

RANDOLPH COUNTY, ALABAMA



SOLID WASTE

MANAGEMENT PLAN

2026

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. HISTORIC OVERVIEW

In 1989, the Alabama State Legislature passed Act 89-824 governing solid waste management in the State of Alabama. This Act, codified in the Alabama Solid Wastes Disposal Act, Code of Alabama 1975, §22-27-40 through §22-27-48, required the Director of the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), and cities and counties of the State of Alabama to develop and adopt comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans (SWMP or “Plan”) which forecast and describe the management of solid waste generated within a local government’s jurisdiction over a minimum 10-year period. This SWMP is to be utilized as a “roadmap” on how to manage solid waste facilities and services in the local jurisdiction by addressing all items required by the Alabama Solid Wastes Disposal Act.

As a result of Act 89-824 and additions to the Alabama Solid Wastes Disposal Act (later revised and now called the Solid Wastes and Recyclable Materials Management Act or SWRMMA), each county was originally required to develop and submit a SWMP to ADEM for approval in 1990. The requirements also call for each county to periodically submit an updated Plan that covers the management of solid waste generated in their jurisdiction for the next ten-year period (minimum). An ADEM-approved SWMP is required before a county or municipality can grant local approval on matters related to solid waste management within their jurisdiction and is also required to be eligible for recycling grant funds. Municipalities within each county have the option of adhering to the County’s SWMP or “opting out” of the county’s plan by developing and submitting their own plan to ADEM.

Randolph County has retained Goodwyn Mills Cawood, LLC (GMC) to update their SWMP. The *Randolph County Solid Waste Management Plan* addresses the concerns of the Solid Wastes and Recyclable Materials Management Act and meets the requirement for each government’s SWMP to be periodically updated.

1.2. PURPOSE OF REPORT

The purpose of this Solid Waste Management Plan is to provide for the management of solid waste within the political jurisdiction of Randolph County for the period of 2025 to 2035. This Plan will address aspects of solid waste management such as generation, collection, transportation, disposal, recycling, illegal dumps, and will have general applicability for the circumstances and situations that may affect solid waste management in Randolph County. In particular, the SWMP will address the following issues required by Code of Alabama 1975, §22-27-47, as applicable:

- Descriptions and explanations of the general origins and weight or volume of solid waste (household, commercial, industrial, construction/demolition, and special wastes) currently generated within the jurisdiction’s boundaries. *Please note that the solid waste generation tonnages provided in this SWMP typically refers to the weight of materials as they enter the waste management system after recycling has taken place. To obtain a true solid waste generation rate, the recycling tonnages should be added to the current generation totals.*
- Current methods of collection and transportation of solid waste within the jurisdiction.

- Identification and descriptions of facilities where solid waste is currently being disposed of or processed, with estimated remaining capacities of these facilities, including municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills, Industrial landfills, Construction/Demolition (C/D) landfills, incinerators, and recycling centers,
- Identification and descriptions of current and/or planned recycling programs.
- The impact such recycling programs have on generated waste in the jurisdiction.
- Address the requirements of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Subtitle D and explain those actions the jurisdiction should take to ensure proper management of its waste under these requirements.
- Descriptions of current and/or planned procedures for the identification, elimination, and prevention of unauthorized dumps in the jurisdiction.
- Descriptions of the general origin and weight or volume of solid waste that is expected to be generated annually in the jurisdiction for the next ten (10) years.
- Provisions for the development or expansion of solid waste management systems that are consistent with the needs of the jurisdiction, while considering planning, zoning, population and development estimates, economics of jurisdiction and the protection of air, water, land and other natural resources.
- Identification of current and proposed future agreements between the jurisdiction and other units of local governments and/or authorities for the joint use or operation of solid waste facilities.
- Identification of current and proposed future contractual agreements with private operators of collection, processing, transportation, and/or disposal facilities for solid waste.
- Identification of proposed solid waste processing, disposal or recycling facilities, considering the needs of the area, the proximity to transportation routes and large solid waste generators, the cost and availability of public services, public health, safety and environmental impacts, and the social and economic impacts a proposed location would have on the affected community.
- If applicable, an explanation of why a jurisdiction proposes utilizing a solid waste facility outside its jurisdiction.

1.3. PLANNING PERIOD

All solid waste projections, analyses, recommendations and schedules will be based on the planning period of January 1, 2025 – December 31, 2035. For reporting purposes, this SWMP shall expire January 1, 2035.

1.4. METHODOLOGY

This update generally follows a format required by ADEM with its purpose being to develop a comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan by addressing the collection, transportation, processing, disposal and recycling of solid waste in the county. The report is outlined in the Table of Contents and addresses all concerns about a completed Solid Waste Management Plan. The heading of each section includes the addressed task required by the Code of Alabama 1975, §22-27-47.

The historical data utilized in this report was compiled for record year 2024, and all references to “current” conditions reflect those conditions present during the development of this SWMP. Preparation of the *Randolph County Solid Waste Management Plan* included:

- Meetings with ADEM to determine format and methodology of data to be included in the SWMP.
- Identification and designation of cities and incorporated areas to be included in the SWMP.
- Review of previous SWMP.
- Location and identification of existing solid waste facilities (landfills, transfer stations, recycling centers, etc.).
- Review of Alabama State Legislative documentation.
- Review of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) and local regulations governing solid waste management.
- Review of population data.
- Formal data collection and personal interviews with county personnel, contract haulers, private solid waste facility owners and operators, and local municipality personnel.

1.5. RANDOLPH COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES

The following is a list of the four (4) municipalities currently located in Randolph County that are being covered by the Randolph County Solid Waste Management Plan - 2025:

City of Roanoke

Town of Wedowee

Town of Wadley

Town of Woodland

1.6. LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL APPROVAL OF SOLID WASTE FACILITIES AND SERVICES

A local government must be subject to or covered by an approved SWMP in order to provide local approval for solid waste facilities and services within that jurisdiction. Unless a municipal government specifically elects to “opt out” of their County’s SWMP, they are considered to be included in the County’s Plan. At the time of this report, all municipalities are participating in the Randolph County SWMP, and none are opting out.

The municipal governments of Randolph County may grant local approval of solid waste management facilities and services within their municipal limits (not including the police jurisdiction) if the municipality follows all federal, state and local requirements related to the management of solid waste in Randolph County. If a municipality does grant local approval of solid waste management facilities or services, the applying entity is not required to obtain local approval from the Randolph County Commission.

1.7. PUBLIC HEARING

As required by Alabama Law, a public hearing was held to solicit comments on *the Randolph County Solid Waste Management Plan* prior to its approval and adoption by the County Commission. Notice of the public hearing

was given in a local newspaper at least thirty (30) days before the hearing date. Draft copies of SWMP were made available to the public prior to the hearing. A copy of the public notice, public hearing sign-in sheets and the minutes of the public hearing are included in Appendix C. There were no comments received during the public comment period. During the public hearing comments were received from the Randolph County Solid Waste Authority. Documentation can be found in Appendix B-2.

1.8. COUNTY COMMISSION RESOLUTION

As required by Alabama Law, the *Randolph County Solid Waste Management Plan* was adopted through a resolution by the County Commission prior to submittal to the Alabama Department of Environmental Management. A copy of this Resolution is included in the Appendices.

1.9. DEFINITIONS

A list of terms commonly used in the field of solid waste management is included for general information:

Buffer Zone

Neutral areas serve as a protective barrier separating two conflicting forces. An area that minimizes the impact of pollutants on the environment or public welfare. For example, a buffer zone is established between a composting facility and neighboring residents to minimize odor problems.

Buy-Back Center

A facility to which individuals bring recyclables in exchange for payment.

Commercial Waste

Waste materials originating in wholesale, retail, institutional, or service establishments, such as office buildings, stores, markets, restaurants, hotels, warehouses and other non-manufacturing activities, excluding residential and industrial wastes.

Commingled Recyclables

Two or more recyclable materials collected together (i.e. not separated). In some types of collection programs, recyclable materials may be commingled, as long as they do not contaminate each other. For example, glass and plastic can be commingled, but glass and oil cannot.

Composting

The controlled biological decomposition of organic solid materials (i.e. grass clippings, food waste and lawn debris) under aerobic conditions.

Construction/Demolition (C/D) or Inert Landfill

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 ADEM 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 (ADEM) Rule.

Construction and Demolition Waste

Materials resulting from the construction, remodeling, repair, or demolition of buildings, bridges, pavements, and other structures. Such waste includes 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 have either a series of wrinkles or folds, or alternating ridges and grooves.

Cover Material

Material, either natural soil or geosynthetic material, used in a landfill to impede water infiltration, landfill gas emissions, and bird and rodent congregation. It is also used to control odors and make the site more visually attractive. Landfills have three forms of cover: daily cover, intermediate cover, and final cover.

Drop-Off Collection

A method of collecting recyclable or compostable materials in which the materials are taken by individuals to collection sites, where they deposit the materials into designated containers.

Ferrous Metals

Metals derived from iron. They can be removed from commingled materials using large magnets at separation facilities.

Garbage

Putrescible animal and vegetable waste resulting from 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 handles as household sewage.

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

Waste material that exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste as defined in RCRA (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity), is listed specifically in RCRA 261.3 Subpart D, is a mixture of either, or is designated locally or by the state as hazardous or undesirable for handling as part of the municipal solid waste and would have to be treated as regulated hazardous waste if not from a household.

Household Hazardous Waste (Special Definition and Guidance)

Household hazardous waste (HHW) is any material (gas, liquid, or solid) from a home that may pose a health threat to people, animals, or the environment if handled or disposed of improperly. HHW is corrosive, flammable, toxic, or reactive, and comes from everyday products used in the home, yard, or garden. Common examples include paint, household cleaners, motor oil, pesticides, pool chemicals, products containing mercury (fluorescent bulbs, mercury thermometers) and various chemicals. Because households produce these wastes in limited quantities they are not regulated as hazardous waste under federal and state laws.

Household hazardous waste items should never be poured on the ground, in a stream, or in a storm drainage system. If a resident has HHW that needs to be disposed of, it is recommended they contact their local government to see if the community sponsors a Household Hazardous Waste collection program. The residents can also contact their solid waste collection agency for guidance on proper disposal of HHW. If no HHW collection program is available, residents should follow the recommendations made in ADEM's brochure "*Household Hazardous Waste – Practical Management for Every Home*" (Brochure is available online at: Recycling or finding someone who can use the material is recommended first, but if this is not possible, recommendations include solidifying liquids using cat litter, sawdust or other absorbent material, followed by placing in a leak resistant bag or container before taking it to a disposal facility.

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.

Incinerator

A facility in which solid waste is combusted.

Industrial Landfill

A discrete area of land or an excavation that receives industrial solid waste and may in addition receive construction/demolition waste and/or rubbish.

Industrial Waste

Materials discarded from industrial operations or derived from manufacturing processes and that are not regulated as a hazardous waste.

Illegal or Unauthorized Dump

Any collection of solid waste 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 ADEM. Abandoned automobiles, large appliances or similar large items of solid waste shall be considered as forming an unauthorized dump within the meaning of this Division. 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 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 regulatory provisions of this Division.

Leachate

Liquid that has percolated through solid waste or another medium and has extracted, dissolved, or suspended materials from it. Because Leachate may include potentially harmful materials, leachate collection and treatment are crucial at municipal waste landfills.

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. Flow of leachate along the liner is facilitated by the use of a soil drainage blanket or geonet.

Liner

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

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 (MSW)

MSW means household waste, commercial solid waste, nonhazardous sludge, conditionally exempt small quantity hazardous waste, and industrial solid waste.

Recycling

Any process by which materials are collected, separated, recovered, stored, 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.

Residential Waste

Waste generated in single- and multiple-family homes.

Roll-Off Container

A large waste container that fits onto a tractor trailer that can be dropped off and picked up hydraulically.

Rubbish

No putrescible 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 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.

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 Waste 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.

Solid Waste Management

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

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 societal patterns of consumption, use, and waste generation.

Special Waste

Those wastes require specific processing, handling or disposal techniques as determined necessary by the Department which are different from the techniques normally utilized for handling 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.

Subtitle D

The solid, non-hazardous waste section of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976.

Tipping Fee

A fee charged for the unloading or dumping of material at a landfill, transfer station, recycling center, or waste-to-energy facility, usually stated in dollars per ton. (Sometimes called a disposal or service fee.)

Transfer Station

A permanent facility where waste materials are taken from smaller collection vehicles and placed in larger vehicles for transport, including truck trailers, railroad cars, or barges. Recycling and some processing may also take place at transfer stations.

White Goods

Large household appliances such as refrigerators, stoves, air conditioners, and washing machines.

Yard Trimmings

Leaves, grass clippings, pruning and other natural organic matter discarded from yards and gardens. Yard trimmings may also include stumps and brushes, but these materials are not normally handled at composting facilities.

2. SOLID WASTE GENERATION

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

2.1. MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE GENERATION

Randolph County is a relatively rural county and in some instances household waste is commingled with commercial waste during collection and transportation; therefore, specific records for residential and commercial solid waste volumes or weights are not possible.

2.1.1. Household Waste Generation

Household waste such as garbage and trash is collected from residences in Randolph County by various private contractors or homeowners or the municipality contracted with a private company for residential collection services. According to survey results. Approximately 9,674 tons of household waste was reported as being generated in Randolph County in 2024.

Table 2-1 presents a summary of the municipalities, estimated population served, collection agency, and amount of household waste collected and the calculated per capita generation rate. The waste generated is totalized on the last line and an average household per capita generation rate is calculated using the total population for the County.

**TABLE 2-1
HOUSEHOLD WASTE GENERATION**

Service Area	2020 Population	Solid Waste Collection Agency	Waste Generation Rate		
			TPY	TPD	PCD
Randolph County Districts 1,2,3,4 and 5	21,967	121 Disposal	9,636	26.4	2.39
Wadley town		AGL Waste Disposal	38.4	0.11	
Randolph County Totals:	21,967		9,674	26.51	2.39

Source: The information on this Table was provided by the solid waste collection agency and/or disposal site. TPY = Tons Per Year, TPD – Tons Per Day, PCD = Pounds Per Capita Per Day.

2.1.2. Commercial Waste Generation

Commercial solid waste in the county is typically collected by private companies contracted by the municipality or contracted by private business. In 2024, approximately 2,418 tons of commercial waste was reported as being generated in Randolph County. Table 2-2 presents a summary of the municipalities, estimated population served, collection agency, amount of commercial waste collected, and the calculated per capita generation rate. The waste generated is totalized on the last line and an average per capita commercial generation rate is calculated using the total population for the County. Note that for all areas the commercial waste portion is 20% of the total MSW for that area.

TABLE 2-2

COMMERCIAL WASTE GENERATION

Service Area	2020 Population	Solid Waste Collection Agency	Waste Generation Rate		
			TPY	TPD	PCD
Randolph County Districts 1,2,3,4 and 5	21,967	121 Disposal	2,409	6.6	0.60
Wadley town		AGL Waste Disposal	9.6	0.03	
Randolph County Totals:	21,967		2,418	6.63	0.60

Source: The information in this table was provided by the solid waste collection agency and/or disposal site. TPY = Tons Per Year, TPD= Tons Per Day, PCD = Pounds Per Capita Per Day

2.1.3. Municipal Solid Waste Generation

By combining the Household Waste and Commercial Waste, the total amount of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generated can be calculated. In 2024, approximately 12,092 tons of MSW was reported as being generated in Randolph County. This equates to an overall municipal solid waste generation rate of 2.98 lbs./capita per day. Please note that this generation rate represents the amount of solid waste disposed of in a landfill and does not include the amount that was generated but then recycled.

2.2. CONSTRUCTION/DEMOLITION (C/D) WASTE GENERATION

Construction and demolition (C/D) wastes are typically generated by the construction, remodeling, repair or demolition of structures, roads, sidewalks, utilities, etc. Other inert materials such as yard wastes (i.e. leaves, limbs, grass clippings) may also be considered as C/D waste.

In 2023, approximately 2,648 cubic yards of construction/demolition (C/D) waste was reported as being generated in Randolph County. Please note that this generation rate represents the amount of solid waste actually disposed of in a landfill and does not include the amount that was generated, but then recycled.

TABLE 2-3

CONSTRUCTION/DEMOLITION WASTE GENERATION

Service Area	2020 Population	Solid Waste Collection Agency or Disposal Site	Waste Generation Rate	
			CYPY	CYPD
Randolph County Districts 1,2,3,4 and 5	21,967	Randolph County C/D Landfill	1,076	2.94
Roanoke City		City of Roanoke C/D Landfill	1,572	4.31
Randolph County Totals:	21,967		2,648	7.25

Source: The information in this table was provided by the solid waste collection agency and/or disposal site. CYPY = Cubic Yards Per Year, CYPD= Cubic Yards Per Day

2.3. INDUSTRIAL WASTE GENERATION

Solid waste that is generated by an industry is typically collected by a private company and taken to an appropriate landfill, or it may be collected by that industry and disposed of in their own landfill, if applicable.

According to survey results, there was no industrial waste collected or disposed of in Randolph County in 2024. Therefore, most waste generated from businesses in Randolph County that might be considered industrial is primarily commercial-type waste and is most likely included in the commercial waste totals reported in Section 2.1.2.

2.4. SPECIAL WASTE GENERATION

“Special waste” primarily consists of waste which is not regulated as hazardous waste and has physical or chemical characteristics, or both, that are different from municipal, demolition, construction and wood wastes and which potentially requires special handling. Examples 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.

According to survey results, Randolph County generates several categories of special waste. This included animal waste and mortalities resulting from agriculture and livestock operations, and medical waste produced by healthcare facilities. Although a precise annual tonnage cannot be described due to seasonal variability and limited reporting, all such waste must be handled, transported, treated, and disposed of in accordance with applicable ADEM regulations.

Animal waste management shall follow ADEM Administrative Code r. 335-6-7-21 (General Best Management And Housekeeping Practices) under the AFO/CAFO program, which governs the storage, handling, and disposal of animal mortalities and waste to prevent contamination. Medical waste shall be managed in compliance with ADEM Administrative Code r. 355-17 (Regulation of Medical Waste), including segregation, treatment, and disposal at ADEM-permitted solid waste facilities as required by r. 335-13-4-.21(1)(c). All handling, storage, transportation, and disposal of these special wastes must ensure proper containment disposal only at authorized facilities, and the minimalization of risks to human health and the environment.

3. SOLID WASTE COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION

Section 22-27-47(b)(2): Identify current methods of collection and haulage (transport) of solid waste within the jurisdiction.

3.1. GENERAL

Unincorporated Randolph County and most of its municipalities require mandatory participation in a solid waste collection program. The solid waste generated in Randolph County is typically collected by private companies contracted by the municipality that operate their own solid waste collection services. All municipal solid waste generated in the County is transported to two transfer stations. Those who contract with 121 Disposal have waste transported to the Randolph County Transfer Station. Those who contract with Ashland -Goodwater-Lineville (AGL) have waste transported to the AGL Transfer Station in Ashland, AL. Most of the C/D, inert and yard waste generated in the County is taken to the Randolph County Inert Landfill for disposal. The City of Roanoke also owns and operates its own C/D Landfill primarily for the City C/D and yard wastes.

3.2. MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE (HOUSEHOLD AND COMMERCIAL)

A listing of each municipality in Randolph County and its method of municipal solid waste collection and haulage during 2024 is presented below.

3.2.1. Service Areas

Roanoke

The City of Roanoke contracts with 121 Disposal Services for mandatory residential and commercial solid waste collection services in the corporate city limits. Residential and commercial solid waste is picked up once per week. The waste is compacted during collection and transported to the Randolph County Transfer Station in Wedowee, AL. The City of Roanoke operates a convenience center where AL-GA is contracted for Rolloff services. An average of 22 tons per month is being hauled off to Chambers Landfill in Lanette, Alabama or the Ashland Transfer Station in Ashland, Alabama.

Wadley

The Town of Wadley contracts with AGL Solid Waste Authority for mandatory residential and commercial solid waste collection in the town limits. Residential waste and commercial waste is picked up once per week. The solid waste is transported to the AGL Transfer Station in Ashland, AL.

Wedowee

The City of Wedowee contracts with 121 Disposal Services for mandatory residential and commercial solid waste collection services in the corporate city limits. Residential and commercial solid waste is picked up once per week. The waste is compacted during collection and transported to the Randolph County Transfer Station in Wedowee, AL.

Woodland

The City of Woodland contracts with 121 Disposal Services for mandatory residential and commercial solid waste collection services in the corporate city limits. Residential and commercial solid waste is picked up once per week. The waste is compacted during collection and transported to the Randolph County Transfer Station in Wedowee, AL.

Unincorporated Randolph County

The Unincorporated Areas of Randolph County contract with 121 Disposal Services for mandatory residential and commercial solid waste collection services in the corporate city limits. Residential and commercial solid waste is picked up once per week. The waste is compacted during collection and transported to the Randolph County Transfer Station in Wedowee, AL.

3.3. CONSTRUCTION/DEMOLITION SOLID WASTE

Construction/demolition (C/D) wastes are typically collected and transported to a C/D landfill by the generator of the waste, a private homeowner, municipality or contract hauler. Other inert material such as yard wastes may also be taken to a C&D landfill for disposal. C/D material is typically taken to a landfill or transfer station by pick-up truck, dump truck, trailer, or roll-off container.

3.3.1. Municipalities

Roanoke

The City of Roanoke collects yard waste and other large items and disposes of them in the Roanoke C/D Landfill. Members of the public are not allowed at the landfill facility. The city of Roanoke maintains a Convenience Center for use by the public.

Wadley

Wadley town residents take its yard waste and other large inert items to the Randolph County C/D landfill for disposal.

Wedowee

The City of Wedowee residents take its yard waste and other large inert items to the Randolph County C/D landfill for disposal.

Woodland

The Town of Woodland residents take its yard waste and other large inert items to the Randolph County C/D landfill for disposal.

Unincorporated Randolph County

Residents of Unincorporated Randolph County take its yard waste and other large inert items to the Randolph County C/D landfill for disposal.

3.4. INDUSTRIAL SOLID WASTE

Neither the County nor its municipalities reported collecting industrial waste separate from municipal solid waste in Randolph County in 2025.

3.5. SPECIAL WASTE

Special wastes are typically generated very randomly and in small quantities, and can be collected and transported to a Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) landfill by either a municipality, County, business, or contract hauler. Various methods are used for the transport of Special Wastes but typically involve dump trucks or appropriate containerization (i.e. drums) and transport in trucks or tractor trailers. Roll-off containers may also be used in the collection and transport of special wastes.

According to survey results, there was no special waste collected or transported in Randolph County in 2025.

4. SOLID WASTE FACILITIES

Section 22-27-47(b)(3): Identify and describe the activities where solid waste is currently being disposed 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. The plan shall also explain the extent to which existing facilities will be used during the life of the plan and shall not substantially impair the use of their remaining capacity.

4.1. GENERAL

In 2024, one MSW landfill and two C/D landfills were used for the disposal of solid waste generated in Randolph County. Two transfer stations were also used to consolidate the municipal solid waste prior to transport to the MSW landfills. It is anticipated that these facilities will continue to be utilized during the life of this plan as long as capacity remains available.

4.2. MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS

4.2.1. Three Corners Landfill (Permit # 10-02)

The Three Corners Landfill, located on 2265 County Road 6, Piedmont, Alabama in Cherokee County is operated by W M Solutions. In 2024, approximately 51,856 tons of municipal solid waste was disposed of at this landfill, including approximately 12,092 tons that were generated in Randolph County.

Considering currently permitted/constructed disposal cells and the 2024 disposal rate, 50 years of disposal capacity remains at this landfill. Future expansion plans are scheduled for 2026/27 on the site. This will further increase this estimated capacity available at this landfill.

4.3. CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION (C/D) LANDFILLS

4.3.1. Randolph County Construction/Demolition Landfill (Permit #56-04)

The Randolph County C/D Landfill, located at 2065 CR 811 Wedowee is designated to accept C/D type waste from Randolph County only. The landfill is owned and operated by the Randolph County Commission and the permitted capacity is 267 cubic yards per day. In 2023, approximately 1,076 cubic yards of C/D waste was disposed of in this landfill.

Considering currently permitted/constructed disposal cells and the 2023 disposal rate, approximately two years of disposal capacity remains at this landfill: however, the County is in the process of constructing Cell 4A with plans for 4B to follow; plus, they have expansion capability on the site for additional cells in the future. With the addition of future C/D disposal cells, more than 10 years of capacity will be available at this landfill.

4.3.2. Roanoke Construction/Demolition Landfill (Permit #56-02)

The Roanoke C/D Landfill, located in the City of Roanoke is designated to accept C/D type waste from the City of Roanoke.

The landfill is owned and operated by the City of Roanoke and the permitted capacity is 1,000 cubic yards per day. In 2024, approximately 1,572 of C/D waste was disposed of in this landfill.

Considering currently permitted/constructed disposal cells and the 2023 disposal rate, approximately two years of disposal capacity remains at this landfill: however, the City has applied for an expansion on the site for an additional 49,000 cubic yards. With the addition of future C/D disposal cells, more than 30 years of capacity will be available at this landfill.

4.4. INDUSTRIAL LANDFILLS

There are currently no industrial Landfills located in Randolph County; however, the decision to construct an industrial landfill in the jurisdiction shall remain a valid solid waste management option available to the County throughout the life of this Plan. All solid waste in the County that is currently being generated by businesses that might be considered an industry is treated as municipal solid waste and taken to the Randolph County Solid Waste Authority Transfer Station.

4.5. TRANSFER STATIONS/CONVENIENCE CENTERS

4.5.1. Randolph County Solid Waste Authority Transfer Station

The Randolph County Solid Waste Authority Transfer Station is located at 2065 CR 811 in Wedowee, AL. This Transfer Station is owned by the Randolph County Solid Waste Authority and operated by 121 Disposal. In 2024, approximately 12,045 tons of solid waste was processed at this facility and taken to Three Corners Landfill in Piedmont, Alabama for disposal.

4.5.2. AGL Transfer Station

The AGL Transfer Station is located at 1177 Landfill Road in Ashland, AL. This Transfer Station is owned/operated by the AGL Solid Waste Disposal Authority. In 2024, approximately 48 tons of solid waste from the town of Wadley was processed at this facility and taken to Three Corners Landfill in Piedmont, Alabama for disposal.

4.6. INCINERATORS

There is currently no municipal solid waste incinerators located in Randolph County; however, the decision to construct an incinerator in the jurisdiction shall remain a valid solid waste management option available to the County and its municipalities.

5. RECYCLING

Section 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 jurisdiction. Particularly regarding recycling, the plan shall describe and evaluate.

- 1. Potential benefits of recycling, including the potential solid waste reduction and the avoided cost of municipal waste processing or disposal.*
- 2. Existing materials recovery operations and the kind and weight or volume of materials recycled by the operations, whether public or private.*
- 3. The compatibility of recycling with other waste processing or disposal methods used in the jurisdiction including methods of collecting recyclables.*
- 4. Options for cooperation or agreement with other jurisdictions for the collection, processing and sale of recyclable materials.*

5.1. GENERAL

Waste minimization and recycling efforts, which ultimately decrease the amount of solid waste deposited into landfills, are important aspects of solid waste management. In areas with adequate recyclable markets, the most common materials being recycled include:

- Plastics - plastic containers (type 1 or type 2 milk, soap, juice, water, etc.), grocery sacks (type 2 or 4); and other plastics (toys, plastic hangers, baskets, etc.)
- Metals – ferrous (steel and tin food containers, scrap metal); non-ferrous (aluminum, brass, copper)
- Paper - white office paper, corrugated cardboard, newspapers, phone books, mixed paper (dry magazines and packing, junk mail)
- White Goods - large household appliances (washing machines, refrigerators, heat pumps, air conditioners)
- Batteries – dry cell, rechargeable, automotive, button, lead-acid
- Motor Oil
- Tires
- Computers, printers, cartridges, and computer accessories
- Building Materials
- Cell Phones
- Polystyrene Packing Material ("Peanuts")

5.2. BENEFITS OF RECYCLING

The benefits of recycling efforts include:

- Reduces the amount of solid waste that is being handled and processed by solid waste collectors.
- Reduces the amount of waste that requires disposal, therefore reserving valuable landfill space for those materials that must be disposed of in landfills.

- Reduces the number of materials such as white goods, tires, motor oil and other litter that may otherwise end up in the environment, groundwater, or waterways.
- Reduces energy use and associated pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.
- Saves valuable resources such as raw materials and natural resources which are used in the production of materials that could be recycled.
- Reduces overall cost for municipal waste processing and disposal.
- Provides business and job opportunities.

5.3. CURRENT RECYCLING PROGRAMS

Randolph County, as well as Roanoke, does not currently participate in recycling. Randolph County and its municipalities recognize the benefits and need for increased recycling efforts in their jurisdictions; therefore, the option to start or change a recycling program shall remain available to the jurisdictions throughout the planning period of this SWMP.

By offering these recycling programs, valuable landfill space and natural resources that are used in the production of these materials are saved. In addition, the cost to process or dispose of this solid waste can be avoided due to the materials being recycled.

5.3.1. Municipalities

Town of Roanoke

The city of Roanoke does not participate in a recycling program currently.

Wadley

Wadley does not participate in a recycling program currently.

Wedowee

Wedowee does not participate in a recycling program currently.

Woodland

Woodland does not participate in a recycling program currently.

5.3.2. Randolph County Unincorporated Areas

Randolph County Unincorporated Areas do not participate in a recycling program currently.

5.3.3. Private Industry Programs

Grocery, Retail and Home Improvement Industry

Several businesses in Randolph County currently recycle plastic bags and/or corrugated cardboard, with some stores having their own cardboard baling machines. The material is typically picked up at each location by the

municipality or a private recycler. Since records of recycled amounts are not readily available, no attempt was made to quantify the amount of plastic bags or cardboard currently being recycled by this industry in Randolph County.

5.3.4. Automotive Industry

Several automotive service stores in Randolph County currently recycle used motor oil. Since records of recycled amounts are not readily available, no attempt was made to quantify the amount of these materials currently being recycled by this industry in Randolph County.

5.4. PLANNED RECYCLING PROGRAMS

Randolph County and its municipalities recognize the benefits and need for increased recycling efforts in their jurisdictions; therefore, the option to start or change a recycling program shall remain available to the jurisdictions throughout the planning period of this SWMP.

5.5. EXISTING JOINT VENTURES FOR RECYCLING

Each governmental entity (i.e. County, municipalities, schools, etc.) in Randolph County recognizes the benefits and need for recycling efforts in the County; therefore, the option to enter into or change recycling joint ventures in the future shall remain available to each jurisdiction throughout the planning period of this SWMP.

It is also recognized that multi-jurisdictional recycling programs are beneficial in increasing participation in recycling while decreasing overall costs, so the option to enter into additional multi-jurisdictional agreements shall also remain available to each entity covered by the SWMP.

5.6. FUTURE JOINT VENTURES FOR RECYCLING

Each governmental entity (i.e. County, municipalities, schools, etc.) in Randolph County recognizes the benefits and need for recycling efforts in the County; therefore, the option to enter into or change recycling joint ventures in the future shall remain available to each jurisdiction throughout the planning period of this SWMP.

It is also recognized that multi-jurisdictional recycling programs are beneficial in increasing participation in recycling while decreasing overall costs, so the option to enter into additional multi-jurisdictional agreements shall also remain available to each entity covered by the SWMP.

5.7. IMPACT OF RECYCLING ON WASTE GENERATED

Due to recycling efforts, the overall tonnage of solid waste disposed of in a landfill can be reduced, thereby conserving valuable landfill space. Waste management costs (collection, transportation, processing and disposal) can also reduce by recycling these materials.

6. RCRA SUBTITLE D REQUIREMENTS

Section 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.

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
- 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. JURISDICTIONAL ACTIONS TO ASSURE PROPER MANAGEMENT OF SOLID WASTES

Randolph County and all its municipalities require mandatory residential solid waste collection in their jurisdiction. All municipal solid waste is disposed of in an MSW landfill that has been designed in accordance with Subtitle D regulations. Compliance with these regulations is assured through state-issued permits and periodic inspections. These facilities also adhere to the operating criteria, groundwater and landfill gas monitoring requirements, corrective action requirements, financial assurance requirements, and closure/post-closure care requirements of Subtitle D.

7. UNAUTHORIZED DUMPS

Section 22-27-47(b)(6): Propose procedures of the identification and elimination of unauthorized dumps in the jurisdiction:

7.1. PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING UNAUTHORIZED DUMPS

Unauthorized or illegal dumps are typically reported by citizens, County employees, or law enforcement personnel. The Randolph County Sheriff actively investigates illegal dump sites and prosecutes those responsible in accordance with local ordinances and State laws if ownership can be established.

7.2. PROCEDURES FOR THE ELIMINATION OF UNAUTHORIZED DUMPS

County personnel, community services, and/or County prisoners have been used in the past to clean up most unauthorized dump sites when found on roadways. The Sheriff's inmate program clean-up crew is no longer active. The County personnel recognize the benefits of the cleanup program and are therefore available to reinstate the program through the planning period of this SWMP.

Qualifying unauthorized dump sites can also utilize ADEM's Solid Waste Fund (SWF) Site Remediation Program to clean up and properly dispose of illegally dumped material.

8. SOLID WASTE GENERATION PROJECTIONS

Section 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. The assessment shall describe the primary variables affecting this estimate and the extent to which they can reasonably be expected to affect the estimate.

8.1. GENERAL

Historically, nationwide per capita municipal solid waste generation rates increased steadily from 1960 (2.68 lbs./capita/day) to 1999 (4.65 lbs./capita/day), essentially leveled off between 1999 and 2005, and have decreased slightly or remained steady each year since then, resulting in a 2010 national estimate of 4.43 lbs./capita/day. Source reduction, increased recycling participation and the slow economy have contributed to the reduction in generation rates since 1999. According to the EPA document, *The Decision Makers Guide to Solid Waste Management, Vol. II*, when estimating future solid waste generation quantities, “unless there is information to the contrary, it is best to assume no change in the generation rate and to develop future projections based on population projections alone.” Based on this statement, the per capita solid waste generation rates calculated in Chapter 2 will be used in conjunction with population projections to estimate future solid waste quantities for the planning period of this SWMP.

8.2. POPULATION ESTIMATES

Current population estimates were obtained using data from the U.S. Census Bureau and the University of Alabama’s Center for Business and Economic Research (CBER). CBER typically estimates County populations using five-year intervals, currently from 2020 to 2035 (see Table 8.1). These estimates were used to determine yearly population totals by evenly distributing the five-year change across each year of the time period. Since CBER only estimates future population changes for counties and not municipalities. The estimates given for Randolph County will be applied to the municipalities and used to estimate municipal populations for 2020 through the end of the SWMP planning period.

Table 8.1

CBER Population Projections

Population Projections	Est Change 2020-2025	Est Change 2025-2030	Est Change 2030 -2035
Randolph County (CBER)	+555	+569	+583

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Randolph County had a 2020 Census population of 21,967. Using the methodology described above, CBER estimates that the population of Randolph County will increase an average of 0.5% per year as a typical estimated growth for rural areas. Applying these percentages to each of the covered municipalities in Randolph County results in the projected populations shown in Table 8-2 below.

8.3. ESTIMATED WEIGHT OR VOLUME OF SOLID WASTE GENERATED ANNUALLY

The current per capita solid waste generation rates calculated in Chapter 2 are used in conjunction with the estimated municipal populations from Table 8-2 to calculate projected household, commercial, and C&D waste quantities for the planning period of this SWMP. These estimates are shown in Tables 8-3 through 8-5. Since there was no Industrial or Special Waste reported as being generated in Randolph County in 2025, the projected quantities of this type of waste are listed as <1 ton for each year of the planning period.

It should be noted that population data is generally not a reliable measure of future commercial and industrial solid waste production rates, since population growth or decline is not a direct measure of growth and decline in the business sector. However, since there are no long-range economic projections available from the Regional Planning Commission, this is the only method available for estimating future commercial and industrial solid waste generation. Additionally, businesses and industries continually investigate techniques and technology to reuse and recycle waste products which are generated by their core processes.

TABLE 8-2
Randolph County Population Projections

Year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Roanoke city	5,445	5,472	5,500	5,527	5,555	5,583	5,611	5,639	5,667	5,695	5,724
Wadley town	676	679	682	686	689	693	696	700	703	707	710
Wedowee town	756	759	763	767	771	775	779	782	786	790	794
Woodland town	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	235	236	237	238
Unincorporated Randolph County	15,419	15,496	15,573	15,651	15,729	15,808	15,887	15,967	16,046	16,127	16,207
Randolph County Total:	22,522	22,634	22,747	22,861	22,976	23,090	23,206	23,322	23,438	23,556	23,673

Source' Population data was derived from U.S. Census Bureau and University of Alabama Center for Business and Economic Research (CBER) data.

TABLE 8-3

RANDOLPH COUNTY HOUSEHOLD SOLID WASTE PROJECTIONS BY JURISDICTION

Jurisdiction	WASTE GENERATION RATE (LBS/CAP/DAY)	Household Waste Generated (Tons/Year)										
		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Roanoke city	2.39	2,375	2,387	2,399	2,411	2,423	2,435	2,447	2,459	2,472	2,484	2,496
Wadley town	2.39	295	296	298	299	301	302	304	305	307	308	310
Wedowee town	2.39	330	331	333	335	336	338	340	341	343	345	346
Woodland town	2.39	99	99	100	100	101	101	102	102	103	103	104
Unincorporated Randolph County	2.39	6,725	6,759	6,793	6,827	6,861	6,895	6,930	6,964	6,999	7,034	7,069
Randolph County Total:	2.39	9,823	9,873	9,922	9,971	10,021	10,071	10,122	10,172	10,223	10,274	10,326

Note: Waste generation rates were derived in Chapter 2.

TABLE 8-4

RANDOLPH COUNTY COMMERCIAL SOLID WASTE PROJECTIONS BY JURISDICTION

Jurisdiction	WASTE GENERATION RATE (LBS/CAP/DAY)	Commercial Waste Generated (Tons/Year)										
		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Roanoke city	0.6	596	599	602	605	608	611	614	617	621	624	627
Wadley town	0.6	74	74	75	75	75	76	76	77	77	77	78
Wedowee town	0.6	83	83	84	84	84	85	85	86	86	87	87
Woodland town	0.6	25	25	25	25	25	25	26	26	26	26	26
Unincorporated Randolph County	0.6	1,688	1,697	1,705	1,714	1,722	1,731	1,740	1,748	1,757	1,766	1,775
Randolph County Total:	0.6	2,466	2,478	2,491	2,503	2,516	2,528	2,541	2,554	2,567	2,579	2,592

Note: Waste generation rates were derived in Chapter 2.

TABLE 8-5

RANDOLPH COUNTY CONSTRUCTION / DEMOLITION SOLID WASTE PROJECTIONS

Jurisdiction	WASTE GENERATION (CY/DAY)	Construction / Demolition Waste Generated (CY/Year)										
		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Randolph County Districts 1,3,4 and 5	2.94	1,104	1,109	1,114	1,120	1,125	1,130	1,136	1,141	1,147	1,152	1,158
Roanoke City	4.31	1,606	1,615	1,624	1,632	1,641	1,650	1,659	1,668	1,677	1,686	1,695
Randolph County Total:	7.25	2,710	2,724	2,738	2,752	2,766	2,780	2,795	2,809	2,824	2,838	2,853

Note: Waste generation rates were derived in Chapter 2.

TABLE 8-6

RANDOLPH COUNTY INDUSTRIAL SOLID WASTE PROJECTIONS

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>WASTE GENERATION RATE (LBS/CAP/DAY)</u>	<u>Industrial Waste Generated (Tons/Year)</u>																				
		<u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>	<u>2027</u>	<u>2028</u>	<u>2029</u>	<u>2030</u>	<u>2031</u>	<u>2032</u>	<u>2033</u>	<u>2034</u>	<u>2035</u>										
<u>Randolph County</u>	0.0	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	
<u>Total:</u>		∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅

TABLE 8-7

RANDOLPH COUNTY SPECIAL WASTE PROJECTIONS

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>WASTE GENERATION RATE (LBS/CAP/DAY)</u>	<u>Special Waste Generated (Tons/Year)</u>																						
		<u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>	<u>2027</u>	<u>2028</u>	<u>2029</u>	<u>2030</u>	<u>2031</u>	<u>2032</u>	<u>2033</u>	<u>2034</u>	<u>2035</u>												
<u>Randolph County</u>	0.0	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	
<u>Total:</u>		∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅	∅

8.4. VARIABLES THAT MAY AFFECT WASTE GENERATION ESTIMATES

Several variables exist that may affect the future solid waste quantities predicted above.

8.4.1. Population Trends

As previously mentioned, only countywide growth rates are available to project future population estimates in Alabama municipalities. Since a municipality's growth rate does not necessarily duplicate countywide growth rates, it is reasonable to assume that there will be several municipalities whose future population counts will differ from those estimated for the planning period of this SWMP. This would affect future waste generation amounts proportionally to the population differences.

8.4.2. Municipal Solid Waste Variables

The calculated per capita household and commercial waste generation rate factors were used to calculate the projected municipal solid waste amounts for the planning period of this Solid Waste Management Plan. One assumption affecting these estimates is that the per capita waste generation rate remains constant over the planning period. Greater economic growth with concurrent job and income growth would likely result in more waste being generated through increased consumer spending. Conversely, if recycling programs become more widespread and/or more effective in diverting waste from disposal, then the amount of MSW generated would decrease.

8.4.3. Construction/Demolition Waste Variables

Construction/Demolition (C/D) waste quantities are primarily driven by the economy and weather. Fluctuations in the economy, especially in residential housing and commercial office construction, have a large effect on C/D waste generation. A growing economy almost always results in additional demand for new or renovated residential and commercial buildings. This activity would result in an increase in the amount of C/D waste generated in the future.

Additionally, severe weather can cause considerable damage to trees and buildings, especially in disaster areas, resulting in a short-term increase in C/D waste for disposal. Cleanup following storms typically lasts for one to two months, but can last for several months, or even years, in severe cases. This disaster waste is very hard to predict or quantify and could have a significant effect on future C/D waste generation.

8.4.4. Industrial Waste Generation Variables

Although there was no industrial waste reported as being collected in Randolph County in 2025, this may change in the future if large industries decide to locate in the County. If such an industry locates here, it is impossible to predict whether this industry would have waste that would be disposed of in an MSW landfill, a C/D landfill or if they would permit and construct their own Industrial Landfill.

8.4.5. Special Waste

Because of the random nature of Special Wastes, quantities of these types of waste are difficult to estimate. Volumes of special waste that would be disposed of in an MSW landfill tend to be small; therefore, changes in future amounts of special waste are not expected to significantly affect the total amounts of solid waste generated in Randolph County in the future.

9. DEVELOPMENT OR EXPANSION OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Section 22-27-47(b)(8). Provide for the development or expansion of solid waste management systems in a manner that is consistent with the needs of the area, considering planning, zoning, population and development estimates, and economics of the jurisdiction and the protection of air, water, land and other natural resources.

9.1. GENERAL

Proper solid waste management requires an integrated approach to addressing the needs of the jurisdiction while being protective of public and environmental health, safety and welfare.

9.1.1. Solid Waste Disposal Needs of the Area

The current or projected solid waste disposal need for the County can be reasonably assessed by evaluating the remaining disposal capacity for those landfills currently serving Randolph County (see Chapter 4). Although there currently appears to be adequate solid waste disposal capacity available to Randolph County and its municipalities for the duration of the planning period for this SWMP, a jurisdiction within the County may decide it would be advantageous to site a new landfill or processing facility in Randolph County due to collection, transportation and/or disposal costs, host government benefits (i.e. fees, taxes, etc.), increased control over solid waste management decisions, or other currently unforeseen issues. Therefore, the option to site a future landfill (either MSW, Industrial or C/D), solid waste processing facility, recycling facility, or other similar facility, shall remain available to the jurisdiction throughout the planning period of this SWMP.

9.1.2. Planning and Zoning Considerations

Planning and Zoning is the principal means for an area to guide its future growth and achieve a logical pattern of land use and development for the County. A Planning and Zoning Department or Commission typically ensures that all new development meets specific guidelines and requirements related to the adequacy of roads, parking, traffic flow, setbacks, drainage, utilities, etc. Some of the generally accepted, specific objectives of Planning and Zoning are:

- To conserve the taxable value of land and buildings.
- To prevent overcrowding of land and buildings.
- To control pollution, noise, dust, smoke, vibration, odor, flashes of light or danger of explosion.
- To lessen or avoid congestion in the public streets.
- To promote public health, safety, comfort, morals, and general welfare of the public and the community.

Randolph County does not currently have any zoning restrictions within the County jurisdiction. Several of the County's municipalities do have zoning restrictions, but none that specifically restrict the development of a landfill or other solid waste processing facility. If zoning regulations exist, any proposed solid waste transfer stations, disposal facilities or processing facilities shall be in areas that are appropriately zoned for each type of facility, as applicable.

9.1.3. Local Economics and Population / Development Estimates

Considering the information presented above, unforeseen circumstances during the next ten years may lead to the need for additional solid waste disposal or processing facilities in the County due to increased population or commercial development. The County may also wish to consider locating solid waste processing or disposal facilities within its jurisdiction due to host government benefits (i.e. fees, taxes, etc.) that would be received from these types of facilities.

9.1.4. Protection of Air, Water, and Natural Resources

State and Federal Regulations regarding siting, design, construction and operation of solid waste processing and disposal facilities are in place to protect air, water and natural resources. These Regulations which safeguard against health, safety and environmental concerns involve:

- Buffer zones
- Minimum separation from groundwater
- Storm water run-on/run-off
- Liners, if applicable
- Leachate collection systems, if applicable
- Gas monitoring systems, if applicable
- Daily cover of solid waste

In regard to landfills, the use of properly installed cover material greatly reduces landfill odors and wind-blown debris. In addition, groundwater is less likely to become contaminated due to the installation of clay liners, geotextile fabric and leachate collection systems. Creeks, streams and other environmentally sensitive areas are protected from excessive stormwater runoff using detention or retention ponds. By following ADEM and EPA guidelines, safeguards against health, safety, and environmental concerns can be achieved while protecting air, water, land and other natural resources.

9.2. CONSIDERING HOST GOVERNMENT APPROVAL FOR PROPOSED NEW OR EXPANDED SOLID WASTE FACILITIES

The Randolph County Commission shall consider approval of proposed new or expanded solid waste facilities or services in unincorporated Randolph County. A municipal government which is subject to and covered by the County's SWMP may consider and grant local approval of new or expanded solid waste management facilities and services within their municipal limits only. Proposed facilities to be located within a municipality's limits will only be considered by the County Commission after they are petitioned by the City Council to approve said facility/site and an appropriate review fee is negotiated (unless this fee is waived).

Appendix A contains the application that must be submitted by a proposed solid waste facility when requesting host government approval. An Application Fee equal to 20 percent of the application or permit fee required by ADEM will be required to be submitted with the application (unless waived by the host government) and the entity proposing the solid waste facility shall supply the information requested in the application. It is important to note

that neither the County nor its municipalities will be reviewing the application for technical compliance with Subtitle D requirements. This level of technical review is reserved for ADEM. Instead, the host government shall provide a review by whatever method it deems necessary to assure the proper management of solid wastes generated within its jurisdiction.

10. JOINT USE OF SOLID WASTE FACILITIES

Section 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 processing or disposal facilities and evaluate the need for and feasibility of entering joint agreements in the future.

10.1. CURRENT AGREEMENTS

Randolph County Solid Waste Authority currently has agreements with 121 Disposal operating in the County to accept waste from the municipalities at the Randolph County Transfer Station. AGL Solid Waste Disposal Authority has agreements to collect and accept waste from the town of Wadley at the AGL Transfer Station.

10.2. EVALUATION OF NEED FOR FUTURE JOINT USE AGREEMENTS

Since there are currently no plans to construct an MSW Landfill in Randolph County, it is anticipated that the joint use agreements described above will continue to be needed in the future. These agreements allow the County and its municipalities to budget accordingly for solid waste collection and disposal services.

11. PRIVATE COLLECTION, PROCESSING AND/OR DISPOSAL CONTRACTS

Section 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.

11.1. CONTRACTS WITH PRIVATE SOLID WASTE CONTRACTORS

Currently, all of the municipalities in the County have agreements with several private entities for the collection of solid waste. These agencies take solid waste to the Randolph County Solid Waste Authority Transfer Station or AGL Solid Waste Disposal Authority for processing and transport of the waste to the disposal site in Alabama.

11.2. EVALUATION OF NEED FOR FUTURE AGREEMENTS WITH PRIVATE SOLID WASTE CONTRACTORS

Randolph County and its municipalities anticipate the need for future agreements with the private entities for the collection, processing, or disposal of solid waste that are similar to the current agreements. However, the participating jurisdictions may enter into agreements with different private entities to accommodate solid waste collection, processing and/or disposal needs if advantageous to the jurisdiction throughout the life of this SWMP.

12. SITING FOR SOLID WASTE PROCESSING OR DISPOSAL FACILITIES AND RECYCLING PROGRAMS

Section 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. In identifying general locations for facilities in the plan, each jurisdiction shall consider at least the following:

- a) The jurisdiction's solid waste management needs as identified in its plan.
- b) The relationship of the proposed location or locations to planned or existing development, to major transportation arteries and to existing state primary and secondary roads.
- c) The relationship of the proposed location or locations 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.
- d) The costs and availability of public services, facilities and improvements which would be required to support a facility in this location and protect public health, safety and the environment.
- e) The potential impact a facility in the proposed location or locations would have on public health and safety, and the potential that such locations can be utilized in a manner so as to minimize the impact on public health and safety.
- f) 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.

12.1. GENERAL

When siting solid waste processing, disposal or recycling facilities, a balance must be struck between the need for environmentally sound waste disposal capacity and recycling ability and the concerns of local citizens and municipalities. Siting factors to consider include: public health and safety, accessibility, drainage, soils, proximity to groundwater and surface water, potential for surface subsidence (underground mining or karst topography), hauling distance and adjacent land use.

12.1.1. Specific Requirements and Considerations

In the consideration of future facilities, the jurisdiction shall consider the following specific items. The jurisdiction shall determine if these items have been addressed in a logical and complete manner.

1. **The consistency of the proposal with the jurisdiction's solid waste management needs as identified in its SWMP.** In considering future facilities, the SWMP should be reviewed to determine if the proposed facility fills a need as described in the plan, or fills a need not existing at the time of the Plan's preparation. These considerations should be evaluated by the jurisdiction early in the process.
2. **The relationship of the proposal to local planned or existing development, to major transportation arteries and to existing state primary and secondary roads.** The proximity of a proposed solid waste

project to existing or planned major transportation routes is crucial. All solid waste facilities are dependent upon good roads to facilitate access to and from.

Additionally, the type of facility dictates the required proximity. Transfer stations should be located near major arteries as the haul trucks operate best on highways. Recycling centers should be located for ease of access by the public, bearing in mind that material haul trucks need access as well. Landfills are best located in rural or industrial areas, hidden from view of the general public, yet not too far from major arteries and primary state roads so haul and collector trucks can have adequate access.

3. **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.** Ideally, a facility intended to service an industry should be located as close as possible to the industry. This is sensible from a cost standpoint, but it also minimizes the impact on the community and public health and safety. Absent that, it should be located near major arteries or primary state roads in an appropriate area of the jurisdiction (see Item 2. above).
4. **Costs and availability of public services, facilities and improvements required to support a proposed facility and protect public health, safety and the environment.** A solid waste facility or recycling facility will require certain public services as a minimum. Water service is vital for fire protection, sanitation, and housekeeping. Water service can be public water system extensions or on-site wells. Sewage treatment facilities close at hand is convenient for leachate and wash down water treatment as well as sanitation treatment. If these are not close by, then liquid wastes will need to be captured and hauled to the facilities or sewer extensions constructed. Alternatively, on site treatment can be considered.
5. **The potential impact of a proposed facility on public health and safety, and provisions made to minimize the impact on public health and safety.** The proposed facility plan should address transportation safety by evaluating existing roads and traffic controls with proposed upgrades; wastewater, leachate and washdown water capture, transport and treatment must be addressed; stormwater and erosion control systems must be adequately designed and detailed to protect surface and groundwater resources; and adequate safeguards to prevent contamination of air and water resources, nuisance odors, and aesthetic eyesores must be considered. Finally, provisions to minimize or prevent the public from coming in contact with solid waste must be provided (access control).
6. **The social and economic impacts of a proposed facility on the affected community, including changes in property values, and social or community perception.** Social impacts of a proposed solid waste facility or recycling center can be difficult to quantify. The jurisdiction shall evaluate a proposed project's location, impact on public safety and public facilities, and shall also consider the opinions and concerns of community representatives and the general public. Economic impact positives such as jobs and revenue shall be weighed along with possible negative perceptions.

12.2. SITING FOR FUTURE SOLID WASTE PROCESSING OR DISPOSAL FACILITIES

The Randolph County Commission, or its municipalities, will determine if future landfills, processing facilities or recycling facilities will be sited in their jurisdiction, or if expansions or modifications to existing facilities which require Host Government consideration will be approved in their jurisdiction. If a new facility is determined to be needed during the planning period of this SWMP, the items described above shall be considered to determine the best location for that facility. Locations near major transportation routes such as Interstates and U.S. Highways, and near generators of large quantities of solid waste would be important to the selection of a possible area. The expansion of an existing facility would best occur on site if possible.

12.3. CURRENTLY PROPOSED SOLID WASTE PROCESSING/DISPOSAL OR RECYCLING FACILITIES

There are no other currently proposed solid waste processing, disposal or recycling facilities planned for Randolph County. However, due to collection, transportation and/or disposal costs, or other currently unforeseen issues, the option to site future solid waste processing facilities, disposal facilities, or recycling facilities in Randolph County shall remain available to the County and the municipalities within the County. In addition, the option to approve an expansion or modification to an existing facility shall also remain available to the County and its municipalities.

13. UTILIZING SOLID WASTE FACILITIES OUTSIDE THE JURISDICTION

Section 22-27-47(b)(12): For any facility expected to serve the jurisdiction's future needs that is located or is proposed to be located outside the jurisdiction, the plan shall explain in detail the reasons for selecting such a facility.

13.1. FACILITY USE OUTSIDE OF JURISDICTION

Since there is currently no municipal solid waste landfill located in Randolph County, all municipal solid waste generated in the County is being disposed of outside the jurisdiction. Municipal solid waste is currently being taken to a transfer station then to the Three Corners Landfill in Piedmont, Alabama for disposal. The decision on which landfill to take the solid waste to is typically based on proximity, tipping fees and ease of transportation to the facility.

As seen in Chapter 8, the total anticipated MSW quantities for Randolph County in 2025 is approximately 33 tons per day (TPD). This total is much less than current minimum disposal rate estimates to support an MSW landfill. Therefore, it is currently more economical for Randolph County to utilize nearby existing municipal solid waste facilities than to consider construction and operation of its own facilities.

REFERENCES

- (1) Website, Alabama State Legislature:
www.legislature.state.al.us/CodeofAlabama/1975/coatoc.htm, Section 22-27-47.
- (2) USEPA, August 1995. Decision Makers Guide to Solid Waste Management, Volume II. EPA530-R-95-023, and ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-13-1-.03.
- (3) U.S. Census Bureau and Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama, Fall 2013.
- (4) USEPA, December 2011. Municipal Solid Waste in the United States. 2010 Facts and Figures. EPA-530-F-11-005.
- (5) Website, Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) Landfill Lists: MSW: www.adem.state.al.us/programs/land/landforms/MSWLFMasterList08-11.pdf
C/D and ILF: www.adem.state.al.us/programs/land/landforms/CD1LFMasterList08-11.pdf
- (6) ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-13-1-.03 Definitions. Revised April 3, 2013

**Appendix A
Application for Host Government
Approval**

**SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITY
PERMIT APPLICATION PACKAGE**

January 16, 2018

MEMORANDUM

TO: Applicants Seeking a Permit for Solid Waste Facilities

FROM: Stephen A. Cobb, Chief
Land Division
Alabama Department of Environmental Management

RE: Processing Solid Waste Permits by ADEM

Any permit issued by ADEM must be in accordance with §22-27-48 and §22-27-48.1 Code of Alabama. This section indicates that ADEM may not consider an application for a new or modified permit unless such application has received approval by the affected unit of local government having an approved plan. ADEM, therefore, will require the following before it can process a new or modified permit application:

1. The local government having jurisdiction must approve the permit application in accordance with §22-27-48 and §22-27-48.1 Code of Alabama.
2. Local governments should follow the procedures outlined in §22-27-48 and §22-27-48.1 Code of Alabama and the siting standards included in the local approved plan in considering approval of a facility.

This procedure applies to applications for new or modified permits. ADEM cannot review an application unless it includes approval from the affected local government. This procedure shall not apply to exempted industrial landfills receiving waste generated on site only by the permittee.

Please contact the Solid Waste Branch of ADEM at (334) 274-4201 if there are any questions.

SAC/ss/abj

SOLID WASTE APPLICATION

PERMIT APPLICATION
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITY
ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
(Submit in Triplicate)

1. Facility type: _____ Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF)
_____ Industrial Landfill (ILF)
_____ Construction and Demolition Landfill (C/DLF)
_____ CCR Landfill (CCRLF)
_____ CCR Surface Impoundment (CCRSI)
_____ Other (explain) _____

2. Facility Name _____

3. Applicant/Permittee:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

If applicant/permittee is a Corporation, please list officers:

4. Location: (include county highway map or USGS map)

Township _____ Range _____

Section _____ County _____

5. Land Owner:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

(Attach copy of agreement from landowner if applicable.)

6. Contact Person:

Name _____

Position or
Affiliation _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

7. Size of Facility:

_____ Acres

Size of Disposal Area(s):

_____ Acres

8. Identify proposed service area or specific industry that waste will be received from:

9. Proposed maximum average daily volume to be received at landfill (choose one):

_____ Tons/Day _____ Cubic Yards/Day

10. List all waste streams to be accepted at the facility (i.e., household solid waste, wood boiler ash, tires, trees, limbs, stumps, etc.):

SIGNATURE (Responsible official of permit applicant):

_____ TITLE: _____

_____ DATE: _____

(please print or type name)

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED INFORMATION

Applicants seeking to obtain a permit to construct and/or continue to operate a municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill, industrial landfill, construction and demolition (C/D) landfill, coal combustion residuals (CCR) landfill, or CCR surface impoundment are required to submit additional information as part of the Solid Waste Disposal Facility Permit Application. These additional information requirements vary depending on the facility type.

For new and existing landfill units, refer to ADEM Admin Code 335-13-5-.02 for a list of additional information to be submitted in the permit application. Some requirements apply only to MSW landfills and CCR landfills, while other requirements apply to industrial landfills and C/D landfills. You need only to address the requirements that pertain to your type landfill. For new and existing CCR surface impoundments, refer to ADEM Admin Code 335-13-15-.09 for additional information to be submitted in the permit application.

Each rule that is applicable to your type landfill or surface impoundment must be addressed in detail in the operational narrative and/or engineering drawings before the review process can be completed. All operational narratives, engineering drawings, survey maps and legal descriptions are to be prepared by licensed engineers or surveyors registered in the State of Alabama and with their stamp or seal on each drawing/map and cover of the narrative.

Act No. 89-824 Section 9(a) states "The department may not consider an application for a new or modified permit for a facility unless such application has received approval by the affected unit of local government having an approved plan." This document must be received by the Department prior to processing the application.

The referenced rules are covered in greater detail in ADEM's Administrative Code, Division 13. Clarification can be obtained by reviewing the regulations. Copies of the ADEM Administrative Code, Division 13 regulations, can be obtained for a fee by contacting ADEM's Permits and Services Division. If the Department can answer any questions, please contact the Solid Waste Branch at (334) 274-4201.

Appendix B
Public Notice and Comments

B - 1
Notice of Public Hearing and Proof of
Advertising

Invoice

Randolph Publishers Inc.
 524 Main Street
 PO Box 1267
 Roanoke, AL 36274
 Phone # 334-863-2819

Date	Invoice #
1/7/2026	55643

Bill To

Rand.Co. Commission
 P.O. Box 228
 Randolph County Courthouse
 Wedowee AL 36278

ENTERED
 MAR 02 2026

P.O. No.	Terms
	Net 30

Item	Words	Description	Rate	Amount
Legal - 1wk	299	Insertion Date: Jan. 7, 2026 Public Hearing	0.50	149.50
			Total	\$149.50

PUBLIC NOTICE
 Notice is hereby given that the Randolph County Commission will conduct a public hearing to solicit public comments concerning the County's Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP or Plan). The Public Hearing will be held Monday, February 23, 2026 at 3pm in the Randolph County Commission Chambers at 12 East Broad Street Southeast, Wedowee, AL 36278.

As required by the Alabama Solid Waste & Recyclable Materials Management Act (SWRMMA), Code of Alabama, 1975, §22-27-47, each county and city (if not following the county's Plan) of the State of Alabama is required to develop and adopt a comprehensive SWMP which forecast and describe the management of solid waste generated within the local government's jurisdiction over a minimum 10-year period. The Plan includes topics such as describing the types and volumes of solid waste generated in the jurisdiction, the methods of collection, transportation and disposal for this solid waste, descriptions of major recycling programs in the county, and other solid waste management issues.

A copy of the drafted Plan may be viewed in the Randolph County Commission Office at the address provided above Monday-Friday 8am-5pm (excluding holidays). To obtain a copy of the document, please follow the Open Records Request Procedures located on the county's website at <https://randolphcountyal.gov/open-records-requests/>. For any other information regarding the drafted Plan, please contact Travis Heard, County Administrator, at 256-357-4980 ext. 102.

All public comments shall be submitted in writing no later than 3pm on February 23, 2026 to Travis Heard, County Administrator, 12 East Broad Street Southeast, PO Box 228, Wedowee, AL 36278. Public comments may also be submitted in writing at the Public Hearing (date and address provided above). In order to affect final decisions or content of the Plan, comments must offer technically substantial information that is applicable to the proposed Plan.

(1)

Affidavit of Publication of Legal Notice

State of Alabama
Randolph County

Before me, a notary public in and for the county and state above listed, personally appeared Tim Altork, who, by me duly sworn, deposes and says that:

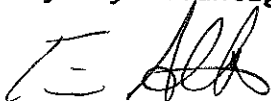
"My name is Tim Altork. I am the Publisher of The Randolph Leader. The Newspaper is printed in the English language, has a general circulation and its principal editorial office in the county above listed and has been mailed under a publication class mailing privilege of the United States Postal Service from the post office where it is published at least 51 weeks a year.

The Newspaper published the attached legal notice in the issues of:


Jan. 7, 2026

The sum charged for these publications was \$ 149.50. The sum charged by the Newspaper for said publication does not exceed the actual lowest classified rate paid by commercial customers for an advertisement of similar size and frequency in the same newspaper(s) in which the public notice appeared.

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


AFFIANT

Sworn and subscribed this 23 day of Feb., 2026.


NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission expires: Jan. 16, 2029

B - 2
Transcript of Public Hearing & Written
Comment

DATE: February 23rd, 2026

TO: Travis Heard, County Administrator
12 East Board Street
PO 228
Wedowee, AL 36278

FROM: Randolph County Solid Waste Authority
PO Box 28
Wedowee, AL 36278

SUBJECT: 2026 Randolph County Solid Waste Plan Public Hearing

Randolph County Solid Waste Authority comes to address this Public Hearing in the matter of the 'Draft 2026 Solid Waste Plan'. The Authority request reconsideration and further consideration for the future of Randolph County and the Citizens of Randolph County based on the following data and information provided.

STRATEGIC & ECONOMIC VIABILITY

- **The "Volume Gap" Question:** "The Draft Plan indicates our local waste volume is approximately 33 tons per day, which is already below the threshold typically needed to sustain independent facilities. If the Commission authorizes haulers to transport waste out-of-county for 'cheaper rates,' what specific economic modeling has been done to ensure the Randolph County Transfer Station remains solvent with even lower tonnage?"
- **The Rationale Requirement:** "Alabama law requires a 'detailed reason' in the SWMP for selecting out-of-jurisdiction facilities. Does the Commission believe that a private hauler's desire for a cheaper tonnage rate constitutes a sufficient 'public benefit' to satisfy ADEM's regulatory requirements for this 10-year roadmap?"
- **Infrastructure Investment:** "The County has invested in the Transfer Station and the Inert Landfill with the expectation of a 10-year operational life. How does the Commission justify the potential stranded costs of these local assets if waste is diverted to out-of-county resources?"

TIPPING FEES & REVENUE

- **The Resident Rate Question:** "The 2026 Draft Plan assumes a mandatory participation rate for its waste generation projections. If the 1993 mandatory pickup motion is rescinded, how much will local tipping fees have to increase for the remaining residents to cover the Transfer Station's fixed operating costs?"
- **The "Leakage" Revenue Loss:** "121 personnel have indicated thousands of residents may currently be avoiding the mandate. Why is the Commission considering rescinding the mandate—which would formalize this loss of

revenue—rather than implementing the enforcement options allowed under the 1993 resolution?"

COMPLIANCE & OVERSIGHT

- **The Chain of Custody Question:** "The Draft Plan relies on mandatory participation to prevent illegal dumping. If we move to a voluntary model and allow out-of-county transportation, how will the Authority and the Sheriff's Office realistically track waste to ensure it isn't being dumped on our roadsides to avoid out-of-county tipping fees?"
- **The Inmate Program Deficit:** "The 2015 Plan documented over 80 tons of roadside waste processed through the Transfer Station via the inmate cleanup program. With that program now defunct, what is the Commission's specific plan to replace that labor and ensure the Transfer Station continues to act as the primary point of remediation for unauthorized dumps?"
- **Regulatory Regression:** "Between 2015 and 2025, our documented recycling throughput has dropped from 540 tons annually to zero. Does the Commission intend to use the savings from 'cheaper' out-of-county rates to fund the 'Advanced Recycling' initiatives mentioned in recent legislative sessions?"

LOCAL IMPACTS

- **Municipal Contract Stability:** "Our municipalities rely on a stable local waste system. If the County system is weakened by waste exportation, what protections are in place to ensure municipalities like Roanoke or Wadley aren't hit with sudden contract price hikes from private haulers who no longer have a local tipping option?"

NOTED PLAN CONCERNS & ERRORS:

- If the data for tonnage from the RCSWA TRANSFER STATION from 2025 was used, confused. RCSWA had a total of 12451.01 tons in 254.5 days of operation for an average of 48.92 tons per day. (Lowest, February 44.27 tons and Highest, December, 52.99 tons) Where are they getting 33 tons per day???
- **2.1.2 The Town of Wadley Table 2-1 and 2-3 Household Waste and Commercial Generation Rate** of 38.4 tons and 9.6 tons per year (total 48 tons per year) can't be correct. Researching historical data prior to 2020 and all proposed budgets for the RCSWA, indicate Wadley/AGL at \$1,000 per month with a total of \$12,000 per year. Which on average was over 18 tons per month, closer to 220 tons per year. Now look at Table 8-3: Note Wadley's tonnage per year is in the 290 range more applicable to the pre-2020 numbers as previously recorded. This information is confusing.

- **3.1 GENERAL** – mentions two transfer stations, basically allowing those who contract with Ashland/ Goodwater/Lineville to transport to the AGL Transfer Station – Wadley (should be a single transfer station). We, the RCSWA, and the City of Roanoke agreed by email to the Solid Waste Plan Committee, ALL municipalities within the County shall utilize the Randolph County Solid Waste Authority Transfer Station. No opt outs !!

- **3.3 CONSTRUCTION/DEMOLITION SOLID WASTE:** Notice every City/Town, except the City of Roanoke which has its own landfills, delivers C/D to the Randolph County Landfill. Therefore if every City/Town is utilizing the County Landfill, then why exclude/opt-out the Randolph County Transfer Station for solid waste????

- **4.5.1 Randolph County Solid Waste Authority Transfer Station**
 1. Note: This document was prepared in October / November while RCSWA were in negotiation and actually had stopped negotiations with 121. The document reads this transfer station is owned by the Randolph County Solid Waste Authority and operated by 121 Disposal as though it was in 2024 approximately 12,000 tons of solid waste was processed at this facility and taken to the Three Corners Landfill in Piedmont Alabama for disposal; Totally incorrect information, nothing in 2024 was taken to Piedmont. AmWaste/Manner Management hauled to a facility in Georgia.
 2. The data listed here relates to 2025, when we, the Randolph County Solid Waste Authority ran the Transfer Station and increased the tonnage. During this time the solid waste was taken to both Salem and to Three Corners Piedmont. What's the point of complaining about this??? Because this becomes a historical document and at some point AmWaste or 121 Disposal will receive the credit for the hard work the Randolph County Solid Waste Authority actually accomplished.

- **4.5.2** AGL Transfer Station states 48 tons of solid waste from the town of Wadley was processed at this facility to the Three Corners Landfill in Piedmont for disposal in 2024. Again inaccurate, due to the amount of tonnage delivered to the Randolph County Solid Waste Authority Transfer Station prior to 2020 per year records of Wadley/AGL.

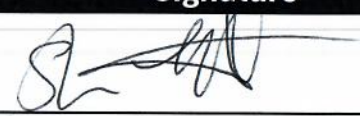




- **7.1 illegal dump sites.** Not only the Randolph County Sheriff's Office, but the City of Roanoke's Police Department should be listed, separate jurisdictions.

- **9.1.1 Solid Waste Disposable Needs of the Area:** What is the recommendation here for a potential new solid waste processing facility in Randolph County?? What type of facilities?? They mentioned this again in 9.1.2 and 9.1.3

- **10.1 Current Agreements:** Another reference to Wadley and AGL
- **13.1 FACILITY USE OUTSIDE OF JURISDICTION:** Second paragraph references again approximate 33 tons per day, where did the calculation developed?? We, the RCSWA, were producing in 2025 an average of 48.92 tons per day.

B - 3
Public Hearing Sign-In Sheet

**RANDOLPH COUNTY COMMISSION
PUBLIC HEARING SIGN-IN SHEET
2026 10-YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
Monday, February 23, 2026**

	Print Name	Address	Phone	Support	Oppose	Signature
1	Sherman Futrel	RANDOLPH, AL	563-209-8144			
2	A. Danta Nolen	595 DAVIS DRIVE RANDOLPH	334-462-5185		✓	
3	Scott Carter	193 Cold St Wadley	770 634 7707	✓		
4	Tim Coe	1481 Mas St. S. Wadley	256-276-6861	✓		
5	Todd Freeman	997 CR 628 Rank	256 276 1723		✓	
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						

B - 4
Public Comment Sign-In sheet

No one came to view a copy of the drafted plan.

One open records request was received from a Solid Waste Authority board member requesting a copy of the drafted plan and all documents/communication related to the creation of that drafted plan.

Copies of the 200-page document and emails in the Commissions possession at the time of request were provided to the requester after the appropriate changes related to fulling that request as provided for in the open records law were collected.

**Appendix C
Public Hearing Minutes and Resolution
Adopting the 2025 Solid Waste
Management Plan**

STATE OF ALABAMA
COUNTY OF RANDOLPH

This being Feb. 23, 2026, it is a regular meeting. A quorum was duly established with the following present: Chairman Derek Farr and Commissioners Chris Lunsford, Larry Roberts, Pam Johnson and Lorenzo Foster.

Commissioner Foster made a motion to approve the agenda. Commissioner Johnson seconded the motion. All present voting "aye," Chairman Farr declared the motion carried.

Commissioner Johnson made a motion to approve Resolution 2026-02A honoring Alan Hurst. Commissioner Foster seconded the motion. All present voting "aye," Chairman Farr declared the motion carried.

Commissioner Foster made a motion to declare March and April 2026 as "Don't Drop It on Randolph County" months. Commissioner Johnson seconded the motion. All present voting "aye," Chairman Farr declared the motion carried.

The administrator announced the public hearing about the 2026 10-year solid waste management plan. Chairman Farr called the public hearing portion of the meeting to order and asked the administrator to proceed.

The administrator provided the legal requirements and information on how the plan was created. The commission received one written comment from Randolph County Solid Waste Authority. The administrator reminded everyone of the following:

- Only one person should speak at a time.
- Everyone must be recognized by the chairman prior to speaking.
- Individual speakers must adhere to a three-minute time limit.
- Comments shall be addressed to the commission body and shall not include any personal or other comments directed at any individual.

Those wishing to speak should state the following:

- Name
- Place of residence or business address
- Whether or not the person represents a group, third party or organization.

The chairman asked if there was anyone present who wished to speak in favor of the plan. Woodland Mayor Scott Carter and Wedowee Mayor Tim Coe advised the commission they appreciated the opportunity to serve on the committee and that Goodwyn, Mills & Cawood did a very good job compiling a plan that is beneficial to the county and all municipalities.

The chairman asked if there was anyone present who wished to speak in opposition to the plan. Danita Nolen and Todd Freeman of the Solid Waste Authority questioned the data prepared by Goodwyn, Mills & Cawood and reiterated the items listed in their written comments submitted just prior to the public hearing. Sherman Futral with 121 Disposal agreed with the Solid Waste Authority about the data.

The chairman asked if the commissioners had any questions. Commissioner Johnson asked if the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) had reviewed the plan, and if so, did they suggest any changes? The administrator advised that ADEM has approved the plan, contingent on adoption by the commission.

Commissioner Lunsford stated that the plan is a declarative document and that the purpose of the plan is not to make mandates because those are accomplished by other processes.

The chairman declared the public hearing closed.

Commissioner Foster made a motion to approve the consent agenda. Commissioner Johnson seconded the motion. All present voting "aye," Chairman Farr declared the motion carried.

Commissioner Lunsford made a motion to approve Resolution 2026-02B, regarding the Solid Waste Authority's sublease agreement with 121 Disposal Company LLC. Commissioner Roberts seconded the motion. All present voting "aye," Chairman Farr declared the motion carried.

Commissioner Lunsford made a motion to approve Resolution 2026-02C, adopting the Randolph County Solid Waste Management Plan and to submit it to ADEM. Commissioner Roberts seconded the motion. All present voting "aye," Chairman Farr declared the motion carried.

Commissioner Roberts made a motion to approve the solid waste management plan committee meeting minutes and abolish the committee due to task completion. Commissioner Johnson seconded the motion. All present voting "aye," Chairman Farr declared the motion carried.

Commissioner Foster made a motion to approve April 18 as the 2026 Landfill Free Day. Commissioner Johnson seconded the motion. All present voting "aye," Chairman Farr declared the motion carried.

Commissioner Roberts made a motion to approve the 2026-2027 alcohol licensing fees. Commissioner Johnson seconded the motion. Commissioners Roberts, Johnson and Lunsford voted "aye," and Commissioner Foster and Chairman Farr abstained. The chairman declared the motion carried 3-0-2.

Commissioner Foster made a motion to authorize the county attorney to request an Attorney General's opinion asking, "Can the County Commission expend capital improvement funds to demolish the old county jail in order to expand the courthouse parking lot?" Commissioner Johnson seconded the motion. All present voting "aye," Chairman Farr declared the motion carried.

Commissioner Johnson made a motion to discuss authorizing an employee of the county highway department to access the catastrophic sick leave policy, contingent on receiving the required paperwork. Commissioner Lunsford seconded the motion. All present voting "aye," Chairman Farr declared the motion carried.

Commissioner Roberts made a motion to authorize the following office relocations or assignments:

- Relocating the sheriff's office from Annex 3 to three office suites on the first floor of the courthouse.
- Relocating the Veterans Affairs office from two offices on the second floor of the courthouse to one office in Annex 3, assigning the former Veterans Affairs office suite to the circuit judge.
- Assigning one office in Annex 3 to the Department of Examiners of Public Accounts.

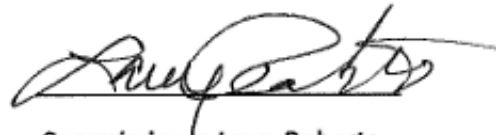
Commissioner Foster made a motion to adjourn. Commissioner Lunsford seconded the motion. All present voting "aye," Chairman Farr declared the motion carried, and the meeting was adjourned.



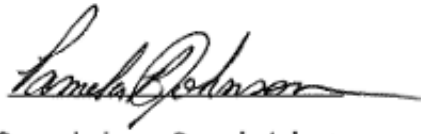
Chairman Derek Farr



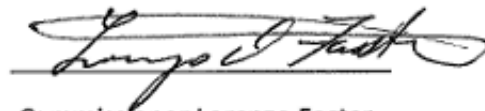
Commissioner Chris Lunsford



Commissioner Larry Roberts



Commissioner Pamela Johnson



Commissioner Lorenzo Foster



**RESOLUTION NO. 2026-02C
ADOPTING THE RANDOLPH COUNTY
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**



WHEREAS, the Randolph County Commission is required by the Alabama Solid Wastes & Recyclable Materials Act, §22-27-47 Code of Alabama (1975), to periodically submit a minimum ten-year Solid Waste Management Plan to address the solid waste management within the County; and

WHEREAS, the Randolph County Commission has retained the engineering firm of Goodwyn Mills Cawood to prepare the required Solid Waste Management Plan, and the Randolph County Commission has conducted a public hearing preceded by the required public comment period to solicit input, and has consolidated citizen comments and concerns into the development of the completed plan; and

WHEREAS, the Solid Waste Management Plan must be adopted through a resolution by the Randolph County Commission before submission to the Alabama Department of Environmental Management.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Randolph County Commission approves and adopts the 2026 Randolph County Solid Waste Management Plan, and that this Solid Waste Management Plan will serve as the basis for solid waste management within Randolph County from the date of adoption through December 31, 2035, unless amended prior to that date.

ADOPTED and **APPROVED** this the 23rd day of February 2026.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, ALABAMA:



Chairman Derek B. Farr

ATTEST:



County Administrator, Travis B. Heard



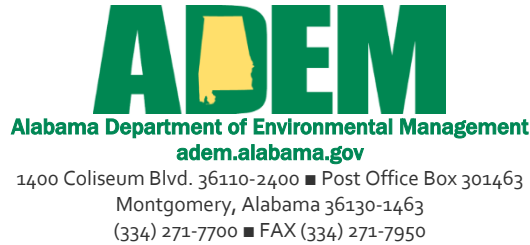
Appendix D
Participating Municipalities' Letter

NO MUNICIPALITY LETTERS WERE RETURNED TO THE CITY

**Appendix E
ADEM Approval Letter**

EDWARD F. POOLOS
DIRECTOR

JEFFERY W. KITCHENS
DEPUTY DIRECTOR



KAY IVEY
GOVERNOR

March 24, 2026

Mr. Derek Farr
Randolph County Commission
Randolph County Courthouse
P.O. Box 228
Wedowee, AL 36278

RE: Final Approval
Randolph County Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP)

Dear Mr. Farr:

The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) has completed the review of the documents related to the referenced Solid Waste Management Plan received by the Department on March 20, 2026. Based on our review of this Plan, we have determined that the Plan meets the minimum requirements found in Code of Alabama 1975, §22-27-47 and was satisfactorily considered by the Randolph County Commission pursuant to the public notice requirements found in the statute. The Department hereby approves the Randolph County Solid Waste Management Plan, as submitted, without further conditions.

If you have questions or comments, please contact Melissa H. Adornato of the Solid Waste Engineering Section at (334) 270-5605 or melissa.adornato@adem.alabama.gov.

Sincerely,

Digitally Signed By

Jared Kelly

03/25/2026, 07:36

Jared Kelly, Chief
Solid Waste Engineering Section
Solid Waste Branch

JDK/mha



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

Decatur Office
2715 Sandlin Road, S.W.
Decatur, AL 35603-1333
(256) 353-1713
(256) 340-9359 (FAX)

Coastal Office
1615 South Broad Street
Mobile, AL 36605
(251) 450-3400
(251) 479-2593 (FAX)

Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) Final Submission

version 1.0

(Submission #: HQM-9RBT-MJCMP, version 1)

Digitally signed by:
AEPACS
Date: 2026.03.24 11:43:46 -05:00
Reason: Submission Data
Location: State of Alabama

Details

Submission ID HQM-9RBT-MJCMP

Form Input

Entity Information

Instructions

This form covers the submission of a final 10-year Solid Waste Management plan in accordance with the [Code of Alabama regulations \(AL Code § 22-27-47, as amended\)](#).

Please direct any questions to the listed contact.

Permit Type

Solid Waste Management Plan

Entity Name

Randolph County (SWMP)

Core County

Randolph

Are you submitting the solid waste management plan for a city or a county?

County

Is there more than one county included in this plan?

No

Does the following county cover multiple cities?

Yes

Which cities are covered?

Please list cities covered
Roanoke
Wedowee
Wadley
Woodland

Did any cities that normally apply to this county opt out?

No

Applicant

Applicant

Permittee, Business Entity, Corporation, or Government Entity

Randolph County Commission

Phone Type	Number	Extension
------------	--------	-----------

Business	2563574980	
----------	------------	--

Email

heardt@randolphcountyalabama.gov

Mailing Address

Randolph County Courthouse

P.O. Box 228

Wedowee, AL 36278

Contact Information

Responsible Official

Prefix

Mr.

First Name	Last Name
------------	-----------

Derek	Farr
-------	------

Title

Chairman

Organization Name

Randolph County Commission

Phone Type	Number	Extension
------------	--------	-----------

Business	2563574980	
----------	------------	--

Email

heardt@randolphcountyalabama.gov

Mailing Address

Randolph County Courthouse

P.O. Box 228

Wedowee, AL 36278

Do you want to provide additional contacts?

No

Solid Waste Management Plan

Is this submission a draft or final version of your solid waste management plan?

Final

Plan Date Range

Input the Start and End Dates for your solid waste management plan. The new SWMP must start by January 1st of the year after the current SWMP expires, and it must end no more than 10 years from the start date.

Start Date

01/01/2025

End Date

12/31/2035

Solid Waste Management Plan Attachment

Randolph County 2025 SWMP- FINAL-3-20-2026.pdf - 03/24/2026 11:40 AM

Comment

NONE PROVIDED

