36 PM  
**To:** SolidWasteDirector <SolidWasteDirector@baldwincountyal.gov>  
**Subject:** Re: Citizen from: GULF SHORES , AL 36542 Subject: LANDFILL EXPANSION

This message has originated from an **External Source**. Please use proper judgment and caution when opening attachments, clicking links, or responding to this email.

---

This is still very confusing! Does this mean that these six other counties can only bring refuse that can be recycled?

Thanks for responding!

Penelope Eilert

Sent from my iPad

On Jul 10, 2023, at 4:35 PM, SolidWasteDirector <[SolidWasteDirector@baldwincountyal.gov](mailto:SolidWasteDirector@baldwincountyal.gov)> wrote:

Ms. Eilert,

Thank you for emailing Commissioner Underwood with your concern for the service area expansion. I have inserted a link to the county's website to hopefully help answer some of your questions and concerns. But I did want to let you know we do not plan to take garbage from six additional counties. This modification is to enhance recycling regionally. The counties that surround Baldwin County have solid waste systems in place that manage their garbage. Entities that wish to do business with the Baldwin County Material Recovery

Facility will enter into a contract that defines what they can bring and penalties for contamination.

<https://baldwincountyal.gov/departments/solid-waste/landfills/Events-and-Notices>

I would be more than happy to discuss these changes with you if you would like more information. Thank you,

*Terri Graham*

Development and Environmental Director  
Baldwin County Commission  
(251) 972-6878

<image001.png>

**From:** Tiffany Givens <[Tiffany.Givens@baldwincountyal.gov](mailto:Tiffany.Givens@baldwincountyal.gov)> **On Behalf Of** Billie Jo Underwood  
**Sent:** Monday, July 10, 2023 8:25 AM  
**To:** Terri L. Graham <[TGraham@baldwincountyal.gov](mailto:TGraham@baldwincountyal.gov)>  
**Cc:** Anu Gary <[AGary@baldwincountyal.gov](mailto:AGary@baldwincountyal.gov)>; Billie Jo Underwood <[BUnderwood@baldwincountyal.gov](mailto:BUnderwood@baldwincountyal.gov)>  
**Subject:** FW: Citizen from: GULF SHORES , AL 36542 Subject: LANDFILL EXPANSION

Terri:

See below an email that came to Commissioner Underwood through the county website. Can you assist?

Thanks,

Anu (on behalf of Commissioner Underwood)

**From:** DoNotReply@baldwincountyal.gov <[DoNotReply@baldwincountyal.gov](mailto:DoNotReply@baldwincountyal.gov)>  
**Sent:** Sunday, July 9, 2023 7:07 PM  
**To:** Billie Jo Underwood <[BUnderwood@baldwincountyal.gov](mailto:BUnderwood@baldwincountyal.gov)>  
**Subject:** Citizen from: GULF SHORES , AL 36542 Subject: LANDFILL EXPANSION

**FROM:** PENELOPE EILERT  
**STREET ADDRESS:** 18670 PINE ACRES RD  
**CITY:** GULF SHORES  
**PHONE NUMBER:** 9014888973  
**EMAIL:** [PSEILERT@GULFTEL.COM](mailto:PSEILERT@GULFTEL.COM)

**MESSAGE:**

*Why in the world would the commission expand the use of the landfill to SIX other counties? Baldwin County is one of the fastest growing counties in Alabama- why do we need to take on more garbage? This is insane! It will affect ALL of Baldwin County*

Terri L. Graham

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From: Sam Adams <sam49a1@gmail.com>  
Sent: Wednesday, July 12, 2023 1:11 PM  
To: SolidWasteDirector  
Subject: Other counties trash!

This message has originated from an External Source. Please use proper judgment and caution when opening attachments, clicking links, or responding to this email.

---

Hello, this is Sam Adams, Wynwood POA President, in talking to many residents in Wynwood , We do not want You to activate the planned acceptance of trash from other counties. This is a very short sighted endeavor for Us, our county is growing rapidly and We are concerned about the infrastructure in every area, including the sanitation. You, the commission are responsible for keeping our area a good place to live, and We expect you to do so. Election time will come around you know!  
Sam Adams

Sent from my iPhone

**Terri L. Graham**

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**From:** Virginia Lee Moore <danceswithprimates@yahoo.com>  
**Sent:** Thursday, July 6, 2023 3:23 PM  
**To:** SolidWasteDirector  
**Subject:** Landfill Expansion

This message has originated from an External Source. Please use proper judgment and caution when opening attachments, clicking links, or responding to this email.

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Dear Mrs. Graham,

I would like to address the proposed expansion of the landfill. Adding 6 counties to the Magnolia Landfill is going to burden the facility beyond its capacity. Baldwin County is already a large county that is busting at the seams with development. Please restrict Magnolia to Baldwin County waste only. We have a traffic problem now as growth has stressed our infrastructure and our roads were not designed to handle such a population. Trash trucks coming across the Bayway on I-10 will add to the problem of inadequate routes to cross the bay for the current number of vehicles that get stuck in jams on a daily occurrence.

We who reside near the landfill do not want this additional traffic and want to keep our landfill for Baldwin County only. Our beautiful county is being destroyed by explosive growth. Baldwin County facilities should serve Baldwin County only.

Thank you,  
Virginia Moore  
16875 Engel Lane  
Foley, AL 36535  
512-629-2140

**APPENDIX F**  
**Baldwin County Full Cost Accounting Forms**

# Annual Solid Waste Cost Allocation Form

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Alabama Department of Environmental Management

Baldwin County Solid Waste

Baldwin County, AL

Fiscal Year beginning October 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013

- 1) Collection Cost \$4,365,462.08
- 2) Recycling Cost \$88,571.73
- 3) Disposal Cost \$1,062,848.33
- 4) Finance Cost (included in Collection Costs)

A. Total cost for Solid Waste = \$ 5,516,881.14  
(1 + 2 + 3 + 4)

B. Population = 95,481

C. Tons of Material Handled = 37,090.96

Tons Recycled + Tons Disposed  
Pg. 2 Column 3 + Pg. 3 Column 5

Total Cost/Capita/Year = \$57.78

(A divided B)

Total Cost/Ton = \$148.74

(A divided C)

## Recycling

Item No.	(1) Recycling Contractor	(2) Tons Recycled per month	(3) Tons Recycled per year (2) x 12	(4) Monthly Collection & Delivery Cost	(5) Monthly Receipts from Recycling	(6) Annual Cost Collection Deliver	(7) Annual Receipts from Recycling
1.	Tarpon & Advanced Disposal	—	808.68	—	—	Estimate \$112,768	\$24,197.27

Monthly cost for collection and delivery to recycling facilities (Column 4)

Annual Tons Recycled = 808.68 (Column 3)

Total Recycling Cost = \$88,570.73 (Column 7 – 6) indicates profit

Note: Place Recycling Cost on Line (2) of the Annual Solid Waste Cost Allocation Form.

## Financial Cost

**Financial costs include interest on loans or bonds and other miscellaneous costs associated with management of solid waste.**

Item No.	(1) Governmental Unit	(2) Annual Financial Cost paid for Disposal	(3) Annual Financial Cost paid for Collection	(4) Notes
1.	BCSW	\$999,391.94	\$63,456.39	36,282.28 Tons (304) Debt Service

*Total Financial Cost = N/A included in Collection costs in BCSWD accounting*

*Place Financial Cost on Line (4) of the Annual Solid Waste Cost Allocation Form.*



# Annual Solid Waste Cost Allocation Form

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Alabama Department of Environmental Management

City of Bay Minette

Baldwin County, AL

Fiscal Year beginning October 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013

- 1) Collection Cost 0
- 2) Recycling Cost 0
- 3) Disposal Cost \$133,308.55
- 4) Finance Cost (included in Collection Costs)

A. Total cost for Solid Waste = \$133,308.55  
(1 + 2 + 3 + 4)

B. Population = 8044

C. Tons of Material Handled = 4,697

Tons Recycled + Tons Disposed  
Pg. 2 Column 3 + Pg. 3 Column 5

Total Cost/Capita/Year = \$16.57

(A divided B)

Total Cost/Ton = \$28.38

(A divided C)

# Recycling

Item No.	(1) Recycling Contractor	(2) Tons Recycled per month	(3) Tons Recycled per year (2) x 12	(4) Monthly Collection & Delivery Cost	(5) Monthly Receipts from Recycling	(6) Annual Cost Collection Deliver	(7) Annual Receipts from Recycling
1.							

Monthly cost for collection and delivery to recycling facilities (Column 4)

Annual Tons Recycled = \_\_\_\_\_ (Column 3)

Total Recycling Cost = \_\_\_\_\_ (Column 7 – 6) indicates profit

Note: Place Recycling Cost on Line (2) of the Annual Solid Waste Cost Allocation Form.

# Financial Cost

Financial costs include interest on loans or bonds and other miscellaneous costs associated with management of solid waste.

Item No.	(1) Governmental Unit	(2) Annual Financial Cost paid for Disposal	(3) Annual Financial Cost paid for Collection	(4) Notes
1.				

Total Financial Cost = N/A included in Collection costs in BCSWD accounting

Place Financial Cost on Line (4) of the Annual Solid Waste Cost Allocation Form.

# Annual Solid Waste Cost Allocation Form

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Alabama Department of Environmental Management

City of Daphne

Baldwin County, AL

Fiscal Year beginning October 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013

- 1) Collection Cost \$560,650.03
- 2) Recycling Cost \$417,904.54
- 3) Disposal Cost \$190,770.00
- 4) Finance Cost (included in Collection Costs)

A. Total cost for Solid Waste = \$ \$1,169,324.57  
(1 + 2 + 3 + 4)

B. Population = 25,000

C. Tons of Material Handled = 8,263.63

Tons Recycled + Tons Disposed  
Pg. 2 Column 3 + Pg. 3 Column 5

Total Cost/Capita/Year = \$46.77

(A divided B)

Total Cost/Ton = \$141.50

(A divided C)

# Recycling City of Daphne - Solid Waste FY2013

Item No.	(1) Recycling Contractor	(2) Tons Recycled per month	(3) Tons Recycled per year (2) x 12	(4) Monthly Collection & Delivery Cost	(5) Monthly Receipts from Recycling	(6) Annual Cost Collection Deliver	(7) Annual Receipts from Recycling
1.	City of Daphne	158.7	1904.4	\$34,825.00	\$7,831.15	\$417,904.54	\$93,973.84

Monthly cost for collection and delivery to recycling facilities (Column 4)

Annual Tons Recycled = 1657 (Column 3)

Total Recycling Cost = (\$323,931) (Column 7 - 6) indicates profit

Note: Place Recycling Cost on Line (2) of the Annual Solid Waste Cost Allocation Form.

## Financial Cost

Financial costs include interest on loans or bonds and other miscellaneous costs associated with management of solid waste.

Item No.	(1) Governmental Unit	(2) Annual Financial Cost paid for Disposal	(3) Annual Financial Cost paid for Collection	(4) Notes
1.	City of Daphne Solid Waste Enterprise Fund	\$190,770.00	\$978,554.57	Trash Not Included - Paid From Gen. Fund

Total Financial Cost = N/A included in Collection costs in BCSWD accounting

Place Financial Cost on Line (4) of the Annual Solid Waste Cost Allocation Form.

# Annual Solid Waste Cost Allocation Form

Alabama Department of Environmental Management

ORANGE BEACH

Baldwin County, AL

Fiscal Year beginning October 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013

- 1) Collection Cost \_\_\_\_\_  
2) Recycling Cost \_\_\_\_\_  
3) Disposal Cost \_\_\_\_\_  
4) Finance Cost (included in Collection Costs)
- } Allied Waste

A. Total cost for Solid Waste = \$ 1,745,263.46 paid to Allied Waste  
(1 + 2 + 3 + 4)

B. Population = 5441

C. Tons of Material Handled = \_\_\_\_\_ furnished by Allied Waste  
to County

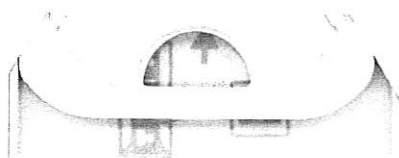
Tons Recycled + Tons Disposed

Pg. 2 Column 3 + Pg. 3 Column 5

Total Cost/Capita/Year = N/A All individual condo units are  
(A divided B) billed monthly, not included in  
year round population

Total Cost/Ton = \_\_\_\_\_ Furnished by Allied Waste to County  
(A divided C)

\* City "additional services" cost - \$ 794,108.24 - reflects our  
knuckleboom curbside pick-up and ROW cleaning, equipment, labor and  
dumpsters



# Annual Solid Waste Cost Allocation Form

Alabama Department of Environmental Management

City of Robertsdale

Baldwin County, AL

Fiscal Year beginning October 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013

- 1) Collection Cost \$ 446,614.92
- 2) Recycling Cost —
- 3) Disposal Cost \$ 83,361.77
- 4) Finance Cost (included in Collection Costs)

A. Total cost for Solid Waste = \$ 529,976.69  
(1 + 2 + 3 + 4)

B. Population = 5,547

C. Tons of Material Handled = 3226.4

Tons Recycled + Tons Disposed  
Pg. 2 Column 3 + Pg. 3 Column 5

Total Cost/Capita/Year = \$ 95.54

(A divided B)

Total Cost/Ton = \$ 164.26

(A divided C)

# Recycling

Item No.	(1) Recycling Contractor	(2) Tons Recycled per month	(3) Tons Recycled per year (2) x 12	(4) Monthly Collection & Delivery Cost	(5) Monthly Receipts from Recycling	(6) Annual Cost Collection Deliver	(7) Annual Receipts from Recycling
1.							

Monthly cost for collection and delivery to recycling facilities (Column 4)

Annual Tons Recycled = \_\_\_\_\_ (Column 3)

Total Recycling Cost = \_\_\_\_\_ (Column 7 - 6) indicates profit

Note: Place Recycling Cost on Line (2) of the Annual Solid Waste Cost Allocation Form.

## Financial Cost

Financial costs include interest on loans or bonds and other miscellaneous costs associated with management of solid waste.

Item No.	(1) Governmental Unit	(2) Annual Financial Cost paid for Disposal	(3) Annual Financial Cost paid for Collection	(4) Notes
1.	City of Robertsdale	N/A	N/A	

Total Financial Cost = N/A included in Collection costs in BCSWD accounting

Place Financial Cost on Line (4) of the Annual Solid Waste Cost Allocation Form.

# Annual Solid Waste Cost Allocation Form

Alabama Department of Environmental Management

Town of Elberta

Baldwin County, AL

Fiscal Year beginning October 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013

- 1) Collection Cost \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Recycling Cost 0
- 3) Disposal Cost \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Finance Cost (included in Collection Costs)

A. Total cost for Solid Waste = \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
(1 + 2 + 3 + 4)

B. Population = \_\_\_\_\_

C. Tons of Material Handled = \_\_\_\_\_

Tons Recycled + Tons Disposed  
Pg. 2 Column 3 + Pg. 3 Column 5

Total Cost/Capita/Year = \_\_\_\_\_  
(A divided B)

Total Cost/Ton = \_\_\_\_\_  
(A divided C)



# Recycling

Item No.	(1) Recycling Contractor	(2) Tons Recycled per month	(3) Tons Recycled per year (2) x 12	(4) Monthly Collection & Delivery Cost	(5) Monthly Receipts from Recycling	(6) Annual Cost Collection Deliver	(7) Annual Receipts from Recycling
1.							

Monthly cost for collection and delivery to recycling facilities (Column 4)

Annual Tons Recycled = 0 (Column 3)

Total Recycling Cost = 0 (Column 7 - 6) indicates profit

Note: Place Recycling Cost on Line (2) of the Annual Solid Waste Cost Allocation Form.

## Financial Cost

Financial costs include interest on loans or bonds and other miscellaneous costs associated with management of solid waste.

Item No.	(1) Governmental Unit	(2) Annual Financial Cost paid for Disposal	(3) Annual Financial Cost paid for Collection	(4) Notes
1.				

Total Financial Cost = N/A included in Collection costs in BCSWD accounting

Place Financial Cost on Line (4) of the Annual Solid Waste Cost Allocation Form.

# Annual Solid Waste Cost Allocation Form

Alabama Department of Environmental Management

Baldwin County, AL

Fiscal Year beginning October 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013

- 1) Collection Cost \$29,904.09
- 2) Recycling Cost N/A
- 3) Disposal Cost \$19,292.70
- 4) Finance Cost (included in Collection Costs)

A. Total cost for Solid Waste = \$ \$49,196.79  
(1 + 2 + 3 + 4)

B. Population = 1632

C. Tons of Material Handled = 643.09

Tons Recycled + Tons Disposed  
Pg. 2 Column 3 + Pg. 3 Column 5

Total Cost/Capita/Year = \$30.15

(A divided B)

Total Cost/Ton = \$76.51

(A divided C)

# Recycling

Item No.	(1) Recycling Contractor	(2) Tons Recycled per month	(3) Tons Recycled per year (2) x 12	(4) Monthly Collection & Delivery Cost	(5) Monthly Receipts from Recycling	(6) Annual Cost Collection Deliver	(7) Annual Receipts from Recycling
1.							

Monthly cost for collection and delivery to recycling facilities (Column 4)

Annual Tons Recycled = \_\_\_\_\_ (Column 3)

Total Recycling Cost = \_\_\_\_\_ (Column 7 – 6) indicates profit

Note: Place Recycling Cost on Line (2) of the Annual Solid Waste Cost Allocation Form.

## Financial Cost

Financial costs include interest on loans or bonds and other miscellaneous costs associated with management of solid waste.

Item No.	(1) Governmental Unit	(2) Annual Financial Cost paid for Disposal	(3) Annual Financial Cost paid for Collection	(4) Notes
1.				

Total Financial Cost = N/A included in Collection costs in BCSWD accounting

Place Financial Cost on Line (4) of the Annual Solid Waste Cost Allocation Form.

# Annual Solid Waste Cost Allocation Form

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Alabama Department of Environmental Management

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Baldwin County, AL

Fiscal Year beginning October 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013

- 1) Collection Cost \$65,140.79
- 2) Recycling Cost 0
- 3) Disposal Cost \$14,875.08
- 4) Finance Cost (included in Collection Costs)

A. Total cost for Solid Waste = \$ 80,015.87  
(1 + 2 + 3 + 4)

B. Population = 620

C. Tons of Material Handled = 643.25

Tons Recycled + Tons Disposed  
Pg. 2 Column 3 + Pg. 3 Column 5

Total Cost/Capita/Year = \$129.06  
(A divided B)

Total Cost/Ton = \$124.39  
(A divided C)

# Recycling

Item No	(1) Recycling Contractor	(2) Tons Recycled per month	(3) Tons Recycled per year (2) x 12	(4) Monthly Collection & Delivery Cost	(5) Monthly Receipts from Recycling	(6) Annual Cost Collection Deliver	(7) Annual Receipts from Recycling
1.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monthly cost for collection and delivery to recycling facilities (Column 4)							

Annual Tons Recycled = 0 (Column 3)

Total Recycling Cost = 0 (Column 7 - 6) indicates profit

Note: Place Recycling Cost on Line (2) of the Annual Solid Waste Cost Allocation Form.

# Financial Cost

Financial costs include interest on loans or bonds and other miscellaneous costs associated with management of solid waste.

Item No.	(1) Governmental Unit	(2) Annual Financial Cost paid for Disposal	(3) Annual Financial Cost paid for Collection	(4) Notes
1.	0	0	0	0

Total Financial Cost = N/A included in Collection costs in BCSWD accounting

Place Financial Cost on Line (4) of the Annual Solid Waste Cost Allocation Form.

# Annual Solid Waste Cost Allocation Form

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Alabama Department of Environmental Management

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Baldwin County, AL

Fiscal Year beginning October 1, 2012 – September 30, 2013

- 1) Collection Cost \$65,140.79
- 2) Recycling Cost 0
- 3) Disposal Cost \$14,875.08
- 4) Finance Cost (included in Collection Costs)

A. Total cost for Solid Waste = \$ 80,015.87  
(1 + 2 + 3 + 4)

B. Population = 620

C. Tons of Material Handled = 643.25

Tons Recycled + Tons Disposed  
Pg. 2 Column 3 + Pg. 3 Column 5

Total Cost/Capita/Year = \$129.06  
(A divided B)

Total Cost/Ton = \$124.39  
(A divided C)

# Recycling

Item No.	(1) Recycling Contractor	(2) Tons Recycled per month	(3) Tons Recycled per year (2) x 12	(4) Monthly Collection & Delivery Cost	(5) Monthly Receipts from Recycling	(6) Annual Cost Collection Deliver	(7) Annual Receipts from Recycling
1.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Monthly cost for collection and delivery to recycling facilities (Column 4)

Annual Tons Recycled = 0 (Column 3)

Total Recycling Cost = 0 (Column 7 - 6) indicates profit

Note: Place Recycling Cost on Line (2) of the Annual Solid Waste Cost Allocation Form.

# Financial Cost

Financial costs include interest on loans or bonds and other miscellaneous costs associated with management of solid waste.

Item No.	(1) Governmental Unit	(2) Annual Financial Cost paid for Disposal	(3) Annual Financial Cost paid for Collection	(4) Notes
1.	0	0	0	0

Total Financial Cost = N/A included in Collection costs in BCSWD accounting

Place Financial Cost on Line (4) of the Annual Solid Waste Cost Allocation Form.

End Plan