



NASH COUNTY
TEN YEAR
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
THREE YEAR UPDATE: 2009-10

Acknowledgements

**This Three Year Update to the
Nash County 10-Year Solid Waste Management Plan
is written for 12 local governments, including
Nash County
and the eleven municipalities located therein,
which are
the City of Rocky Mount,
and the Towns of
Bailey, Castalia, Dortches,
Middlesex, Momeyer,
Nashville, Red Oak, Sharpsburg,
Spring Hope, and Whitakers.**

**Compiled and Written by the
Upper Coastal Plain Council of Governments**

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In cooperation with the Nash County Solid Waste Program

**This document is a local solid waste management plan update, as required by
North Carolina General Statute 130A-309.09A(b).**

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NASH COUNTY TEN YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN THREE YEAR UPDATE: 2009-10

INTRODUCTION

The geographic area covered by this Solid Waste Management Plan includes Nash County and the eleven municipalities within the county. This plan was prepared in accordance with the "Ten Year Solid Waste Management Plan Guide" from the NC Division of Waste Management, to be in compliance NC General Statute 130A-309.09A(b).

The specific statutory requirements that this plan seeks to follow include,

- Evaluating the solid waste stream within the county,
- Including a goal for the reduction of (county and) municipal solid waste on a per capita basis,
- Being designed to achieve the solid waste reduction goals established by the plan,
- Including a description of the process by which the plan was developed, including provisions for public participation,
- Including an assessment of current programs and a description of intended actions with respect to the 13 required solid waste management methods and elements (see the Executive Summary for a listing of the 13 methods),
- Including a description and assessment of the full cost of solid waste management,
- Considering the use of facilities and other resources for the management of solid waste that may be available through private enterprise, and
- Including as a component, a written plan for the management of abandoned manufactured homes as required under GS 130A-309.113(a).

Implementation of this plan and the plan updates that follow every three years will enable the Nash County planning area, including the eleven municipalities within the county, to provide for solid waste management and reduction for the next ten years. Participating in the plan are Nash County and the towns of Bailey, Castalia, Dortches, Middlesex, Momeyer, Nashville, Red Oak, Rocky Mount, Sharpsburg, Spring Hope, and Whitakers.

The Planning Process and Public Participation

The information and data presented in this report were obtained from numerous sources, including local government staff (Nash County and municipal representatives), from statistics compiled by the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources Division of Waste Management, from other state agencies (the NC Division of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and the

NC Cooperative Extension Service (Nash County Center)), as well as from several private companies.

In order to receive input from all the local government jurisdictions involved in the planning process (as in previous years) representatives from the county and each municipality were invited to participate on the Solid Waste Management Plan Update Committee. The membership of the committee included two Nash County representatives (the Director of the Health Department and the Solid Waste Manager) along with a representative from each of the eleven municipalities in the county (see the Appendix for a list of the committee members). On September 23, 2010, this committee met online in order to establish new waste reduction goals for this updated plan, discuss current efforts, and to consider additional suggestions for future solid waste management in the county. Those participating in this meeting included the Nash County Solid Waste Manager, two representatives from the Town of Middlesex (Town Clerk & Public Works Director), two representatives from the Town of Nashville (Planning Director & Public Works Director), two representatives from the City of Rocky Mount (Environmental Services Superintendent & Refuse Services Supervisor), the Town Manager from Spring Hope, and the Land Use & Environmental Planner from the Upper Coastal Plain Council of Governments.

Based on the data compiled and input received from the committee and other sources, the Upper Coastal Plain Council of Governments staff drafted the three year update of the County Solid Waste Management Plan. A draft copy of the plan was placed in the Nash County Manager's office and at the County Health Department for review by the public. A copy of the plan was also submitted to the elected boards of each participating local government for review and approval.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The effective dates of this plan are July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2019. Local governments that are utilizing this plan include Nash County and the towns of Bailey, Castalia, Dortches, Middlesex, Momeyer, Nashville, Red Oak, Rocky Mount, Sharpsburg, Spring Hope, and Whitakers. A list of the local government representatives (local contacts) who were invited to participate in a meeting in September 2010 on updating this Solid Waste plan are listed in the Appendix (see Update Committee).

This executive summary recaps the current programs and intended actions that have taken place in Nash County with respect to each of the twelve solid waste management methods listed below that are required to be addressed (per North Carolina General Statute 130-A-309.09A). In addition, as directed by the NC Division of Waste Management, information is provided on the issue of Disaster Response as it relates to solid waste management, and on the Management of Abandoned Manufactured Homes and the County's recently started "Abandoned

Manufactured Home Planning Initiative". Some recommended new initiatives are also included (**in bold**).

Reduction at the Source

"Reduction at the source" (or source reduction) may be defined as a change to a process or program that decreases the amount of waste that results or is generated. In Nash County, source reduction activities involving local government have primarily taken place through educational efforts carried out by the local Keep America Beautiful affiliate and the County Cooperative Extension Service. These efforts are recommended to continue. In the commercial and industrial sectors, there are undoubtedly reduction processes in place, but they have not been documented and are not under local government control.

Collection of Solid Waste

Almost all Nash County municipalities were providing solid waste collection services for their residential and small business customers, either with local government employees or by contract with a private contractor. The municipal collections took place at the curb and once a week, except for one town that still had twice a week collection. Three towns did not provide curbside collection, but instead their citizens are charged the same fee as other unincorporated county residents to participate in the Nash County program, in which residents bring their waste to one of the nine convenience centers located throughout the county. In general, the private sector provides collection services for larger commercial and industrial uses for a fee.

Recycling and Reuse

The County's Solid Waste Program provides an opportunity at each of its nine convenience centers for every rural residential household in the county to participate in recycling. In addition, all eight of the local municipalities that collect solid waste also provide an opportunity to recycle, to their residential and in some cases smaller business customers. All but one of these is via curbside pickup of recyclables. This is a major improvement from three years ago, when almost all the municipalities (except for Rocky Mount) were not providing recycling services to their citizens. Nash County is also to be commended for starting several new recycling activities over the last three years, including oil filter, wooden pallet, antifreeze, and electronics recycling programs to comply with NC disposal bans. Nash County has also gone beyond the minimum requirements in starting recycling of used clothes & shoes at seven of its convenience sites, mercury switches at two convenience sites, and fluorescent light bulbs/tubes at the landfill convenience site. Nash County Solid Waste has also implemented a junk car recycling program. **In 2011 Nash County Solid Waste hopes to apply for a grant to help provide for 2 new compactors for recyclables; if approved, the compactors would be placed at two of the convenience centers that collect higher volumes of recyclables, in order to increase the amount of recyclables that can be stored on site.** Additional information and recommendations regarding the handling and recycling of special wastes are

included in the Special Waste Management section of this Executive Summary (page 5).

Composting and Mulching

The County and all but one of the municipalities either had yard waste mulching programs, or participated in the county program. The County Landfill and the City of Rocky Mount compost site are the two largest providers of composting/mulching services in the county. The yard waste that is brought to the County landfill convenience center is ground and, in addition to providing mulch to citizens, it is used for landscaping at Nash County government buildings and to help establish a stable ground covering over the old unlined landfill site. Several towns in the county also have yard waste facilities, or provide the materials to farmers for reuse. The yard wastes that are collected and then distributed as free mulch to residents and businesses, are not only a benefit to citizens, but also to the County and local governments because it helps to hold down the amount of waste that has to be transported out of the county for disposal. **It is recommended that the Town of Castalia consider implementing a program to enable its citizens to dispose of their yard waste separately from their solid waste, so they will be in compliance with the NC Statute that bans the disposal of yard waste in solid waste landfills.**

Incineration (With or Without Energy Recovery)

While there are no immediate plans to utilize this disposal method, with the increasing cost of solid waste disposal, the improved technology for cleaning the emissions from such facilities over the last decade, the rising cost of energy (particularly petroleum based sources), and the potential for solid waste to be used to generate energy, at some point in the future, some sort of regional "waste to energy" facility may be feasible.

Transfer of Solid Waste Outside Geographic Area

Most of the county and municipal solid waste in the county (roughly 80% in 2008-09) is sent to the Rocky Mount Transfer Station where it is compacted and hauled out of the county for disposal. A smaller amount (roughly 20%) of the solid waste collected is taken to a Waste Industries owned transfer station in Wilson County. Most if not all comingled recyclables that are collected, are taken to either the Rocky Mount or Wilson transfer station to be compacted and transferred outside of the county for processing. These current procedures are expected to be continued for the immediate future.

Disposal of Solid Waste

According to the 2008-09 Waste Disposal Report obtained from the NC Division of Waste Management, roughly 90% of the waste generated within Nash County was disposed outside of the county. The remaining 10% --that stayed inside the county-- was disposed at the Nash County C&D landfill, which is located between Castalia and Red Oak. Of the waste leaving the county, over 78% ended up at the massive Brunswick regional landfill in Lawrenceville (south-central Virginia).

The next largest percentage was going to the East Carolina Regional Landfill (in Bertie County, NC). But starting in early 2009, a major change in the disposal of solid waste from Nash County took place, in that all of the waste brought to the Rocky Mount Transfer Station began being transported to the East Carolina Regional Landfill for disposal. (This change occurred as a result of the purchase of the Brunswick, Virginia landfill by Republic Services in 2009.) The disposal of the majority of the County's solid waste at the East Carolina Regional Landfill is anticipated to continue in the near future. The operator of this 1000 acre regional landfill estimates that it currently has at least 20 years of remaining capacity, although the capacity is hoped to be even greater if additional future expansions are allowed. While twenty years seems like a long time, due to the increasing restrictions on siting and maintaining landfills, and the possible future expansion of other alternative facilities (waste to energy), the county and municipalities will need to continue to monitor available options for waste disposal.

Education With the Community and Through the Schools

While the County and larger municipalities have multimedia outlets for dissemination of educational information, the smaller communities have little funds to launch such campaigns, and generally rely on messages printed on utility bills and/or brochures. **Because all of the smaller communities in the county that have recycling have a contract with Waste Industries, and Waste Industries has brochures on recycling that are available at no cost to those communities, it is recommended that all those communities make these brochures available to their customers.** Larger municipalities will continue to use their local government web pages and public access channels to relate recycling and other solid waste messages to their citizens. The County and municipalities will continue to cooperate with both the Keep America Beautiful and the Cooperative Extension Service in their citizen involvement programs.

Special Waste Management

ABC Containers: Holders of certain Alcohol Beverage Commission (ABC) permits are required (as of January 2008) to implement recycling efforts for beverage containers sold on premises. While the responsibility for recycling of such containers lies with the ABC permit holder, Nash County is one of seventy counties in the State that provides information, technical assistance, and/or marketing assistance for these ABC permit holders in complying with these requirements.

Aluminum Cans: Nash County continues to provide for the recycling of aluminum cans at all nine of its convenience sites. The citizens of all of the eleven municipalities also have the opportunity to recycle aluminum cans, either through a municipal program or the county. This is a major improvement from 2008-09 in which most of the municipalities did not provide this opportunity. It is anticipated and recommended that the current programs be continued, in order to comply with the State ban on the disposal of these

cans in landfills, and in light of the fact that the recycling of aluminum is generally accepted as one of the most cost effective types of recycling that exists.

Antifreeze: The County started providing a tank for the collection of used antifreeze at the landfill convenience site in 2008. This tank is emptied by Safety-Kleen of Raleigh when full and the contents taken to be recycled. **While none of the municipalities in Nash County currently provide an opportunity for antifreeze (ethylene glycol) recycling, because of the hazardous nature of the material and the NC ban on its disposal in landfills, it is hoped and recommended that they will explore a cooperative program in which containers could be placed in key locations throughout the county and then collected for reuse.**

Batteries, Lead Acid: The County collects batteries at all but one of its convenience centers (the Vicks site close to Sapony Creek) and recycles them through a private company. In addition, most private retailers of batteries will collect old batteries from their customers. Therefore, no changes are recommended.

Household Hazardous Waste: The County will continue to cooperate with the Cooperative Extension Service's pesticide collection day, which is held in April on odd numbered years. The Nash County Solid Waste Program will also continue to provide copies of brochures on the storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous wastes (such as gasoline, antifreeze, oil, paint, and paint thinner) to the public. **It is recommended that the County, City of Rocky Mount, and any interested smaller towns consider holding a combined household hazardous waste collection day (preferably during an even numbered year), in order to give the citizens of the county an opportunity to properly dispose of hazardous wastes. Such wastes, when not properly disposed of, can have a negative impact on water quality.**

Motor Oil & Filters, Used: For several years, the County has been collecting used motor oil from their residential customers in special tanks at all of the convenience centers except the Vicks site for previously stated environmental reasons. Starting in June 2007, the county began providing containers for oil filters at the same locations. Rocky Mount collects oil with their regular recycling program and stores it for recycling. Many businesses that sell automobile parts and fluids for do-it-yourself use also collect used motor oil for recycling. **While only one of the municipalities in Nash County currently provides an opportunity for used oil recycling, because of the hazardous nature of the material and the NC ban on its disposal in landfills, it is hoped and recommended that they will explore a cooperative program in which containers for used oil and oil filters could be placed in key locations throughout the county and then collected for recycling.**

Pallets, Wooden: Well in advance of the October 2009 ban on the disposal of wooden pallets at most solid waste landfills, the County in June 2008 began accepting pallets to be re-used. Today up to 10 pallets at a time are accepted at all nine convenience sites; if one has more than 10 pallets, they can be taken to the landfill convenience site. None of the municipalities are known to be providing for the recycling of pallets.

Paint: The Rocky Mount Area Habitat for Humanity accepts donations of used paint for reuse. The Nash County Landfill Manager provides information on how to dry paint for proper disposal to individuals throughout the year. The County and several municipalities provide a brochure on ideas of what to do with left over paint.

Plastic Bottles: Nash County has been providing containers for the recycling of plastic bottles for many years at all nine of its convenience sites. As a result, the County was well prepared for the October 1, 2009 ban on the disposal of plastic bottles in landfills. Primarily as a result of the October 2009 ban, several municipalities have started collecting plastic bottles for recycling during the last three years. As a result, eight of the eleven municipalities in the county now make it easier for their citizens to comply with NC Law by providing an opportunity to recycle plastic bottles.

Tires, Whole Scrap: For several years, the County has been collecting scrap tires from sources within the County free of charge at the Landfill Convenience Site. During the last three years, the County implemented the recommendation of the 2006 version of this plan - that tires be allowed to be dropped off at an additional convenience center. (The Stoney Hill convenience site, near Middlesex, now accepts tires.) The City of Rocky Mount also accepts tires in its curbside recycling bins. The Town of Whitakers will pickup tires in Town and take them to the County landfill. Because the State has a tax on the purchase of new tires that funds the tire recycling program, the County is able to receive scrap tires without a charge from any source within the County. **Therefore it is recommended that the towns that do not currently collect scrap tires, consider doing so and transporting them to one of the two county collection sites, or that they at least let their citizens know that the two county sites are available for them for tire disposal.**

White Goods: Nash County has been accepting white goods from anyone in the County at its landfill site on Duke Road for many years. White goods that never contained Freon (stoves, washers, dryers, etc) are also accepted for recycling at all of the County's nine convenience centers from its residential customers at no charge. But those appliances generated in Nash County that contain Freon (such as refrigerators, freezers and air conditioners) now must be taken to the landfill, so the Freon can be properly extracted and recycled.

Most municipalities provide for the collection of white goods, which are delivered to the landfill to be recycled. **Therefore it is recommended that any towns that do not currently collect white goods, consider doing so and transporting them to the county landfill site to be recycled.**

Prevention of Illegal Disposal and Management of Litter

The County Landfill Manager provides enforcement in cases of illegal dumping in the unincorporated county. Illegal dumping complaints are investigated by the Sheriff's office in the small towns. Larger municipalities with waste ordinances (Rocky Mount, Nashville, & Spring Hope) provide enforcement services with their own employees.

Keep America Beautiful and the NC Department of Transportation each sponsor litter cleanup programs several times each year in Nash County in which citizen volunteers may participate. There are also active Adopt-a-Highway and Adopt a Spot programs in Nash County in which volunteers clean up public streets four times each year.

Purchase of Recycled Materials and Products

The units of government in Nash County have not adopted buy-recycled policies. However, recycled content products are bought when available and economical.

Collection of Discarded Computer Equipment & Televisions

In anticipation of a 2010 ban on the disposal of discarded computer equipment and televisions in solid waste landfills (by counties and municipalities with a population greater than 25,000), the county in March of 2008 began accepting discarded computers and televisions (e-wastes) at the landfill convenience site in order for them to be recycled. (Earlier this year, the ban was delayed until July 1, 2011 and will apply to all local governments.) The county now accepts computers and televisions at all of its convenience sites, except for the one on NC 58 (Vicks). Creative Recycling Systems of NC picks up the computers and televisions, and takes them to Morrisville, NC to be recycled. Nash County also provides an opportunity for mobile (cellular) phones to be dropped off for recycling at the Landfill convenience site. Rocky Mount is scheduled to start collecting e-wastes for recycling in December of 2010. **It is recommended that all municipalities in the county implement some program for recycling e-wastes in order to be in compliance with the upcoming 2011 NC ban on their disposal.**

Disaster Response

General Disaster Issues: Each unit of government coordinates disaster response activities with the appropriate county, state and federal agencies. Locations in the County where yard waste and demolition debris could be disposed of in the event of a natural disaster have also been identified. The County and municipalities will continue with the established plans and procedures that have been developed in the event of a general disaster.

Bird Flu Carcass Disposal: In 2006, the State requested that this issue be addressed in the County's Solid Waste Management Plan. At that time it was determined that two companies (Braswell Milling Company and Perdue Farms) control the poultry production industry in Nash County. These two companies have more experience (than anyone else in the area) with the issue of bird disease and disposal of bird carcasses. Both of these companies had already developed their own list of disposal methods; one had even developed a more detailed plan for "Emergency Preparedness, Response and Management" in the event of a natural disaster (such as a bird flu outbreak).

Therefore, Nash County decided to allow these companies to implement the methods and plans that they developed for the disposal of bird carcasses in the event of a bird flu outbreak that results in significant bird deaths. Because experience has shown that proposed disposal methods can become impractical or unavailable in the event of a natural disaster, it is important that several options be available for potential use in Nash County. The following is a list of the proposed disposal methods (not necessarily in order of preference) that would be available for use in the event of a bird flu outbreak that results in a significant numbers of fatalities: in-house composting and land application, outside of house/ on site composting and land application, transportation to an out of county renderer, burial at an approved landfill, burial on site, and incineration. Any use of these methods requires that any and all state and/or federal permits and requirements be complied with.

Due to the potential complications and statewide or regional impacts of such a disaster, it is a recommendation of this plan that the State of North Carolina develop additional procedures and guidelines that would assist local governments in their response if such an event were ever to occur.

Management of Abandoned Manufactured Homes

In order to address threats to the health, safety, and general welfare of the public resulting from abandoned manufactured (mobile) homes, in 2005 Nash County began a program to receive and properly dispose of such units. In order to update its program to comply with the requirements of GS 130A-309.113, in the spring of 2009, the County developed a written plan for managing abandoned manufactured homes, entitled the "Abandoned Manufactured Home Planning Initiative", which it intends to continue into the foreseeable future. Later in 2009, the County applied for and was awarded a grant to assist with the implementation of the county abandoned manufactured home program. As a result, the County is eligible to be reimbursed up to a maximum of \$25,000 (\$1000 for each deconstructed and recycled unit). **It is the recommendation of this plan that the County reevaluate this program at the end of the first grant period to determine if any adjustments are needed to improve its effectiveness.**

VISION STATEMENT

Nash County's vision and long-term direction is for a comprehensive waste management program that provides disposal capacity (whether locally or out of the county), waste collection services, and waste reduction programs to all members of the community at an equitable price. The vision includes the elimination of improper disposal of waste and expanded waste reduction opportunities that are convenient for residents. The vision is for a community that understands the environmental benefits of waste reduction and proper waste disposal. The community foresees some financial expenditures, but intends to keep any increasing costs at a reasonable level.

TODAY'S SITUATION

I. Demographics

The average (median) age of the residents of Nash County was 36.4 years in 2000, rising to 37.8 years in 2004. In both of these years, the average County resident was slightly older than the average aged resident in North Carolina and the United States as a whole, which in 2004 were 36 (NC) and 36.2 years (US).¹

The per capita income of Nash County was \$18,863 in 2000 and \$21,984 in 2005, which was somewhat lower than the average income in NC and the US. In 2004, the per capita income for NC was \$30,336, and in the US as a whole, it was \$34,165.²

Recent statistics regarding educational attainment showed that 75.6 percent of Nash County residents graduated from high school, and 17.2 percent had a Bachelor's Degree. In NC as a whole, the percentage of high school graduates was 78.1, and the percentage with a Bachelor's Degree was 22.5.³

II. Population

According to the US Census Bureau, between 1990 and 2000 the county experienced moderate growth resulting in a 14% increase in population. Starting with a population of 87,385 in 2000, the county's population between 2000 and 2008 increased by a smaller amount (7.55%) than between 1990 and 2000. As of 2008, as indicated in Table 1 (below), the largest concentration (44.71%) of residents in the county lives in the portion of the City of Rocky Mount that is located in Nash County; the second largest portion (40.35%) lives in the unincorporated areas of the County. The remaining residents (14.94%) reside in one of the smaller towns.

Table 1. Nash County Estimated Population (July 2008)

MUNICIPALITIES AND COUNTY	POPULATION	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Total Nash County	93,981	
Unincorporated areas of Nash County	37,921	40.35%
Incorporated areas of the County	56,060	59.65%
Bailey	721	0.77%
Castalia	373	0.40%
Dortches	873	0.93%
Middlesex	879	0.94%
Momeyer	300	0.32%
Nashville	4,841	5.15%
Red Oak	2,991	3.18%
Rocky Mount (part within Nash County)	42,018	44.71%
Sharpsburg (part within Nash County)	1,393	1.48%
Spring Hope	1,307	1.39%
Whitakers (part within Nash County)	364	0.39%
Total (Unincorporated and Incorporated)	93,981	100.00%

Source: North Carolina Facts and Figures (Office of State Budget and Management)

By 2010 the Office of State Budget and Management estimates that Nash County will have a total of 96,394 and an estimated population of 108,955 by 2020. These estimated population projections represent a 19% increase by 2010 over the 2000 population with an estimated 11.5% increase between 2010 and 2020. Nash county's continued moderate to high population growth can be anticipated over the next decade and based upon continued growth the municipalities should also experience this growth.

III. General Land Use

Nash County covers approximately 339,000 acres (542.4 square miles). Approximately 18.6% of its total area was included in the planning jurisdictions of the eleven municipalities in the county in 2005. Based on an analysis of data from the Nash County Land Development Plan, the county's A1 Agricultural District covered approximately 55.5% of the county, 23.3% of the county was included in other county zoning districts (residential, commercial, industrial, etc), and 2.5% was located within public rights-of-way.

IV. Current Solid Waste Programs (tied to Planning Elements)

The solid waste management methods addressed in this section (IV.) of the plan (except for the Disaster Response element) are required to be included by NC General Statute 130A-309.09A(b). For each method, an assessment of the current programs in Nash County is included.

A. Reduction at the Source

“Reduction at the source” (or source reduction) may be defined as a change to a process or program that decreases the amount of waste that results or is generated. An example would be buying a more durable product that lasts longer. Other examples would be manufacturing and buying products that do not contain unnecessary packaging that has to be disposed of, and printing/copying documents on both sides.

While education on source reduction in Nash County is limited, the County and Rocky Mount fund and participate in the Keep America Beautiful (KAB) program. Many of the other municipalities also participate in the KAB programs. The Nash County Landfill Manager conducts periodic group presentations to Boy Scouts, school classes, and other groups on the site, incorporating recycling and source reduction information. The Cooperative Extension Agent of the Nash County Agricultural Center also presents source reduction and recycling programs, including backyard composting information to civic and other groups.

In the commercial and industrial sectors, there are undoubtedly reduction processes in place, but they have not been documented and are not under local government control. There is assistance to help private companies to reduce their waste generation though, as the NC Division of Pollution Prevention and Environmental Assistance will conduct industry waste audits upon request at no cost

B. Collection of Solid Waste

The County operates nine convenience centers distributed throughout the county where residents may drop-off their residential solid waste. (See page 40 for a map of these facilities.) (These centers also accept yard waste and recyclables.) The centers primarily provide service for those county residents who do not have their waste picked up by another local government provider; which includes those who live in an unincorporated area of the county. Because the Towns of Dortches, Momeyer, and Red Oak do not provide municipal solid waste services, the residents of these towns pay the county fee and have access to the nine convenience centers. (Some residents of unincorporated areas who want to have collection service at their house, apparently have contracted with private companies to have their solid waste picked up, although they still pay the county fee for access to the convenience centers.

An attendant is available at each convenience center in the spring and summer from 7:30 am to 7:30 pm on Mondays and Wednesday through Saturday, and on Sunday from 1:30 pm until 6:30 pm. During the fall and winter, the attendants are on duty from 7:30 am to 6:30 pm on Mondays and Wednesday through Saturday, and on Sunday from 1:30 pm until 6:30 pm.

Residential solid waste is accepted at each center in an enclosed compactor.

Nash County does not accept commercial or industrial waste, except for construction and demolition wastes (C&D), white goods, used tires and yard waste. Commercial and industrial businesses in Nash County contract with private haulers for collection services.

As of February 2011, the municipalities of Rocky Mount, Middlesex, Nashville, and Whitakers provide curbside collection for residential customers through the use of city/town employees, while the towns of Bailey, Castalia, Sharpsburg, and Spring Hope have contracts with private haulers to provide this service. Most municipalities also provide some collection service to at least small commercial businesses, with Rocky Mount, Middlesex, and Whitakers using town employees to provide the service, whereas in Bailey, Castalia and Nashville each town has a contract with a private hauler for commercial collection. All of the municipal collections took place at the curb and once a week, except for Whitakers which still had twice a week collection.

In general, the private sector provides collection services for larger commercial and industrial uses, for a fee. For more details on the collection services in Nash County and its municipalities, see Subsection V – Full Cost of Solid Waste Management.

C. Recycling and Reuse

The County's Solid Waste Program provides an opportunity at each of its nine convenience centers for every residential household in the county that is paying the county recycling fee to participate in recycling. This generally includes county residents and the residents of Dortches, Mommyer, and Red Oak. Since 2006, the county has converted the majority of its recycling program from separate bins for specific items, to containers in which the following items can be mixed together for recycling: plastic bottles and containers, cans, glass bottles, newspapers, junk mail, cereal boxes, phone books, magazines, and plastic bags. Separate containers are still provided for recycling of corrugated cardboard and scrap metal.

Nash County was accepting white goods at its convenience centers, but they must now be taken to the county landfill, in order to remove the Freon; there is no charge for this service. Yard wastes are accepted at all nine convenience centers from residential customers. Lead acid batteries (used in vehicles) and used motor oil are accepted at all but one convenience center. Tires are accepted at two convenience centers. White goods, tires, and yard wastes are also accepted at the landfill site from small businesses as long as the amount is not excessive.

Currently, the County contracts with Waste Industries to pick up the mixed recyclables (paper, glass, plastic, and metal cans and transport them to purchasers. United Salvage has a contract to pick up white goods, and Central Carolina Tire collects the used tires. The contracts specify that the haulers receive the revenue from the sales of the recyclable materials they transport.

Nash County is to be commended for starting several new recycling activities over the last three years, including oil filter, wooden pallet, antifreeze, and electronics recycling programs to comply with NC disposal bans.

While Nash County does not currently operate any reuse centers or swap shops, it has started collecting used clothes & shoes at seven of its convenience sites to be reused. The Salvation Army and Goodwill also collect clothing and household goods for reuse in the county, and the Red Cross has a collection program for furniture.

Nash County also collects mercury switches at two convenience sites for recycling, fluorescent light bulbs/tubes at the landfill convenience site, and it has implemented a junk car recycling program. Nash County also recently started a program in which uninhabitable mobile homes are broken down and the recyclable materials recovered.

(Tires, white goods, antifreeze, lead acid batteries, wooden pallets, plastic bottles, and used motor oil/filters are now classified as special wastes and as such are also discussed in a later subsection of this plan dealing with "Special Waste". Yard wastes are discussed in the next subsection of this plan, entitled "Composting and Mulching".)

In addition to the recycling efforts of the county (which includes the residents of Dortches, Momeyer, and Red Oak), all eight of the other local municipalities in Nash County now provide some means of mixed (comingled) recycling to their residents and in some cases the small businesses. Castalia, Middlesex, Nashville, Rocky Mount, Sharpsburg, Spring Hope, and Whitakers provided curbside pickup of recyclables, to their residential and in some cases smaller business customers. All these municipalities except for Rocky Mount and Middlesex contract with Waste Industries for recycling services. After 2006, the Town of Bailey discontinued its contract with Waste Industries for curbside recycling, but it has since started recycling again by way of a 15 yard dumpster for comingled recyclables. And in October of 2009, after several years of not offering recycling services, the Towns of Castalia and Middlesex once again began curbside pickup of recyclables one with Town employees and one with a private company.

In addition to Rocky Mount's curbside collection service, it provides recycling opportunities at four (4) bulk recycling stations (Oakwood Shopping Center, Rivers Edge Shopping Center, Beaver Pond Shopping Center, and on Jones Road near Sunset Avenue). The recyclables from these locations are taken to the Rocky Mount Transfer Station for compaction, and then they are sent to East Carolina Vocational Center for separation.

The local Keep America Beautiful chapter has initiated a phone book recycling program and a "Wipe Out Wireless Waste" program in which envelopes are provided to recycle or reuse old cell phones.

The Town of Middlesex has developed a brochure on its solid waste & recycling services that it makes available to its customers. Sharpsburg publishes and distributes flyers on recycling in their newcomers packets, and Whitakers distributes flyers door to door.

It is unclear how much recycling industries, larger businesses and institutions are doing, since for the most part they handle this independently of municipal or county government. One example of a local institution that has started a new recycling program since the last plan update is Nash Community College, which started on-campus recycling in 2010.

D. Composting and Mulching

The County and all but one of the municipalities either had yard waste mulching programs, or participated in the county program, which provide the mulch to citizens at little or no charge. During 2008-2009, approximately 1768 tons of yard wastes were collected by the County at their mulch facility (at the C&D landfill, which is located between Red Oak and Castalia at the County Landfill. The yard waste that is brought to the County landfill convenience center is ground and, in addition to providing mulch to citizens, it is used for landscaping at Nash County government buildings and to help establish a stable ground covering over the old unlined landfill site.

In addition to the County facility, the Nash County municipalities listed in Table 2 operate sites for stockpiling and/or composting some forms of yard waste. The municipalities that have yard waste facilities also chip or grind the limbs and provide the resulting mulch or compost to their citizens. Table 2 also shows the amount of mulch material that was collected at each facility during FY 2008-09.

In addition to the facilities listed in Table 2, Spring Hope was -until very recently- collecting yard waste at the curb and transporting it to either a Town site or the County C&D Landfill. In FY 2008-09, they estimated that they collected 312 cubic yards of such waste. Unfortunately, the private contractor that they are now using, does not have a vacuum or other desirable means of collecting this waste.

Table 2. Mulch (Yard Waste) Facilities within Nash County

FY 2008-09

TOWN	COLLECTION FACILITY	MATERIAL ACCEPTED	AMOUNT COLLECTED
Bailey	Town compost site, farmers	Leaves, Limbs	3500 cu yds
Middlesex	Town compost site & local farmer	Leaves, Limbs	Not certain
Nash County	County Yard Waste Facility	Leaves, Limbs, Christmas trees	1768 tons
Nashville	Town compost site	Leaves, Limbs, Christmas trees	600 tons
Rocky Mount	Municipal compost facility	Leaves, Limbs, Christmas trees	Not certain
Sharpsburg	Private property owner (contract with)	Leaves, Limbs	6,240 cu yds
Whitakers	Private compost/mulch site (farm)	Leaves, Limbs	156 tons
TOTAL			12,951

For more details on the cost of composting and mulching services in Nash County and its municipalities, see Subsection V – Full Cost of Solid Waste Management.

E. Incineration (With or Without Energy Recovery)

This method of disposal is not currently being used in Nash County, and there are no immediate plans for its use. Regardless of these facts, it should be noted, that with the increasing cost of waste disposal, the rising cost of energy (particularly petroleum based sources), the potential for solid waste to be used to generate energy, the improved technology for cleaning the emissions from such facilities over the last decade, the success of the Brunswick County, NC facility, and an initiative by the US Air Force to economically utilize this method, at some point in the future, some sort of regional “waste to energy” facility may be worth considering. Hopefully the NC Division of Waste Management will continually keep abreast of the feasibility of utilizing this method in more NC communities, and will advise those communities of the same.

F. Transfer of Solid Waste Outside Geographic Area

In 2008-09, most of the county and municipal solid waste in the county (roughly 80% of the total) was being sent to the Rocky Mount Transfer Station, by either municipal employees or private haulers, where it is compacted and hauled out of the county for disposal. The remaining amount of the solid waste collected in the county (roughly 20%) was taken to a private transfer station in Wilson County on Black Creek Road. Of the waste and recyclables collected at the 9 county convenience centers, Waste Industries transported it from all but two centers to the Rocky Mount facility. At the other two centers (Stoney Hill in the Middlesex area & Strickland X

Roads near Wilson), Waste Industries transported it to the Black Creek Road facility.

The Rocky Mount Transfer Station is owned by the City and is located on the eastern side of the county (close to Edgecombe County), near the center of the city, on Thorpe Road. This facility was significantly enlarged by adding a second compactor approximately ten years ago. In FY 2008-09, the Rocky Mount facility handled 58,800 tons of solid waste and 998 tons of recyclables; the Wilson facility handled 14,046 tons of solid waste in addition to the recyclables that they process. The recyclables that are taken to the Rocky Mount Transfer Station are compacted and transferred outside of the county for processing. The recyclables that are taken to the Black Creek facility are loaded onto tractor trailers and taken to Raleigh for processing.

G. Disposal of Solid Waste

According to the 2008-09 Waste Disposal Report obtained from the NC Division of Waste Management, roughly 90% of the waste generated within Nash County was disposed outside of the county; (this percentage has stayed nearly the same since at least 2005). The remaining 10% --that stayed inside the county-- was disposed at the Nash County C&D landfill, which is located between Castalia and Red Oak.

Of the waste leaving the county, over 78% ended up at the massive Brunswick regional landfill in Lawrenceville (south-central Virginia). This is a reduction from 2005 when almost all of the waste leaving the county was going to the Brunswick Landfill. By far the largest increase has been at the East Carolina Regional Landfill (in Bertie County, NC), which went from 540 tons in 2005 to 18,067 tons in 2009. Of all the waste generated in the county during this period, the Brunswick Landfill received over 69 percent, and East Carolina over 18 percent (see Table 3 below).

Starting in early 2009, all of the waste from Nash County (brought to the Rocky Mount Transfer Station) is being transported to the East Carolina Regional Landfill in Aulander for disposal. This change occurred as a result of the purchase of the Brunswick landfill by Republic Services in 2009. The operator of the East Carolina Regional Landfill indicated that as of November 2010, the landfill had roughly 3 million cubic yards of remaining capacity in place, out of an original capacity of 24 million cubic yards. While the remaining capacity will only cover two years and a few months, they have a permit for a 15 acre horizontal expansion of 10 million cubic yards, which should extend the capacity by over eight years. Additional expansions are expected in the future within the roughly 1000 acres of land that make up the landfill. No closure date has been set for the East Carolina landfill, but it is estimated that with the proposed expansions, it will have enough capacity to last for roughly 20 more years. While twenty years seems like a long time, due to the increasing restrictions on siting landfills and other alternative facilities (waste to energy) the county and municipalities will need to continue to monitor the available options for waste disposal. For more details on the

cost of solid waste disposal to Nash County and its municipalities, see Subsection V – Full Cost of Solid Waste Management.

**Table 3. Waste Disposal Facilities that Provided Service to Nash County
FY 2008-09**

DISPOSAL FACILITY NAME	FACILITY TYPE	WASTE ACCEPTED (TONS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Brunswick Landfill, VA	MSWLF	67,217	69.647
East Carolina Regional Landfill	MSWLF	18,067	18.720
Nash County C&D Landfill	CDLF	11,028	11.427
Edgecombe County CDLF	CDLF	100	0.104
Red Rock Disposal, LLC	CDLF	91	0.094
WI-Sampson County Disposal, Inc.	MSWLF	3	0.003
WI-Sampson County C&D Unit	CDLF	2	0.002
C & D Landfill Inc.	CDLF	2	0.002
Uwharrie Env. Regional Landfill	MSWLF	1	0.001
TOTALS		96,511	100.000

Note: MSWLF = municipal solid waste landfill, CDLF = construction/demolition landfill

H. Education with the Community and through the Schools

The Nash County Landfill Manager and the Keep America Beautiful (KAB) program handle most of the community and school presentations in the county. Nash County provides a brochure regarding recycling at all of their convenience centers and lists the center locations, phone numbers, and operating hours on the County website. Several times each year recycling information, collection sites, and hours of operation are printed in local newspapers. The Landfill Manager also produced information sheets for use in guided tours of the landfill site he offers for the Boy Scouts, school field trips, and other groups who request to visit the site. The County also cooperates with the Keep America Beautiful, NC Clean Sweep, and various Cooperative Extension programs that elicit volunteers to get involved.

Nash County and the municipalities of Bailey, Middlesex, Nashville, Rocky Mount, Sharpsburg, Spring Hope, and Whitakers provide copies of three brochures on the proper disposal of certain special wastes to their citizens. The Town of Sharpsburg also provides recycling information sheets to all newcomers to its community in newcomer kits, and periodically distributes flyers on recycling and yard waste pick-up. Sharpsburg also assists the Keep America Beautiful program by providing equipment for the volunteers. Bailey periodically puts collection and/or recycling messages on the water bills going to their customers. Nashville and Rocky Mount use their public access channels, newspapers, newsletters, and other brochures to provide information on recycling and other solid waste issues.

Rocky Mount funds and supports the Keep America Beautiful (KAB) program, which has increased awareness through speaking engagements, media interviews, and festival booths. KAB presentations primarily focus on the topics of litter prevention, recycling, and stormwater pollution prevention. The local KAB sponsors a program in which school children construct artwork from trash, which is displayed at the regionally popular Down East Festival. The City of Rocky Mount also provides information on its website and sends solid waste related information to citizens in their utility bills twice a year. The Nashville Public Works Department gives a program to middle school classes occasionally.

I. Special Waste Management

1. ABC Containers

Holders of certain Alcohol Beverage Commission (ABC) permits are required (as of January 2008) to implement recycling efforts for beverage containers sold on premises. While the responsibility for recycling of such containers lies with the ABC permit holder, Nash County is one of seventy counties in the State that provides information, technical assistance, and/or marketing assistance for these ABC permit holders in complying with these requirements.

2. Aluminum Cans

Nash County continues to provide for the recycling of aluminum cans at all nine of its convenience sites. The citizens of all of the eleven municipalities also have the opportunity to recycle aluminum cans, either through a municipal program or the county. This is a major improvement from 2008-09 in which most of the municipalities did not provide this opportunity. It is anticipated and recommended that the current programs be continued, in order to comply with the State ban on the disposal of these cans in landfills, and in light of the fact that the recycling of aluminum is generally accepted as the most cost effective type of recycling that exists.

3. Antifreeze

The county started providing a tank for the collection of used antifreeze at the landfill convenience site in 2008. This tank is emptied by Safety-Kleen of Raleigh when full and taken to be recycled.

4. Batteries, Lead Acid

Most automobile parts/service stores that sell lead acid batteries collect the old batteries from their customers for recycling. Residents can also drop them off at all of the County's convenience centers except the Vicks (NC 58 South) Convenience Center. The Vicks site is close to Spony Creek, which empties into the Tar River Reservoir; because of the potential for flooding and resulting negative

environmental impacts, batteries are not accepted at this location. The batteries are picked up from the convenience centers by North State Battery Company for recycling. In 2008-09, 835 batteries were collected. Rocky Mount does not pick up batteries, but refers citizens to places that do collect them.

5. Household Hazardous Waste

There are currently no programs for the proper disposal of household hazardous waste in Nash County, although there are some pesticide disposal efforts. One such event in the area is the Cooperative Extension Service's pesticide/insecticide/herbicide collection day in April on odd numbered years. This collection takes place at the Ag Center in Nashville (which is centrally and conveniently located in the county). This event typically collects approximately 6 tons of waste material that might otherwise be improperly disposed of.

In addition, a container is provided for the recycling of empty plastic pesticide containers at the Nashville Crop Production Services (formerly Royster-Clark) farm supply dealer in Nashville. Such containers are accepted free of charge, as long as they are empty and rinsed, and have any metal, paper labels, and the caps removed.

6. Motor Oil & Filters, Used

For several years, the County has been collecting used motor oil from their residential customers in special tanks at all of the convenience centers except the Vick site for previously stated reasons. Starting in June 2007, the county began providing containers for oil filters at the same locations. Rocky Mount collects oil with their regular recycling program and stores it until Noble Oil carries it off. Many businesses that sell automobile parts and fluids for do-it-yourself use also collect used motor oil for recycling.

7. Pallets, Wooden

Well in advance of the October 2009 ban on the disposal of wooden pallets at most solid waste landfills, the county in June 2008 began accepting pallets to be re-used. Today up to 10 pallets at a time are accepted at all nine convenience sites; if one has more than 10 pallets, they can be taken to the landfill convenience site. King's Pallets of Raleigh picks them up and repairs them for reuse. None of the municipalities are known to be providing for the recycling of pallets.

8. Paint

The Rocky Mount Area Habitat for Humanity accepts donations of used paint for reuse. The Nash County Landfill Manager provides information on how to dry paint for proper disposal to individuals

throughout the year. The County and several municipalities provide a brochure to citizens on ideas of what to do with left over paint.

9. Plastic Bottles

Nash County has been providing containers for the recycling of plastic bottles for many years at all nine of its convenience sites. During the last three years, the county changed the method of collection from containers for plastics only to containers in which plastics are collected and comingled with several other recyclable materials. As a result, the County was well prepared for the October 1, 2009 ban on the disposal of plastic bottles in landfills. Primarily as a result of the October 2009 ban, several municipalities have started collecting plastic bottles for recycling during the last three years. As a result, eight of the eleven municipalities in the county now make it easier for their citizens to comply with NC Law by providing an opportunity to recycle plastic bottles. Citizens in the other three towns are able to participate in the county recycling program.

10. Tires, Whole Scrap

For several years, the County has been collecting scrap tires from sources within the County free of charge at the Landfill Convenience Site. During the last three years, the County implemented the recommendation of the 2006 version of this plan - that tires be allowed to be dropped off at an additional convenience center. (The Stoney Hill convenience site, near Middlesex, now accepts tires.) Rocky Mount collects tires from its residential customers and takes them to the Nash County Landfill Site. The Town of Whitakers will pickup tires in Town and take them to the County landfill. Because the State has a tax on the purchase of new tires that funds the tire recycling program, the County is able to receive scrap tires without a charge from any source within the County. Tires that are collected at the Nash County landfill site are picked up by Central Carolina Holdings (formerly Central Carolina Tire Company) to be recycled.

11. White Goods

Nash County has been accepting white goods from anyone in the County at it landfill site on Duke Road for many years. White goods that never contained Freon (stoves, washers, dryers, etc) are also accepted for recycling at all of the County's nine convenience centers from its residential customers at no charge. But those appliances generated in Nash County that contain Freon (such as refrigerators, freezers and air conditioners) now must be taken to the landfill, so the Freon can be properly extracted and recycled. The remaining appliance may then be left at the landfill to be recycled. Nashville, Rocky Mount, Sharpsburg, and Whitakers collect white goods from their residential customers and transport them to the landfill. These

white goods are stored at the landfill site until United Auto Salvage collects them for recycling. The Town of Spring Hope has a contract with their recycling provider to pick-up white goods from their residential customers. Middlesex has an arrangement with a private entity, which picks up white goods upon request. Because the State has a tax on the purchase of new white goods (appliances) that funds the white goods recycling program, the County is able to receive white goods without a charge from any source within the County.

J. Prevention of Illegal Disposal and Management of Litter

The Nash County Landfill Manager, Matthew Richardson, investigates illegal dumping calls and enforces cleanup in the County's jurisdiction. Rocky Mount relies on its Police Department or the Community Code Enforcement Department, as appropriate, to enforce the existing codes. Nashville and Spring Hope rely on their Police Departments for enforcement. The other municipalities contact the County Sheriff for enforcement when they receive complaints.

Several times each year, citizen volunteers participate in the following annual or biannual litter cleanup programs: "Great American Cleanup", "Big Sweep", and "Litter Sweep". These programs are sponsored by Keep America Beautiful and/or the NC Department of Transportation (NCDOT) in an effort to clean up litter along area roads, highways, and waterways. Nash County also has active Adopt-a-Highway volunteer groups who clean two mile stretches of county highways four times each year. Within city/town limits, KAB promotes a similar "Adopt a Spot" program in which volunteers cleanup non-NCDOT maintained streets.

K. Purchase of Recycled Materials and Products

The units of government in Nash County have not adopted buy-recycled policies, although several will buy recycled paper and other products when they are available and the cost is economical.

L. Collection of Discarded Computer Equipment & Televisions

1. In anticipation of the July 1, 2010 ban on the disposal of discarded computer equipment and televisions in solid waste landfills (by counties and municipalities with a population greater than 25,000), the county in March of 2008 began accepting discarded computers and televisions at the landfill convenience site in order for them to be recycled. (On January 1, 2011, the ban will apply to all local governments.) The county now accepts computers and televisions at five convenience sites (Drake, Old Carriage Road, Landfill, Middlesex, & Spring Hope). Creative Recycling Systems of NC picks up the computers and televisions, and takes them to Morrisville, NC to be recycled. Nash County also provides an opportunity for mobile

(cellular) phones to be dropped off for recycling at the Landfill convenience site.

Once the County & Municipalities decide how they will be coordinating electronics recycling in the county, this plan will need to be amended to address the following topics:

2. Public education
3. Tonnage
4. Other local (municipal) governments
5. How to account for the expenditure of any grant funds to implement this effort

M. Disaster Response

1. General Disaster Issues

Each unit of government coordinates disaster response activities with the appropriate county, state and federal agencies. Because of the large amounts of vegetative waste that had to be handled and disposed of after Hurricane Floyd in 1999, the local governments in Nash County have had experience and have developed plans to handle the wastes that result from such large natural disasters. Locations in the County where yard waste and demolition debris could be disposed of in the event of a natural disaster have also been identified. The main locations for the disposal of such debris include the Nash County C&D landfill and the City of Rocky Mount compost site. Nash County also has an approved Emergency Operations Plan that addresses overall disaster issues for multi-hazards. The Health Department's Solid Waste Program has general procedures that would be used to address solid waste issues in the event of a disaster.

2. Bird Flu Carcass Disposal

In 2006, it was determined that two companies (Braswell Milling Company and Perdue Farms) control the poultry production industry in Nash County. These two companies have more experience (than anyone else in the area) with the issue of bird disease and disposal of bird carcasses. Both of these companies had already developed their own list of disposal methods; one had even developed a more detailed plan for "Emergency Preparedness, Response and Management" in the event of a natural disaster (such as a bird flu outbreak).

Therefore, Nash County decided to allow these companies to implement the methods and plans that they developed for the disposal of bird carcasses in the event of a bird flu outbreak that results in significant bird deaths. Because experience has shown that proposed disposal methods can become impractical or unavailable in the event of a natural disaster (depending on the type of disaster), it is

important that several options be available for potential use in Nash County. The following is a list of the proposed disposal methods (not necessarily in order of preference) that would be available for use in the event of a bird flu outbreak that results in a significant numbers of fatalities: in-house composting and land application, outside of house/ on site composting and land application, transportation to an out of county renderer, burial at an approved landfill, burial on site, and incineration. Any use of these methods requires that any and all state and/or federal permits and requirements be compiled with.

Due to the potential complications and statewide or regional impacts of such a disaster, it is a recommendation of this plan that the State of North Carolina develop additional procedures and guidelines that would assist local governments in their response if such an event were ever to occur.

N. Management of Abandoned Manufactured Homes

In order to address threats to the health, safety, and general welfare of the public resulting from abandoned manufactured (mobile) homes, in 2005 Nash County began a program to receive and properly dispose of such units. In order to update its program to comply with the requirements of GS 130A-309.113, in the spring of 2009, the County developed a written plan for managing abandoned manufactured homes, entitled the "Abandoned Manufactured Home Planning Initiative", which it intends to continue into the foreseeable future. Later in 2009 with the assistance of the Upper Coastal Plain Council of Governments, the County applied for and was awarded a grant to assist with the implementation of the county abandoned manufactured home program. As a result, the County is eligible to be reimbursed up to a a maximum of \$25,000 (\$1000 for each deconstructed and recycled unit). The main text of the County's plan for managing manufactured homes is included below; it has been modified slightly in order to be consistent with the overall format of this Solid Waste Management Plan.

1. Summary of Local Program

Nash County initiated the Abandoned Manufactured Home Planning Initiative Program (AMHPI) in the Fiscal Year 2009-20010 to assist property owners in the removal of abandoned manufactured homes. The AMHPI is designed to act as a management program for the reduction and proper disposal of abandoned manufactured homes. The goal of the program is to reduce the number of properties that pose a threat to the health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens of Nash County. Through proper demolition, removal, and recycling of abandoned manufactured homes, citizens enjoy the benefits of protected property values, increased safety, and environmentally friendly communities. Measures are taken to ensure that all

demolition debris is properly disposed of, or recycled at certified recycling centers. The program is limited to the removal of one (1) home per parcel. Acceptance into the program is based upon a site inspection and the discretion of Nash County Planning Department. The program offers financial and personnel support to remove the units from properties located throughout Nash County. Homes that have suffered fire damage or are located within a manufactured home park, are not eligible for the program.

2. Definitions

Abandoned Manufactured Home

- i) A manufactured home that is not being occupied as a dwelling and does not provide complete, independent living facilities for one (1) family, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating cooking, and sanitation; or
- ii) A manufactured home that has not received the proper permits to be located within the County's jurisdiction; or
- iii) A manufactured or mobile home that is a health or safety hazard **as** a result of the attraction of insects or rodents, conditions creating a fire hazard, dangerous condition constituting a threat to children, or frequent use by vagrants as living quarters in the absence of sanitary facilities; or
- iv) Any structure which is a manufactured or mobile home that was designated and intended for residential or other uses, which has been vacant or not in active use, regardless of purpose or reason, for a two (2) year period and has been deemed a nuisance due to safety or general welfare.

Demolition Contractor

A company or individual that performs the service of deconstruction, removal, and/or recycling of a structure or scrap debris.

Manufactured Home

A manufactured home is a home that (a) consists of a single unit completely assembled at the factory or of two (double-wide) or three (triple-wide) principal components totally assembled at the factory and joined together at the site; and (b) is designed so that the total structure (or in the case of a double-wide or triple-wide, each component thereof) can be transported on its own chassis; and (c) is over thirty two (32) feet long and over eight (8) feet wide; and (d) is designed to be used as a dwelling and provides complete, independent living facilities for one (1) family, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation; and (e) is actually being used or is held ready to use, as a dwelling.

Recycling Collection Center

A recycling collection center is a manned or unmanned facility used for the collection, separation, and short-term storage of recyclables but does not include on-site processing.

Recycling Plant

A facility in which recyclables (such as but not limited to: newspapers, magazines, books, or other paper products; plastics; glasses; metal cans, and other similar products) are recycled, reprocessed, or treated to return such products to a condition whereby they may be used again to make new products. Junkyards or any other facility used to reprocess motor vehicles, motor vehicle parts, tires, batteries, accessories, or petroleum products shall not be defined herein.

Scope of Services Agreement

A written contract the Demolition Contractor operates under for the deconstruction and removal of abandoned manufactured homes. Said contract specifies the process of the proper demolition and removal of an abandoned manufactured home. Guidelines, requirements, and standard operating procedures are specified within this contract.

3. Identification Process

Involuntary Inspection

A representative from Nash County Planning Department may inspect properties that are detected during the course of performing daily duties that appear to meet the criteria of an abandoned manufactured home.

Voluntary Inspection

A representative from Nash County Planning Department may inspect properties at the request of the property owner(s) for the purpose of applying for assistance to voluntarily remove an abandoned manufactured home.

Inspections

Nash County Planning Department shall perform a site inspection to verify the status of a manufactured home. If the inspection reveals that the criteria of an abandoned manufactured home are present, the home will be declared as such.

Inspection Criteria

A manufactured home is defined as abandoned if any of the following criteria is found to exist.

- i) The home is not currently occupied as a dwelling for living facilities.
- ii) The home does not provide adequate provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking or sanitation.

- iii) The home is not properly permitted to be located on the parcel of property.
- iv) The condition of the home results in the attraction of insects or rodents.
- v) The condition of the home creates a fire hazard.
- vi) The home constitutes a threat to children.
- vii) The home is not properly secured as to prevent use by vagrants as living quarters or restrict children from gaining access to the structure.
- viii) The home is documented as being unoccupied for a period of two (2) years.
- ix) The home is deemed as a nuisance due to public safety or general welfare by the Nash County Planning Department.

4. Deconstruction Methods

a. Demolition Contractors

To ensure proper demolition, removal, and recycling methods are taken, only approved licensed demolition contractors are eligible to provide deconstruction services. In the event of prior damage or deconstruction, only the approved demolition contractors shall be eligible to remove and recycle the remaining debris under this program. Contractors are approved based on the ability to perform required deconstruction requirements. Approved demolition contractors must have the ability to deconstruct the abandoned manufactured home on-site. All hazardous materials must be removed from the structure prior to deconstruction. Any such materials must be properly removed from the demolition site and transported to a center licensed to receive such materials.

b. Standard Operating Procedures

Approved demolition contractors operate under a Scope of Services Agreement. The following guidelines are set forth by Nash County Planning Department to serve as standard operating procedures for the demolition and recycling of abandoned manufactured homes. Contractors must agree to the terms and procedures specified within the agreement prior to performance of any services that may be assigned by Nash County Planning Department.

Notification

Nash County Planning Department will notify all authorized contractors in order to obtain bids for the demolition, removal, and recycling of abandoned manufactured homes. Contractors may be notified via electronic mail or fax for a request to submit bids. Contractors will be notified of the property location, ownership, and contact information and may contact the property owner(s) in order

to obtain information necessary to submit a bid for the demolition, removal, and recycling of the manufactured home. Nash County Planning Department will accept bids by authorized contractors that are received via electronic mail or fax. The contractor awarded the project will be notified via telephone by an authorized agent of Nash County Planning Department.

Site Survey

Once the contractor is awarded the project, the contractor must notify the property owner(s) prior to the demolition, removal, and recycling of the abandoned manufactured home. A site survey must be conducted with the property owner(s) present to identify any utility connections including marking the placement of a septic tank and/or septic field. The property owner(s) is responsible for ensuring that all utility connections are disconnected and notifying the contractor when such measures have been taken. The contractor must be notified by the property owner(s) of any possible hazards. The contractor may not access the property through an adjoining property without proper consent from that property owner.

Deconstruction

The following shall apply to abandoned manufactured homes whether completely intact or partially deconstructed. The contractor shall attempt to remove any recyclable materials from the abandoned manufactured home prior to demolition. Recyclable materials may include but are not limited to: metal, glass, wood, plastics, and thermostats containing mercury switches. The contractor shall deconstruct the home in a manner to minimize airborne debris. The demolition debris shall be contained on-site in a manner that would not cause any adverse effects to adjoining properties. All materials must be delivered to a certified landfill or recycling center. The deconstruction process shall be carried out in a manner as to cause the least amount of disturbance or damage to the subject property.

Removal

All demolition debris shall be removed from the site on a vehicle capable of safely transporting materials from the demolition site to a certified landfill or recycling center. During transportation, all debris must remain covered with a tarp or fabric and shall be properly secured, so as not to allow any debris to fall from the vehicle. All debris from any of the deconstructed components must be removed from the property.

Lot Condition

The demolition contractors are required to level, compact, or fill any portion of the property that is affected by the deconstruction and removal of debris. The contractor shall take all measures possible to minimize any unnecessary disturbance of soil or vegetation on the property. The contractor is required to remove and replace any contaminated soil that results from the spillage of any fluids or hazardous materials from equipment associated with performing the demolition or removal of debris.

Liability

The demolition contractor shall provide and maintain a level of insurance that will cover any damage or injuries that may occur to property or persons while performing the service of demolition and removal of the abandoned manufactured home. The contractor is responsible for any damage that may occur to the property that is outside the specified area of demolition. The contractor and any of the contractor's employees, act as agents of the company and not as an agent of the County. The County shall not be held liable for any actions or damage that may occur as a result of the demolition and removal of an abandoned manufactured home.

V. Full Cost of Solid Waste Management

A. By Jurisdiction

Nash County: Nash County operates 9 staffed convenience centers for the collection of solid waste, yard waste, and recyclables, as well as a construction and demolition landfill (adjacent to one of the convenience centers). There were 17,046 households in the county that used the convenience facilities in 2008-09; this was down approximately 190 from 2005. (Of the 17,046 total customers, 12,856 households pay for all services @ \$96 per year, and 4,190 pay for recycling only @ \$42 per year. These fees have remained the same since 2005.) The households which only pay for recycling, are required to have a contract with a private contractor for solid waste pickup. Otherwise, they are required to pay the full fee for all services provided at the convenience centers. Commercial and industrial customers contract individually with private haulers for solid waste collection.

The total budgeted operating expenses for the County's solid waste program during fiscal year (FY) 2008-2009 was \$2,974,103.51 (as shown in the chart below). (This was a significant increase of \$1,372,280.51 from the expenses in 2004-05.) Out of the 2008-09 total, \$546,149.50 was set aside for the collection of solid waste and approximately \$2.12 million for its disposal; \$138,336 was for recycling and \$169,711.68 for yard waste (mulch)

programs. The cost for each household served is also indicated. Because different numbers of households were eligible for collection/disposal services and recycling/yard waste services (see previous paragraph), it was not possible to calculate a per-household cost for the total solid waste budget.

The cost per ton for the four components of the County's programs are indicated in the table below, based on 11,045.56 tons of solid waste (for collection & disposal figures), 1441 tons of recyclables, and 1767.93 tons of yard waste.

Both the landfill and the convenience centers operate as enterprise funds, and receive their income from tipping fees, household charges/user fees, the white goods tax and tire tax, the sales of some recyclable, as well as an occasional grant (see summary chart at the end of Part V). Any surplus income goes into the landfill or convenience centers reserve funds.

Table 4. Nash County Solid Waste Program Cost, FY 2008-2009

	Collection & Disposal of Solid Waste	Recycling	Yard Waste	Total
Program Cost	\$546,150 (collection) \$2,119,906 (disposal)	\$138,336	\$169,712	\$2,974,104
Cost Per Ton	\$49.45 (collection) \$191.92 (disposal)	\$96.00	\$95.99	\$208.64
Cost Per Each Household Served	\$42.48 (collection) \$164.90 (disposal)	\$8.12	\$13.20	*
Annual Household Fee/Charge	(no one pays for these alone)	\$42 (recycling alone)	(this is included in the other fees)	\$96 (for both solid waste & recycling)

Notes: Dollar figures for program cost were rounded
* Not able to determine based on available data

Note: Many of the residents from the towns of Dortches, Momeyer, and Red Oak pay the County fee so they can participate in the County program. Therefore, they are included in the county figures. Other residents of these towns choose to contract with private haulers for individual collection, and are not included in the county figures.

Bailey: The Town of Bailey has a contract with Waste Industries for residential and commercial curbside solid waste and yard waste collection. In FY 2008-09, these services were provided weekly to an average of 283 households/businesses. After 2006, the Town discontinued its contract with Waste Industries for curbside recycling, but it has since started recycling again by way of a 15 yard dumpster for comingled recyclables. The cost to the Town and fees charged are listed in the chart below. (The costs of the current recycling program are not available at this time.)

In FY 2008-09 Bailey paid \$41,150.28 for the collection and disposal of solid waste and yard waste from within the Town. (This was a slight decrease from the 2005, but it no longer included the collection of recyclables, which the Town was previously paying roughly \$8,818 per year.) Bailey residences/businesses were charged \$12 per month per container for solid waste & yard waste collection; they were previously paying a total of \$11 per month, which included a container for recycling.

Table 5. Bailey Solid Waste Program Cost, FY 2008-2009

	Collection & Disposal of Solid & Yard Wastes	Total
Program Cost	\$41,150.28	\$41,150.28
Cost Per Ton	N/A	N/A
Cost Per Household /Business	\$145.40	\$145.40
Annual Household /Business Fee	\$144 per container	\$144 per container

Castalia: Since 2004, Castalia has alternated contracts with Waste Industries and Tyson's Sanitation Service to provide once weekly residential and commercial collection of solid waste. Waste Industries currently handles the collection of residential and commercial solid waste for the Town. In FY 2008-09, this service was provided to approximately 130 households/businesses at an annual cost to the Town of \$22,089.60, which was an increase of roughly \$1,700 from 2004-05.

After roughly six years of not offering recycling services, in October of 2009 the Town began curbside pickup of recyclables with Waste Industries (this is not included in the table below).

The FY 2008-09 cost of the Town's solid waste program per household/business was \$169.92, which was an increase of nearly \$20 per account from FY 2004-05. Castalia funded its solid waste program with an annual fee of \$184.92, which also increased by nearly \$20 per household/business account. Any expenses not covered by fees that might remain at the end of the year typically are paid from the general fund.

Table 6. Castalia Solid Waste Program Cost, FY 2008-2009

	Collection & Disposal of Solid & Yard Wastes	Total
Program Cost	\$22,089.60	\$22,089.60
Cost Per Ton	N/A	N/A
Cost Per Household /Business	\$169.92 per year	\$169.92 per year
Annual Household /Business Fee	\$184.92	\$184.92

Middlesex: Middlesex operates its solid waste program with town personnel at a total program cost in FY 2008-09 of \$60,436. This was an increase of almost \$20,000 from 2004-05. Pickup for approximately 350 residential and 35 commercial customers takes place once a week at the household/business. During this period, the Town collected 315.58 tons of solid waste. The estimated program costs are listed in the chart below. Several years ago, the town had a contract with a private hauler for the curbside collection of recyclable items, but discontinued the program due to lack of participation by citizens. The town also has curbside pick-up of yard waste, which resulted in several tons being composted on town property.

Middlesex funded its solid waste collection services in FY 2008-09 with a household charge of \$11.75 per month (141 per year; this was an increase of \$5 per year from 2004-05. Businesses were charged \$19.50 per month (\$234 per year). Because the Town was not providing recycling services in 2008-09, there are no recycling expenses indicated in the chart below. Based on the figures below, in 2008-09 the Town was probably charging slightly less per customer than the actual cost to run the program. Any expenses not covered by the annual fees collected are taken from the general fund.

Table 7. Middlesex Solid Waste Program Cost, FY 2008-2009

	Collection of Solid Waste & Mulch (Yard Waste) Program	Disposal of Solid Waste	Total
Program Cost	\$44,621	\$15,815	\$60,436
Cost Per Ton	\$141.39 /ton	\$50.11 /ton	\$191.51 per ton
Average Cost Per Household /Business	\$115.90 /year	\$41.08 /year	\$156.98 per year
Annual Household /Business Fees	\$141 per household/ \$234 per business	(this is included in the total fee)	\$141 per household/ \$234 per business
Estimated Revenue Collected from Fees Charged	\$49,350 (households) \$8,190 (businesses)	(this is included in the total fee)	\$57,540 (total from households & businesses)

Nashville: In FY 2008-09, Nashville provided once per week curbside solid waste collection for residents with town personnel. Solid waste collection for small businesses is provided once a week through a contract with Waste Industries. Larger businesses and industries contract directly with a private hauler. The town also has a contract with Waste Industries for weekly curbside collection of recyclables for both residential and business customers, which diverted 238.5 tons from disposal. The town has a chipper and leaf collector, which diverted 600 tons from disposal. The town gives the mulch to their citizens free of charge. Town personnel on request pick up white goods, except refrigerators.

Nashville charges a household annual user fee of \$93.60 for solid waste and \$52.28 for recycling services (a total of \$145.88 per year). The balance is paid for from the general fund.

Table 8. Nashville Solid Waste Program Cost, FY 2008-2009

	Collection & Disposal of Solid Waste	Recycling	Yard Waste	Total
Program Cost	\$206,850 (collection) \$82,950 (disposal)	\$74,550	\$69,300	\$433,650
Cost Per Ton	*	\$312.58	\$115.50	*
Cost Per Household /Business	\$88.70 (collection) \$35.57 (disposal)	\$31.97	\$29.72	\$185.96
Annual Household Fee	\$93.60	\$52.28	(this is included in the other fees)	\$145.88

Notes: * Not able to determine based on available data

Rocky Mount: In FY 2008-09, the City of Rocky Mount continued to provide curbside collection of solid waste by city employees. The pickup occurred once a week for single-family residential customers and once or twice a week for small business customers. Curbside recycling was provided once a week to residential customers. The City also provides four unmanned drop-off sites for recyclables to provide recycling for multi-family residences not collected by recycling containers. Rocky Mount also has a municipal compost facility for yard waste, which ground and made available to the public.

In 2008-09, Rocky Mount charged a per-household fee of \$102 per year for solid waste collection and \$21 per year for recycling, which equaled a total of \$123 annually, which was an increase of \$27 from 2004. Total program cost for Rocky Mount in FY 2008-09 was \$6,433,493, which was a moderate increase over the \$5,475,490 cost in FY 2004-05. The increased cost was primarily in the area of collection /disposal, whereas the cost of recycling actually decreased during the same period.

The cost figures in the chart below are for the City of Rocky Mount as a whole. Because Rocky Mount's city limits and corresponding solid waste service area spans two counties, Nash and Edgecombe, by multiplying the total program cost figures by 0.7, one can obtain estimated cost figures on the Nash County side alone (approximately 70% of the city population (households) was located on the Nash County side of the city). By doing this, the total program cost for the Nash County side of the city was \$4,503,445 (collection, disposal, & recycling). The other calculations in the chart (cost per ton, cost per household, and annual fee) did not need to be broken down by county though, because they are the same on one side of the city as the other.

Table 9. Rocky Mount Solid Waste Program Cost, FY 2008-2009

	Collection of Solid Waste	Disposal of Solid Waste	Recycling	Total
Total Program Cost	\$3,683,657	\$2,440,103	\$309,633	\$6,433,493
Cost Per Ton	\$45.24 *	\$29.97 *	\$220.35	\$77.68*
Cost Per Household /Business	Not available	Not available	\$14.09 per households only	**
Annual Household Fee	\$102	(this is included in the solid waste fee)	\$21 (for recycling)	\$123

Notes: * Does not include yard waste,

** Unable to determine because commercial customers only receive solid waste services, but not recycling

Sharpsburg: In FY 2008-09, Sharpsburg contracted with a private contractor to provide once weekly curbside collection of solid waste and recyclables to its 1,079 residential households. Town employees picked up yard waste once per week and took it to either the County C&D landfill or a private property leased by the town for its disposal. In FY 2008-09, the town collected of 617.27 tons of solid waste, while it recovered 31.97 tons of recyclables.

Sharpsburg's total program cost in FY 2008-09 was \$176,400, which was up from \$163,069 in FY 2004-05. The actual cost probably was even higher though, because the cost of collecting yard waste was not included in the total cost figure. The cost of recycling, on the other hand, decreased during the same period from \$49,535 to \$38,400.

Sometime between 2005 and 2008, Sharpsburg began charging a fee for the collection and disposal of solid waste, whereas previously it only charged for recycling, and paid for its Solid Waste program through the general fund. The Town fees in 2008-09 per household were \$11.25 per month (\$135 per year) for solid waste and \$4 per month (\$48 per year) for recycling, which equaled a total of \$183 per year. Additional details on the Town's program costs are listed in the chart below. Based on the high cost per ton that the Town is paying for recycling, it is recommended that the Town try to encourage a higher rate of participation among its citizens and/or that it figure out a way to reduce the cost of the program.

Table 10. Sharpsburg Solid Waste Program Cost, FY 2008-2009

	Collection of Solid Waste	Disposal of Solid Waste	Recycling	Total
Program Cost	\$120,000 *	\$18,000	\$38,400	\$176,400 *
Cost Per Ton	\$194.40 *	\$29.16 *	\$1,201.12	\$217.70*
Cost Per Household	\$111.21 *	\$16.68	\$35.59	\$163.48
Annual Household Fee	\$135	(this is included in the solid waste fee)	\$48 for recycling)	\$183
Estimated Revenue Collected from Fees Charged	\$145,665	(this is included in the solid waste fee)	\$51,792	\$197,457

Notes: * Does not include yard waste

Spring Hope: In FY 2008-09 Town employees provided collection for solid waste and yard waste for approximately 625 households and a few businesses. This service was provided weekly at the curbside. The Town did not provide solid waste pickup for industrial customers. Town employees also picked up recyclables every other week at the curb for residential customers only. (In 2010, the Town began contracting with a private hauler to collect residential solid waste at the curb once a week.)

Spring Hope's total program cost in FY 2008-09 was \$134,676, which was a reduction from the \$152,522 cost in FY 2004-05. A significant reduction in the cost of recycling (from \$40,000 to \$9,283) was primarily responsible for the savings. The reduction resulted from the Town discontinuing service with a private contractor and instead using Town employees. In FY 2008-09, the town collected 1142 tons of solid waste, while it recovered 38 tons of recyclables. (Starting in August of 2010, the Town went back to using a private contractor for solid waste collection and recycling services.)

Spring Hope supports its solid waste program with a monthly household fee of \$19 for garbage and recyclables, which is equal to \$228 over a year. Any outstanding balance is taken from the general fund. While the estimated total revenue collected during 2008-09 appears to be greater than the program cost, this was actually beneficial and reasonable, because it allowed the Town to set aside funds for maintaining and replacing vehicles as needed. Additional details on the Town's program costs are listed in the chart below.

Table 11. Spring Hope Solid Waste Program Cost, FY 2008-2009

	Collection of Solid & Yard Waste	Disposal of Solid & Yard Waste	Recycling Program	Total
Program Cost	\$73,373	\$52,020	\$9,283	\$134,676
Cost Per Ton	\$64.25 *	\$45.55 *	\$244.29	\$114.13 *
Cost Per Household	\$117.40	\$83.23	\$14.85	\$215.48
Estimated Revenue Collected from Fees Charged	\$142,500	(this is included in the total fee)	(this is included in the total fee)	\$142,500

Notes: * Does not include yard waste

Whitakers: In FY 2008-09, the Town of Whitakers provided curbside collection of solid waste for approximately 327 residences and 23 businesses. The service is provided twice a week by town employees. The town contracts with Waste Industries for the weekly curbside collection of recyclables from residences and businesses. For FY 2008-09, the number of tons of solid waste collected by the town was not available, but it was reported that the amount of recyclables collected during the period was 15.97 tons, and yard waste was approximately 156 tons.

The total FY 2008-09 program cost for the town was \$69,740, which was down slightly from the \$70,318 in FY 2004-05. The cost of recycling had dropped during the same period from \$9,673 to \$8,356.

Whitakers funded its solid waste programs with an \$18 per month (\$216 per year) fee for residents and \$36 per month (\$432 per year) for business customers. While the estimated total revenue collected during 2008-09 appears to be greater than the program cost, this was actually beneficial and reasonable, because it allowed the Town to set aside funds for maintaining and replacing vehicles as needed. Additional details on the Town's program costs are listed in the chart below.

Table 12. Whitakers Solid Waste Program Cost, FY 2008-2009

	Collection and Disposal of SW	Recycling and Yard Waste	Total
Program Cost	\$21,489 (collection) \$16,474 (disposal)	\$ 8,356 (recycling) \$23,421 (yard waste)	\$69,740
Cost Per Ton	*	\$523.23 (recycling) \$150.13 (yard waste)	*
Average Cost Per Household /Business	\$61.40 (collection) \$47.07 (disposal)	\$23.87 (recycling) \$66.92 (yard waste)	\$199.26
Estimated Revenue Collected from Fees Charged	\$70,632 (households) \$9,936 (businesses)	(this is included in the total fee)	\$80,568 (total from households & businesses)

Notes: * Not able to determine based on available data

B. Data for the Combined County & Municipalities

**Table 13. Solid Waste Financing Methods Used By the Planning Area
FY 2008-2009**

	Tipping Fee	General Fund/Other Tax Sources	Household Charges/ User Fees	Sale of Recyclables	Tires, White Goods Tax	Grants/ Other
Nash County	*		*	*	*	*
Bailey		*	*			
Castalia		(*)	*			
Middlesex	*	*	*			
Nashville			*			
Rocky Mount			*			
Sharpsburg		*	*			
Spring Hope		*	*			
Whitakers		*	*			*

Notes: * indicates funding is used from that source.

(*) indicates that funding from this source is only as a contingency.

Dortches, Momeyer, and Red Oak are included in the Nash County program.

**Table 14. Fees Used to Finance Solid Waste and Recycling Costs
FY 2008-2009**

Jurisdiction	Solid Waste Fee (per year)	Fee Target	Recycling Fee (per year)	Fee Target	Total Fees (per year)	Fee Target
Nash County	\$ 96.00	per household	\$42	per household	\$138.00	per household
Bailey	\$144.00	per container	\$ 0	per container	\$144.00	per container
Castalia	\$184.92	per household	\$ 0	per household	\$184.92	per household
Middlesex	\$141.00	per household	\$ 0	per household	\$141.00	per household
Nashville	\$ 93.60	per household	\$52.28	per household	\$145.88	per household
Rocky Mount	\$102.00	per household	\$21.00	per household	\$123.00	per household
Sharpsburg	\$135.00	per household	\$48.00	per household	\$183.00	per household
Spring Hope	\$228.00	per household	\$ 0	per household	\$228.00	per household
Whitakers	\$216.00	per household	\$ 0	per household	\$216.00	per household
Average	\$149.56	per household	\$20.41	per household	\$169.97	per household

VI. **Solid Waste Facilities**

A. Nash County Facilities

Site 1: Stoney Hill (9842 Stoney Hill Church Road, Middlesex) off of NC 231, northeast of Middlesex

Site 2: Spring Hope (7008 US 64 Alternate, Spring Hope) just east of Spring Hope

Site 3: Strickland Crossroads (9881 Old Bailey Hwy/SR 1001, Wilson) one mile south of Hwy 97, toward Wilson County

Site 4: Vicks (3081 South Hwy 58, Nashville) 2 miles south of Nashville

Site 5: Old Nash Tech (2018 N. Old Carriage Road, Rocky Mount) north of Hwy 64

Site 6: Drake (4782 Drake Rd/SR 1526, Battleboro) off of Hwy 48, north of Rocky Mount

Site 7: Landfill (3057 Duke Rd/SR 1411, Nashville) at old landfill site

Site 8: Salem (6271 Swift Creek School Rd/SR 1500, Whitakers) between Salem & Hickory

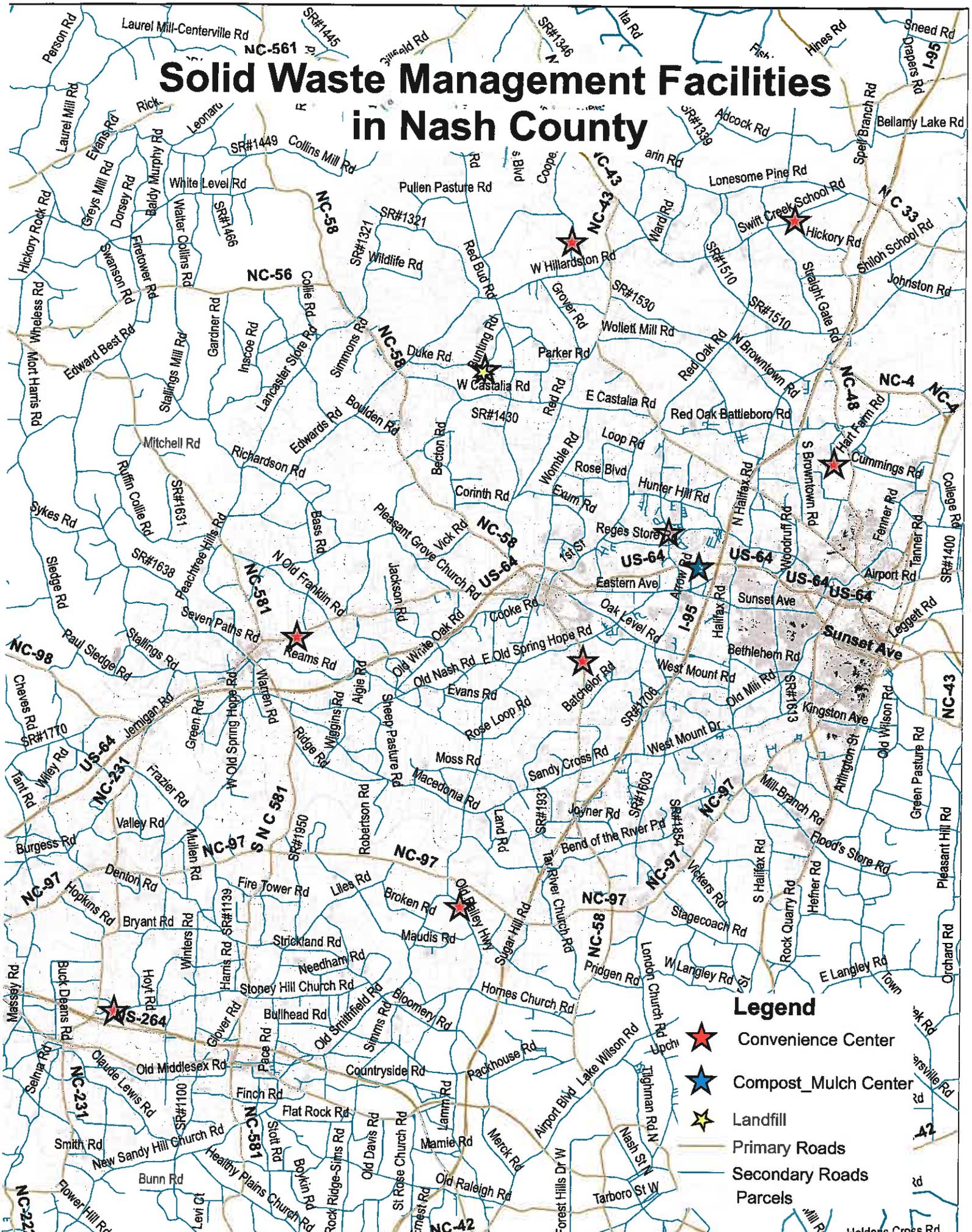
Site 9: Aventon (10801 Cooper Rd/SR 1403, Nashville) south of Aventon

B. Other Facilities

City of Rocky Mount Compost/Mulch Center (Arrow Road, Rocky Mount) north of Sunset Avenue, between I-95 and Old Carriage Road

C. Map of Solid Waste Facilities (see next page)

Solid Waste Management Facilities in Nash County



- Legend**
-  Convenience Center
 -  Compost_Mulch Center
 -  Landfill
 -  Primary Roads
 -  Secondary Roads
 -  Parcels

WASTE CHARACTERIZATION

Of the NC estimated 86,023 tons of solid waste that were disposed of from Nash County in FY 2008-09, the following table indicates an estimated breakdown by waste or material type. Because Nash County has not conducted a recent study of its waste stream, percentages in the table below are based on information from "An Update of the NC Solid Waste Management Plan: 2003 to 2013" (NC Division of Waste Management). This table indicates estimated tons and the percentages of waste generated in Nash County through June 2009.

Table 15. Estimated Waste Stream by Material Type, FY 2008-2009

MATERIAL	STATE ESTIMATED %	ESTIMATED TONS
Construction & Demolition	29%	24,946.67
Paper	18%	15,484.14
Organics	12%	10,322.76
Wood Wastes	11%	9,462.53
Plastics	7%	6,021.61
Textiles, Carpet, Furniture	5%	4,301.15
Electronics	4%	3,440.92
Glass	3%	2,580.69
Aluminum	1%	860.23
Ferrous Metal	1%	860.23
Non-ferrous Metal	1%	860.23
Special Wastes	1%	860.23
Miscellaneous/Unknown	9%	7,742.07
Total	100%	86,023.00

Source: NCDENR Division of Waste Management

These figures include "everything that was disposed of that originated in Nash County", which includes waste collected by both local governments and private companies.

An estimated breakdown of the waste from within Nash County by general sources (or generator groups) is shown in Table 16, broken down by the number of tons and the percentage of the waste stream. These waste stream estimates are based on data from Nash County and the City of Rocky Mount Transfer Station, as analyzed by the Upper Coastal Plain COG.

Table 16. Estimated Waste Disposed by Generator Group, FY 2008-2009

TYPE OF WASTE	TONS	% OF WASTE STREAM
Residential	40,800.7	47.43%
Commercial	24,705.8	28.72%
Industrial	20,327.2	23.63%
Other (Parks, Streets, etc)	189.2	0.22%
Total	86,023.0	100.00%

Source: UCPCOG analysis of data from the City of Rocky Mount Transfer Station and Nash County Solid Waste

GOALS/OBJECTIVES/OPTIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

Nash County’s vision for waste reduction is translated into the seven long-range planning goals listed below.

Planning Area Goals

- Goal 1. To provide the citizenry with waste disposal capacity, waste collections services, and waste reduction opportunities.
- Goal 2. To increase the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of the solid waste program.
- Goal 3. To meet the established local waste reduction goals in order to achieve a reduction in the amount of solid waste that has to be disposed of.
- Goal 4. To decrease improper waste disposal and littering by promoting litter prevention and education programs.
- Goal 5. To protect public health and the environment.
- Goal 6. To ensure equitable cost distribution to all segments of the citizenry.
- Goal 7. To promote recycling and the purchasing of products made from recycled materials in order to help develop a demand for such products.

Recommendations

Recommended actions that would help to implement the County’s seven solid waste management goals are included in the Planning Element Sheets (in the Appendices) and also in the Executive Summary of this plan.

LOCAL WASTE REDUCTION GOAL

In the baseline year, 1991-1992, Nash County had a per capita (per person) disposal rate of 1.09 tons. The original plan in 1997 included a 5% solid waste reduction goal for fiscal year (FY) 2001-2002 (to 1.035 tons per capita) and a 10% reduction goal for FY 2006-2007 (to 0.98 tons per capita). The 2000 Plan update maintained the 10% goal for solid waste reduction for FY 2009-2010.

Unfortunately, around the year 2000 there was some apparent confusion regarding the amount of solid waste being generated by the residents of Nash County. This confusion may have been a result of the fact that the Rocky Mount transfer station handles waste from both Nash and Edgecombe County. As a result of this confusion, it appeared that Nash County was easily meeting its original 5% solid waste reduction goal. Although this error had been discovered prior to the completion of the 2003 Plan update, possible as a result of the previous optimistic solid waste statistics, the County decided to raise the waste reduction goal for FY 2012-2013 to 15% (which would result in a reduced disposal rate of 0.9265 tons per capita from the original 1.09 tons per capita).

Over the last seventeen years, the overall County solid waste disposal rate had been steadily increasing (except possibly during the late 1990s) until around 2004 when it began to stabilize for several years. Then in 2008-09 the disposal rate actually dropped by an estimated 7% below the 1991 baseline. This is a significant change, especially when compared to the 21% increase in the population of the county, as indicated in the following table.

Table 17. Waste Disposal vs Population Growth in Nash County

	1991-92	2008-09	Percent change
Disposal Rate (tons/ capita)	1.09	1.01	- 7 %
Population	77,668	93,981	21 %

In light of the recent reduction in the county disposal rate, at an audio meeting of representatives from the local governments in the county in 2010, the consensus was to keep the county waste reduction goal at **10 percent** for fiscal year 2018-2019. What this means, is that in order to meet the 10% waste reduction goal for FY 2018-2019, it will be necessary for the disposal rate to be reduced from the original rate of 1.09 tons per capita to 0.981 tons per capita by 2018. As one can see on the "Waste Reduction Goal Sheet" (which is on the page 45), in order to meet the 10% goal, by 2018 the annual tonnage will need to be reduced by 11,091 tons (see line 7 of the calculations) from what it was in 1992. Since a ton equals 2000 pounds, in order to meet the 10% goal, the amount of waste disposed of will need to be reduced by roughly 22.182 million pounds per year (2000 lbs/ton multiplied by 11,091 tons = 22,182,000 lbs). When divided by the

projected population of the county in 2018 (93,981 persons), the annual reduction from 1992 that will be required is 236 pounds per person.

Reducing the amount of waste - that is generated and ends up being disposed of - by 236 pounds per person per year, will take a serious commitment on the part of the county and the local governments located therein. New initiatives, including additional time and funds will be needed to achieve the 10% goal. Potential ideas that will need to be considered include increasing the county's rate of recycling (existing and additional items), increasing the reuse of potential waste materials (such as mulch and used goods, like clothes, furniture, and working appliances), and source reduction efforts (less packaging, less manufacturing waste). As indicated at the bottom of the "Waste Reduction Goal Sheet", the county and local governments involved in updating this plan, estimate that the 11,091 ton reduction will be met by increasing recycling for a reduction of 8813 tons, increasing the diversion of organic materials (yard waste, composting) from the waste stream for a reduction of 2203 tons, and by promoting the reuse of items that would otherwise be disposed for a reduction of 75 tons. These ideas are explored in more detail in the remainder of this plan.

**WASTE REDUCTION GOAL SHEET
NC LOCAL GOVERNMENT TEN YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Local Government Name: Nash County

Previously established waste reduction goal: 10 %

After considering your government's current and projected solid waste activities, resources, population, and economic growth have you reached your previously established goal? Yes No

Establish a new waste reduction goal: 10 %

WASTE REDUCTION CALCULATION

To provide 10 years of solid waste management planning, as per G.S. 130A-309.09A(b), waste reduction goals need to be updated. Use the following chart to determine the tonnage needed to be diverted from landfills in order to reach the new waste reduction goal.

CALCULATION

FY 2018-19

1. Baseline year per capita disposal rate <i>(FY 1991-1992 unless alternate approved by Section)</i>	1.09 tons/capita
2. Percent waste reduction goal	10 %
3. Targeted per capita disposal rate <i>(Subtract line 2 from 1.0 and multiply result by line 1)</i>	0.981
4. Estimated population in the new waste reduction goal year <i>(Available at Office of State Budget and Management website: Projected Annual County Population Totals 2010-2019)</i>	101,753
5. Projected tonnage for disposal at baseline disposal rate <i>(Multiply line 1 by line 4)</i>	110,911
6. Targeted annual tonnage for disposal <i>(Multiply line 3 by line 4)</i>	99,820
7. Targeted annual tonnage to reduce <i>(Subtract line 6 from line 5)</i>	11,091

Population Link: http://www.osbm.state.nc.us/ncosbm/facts_and_figures/socioeconomic_data/population_estimates/demog/cpa2010p.html

WASTE REDUCTION PLAN

Given the targeted annual tonnage amount to be reduced, explain how you plan to reach the goal:

8,813 tons by increasing recycling
2,203 tons by utilizing composting (yard waste)
75 tons by reuse (clothing/shoe collection for reuse and/or reuse via Swapshops)

Appendix A

RESOLUTIONS

(from Nash County and the municipalities
located therein)

NASH COUNTY
RESOLUTION TO APPROVE
A THREE YEAR UPDATE TO THE
COUNTY'S 10-YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, it is a priority of this community to protect human health and the environment through safe and effective management of municipal solid waste; and

WHEREAS, a goal of this community is a reduction in the amount of locally generated solid waste that has to be disposed of; and

WHEREAS, equitable and efficient delivery of solid waste management services is an essential characteristic of the local solid waste management system; and

WHEREAS, it is a goal of the community to maintain and improve its physical appearance and to reduce the adverse effects of illegal disposal and littering; and

WHEREAS, Nash County recognizes its role in the encouragement of recycling markets by purchasing recycled products; and

WHEREAS, involvement and education of the citizenry is critical to the establishment of an effective local solid waste program; and

WHEREAS, the State of North Carolina has placed planning responsibility on local government for the management of solid waste; and

WHEREAS, NC General Statute 130A-309.09A(b) requires each unit of local government, either individually or in cooperation with other units of local government, to update the Ten Year Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan at least every three years; and

WHEREAS, the Nash County Health Department, Upper Coastal Plain Council of Governments, and Solid Waste Management Plan Update Committee have undertaken and completed a long-range planning effort to evaluate the appropriate technologies and strategies available to manage solid waste effectively in Nash County;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that Nash County hereby approves the three year update to the Nash County 10-year Solid Waste Management Plan.

Adopted by the Board of Commissioners during regular session on this 7th day of February 2011.



Billy Morgan, Chairman
Nash County Board of Commissioners

Attest: 

Wayne Moore
Clerk to the Board

TOWN OF BAILEY
RESOLUTION ACCEPTING AND ENDORSING
A THREE YEAR UPDATE TO THE
NASH COUNTY TEN YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, it is a priority of this community to protect human health and the environment through safe and effective management of municipal solid waste; and

WHEREAS, a goal of this community is a reduction in the amount of locally generated solid waste that has to be disposed of; and

WHEREAS, equitable and efficient delivery of solid waste management services is an essential characteristic of the local solid waste management system; and

WHEREAS, it is a goal of the community to maintain and improve its physical appearance and to reduce the adverse effects of illegal disposal and littering; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Bailey recognizes its role in the encouragement of recycling markets by purchasing recycled products; and

WHEREAS, involvement and education of the citizenry is critical to the establishment of an effective local solid waste program; and

WHEREAS, the State of North Carolina has placed planning responsibility on local government for the management of solid waste; and

WHEREAS, NC General Statute 130A-309.09A(b) requires each unit of local government, either individually or in cooperation with other units of local government, to update the Ten Year Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan at least every three years; and

WHEREAS, the Nash County Health Department, Upper Coastal Plain Council of Governments, and Solid Waste Management Plan Update Committee have undertaken and completed a long-range planning effort to evaluate the appropriate technologies and strategies available to manage solid waste effectively in Nash County and the municipalities located therein;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE TOWN OF BAILEY:

That the three year update to the Nash County Ten Year Solid Waste Management Plan, which includes the Town of Bailey, is accepted and endorsed on this the 21st day of February 2011.



Owen Strickland, Mayor of Bailey

ATTEST:



Becky Smith, Town Clerk

(Seal)

TOWN OF CASTALIA
RESOLUTION ACCEPTING AND ENDORSING
A THREE YEAR UPDATE TO THE
NASH COUNTY TEN YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, it is a priority of this community to protect human health and the environment through safe and effective management of municipal solid waste; and

WHEREAS, a goal of this community is a reduction in the amount of locally generated solid waste that has to be disposed of; and

WHEREAS, equitable and efficient delivery of solid waste management services is an essential characteristic of the local solid waste management system; and

WHEREAS, it is a goal of the community to maintain and improve its physical appearance and to reduce the adverse effects of illegal disposal and littering; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Castalia recognizes its role in the encouragement of recycling markets by purchasing recycled products; and

WHEREAS, involvement and education of the citizenry is critical to the establishment of an effective local solid waste program; and

WHEREAS, the State of North Carolina has placed planning responsibility on local government for the management of solid waste; and

WHEREAS, NC General Statute 130A-309.09A(b) requires each unit of local government, either individually or in cooperation with other units of local government, to update the Ten Year Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan at least every three years; and

WHEREAS, the Nash County Health Department, Upper Coastal Plain Council of Governments, and Solid Waste Management Plan Update Committee have undertaken and completed a long-range planning effort to evaluate the appropriate technologies and strategies available to manage solid waste effectively in Nash County and the municipalities located therein;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE TOWN OF CASTALIA:

That the three year update to the Nash County Ten Year Solid Waste Management Plan, which includes the Town of Castalia is accepted and endorsed on this the 1st day of March 2011.



Ellene D. Leonard, Mayor of Castalia

ATTEST:



Angelean Elliott, Town Clerk

(Seal)

TOWN OF DORTCHES
RESOLUTION ACCEPTING AND ENDORSING
A THREE YEAR UPDATE TO THE
NASH COUNTY TEN YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, it is a priority of this community to protect human health and the environment through safe and effective management of municipal solid waste; and

WHEREAS, a goal of this community is a reduction in the amount of locally generated solid waste that has to be disposed of; and

WHEREAS, equitable and efficient delivery of solid waste management services is an essential characteristic of the local solid waste management system; and

WHEREAS, it is a goal of the community to maintain and improve its physical appearance and to reduce the adverse effects of illegal disposal and littering; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Dortches recognizes its role in the encouragement of recycling markets by purchasing recycled products; and

WHEREAS, involvement and education of the citizenry is critical to the establishment of an effective local solid waste program; and

WHEREAS, the State of North Carolina has placed planning responsibility on local government for the management of solid waste; and

WHEREAS, NC General Statute 130A-309.09A(b) requires each unit of local government, either individually or in cooperation with other units of local government, to update the Ten Year Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan at least every three years; and

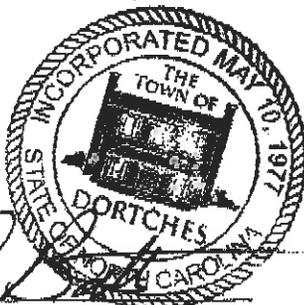
WHEREAS, the Nash County Health Department, Upper Coastal Plain Council of Governments, and Solid Waste Management Plan Update Committee have undertaken and completed a long-range planning effort to evaluate the appropriate technologies and strategies available to manage solid waste effectively in Nash County and the municipalities located therein;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE TOWN OF DORTCHES:

That the three year update to the Nash County Ten Year Solid Waste Management Plan, which includes the Town of Dortches is accepted and endorsed on this the 15th day of February 2011.

ATTEST:


 Gerald Batts, Town Administrator/Clerk




 Kirby B. Brown, Mayor of Dortches

(Seal)

**RESOLUTION ACCEPTING AND ENDORSING
A THREE YEAR UPDATE TO THE
NASH COUNTY 10-YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

WHEREAS, it is a priority of this community to protect human health and the environment through safe and effective management of municipal solid waste; and

WHEREAS, a goal of this community is a reduction in the amount of locally generated solid waste that has to be disposed of; and

WHEREAS, equitable and efficient delivery of solid waste management services is an essential characteristic of the local solid waste management system; and

WHEREAS, it is a goal of the community to maintain and improve its physical appearance and to reduce the adverse effects of illegal disposal and littering; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Middlesex recognizes its role in the encouragement of recycling markets by purchasing recycled products; and

WHEREAS, involvement and education of the citizenry is critical to the establishment of an effective local solid waste program; and

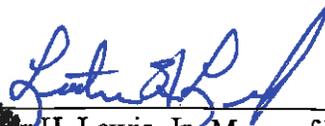
WHEREAS, the State of North Carolina has placed planning responsibility on local government for the management of solid waste; and

WHEREAS, NC General Statute 130A-309.09A(b) requires each unit of local government, either individually or in cooperation with other units of local government, to update the Ten Year Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan at least every three years; and

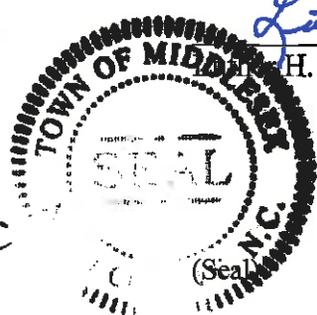
WHEREAS, the Nash County Health Department, Upper Coastal Plain Council of Governments, and Solid Waste Management Plan Update Committee have undertaken and completed a long-range planning effort to evaluate the appropriate technologies and strategies available to manage solid waste effectively in Nash County and the municipalities located therein;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE TOWN OF MIDDLESEX:

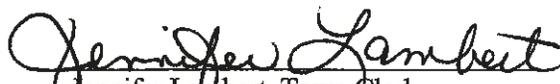
That the three year update to the Nash County 10-year Solid Waste Management Plan, which includes the Town of Middlesex, is accepted and endorsed on this 14th day of March 2011.



H. Lewis, Jr., Mayor of Middlesex



ATTEST:


Jennifer Lambert, Town Clerk

TOWN OF MOMEYER
RESOLUTION ACCEPTING AND ENDORSING
A THREE YEAR UPDATE TO THE
NASH COUNTY TEN YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, it is a priority of this community to protect human health and the environment through safe and effective management of municipal solid waste; and

WHEREAS, a goal of this community is a reduction in the amount of locally generated solid waste that has to be disposed of; and

WHEREAS, equitable and efficient delivery of solid waste management services is an essential characteristic of the local solid waste management system; and

WHEREAS, it is a goal of the community to maintain and improve its physical appearance and to reduce the adverse effects of illegal disposal and littering; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Momeyer recognizes its role in the encouragement of recycling markets by purchasing recycled products; and

WHEREAS, involvement and education of the citizenry is critical to the establishment of an effective local solid waste program; and

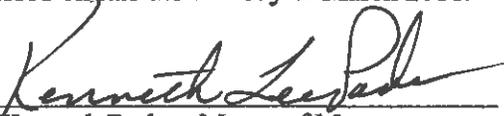
WHEREAS, the State of North Carolina has placed planning responsibility on local government for the management of solid waste; and

WHEREAS, NC General Statute 130A-309.09A(b) requires each unit of local government, either individually or in cooperation with other units of local government, to update the Ten Year Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan at least every three years; and

WHEREAS, the Nash County Health Department, Upper Coastal Plain Council of Governments, and Solid Waste Management Plan Update Committee have undertaken and completed a long-range planning effort to evaluate the appropriate technologies and strategies available to manage solid waste effectively in Nash County and the municipalities located therein;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE TOWN OF MOMEYER:

That the current three year update to the Nash County Ten Year Solid Waste Management Plan, which includes the Town of Momeyer, is accepted and endorsed on this the 14th day of March 2011.


Kenneth Parker, Mayor of Momeyer

ATTEST:



Karen Hendricks, Town Clerk

(Seal)

Town of Nashville

DONALD B. STREET
MAYOR

PRESTON W. MITCHELL
TOWN MANAGER



TOWN COUNCIL

LOUISE W. HINTON
TOMMY ROGERS
CHARLES P. TAYLOR
LARRY D. TAYLOR

TOWN OF NASHVILLE

RESOLUTION ACCEPTING AND ENDORSING

A THREE YEAR UPDATE TO THE

NASH COUNTY TEN YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, it is a priority of this community to protect human health and the environment through safe and effective management of municipal solid waste; and

WHEREAS, a goal of this community is a reduction in the amount of locally generated solid waste that has to be disposed of; and

WHEREAS, equitable and efficient delivery of solid waste management services is an essential characteristic of the local solid waste management system; and

WHEREAS, it is a goal of the community to maintain and improve its physical appearance and to reduce the adverse effects of illegal disposal and littering; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Nashville recognizes its role in the encouragement of recycling markets by purchasing recycled products; and

WHEREAS, involvement and education of the citizenry is critical to the establishment of an effective local solid waste program; and

WHEREAS, the State of North Carolina has placed planning responsibility on local government for the management of solid waste; and

WHEREAS, NC General Statute 130A-309.09A(b) requires each unit of local government, either individually or in cooperation with other units of local government, to update the Ten Year Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan at least every three years; and

WHEREAS, the Nash County Health Department, Upper Coastal Plain Council of Governments, and Solid Waste Management Plan Update Committee have undertaken and completed a long-range planning effort to evaluate the appropriate technologies and strategies available to manage solid waste effectively in Nash County and the municipalities located therein;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE TOWN OF NASHVILLE:

That the current three year update to the Nash County Ten Year Solid Waste Management Plan, which includes the Town of Nashville is accepted and endorsed on this the 5th day of April 2011.

Donald B. Street
Donald Street, Mayor

ATTEST:

Cynthia Richardson
Cynthia Richardson, Town Clerk

(Seal)



TOWN OF RED OAK
RESOLUTION ACCEPTING AND ENDORSING
A THREE YEAR UPDATE TO THE
NASH COUNTY 10-YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, it is a priority of this community to protect human health and the environment through safe and effective management of municipal solid waste; and

WHEREAS, a goal of this community is a reduction in the amount of locally generated solid waste that has to be disposed of; and

WHEREAS, equitable and efficient delivery of solid waste management services is an essential characteristic of the local solid waste management system; and

WHEREAS, it is a goal of the community to maintain and improve its physical appearance and to reduce the adverse effects of illegal disposal and littering; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Red Oak recognizes its role in the encouragement of recycling markets by purchasing recycled products; and

WHEREAS, involvement and education of the citizenry is critical to the establishment of an effective local solid waste program; and

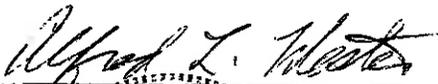
WHEREAS, the State of North Carolina has placed planning responsibility on local government for the management of solid waste; and

WHEREAS, NC General Statute 130A-309.09A(b) requires each unit of local government, either individually or in cooperation with other units of local government, to update the Ten Year Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan at least every three years; and

WHEREAS, the Nash County Health Department, Upper Coastal Plain Council of Governments, and Solid Waste Management Plan Update Committee have undertaken and completed a long-range planning effort to evaluate the appropriate technologies and strategies available to manage solid waste effectively in Nash County and the municipalities located therein;

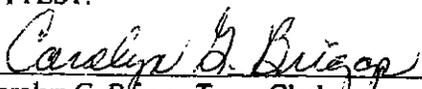
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE TOWN OF RED OAK:

That the three year update to the Nash County 10-year Solid Waste Management Plan, which includes the Town of Red Oak, is accepted and endorsed on this 7th day of February 2011.

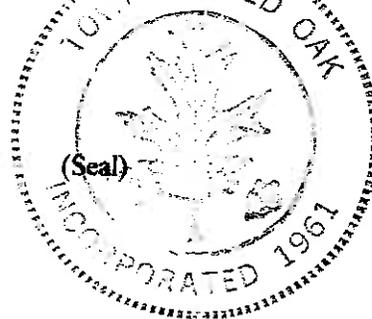


Alfred L. Wester, Mayor of Red Oak

ATTEST:



Carolyn G. Briggs, Town Clerk



RESOLUTION ACCEPTING AND ENDORSING
A THREE-YEAR UPDATE TO THE
NASH COUNTY TEN-YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, it is a priority of this community to protect human health and the environment through safe and effective management of municipal solid waste; and

WHEREAS, a goal of this community is a reduction in the amount of locally generated solid waste that has to be disposed of; and

WHEREAS, equitable and efficient delivery of solid waste management services is an essential characteristic of the local solid waste management system; and

WHEREAS, it is a goal of the community to maintain and improve its physical appearance and to reduce the adverse effects of illegal disposal and littering; and

WHEREAS, the City of Rocky Mount recognizes its role in the encouragement of recycling markets by purchasing recycled products; and

WHEREAS, involvement and education of the citizenry is critical to the establishment of an effective local solid waste program; and

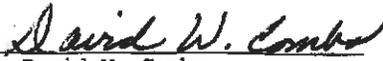
WHEREAS, the State of North Carolina has placed planning responsibility on local government for the management of solid waste; and

WHEREAS, North Carolina General Statute 130A-309.09A(b) requires each unit of local government, either individually or in cooperation with other units of local government, to update the Ten-Year Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan at least every three years; and

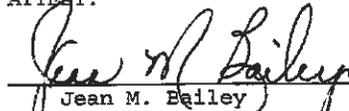
WHEREAS, the Nash County Health Department, Upper Coastal Plain Council of Governments, and Solid Waste Management Plan Update Committee have undertaken and completed a long-range planning effort to evaluate the appropriate technologies and strategies available to manage solid waste effectively in Nash County and the municipalities located therein;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE CITY OF ROCKY MOUNT:

That the three-year update to the Nash County Ten-Year Solid Waste Management Plan, which includes the Nash County portion of the City of Rocky Mount, is accepted and endorsed on this the 9th day of May 2011.


David W. Combs
Mayor

ATTEST:


Jean M. Bailey
City Clerk

TOWN OF SHARPSBURG
RESOLUTION ACCEPTING AND ENDORSING
A THREE YEAR UPDATE TO THE
NASH COUNTY TEN YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, it is a priority of this community to protect human health and the environment through safe and effective management of municipal solid waste; and

WHEREAS, a goal of this community is a reduction in the amount of locally generated solid waste that has to be disposed of; and

WHEREAS, equitable and efficient delivery of solid waste management services is an essential characteristic of the local solid waste management system; and

WHEREAS, it is a goal of the community to maintain and improve its physical appearance and to reduce the adverse effects of illegal disposal and littering; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Sharpsburg recognizes its role in the encouragement of recycling markets by purchasing recycled products; and

WHEREAS, involvement and education of the citizenry is critical to the establishment of an effective local solid waste program; and

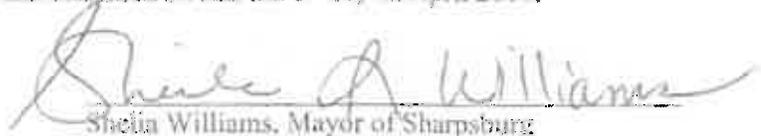
WHEREAS, the State of North Carolina has placed planning responsibility on local government for the management of solid waste; and

WHEREAS, NC General Statute 130A-309.09A(b) requires each unit of local government, either individually or in cooperation with other units of local government, to update the Ten Year Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan at least every three years; and

WHEREAS, the Nash County Health Department, Upper Coastal Plain Council of Governments, and Solid Waste Management Plan Update Committee have undertaken and completed a long-range planning effort to evaluate the appropriate technologies and strategies available to manage solid waste effectively in Nash County and the municipalities located therein;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE TOWN OF SHARPSBURG:

That the current three year update to the Nash County Ten Year Solid Waste Management Plan, which includes the Town of Sharpsburg, is accepted and endorsed on this the 5th day of April 2011.


Sheila Williams, Mayor of Sharpsburg

ATTEST:


Tracy Sullivan, Town Clerk



TOWN OF SPRING HOPE
RESOLUTION ACCEPTING AND ENDORSING
A THREE YEAR UPDATE TO THE
NASH COUNTY TEN YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, it is a priority of this community to protect human health and the environment through safe and effective management of municipal solid waste; and

WHEREAS, a goal of this community is a reduction in the amount of locally generated solid waste that has to be disposed of; and

WHEREAS, equitable and efficient delivery of solid waste management services is an essential characteristic of the local solid waste management system; and

WHEREAS, it is a goal of the community to maintain and improve its physical appearance and to reduce the adverse effects of illegal disposal and littering; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Spring Hope recognizes its role in the encouragement of recycling markets by purchasing recycled products; and

WHEREAS, involvement and education of the citizenry is critical to the establishment of an effective local solid waste program; and

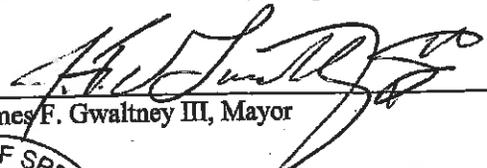
WHEREAS, the State of North Carolina has placed planning responsibility on local government for the management of solid waste; and

WHEREAS, NC General Statute 130A-309.09A(b) requires each unit of local government, either individually or in cooperation with other units of local government, to update the Ten Year Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan at least every three years; and

WHEREAS, the Nash County Health Department, Upper Coastal Plain Council of Governments, and Solid Waste Management Plan Update Committee have undertaken and completed a long-range planning effort to evaluate the appropriate technologies and strategies available to manage solid waste effectively in Nash County and the municipalities located therein;

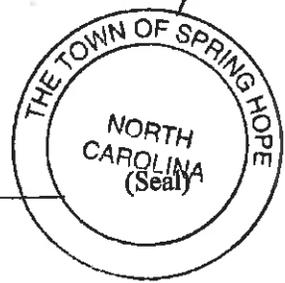
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE TOWN OF SPRING HOPE:

That the current three year update to the Nash County Ten Year Solid Waste Management Plan, which includes the Town of Spring Hope is accepted and endorsed on this the 12th day of April 2011.


James F. Gwaltney III, Mayor

ATTEST:

Michele Collins, Town Clerk



TOWN OF WHITAKERS
RESOLUTION ACCEPTING AND ENDORSING
A THREE YEAR UPDATE TO THE
NASH COUNTY TEN YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, it is a priority of this community to protect human health and the environment through safe and effective management of municipal solid waste; and

WHEREAS, a goal of this community is a reduction in the amount of locally generated solid waste that has to be disposed of; and

WHEREAS, equitable and efficient delivery of solid waste management services is an essential characteristic of the local solid waste management system; and

WHEREAS, it is a goal of the community to maintain and improve its physical appearance and to reduce the adverse effects of illegal disposal and littering; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Whitakers recognizes its role in the encouragement of recycling markets by purchasing recycled products; and

WHEREAS, involvement and education of the citizenry is critical to the establishment of an effective local solid waste program; and

WHEREAS, the State of North Carolina has placed planning responsibility on local government for the management of solid waste; and

WHEREAS, NC General Statute 130A-309.09A(b) requires each unit of local government, either individually or in cooperation with other units of local government, to update the Ten Year Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan at least every three years; and

WHEREAS, the Nash County Health Department, Upper Coastal Plain Council of Governments, and Solid Waste Management Plan Update Committee have undertaken and completed a long-range planning effort to evaluate the appropriate technologies and strategies available to manage solid waste effectively in Nash County and the municipalities located therein;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE TOWN OF WHITAKERS:

That the current three year update to the Nash County Ten Year Solid Waste Management Plan, which includes the Town of Whitakers, is accepted and endorsed on this 7th day of March 2011.



Ben Neville, Jr., Mayor of Whitakers

ATTEST:



Diane Cofield, Town Clerk

(Seal)

Appendix B

PUBLIC MEETING NOTICE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 2011

The Nashville Graphic

LEGALS

Legals

Public Meeting

Regarding an Update to the Nash County 10-Year Solid Waste Man- agement Plan

The Nash County Board of Commissioners will hold a public meeting on February 7, 2011 at 10:00 AM on a three year update of the county's 10-Year Solid Waste Management Plan. The document includes solid waste plans for Nash County and all of the municipalities located within the county. The meeting will be held in the commissioner's board room in the Nash County Office Building in Nashville. A draft of the plan will be available for inspection the week prior to the public meeting at the Nash County Manager's office and at the County Health Department office. Public comments on the plan may be given at the public meeting or in advance by email (wmcghee@ucpcog.org) or by calling the Upper Coastal Plain Council of Governments, PDS Department at (252) 234-5968.

Appendix C

PLANNING ELEMENTS:

- 1: Reduction, 2: Collection, 3: Recycling & Reuse, 4: Composting & Mulching,
- 5: Incineration (with/without energy recovery),
- 6: Transfer (outside geographic area), 7: Disposal,
- 8: Education (with community & through schools),
- 9: Special Waste, 10: Illegal Disposal/Litter, 11: Purchasing Recycled Products,
- 12: Collection of Discarded Computer Equipment & Televisions, 13: Disaster Response, and
- 14: Management of Abandoned Manufactured Homes

PLANNING ELEMENTS
NC LOCAL GOVERNMENT 10 YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Circle appropriate element

PLANNING YEARS 2009 through 2019.

Reduction Collection Recycling & Reuse Composting & Mulching Incineration (with/without energy recovery)
 Transfer outside geographic area Disposal Education with community & through schools Special Waste Illegal Disposal/Litter
 Purchasing Recycled Products Collection of Discarded Electronics Disaster Response Management of Abandoned MHs

COMPLETED ACTIONS		INCOMPLETE ACTIONS		NEW / REVISED ACTIONS	
KEY ACTIONS	KEY ACTIONS	WHY INCOMPLETE?	KEY ACTIONS	DATE DUE	ESTIMATED TONS DIVERTED IN 10 TH YEAR
<u>Nash County:</u> Fund Keep America Beautiful coordinator and program to reduce junk mail, reuse packaging, and compost. County Cooperative Extension Service provides education on backyard composting and mulching.			<u>Nash County:</u> Continue to fund and cooperate with KAB program. Continue to cooperate with Cooperative Ext. Service efforts and support backyard mulching and composting.	Each FY Each FY	Estimate unavailable. Estimate unavailable.
<u>Rocky Mount:</u> Fund Keep America Beautiful coordinator and program to reduce junk mail, reuse packaging, and compost.			<u>Rocky Mount:</u> Continue to fund and cooperate with KAB program.	Each FY	Estimate unavailable.

PLANNING ELEMENTS
NC LOCAL GOVERNMENT 10 YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Circle appropriate element

PLANNING YEARS 2009 through 2019.

Reduction Collection 1 Recycling & Reuse Composting & Mulching Incineration (with/without energy recovery)
 Transfer outside geographic area Disposal Education with community & through schools Special Waste Illegal Disposal/Litter
 Purchasing Recycled Products Collection of Discarded Electronics Disaster Response Management of Abandoned MHs

COMPLETED ACTIONS		INCOMPLETE ACTIONS		NEW / REVISED ACTIONS	
KEY ACTIONS	KEY ACTIONS	WHY INCOMPLETE?	KEY ACTIONS	DATE DUE	ESTIMATED TONS DIVERTED IN 10 TH YEAR
<u>Nash County:</u> Operation of 9 Convenience Centers for collection, each staffed with a County employee/attendant, with a compactor located at each of the centers.			<u>Nash County:</u> Continue to operate the 9 Convenience Centers. Each center is staffed with a County employee/attendant during hours open to the public.	Each FY	N/A
<u>Bailey:</u> Town contracted with private hauler to collect MSW curbside. Several businesses receive dumpster service.			<u>Bailey:</u> Continue contract with private hauler to collect MSW curbside once per week; businesses are now included. Evaluate contract and cost at renewal.	Each FY	N/A
<u>Castalia:</u> Town contracted with a private hauler for once per week curbside collection of residential and commercial MSW.			<u>Castalia:</u> Continue contract with private hauler. Evaluate contract and cost at renewal.	Each FY	N/A

PLANNING ELEMENTS
NC LOCAL GOVERNMENT 10 YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Circle appropriate element

PLANNING YEARS 2009 through 2019.

Collection 2

Reduction Recycling & Reuse Composting & Mulching Incineration (with/without energy recovery)
 Transfer outside geographic area Disposal Education with community & through schools Special Waste Illegal Disposal/Litter
 Purchasing Recycled Products Collection of Discarded Electronics Disaster Response Management of Abandoned MHs

COMPLETED ACTIONS		INCOMPLETE ACTIONS		NEW / REVISED ACTIONS		
KEY ACTIONS	KEY ACTIONS	WHY INCOMPLETE?	KEY ACTIONS	DATE DUE	ESTIMATED TONS DIVERTED IN 10 TH YEAR	
<p><u>Dortches:</u> Town residents paid the County's solid waste and recycling fees. Residents could choose instead to contract directly with a private company for curbside SW collection, but they still paid the county recycling fee.</p>			<p><u>Dortches:</u> Residents will continue to pay the County's solid waste and recycling fees, or choose the option of contracting directly with a private company for curbside SW collection, but they will still pay the county recycling fee.</p>	Each FY	N/A	
<p><u>Middlesex:</u> Town collects curbside once per week with town crews for residential customers and small businesses. Industries contract directly with private companies.</p>			<p><u>Middlesex:</u> Town will continue to collect curbside once per week with town crews for residential customers and small businesses.</p>	Each FY	N/A	
<p><u>Momeyer:</u> Town residents paid the County's solid waste and recycling fees. Residents could choose instead to contract directly with a private company for curbside SW collection, but they still paid the county recycling fee.</p>			<p><u>Momeyer:</u> Residents will continue to pay the County's solid waste and recycling fees, or choose the option of contracting directly with a private company for curbside SW collection, but they will still pay the county recycling fee.</p>	Each FY	N/A	

PLANNING ELEMENTS
NC LOCAL GOVERNMENT 10 YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Circle appropriate element

PLANNING YEARS 2009 through 2019.

Reduction Collection 3 Recycling & Reuse Compositing & Mulching Incineration (with/without energy recovery)
 Transfer outside geographic area Disposal Education with community & through schools Special Waste Illegal Disposal/Litter
 Purchasing Recycled Products Collection of Discarded Electronics Disaster Response Management of Abandoned MHs

COMPLETED ACTIONS		INCOMPLETE ACTIONS		NEW / REVISED ACTIONS	
KEY ACTIONS	KEY ACTIONS	WHY INCOMPLETE?	KEY ACTIONS	DATE DUE	ESTIMATED TONS DIVERTED IN 10 TH YEAR
<p><u>Nashville:</u> Town collects curbside once weekly with town crews for residential customers and small businesses. Large businesses and industries must contract directly with a private hauler.</p> <p><u>Red Oak:</u> Town residents paid the County's solid waste and recycling fees. Residents could choose instead to contract directly with a private company for curbside SW collection, but they still paid the county recycling fee.</p> <p><u>Rocky Mount:</u> In 2003, the City reduced collections from twice to once weekly for residents (curbside).</p>			<p><u>Nashville:</u> Town will continue to collect curbside once weekly with town crews for residential customers and contract with a private hauler for small businesses.</p> <p><u>Red Oak:</u> Residents will continue to pay the County's solid waste and recycling fees, or choose the option of contracting directly with a private company for curbside SW collection, but they will still pay the county recycling fee.</p> <p><u>Rocky Mount:</u> Continue to provide weekly curbside collection service to residents and weekly dumpster service to small business/MF customers with City crews.</p>	<p>Each FY</p> <p>Each FY</p> <p>Each FY</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p>

PLANNING ELEMENTS
NC LOCAL GOVERNMENT 10 YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Circle appropriate element

PLANNING YEARS 2009 through 2019.

Reduction Collection 4 Recycling & Reuse Composting & Mulching Incineration (with/without energy recovery)
 Transfer outside geographic area Disposal Education with community & through schools Special Waste Illegal Disposal/Litter
 Purchasing Recycled Products Collection of Discarded Electronics Disaster Response Management of Abandoned MHs

COMPLETED ACTIONS		INCOMPLETE ACTIONS		NEW / REVISED ACTIONS	
KEY ACTIONS	KEY ACTIONS	WHY INCOMPLETE?	KEY ACTIONS	DATE DUE	ESTIMATED TONS DIVERTED IN 10 TH YEAR
<p><u>Sharpsburg:</u> Town contracted with a private hauler to provide once weekly collection at curbside for residents. Commercial & industrial customers contracted directly with a private hauler for service.</p> <p><u>Spring Hope:</u> Town crews collect curbside once weekly for residential customers.</p> <p><u>Whitakers:</u> Town collects solid waste curbside <u>twice</u> weekly with town crews.</p>			<p><u>Sharpsburg:</u> Town will continue to contract with a private hauler to provide once weekly collection at curbside for residents.</p> <p><u>Spring Hope:</u> Began contracting with a private hauler to collect solid waste curbside once weekly for residential customers.</p> <p><u>Whitakers:</u> Continue to collect solid waste curbside <u>twice</u> weekly for residential and small commercial customers with town crews.</p>	<p>Each FY</p> <p>Each FY</p> <p>Each FY</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p>

PLANNING ELEMENTS
NC LOCAL GOVERNMENT 10 YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Circle appropriate element

PLANNING YEARS 2009 through 2019.

Reduction Collection Recycling & Reuse 1 Composting & Mulching Incineration (with/without energy recovery)
 Transfer outside geographic area Disposal Education with community & through schools Special Waste Illegal Disposal/Litter
 Purchasing Recycled Products Collection of Discarded Electronics Disaster Response Management of Abandoned MHs

COMPLETED ACTIONS		INCOMPLETE ACTIONS		NEW / REVISED ACTIONS	
KEY ACTIONS	KEY ACTIONS	WHY INCOMPLETE?	KEY ACTIONS	DATE DUE	ESTIMATED TONS DIVERTED IN 10 TH YEAR
<u>Nash County:</u> Provides 9 staffed convenience centers for drop-off collection of various recyclable items for residents. Mixed bins provided for usual paper, glass; plastic bottles and metal cans. Separate bin for corrugated cardboard. Providing support for rejuvenated KAB phone book recycling program. White goods, tires, and yard wastes are also accepted from small businesses as long as the amount is not excessive.			<u>Nash County:</u> Continue to provide 9 staffed convenience centers for drop-off collection of recyclable items for residents. County to apply for grant to help purchase 2 additional compactors for recyclables - to be added at two convenience centers. Continue to accept limited amounts of white goods, tires, and yard waste, and now including wooden pallets as well, at the landfill site from small businesses.	Each FY 2011 Each FY	Estimate unavailable. Estimate unavailable. Estimate unavailable.

PLANNING ELEMENTS
NC LOCAL GOVERNMENT 10 YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Circle appropriate element

PLANNING YEARS 2009 through 2019.

Reduction Collection Recycling & Reuse 2 Composting & Mulching Incineration (with/without energy recovery)
 Transfer outside geographic area Disposal Education with community & through schools Special Waste Illegal Disposal/Litter
 Purchasing Recycled Products Collection of Discarded Electronics Disaster Response Management of Abandoned MHs

COMPLETED ACTIONS		INCOMPLETE ACTIONS		NEW / REVISED ACTIONS	
KEY ACTIONS	KEY ACTIONS	WHY INCOMPLETE?	KEY ACTIONS	DATE DUE	ESTIMATED TONS DIVERTED IN 10 TH YEAR
<p><u>Bailey:</u> Contracted with private hauler for weekly curbside collection of newspapers, plastics, glass, and metal cans. Discontinued service at contract expiration.</p> <p><u>Castalia:</u> Re-established recycling program after 6 years by contracting with private company to provide for weekly curbside pick-up of commingled recyclable items.</p> <p><u>Dorches, Momeyer, & Red Oak:</u> Participate in the Nash County recycling program.</p> <p><u>Middlesex:</u></p>			<p><u>Bailey:</u> Re-established recycling program by contracting with private company to provide 15 cubic yard dumpster in Town for citizens. (This complies with the aluminum & plastics landfill bans.)</p> <p><u>Castalia:</u> Town will continue to provide recycling opportunity to its residents in order to comply with State disposal bans on aluminum & plastics.</p> <p><u>Dorches, Momeyer, & Red Oak:</u> Continue to participate in the County program.</p> <p><u>Middlesex:</u> Town re-established curbside recycling service every other week, using Town employees. (This complies with the aluminum & plastics landfill bans.)</p>	<p>Oct 2009 & Each FY</p> <p>Each FY</p> <p>Each FY</p> <p>Oct 2009 & Each FY</p>	<p>10 tons</p> <p>Estimate unavailable</p> <p>Estimate unavailable</p> <p>Estimate unavailable</p>

**PLANNING ELEMENTS
NC LOCAL GOVERNMENT 10 YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Circle appropriate element

PLANNING YEARS 2009 through 2019.

Reduction Collection Recycling & Reuse 3 Composting & Mulching Incineration (with/without energy recovery)
 Transfer outside geographic area Disposal Education with community & through schools Special Waste Illegal Disposal/Litter
 Purchasing Recycled Products Collection of Discarded Electronics Disaster Response Management of Abandoned MHs

COMPLETED ACTIONS		INCOMPLETE ACTIONS		NEW / REVISED ACTIONS	
KEY ACTIONS	KEY ACTIONS	WHY INCOMPLETE?	KEY ACTIONS	DATE DUE	ESTIMATED TONS DIVERTED IN 10 TH YEAR
<p><u>Nashville:</u> Contracted with private hauler for weekly curbside collection of newspapers, plastics, glass, and metal cans.</p>			<p><u>Nashville:</u> Service with private hauler revised to use large upright rollout containers for every other week curbside collection of mixed papers, plastics, glass, and metal cans.</p>	Each FY	200 tons
<p><u>Rocky Mount:</u> Collects commingled recyclables curbside and at 4 bulk drop-off recycling stations.</p>			<p><u>Rocky Mount:</u> Continue to collect commingled recyclables curbside and at 4 bulk drop-off recycling stations.</p>	Each FY	1600 tons
<p><u>Sharpsburg:</u> Contracted with private hauler for weekly curbside residential collection of commingled recyclables.</p>			<p><u>Sharpsburg:</u> Continue to contract with private hauler for weekly curbside residential pick-up of commingled recyclables.</p>	Each FY	45 tons

PLANNING ELEMENTS
NC LOCAL GOVERNMENT 10 YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Circle appropriate element

PLANNING YEARS 2009 through 2019.

Reduction Collection Recycling & Reuse 4 Composting & Mulching Incineration (with/without energy recovery)
 Transfer outside geographic area Disposal Education with community & through schools Special Waste Illegal Disposal/Litter
 Purchasing Recycled Products Collection of Discarded Electronics Disaster Response Management of Abandoned MHs

COMPLETED ACTIONS		INCOMPLETE ACTIONS		NEW / REVISED ACTIONS	
KEY ACTIONS	KEY ACTIONS	WHY INCOMPLETE?	KEY ACTIONS	DATE DUE	ESTIMATED TONS DIVERTED IN 10 TH YEAR
<u>Spring Hope:</u> Either contracted with private hauler or used Town employees for curbside pick-up of commingled recyclable items. <u>Whitakers:</u> Contracts with private hauler for weekly curbside collection of newspapers, plastics, glass, and metal cans.			<u>Spring Hope:</u> Began contract once again with private hauler to provide curbside pick-up of commingled recyclables. <u>Whitakers:</u> Continue with private hauler for weekly curbside collection of newspapers, plastics, glass, and metal cans. Town now distributing flyers/door tags promoting recycling.	Each FY Each FY Each FY	30 tons 12 tons Included in previous estimate above.

**PLANNING ELEMENTS
NC LOCAL GOVERNMENT 10 YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Circle appropriate element

PLANNING YEARS 2009 through 2019.

Reduction Collection Recycling & Reuse Composting & Mulching 1 Incineration (with/without energy recovery)
 Transfer outside geographic area Disposal Education with community & through schools Special Waste Illegal Disposal/Litter
 Purchasing Recycled Products Collection of Discarded Electronics Disaster Response Management of Abandoned MHs

COMPLETED ACTIONS		INCOMPLETE ACTIONS		NEW / REVISED ACTIONS	
KEY ACTIONS	KEY ACTIONS	WHY INCOMPLETE?	KEY ACTIONS	DATE DUE	ESTIMATED TONS DIVERTED IN 10 TH YEAR
<u>Nash County:</u> Bins provided for yard waste drop-off at all 9 convenience centers. Waste is taken to C&D landfill site and ground into mulch to be given to citizens, used at county buildings, & used for erosion control at C&D landfill.			<u>Nash County:</u> Continue to provide yard waste collection bins at the 9 convenience centers.	Each FY	2000 tons
<u>Bailey:</u> Town vacuums leaves in fall/winter. In other months town picks up bagged yard waste. Waste is given to farmers and others who request it.			<u>Bailey:</u> Town will continue to vacuum leaves from October through February and pick up bagged yard waste other months for free distribution.	Each FY	200 tons
<u>Dorches:</u> Participates in Nash County program.			<u>Dorches:</u> Continue to participate in Nash County program.	Each FY	Included with County estimate
<u>Middlesex:</u> Town collects yard waste & does special leaf pick-up in the fall; mulch is given to anyone who requests it.			<u>Middlesex:</u> Town will continue to collect yard waste year-round and give mulch to anyone who requests it.	Each FY	200 tons

**PLANNING ELEMENTS
NC LOCAL GOVERNMENT 10 YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Circle appropriate element

PLANNING YEARS 2009 through 2019.

Reduction Collection Recycling & Reuse Incineration (with/without energy recovery)
 Transfer outside geographic area Disposal Special Waste Illegal Disposal/Litter
 Purchasing Recycled Products Collection of Discarded Electronics Disaster Response Management of Abandoned MHs

Composting & Mulching 2

COMPLETED ACTIONS	INCOMPLETE ACTIONS	WHY INCOMPLETE?	NEW / REVISED ACTIONS		
KEY ACTIONS	KEY ACTIONS		KEY ACTIONS	DATE DUE	ESTIMATED TONS DIVERTED IN 10 TH YEAR
<u>Momeyer:</u> Participates in Nash County program. <u>Nashville:</u> Town provides curbside pick-up of yard waste. Mulch and compost is distributed free on pick-up basis, or carried to anyone who requests it. <u>Red Oak:</u> Participates in Nash County program.			<u>Momeyer:</u> Continue to participate in Nash County program. <u>Nashville:</u> Town will continue to provide curbside pick-up of yard waste and give mulch/compost to anyone who requests it. <u>Red Oak:</u> Continue to participate in Nash County program.	Each FY Each FY Each FY	Included with County estimate. 850 tons Included with County estimate.
<u>Rocky Mount:</u> Town staff collects yard waste curbside once weekly. Tube grinder used to produce chips. Chips and mulch given to public for re-use. <u>Sharpsburg:</u> Town staff picks up yard waste curbside once weekly and hauls to county site & privately owned lot where it is chipped and composted and given to public upon request.			<u>Rocky Mount:</u> City staff will continue to collect yard waste curbside once weekly. Chips and mulch will continue to be made available to public. <u>Sharpsburg:</u> Town will continue to pick up yard waste curbside once weekly and haul to a privately owned lot where it is chipped and given to the public upon request.	Each FY Each FY	Estimate unavailable. 250 tons

**PLANNING ELEMENTS
NC LOCAL GOVERNMENT 10 YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Circle appropriate element

PLANNING YEARS 2009 through 2019.

Reduction Collection Recycling & Reuse Composting & Mulching 3 Incineration (with/without energy recovery)
 Transfer outside geographic area Disposal Education with community & through schools Special Waste Illegal Disposal/Litter
 Purchasing Recycled Products Collection of Discarded Electronics Disaster Response Management of Abandoned MHs

COMPLETED ACTIONS		INCOMPLETE ACTIONS		NEW / REVISED ACTIONS	
KEY ACTIONS	KEY ACTIONS	WHY INCOMPLETE?	KEY ACTIONS	DATE DUE	ESTIMATED TONS DIVERTED IN 10 TH YEAR
<p><u>Spring Hope:</u> Town provided curbside collection of yard waste. Mulch and compost is distributed free to anyone who requests it. Excess is carried to Nash County yard waste facility.</p> <p><u>Whitakers:</u> Town collects yard waste curbside and hauls it to a privately owned lot for composting. Compost given to public. Large debris is taken to County yard waste site.</p>	<p><u>Spring Hope:</u> Town discontinued yard waste collection 2010.</p>	<p>Private contractor does not have a vacuum for collecting yard waste.</p>	<p><u>Whitakers:</u> Town plans to continue curbside collection of yard waste and haul it to a privately owned lot for composting. Compost will continue to be given to public free. Large debris will continue to be taken to County yard waste site.</p>	<p>Each FY</p>	<p>150 tons</p>

**PLANNING ELEMENTS
NC LOCAL GOVERNMENT 10 YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Circle appropriate element

PLANNING YEARS 2009 through 2019.

Reduction Collection Recycling & Reuse Composting & Mulching Incineration (with/without energy recovery)
 Transfer outside geographic area Disposal Education with community & through schools Special waste Illegal Disposal/Litter
 Purchasing Recycled Products Collection of Discarded Electronics Disaster Response Management of Abandoned MHs

COMPLETED ACTIONS		INCOMPLETE ACTIONS		NEW / REVISED ACTIONS	
KEY ACTIONS	KEY ACTIONS	WHY INCOMPLETE?	KEY ACTIONS	DATE DUE	ESTIMATED TONS DIVERTED IN 10 TH YEAR
			<p>Nash County and all Municipalities: No action planned. Not considered to be a viable alternative at the single county level at the present time, although a regional "waste to energy" facility may be feasible at some future date as landfills become harder to site and energy prices increase.</p>	N/A	N/A

PLANNING ELEMENTS
NC LOCAL GOVERNMENT 10 YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Circle appropriate element

PLANNING YEARS 2009 through 2019.

Reduction Collection Recycling & Reuse Composting & Mulching Incineration (with/without energy recovery)
 Transfer outside geographic area Disposal Education with community & through schools Special Waste Illegal Disposal/Litter
 Purchasing-Recycled Products Collection of Discarded Electronics Disaster Response Management of Abandoned MHs

COMPLETED ACTIONS		INCOMPLETE ACTIONS		NEW / REVISED ACTIONS	
KEY ACTIONS	KEY ACTIONS	WHY INCOMPLETE?	KEY ACTIONS	DATE DUE	ESTIMATED TONS DIVERTED IN 10 TH YEAR
<p><u>Nash County:</u> All MSW is sent to the Rocky Mount Transfer Station where it was being sent to the Brunswick, VA Landfill.</p> <p><u>Dortches, Momeyer, and Red Oak:</u> Participate in the Nash County program.</p> <p><u>Middlesex:</u> Town crews haul MSW to the Wilson—Black Creek Transfer Station.</p> <p><u>Nashville, Rocky Mount, Spring Hope, and Whitakers:</u> Town crews carry the MSW to the Rocky Mount Transfer Station.</p> <p><u>Castalia, Bailey and Sharpsburg:</u> Private haulers carry to Rocky Mount or Wilson—Black Creek transfer station or out of the county.</p>			<p><u>Nash County:</u> Continue to send all MSW to the Rocky Mount Transfer Station; it then goes to the East Carolina Regional Landfill in Aulander (Bertie Co.), NC.</p> <p><u>Dortches, Momeyer, and Red Oak:</u> Continue to participate in the Nash County program.</p> <p><u>Middlesex:</u> Continue to haul MSW to either Rocky Mount or Wilson.</p> <p><u>Nashville, Rocky Mount, and Whitakers:</u> Continue current program.</p> <p><u>Castalia, Bailey, Sharpsburg, and Spring Hope:</u> Private haulers option, not under towns' control.</p>	<p>Each FY</p> <p>Each FY</p> <p>Each FY</p> <p>Each FY</p> <p>Each FY</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p>

PLANNING ELEMENTS
NC LOCAL GOVERNMENT 10 YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Circle appropriate element

PLANNING YEARS 2009 through 2019.

Reduction Collection Recycling & Reuse Composting & Mulching Incineration (with/without energy recovery)
 Transfer outside geographic area Disposal Education with community & through schools Special Waste Illegal Disposal/Litter
 Purchasing Recycled Products Collection of Discarded Electronics Disaster Response Management of Abandoned MHs

COMPLETED ACTIONS		INCOMPLETE ACTIONS		NEW / REVISED ACTIONS	
KEY ACTIONS	KEY ACTIONS	WHY INCOMPLETE?	KEY ACTIONS	DATE DUE	ESTIMATED TONS DIVERTED IN 10 TH YEAR
<p><u>Nash County:</u> C&D waste goes to Nash Co landfill. MSW was being disposed of at Brunswick, VA Landfill, until landfill was bought by another company.</p>			<p><u>Nash County:</u> Continue to send C&D waste to County landfill; MSW now going to the East Carolina Regional Landfill in Aulander, NC.</p>	Each FY	0
<p><u>Dortches, Momemeyer, and Red Oak:</u> Participate in the Nash County program.</p>			<p><u>Dortches, Momemeyer, and Red Oak:</u> Continue to participate in the Nash County program.</p>	Each FY	0
<p><u>Middlesex:</u> Waste Industries disposed of MSW brought to their Transfer Station in Wilson—Black Creek at locations of their choice.</p>			<p><u>Middlesex:</u> Continue current program - disposal determined by MSW transfer location (currently Black Creek).</p>	Each FY	0
<p><u>Nashville, Rocky Mount, Spring Hope, and Whitakers:</u> MSW was being transported to the Brunswick, VA Landfill for disposal.</p>			<p><u>Nashville, Rocky Mount, Spring Hope, & Whitakers:</u> Continue to send C&D waste to County landfill; MSW now going to the East Carolina Regional Landfill in Aulander, NC.</p>	Each FY	0
<p><u>Castalia, Bailey and Sharpsburg:</u> MSW disposed of at various locations, depending on where it was transferred.</p>			<p><u>Castalia, Bailey and Sharpsburg:</u> Private haulers option not under towns' control.</p>	N/A	0

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Reduction Collection Recycling & Reuse Composting & Mulching Incineration (with/without energy recovery)
 Transfer outside geographic area Disposal Education with community & through schools Special Waste Illegal Disposal/Litter
 Purchasing Recycled Products Collection of Discarded Electronics Disaster Response Management of Abandoned MHs

COMPLETED ACTIONS		INCOMPLETE ACTIONS		NEW / REVISED ACTIONS		
KEY ACTIONS	KEY ACTIONS	WHY INCOMPLETE?	KEY ACTIONS	DATE DUE	ESTIMATED TONS DIVERTED IN 10 TH YEAR	
<p><u>Nash County:</u> County provided brochures regarding recycling at all of their convenience centers.</p> <p>County web site lists the convenience center locations, operating hours, and services available at each. Recycling information, collection sites, and hours of operation are printed in local newspapers several times each year.</p> <p>The Landfill Manager also produced information sheets for use in guided tours of the C&D landfill site.</p> <p>The County cooperates with the Keep America Beautiful, NC Clean Sweep, and various Cooperative Extension programs that elicit volunteers to get involved.</p> <p><u>Bailey:</u> Periodically print collection or recycling message on water bills.</p>			<p><u>Nash County:</u> Continue to provide informational brochures at the convenience centers.</p> <p>Continue to provide information on the County web site and in the local newspapers.</p> <p>Continue to make information available and conduct guided tours of the C&D landfill site.</p> <p>Continue to cooperate with the KAB and Cooperative Extension programs.</p> <p><u>Bailey:</u> Continue to periodically print collection/recycling message on water bills. Begin providing SW brochures to citizens.</p>	<p>Each FY</p> <p>Each FY</p> <p>Each FY</p> <p>Each FY</p> <p>Each FY</p>	<p>Estimate unavailable.</p> <p>Estimate unavailable.</p> <p>Estimate unavailable.</p> <p>Estimate unavailable.</p> <p>Estimate unavailable.</p>	

PLANNING ELEMENTS
NC LOCAL GOVERNMENT 10 YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Circle appropriate element

PLANNING YEARS 2009 through 2019.

Reduction Collection Recycling & Reuse Composting & Mulching Incineration (with/without energy recovery)
 Transfer outside geographic area Disposal Education with community & through schools 2 Special Waste Illegal Disposal/Litter
 Purchasing Recycled Products Collection of Discarded Electronics Disaster Response Management of Abandoned MHs

COMPLETED ACTIONS		INCOMPLETE ACTIONS		NEW / REVISED ACTIONS	
KEY ACTIONS	WHY INCOMPLETE?	KEY ACTIONS	DATE DUE	ESTIMATED TONS DIVERTED IN 10 TH YEAR	
<p><u>Nashville:</u> Town publishes information on collection and recycling on public access channel, Town bulletin board and newsletter.</p> <p>Public Works Department has presented a program to 5th grade class each year.</p> <p>Town advertises "please recycle" message signage on the sides of its waste collection trucks.</p> <p><u>Rocky Mount:</u> City funds Keep America Beautiful program, which provides education and increased awareness to the public through the media, festival booths and speaking engagements.</p> <p>City uses brochures, local access channel, City web page and newsletters to educate its citizens.</p>		<p><u>Nashville:</u> Town will continue to publish information on collection and recycling with its current program.</p> <p>Public Works will continue its middle school education program from time to time.</p> <p>Town will continue to promote/advertise recycling on its trucks.</p> <p><u>Rocky Mount:</u> City will continue to fund and support the Keep America Beautiful programs.</p> <p>City will continue to use brochures, local access channel, City web page and newsletters to educate its citizens.</p>	<p>Each FY</p> <p>Each FY</p> <p>Each FY</p> <p>Each FY</p> <p>Each FY</p>	<p>Estimate not available.</p>	

**PLANNING ELEMENTS
NC LOCAL GOVERNMENT 10 YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Circle appropriate element

PLANNING YEARS 2009 through 2019.

Reduction Collection Recycling & Reuse Composting & Mulching Incineration (with/without energy recovery)
 Transfer outside geographic area Disposal Education with community & through schools 3 Special Waste Illegal Disposal/Litter
 Purchasing Recycled Products Collection of Discarded Electronics Disaster Response Management of Abandoned MHs

COMPLETED ACTIONS		INCOMPLETE ACTIONS		NEW / REVISED ACTIONS	
KEY ACTIONS	KEY ACTIONS	WHY INCOMPLETE?	KEY ACTIONS	DATE DUE	ESTIMATED TONS DIVERTED IN 10 TH YEAR
<u>Sharpsburg:</u> Town uses newsletter and flyers to periodically publish messages on recycling and yard waste pick-up.			<u>Sharpsburg:</u> Continue to periodically publish messages on recycling & yard waste pick-up.	Each FY	Estimate not available
<u>Spring Hope:</u> Cooperates with the Keep America Beautiful programs. Publish articles on recycling and send out with utility bills.			<u>Spring Hope:</u> Continue to cooperate with the Keep America Beautiful programs. Continue to periodically send recycling messages through telephone tree.	Each FY	Estimate not available
<u>Whitakers:</u> Town periodically sends out recycling information with utility bills to inform and educate its residents.			<u>Whitakers:</u> Continue with current program to provide informational messages to citizens through publications in utility bills. Begin providing SW brochures to citizens.	Each FY	Estimate not available
			Begin providing SW brochures to citizens.	Each FY	Estimate not available

PLANNING ELEMENTS NC LOCAL GOVERNMENT 10 YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Circle appropriate element

PLANNING YEARS 2009 through 2019.

Reduction Collection Recycling & Reuse Composting & Mulching Incineration (with/without energy recovery)
 Transfer outside geographic area Disposal Education with community & through schools Special Waste 2 Illegal Disposal/Litter
 Purchasing Recycled Products Collection of Discarded Electronics Disaster Response Management of Abandoned MHs

COMPLETED ACTIONS		INCOMPLETE ACTIONS		NEW / REVISED ACTIONS		
KEY ACTIONS	WHY INCOMPLETE?	KEY ACTIONS	DATE DUE	ESTIMATED TONS DIVERTED IN 10 TH YEAR		
<u>Middlesex:</u> Town crews pick up white goods and take them to Nash County white goods collection site (landfill site).	Town discontinued picking up tires.	uncertain	<u>Middlesex:</u> Town will continue to pick up white goods with its current program.	Each FY	Estimate not available.	
<u>Nashville:</u> Town collects white goods for a fee and takes them to the Rocky Mount Recycling Company.			<u>Nashville:</u> Town will continue to collect white goods under its current program.	Each FY	Estimate not available.	
<u>Rocky Mount:</u> The City collects used tires, white goods, and used oil curbside. The tires are stored for pick up by contractor for recycling. White goods are taken to the County's collection site. Oil is picked up by Noble Oil. The City will direct the public to places that collect lead acid batteries.			<u>Rocky Mount:</u> The City plans to continue its current special waste collection program.	Each FY	Estimate not available.	
City applies waste water sludge to land.			City will continue its current sludge program.	Each FY	Estimate not available.	

**PLANNING ELEMENTS
NC LOCAL GOVERNMENT 10 YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Circle appropriate element

PLANNING YEARS 2009 through 2019.

Reduction Collection Recycling & Reuse Composting & Mulching Incineration (with/without energy recovery)
 Transfer outside geographic area Disposal Education with community & through schools Special Waste 3 Illegal Disposal/Litter
 Purchasing Recycled Products Collection of Discarded Electronics Disaster Response Management of Abandoned MHs

COMPLETED ACTIONS		INCOMPLETE ACTIONS		NEW / REVISED ACTIONS	
KEY ACTIONS	KEY ACTIONS	WHY INCOMPLETE?	KEY ACTIONS	DATE DUE	ESTIMATED TONS DIVERTED IN 10 TH YEAR
<u>Sharpsburg:</u> Town contracts with private hauler to collect white goods. Town collects and properly disposes of paint and other chemicals.			<u>Sharpsburg:</u> Town employees will collect white goods, upon request.	Each FY	Estimate not available
<u>Spring Hope:</u> Towns' crews pick up white goods and take to County collection site.			<u>Spring Hope:</u> Town has started to pick up white goods again, using private contractor	Each FY	Estimate not available
			<u>Whitakers:</u> Town will continue to collect white goods with their current programs.	Each FY	Estimate not available
			Town is now collecting tires and taking them to the county landfill site. Town also started collecting furniture, televisions, and computers and taking them to the county landfill to be recycled.	Each FY	Estimate not available

**PLANNING ELEMENTS
NC LOCAL GOVERNMENT 10 YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Circle appropriate element

PLANNING YEARS 2009 through 2019.

Reduction Collection Recycling & Reuse Composting & Mulching Incineration (with/without energy recovery)
 Transfer outside geographic area Disposal Education with community & through schools Special Waste
 Purchasing Recycled Products Collection of Discarded Electronics Disaster Response Management of Abandoned MHs
 Illegal Disposal/Litter 1

COMPLETED ACTIONS		INCOMPLETE ACTIONS		NEW / REVISED ACTIONS	
KEY ACTIONS	KEY ACTIONS	WHY INCOMPLETE?	KEY ACTIONS	DATE DUE	ESTIMATED TONS DIVERTED IN 10 TH YEAR
<p><u>Nash County:</u> Solid Waste Enforcement Officer (Landfill Manager) investigates complaints and illegal dumping and enforces the Solid Waste Ordinance.</p> <p>County cooperates with Big Sweep and the Keep America Beautiful program that promotes anti-litter education with the schools and community groups.</p> <p><u>Bailey, Castalia, Dortches, Middlesex, Momeyer, and Red Oak:</u> Towns use the Nash County Solid Waste Enforcement Officer to investigate complaints and enforce the County's Solid Waste Ordinance.</p>			<p><u>Nash County:</u> County will continue current enforcement program to enforce the Solid Waste Ordinance.</p> <p>County will continue to cooperate with Big Sweep and the KAB program that promotes anti-litter education with the schools and community groups.</p> <p><u>Bailey, Castalia, Dortches, Middlesex, Momeyer, and Red Oak:</u> Towns will continue to use the Nash County Solid Waste Enforcement Officer to investigate complaints and enforce the Solid Waste Ordinance.</p>	<p>Each FY</p> <p>Each FY</p> <p>Each FY</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p>

PLANNING ELEMENTS NC LOCAL GOVERNMENT 10 YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Circle appropriate element

PLANNING YEARS 2009 through 2019.

Reduction Collection Recycling & Reuse Composting & Mulching Incineration (with/without energy recovery)
 Transfer outside geographic area Disposal Education with community & through schools Special Waste Illegal Disposal/Litter 2
 Purchasing Recycled Products Collection of Discarded Electronics Disaster Response Management of Abandoned MHs

COMPLETED ACTIONS		INCOMPLETE ACTIONS		NEW / REVISED ACTIONS	
KEY ACTIONS	KEY ACTIONS	WHY INCOMPLETE?	KEY ACTIONS	DATE DUE	ESTIMATED TONS DIVERTED IN 10 TH YEAR
<u>Nashville:</u> Public Works Director investigates complaints and enforces the Town's Solid Waste Ordinance that includes illegal disposal and littering.			<u>Nashville:</u> Public Works Director will continue to investigate complaints and enforce the Town's Solid Waste Ordinance.	Each FY	N/A
<u>Rocky Mount:</u> Environmental Services Department provides inspector to investigate complaints and enforce the City's Ordinance.			<u>Rocky Mount:</u> Environmental Services Department will continue to provide enforcement of the City's Ordinance.	Each FY	N/A
<u>Sharpsburg:</u> Town uses its Police Officers and Town Administrator to enforce the Town's Ordinance.			<u>Sharpsburg:</u> Town will continue to use its Police Officers and Town Administrator to enforce the Town's Ordinance.	Each FY	N/A
Town participates in the annual County Big Sweep clean-up program. Town lends its equipment to the program as support for the effort.			Town will continue to support the KAB program & local litter clean-up efforts and lend its equipment to the programs as support.	Each FY	N/A
			Town began using a Street Sweeper	Each FY	N/A

**PLANNING ELEMENTS
NC LOCAL GOVERNMENT 10 YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Circle appropriate element

PLANNING YEARS 2009 through 2019.

Reduction Collection Recycling & Reuse Composting & Mulching Incineration (with/without energy recovery)
 Transfer outside geographic area Disposal Education with community & through schools Special Waste
 Purchasing Recycled Products Collection of Discarded Electronics Disaster Response Management of Abandoned MHs
 Illegal Disposal/Litter 3

COMPLETED ACTIONS		INCOMPLETE ACTIONS		NEW / REVISED ACTIONS	
KEY ACTIONS	KEY ACTIONS	WHY INCOMPLETE?	KEY ACTIONS	DATE DUE	ESTIMATED TONS DIVERTED IN 10 TH YEAR
<p><u>Spring Hope:</u> Police Department enforces the Town's Littering Ordinance.</p> <p>Town cooperates with County Big Sweep program and encourages citizens to participate.</p> <p>Encourage citizen groups to participate in the Adopt-A-Street program.</p> <p><u>Whitakers:</u> Town uses its Police Department to investigate complaints and enforce the Solid Waste Ordinance.</p>			<p><u>Spring Hope:</u> Police Department will continue to enforce the Town's Littering Ordinance.</p> <p>Town will continue to cooperate with County Big Sweep program and encourage citizen participation.</p> <p>Town will encourage citizen groups to participate in the Adopt-A-Street program.</p> <p><u>Whitakers:</u> Town will continue to use its Police Department to investigate complaints and enforce the Solid Waste Ordinance.</p>	<p>Each FY</p> <p>Each FY</p> <p>Each FY</p> <p>Each FY</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p>

PLANNING ELEMENTS
NC LOCAL GOVERNMENT 10 YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Circle appropriate element

PLANNING YEARS 2009 through 2019.

Reduction Collection Recycling & Reuse Composting & Mulching Incineration (with/without energy recovery)
 Transfer-outside-geographic area Disposal Education with community & through schools Special Waste Illegal Disposal/Litter
 Purchasing Recycled Products Collection of Discarded Electronics Disaster Response Management of Abandoned MHs

COMPLETED ACTIONS		INCOMPLETE ACTIONS		NEW / REVISED ACTIONS	
KEY ACTIONS	KEY ACTIONS	WHY INCOMPLETE?	KEY ACTIONS	DATE DUE	ESTIMATED TONS DIVERTED IN 10 TH YEAR
<p><u>Nash County:</u> In-house policy of purchasing recycled products.</p> <p><u>Rocky Mount:</u> City purchases recycled paper and other products.</p> <p><u>Sharpsburg:</u> Town occasionally purchases recycled products and considers new products when information is available.</p> <p><u>Other Municipalities:</u> Although the other municipalities had no written or unwritten policy on buying recycled products, most of them do purchase recycled paper and some other recycled products when they are available and economical.</p>			<p><u>Nash County:</u> Continue in-house policy of purchasing recycled products when cost effective.</p> <p><u>Rocky Mount:</u> City will continue to purchase recycled paper and other products when cost effective.</p> <p><u>Sharpsburg:</u> Town will occasionally purchase recycled products and considers new products when information is available.</p> <p><u>Other Municipalities:</u> Continue to purchase recycled paper and some other recycled products when they are available and economical.</p>	<p>Each FY</p> <p>Each FY</p> <p>Each FY</p> <p>Each FY</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p>

**PLANNING ELEMENTS
NC LOCAL GOVERNMENT 10 YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Circle appropriate element

PLANNING YEARS 2009 through 2019.

Reduction Collection Recycling & Reuse Composting & Mulching Incineration (with/without energy recovery)
 Transfer outside geographic area Disposal ~~Education with community & through schools~~ Special Waste Illegal Disposal/Litter
 Purchasing Recycled Products Collection of Discarded Electronics Disaster Response Management of Abandoned MHs

COMPLETED ACTIONS		INCOMPLETE ACTIONS		NEW / REVISED ACTIONS	
KEY ACTIONS	KEY ACTIONS	WHY INCOMPLETE?	KEY ACTIONS	DATE DUE	ESTIMATED TONS DIVERTED IN 10 TH YEAR
			<p><u>Nash County:</u> The County in 2008 began accepting discarded computers and televisions at its landfill convenience site.</p> <p>The County will seek to work with the municipalities in the county to encourage them to implement a program(s) for e-waste recycling</p> <p>The County will apply for a Community Waste Reduction and Recycling Grant with the NC Div. of Environmental Assistance and Outreach in order to better implement e-waste recycling in the county</p> <p><u>Rocky Mount:</u> The City of Rocky Mount will begin collecting e-wastes for recycling</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>2011</p> <p>2011</p> <p>2011</p>	<p>undetermined at this time</p> <p>undetermined at this time</p> <p>undetermined at this time</p> <p>undetermined at this time</p>

**PLANNING ELEMENTS
NC LOCAL GOVERNMENT 10 YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Circle appropriate element

PLANNING YEARS 2009 through 2019.

Reduction Collection Recycling & Reuse Composting & Mulching Incineration (with/without energy recovery)
 Transfer outside geographic area Disposal Education with community & through schools Special Waste Illegal Disposal/Litter
 Purchasing Recycled Products Collection of Discarded Electronics Disaster Response 1 Management of Abandoned MHs

COMPLETED ACTIONS		INCOMPLETE ACTIONS		NEW / REVISED ACTIONS	
KEY ACTIONS	KEY ACTIONS	WHY INCOMPLETE?	KEY ACTIONS	DATE DUE	ESTIMATED TONS DIVERTED IN 10 TH YEAR
<u>Nash County:</u> Compiled information and consulted with key govt & industry representatives on bird carcass disposal methods/issues. Developed general guidelines in the event of bird flu pandemic. County maintains an area for stockpiling and processing of yard waste debris at all times. Landfill manager monitors C&D disposal capacity for disaster debris. Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (for the County & all its municipalities) completed and adopted.			<u>Nash County:</u> County will coordinate disposal efforts with Braswell Milling & Perdue Farms in the event of a bird flu pandemic. County will continue to maintain an area for stockpiling and processing of yard waste debris at all times and will monitor C&D disposal capacity for disaster debris.	Each FY Each FY	N/A N/A
<u>Bailey:</u> Town collects and takes all C&D materials to Nash County C&D landfill. Other debris is collected and carried to a pre-arranged site where a burn permit is obtained for a pit burn.			<u>Bailey:</u> Town will continue to take post disaster C&D materials to Nash County C&D landfill. Town will handle other disaster debris with current program.	Each FY	N/A

**PLANNING ELEMENTS
NC LOCAL GOVERNMENT 10 YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Circle appropriate element

PLANNING YEARS 2009 through 2019.

Reduction Collection Recycling & Reuse Composting & Mulching Incineration (with/without energy recovery)
 Transfer outside geographic area Disposal Education with community & through schools Special Waste Illegal Disposal/Litter
 Purchasing Recycled Products Collection of Discarded Electronics Disaster Response 2 Management of Abandoned MHs

COMPLETED ACTIONS		INCOMPLETE ACTIONS		NEW / REVISED ACTIONS	
KEY ACTIONS	KEY ACTIONS	WHY INCOMPLETE?	KEY ACTIONS	DATE DUE	ESTIMATED TONS DIVERTED IN 10 TH YEAR
<p><u>Castalia:</u> Town follows directives of County officials.</p> <p><u>Dortches, Momeyer, and Red Oak:</u> Towns participate in Nash County's solid waste plan, and follow directives of County when disasters occur.</p> <p><u>Middlesex:</u> Town collects post disaster vegetative debris and hauls to Town's compost site.</p> <p><u>Nashville:</u> Disaster response plan includes use of both town crews and private contractors with year round agreement to clean up debris. Debris is stored at pre-arranged staging site. Later private contractor is hired to haul debris away.</p>			<p><u>Castalia:</u> Town will continue to follow County officials' directives.</p> <p><u>Dortches, Momeyer, and Red Oak:</u> Towns will continue to participate in Nash County's solid waste plan, and follow directives of County when disasters occur.</p> <p><u>Middlesex:</u> Town will continue to collect vegetative debris after disasters and haul to Town's compost site.</p> <p><u>Nashville:</u> Town will continue with its current program for handling disaster debris.</p>	<p>Each FY</p> <p>Each FY</p> <p>Each FY</p> <p>Each FY</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p>

PLANNING ELEMENTS
NC LOCAL GOVERNMENT 10 YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Circle appropriate element

PLANNING YEARS 2009 through 2019.

Reduction Collection Recycling & Reuse Composting & Mulching Incineration (with/without energy recovery)
 Transfer outside geographic area Disposal Education with community & through schools Special Waste Illegal Disposal/Litter
 Purchasing Recycled Products Collection of Discarded Electronics Disaster Response 3 Management of Abandoned MHs

COMPLETED ACTIONS		INCOMPLETE ACTIONS		NEW / REVISED ACTIONS	
KEY ACTIONS	KEY ACTIONS	WHY INCOMPLETE?	KEY ACTIONS	DATE DUE	ESTIMATED TONS DIVERTED IN 10 TH YEAR
<u>Rocky Mount:</u> City crews haul yard waste debris to the municipal yard waste facility where it is stored until it can be chipped or composted. C&D waste is taken to the Nash County C&D Landfill.			<u>Rocky Mount:</u> City will continue with its current program for handling disaster debris.	Each FY	N/A
<u>Sharpsburg:</u> Coordinate clean-up and staging with county officials.			<u>Sharpsburg:</u> Continue to coordinate clean-up and staging with county officials.	Each FY	N/A
<u>Spring Hope:</u> Town follows directives of county and state after disasters and use county's assistance.			<u>Spring Hope:</u> Town will continue to follow directives of county and state after disasters and use county's assistance.	Each FY	N/A
<u>Whitakers:</u> Town collects small amounts of small debris after storms. If there are large amounts, a contractor is hired to pick up and dispose. Town also follows county directives.			<u>Whitakers:</u> Town will continue with its current program after storms. Town will continue to follow county directives.	Each FY	N/A

**PLANNING ELEMENTS
NC LOCAL GOVERNMENT 10 YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Circle appropriate element

PLANNING YEARS 2009 through 2019.

Reduction Collection Recycling & Reuse Composting & Mulching Incineration (with/without energy recovery)
 Transfer outside geographic area Disposal Education with community & through schools ~~Special Waste~~ ~~Illegal Disposal/Litter~~
 Purchasing Recycled Products Collection of Discarded Electronics Disaster Response Management of Abandoned MHs

COMPLETED ACTIONS		INCOMPLETE ACTIONS		NEW / REVISED ACTIONS	
KEY ACTIONS	KEY ACTIONS	WHY INCOMPLETE?	KEY ACTIONS	DATE DUE	ESTIMATED TONS DIVERTED IN 10 TH YEAR
<u>Nash County:</u> Developed a written plan for managing abandoned manufactured homes.			<u>Nash County:</u> The County will continue to implement its current program for the demolition, removal, and recycling/disposal of abandoned manufactured homes. The County will reevaluate this program at the end of the first grant period to determine if any adjustments are needed.	Each FY 2011	undetermined at this time N/A

Appendix D

Nash County Solid Waste Management Plan Update Committee 2009-10

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**Mr. Matthew Richardson, Manager
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**Ms. Becky Smith, Town Clerk
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**Ms. Angelean Elliott, Town Clerk
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**Mr. Kirby B. Brown, Mayor
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Rocky Mount, NC 27804**

**Ms. Jennifer Lambert, Town Clerk
Town of Middlesex
P.O. Box 69
Middlesex, NC 27557**

**Ms. Karen Hendricks, Town Clerk
Town of Momeyer
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Nashville, NC 27856**

**Mr. Larry Williams, Director
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**Mr. Alfred L. Wester, Mayor
Town of Red Oak
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Red Oak, NC 27868-0074**

**Mr. Cameron Privott, Superintendent
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**Ms. Tracy Sullivan, Town Clerk
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Sharpsburg, NC 27878**

**Mr. John Holpe, Town Manager
Town of Spring Hope
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Spring Hope, NC 27882**

**Ms. Gwen Parker, Town
Administrator/Finance Director
Town of Whitakers
P.O. Box 727
Whitakers, NC 27891**

Appendix E

**NASH COUNTY SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE**

Chapter 20 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT*

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***State law reference(s)--**Solid waste management, G.S. 130A-290 et seq.

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Article I. In General

Secs. 20-1--20-25. Reserved.

Article II. Storage, Collection, Transporting and Disposal

Sec. 20-26. Definitions.

Sec. 20-27. Penalties and remedies.

Sec. 20-28. Accumulation and storage of solid waste.

Sec. 20-29. Collection of solid waste; solid waste permits.

Sec. 20-30. Disposal sites.

Sec. 20-31. Use of county solid waste convenience centers.

Sec. 20-32. Operation of county solid waste convenience centers.

Sec. 20-33. Use of county solid waste containers.

Sec. 20-34. Solid waste user fees.

Sec. 20-35. Appeals.

Sec. 20-36. State solid waste management rules.

Secs. 20-37--20-55. Reserved.

Article III. Hazardous Waste and Incineration Facilities

Sec. 20-56. Title

Sec. 20-57. Purpose

Sec. 20-58. Definitions.

Sec. 20-59. Applicability.

Sec. 20-60. Relation to zoning ordinances.

Sec. 20-61. Criminal penalties.

Sec. 20-62. Civil remedies.

Sec. 20-63. Permit--Required.

Sec. 20-64. Same--Application.

Sec. 20-65. Application and processing fees.

Sec. 20-66. Environmental affairs board; creation; appointment.

Sec. 20-67. Application procedures.

Sec. 20-68. Siting criteria and permit conditions.

Sec. 20-69. Monitoring and safety.

Sec. 20-70. Privilege license tax.

Sec. 20-71. Waste clean-up fund additional privilege tax.

Sec. 20-72. Emission standards.

ARTICLE I. IN GENERAL

Secs. 20-1--20-25. Reserved.

ARTICLE II. STORAGE, COLLECTION, TRANSPORTING AND DISPOSAL

Sec. 20-26. Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Agricultural waste means waste materials produced from the raising of plants and animals, including animal manures, bedding, plant stalks, hulls and vegetable matter.

Ashes means residue from burning of wood, coal, coke or other combustible materials.

Board of health means the county board of health.

Demolition landfill means a sanitary landfill that is limited to receiving stumps, concrete, brick, treated wood, uncontaminated earth or other solid wastes as approved by the county.

Disposal means the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking or placing of any solid waste into or on land so that such solid waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any water, including groundwaters.

Division means the solid waste management division of the state department of environment, health and natural resources.

Garbage means all putrescible solid wastes, including vegetable matter, animal offal, carcasses of animals and recognizable industrial byproducts, but excluding human body wastes and animal manure.

Hazardous waste means a solid waste, or combination of solid wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, physical, chemical or infectious characteristics may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness, or may pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when properly treated, stored, transported or disposed of or otherwise managed.

Health director means the health director of the county or his authorized agent.

Incineration means the process of burning solid, semisolid, liquid or gaseous combustible waste to an inoffensive gas and residue containing little or no combustible material.

Infectious waste means:

- (1) Equipment, instruments, utensils and fomites of a disposable nature from the rooms of patients who are suspected to have or have been diagnosed as having communicable disease and must, therefore, be isolated as required by public health agencies.
- (2) Laboratory waste, such as pathological specimens (e.g., all tissues, specimens of blood elements, excreta and secretions from patients or laboratory animals) and disposable fomites (any substance that may harbor or transmit pathogenic organisms) attendant thereto.
- (3) Surgical operating room pathologic specimens and disposable fomites attendant thereto, and similar disposable materials from outpatient areas and emergency rooms.

Institutional solid waste means solid wastes generated by educational, health care, correctional and other institutional facilities.

Premises means each single residential dwelling unit housed in a building used for residential purposes, or mobile home, or a structure used for residential purposes on any property. Premises also means each unit contained in any structure serving a separate owner, tenant, lessee or used for any purpose other than residential. Premises is also property conveyed in a deed.

Radioactive waste means any waste which emits ionizing radiation spontaneously.

Refuse means all nonputrescible solid waste. Refuse consists of both combustible and noncombustible materials such as paper, cardboard, tin cans, yard clippings, wood, glass, bedding, crockery, metals and similar materials.

Sanitary landfill means a facility for the disposal of solid waste on land in a sanitary manner, in accordance with G.S. 130A-290 et seq.

Solid waste means any hazardous or nonhazardous garbage, refuse or sludge from a waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant or air pollution control facility, domestic sewage and sludges generated by the treatment thereof in sanitary sewage collection, treatment and disposal systems, and other material that is either discarded or is being accumulated, stored or treated prior to being discarded, or has served in its original intended use and is generally discarded, including solid, liquid, semisolid or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, institutional, commercial and agricultural operations, and from community activities. The term does not include fowl and animal fecal waste; solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage and sludges generated by the treatment thereof in sanitary sewage collection, treatment and disposal systems which are designed to discharge effluents to the surface waters, in irrigation return flows and in wastewater discharges and the sludges incidental thereto and generated by the treatment thereof, which point sources are subject to permits granted under section 402 of the Federal Pollution Control Act, as amended (P.L. 92-500), and permits granted under G.S. 143-215.1 by the environmental management commission; except that any sludges that meet the criteria for hazardous waste under the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (P.L. 94-580) as amended, shall also be a solid waste for the purpose of this article; or oils and other liquid hydrocarbons controlled under G.S. 143-211 et seq. except that any such oils or their liquid hydrocarbons that meet the criteria for hazardous waste under the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (P.L. 94-580) as amended, shall also be a solid waste for the purpose of this article; or any radioactive material as defined by the North Carolina Radiation Protection Act, G.S. 104E-1 et seq.; or mining refuse covered by the North Carolina Mining Act, G.S. 74-46 through 74-68 and regulated under the North Carolina Mining Commission (as defined under G.S. 143B-290); except that any specific mining waste that meets the criteria for hazardous waste under the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (P.L. 94-580) as amended, shall also be a solid waste for the purpose of this article.

Solid waste collector means any person who collects, transports or disposes of solid waste for pay, and transports the solid waste to an approved disposal facility.

Solid waste convenience center means a permanent structure with mechanical equipment used for the collection and/or compaction of solid waste prior to the transporting of solid waste for final disposal. It is also an area used by the county for the collection of recyclable materials from county residents, as approved by the board of commissioners, upon recommendation by the board of health.

White goods means household appliances including, but not limited to refrigerators, washing machines, water heaters and clothes dryers.

Yard waste means yard trash and land clearing debris as defined in G.S. 130A-290, including stumps, leaves, grass and untreated wood.

(Ord. of 1-1-92, § I)

Cross reference(s)—Definitions generally, § 1-2.

Sec. 20-27. Penalties and remedies.

(a) Any person violating this article shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished in accordance with section 1-7.

(b) Notwithstanding the penalties described in subsection (a) above, the county may seek restitution for damages or extra expenses caused by the violation of this article in any court having jurisdiction.

(Ord. of 1-1-92, § XI)

Sec. 20-28. Accumulation and storage of solid waste.

(a) No owner, occupant, tenant or lessee of any public or private premises shall permit the accumulation upon his premises of any garbage, rubbish or solid waste that has been in contact with or soiled by animal or vegetable wastes, that is not stored or disposed of in the following manner:

(1) All garbage shall be stored in a container that is durable, rust-resistant, nonabsorbent, watertight, rodentproof, and easily cleanable with a close-fitting, flytight cover in place with adequate handles to facilitate the easy removal of garbage.

(2) It shall also be unlawful for any person to store garbage of a perishable or offensive nature for more than one week in any type of container.

(b) Solid waste and garbage shall not be deposited, stored or permitted to accumulate on any property for more than 48 hours in such a manner that it will provide food or harborage for insects or rodents, or constitute a fire or safety hazard.

(1) It shall be unlawful for any occupant of any dwelling or dwelling unit to place or leave outside of any such building any furniture, refrigerator, stove or other appliance, machinery, equipment, building material or other item which is either in a wholly or partially rusted, wrecked, junked, dismantled or inoperative condition, and which is not completely enclosed within a building or a privacy fence. This section shall not apply to a licensed junk dealer.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person to leave outside of any building or dwelling, in a place accessible to children, any abandoned, unattended or discarded refrigerator or any other container of any kind which has an airtight snap lock or other device thereon without first removing the snap lock doors from the refrigerator or any other container of any kind which is crated, strapped or locked to such an extent that it is impossible for a child to obtain access to any airtight compartment thereof.

(c) A person shall not throw, dump, deposit or cause to be thrown, dumped or deposited solid waste on a street or highway, upon public parks or recreation areas, or upon any other public or private property.

(d) It shall be unlawful for any person to dispose of garbage or solid waste to any place other than in a manner approved by law. Acceptable means of disposal by person include the following:

(1) Contracting with a solid waste hauler.

(2) A resident hauling his own garbage and solid waste to a public sanitary landfill site or to a solid waste convenience center.

(3) Burning solid waste in an incinerator of a type approved by the state department of environment, health and natural resources.

(e) Where there is more than one premises located in a residential building or mobile home park, it shall be the ultimate responsibility of the owner of each building or mobile home park to maintain proper storage and disposal of all solid waste.

(Ord. of 1-1-92, § II)

Sec. 20-29. Collection of solid waste; solid waste permits.

(a) The owner, occupant, tenant or lessee of any premises upon which garbage is stored shall remove or cause to be removed all garbage from the premises at least once weekly (seven days).

(b) Solid waste collectors shall remove all solid waste from the premises, when they receive compensation for their services, at least once weekly. The work shall be done in a clean and orderly manner, without causing damage to the container. Any solid waste that is spilled shall be removed, and the premises left in a sanitary manner.

(c) No person shall collect, transport or dispose of refuse, garbage or solid waste for pay without a written permit from the health director.

(d) The health director shall issue such permit only when, upon inspection, findings demonstrate that the facilities, equipment and proposed operating methods of the applicant are in compliance with the requirements of this article.

(e) The health director is authorized and directed to refuse to issue any permit to collect, transport or dispose of refuse, garbage or solid waste whenever he finds upon inspection that the facilities, equipment and proposed operating methods are not in compliance with the requirements of this article.

(f) Vehicles or containers used for the collection and transporting of any solid waste shall be loaded and moved in such a manner that the contents will not fall, leak or spill therefrom, and shall be covered to prevent blowing of material. If spillage should occur, the material shall be picked up immediately by the occupant of the vehicle and returned to the vehicle or container and the area properly cleaned.

(g) Permitting of collection and transporting of solid waste by a solid waste collector will be on an annual basis.

(h) Permitting of collection and transporting of solid waste by a governmental unit shall be valid as long as the permittee conforms to this article.

(i) Whenever, upon inspection of the facilities, equipment or operating methods of any person collecting, transporting or disposing of garbage, refuse or solid waste, the health director finds that conditions or practices exist which are in violation of the provisions of this article the health director shall give notice in writing to such person that unless such conditions or practices are corrected within ten days the operating permit of such person shall be suspended. At the end of such ten-day period the health director shall make a reinspection, and if he finds that such conditions or practices have not been corrected, he shall give notice in writing to such person that his permit has been suspended. Upon receipt of notice of suspension, such person shall immediately cease to collect, transport or dispose of refuse, garbage or solid waste. No such permit shall be reinstated by the health director until he finds upon reinspection that all provisions of this article have been complied with, except that following a hearing as provided in this section such permit may be reinstated by the county board of health.

(j) Upon written petition from a person whose permit to collect, transport or dispose of rubbish, garbage and solid waste has been suspended, the board of health shall hold a hearing, at which time such person shall be given an opportunity to show that his permit should not have been suspended. No such hearing shall be held unless written petition therefor shall have been filed in the office of the health director to communicate the request to the chairman of the board of health as soon as practicable. Such hearing shall be held by the board of health within five working days following receipt of the petition by the chairman. After the hearing, the board of health may either revoke or reinstate the

permit, depending upon its finding as to whether this article has been complied with. If no such petition is filed on or before the tenth day following the day on which such a permit was suspended, the permit shall be deemed to have been automatically revoked.

(k) When any person has made application for a permit to collect, transport and dispose of refuse, garbage or solid waste and the health director has refused to issue a permit to the applicant, the applicant may file a written petition for a hearing before the board of health. Petition for hearing must be filed with the health director within ten days after the refusal. The health director must communicate the request to the chairman of the board of health as soon as practicable. The board of health shall act upon the petition within ten days of its receipt to grant the permit, depending upon compliance with this article.

(Ord. of 1-1-92, § III)

Cross reference(s)--Businesses, ch. 8; health and sanitation, ch. 16.

Sec. 20-30. Disposal sites.

(a) The disposal of solid waste shall be lawful only by the following methods as approved by the state department of environment, health and natural resources:

- (1) Sanitary landfill.
- (2) Demolition landfill.
- (3) Incineration.
- (4) Disposal by any other sanitary method which may be developed and demonstrated to be capable of fulfilling the basic requirements of the state solid waste management rules, as amended, which have been approved by the state department of environment, health and natural resources.

(b) Any disposal facility in the county shall be operated according to rules and regulations for solid waste disposal adopted by the division. The operational requirements for a disposal facility as adopted by the division on April 4, 1990, and recodified on March 1, 1991, or as amended thereto, are made a part of this article by reference.

(c) All persons using a disposal facility operated by the county shall abide by the rules and regulations governing its use and a violation of such rules and regulations shall constitute a violation of this article.

(d) A person using or allowing others to use an open dump for disposal of solid waste located on his property is in violation of this article and must close the site in accordance with 15A N.C.A.C. 13B (.0502).

(e) In accordance with the Solid Waste Management Act of 1989 and as amended, certain special waste have been banned from the landfill. The special waste bans and effective dates are as follows:

- (1) Whole tires, July 1, 1990.
- (2) Used motor oil, October 1, 1990.
- (3) White goods, January 1, 1991.
- (4) Lead acid batteries, January 1, 1991.
- (5) Yard waste, June 30, 1991.

(f) It shall be unlawful to dispose solid waste containing any corrugated cardboard in the county sanitary landfill. This ban applies to any corrugated cardboard originating from an institution, commercial or industrial operation. This ban shall be in effect as of July 1, 1992. Persons in violation of this ban will be fined in the following manner:

- (1) First offense--written warning.
- (2) Second offense--two times the regular tipping fee of the entire load.
- (3) Third offense--four times the regular tipping fee of the entire load.
- (4) Each offense thereafter--ten times the regular tipping fee of the entire load.

(g) It shall be unlawful to dispose of infectious waste as defined in this article as of July 1, 1992. Solid waste management rules as adopted by the division, as amended, shall govern infectious waste disposal in the county until June 30, 1992.

(Ord. of 1-1-92, § IV)

Sec. 20-31. Use of county solid waste convenience centers.

(a) The use of the county solid waste convenience centers is restricted to household solid waste generated in unincorporated areas of the county.

(b) The types of solid waste not accepted at these centers are:

- (1) Agricultural waste.
- (2) Hazardous waste.
- (3) Industrial waste.

- (4) Institutional waste.
- (5) Municipal waste.
- (6) Radioactive waste.

(c) Residents using the county solid waste convenience centers must comply with the following rules for disposing of household solid waste:

- (1) Household garbage must be bagged.
- (2) Burning or smoldering materials may not be disposed of at these sites.
- (3) No tires, bricks, large stumps, logs, concrete, shingles, animal carcasses, animal waste, autos and other waste as determined by the board of health will be accepted at the convenience sites. These materials must be taken to an approved landfill or otherwise disposed of in accordance with this article.
- (4) Only those materials as specified on container signs shall be deposited in the container.
- (5) County residents are encouraged to separate recyclable materials from their household trash, depositing them in special collection containers at the solid waste convenience center.
- (6) It shall be unlawful to scavenge, loiter, solicit or trespass at the county solid waste convenience centers or the county landfill.

(d) Only those county residents who have paid the solid waste convenience center user fee are allowed to use the centers.

(Ord. of 1-1-92, § V)

Sec. 20-32. Operation of county solid waste convenience centers.

- (a) Operation hours at county solid waste convenience centers must not begin prior to 7:00 a.m. Monday through Saturday, nor 1:00 p.m. on Sundays; nor shall they extend past 8:00 p.m. Monday through Sunday.
- (b) The attendant shall be on duty during all hours of operation.
- (c) Centers must be operated in a clean and sanitary manner. Any blowing trash or debris must be controlled by the attendant. Odors and insects must be controlled in the most effective way possible.
- (d) Centers must be maintained in good repair at all times.

(Ord. of 1-1-92, § VI)

Sec. 20-33. Use of county solid waste containers.

The use of county solid waste containers are restricted to noncommercial, county residential household solid waste. Only those establishments who provide container site space may be exempted. Residents using the county solid waste containers must comply with the following rules for depositing household solid waste in the containers:

- (1) Household solid waste must be bagged before it is placed into containers. Boxes and cartons must be flattened so as to occupy the least amount of space.
- (2) Burning, smoldering or highly flammable material cannot be placed into containers.
- (3) No building material, bricks, lumber, tree trimmings, stumps, logs, animal carcasses, animal wastes, appliances, furniture, autos, auto parts, industrial waste, business wastes, agricultural wastes and the like shall be placed in containers. This type material shall be taken to the county landfill or otherwise disposed of in accordance with this article.
- (4) Solid waste will not be dumped on top of containers or on the ground. Solid waste spilled during dumping will be immediately picked up and properly placed in the container.
- (5) Scavenging through these containers for recoverable materials is strictly prohibited.

(Ord. of 1-1-92, § VII)

Sec. 20-34. Solid waste user fees.

- (a) Tipping fees at the county landfill shall be approved by the board of commissioners upon recommendation by the board of health.
- (b) Solid waste convenience center user fees shall be approved by the board of commissioners upon recommendation by the board of health.
- (c) No resident of unincorporated areas of the county shall be exempt from a portion or all of the convenience center user fee unless he pays for the services of a solid waste collector, as of January 1 of each calendar year.
- (d) To be exempted from any or a portion of the convenience center user fee, a county resident must first show satisfactory evidence that he utilizes the services of a solid waste collector.

(e) Solid waste collectors must supply a client list upon written request by the health director for the sole purpose of determining proper exemptions of clients from a portion or all of the convenience center user fee. These client lists are not subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

(Ord. of 1-1-92, § VIII)

Sec. 20-35. Appeals.

(a) Should any controversy arise regarding the denial or revocation of a solid waste permit required by this article or should action pertaining to the enforcement of this article seem unwarranted, the person aggrieved may appeal to the health director of the county for a hearing. No such hearing shall be held unless a written petition has been filed in the office of the health director on or before the fifth day following the action or lack of action which caused the petitioner to be aggrieved. The written petition requesting the hearing must set out the grievance or grievances of the petitioner. Within five working days of receipt of the petition, a hearing shall be held before two members of the solid waste section and the health director of the county health department.

(b) If the grievances are not resolved at the hearing and the aggrieved party so requests, it shall be the duty of the health director to communicate the request for a hearing to the chairman of the board of health as soon as practicable. Such hearing shall be held by the board of health within seven days following receipt of the request by the chairman. After the hearing, the board of health may either affirm or reverse the initial decision.

(c) If grievances are not resolved at a hearing before the board of health the aggrieved party may appeal to the superior court.

(Ord. of 1-1-92, § IX)

Sec. 20-36. State solid waste management rules.

In addition to the terms and provisions of this article, the state solid waste management rules, as set forth in 15A N.C.A.C., subchapter 13B, as amended from time to time, are hereby incorporated into and made a part of this article by reference. A violation of the state solid waste management rules shall also be a violation of this article.

(Ord. of 1-1-92, § X)

Secs. 20-37--20-55. Reserved.

ARTICLE III. HAZARDOUS WASTE AND INCINERATION FACILITIES

Sec. 20-56. Title.

The title of the ordinance from which this article is derived is A Comprehensive Ordinance for the Regulation of the Location, Operation and Management of Hazardous Waste, Low-Level Radioactive Waste, and Incineration Facilities Utilizing Hazardous Waste in its Operations in Nash County, North Carolina. This article may be cited as the county Comprehensive Waste Ordinance.

(Ord. of 7-6-92, § I)

Sec. 20-57. Purpose.

The purpose of this article is to:

- (1) Regulate the location, operation and management of hazardous and/or low-level radioactive waste facilities as well as incineration facilities dealing with the storage, transfer, treatment and/or disposal of such waste in the county.
- (2) Assure the best available management practices are used in the location, operation and management of hazardous waste facilities in the county.
- (3) Assure that operation of such facilities in the county poses no threat to the water, land and air resources of the county or to the public health and safety of its citizens.

(Ord. of 7-6-92, § II)

Sec. 20-58. Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning. Words and phrases not otherwise defined shall have the same definitions as in state and federal statutes and regulations:

Facility means all land, buildings and equipment which is used or intended to be used for the handling, storage, treatment or disposal of hazardous waste, including necessary buffer zones.

Hazardous waste shall have the same definition as in G.S. 130A-290(8), except that all liquid, gaseous and other materials creating the potential for that risk as described in G.S. 130A-290(8)(a) and(b) are also included as hazardous wastes.

Hazardous waste facility shall have the same definition as in G.S. 130A-290(9).

Incinerator means a device or facility designed to reduce, melt, vaporize or burn solid, liquid or gaseous waste material. For the purposes of this article, this definition does not include on-site incineration at the point of generation, although it does include facilities which use hazardous wastes for other purposes, such as an energy source.

Low-level radioactive waste shall have the same definition as G.S. 104E-5(9a).

Low-level radioactive waste facility shall have the definition as in G.S. 104E-5(9b).

Storage shall have the same definition as in G.S. 130A-290(41).

(Ord. of 7-6-92, § III)

Cross reference(s)—Definitions generally, § 1-2.

Sec. 20-59. Applicability.

(a) This article is applicable to all hazardous, low-level radioactive waste facilities and other incineration facilities utilizing hazardous waste in their operations within the territorial jurisdiction of the county. This specifically includes, but is not limited to, hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities, low-level radioactive waste disposal facilities, commercial incinerators, and similar facilities which receive hazardous waste of any kind from off site for storage, treatment, processing or disposal.

(b) This article supersedes and consolidates all previous ordinances regulating the location, operation and management of commercial hazardous waste facilities, and site selection of hazardous waste facilities.

(c) Section 20-62 does not apply to facilities which do not incinerate waste or otherwise emit air pollutants. When specifically stated, a section may be limited to certain types of facilities.

(Ord. of 7-6-92, § IV)

Sec. 20-60. Relation to zoning ordinances.

The county board of commissioners and any board serving under it shall ensure compliance with this article by any person, firm or legal entity seeking a special or conditional use permit, variance or zoning permit or other entitlement under zoning regulations. Prior to the issuance of any such permit, any such issuance shall be conditioned upon compliance with this article.

(Ord. of 7-6-92, § XVIII)

Sec. 20-61. Criminal penalties.

Any person, firm, or legal entity violating this article shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, subject to a fine of not more than \$50.00 for each offense or imprisonment for not more than 30 days for each offense. Each day this article is violated shall constitute a separate offense.

(Ord. of 7-6-92, § XV)

Sec. 20-62. Civil remedies.

(a) Any person injured by failure of a permit holder to comply with this article shall have a civil cause of action against the permit holder, or anyone violating it, for any damages sustained as a result of the violation.

(b) The county shall have the right to enforce this article by injunction, and shall have a cause of action for any damages the county sustains as a result of any violation of the ordinance by the permit holder.

(c) Any person or corporation violating this article by operating a waste facility in the county without a permit or otherwise operating a waste facility while not in compliance with this article shall pay to the county a fine of \$1,500.00 per day for each day of operation. Each day shall be a separate offense.

(Ord. of 7-6-92, § XVI)

Sec. 20-63. Permit--Required.

It shall be unlawful for a hazardous waste facility, low-level radioactive waste facility or incineration facility utilizing such waste in its operations to operate in the county without a permit issued by the county board of commissioners pursuant to this article.

(Ord. of 7-6-92, § V)

Sec. 20-64. Same--Application.

(a) A permit applicant shall prepare and file an application for a permit under this article with the county board of commissioners. The permit application shall include all related documents submitted to the United States government and to the state as well as the following supplemental information:

- (1) A description of the company, to include:
 - a. Information on its financial capability;
 - b. A detailed history of all its past activities in the handling of various types of waste and the operation of waste facilities;
 - c. A description of every other facility it has operated or is currently operating;
 - d. A detailed account of all past and pending litigation, favorable and unfavorable;

e. The record of any subsidiary or parent corporation having an interest greater than five percent of the outstanding shares of the applicant corporation; and

f. A list of all past and present litigation, favorable and unfavorable, which any subsidiary or parent corporation has been involved in.

(2) Evidence of liability insurance, to include:

a. Coverage in the amount of \$1,000,000.00 for sudden and \$10,000,000.00 for non-sudden;

b. Evidence of \$10,000,000.00 liability insurance to cover closure and postclosure costs; and

c. A history of any claims against the company at any site, including the record of any subsidiary or parent corporation.

(3) Justification for and anticipated benefits from the project.

(4) A full description of the scope and design of the proposed project, including complete engineering details of the proposed facility.

(5) An estimated schedule of how much and what kinds of waste the facility would accept; and what corrective measures will be required of wastes unacceptable to the facility without additional handling.

(6) The duration of the facility's operation, with yearly site operation expenses and an estimate of the costs for the lifetime of the project.

(7) The proposed method of financing the project, including siting, development, operation, closure and postclosure stages, with a list of the financial institution names which will be funding each stage.

(8) Resumes of management personnel and the proposed number of employees and types of positions, including information on the training and experience required for each position, and safety precautions undertaken for the protection of personnel.

(9) The anticipated dates of the initiation of construction and operation.

(10) A detailed estimate of the types and amounts of local government services required by the operator in each year.

(11) A description of emergency procedures and safety and security precautions that will be in use at the facility, including details on emergency assistance and emergency medical treatment that will be required from the area's medical facilities, county emergency medical services, and community fire departments.

- (12) A description of the environmental protection measures to be taken by the applicant to prevent contamination in and around the facility site and the description of planned monitoring systems, with an estimated annual budget for each of these items.
- (13) A description of the environment protection measures to be used during transportation of materials to and from the facility, with an estimated annual budget for these arrangements, an estimate of the volume of material to be transported, and the methods of transportation to be used, during each year of operation.
- (14) A description of the site closure plan for the facility and the anticipated due date of closure.
- (15) A description of anticipated need for postclosure care.
- (16) A comprehensive listing of known, prospective or potential generators, so noted, from which waste will be received; volumes and types of waste from each generator; and the method of transportation and the routes to be followed.
- (17) A provision for a buffer area of at least 1,250 feet in width from the area on the facility site in which materials are to be handled, stored, treated, processed or disposed of to the nearest adjacent property.
- (18) A description of on-site drainage systems to be designed to protect all surface water drainage, groundwater movement, sanitary sewer systems and stormwater management systems from the probability of contamination.
- (19) A demonstration that no adverse effect to the health, welfare and safety of the citizens will result from the siting of the facility, using the following criteria:
 - a. Hydrological and geological factors, including floodplains, depth to water table, groundwater travel time, soil pH, soil cation exchange, capacity, soil composition and permeability, cavernous bedrock, seismic activity, slope, mines and climate.
 - b. Environmental and public health factors including air quality, quality of surface water and groundwater and proximity to public water supply watersheds.
 - c. Natural and cultural resources, including wetlands, gamelands, endangered species habitats, proximity to parks, forests, wilderness areas, nature preserves and historic sites.
 - d. Local land use.
 - e. Transportation factors, including the visibility, appearance and noise level of the facility.
 - f. Availability and reliability of public utilities.

g. Availability of emergency response personnel and equipment.

h. Availability of a public water supply to the facility or a well with sufficient capacity to operate the facility and fight fire at the facility.

(20) A detailed analysis of how the applicant will meet all of the requirements to this article, as well as the applicable state and federal requirements.

(b) Maps and other written material attached to the applications shall include, but are not limited to, the following information:

(1) *Ownership.*

a. Name, address and telephone number of legal owner and/or agent of the subject property.

b. Name, address and telephone number of professional persons responsible for plat of survey.

c. Description of any existing right-of-way or easements affecting the property.

d. Reference to any existing restrictive covenants on the property.

(2) *Description.* Location of property by tax map and parcel number. This description should include a reference to the deed book and page or other evidence of title the current property owner may have.

(3) *Features.* Each map shall be drawn to a scale of not less than 100 feet to the inch and contain the following information:

a. Location sketch map showing relationship of the project to the surrounding area within one-fourth mile.

b. Graphic scale, date, north arrow and legend.

c. Location of property with respect to surrounding property and roads, and the names and addresses of adjacent property owners according to county tax records.

d. Zoning classification of proposed project and adjacent property.

e. The location of all boundary lines of the property.

f. The total acreage of land in the project.

- g. The location of existing and/or platted streets, residences, easements, buildings, railroads, cemeteries, bridges, sewers, water mains, culverts, wells, gas lines, electric transmission lines and other land uses.
- h. The location of water bodies, watercourses, groundwater aquifers, springs and other pertinent features and the relationship of the proposed location to all watersheds within the county.
- i. The location, dimensions and acreage of all property proposed to be set aside for various uses in the applicant's property.
- j. The location of all test wells and/or borings, with copies of the drilling logs.
- k. The location of the 500- and 100-year floodplains, and records of flood, including inundation due to dam break.
- l. The location of historic properties and gravesites, including any plans for relation of graves and properties having historical significance.

(4) *Hydrological and geological maps.* Maps showing location of faults, dikes, sills and other pertinent geological features, including bedrock type and strike and dip of any bedding; the depth and degree of weathering (saprolite); identification and location of clay as to thickness, type and permeability; location of the water table as to the approximate depth, gradient and surface configuration.

(5) *Topographic map.* A topographic map with contours at vertical intervals of not more than five feet at the same scale as the project site map shall be included. Date, method of preparation, and name of person preparing the survey shall be stated.

(6) *Transportation route map.* A map, showing proposed transportation routes to and from the facility site, including location of county and emergency and safety facilities. Include an estimate of the volume of material to travel on each route during each month of the year.

(c) The application shall additionally address the following factors if applicable:

(1) Contaminant flow to water table, including leachate monitoring, collecting, and withdrawal systems; clay and synthetic liners (extra thickness, multiple liners); spill prevention and containment measures; and other engineered barriers.

(2) Contaminant movement in groundwater, including groundwater monitoring systems at the site, at engineered barriers, and in the potentially affected area; the need for subsurface "slurry wall" barriers; and monitoring at other groundwater withdrawals in the area.

- (3) Predictability of contaminant movement, based on preconstruction borings and groundwater modeling.
- (4) Potential effect of surface waters; planned collection system for the surface water run-off; planned exclusion systems for surface water run-on.
- (5) Potential effect of aquifers; planned provisions for alternate water supply systems and facilities for immediate pumping and treatment of contaminated water.
- (6) Potential effect on public water supply; planned run-off collection and treatment provisions for alternate supply systems; the need for planned oversized or redundant treatment capacity, effluent monitoring and automatic shutdown systems.
- (7) Possibility of site flooding; planned special facility design, special control dikes and buffer zone setback in area of standard project flood area.
- (8) Potential human exposure to treated wastewater, including planned safety procedures, clothing, instructions and practice for employees.
- (9) The prevailing wind current direction, the nature and predictability of pollution movement, including planned stack height for incinerators with continuous stack and plume monitoring feedback and recording, until emission levels are constantly demonstrated to be in the 99.99 level of D.R.E. over a 30-day period; planned segregation of incompatible wastes. (This subsection (c)(9) of this section is limited to incineration facilities and those which otherwise emit, or potentially emit, air pollutants.)
- (10) Potential for noise impact from delivery vehicles and facility operation, including planned limitations on operating hours for high-noise operations.
- (11) Potential for impact on existing and future economic activity, including predicted negative impact on area property tax base expansion as related to property value and growth.
- (12) Post-use plans, including bonding, care liability, financial responsibility and monitoring of community and environmental health.
- (13) Safety of transportation route, including evacuation and rerouting plans, planned training of emergency fire and medical personnel and location of institutional support arrangements; planned training and certification of truck drivers and other waste-handling personnel, and truck safety features.
- (14) Proximity to residential areas or sensitive sites, including planned purchase of buffer zones on adjacent land, reduction in facility size and distance limitation between similar facilities.

(15) Compatibility with existing land uses, including orientation and layout of site plans, planned buffer zone setback from use area to facility owner's exterior property line, referred to as "minimum interior buffer setback"; planned aesthetic design of facility and landscaping.

(16) Compatibility with land use plans, if any.

(17) Potential for seismic activity, including special facility design and evacuation plans to deal with such occurrences.

(18) Other site-specific factors as requested by the environmental affairs board or its designee.

(Ord. of 7-6-92, § VI)

Sec. 20-65. Application and processing fees.

(a) Each applicant for a permit under this article shall, at the time the application is filed, pay to the county a minimum application fee of \$150,000.00. The county shall pay from this fee the costs of any needed professional assistance that may be required to evaluate the permit application and amendments, verify its contents, and evaluate the impact of such a permit on the community, public health, and environment. This assistance may include, but shall not be limited to, the assistance of lawyers, biologists, geologists, engineers, accountants, chemists, hydrologists, emergency response, transportation and public health experts, land appraisers and professional testing laboratories. Cost of these services when exceeding the established minimum fee shall be reimbursed to the county by the applicant within 30 days of demand. Any portion of the application fee not utilized shall be refunded to the applicant upon determination by the board of commissioners that the application process is complete.

(b) Failure to provide these funds within 30 days of demand from the county finance officer shall result in termination of the permit process or cancellation of the permit. The county board of commissioners may take legal action against the applicant for any costs incurred beyond the minimum fee collected up to the point of termination.

(Ord. of 7-6-92, § VII)

Sec. 20-66. Environmental affairs board; creation; appointment.

Upon notification to the county that a facility has applied to bring into the county, or otherwise has taken any action to bring into the county, any hazardous waste or low-level radioactive waste or intends to use such waste in its operations, the board of commissioners shall immediately appoint and create an environmental affairs board. The board shall be constituted by membership of five individuals selected by the board of commissioners, serving for three-year terms, and with such qualifications as the board then determines are necessary to carry out the dictates and requirements of this article.

(Ord. of 7-6-92, § VIII)

Sec. 20-67. Application procedures.

(a) The permit applicant under this article shall submit to the county board of commissioners 12 copies of all information required by federal and state agencies for the facility for which it requests a county permit at the same such information is submitted to the state and federal government. The review procedure shall not begin nor shall the application be designated as complete until such time as all required data are submitted and the appropriate fees are paid.

(b) A designee of the county board of commissioners shall compile copies of all reports, applications, minutes of the environmental affairs board, meetings, reports by consultants and similar material. These shall be placed in one location with free access by the public and availability of copying any portion or all of any document at cost.

(c) Within 45 days of the submission of the application, the commissioners' designee shall hold a public hearing so that the applicant can present its plans to the environmental affairs board and answer questions regarding the same.

(d) To be exempted from any section of the application, the applicant shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the commissioners' designee, after consultation with the environmental affairs board, that the information is not relevant to the safe location, operation and management of the proposed waste facility; that public health and safety and the environment will not be threatened; and that special circumstances, such as the cost or feasibility of obtaining the information, otherwise warrant it.

(e) After the first hearing, the commissioners' designee, after consulting with the environmental affairs board, shall have 60 days in which to determine if the application is complete and shall mail notice of determination to the applicant. If the application is not complete, the applicant will have six months to complete the application. However, the applicant at the end of six months may make a showing of cause to the county board of commissioners and if the commissioners find that the delay is justified and in good faith, they can grant the applicant a maximum three-month extension.

(f) Each application shall require an analysis conducted by the county staff and/or a consultant or consultants selected by the county board of commissioners upon the recommendation of the environmental affairs board. The analysis shall be completed within 120 days from the day the application is determined to be complete. In certain instances where the complexity of the application requires more than the usual 120 days, the county's staff and/or consultant may request an additional 60 days from the county board of commissioners and the applicant has the option of requesting the county board of commissioners to extend the analysis period to allow time for responding to staff and/or consultant requests for additional information on a completed application.

(g) The commissioners' designee and each consultant shall make reports on the application to the environmental affairs board at its meetings.

(h) The environmental affairs board shall call a public meeting for public comment on the completed application along with the analysis of county staff and consultants. The purpose of this meeting shall be for public review of the application. The staff shall give notice by regular mail of the time and place of the public meeting to the owner and adjacent property owners as specified on the map. The notice shall be mailed not less than 14 days prior to the date specified thereon. Notice of a public meeting shall be posted by the applicant on the proposed facility property on each and every street of access not less than 14 days prior to the date specified thereon. The posted notices shall be at intervals of not greater than 1,500 feet. Notices shall also be placed by the applicant in at least newspapers of general circulation in the county not less than 14 days prior to the dates specified thereon.

(i) Within 45 days after receipt of the final analysis, completed application and public comment, the environmental affairs board shall make a recommendation to the county board of commissioners at a public meeting whether to accept the application, deny it or accept it with modifications. This recommendation shall be made to the full board of commissioners; however, before making a recommendation to the county commissioners to accept it with modifications, the environmental affairs board shall make the following determinations:

- (1) That the construction and operation of the facility will not pose an unreasonable health or environmental risk to the surrounding locality.
- (2) That the applicant, or facility operator, has the capability and financial resources to construct, operate and maintain the facility, including site closure and postclosure care.
- (3) That the applicant or operator has taken or consented in writing to take any and all measures to comply with applicable federal, state or county regulations and ordinances.
- (4) That the applicant's plan represents the best available technology for handling the waste for which the applicant will be permitted and that the applicant has demonstrated that it will employ the best management practices in handling the waste at the proposed facility.

(j) At its next scheduled regular meeting, the county board of commissioners shall make its decision to grant the permit, deny it or grant it with specified conditions. The board of commissioners may in its discretion condition the permit on any aspect of its construction and operation.

(k) A permit shall be valid for no more than 18 months from the date it is granted by the county board of commissioners unless the applicant begins construction of the facilities prior to the expiration of the permit and continues to operate the facility according to

specified conditions. If a permit becomes invalid and the application is unchanged from when the permit was granted, the applicant shall follow the procedures of section 20-64 and the filing fee of section 20-65.

(Ord. of 7-6-92, § IX)

Sec. 20-68. Siting criteria and permit conditions.

(a) No permit for a low-level radioactive waste facility shall be granted until the applicant has met all siting criteria set forth by G.S. chs. 104E and 104G, as amended, plus all criteria promulgated by the state low-level radioactive waste management authority and the state radiation protection commission in effect at the time of the application.

(b) No permit for a hazardous waste facility shall be granted until the applicant has met all siting criteria set forth in G.S. ch. 130A, any amendments enacted after the effective date of the ordinance from which this article is derived, and rules promulgated by the state health services commission. Additionally, if it is a facility sited under G.S. ch. 130B, the facility shall fully comply with all criteria promulgated by the state hazardous waste management commission, and those set forth in G.S. 130B-11, as amended, which may be in effect at the time of the application for the permit.

(c) A site shall not be located in or on wetlands, sandy soils, existing state or national parks or forests, existing historical sites, existing wildlife refuges or any watershed of the county.

(d) A site shall not be located in or on land on which a fish hatchery is located, Indian reservations or federal military reservations.

(e) No waste facility shall be located within one-half mile of a public water supply, school, hospital or nursing home.

(f) All hazardous and low-level radioactive wastes disposed of or placed into long-term storage shall be retrievable and identifiable using best management practices.

(g) Mixed wastes, i.e., those wastes which are both hazardous and radioactive, shall not be handled, treated, stored or disposed of at the same facility or adjoining facilities.

(h) The operator of the facility shall submit to the county board of commissioners or its designee copies of all reports and documents which it is required to submit concerning the facility to the state department of environment, health, and natural resources or any division therein, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and any other state and federal agency.

(i) Based upon its review of the facility's operations, the county board of commissioners or its designee may limit the amounts and types of waste entering the proposed site, may limit or restrict types of treatment, handling and/or disposal activities, or may require

additional treatment or handling of the wastes before entering, leaving or being disposed of on the site.

(j) No industrial storage, processing or manufacturing activity shall be allowed in the buffer zone, which shall be either owned or lease-controlled by the applicant for the useful life of the facility, including closure and postclosure care.

(k) The soil under and within 75 feet of any storage, handling, treatment or disposal of wastes, as well as approaching paved areas leading to the facility, shall not have a percolation rate in excess of 3.5×10^{-4} centimeters per second.

(Ord. of 7-6-92, § X)

Sec. 20-69. Monitoring and safety.

(a) The purpose of this section is to supplement and complement the monitoring and safety activities of the federal and state governments. The county board of commissioners recognizes the primary responsibility of the federal and state governments in this area. However, it also recognizes that appropriations and personnel to fulfill this responsibility have often been inadequate, and that county responsibility is therefore necessary and lawful for protection of life, health, property and environment. The duties described in this section shall begin upon receipt of a permit.

(b) The county health, planning, and emergency management departments or whoever else the county board of commissioners designate, in conjunction with a mutual support agreement, and referred to in this section as the "department," shall have the following duties and powers:

(1) To monitor the air, surface water and groundwater during the operation of the facility.

(2) To monitor soil, plant, microbial, viral and animal samples during the operation of the facility.

(3) To conduct human health surveys and monitoring in the area around the facility, including statistical surveys, blood samples, and other surveys which may be necessary to determine the effect of exposure or to track any accidental discharges of hazardous or low-level radioactive wastes of materials.

(4) To verify the content of shipments and storage of hazardous and/or low-level radioactive waste against shipping manifests and other records.

(5) To inspect the interiors of structures located on the waste facility site for hazardous, unhealthy or otherwise unlawful conditions.

- (6) To inspect and take samples within the site boundaries of any waste facility within the county.
- (7) To verify, by laboratory analysis, that samples taken by facility operators are in fact what they are claimed to be, and to check the accuracy of any laboratory facilities within the county which regularly test hazardous or low-level radioactive waste samples.
- (8) To prepare an emergency response plan, and prepare adequate emergency medical equipment and personnel to handle emergencies arising out of the transportation, storage, treatment or disposal of hazardous or low-level radioactive waste in the county, to the extent that such measures are not otherwise undertaken by the facility operator or the state and federal governments.
- (9) To monitor traffic flow in conjunction with the state department of transportation near facilities to minimize traffic disruption and accidents, with special consideration for the routing of school buses and the safety of the county's school children, and to limit or prohibit transportation of hazardous or low-level radioactive wastes during school bus hours or during inclement weather, which includes rain, hail, sleet, or snow and high winds, or during hurricane or tornado watches.
- (10) To require any shipment of waste to be temporarily stored on the facility site while laboratory analysis is being performed. This waste may not be otherwise handled, treated or disposed of until the laboratory analysis is complete and the department verifies in writing to the site manager that the shipment may be processed.
- (11) To perform such other duties as the county board of commissioners may find necessary from time to time to safeguard the public health and welfare.

(c) In order to carry out the duties specified in subsection (b) of this section, the department is authorized to do the following:

- (1) Immediately upon issuance of the first permit in the county, the department may hire or designate an individual or individuals trained to identify unsafe, unsanitary or otherwise hazardous conditions in waste facility structures. This inspector is charged with making periodic inspections for such unsafe, unsanitary or otherwise hazardous and unlawful conditions during the construction and/or operation of any and all hazardous and/or low-level radioactive waste management facilities in the county. The inspector shall also make unannounced inspections, by presenting his credentials at a reasonable hour, when he has reason to believe that hazardous or unlawful conditions may exist anywhere in such a structure.
- (2) Immediately upon issuance of the first permit in the county, the department may hire or designate persons capable of performing a background health study on the people of the county, or those people living within a reasonable radius of the facility, as may be determined by the department. The department shall present a plan to the environmental affairs board for monitoring the people of the county in order that health effects of any

hazardous waste management facility in the county could be detected sufficiently early in their development and in order that appropriate legal action could be taken. The environmental affairs board shall recommend to the county board of commissioners the plan for this task within six months and the board of commissioners shall have one month thereafter to approve the plan and hire the appropriate services.

(3) The department may hire or designate a chemist or other person qualified to sample wastes at the gate to the facility and to visually inspect the truck, the manifest forms and/or other documentation and a copy of the certificate of need and the condition of the waste before the waste enters the facility. The county board of commissioners shall provide contract lab services sufficient to analyze such within a four-day period from the time of sample collection.

(4) The department may hire or designate an individual or individuals trained to safely handle and sample hazardous waste and low-level radioactive wastes and also to collect and safely handle and transport environmental samples for site monitoring and also for environmental monitoring off-site. This person shall make regular announced and unannounced inspections, by presenting his credentials at a reasonable hour, for the purpose of collecting such samples as the department, following the recommendations of the environmental affairs board, shall deem necessary to adequately monitor the site.

(5) The department is authorized to hire or designate an emergency medical technician who shall be fully trained to deal with emergency medical situations arising out of the operation of the waste facilities and transportation of waste to and from such facilities.

(6) The department is authorized to require from the facility operator a list of trained emergency personnel at the facility, particularly persons trained in emergency response to spills or discharges of hazardous or low-level radioactive wastes.

(7) The department is authorized to request administrative support from the county, including secretarial time, paper, telephone time, copying and other support as may be necessary to carry out these functions, through the county manager's office.

(8) The department is authorized to purchase such equipment as may be necessary to carry out the monitoring and emergency preparedness duties of this section.

(9) The department is authorized to prepare and disseminate educational materials and consult with adjoining landowners to the facility, farmers, schools and other groups which may be affected concerning health effects of hazardous and low-level radioactive wastes.

(10) The department is authorized to carry out such other duties as it, the environmental affairs board, or the county board of commissioners may find necessary from time to time to ensure the public health, safety and welfare.

(d) The county finance officer is directed to see that applicants and permit holders furnish bonding, insurance and other bonds required by this article and properly report defaults to the county board of commissioners.

(e) The county attorney is directed to provide legal advice, drafting and other assistance as needed by the county or any agency of it to enforce this article.

(f) The county board of commissioners shall direct responsible officials of the county to undertake or hire such monitoring and safety actions as may be required by this and other sections of this article.

(Ord. of 7-6-92, § XI)

Sec. 20-70. Privilege license tax.

(a) A privilege license tax for a facility licensed under this article will be required and paid in conformity with G.S. ch. 153A and G.S. 153A-152.1. The privilege license tax will be in direct proportion to the costs incurred by the county to monitor the facility to ensure compliance with the regulations contained in this article and the amount necessary to prepare the county to respond to emergencies which may result from the operation of the facility. This fee will be calculated during the application fee process and updated annually.

(b) The county board of commissioners finds that the following costs are associated with waste facilities and their operations; the county is not otherwise compensated for such costs; and that such costs shall therefore properly be assessed under G.S. 153A-152.1(a) to the facility operator:

(1) Emergency service needs, to include:

a. The acquisition of special emergency equipment for dealing with hazardous and low-level radioactive substances, to include protective clothing, detoxification equipment, breathing apparatus, collection apparatus, alarm systems, direct telephone or radio connection equipment, special medical vehicles and other such equipment as the county may reasonably require.

b. The cost of necessary maintenance and replacement of equipment as described in subsection (b)(1)a of this section.

c. The cost of preparing, testing, disseminating and implementing both on-site and off-site emergency excavation plans, the cost of keeping such plans current, and the cost of carrying them out should the need arise.

d. The cost of initial training for the county's emergency response personnel, to include psychological preparedness training, to deal with emergency situations involving

hazardous or low-level radioactive waste, and the cost of expanding such training as necessary.

e. The cost of updating such training as described in subsection (b)(1)d of this section from time to time, and the cost of new personnel.

f. Additional costs to the area's hospitals and clinics as a result of the need for special emergency units at those hospitals and clinics to handle hazardous and low-level radioactive waste emergencies.

g. An additional amount to purchase insurance to cover the costs of emergencies caused by accidents involving the transportation of hazardous or low-level radioactive waste to or from such facilities, for accidents occurring between the site boundary and the county's borders.

h. An additional amount to purchase insurance to cover the costs of emergency services required to handle emergencies caused by the waste facility during closure and postclosure care.

i. The cost of other emergency services and preparedness which shall be required from time to time.

(2) Monitoring functions, to include:

a. Salaries of county personnel and contracted services needed to carry out any of such monitoring functions.

b. Administrative support costs which are reasonably necessary to fulfill the duties of the county's monitoring personnel, to include office supplies, secretarial time, the maintenance of a public document room and other costs.

c. The costs of training inspectors and monitoring personnel and of updating such training from time to time.

d. Costs incurred in hiring consultants and other persons to assist the county in monitoring.

e. An additional sum, to be established by the county board of commissioners after consulting with the facility operator, for maintaining monitoring of the environment and human health effects throughout the operation of the facility, including postclosure care. This money shall be placed into a nonreverting fund, with interest to accrue to the fund, which shall be managed by the county finance officer, who shall give an annual accounting of the fund to the county board of commissioners.

f. Other reasonable costs of monitoring as may be necessary.

(3) Other costs, to include but not be limited to:

a. Public information costs. The location of a waste facility is a matter in which the public should be completely informed and concerning which the public should have ready access to the relevant information. Therefore, the following costs shall be assessed to the facility operator:

1. The cost of advising adjoining landowners as to their legal rights with respect to the facility, and as to health precautions.

2. The costs of advising farmers in the surrounding area as to precautionary measures for their livestock and crops in the event of accidents or spills.

3. The costs incurred to the extent not already provided for by county or school budgets, in presenting instructional materials to county school children on the facility, its potential hazards and emergency preparedness.

4. The costs incurred by the county health department in disseminating information concerning the facility and its effect on the public health.

b. To the extent that the county is not otherwise compensated by the federal or state governments, costs incurred in improving or maintaining existing roads and rights-of-way, acquiring new rights-of-way, and constructing access roads, building parking areas, erecting warning signs or signals, and other such expenses as the county may demonstrate are associated with the facility and the increased traffic with it.

c. To the extent that the operation of the facility or off-site contamination from the facility, regardless of negligence on the part of the facility operator, reduces ad valorem revenues to the county, the loss to the county shall be compensated by the facility operator.

d. The cost to the county of an annual review of this article and other laws and regulations in the field of waste management.

e. The cost to the county of reasonable legal representation and attorney's fees in all cases arising out of the operation of the facilities in the county, or arising out of challenges to this article, provided that:

1. The county is not the prevailing party; or

2. The county has substantial justification for its position, and has not litigated vexatiously.

f. The costs to the county for arranging suitable bonding or insurance or other financial security arrangements to cover the costs arising out of the location of facilities within the county.

g. Other costs the county may incur, and which the county may demonstrate are associated with the operation of the facility, and for which the county is not otherwise compensated.

(c) The privilege license tax shall be calculated as follows:

(1) There shall be levied and paid in advance an annual tax to pay all above stated expenses. The annual tax shall be estimated for the first year of operation and paid in advance before operations begin. Thereafter, the annual tax shall be calculated by adding together all of the above enumerated expenses for the past year and estimated additional expenses anticipated in the next year. At the end of each tax year any amount over or under the actual cost incurred will be adjusted in the next year's tax. The taxpayer will be credited with the excess and shall pay any deficiency within 30 days at the end of the year.

(2) Each annual payment is due and payable on each anniversary of the first payment.

(3) If there is more than one waste facility in the county subject to this article, the total tax for each facility shall be prorated among the various facility operators according to the percentage of gross receipts for the wastes each operator has handled, treated, stored or disposed of in the county for that calendar year.

(4) Should the facility operator(s) have reason to believe that this privilege license tax would prohibit or have the effect of prohibiting the operation or continued operation of the facility(s), he or she shall specify in writing in a report to the environmental affairs board, setting forth the grounds for such belief with particularity, and stating the level of tax which would enable such operation. The environmental affairs board is empowered to negotiate to the total tax, provided that:

a. All such negotiations shall include at least one public meeting;

b. Any decision be reported in writing to the county board of commissioners, with the reasons therefor; and

c. Such agreement must be approved by the county board of commissioners before becoming final.

(Ord. of 7-6-92, § XII)

Sec. 20-71. Waste clean-up fund additional privilege tax.

(a) *Purpose.* The purpose of this section is to establish an emergency response fund, to be funded by an additional privilege license tax, particularly for individual accidents, and other costs arising out of the location and operation of waste facilities in the county. The county board of commissioners finds the establishment of this fund necessary in order to:

- (1) Protect the health and welfare of the public;
- (2) Provide for the safe and effective operation and management of waste facilities;
and
- (3) Provide for costs resulting from inefficient clean-up of past accidents and closed waste facilities.

The county board of commissioners recognizes the benefit of speedy clean-up, manifest in monetary savings, and in the prevention of permanent damage to life and property. The county board of commissioners also recognizes that the clean-up fund established under G.S. 130A-298 only covers on-site clean-up and care, and that the federal response fund established under the Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation and Liability Act, P.L. 95-150, 42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq., is inadequate to ensure speedy and adequate compensation, particularly for damages to individuals.

(b) *Establishment.* There is established, pursuant to the authority vested in the county board of commissioners by the General Statutes of North Carolina, a special waste clean-up fund, to be disbursed liberally and speedily upon notification of any dangerous spill or leakage that is not immediately remedied by the party responsible or by the federal and state governments. The fund will supplement the state fund established under G.S. 130A-298, and it is the intent of the county board of commissioners that it should be first used to cover personal injury costs and off-site contamination costs. Should the fund be found to be invalid for whatever reason, the moneys collected and accrued interest shall be returned to the facility operators in the same shares as it was paid in; otherwise, the fund shall be nonreverting.

(c) *How collected.* The privilege license tax collected under this section shall be two percent of the gross annual receipts of each hazardous waste facility in the county subject to this article, and shall continue until the principal of this fund shall reach \$25,000,000.00 for each facility with all interest to accrue to the fund.

(d) *Management.* The county finance officer, the county manager and one member of the county board of commissioners shall be appointed managers of the funds. They shall give an annual accounting of the fund to the county board of commissioners and to all subject facility operators in the county. The county finance officer shall, pursuant to this section, prepare a report on the best means of investing these tax revenues within 30 days after the receipt of an application for a waste facility permit in the county. It is the intent of the county board of commissioners that these revenues shall not be vested in the securities, obligations or other instruments of industries which are major producers of hazardous or low-level radioactive waste.

(e) *Procedure for disbursement.* The county attorney is directed, when the first permit is granted under this article, to draw up a plan and procedures for disbursement, which shall be designed to:

- (1) Ensure prompt response to individual claims and clean-up actions;
- (2) Ensure that all disbursements are made in accordance with the state and federal laws; and
- (3) Ensure that there is provision for periodic disbursements where the nature of the injury so requires.

(f) *Authority to disburse.* The county board of commissioners, by majority vote, shall be the disbursing authority for payments made from the fund. The board shall prepare a written report of any meeting at which such a vote is taken, including the names of persons voting for and against, amount voted and reason. The county board of commissioners shall review such report at its next regular meeting.

(g) *Collection of expenditures.* The county attorney, when the first permit is granted under this article, shall prepare a plan for collecting expenditures from the fund from parties responsible for discharges, requiring such expenditures.

(h) *Procedures for closing of fund.* The county finance officers shall prepare a plan for the management, disbursement and closing of the fund within a reasonable time after the closure of the facility, but closing of the fund shall not take place until 50 years after the closing date of the facility.

(Ord. of 7-6-92, § XIII)

Sec. 20-72. Emission standards.

(a) This section is applicable to incinerators only.

(b) Emissions from all incinerators at a waste facility shall meet the regulations governing the control of toxic air pollutants at 15A N.C.A.C. 2D.1101 et seq., and 15A N.C.A.C. 2H.0610 et seq., as amended by the state environmental management commission. A waste facility shall comply with all other applicable air quality rules and standards.

(c) To the extent the state and federal agencies which are responsible for the monitoring and enforcement of the emission standards fail to monitor or enforce its own regulations and

requirements relating to emissions control, the county reserves the right and authority to assert the full enforcement powers of those agencies otherwise responsible for such enforcement.

(Ord. of 7-6-92, § XIV)