

SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT PLAN
for

LIMESTONE COUNTY, ALABAMA

Prepared for:
The Limestone County Commission
310 W Washington Street
Athens, AL 35611



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ALABAMA

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 History

The necessity of the Limestone County Solid Waste Management Plan (referred to as The Plan or LC-SWMP) dates to 1989 with the introduction of Act 89-824, now revised and called the Solid Wastes and Recyclables Materials Management Act (SWRMMA). Act 89-824 required the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), counties, and municipalities to prepare and implement a Solid Waste Management Plan for the forecasting and management of solid waste generated in the state of Alabama. The current SWMP for Limestone County was updated in February 2014, by Engineering Service Associates, Inc. (ESA) and followed the requirements of Act No. 89-824 of Alabama Law. The Plan was submitted to the ADEM and approved on May 02, 2014. Pugh Wright McAnally, Inc was retained to update their SWMP for the 2024 – 2034 period.

1.2 Purpose and Scope

The intent of the Plan and this update is to maintain guidelines for developing and operating safe and efficient disposal of solid waste by creating and utilizing procedures, processes, and infrastructure to collect, transport and dispose of residential, commercial, industrial, construction and agricultural wastes within Limestone County; all while addressing the requirements for a SWMP put forth in 2022 Code of Alabama, §22-27-47. Efforts to increase waste reduction by improved disposal methods and concentrated recycling efforts continue to be a major part of the Plan, along with promoting fiscally responsible operations with long-term disposal capacities.

The Plan identifies how Limestone County will manage solid waste facilities and services, identify how local city and town governments will consider and approve any new solid waste disposal facilities or services, and will establish objectives for involving citizens from each community in these approval processes. The Plan will also address the current state of solid waste management, projections of future use and capacities, and assessment of future needs. The Plan will include commitments from elected officials of each municipality for continued coverage by the LC-SWMP. Opportunity was given to each municipality and its citizens to comment on the Plan. This was accomplished through a public hearing held by the Limestone County Commission in which comments were received and addressed. Those comments are included as a part of the LC-SWMP along with a Resolution from the Limestone County Commission approving the Plan.

The adopted Plan is applicable to all of Limestone County, including all unincorporated areas and any municipalities that did not opt-out. The municipalities at the time of the revision of this plan are the City of Athens, the Town of Ardmore, the Town of Lester, the Town of Elkmont, and the Town of Mooresville. Any portions of the Cities of Decatur, Huntsville, and Madison located in Limestone County are excluded from coverage of the LC-SWMP due to their majority populations being in different counties. The Municipalities must abide by the Plan when making decisions regarding solid waste management, even if those decisions only affect the individual municipality. Municipalities, acting within the guidelines of the LC-SWMP and subject to approval of the Limestone County Commission, may grant local approval to expand a current landfill or create a new landfill if it is located within city limits. Under the Plan, however, the authority of a municipality is

restricted to its city limits, not its police jurisdiction. Since all five incorporated municipalities have chosen to participate in the Plan, any mention to or requirement of “the jurisdiction” is the whole of Limestone County and its five municipalities, excluding the portions of the Cities of Decatur, Huntsville, and Madison that reside within.

1.3 Planning Period

All solid waste projections, requirements, and guidance will be based on the planning period of January 1, 2024 – December 31, 2034. **For reporting purposes, this SWMP shall expire January 1, 2035.**

1.4 Public Hearing

As required by Alabama Law, a public hearing was held for public comments and questions regarding the Limestone County Solid Waste Management Plan prior to review and adoption. Notice of the hearing was given 30 days prior to the hearing and drafts of the LC-SWMP were made available to the public for review. - **TO BE FINISHED UPON COMPLETION OF PUBLIC HEARING.**

1.5 SWMP Definitions

For clarity and uniformity, definitions of words and phrases with specific meaning as pertains to solid waste management and The Plan will be defined here. The definitions used in prior updates will be retained for continuity unless the nature of the definition has changed to the point of rendering the original definition inaccurate. Some definitions come directly from ADEM Rule 335-13-1-.03.

Act - The "Solid Wastes and Recyclable Materials Management Act", Act No. 151, Regular Session 2008 as amended (formerly the “Solid Waste Disposal Act, Act No. 771 Regular Session, 1969, as amended by Act No. 2247 Regular Session, 1971) Code of Alabama 1975, § 22-27-1 et. seq.

Buffer Zone - A neutral area that serves as a protective barrier separating two conflicting forces. In the scope of The Plan, an area that protects the public and the environment from the impact of pollutants generated in the handling of solid waste.

Buy-Back Center- A facility to which individuals bring recyclables in exchange for payment.

Cell - A volume of compacted solid waste that is covered by means of compacted earth or some other approved alternative cover usually on a daily or weekly basis in a landfill unit.

Closure - The process by which a landfill unit permanently ceases to accept waste, to include those actions taken by the permittee or owner of the facility to prepare the site for post-closure monitoring and maintenance or to make it suitable for other uses.

Commercial Waste - All types of solid waste generated by stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, and other nonmanufacturing activities, excluding residential and industrial wastes.

Commingled Recyclables - Two or more recyclable materials collected without separation. Common commingled recycling collection is residential curbside collection where plastics and papers are collected from a single bin.

Commingled Waste - Waste streams that do not differentiate between commercial and residential waste streams.

Composting - The controlled biological decomposition of organic solid materials under aerobic (with oxygen) conditions.

Construction/Demolition-Inert Landfills (C/DLF) - A discrete area of land or an excavation that receives construction/demolition waste, and/or rubbish and/or water treatment (alum) sludge, foundry waste meeting rule 335-13-4-.26(3), and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, or injection well as those terms are defined in this rule.

Construction/Demolition Waste - Waste building materials, packaging, and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, or demolition operations on houses, commercial buildings, and other structures. Such wastes include, but are not limited to, masonry materials, sheet rock, roofing waste, insulation (not including asbestos), scrap metal, and wood products. Uncontaminated concrete, soil, brick, waste asphalt paving, ash resulting from the combustion of untreated wood, rock, and similar materials are excluded from this definition.

Corrugated Paper - Paper or Cardboard having either a series of wrinkles or folds, or alternating ridges and grooves.

Discarded Material - Material thrown away, abandoned, disposed of, or otherwise given up without intent to reuse, recycle or reclaim.

Discharge - The accidental or intentional spilling, leaking, pumping, emitting, emptying, or dumping of solid waste, including leachate, into or on any land or water.

Disposal - The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste into or on any land or water so that the waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including, but not limited to, groundwaters.

Drop-Off Collection - A method of collecting recyclable or compostable materials in which materials are taken by individuals to collection sites and dropped off in designated containers.

Explosive Gas - A gas that is explosive under ordinary conditions as used herein generally refers to methane (CH₄).

Facility - All contiguous land, structures and other appurtenances used for the processing, treatment, storage or disposal of solid waste, or the recovery of recyclable materials from solid waste, whether or not authorized or permitted, including, but not limited to, waste disposal areas and waste disposed therein.

Facility Structures - Any buildings and sheds or utility or drainage lines on the facility.

Ferrous Metals - Metals derived from iron. They are mostly magnetic to varying degrees.

Garbage - Putrescible (subject to decay) animal and vegetable waste resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking and consumption of food, including, but not limited to, waste from markets, storage facilities, handling and sale of produce and other food products and excepting such materials that may be serviced by garbage grinders and handled as household sewage.

Gas Condensate - The liquid generated as a result of the gas collection and recovery process at the landfill unit.

Generation - The act or process of producing solid waste. Solid waste shall be considered generated at the point that waste materials are first discarded or collected, regardless of any subsequent materials recovery or recycling.

Generator - Any person who utilizes any process or conducts any activity which results in the production of solid waste.

Groundwater - Water below the land surface in the zone of saturation.

Groundwater Monitoring Well - A well placed at an appropriate location and depth for taking water samples to determine groundwater quality in the area surrounding a landfill or other site.

Hazardous Waste - Those wastes defined in, and regulated under, Division 14 of the ADEM Administrative Code

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) - HHW is any material from a home that poses a threat to people, animals, or the environment if handled or disposed of improperly. HHW can be flammable, corrosive, explosive, toxic, or reactive in nature. Common HHW's are paints, solvents, motor oil, batteries, and pool chemicals. HHW's are not considered regulated Hazardous Waste due to the limited quantities generated, but still require special handling and disposal.

Household Waste - Any solid waste, including, but not limited to, garbage, trash, and sanitary waste in septic tanks derived from households, including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day-use recreation areas. Sanitary waste in septic tanks shall be considered as household waste only when it is disposed in a landfill or unauthorized dump and its inclusion as a household waste shall in no way prohibit or supersede the authority of the Department or the Health Department to regulate onsite sewage systems or the management of sanitary waste in septic tanks.

Incinerator or Combustion Unit - A device designed to burn that portion of garbage and rubbish which will be consumed at temperatures generally ranging 1600 degrees Fahrenheit or over. The unburned residue from an incinerator, including metal, glass, and the like shall be called ashes.

Industrial Landfill (ILF) Unit - A discrete area of land or an excavation that receives industrial solid waste and may in addition receive construction/demolition waste and/or rubbish and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile, as those terms are defined by ADEM Rule 335-13-1-.03.

Industrial Solid Waste - Solid waste generated by manufacturing or industrial processes that is not a regulated hazardous waste.

Injection Well - A bored, drilled, or driven shaft or dug hole which is used for the injection of pollutants.

Illegal or Unauthorized Dump - Any collection of solid wastes either dumped or caused to be dumped or placed on any public or private property, whether regularly used, and not having a permit from the Department. Abandoned automobiles, large appliances or similar sizable items of solid waste shall be considered as forming an unauthorized dump. The careless littering of a relatively few, smaller individual items such as tires, bottles, cans and the like shall not be considered an unauthorized dump, unless the accumulation of the solid waste poses a threat to human health or the environment. An unauthorized dump shall also mean any solid waste disposal site which does not meet the regulatory provisions of ADEM.

Landfill - A method of compaction and earth or alternative cover of solid wastes other than those containing garbage or other putrescible wastes, including, but not limited to, tree limbs and stumps, demolition materials, incinerator residues, and like materials not constituting a health or nuisance hazard, where cover need not be applied on a per day used basis.

Lateral Expansion - A horizontal expansion of the waste boundaries of an existing landfill unit.

Leachate - Any liquid, including any soluble, suspended, or miscible components in the liquid, that has percolated through or emerged from solid waste other than construction/demolition waste and or rubbish.

Leachate Collection System - A network of pipes or geotextiles/geonets placed at low areas of the landfill liner to collect leachate from a landfill for storage or treatment.

Lift - The compacted vertical thickness of a horizontal series of cells which have been accumulated and covered with earth or some other approved alternative cover. The cover may be either daily, weekly, intermediate, or final as required.

Liner - A system of low-permeability soil and/or geosynthetic membranes used to collect leachate and minimize contaminate flow to groundwater. Liners may also absorb or attenuate pollutants to further reduce contamination.

Materials Recovery Facility - A solid waste management facility that provides for the extraction from solid waste of recyclable materials, materials suitable for use as a fuel or soil amendment, or any combination of those materials. A materials recovery facility shall be deemed to be a solid waste treatment facility.

Medical Waste - Any infectious solid or liquid waste from a medical waste generator, as defined in chapter 335-17-1.

Methane – An odorless, colorless, flammable, explosive gas produced by municipal solid waste undergoing anaerobic decomposition. Methane is emitted from municipal solid waste landfills.

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) 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. A municipal solid waste landfill may also receive other types of solid waste, such as commercial solid waste, nonhazardous sludge, very small quantity generator waste, industrial solid waste, construction/demolition waste, and rubbish. A municipal solid waste landfill is a sanitary landfill. Such a landfill may be publicly or privately owned. A MSWLF unit may be a new MSWLF unit, an existing MSWLF unit or a lateral expansion.

On-site - The same or geographically contiguous property which may be divided by public or private right-of-way. Non-contiguous properties owned by the same person or entity connected by a right-of-way which he controls and to which the public does not have access, is also considered on-site property.

Operator - The person(s) having direct supervision over and responsibility for the daily operation of a landfill unit or part of a landfill unit.

Owner - The person(s) who owns a facility or part of a facility.

Partial Closure - The closure of a discrete part of a facility in accordance with the applicable closure requirements of rule 335-13-4-.20. For example, partial closure may include the closure of a trench, a unit operation, a landfill cell or a pit, while other parts of the same facility continue in operation or will be placed in operation in the future.

Permit - Written authorization granted to a person by the Department to operate a solid waste management facility for the disposal of solid waste.

Permittee - Any person possessing a valid permit issued by the Department to dispose of solid waste. This person is responsible for the overall operation of a solid waste facility.

Person - Any individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, corporation (including a government corporation), partnership, agent, agency, association, State, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a state, any interstate body, or any other private or public legal entity.

Personnel - All persons who work at or supervise the operations of a solid waste facility, and whose actions or inactions may be responsible for achieving compliance with the requirements of this Division.

Post Closure - The activities, including monitoring and maintenance at the site, following completion of closure activities if solid waste will remain at the site after closure.

Private Solid Waste Management Facility - A solid waste management facility that is operated exclusively by and for a private solid waste generator for the purpose of accepting solid waste generated on-site or by the permittee.

Proposed Site - Total acreage as identified by the legal survey included in the application submitted to the Department.

Public Solid Waste Management Facility - A solid waste management facility that accepts solid waste from the public generally or for a fee, or any solid waste management facility that is not a private solid waste management facility.

Recovered Materials - Those materials which have known recycling potential; which can be feasibly recycled; which have been diverted or removed from the solid waste stream for recycling, whether or not requiring subsequent separation and processing; and which have a substantial portion that are consistently used in the manufacture of products which may otherwise be produced from raw or virgin materials. Recovered materials shall not include solvents or materials, except sawdust, bark, and paper materials that are destined for incineration, energy recovery, or any use which constitutes disposal. Recovered materials shall only be those materials for which during the calendar year (commencing on January 1), the amount of material recycled or diverted from the solid waste stream for recycling and transferred to a different site for recycling equals at least 75 percent by weight or volume of the amount of that material accumulated at the beginning of the period.

Recovered Materials Processing Facility - A facility primarily engaged in the storage, processing, and resale or reuse of recovered materials. A recovered materials processing facility is not a solid waste management facility; however, any solid waste resulting from the operation of a facility shall be subject to all applicable laws and regulations relating to solid waste and shall be deemed to be generated for purposes of reporting pursuant to solid waste reduction goals, at the point of collection of the recovered materials from which the solid waste resulted.

Recyclable Materials - Those materials which are capable of being recycled, whether or not the materials have been diverted or removed from the solid waste stream.

Recycling - Any process by which materials are collected, separated, stored, recovered, or processed and reused or returned to use in the form of raw materials or products, but does not include the use of materials as a fuel, or for any use which constitutes disposal.

Rubbish – Nonputrescible solid wastes, excluding ashes, consisting of both combustible and noncombustible wastes. Combustible rubbish includes paper, rags, cartons, wood, furniture, rubber, plastics, and similar materials. Noncombustible rubbish includes glass, crockery, metal cans, metal furniture and like materials which will not burn at ordinary incinerator temperatures, not less than 1600-degree F. Uncontaminated concrete, soil, brick, waste asphalt paving, ash resulting from the combustion of untreated wood, rock, yard trimmings, leaves, stumps, limbs, and similar materials are excluded from this definition.

Run-Off - Any rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over land from any part of a facility.

Run-On - Any rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over land onto any part of a facility.

Residential Waste – Waste generated in single and multi-family homes.

Roll-Off Container – A large waste container that fits onto a tractor trailer or other specialized heavy truck that can be dropped off and picked up hydraulically. Typically used for temporary jobs that generate a large volume of waste in a short amount of time. Can range in volume from 10 cubic yards to 40 cubic yards.

Salvaging - The controlled removal for reuse of material from a solid waste landfill unit.

Sanitary Sewer - Any device or system used in the treatment of municipal sewage or industrial waste of a liquid nature. This includes sewers, pipes, or other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a facility providing treatment.

Scavenging - The unauthorized removal of solid waste from a landfill unit permitted under these regulations.

Service Area - the geographical area serviced by a solid waste facility from which solid waste is generated and collected, including any interim points, (i.e., transfer stations) at which the solid waste is repacked or reloaded onto vehicles or other methods of transport for delivery to that facility. For public solid waste management facilities, the service area is established as part of the local host government approval process, as described in Code of Alabama 1975, §2227-48 and 48.1.

Sludge - Any nonhazardous, solid, semi-solid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility exclusive of the treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant.

Solid Waste - Any garbage, rubbish, construction or demolition debris, ash, or sludge from a waste treatment facility, water supply plant, or air pollution control facility, and any other discarded materials, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, or agricultural operations or community activities, or materials intended for or capable of recycling, but which have not been diverted or removed from the solid waste stream. The term "solid waste" does not include recovered materials, solid or dissolved materials in domestic sewage, solid or dissolved material in irrigation return flows, or industrial discharges which are point sources subject to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, or the Alabama Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, or source, special, nuclear, or by-product materials as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. Also excluded from this definition are land applications of crop residues, animal manure, and ash resulting exclusively from the combustion of wood during accepted agricultural operations, waste from silvicultural operations, or refuse as defined and regulated pursuant to the Alabama Surface Mining Act of 1969 (Article 1, Chapter 16, Title 9, Sections 9-16-1 to 9-16-15, Code of Alabama 1975).

Solid Waste Boundary - The outermost perimeter of the solid waste, projected in the horizontal plane, as it would exist at completion of the disposal activity.

Solid Waste Disposal Facility - Any landfill or part of a facility where final disposition of solid waste occurs and at which waste may remain after closure.

Solid Waste Management - The systematic control of solid waste including its storage, processing, treatment, recovery of materials from solid waste, or disposal.

Solid Waste Management Facility - Any solid waste volume reduction plant, transfer station, material recovery facility, or other facility, the purpose of which is the storage, treatment, utilization, processing, disposal, or recovery of materials from solid waste, or any combination thereof.

Source Reduction – The design, manufacture, acquisition, and reuse of materials so as to minimize the quantity and/or toxicity of waste produced. Source reduction prevents waste either by redesigning products or by otherwise changing social patterns of consumption, use, and waste generation. This is considered the best method for prolonging the lifespan of natural resources and landfill space, along with a multitude of other economic and ecological benefits.

Special Waste - Those wastes requiring specific processing, handling or disposal techniques as determined necessary by the Department which are different from the techniques normally utilized for handling or disposal. Examples of such waste types may include, but are not limited to: mining waste, fly ash, bottom ash, sludges, friable asbestos, industrial waste, liquid waste, large dead animals or large quantities of dead animals and residue, medical waste, foundry waste, petroleum contaminated wastes, municipal solid waste ash, or contaminated soil and water from the cleanup of a spill.

Spill - The unplanned, accidental or unpermitted discharge, deposit, injection, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, dumping, placing or releasing of solid or medical waste, or materials which when spilled become solid or medical waste, into or on the land, the air or the water.

Structural Components - Liners, leachate collection systems, final covers, run-on/run-off systems, and any other component used in the construction and operation of the landfill unit that is necessary for protection of human health and the environment.

Tipping Fee – A fee charged for the unloading or dumping of material at a landfill, transfer station, recycling center, or waste-to-energy facility. This fee is usually stated in dollars per ton.

Transfer Station – A permanent facility where waste materials are taken from smaller collection vehicles and placed in larger vehicles for transport. The larger vehicles can consist of larger tractor trailers, barges, and rail cars. Some transfer stations may also process and recycle some materials that are brought in.

Unauthorized Dump - Any collection of solid wastes either dumped or caused to be dumped or placed on any public or private property, whether or not regularly used, and not having a permit from the Department. Abandoned automobiles, large appliances or similar sizable items of solid waste shall be considered as forming an unauthorized dump within the meaning of this Division. The careless littering of a few, smaller individual items such as tires, bottles, cans, and the like shall not be considered an unauthorized dump, unless the accumulation of the solid waste poses a threat to human health or the environment. An unauthorized dump shall also mean any solid waste disposal site which does not meet the regulatory provisions of this Division.

Waste Pile or Pile - Any noncontainerized accumulation of solid, non-flowing waste that is used for treatment or storage.

White Goods – Large household appliances such as ranges, fridges, washing machines, etc. Consumer electronics, such as TV's and stereos, are not considered white goods.

Yard Trimmings – Leaves, grass clippings, pruning debris, and other natural organic matter discarded from yards and gardens. Yards trimmings may also include stumps and brush, but these are not typically desirable for composting operations.

1.6 §22-27-47 Requirements for LC-SWMP

The 2022 Code of Alabama requires at a minimum that each SWMP to:

§22-27-47(b)(1) Describe and explain the general origin, weight or volume of solid waste currently generated within the jurisdiction's boundaries.

§22-27-47(b)(2) Identify current methods of collection and haulage of solid waste in the jurisdiction.

§22-27-47(b)(3) Identify and describe the facilities where solid waste is currently being disposed of or processed and the remaining available permitted capacity of such facilities and the capacity which could be made available through the reasonable expansion of such facilities. Give the estimated remaining permitted capacity of these facilities.

§22-27-47(b)(4) Provide a description of current or planned recycling programs and an analysis of their impact on waste generated within the local area.

§22-27-47(b)(5) Address the requirements proposed under Subtitle D of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. Section 6941 as amended and identify and explain those actions the jurisdiction should take to assure proper management of its wastes under these requirements.

§22-27-47(b)(6) Provide a description of current or planned procedures for the identification, elimination, or prevention of illegal dumps within the local area, to include.

§22-27-47(b)(7) Describe and explain the general origin and weight or volume of solid waste reasonably expected to be generated within the jurisdiction annually during the next 10 years.

§22-27-47(b)(9) Identify any current agreements between the jurisdiction and other units of local government or public authorities for the joint use of solid waste facilities. Evaluate the need for and feasibility of entering into a joint agreement in the future.

§22-27-47(b)(10) Identify any current contractual agreements with private entities for the collection, processing or disposal of solid waste and evaluate the need for and feasibility of entering into such agreements in the future.

§22-27-47(b)(11) Identify the general location within a county where solid waste processing or disposal facilities and recycling programs may be located and identify the site of each facility if a site has already been chosen.

§22-27-47(b)(12) Explain the reasons why the local government proposes utilization of Solid Waste Facilities outside the local government jurisdiction.

CHAPTER 2

SOLID WASTE GENERATION

This chapter addresses the requirements put forth in §22-27-47(b)(1).

2.1 RESIDENTIAL MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE GENERATION

To estimate the volume of MSW that is generated by residential sources data was collected from MSW collectors, transfer station and landfill operators, the University of Alabama’s Center for Business and Economic Research, the Alabama Department of Labor, the US Bureau of Economic Analysis, and the US Census Bureau. This data ranged from precise numbers to general estimates.

The 2010 and 2020 populations of incorporated towns and cities and of rural Limestone County were taken from the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2010 and 2020 Census’s. A compound growth model was used with estimated annual population growth factors based on prior growth rates with some adjustments to make the calculations match the County estimates retrieved from the University of Alabama’s Center for Business and Economic Research. Despite the towns of Elkmont, Lester, and Mooresville shrinking in population between the 2010 and 2020 Census, they were given a 0.5% growth factor for these projections. The population census numbers, and predicted population estimates for 2025 and on are shown in Table 2-1 below:

TABLE 2-1: RESIDENTIAL POPULATION CENSUS DATA AND ESTIMATIONS

	Growth Factor	2010 Census	2020 Census	2025 Estimated	2030 Estimated	2035 Estimated
Ardmore	1%	1,194	1,321	1,388	1,459	1,533
Athens	1.5%	21,897	25,406	27,369	29,484	31,763
Elkmont	0.5%	434	411	421	432	442
Lester	0.5%	111	111	113	116	119
Mooresville	0.5%	53	47	48	49	50
Rural Limestone Co.	Varies (~ 1.75%)	59,093	76,274	83,330	90,228	96,960
Total Limestone Co.*	N/A	82,782	103,570	112,669	121,768	130,867

** County Projections and Census numbers from the University of Alabama’s Center for Business and Economic Research’s 2020 to 2040 County Population Projections*

EPA estimates 4.9 pounds per capita per day (lbs./cap/day) of residential solid waste generated. Using 2020 data from the Athens Transfer Station, Athens Sanitation Department, and the US Census, we estimate average residential solid waste generated within the parts of Limestone County that utilize the transfer station to be in the range of 2.2 to 2.9 lbs./cap/day. This estimation is affected by several factors that were taken into consideration when choosing a value to use.

The high range of the estimation came from comparing Athens Census data with Athens Sanitation records allowing for more precise residential waste calculations but fails to account for anything taken by third parties to be recycled or disposed of. The low end of the range came from comparing the Limestone County Census population minus the population of Ardmore and the Athens Transfer Station numbers allowing for a more accurate county-wide generation value, but the transfer station numbers did not separate commercial and residential waste tonnage which had to be estimated using the EPA commingled waste estimation of 60% residential and 40% commercial. Outside factors, like increased waste generation with increased wealth and changes in consumer/producer trends towards waste reduction, also add elements of uncertainty in projections.

Considering all the factors above and estimated waste generation of nearby counties, a value of 3.25 lbs./cap/day was considered a conservative number for waste generation projection in Limestone County. The annual residential waste generated for 2021 and 2022 by cities, towns and rural as estimated using the 3.25 lbs./cap/day are shown in Table 2-2 below.

TABLE 2-2: PER CAPITIA RESIDENTIAL WASTE GENERATION

	Estimated Population 2021	Estimated Population 2022	Estimated Solid Waste (Tons) 2021	Estimated Solid Waste (Tons) 2022
Ardmore*	1,370	1,393	1162*	1180*
Athens**	27,095	28,661	13492*	14680**
Elkmont	424	430	252	256
Lester	114	115	68	69
Mooreville	46	47	28	28
Rural Limestone Co.	78,332	80,254	46461	47,601
Total Limestone Co.	107,381	110,900	61,463	63,814

*The private MSW hauler for the Town of Ardmore, Richardson Waste Removal, provided a single month of mixed municipal waste data. This data was multiplied by 12 for an approximate value of waste for 2022. This gave Ardmore an estimated 4.65 lbs./person/day residential MSW generation.

**Total tonnage for the City of Athens was provided by the Athens Sanitation Department and used in lieu of estimated values.

2.2 COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SOLID WASTE GENERATION

The U.S. Census Bureau shows 1,535 industrial and commercial entities in Limestone County during 2021. The City of Athens provided the tonnage of commercial waste collected for 2021 and 2022, but all other commercial waste was hauled via private contractors who had mixed residential and commercial waste. The EPA’s “Municipal Solid Waste in the United States:2010 Facts and Figures” states that an estimated 35% - 45% of commingled MSW is commercial solid waste, so the remaining commercial waste generated in Limestone County was estimated by using 40% of the residential tonnage. The estimated quantities disposed are shown in Table 2-3 below.

TABLE 2-3: COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL WASTE GENERAION

	Tons 2021	Tons 2022
City of Athens	11379	11991
Town of Ardmore	775	787
Lester, Elkmont, Mooresville, and Unincorporated Limestone	38410	39670
Total Commercial/Industrial Generated	50564	52448

2.3 CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION (C/D) WASTE GENERATION

Limestone County has seen a lot of new growth and construction in recent years, and it continues to grow. This has led to a lot of C/D waste being generated, which is transported to various disposal sites depending on construction location and the waste haulers discretion. Limestone County does not have an active or permitted C/D landfill, so all material disposed of in Limestone County goes to the Morris Farm Landfill. The State of Alabama considers C/D waste to be inert and has less strict requirements for C/D landfills, making them cheaper to construct and operate than a MSW landfill. A good portion of C/D waste also has the potential to be recycled, such as metals, glass, and certain wood materials. Due to the vast number of generators, haulers, and no designated C/D landfill, calculating the amount of C/D material for Limestone County was considered impractical.

2.4 SPECIAL WASTE GENERATION

“Special Waste” is any form of solid waste that is not regulated hazardous waste and somehow varies from typical municipal solid waste in that it requires special handling or disposal. Some examples of special waste are wastewater sludge, incinerator ash, and animal manure. Special waste in Limestone County primarily is composed of wastewater sludge. Limestone County reported hauling their own wet sludge to Decatur and Huntsville lift stations for disposal out of county.

Athens and Limestone County Water and Sewer Authority (LCWSA) collectively have an estimated annual 3200 tons of sludge and silt generated. The Athens Wastewater Plant reported an estimated 3000 tons of sludge generated in 2023 which is treated using lagoons at the plant site. The

lagoons are being dredged for the first time since their construction. Numbers for the estimated haul-off and disposal location were not available at the time of this report.

LCWSA drinking water sludge averaged 164 tons annually with the facility operating at max capacity. The drinking water sludge is transported to the Morgan County Landfill for disposal. There are plans to double the plant’s capacity and install a filter press to dry out sludge, but the effects of the plans should be negligible for the duration of this SWMP. There is also potential for the capacity of two wastewater treatment plants to double in capacity and generation within the next 10 years, adding up to a theoretical 216 more tons per year generated. LCWSA transports its sewer wastewater to Decatur Utilities or Huntsville Water Pollution Control for treatment and disposal.

2.5 TOTAL SOLID WASTE GENERATED

It is estimated the total solid waste generated in Limestone County was 115,227 tons and 119,462 tons during the years 2021 and 2022.

TABLE 2-6: TOTAL ESTIMATED MSW GENERATED IN LIMESTONE CO. 2021 - 2022

	Pop. (2021)	Tons 2021	Per Capita 2021 (lbs/day)	Pop. (2022)	Tons 2022	Per Capita 2022 (lbs/day)
Residential	107,381	61,463	3.14	110,900	63,814	3.15
Commercial/Industrial*	N/A	50,564	2.58	N/A	52,448	2.59
Special Solid Waste	N/A	3,200	0.16	N/A	3,200	0.16
Total Municipal Solid Waste	N/A	115,227	5.88	N/A	119,462	5.90

**The value for Commercial/Industrial is based on the information obtained. Due to the limitations in trying to acquire accurate information, the value of commercial/industrial solid waste is an estimate based on a variety of factors and the EPA’s ratio for commingled residential and commercial solid waste.*

CHAPTER 3

SOLID WASTE COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION

This chapter addresses the requirements put forth in §22-27-47(b)(2).

3.1 HOUSEHOLD AND COMMERCIAL SOLID WASTE

The majority of residential and commercial MSW is collected by household pickups using semi-automatic compaction trucks, grapple trucks for bulky items, and front loaders for dumpsters. The public can transport MSW to the Republic Services of Athens Transfer Station (RS-ATS) located at 16100 BFI Lane in Athens. Contractors are required to transport, or have transported, their own waste. The collection and transportation methods for MSW are different based on the location within the County where it was generated.

3.1.1 Ardmore

Collection and transportation of solid waste within Ardmore is accomplished by Richardson Waste Removal, LLC using rear loading trucks. These vehicles also can compact loads and perform pickups at curbside once per week for 500 to 600 households. The MSW collected by Richardson Waste Removal, LLC is taken to the Solid Waste Disposal Authority Waste-to-Energy Facility in Huntsville, AL.

3.1.2 Athens

The collection and transportation of solid waste within Athens is accomplished by the Athens Sanitation Department using side loading trucks with articulated arms and grapple trucks for large debris. These vehicles also can compact loads and perform pickups at curbside once per week for approximately 6,500 households and 770. Athens Sanitation Department transports the collected MSW to the Republic Services Athens Transfer Station, from there they are transported to the Morris Farm Landfill located at 4 Co Rd 418, Hillsboro in Lawrence County.

3.1.3 Elkmont, Lester, Mooresville, and Unincorporated Limestone County.

On April 3, 2023, the Limestone County Solid Waste Department started its own program for the collection and transportation of solid waste within Lester, Mooresville, and all other rural residential pickups in Limestone County. Residential waste within rural Limestone County is collected door-to-door throughout the county and within its municipalities. Limestone County Solid Waste Department uses 10 28-CY automated side loaders (ASL), 1 16-CY ASL, and 1 8-CY rear loader trucks with compacting ability and picks up curbside one time per week for more than 27,000 households.

Commercial waste in Limestone County is collected by privately owned and contracted haulers. A list of companies providing these services which have disposed waste at Morris Farm Landfill include the following but are not limited to:

- Republic Services

- MBI
- Atomic

These companies primarily use dumpsters for collection of commercial waste and perform collections with top-loading trucks capable of lifting dumpsters to empty or roll-off trucks for collection and transportation of larger dumpsters. Information of the total amount of solid waste collected in Limestone County in 2020 and 2021 by private contracted haulers was considered impractical to collect accurately.

3.2 INDUSTRIAL SOLID WASTE

Industrial waste in Limestone County is mostly collected by privately owned and contracted haulers, but there are several industries that consistently haul their own waste to the Morris Farm Landfill. The primary haulers of Industrial Solid Waste in Limestone County are a lot of the same companies providing commercial services in Limestone County, with some added parties as well. Some of these parties will collect and haul generated waste to their facilities for recycling or resale to third parties that can utilize the waste. The companies providing these services include the following but are not limited to:

- Harmon Scrap Metal
- SA Recycling
- Plastic Recyclers Southeast, Inc.

3.3 CONSTRUCTION/DEMOLITION WASTE (C&D)

Collection of construction and debris waste is accomplished primarily by privately contracted haulers using roll-off containers. Construction contractors rent roll-off containers to be used on their jobsites to place waste materials. Small volumes of residential C&D waste can be collected curbside by the City of Athens, but the material is classified as Trash and is handled like municipal solid waste. Some construction contractors use their own dump trucks and trailers to transport waste to either the Athens Transfer Station or a nearby landfill for disposal. C/D waste collected by Republic Services within Limestone County is disposed of at the Morris Farm Landfill in Lawrence County.

3.4 SPECIAL SOLID WASTE

Special as defined earlier in this document typically requires special handling and permitted haulers to dispose of. In Alabama, most forms of special solid waste can be disposed of at MSW landfills. The same difficulties for collecting specific data on the hauling of C/D and industrial waste applies to special solid waste quantities and haulers as well. The special solid wastes were included in many of the totals for residential/commercial MSW reported by municipalities and private entities. Water and wastewater treatment sludge and silt are a special solid waste that is primarily hauled by the utility companies to be treated by Decatur or Huntsville, or disposed of in the Morgan County Regional Landfill.

CHAPTER 4

SOLID WASTE FACILITIES

This chapter addresses the requirements put forth in §22-27-47(b)(3).

4.1 GENERAL

Limestone County has a permitted site for a MSW Landfill but there were never any facilities constructed for the operation of a MSW Landfill. The MSW collected in Limestone County is taken to the Republic Services Athens Transfer which is then taken out of the County to the Morris Farm Landfill.

4.2 MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL (MSW) UNITS

4.2.1 Republic Services Morris Farm Landfill (Permit #40-08)

The Morris Farm Landfill in Lawrence County is the primary end site for MSW collected in Limestone County. All municipal solid waste collected by the City of Athens and Limestone County taken to the Athens Transfer Station is disposed of at this site. In addition, the Morris Farm Landfill disposes waste generated in other counties. The Morris Farm Landfill is a privately owned facility that disposes of the MSW for multiple counties, including Limestone County.

The landfill has a permitted 148 acres and 18,318,131 cubic yards of airspace. The EPA's Landfill Methane Outreach Program reported a total of 6,893,051 tons of waste in place as of 2021. Republic Services reported an average of 286,000 tons of MSW a year, a 9% increase over the prior ten-year average.

4.3 INDUSTRIAL WASTE LANDFILL UNITS.

There are no separately permitted industrial waste landfills in Limestone County. Industrial waste from within Limestone County is disposed in the Morris Farm Landfill in Lawrence County. The option of permitting and constructing an Industrial Waste Landfill is an available option but is not practical given the small scale of industry in Limestone County.

4.4 CONSTRUCTION/DEMOLITION LANDFILLS UNITS.

There are no separately permitted C/D landfills in Limestone County. The Browns Ferry C/D Landfill officially was closed in 2023 but had not received waste since before 2012. C/D waste taken to the Athens Transfer Station is disposed of in the Morris Farm Landfill. Other C/D waste may be taken by private haulers to various other landfills. The permitting and construction of a C/D Landfill in Limestone County is an available option but not practical given the availability of other options in the area.

4.5 COMPOSTING FACILITIES/ANAEROBIC DIGESTION SYSTEMS

There are currently no municipal run composting facilities or anaerobic digestion systems in Limestone County. Since organic material is an ever-present solid waste item, there is the potential for it to be diverted from landfills. Composting is the most cost effective and is useful for most types of agricultural waste and produces nutrient and good microbe rich soil amendment as a byproduct. C There is little potential for anaerobic digesters in Limestone County. While the benefits of anaerobic digestion systems are numerous and they are an effective way to divert organic material and agricultural waste, the lack of large dairy cow and swine farms in Limestone County reduce the usefulness of anaerobic digesters to the point they do not provide enough unique benefit compared to traditional composting methods to warrant the extra cost. The exception may lie in the numerous chicken farms depending on how the chicken waste is handled, as traditional methods dehydrate the waste and reduce its ability to produce biogas and nutrient rich byproduct.

4.6 INCINERATORS

Limestone County does not currently have an incineration facility. The nearest incineration facility is in Huntsville, Alabama, approximately 30 miles away. Use of this facility by Limestone County is not economically feasible.

4.7 RECYCLING CENTERS

In 2022, the Athens-Limestone Recycling Center closed, which at the time was the only recycling facility in Limestone County. In 2023, the Limestone County Recycling Program began and has a facility for local drop-off of all items accepted by the curbside program, along with used motor oil and electronics. Limestone County has also received a \$600,000 grant for a new recycling facility, offering the potential to offer new services upon completion or in the future.

The City of Athens operates a curbside recycling program for its residents. Material collected is office paper products, paperboard boxes, corrugated cardboard, cans, #1 and #2 plastic bottles. This material is currently transported to the recycling facility in Decatur.

4.8 TRANSFER STATIONS

Republic Services operates a transfer station at 16100 BFI Lane in the City of Athens that is open for public, municipal, and commercial use. It is designed to handle up to 1000 tons a day of MSW using two buildings and multiple dumpsters to handle MSW storage. Building #1 is intended for residential non-commercial waste and can handle 200-300 tons a day. Building #2 is intended for use by commercial and municipal operated solid waste haulers and was designed to handle 800 tons a day. The MSW is then transported to the Morris Farm Landfill for disposal using open-topped transfer trailers.

CHAPTER 5

RECYCLING

This chapter addresses the requirements put forth in §22-27-47(b)(4).

5.1 POTENTIAL BENEFITS FROM RECYCLING PROGRAMS

In August 2016, the Southeast Recycling Development Council (SERDC) and Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) put forth the report “A Plan for Boosting Residential Material Recovery and Recycling in Alabama”. The findings in the report stated that recycling in Alabama has a direct impact on 32,400 jobs, induced jobs of 84,412, increased economic activity by \$19.4 billion, and increased state and local tax revenue by \$765 million. The economic model used also showed that there was still potential for another 3120 direct and induced jobs in the recycling of materials that were landfilled. Demand for recycled materials has outgrown availability of these resources in recent years as many companies are attempting to reduce their consumption of virgin materials, leading to a large market for the material. A more immediate impact of increased recycling is that it often is much cheaper, and in some cases even profitable, than disposing of it. The most expensive element of any municipal solid waste landfill is the construction of EPA Sub-Title D sanitary landfills. The recycling program affords a direct increase of Sub-Title D storage space -- for every cubic yard of waste recycled, a cubic yard of storage space is saved.

The overall positive impact on the environment is a significant benefit that is difficult to measure but helps to keep our hometown clean and green. The environmental impact of recycling is perhaps more significant and important than the economic impact. Using recycled material is often cheaper in terms of money, resources, and energy when compared to virgin materials. Aluminum is often used as a champion example of this, often given a figure of 97% to 92% less energy to recycle aluminum than to produce new aluminum. Recycling also reduces the volume of landfilled material, which has been identified to create environmental issues with methane gas releasing and leachate seepage. As technology and research progresses, the benefits will continue to increase.

5.2 CURRENT RECYCLING PROGRAMS.

Limestone County has a recycling drop off center located in Athens for its residents. This facility is the only free option currently for rural residents and the residents of some municipalities, and commercial recycling is not accepted currently. Private companies do offer recycling pick-up services for any residents and commercial businesses that choose to enroll in them for a cost. The recycling center accepts cardboard, mixed paper, #1 & #2 plastics, aluminum and steel cans, used motor oil, and electronics barring CRT TV's. The plastic and paper are taken to the Decatur Recycling Facility, while cardboard and metals are sold by the Athens Recycling Facility directly. Unfortunately, the infancy of the current recycling program means a lack of data for any kind of calculations and estimates of its impact on local recycling programs.

The majority of recycling in Limestone County is left to individual effort. This makes it difficult to track and calculate actual recycling efforts in Limestone County, especially given the lack of locations and options for the majority of rural Limestone County. Recyclable metals may be more often recycled, as there is usually a payment for the materials at scrap yards, but pricing fluctuations

between yards may lead to material being brought in from different counties to local yards or going out of the county to external yards.

Athens is the only municipality that offers bi-weekly curbside pick-up for recycling. A recycling bin is provided to each household to place at the curb for bi-weekly pickup. Special recycling programs are also a part of Athen's effort to recycle. Athens Wastewater Department and Keep Athens-Limestone Beautiful also provides the Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG) Collection and Recycling Program that provides residents with a pickup and drop off location for special FOG collection containers at various locations throughout Athens. The FOGs are recycled while being kept out of the sewers and preventing costly cleaning and maintenance to deal with the build-up of "fatbergs".

The Limestone County Commission secured grant funding through ADEM to bring back the successful Alabama Scrap Tire Program until September 2024. The program is estimated to have recycled around 115,000 tires during its 5-year run between 2012 and 2017, and around 31,600 tires during its 2018 – 2021 grant period. This program allows Limestone County Residents to bring their tires to one of four trailers to dispose of for free. The tires are then taken to be recycled into new usable products.

Personal efforts to compost are a choice made by many people across America, especially in rural areas where there is more space for gardens and composting piles. Due to the generation, composting, and use all occurring with the individuals, there is no practical way to assess the extent of individual composting in Limestone County. Therefore, the EPA per capita average of 0.42 lbs. a year was used to estimate personal impact.

Another efficient recycling program is the use of Recycle Asphalt Pavement or RAP. Asphalt pavements are 100 percent recyclable. The quality of recycled asphalt pavement is as good as, or even better than, brand new pavement. It is estimated that 80% of Asphalt Pavement is RAP, therefore making it one of the most effective and efficient recycled materials used in Limestone County. The Rebuild Alabama State Legislation was established in 2019. This legislation was set in place to fund roadway improvements and new infrastructure. It is estimated that 32,500 tons of asphalt paving is manufactured and placed within Limestone County annually. The recycled portion is about 35 percent of the total placed. The extraordinary effort to use RAP in Limestone County is saving an estimated 11,375 tons annually of reusable materials from ending up in the landfill.

Table 5-1. Estimated quantity (tons) of materials from current recycling.

RECYCLING PROGRAM	TONS RECYCLED 2021	TONS RECYCLED 2022
Athens Curb Side	No Data Available	No Data Available
Athens-Limestone Recycling Center*	No Data Available*	No Data Available*
Individual Composting	22.6	23.3
Recycled Asphalt Pavement	11,375	11,375
Tires	79	No Data Available
TOTALS	11476.6	11398.3

*The KALB run Athens-Limestone Recycling Center ended operations in the Summer of 2022. The new Athens Recycling Center was not in operation until 2023. Not enough data has been collected to establish estimates for future recycling efforts.

5.3 PLANNED RECYCLING PROGRAMS.

Limestone County has started gearing up a recycling program for the residents of Limestone County. The current status of the program is in the early days, with a centralized drop-off location that is able to sell some of the collected materials for its development. The program received a grant from ADEM for the construction of a structure on N Jefferson Street in Athens that will serve as a baling and process center along with warehouse capacity. This will significantly increase the capabilities of the recycling program, increase revenue for the program, offer employment in the area, and has the potential to offer more material recovery opportunities, such as glass, in the future.

As of right now, there is little to no option for residents to recycle glass in northern Alabama. The EPA shows the potential for over a thousand tons of glass to be recycled in Limestone County alone, with that number being greater if Athens were to serve as a hub for collection of nearby counties like Morgan and Madison.

Plastics #4 and #5 have the potential to be recycled as well, but currently few locations accept these types of plastic for recycling. The trend towards increased use of recycled materials in new products, both for environmental and legislative reasons, might make collection and recycling of these types of materials viable soon.

As mentioned earlier, there is no municipal program to divert organic waste from the landfill. Properly operated composting programs are an economic and scalable option that would be easiest to implement. Composting correctly also benefits the environment by reducing the amount of methane gas released in the decomposition of organics, while producing a valuable resource to gardeners and farmers in the form of soil-enriching material. One obstacle to implementation of composting would be separation and collection of the organics from residential sources.

Anaerobic digesters would not be a good option for diverting organic waste in Limestone County, although some farms may pursue their own individually owned and operated digesters.

5.4 ALABAMA'S 25% RECYCLING GOAL.

The goal of the previous plan was to achieve 25% recycling of all waste generated in Limestone County. The benefits were a reduction in cost, an extended life span for waste cells, and avoiding the expensive alternative of constructing additional landfill storage. The recycling goal established by ADEM remains at 25%.

With the data available, commercial, industrial, urban, and rural individuals and governments recycled an estimated 11398.3 tons of the 119,462 tons generated within Limestone County during 2022. While this figures to only 9.5%, far below the 25% goal, the lack of data for the recent years and the recent shift in many recycling programs begs that the effectiveness of Limestone County's recycling efforts be revisited in time when trends have been established and more data is available. This estimation also suffers from a lack of data from private recycling companies that may divert significant amounts of scrap metals and other materials from landfills, which can divert thousands of tons of material per year.

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CHAPTER 6

RCRA SUBTITLE D REQUIREMENTS

This chapter addresses the requirements put forth in §22-27-47(b)(5).

6.1 RCRA SUBTITLE D REQUIREMENTS

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), an amendment to the Solid Waste Disposal Act, is the principal federal law in the United States governing the disposal of solid waste and hazardous waste. RCRA was enacted in 1976 to:

- Protect human health and the environment from the potential hazards of waste disposal;
- Conserve energy and natural resources;
- Reduce the amount of waste generated; and
- Ensure that wastes are managed in an environmentally sound manner.

Enacted in 1984, the Subtitle D amendment to RCRA deals with nonhazardous solid waste management and designates the state and local governments as the primary planning, permitting, regulating, implementing, and enforcement agencies for the management and disposal of household and industrial or commercial non-hazardous solid wastes. Minimum nationwide standards have been developed under Subtitle D that include specific requirements for the proper design and operation of MSW landfills and other solid waste disposal facilities. These requirements include location restrictions, facility design (liner, leachate collection, run-off controls, etc.) and operating criteria, groundwater and landfill gas monitoring requirements, corrective action requirements, financial assurance requirements, and closure and post-closure care requirements. Most states (including Alabama) have adopted these criteria into their state solid waste management programs. In addition to the minimum federal criteria, states may also impose requirements that are more stringent than the federal requirements.

6.2 ACTIONS TAKEN TO MEET REQUIREMENTS

Limestone County and its municipalities require mandatory residential solid waste collection. All municipal solid waste is disposed of in an MSW landfill that has been designed in accordance with Subtitle D regulations. Limestone County ensures participation in residential solid waste collection by establishing service when the resident applies for utility services with Athens Utilities. This service changed in 2023 from being run by a private contractor to the Limestone County Solid Waste Department. The County chose to run their own collection program to keep costs down for both the County and its residents.

The Athens Transfer Station allows two “free dump” days each year to allow residents to properly dispose of solid waste materials. The City of Athens also provides bulk trash collection services to its residents for yard waste and household items such as furniture and appliances. In addition, four trailers are placed in Athens and Elkmont for the disposal of used tires by residents.

By providing the services mentioned above, these types of materials are much less likely to be disposed of by illegal dumping.

CHAPTER 7

LITTER AND ILLEGAL DUMPING

This chapter addresses the requirements put forth in §22-27-47(b)(6).

7.1 LOCATING EXISTING ILLEGAL DUMPS.

Limestone County has zero tolerance for illegal dumping and violators are subject to fines and possible jail time. They partner with the public and groups like KALB to find and report illegal dumping. Education and community outreach are crucial elements in locating existing and future illegal dumping. KALB has a reporting tool on their website that provides the number to call to report illegal littering, as well as a form that can be submitted that will help them in assisting the law enforcement agencies in curbing future events.

7.2 PLANS FOR ABATEMENT OR REMOVAL OF ILLEGAL DUMPS.

The City of Athens Sanitation Department and Code Enforcement work to remove and combat illegal littering and dumps within the City of Athens. The Roadside Litter Patrol works to address illegal dumping within the County. Frequent clean-ups occur using volunteers or inmates to address dumping and littering. Examples of such action are the 2021 clean-up of multiple dumpsites along Buzzard Roost Road with the help of over 100 volunteers, and the removal of over 3 tons of litter along Alabama 99 using inmate work details.

7.3 MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT FURTHER ILLEGAL DUMPING.

The most principal element in preventing future illegal dumps is the continuation of the mandatory door-to-door collection of sanitary waste and other easy access options for residents to dispose of all materials. Educating the citizens of Limestone County on the environmental and economic impacts of illegal dumping is also a valuable tool in preventing the creation of such dumps. Community education in the form of television, newspaper articles, and social media help to identify the unacceptable practice of roadside dumping and to inform the community of areas that should be watched and reported when noticed by citizens passing by.

Limestone County and various organizations also use special programs and events to help encourage proper disposal and reporting of illegal dumping. One such collection program is the annual Household Hazardous Waste Collection Event. KALB and the Limestone County Commission have partnered to have a drive-through collection events in the City of Athens where people can dispose of many of the hazardous materials that they might otherwise have difficulty disposing of. This program is once a year and available to all Limestone County residents. The list of items accepted includes paints, oils, cleaners, solvents, stains, automotive fluids, unbroken fluorescent tube lights, and pill form medication. Occasionally additional items are offered to be collected, like electronics. The program has proved remarkably effective since its initial conception. More than 50 cubic yards of chemical in their containers and 825 gallons of used motor oil were collected in 2022, with almost 50% more chemicals collected in 2023.

Limestone County hosts a “Trash Attack Day” at least twice a year, the first Saturday of April and of October. These days allow residents, but not contractors, to take a trailer or truckload of

debris to the Republic Services Transfer Station in Athens to dump for free. This benefit is currently provided through the year 2026, but it is planned to be continued to be offered beyond then to provide the residents of Limestone County this great opportunity and reduce illegal littering.

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CHAPTER 8

FUTURE SOLID WASTE GENERATION

This chapter addresses the requirements put forth in §22-27-47(b)(7).

8.1. METHODOLOGY AND VARIABLES IN ESTIMATING FUTURE WASTE.

The quantities of solid waste disposed and recycled during 2020 were determined primarily from recorded data, allowing calculation of quantities generated. The future projected quantities were estimated using estimated population growth for Limestone County from previous years as recorded by the U.S. Census Bureau. The standard EPA estimation of 4.9 lbs./capita/day was used with the projected populations to give an estimate of future residential MSW generation, while commercial and industrial waste was projected using the same 2/3rd ratio of residential to commercial MSW as before.

8.2. ORIGIN OF SOLID WASTE AND ESTIMATED ANNUAL WEIGHT OR VOLUME.

The projected future generated quantities were calculated using known quantities during 2020 and estimated population growth for Limestone County from U.S. Census Bureau. The projected quantities assumed an increase of 0.02 lbs/capita/day growth for MSW generation in Limestone County. The quantities for both commercial and industrial solid waste generated might vary significantly should sizeable development occur, and this can also impact residential MSW as an increase in wealth leads to an increase in MSW generation. The quantities shown in Table 8-1 are in tons per year.

Table 8-1: Recorded and Estimated MSW Generation (Tons per year)

	2022	2025 (Projected)	2030 (Projected)	2035 (Projected)
Population	110,900	112,669	121,768	130,867
Total MSW lbs/capita/day	5.90	5.96	6.06	6.16
Residential	63,814	67,500	74,100	80,950
Commercial & All Other MSW's	55,648	55,100	60,600	66,250
Total Generated	119,462	122,600	134,700	147,200

CHAPTER 9

PROVISIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

This chapter addresses the requirements put forth in §22-27-47(b)(8).

9.1 MSW CAPACITY AND EXPANSION.

Residential solid waste disposal for waste generated within Limestone County is disposed of primarily at the Morris Farm Landfill. The waste collected by Richardson Waste Removal for the Town of Ardmore is incinerated in Huntsville and the ash is either disposed of in the Huntsville landfill or used to cover the lifts at the landfill.

As of 2020 there was an estimated 11,922,678 cubic yards of remaining capacity at the Morris Farm Landfill. Depending on the daily tonnage taken in, the landfill has anywhere from about 40 more years at current intake of 286,000 tons per year to approximately 14 years at the theoretical max of 730,000 tons a year. The theoretical max is based on the 365 day a year operation at 2000 tons per day with an average compacted MSW density of 1750 pounds per cubic yard, a highly unlikely event. Morris Farm Landfill is a privately owned landfill and will make their own determinations on expansion, but the facility is well situated for handling the solid waste disposal needs of its current customers.

The permitted area of the Seven Mile Post Road MSW Landfill would provide a sufficient capacity to handle the needs of Limestone County if the need were to arise. The obstacles to implementing the Seven Mile Post Road MSW Landfill would be the construction of the facilities and training of operators for the landfill. The landfill would likely need to increase the permitted daily max tons to handle any further growth beyond the current volumes passing through the Athens Transfer Station.

9.2 CURRENT ECONOMIC FACTORS AND ESTIMATES.

For the year 2024, the Limestone County Commission budgeted 5% of its annual fiscal budget towards the landfill account, supporting the Athens Transfer Station, and other MSW related expenses. The majority of this budget went to a new expense for sanitation support of Athens Transfer Facility, something that is not a yearly requirement. The landfill expenditure covers the Recycling and Roadside Litter Patrol maintenance and post-closure testing and monitoring of the Strain Road Landfill. The new Limestone County Solid Waste pickup for unincorporated Limestone residents operates using proprietary funds that it raises through a fee charged through customers' utilities bills, ensuring that the department will be able to meet the collection requirements of the service area.

Table 9-1: Limestone County Commission MSW and Recycling Budgets

	2021/2022 Expense	2021/2022 Income	2022/2023 Expense	2022/2023 Income	2023/2024 Expense	2023/2024 Income
Landfill Account	\$301,902	\$301,902	\$298,514	\$298,514	\$374,987	\$374,987
Solid Waste Pick-up	\$103,868	N/A	\$112,765	N/A	\$115,950	N/A
Solid Waste Transfer Station Sanitation Support	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$2,000,000	N/A
Solid Waste	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$5,184,000	\$5,184,000
Recycling	\$60,257	N/A	\$111,212	N/A	\$184,500	Unk
Keep Athens-Limestone Beautiful	\$25,000	N/A	\$25,000	N/A	\$25,000	N/A
Total	\$491,027	\$301,902	\$547,491	\$298,514	\$7,884,437	\$5,558,987

Data taken from the Limestone County Commission Fiscal Budgets for 2021/2022, 2022/2023, and 2023/2024.

Limestone County, and particularly the City of Athens, has enjoyed a recent boon of business and industrial development. Over the previous decade, the estimated gross domestic product of Limestone County has increased over 37% from 3.362 billion in 2014 to 4.609 billion in 2021. Limestone County has proven to have a strong labor force. The unemployment rates for Limestone County have been maintained at or below the averages for the State of Alabama for several years. Both per capita income and median income for Limestone County are higher than the state average and are increasing annually. The overall economic outlook for the area is good and is projected to sustain for years to come.

9.3 ZONING CONSIDERATIONS.

There are no municipal run MSW sites in Limestone County. There are vast tracks of unincorporated Limestone County that could be annexed and used for future MSW needs if required. Municipalities are free to develop their own MSW sites if they desire, but no municipality will develop or expand MSW sites outside of their city limits. Police jurisdiction does not constitute city limits and is not available for municipalities to use. Municipalities will take utmost care to consider the effects of rezoning or site placement on the surrounding communities and environment before establishing any new sites. The Republic Services of Athens Transfer Station within Limestone County lies outside of any municipal jurisdiction and is not subject to a zoning ordinance.

9.4 POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES.

Population and development will be the greatest factor that affects the needs and requirements of MSW handling. The rapid growth of rural Limestone County population continues the trend of a vast portion of the population laying outside of current incorporated municipalities. This leaves the majority of MSW to be handled by the Limestone County Commission and private entities. Rapid development can also lead to increased Construction and Demolition debris that could benefit from C/D permitted landfills, as opposed to taking up valuable MSW landfill space. It is also worth noting that development can also bring in additional MSW handling requirements, such as a massive increase in industrial hazardous waste. Municipalities are encouraged to weigh these factors and consider their impact on handling their MSW needs.

9.5 PROTECTION OF AIR, WATER AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

The existing Limestone County transfer facility is within properly zoned sites including estimated expansion areas. These sites were permitted with protective measures for air, water, and natural resources.

The Morris Farm Landfill is currently in compliance with all ADEM requirements and permits. Monitoring wells for groundwater and gases are in place and are checked on a required basis to maintain compliance. A NPDES permit has been established along with a Best Management Practices plan for control of erosion and sedimentation. Morris Farm Landfill has a landfill gas collection system that currently collects the gases and flares them for reduced environmental impact. Morris Farm Landfill currently collects and pumps all leachate to the Decatur Utilities Water Treatment Plant.

CHAPTER 10

LIMESTONE COUNTY MSW AGREEMENTS WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND PRIVATE ENTITIES.

This chapter addresses the requirements put forth in §22-27-47(b)(9) and §22-27-47(b)(10).

10.1 Local Governments

There may come a time when a municipalities or other local governments may find it beneficial to enter into agreements with one another to provide some form of service in the areas of recycling, MSW collection, disposal of certain solid wastes, or other actions covered by the Plan. Local governments are free to enter into contracts and agreements with one another provided they abide by the requirements of this Plan, applicable ADEM regulations, and any other regulations concerning the considered activities. The municipality will also consider the economic, social, and environmental impacts of any activities that the contract covers, along with the impact on the current or planned MSW operations within the county. The local government must also provide for public participation in the evaluation of these agreements or contracts. These agreements can only be within the city limits of their respective governments, not according to the limits of their police jurisdiction.

Currently, residential, commercial, and industrial solid waste disposal for waste generated within Limestone County is provided primarily by Republic Services Morris Farm Landfill. Out-of-county disposal of commercial and industrial solid waste generated within Limestone County will continue to be assessed before direction is determined.

10.2 Private Entities

Limestone County and Republic Services have a contract in place for the operation of the Athen Transfer Station and the disposal of MSW.

The Town of Ardmore and Richardson Waste Removal have a contract in place for the collection and disposal of MSW. Richardson Waste Removal transports the MSW they collect to the Waste-to-Energy facility in Huntsville for incineration.

There are franchises approved by Limestone County Commission and City of Decatur which authorize private contractors to collect and transport commercial and industrial solid waste generated within Limestone County. Out-of-county disposal of commercial and industrial solid waste generated within Limestone County will continue to be assessed before direction is determined.

There may come a time when a municipality may find the need for a private contractor to provide some form of service in the areas of recycling, MSW collection, disposal of certain solid wastes, or other actions covered by the Plan. Municipalities are free to enter into contracts and agreements with private entities provided they abide by the requirements of this Plan, applicable ADEM regulations, and any other regulations concerning the considered activities. The municipality will also consider the economic, social, and environmental impacts of any activities that the contract covers. The local government must also provide for public participation in the evaluation of these agreements or contracts. These agreements can only be within the city limits of their respective governments, not according to the limits of their police jurisdiction.

CHAPTER 11

MSW AND RECYCLING FACILITY LOCATION SITING.

This chapter addresses the requirements put forth in §22-27-47(b)(11).

11.1 PLAUSABLE SITING LOCATIONS FOR MSW AND RECYCLING FACILITIES.

Limestone County has plenty of land that either remains undeveloped or is being used for agricultural purposes that could be options for potential solid waste management opportunities. The County, private entities, and any municipality looking to establish MSW or recycling facilities should not have issues with locating land for use. The biggest obstacle to site selection of a facility would be the acquisition of the land, as purchasing the amount of land for a landfill unit of appreciable size would be a considerable expense. There are also a number of Total Maximum Daily Load zones protecting impaired waterways that are in Limestone County that would require research into the impact on the development of MSW sites in those areas.

The County and municipalities will have to consider a number of factors when selecting a potential site for a recycling facility. Recycling facilities should be located in convenient locations for those lacking private curbside collection or any nearby facilities. Places with large population density, proximity to freight logistics, and large commercial presence are some key factors to selection of a site. The City of Athens would be a notable hub for the selection of a recycling facility due to its proximity to major roadways US-72, US-31, I-65, and a rail line operated by CSX that runs to cities like Birmingham and Nashville. The CSX rail line also runs through Ardmore, allowing for potential opportunities for satellite collection operations in that area as well. One advantage to recycling operations is the ability to leave collection trailers in more remote areas that can be collected and brought back to another permanent facility for processing, negating the need for land and reducing the operating costs associated with a permanent facility and the required staff.

11.2 SITES OF CURRENTLY PLANNED MSW AND RECYCLING FACILITIES.

The Solid Waste Disposal Authority of Athens and Limestone County currently has a MSW landfill permit for a potential site on Seven Mile Post Road in Limestone County. The landfill is permitted to handle a maximum daily average of 300 tons of MSW, some special wastes, and tires. The permitted location of the landfill is shown in Figure G.1 in Appendix G. The landfill total facility area is permitted to be 242 acres with a disposal area of 45 acres. If constructed, the landfill would be lined, include a leachate collection system, maintain 5 groundwater monitoring wells, maintain explosive gas monitoring, and abide by all other requirements as given by ADEM.

The County was awarded a grant by ADEM towards the building and furnishing of a new recycling facility in Athens. The location of the facility is planned to be located on N Jefferson Street in Athens near the current recycling collection point. This facility will provide the residents of Limestone County with a location for taking their recyclable materials that can then be processed and sold to bring in revenue for the County. The facility has the potential to offer more employment and will expand the types of materials that can be collected and diverted from landfills.

CHAPTER 12

MSW FACILITY USE OUTSIDE OF LIMESTONE COUNTY.

This chapter addresses the requirements put forth in §22-27-47(b)(12).

12.1 FACILITIES OUTSIDE JURISDICTION CURRENTLY USED.

Morris Farm Landfill, the SWDA Waste-to-Energy Facility, and Decatur's Materials Recovery Recycling Facility that are used to handle MSW all reside outside of Limestone County. The reasons for the jurisdiction's use of these external landfill facilities are mostly influenced by the lack of facilities in the jurisdiction and the contractors' access/preference to these facilities. The lack of any dedicated recycling sorting and processing facility within Limestone County has them exporting their material to outside jurisdictions for the time being. As mentioned in Chapter 5, there are currently plans and grant money to build and operate their own facility in the City of Athens.

12.2 SELECTION OF A FACILITY OUTSIDE JURISDICTION.

A government within the jurisdiction may have a need or see a benefit in changing the current way that their MSW is collected and processed. Governments that abide by all the requirements in the Plan when making these changes would possibly have to look outside the jurisdiction for disposal and handling facilities, due to the lack of active facilities within the County. The alternative would be to permit, construct, and operate new facilities and hire employees to operate them.

The governments in Limestone County have many valid reasons for selecting a facility located outside their jurisdiction instead of constructing new facilities. A non-exhaustive list of reasons for doing so are as follows:

1. Not enough waste generated in the jurisdiction to support a facility.
2. Jurisdiction cannot afford to operate a facility.
3. More economically and/or environmentally feasible to use another site.
4. Environmental, Social, or Zoning limits do not permit the siting of a facility.
5. Availability of specialized equipment, facilities, personnel available for handling specific MSW or recyclables not available locally.
6. Currently available facilities cannot handle volume or types of materials.

12.3 GUIDELINES FOR CONSIDERING APPROVAL OF SOLID WASTE FACILITIES.

Prerequisite for expanding existing or building new solid waste facilities, applicable features of the six factors stated in 11 above and shown as “a. through f.” below will be considered and evaluated prior to approval by the Limestone County Commission:

- a. The Consistency of Proposals with the jurisdiction’s solid waste management need as identified in its SWMP.
- b. The relationship of the proposal to local planned or existing development or the absence thereof, to major transportation arteries and to existing state primary and secondary roads.
- c. The location of a 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.
- d. Cost and availability of public services, facilities and improvements required to support a proposed facility and protect public health, safety, and the environment.
- e. The impact of a proposed facility on public safety and provisions made to minimize the impact on public health and safety.
- f. The social and economic impacts of a proposed facility on the affected community, including changes in property values, and social or community perception.

CHAPTER 13

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR LC-SWMP AND FINAL NOTES

13.1 Additional Requirements For LC-SWMP

The State of Alabama's SWMP and Code §22-27-48(a) have additional requirements for all jurisdictions' SWMPs. They require that the SWMP describes the local jurisdiction's plan for Public Participation for Approval of Solid Waste Management Contracts (such as for collection, transportation, disposal, recycling, composting, etc.) and for locating and approving proposed solid waste management Facilities. They also recommend that each jurisdiction have a Citizens Solid Waste Advisory Committee to help increase the public's involvement in MSW matters.

Public participation is a key element of the Solid Waste Management Plan and ensures the local government is meeting the needs of the community. The local governments will provide notice to the public and allow for public comment prior to entering contracts for or making other changes involving the collection, transportation, or disposal of solid waste in the jurisdiction.

Any time the local government elects to contract for solid waste management services a Request for Bid notice will be placed in *The News Courier*, posted in the location where the local government normally posts public notices for a period of not less than 30 days, and mailed to interested parties. The notice will include a summary of the requested services, contact information to allow interested parties to obtain bid documents, and a time, and location where the bids will be publicly opened. All bids will be received and opened in a public forum. Once the bids have been reviewed, the local government will award the contract by resolution during a normally scheduled business meeting. The contract award will be listed on the agenda for the meeting, and time will be allotted for public comment prior to a vote on the resolution.

Any new solid waste management facility or expansion of an existing solid waste management facility requires approval from the local government. Upon receipt of a request for local approval, the local government entity will establish a date for a public hearing to receive public comments related to the proposed facility or expansion. The date of the public hearing will be no sooner than 30 days from receipt of the request for approval. A notice advertising the public hearing will be placed in *The News Courier*, posted in the location where the local government normally posts public notices for a period of not less than 30 days. The notice will include a summary of the proposed action, the location where relevant studies can be reviewed, and the date, time, and location of the public hearing. Upon completion of the public hearing and consideration of required factors, the local government may grant local approval at its discretion.

Prior to granting local approval of any new solid waste facility or expansion of an existing solid waste management facility, the local government must consider the following factors:

1. The solid waste management needs of the jurisdiction as identified in the current Solid Waste Management Plan.
2. The relationship of the proposed location to planned or existing development, to major transportation arteries, and to existing state primary and secondary roads.

3. The relationship of the proposed location to existing industries in the jurisdiction or state that generate large volumes of solid waste and to the areas projected by the state or local regional planning and development commission for development of industries that will generate solid waste.

4. The costs and availability of public services, facilities and improvements which would be required to support the facility in this location and protect public health, safety, and the environment.

5. The potential impact a facility in the proposed location would have on the public health and safety, and the potential that such locations can be utilized in a manner to minimize the impact on public health and safety.

6. The social and economic impacts that a facility at the proposed location would have on the affected community, including changes in property values, community perception and other costs.

The local government will require that the requesting entity prepare a study outlining the proposed facility's impact on these factors and identify how the entity has evaluated these factors when proposing the nature and location of the facility. Generally, it shall be the burden of the applicant seeking approval to provide the governing jurisdiction with sufficient information to consider local approval for proposed facilities. Applicants for any new solid waste facility shall at a minimum provide the following information and satisfy the following minimum requirements to be considered for approval:

1. Demonstrate to the governing jurisdiction that a proposed facility is consistent with the needs and applicable goals of the plan.

2. Provide a site location map of reasonable detail and scale showing the proposed facility location with respect to planned or existing developments, major transportation arteries, and existing state primary and secondary roads.

3. Provide a site location map of reasonable detail and scale showing the proposed facility location with respect to proposed or existing generators of large volumes of waste within the state or jurisdiction. Areas projected by the state or local regional planning and development commission to be large generators of waste shall also be included.

4. Provide a summary of the costs and availability of public services and facilities required to support the facility at its proposed location and to protect the public health, safety, and the environment.

5. Provide a summary of the social and economic impact the facility would have on public health and safety.

6. Provide a summary of the social and economic impacts that a facility at the proposed location would have on the affected community. The summary shall include projected changes in property value, community perception, and other costs or benefits the facility would have on the community.

7. Provide a statement from a registered qualified professional that based on a preliminary review of the site, the facility is expected to comply with ADEM's landfill siting standards.

8. Provide additional facility specific information as may be requested by the governing jurisdiction to facilitate consideration of local approval.

For facility expansions this evaluation will be limited to the potential impacts of the expansion only as the merits of the original facility have already been considered.

This information shall be submitted to the local government for preliminary review. If information submitted is considered by the local government or its appointee to be sufficient to assist the governing jurisdiction in the granting or denial of local approval, the application shall proceed to public notice.

This information and any other relevant documents shall be made available for public review for a 30-day period prior to the public hearing. Public notice shall consist of, at a minimum, at least one public hearing regarding the proposed facility and notice of this hearing shall be given in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality and in the official gazette of the jurisdiction. Notice shall be given at least 30 days but no more than 45 days prior to the hearing. Information submitted by applicant shall be made available during the public comment period.

Following public notice and hearing, Limestone County Commission, the governing body, shall consider the information submitted by the applicant and comments received during the public comment period. A determination to grant or deny public approval shall be made based on whether a proposed facility is in the public interest and whether it will be a benefit to the public welfare. The granting or denial of local approval shall be by a public vote of Limestone County Commission, the governing body.

APPENDIX A

Following is information on the governing bodies jointly participating in the Limestone County Solid Waste Management Plan:

LIMESTONE COUNTY COMMISSION

Courthouse Annex – 310 W Washington St.

Athens, AL 35611

Collin Daly, Chairman

Commissioners:

- District One - Daryl Sammet
- District Two - Danny Barksdale
- District Three - Derrick Gatlin
- District Four - LaDon Townsend

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AUTHORITY OF
ATHENS AND LIMESTONE COUNTY**

Chairman – Collin Daly

Board Member 1 – Marc Massey, P.E.

Board Member 2 – Chris Siebert

Board Member 3 – Wayne Harper

Board Member 4 – Larry Elkins

CITY OF ATHENS MAYOR AND COUNCIL

City Hall – 200 W Hobbs St
P. O. Box 1089
Athens, AL 35611

William R. Marks, Mayor

Council Members:

- District One - Chris Seibert
- District Two - Harold Wales
- District Three - James Lucas
- District Four - Dana Henry
- District Five - Wayne Harper

TOWN OF ARDMORE MAYOR AND COUNCIL

Town Hall – 26494 1st St
Ardmore, AL 35739

Billy W. Shannon, Mayor

Council Members:

- Place One: Mary S. Hobbs
- Place Two: Melody Duffey
- Place Three: Billy Ray Hall
- Place Four: Ricky A. Mitchell
- Place Five: Leah Faulk

TOWN OF ELKMONT MAYOR AND COUNCIL

Town Hall – 18890 Upper Fort Hampton Rd
Elkmont, AL 35620

Tracy Compton, Mayor
Tonya Bryant, Clerk

Council Members:

- Place One: Ronald Christ, Jr.
- Place Two: Charles Christopher
- Place Three: Dustin Clark
- Place Four: Jack Gilbert
- Place Five: Bernice Lockett

TOWN OF LESTER MAYOR AND COUNCIL

Town Hall – 30282 Lester Rd
Lester, AL 35647

Joseph Russell, Mayor

Council Members:

- Place One - TBD
- Place Two - TBD
- Place Three - TBD
- Place Four - TBD
- Place Five - TBD

TOWN OF MOORESVILLE MAYOR AND COUNCIL

Town Hall – Stagecoach Inn and Tavern

Mooreville, AL 35649

Nikki Sprader, Mayor

Mike Sprader, Clerk

Council Members:

Place One - Travis Hensley

Place Two - Kevin Crumlish

Place Three - Margaret-Anne Crumlish

Place Four - Kim Lindaman

Place Five - Rush Mitchell

APPENDIX B

RESOLUTION

of The

LIMESTONE COUNTY COMMISSION
LIMESTONE COUNTY, ALABAMA

STATE OF ALABAMA)

COUNTY OF LIMESTONE)

In accordance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management's requirement for completion of Solid Waste Management Plans (SWMP), the Limestone County Commission hereby grants approval by resolution of SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN for Limestone County.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Limestone County Commission has caused this resolution to be issued and executed by its chairman on this the ____ day of _____, 2024.

LIMESTONE COUNTY COMMISSION APPROVAL

By: _____

Collin Daly, Chairman

STATE OF ALABAMA)

COUNTY OF LIMESTONE)

I, _____, a Notary Public in and for said County in said State hereby certify that Collin Daly, whose name as Chairman of the Limestone County Commission, is signed to the foregoing Resolution and who is known to me, acknowledged before me on this day that being informed of the contents of the resolution, he, in his capacity as Chairman of the Limestone County Commission, executed the same voluntarily for and as the act of said Commission and with full authority.

Given under my hand and the seal of my office, the ____ day of _____, 2024.

Notary Public

My Commission Expires: _____

APPENDIX C

The News Courier LEGAL NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

In accordance with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management's requirement for completion of Solid Waste Management Plans (SWMP), the Limestone County Commission will hold a public hearing on **DATE&TIME**, **WHERE**. The purpose of the hearing is to receive questions and/or comments on the revised SWMP for Limestone County. The public is encouraged to attend.

Persons not attending the public hearing may send written comments to the address below. Under provisions of the Section 504 Rehabilitation Act of 1973, individuals wishing to attend the hearing with special requirements or non-English speaking individuals should contact **WHO**, at least three days prior to the hearing date.

Collin Daly, Chairman

Limestone County Commission

310 W. Washington Street

Athens, AL 35611

APPENDIX D

Meeting Minutes from the Public Hearing for presentation of the Solid Waste Management Plan for Limestone County, Alabama

A public hearing was held on **DATE LOCATION**.

The public hearing was opened by **WHO** at **TIME** a.m. **WHO** welcomed those present and stated that the purpose of the public hearing was to receive comments on the draft revision of the Limestone County - Solid Waste Management Plan (“LC-SWMP”) prepared and submitted by Pugh Wright McAnally, Inc. of Decatur, Alabama.

Nathan Tomberlin presented a summary of the purpose and objective of the Limestone County Solid Waste Management Plan. After completion, he asked those in attendance if there were any other questions. **Questions Asked??**

PUGH WRIGHT MCANALLY, INC.

BY: _____

Nathan Tomberlin PE, Lead Engineer

APPENDIX E

ITEMIZED COMMENTS RECEIVED AND RESPONSES

DRAFT

APPENDIX F

LIMESTONE COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES

The following are incorporated municipalities within Limestone County:

Ardmore, Athens, Elkmont, Lester, and Mooresville.

Each of the above five municipalities have elected to continue coverage by the LCRL. No municipalities in Limestone County have elected to forego coverage by LC-SWMP. Following are letters provided by the elected official of each municipality addressed to Mr. James L. Bryant, Chief Solid Waste Division, Alabama Department of Environmental Management, and a map of Limestone County showing all the municipalities listed above.

DRAFT

Town of Ardmore Alabama
Office of Municipal Government
26494 1st Street
Ardmore, AL 35739
256-423-3011

December 13, 2023

Mr. Collin Daly, Chairman
Limestone County Commission
310 W. Washington Street
Athens, AL 35611

Dear Mr. Daly:

In reference to the Limestone County Solid Waste Management Plan, February 2024, which is required by the Alabama Solid Waste & Recyclable Materials Management Act (SWRMMA), Code of Alabama 1975, § 22-27-47, this letter is to inform you that the Town of Ardmore agrees to participate in said Plan. Furthermore, the Town of Ardmore agrees with and subscribes to the solid waste management limitations and requirements contained herein.

Sincerely,



Billy W. Shannon
Mayor
Town of Ardmore

Figure F.1 Letter from the Town of Ardmore

Figure F.2 Letter from the City of Athans

DRAFT

MAYOR
Tracy Compton

TOWN CLERK
Tonya Bryant



ELKMONT
TOWN COUNCIL
Ronald Christ, Jr.
Charles Christopher
Dustin Clark
Jack Gilbert
Bernice Lockett

April 24, 2024

Mr. Collin Daly, Chairman
Limestone County Commission
310 W. Washington Street
Athens, AL 35611

Dear Mr. Daly:

In reference to the Limestone County Solid Waste Management Plan, February 2024, which is required by the Alabama Solid Waste & Recyclable Materials Management Act (SWRMMA), Code of Alabama 1975, § 22-27-47, this letter is to inform you that the Town of Elkmont agrees to participate in said Plan. Furthermore, the Town of Elkmont agrees with and subscribes to the solid waste management limitations and requirements contained herein.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tracy Compton", is written over a faint, larger version of the signature.

Tracy Compton, Mayor
Town of Elkmont

ELKMONT TOWN HALL | PO BOX 387 | 18890 UPPER FORT HAMPTON RD | ELKMONT, AL 35620
Office 256-732-4211 | Fax 256-732-3776

Figure F.3 Letter from the Town of Elkmont

Figure F.4 Letter from the Town of Lester

DRAFT

TOWN OF MOORESVILLE
P.O. Box 42
Mooreville, Alabama 35649
Incorporated November 16, 1818

Mayor
Nikki Sprador

Clerk
Miko Sprader

Town Council
Place 1 Travis Honsley
Place 2 Kevin Crumlish
Place 3 MA Crumlish
Place 4 Kim Lindaman
Place 5 Rush Mitchell

February 24, 2024

Mr. Collin Daly, Chairman
Limestone County Commission
310 W. Washington Street
Athens, AL 35611

Dear Mr. Daly:

In reference to the Limestone County Solid Waste Management Plan, February 2024, which is required by the Alabama Solid Waste & Recyclable Materials Management Act (SWRMMA), Code of Alabama 1975, § 22-27-47, this letter is to inform you that the Town of Mooreville agrees to participate in said Plan. Furthermore, the Town of Mooreville agrees with and subscribes to the solid waste management limitations and requirements contained herein.

Sincerely,



Nikki Sprader, Mayor
Town of Mooreville

Figure F.5 Letter from the Town of Mooreville

LIMESTONE COUNTY

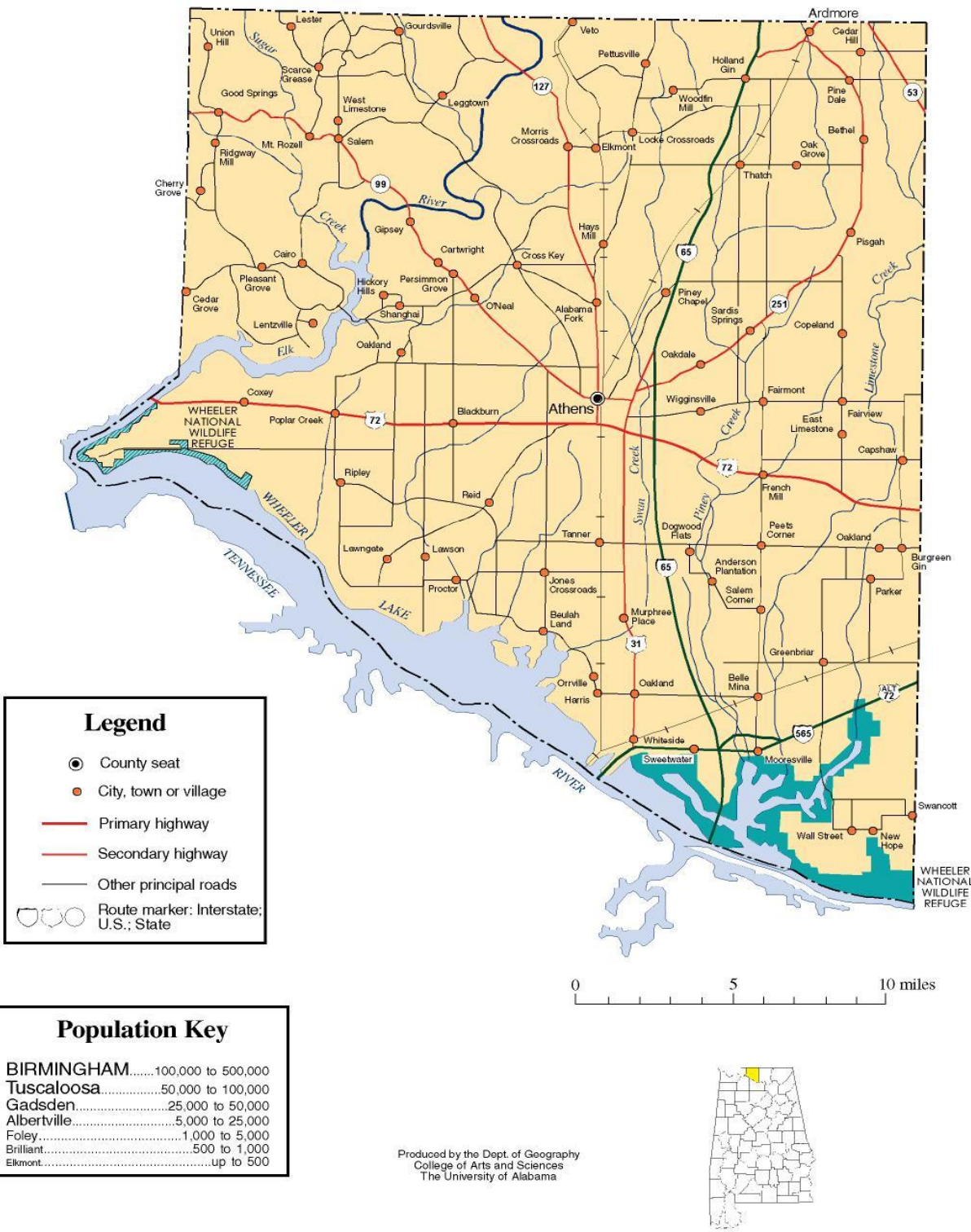


Figure F.6 Map of Limestone County

APPENDIX G
OTHER TABLES AND MAPS.



Figure G.1 Seven Mile Post Landfill Area Map
(Image taken from Google Maps February 2024)

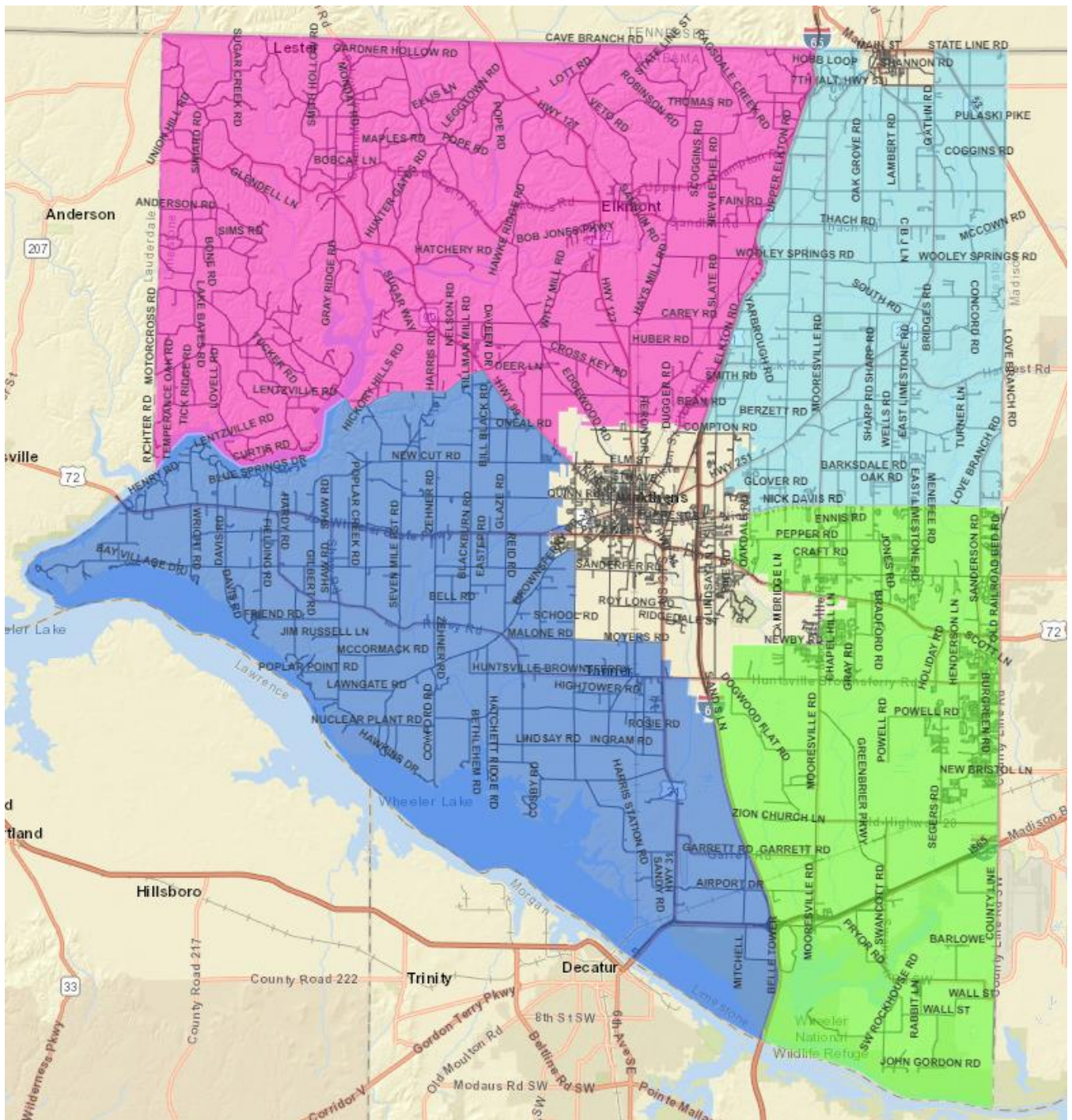


Figure G.2 Limestone County Solid Waste collection coverage map.

(Image taken from the Limestone County Engineering GIS Garbage Collection Portal map February 2024)