

PUBLIC WORKS

General Information

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Mission

To protect the environment through safe and efficient solid waste disposal, solid waste reduction and other disposal methods for all types of solid waste and to develop safe, comfortable and efficient facilities for all County departments, State and Courthouse agencies through quality construction management services and improvement of the quality of life for all citizens.

Summary

We work to accomplish our mission through effective and efficient delivery of the following services: 1) solid waste disposal 2) recyclable collection and marketing 3) convenience site operations and 4) environmental education for citizens and employees of Randolph County. We also strive to provide inventive solutions for the inherent problems that arise from construction and management of County facilities, as well as provide engineering services for utility systems and grant administration for various projects for the Economical Development Corporation, the County, and its local municipalities. The Public Works Department continues to strive to work with the industries, schools, and the citizens of Randolph County to find the most effective way to provide water and/or sewer through the use of Federal and State grants while encouraging economic growth for the entire county.

Overview

The County sited its first landfill in 1970 with the purchase of 253 acres off Henley Country Road. Deep River ran along the northern boundary of this site, with 22 acres on the north side of Deep River. Another 80 acres were unsuitable for landfill use because of streams, rock and shallow soils, buffer zones, and the placement of the animal shelter on-site. In 1990, the County purchased 320 acres adjoining the landfill for \$540,000. In 1991 the County bought three more parcels adjacent to the landfill, totaling 206.8 acres, at a purchase price of \$367,192.

The County opened its 250-acre landfill off Henley Country Road in 1971 and contracted with Wright Grading Company to operate it. Landfill operations were originally under the auspices of the Health Department. The County also placed five unmanned dumpster sites around the county (Sophia, Sandy Creek, Farmer, Coleridge, South Asheboro) in addition to the one placed at the landfill. No fees were charged at the landfill or dumpsters. From the beginning there were problems with the outlying dumpster sites: people climbing into the dumpsters and rummaging through garbage; out-of-county use; fires, damage to signs and lights, and other vandalism; hazardous waste, building materials, dead animals, and large household items being placed in the dumpsters; commercial garbage collectors (some from adjacent counties where tipping fees were charged) using dumpsters rather than going to the landfill; and lots of trash dumped along the roads near the dumpster sites. The Sophia site was the worst, and it was finally closed in 1986. In 1989 the Commissioners closed all outlying dumpsters except Farmer and Coleridge, where there was no

commercial garbage pickup. These two sites were fenced in and manned by contract employees of Weiser Security Services, Inc., with specific hours of operation posted. The dumpster at the landfill was manned by Weiser, as well. Users had to show their vehicle registration or driver's license to prove they were Randolph County residents.

In 1983 the State rejected Union Carbide's (later, Eveready Battery Company) proposal to continue storing waste batteries (over 1,000 tons a year at that time) in the landfill. Although these batteries were not classified as hazardous when they were taken to the landfill, they were after they had been compacted and some steel casings ruptured by heavy equipment. And at that time the County was opening a new section of landfill. The County allowed Union Carbide to purchase five acres (at \$325 per acre) within the landfill proper (further away from the river) to create their own enclosed disposal area, which Union Carbide designed to very strict State specifications.

The County's first illegal roadside dumping program began in the mid-80s, when a Sanitarian in the Health Department became a full-time Solid Waste Specialist. He spent his days investigating illegal dumps, determining whose garbage it was, and enforcing cleanup.

A Federal law passed in 1989 stated that all new landfills would have to have expensive plastic lining to protect ground water. These new landfills were identified as Subtitle D Landfills. A State law (known as Senate Bill 111) required that communities set up recycling programs by July 1, 1991 to reduce trash placed in landfills by 25% by January 1, 1993, in order to save dwindling landfill space. (This 25% reduction mandate was repealed several years later, as landfills across the state were unable to comply with it.) The law also banned many items from landfills by March 1, 1990 and required that the tires be shredded. These new mandates led County Commissioners to begin studying the possibility of recycling and of installing scales at the landfill and charging tipping fees.

In December 1989 the Commissioners voted to impose a tipping fee of \$20 a ton, to become effective July 1, 1990 (later changed to January 1, 1991). The Health Director told the Board that he and his department could no longer oversee the landfill operation; it had become too technical. In January 1990, the Board voted to hire an engineer to head up a newly created Public Works Department to manage solid waste and water problems. The department was allocated four other positions: Solid Waste Specialist, Secretary, and two Landfill Scale Operators. George McArthur came to work for Randolph County March 1990 as its first Public Works Director. He resigned in July 1993, and David Townsend III replaced him in November 1993.

The County Commissioners appointed a 24-member task force in June 1990 to develop a countywide solid waste management plan to reduce landfill waste stream by 25%. In December of that year Commissioners adopted the Solid Waste Ordinance and associated user fee schedules. For 1990, the waste stream consisted of the following: 41% paper/paper products, 18% yard waste, 9% metal, 8% glass, 8% food waste, 7% plastics, and 9% other. Daily traffic consisted of 170 vehicles, of which 130 were commercial. Scrap tires were diverted from the landfill and stockpiled until they could be shredded. Scrap tire fees were adopted at \$1 for automobile tires, \$2 for truck tires, and \$5 for tractor tires.

In 1993 the tipping fee was increased to \$24 a ton. The County closed the landfill January 1, 1998, opened its transfer station, and contracted with BFI to operate the transfer station and haul garbage to a Subtitle D landfill near the Charlotte Motor Speedway. At that time the tipping fee

went to \$35 a ton. We had to pay BFI \$32 a ton for operating the transfer station, hauling our solid waste and disposing of the waste in their landfill in Charlotte. And we needed an additional \$3 a ton to provide the remaining solid waste facility activities. The tipping fee increased to \$38 a ton in 1999.

On July 5, 2010 the tipping fee was \$43.00/ton and a 5-year contract was signed with Republic Services, (formerly BFI & AWI). Bag prices at the Convenience sites increased (see Service Area: Convenience Sites).

The contract with Republic Services also added a Host Fee on July1, 2007 in the amount of \$3.00 ton for which the County charges \$3.00/ton. A fuel surcharge also came into effect on July 1, 2007 and is charged when the price of diesel exceeds \$2.90/gal. There is no mark-up on fuel surcharge for the County.

Effective July 1, 2010 the Tipping Fees at the Randolph County Solid Waste Facility went up for the fiscal year 2010-2011. This decision was approved on June 21, 2010 by the Randolph County Board of Commissioners.

2010-2011 Randolph County Solid Waste Facility Tipping Fees

Commercial	\$50.00	Construction Waste	\$50.00
Industrial	\$50.00	Shingles	\$50.00
Residential	\$50.00	Metal	\$50.00
Semi-Clean Wood	\$25.00	Clean Wood	\$50.00

(Tipping fee \$47.00, plus \$2.00 state mandate fee, plus \$1.00 host fee.)

A State Mandated fee of \$2.00/ton on Solid Waste is scheduled to go into effect on 7/1/08 (Senate Bill 1492).

Effective July 1, 2013 the Tipping Fees at the Randolph County Solid Waste Facility changed for 2013-2014. This decision was approved on June 17, 2013 by the Randolph County Board of Commissioners.

Randolph County Solid Waste Facility Tipping Fees

Effective 7-1-13

Commercial	\$50.00	Construction Waste	\$50.00
Industrial	\$50.00	Shingles	\$50.00
Residential	\$50.00	Wood Waste	\$50.00

-- Minimum Fee for Waste at Transfer Station \$10.00
 (Vehicles with gross weight over 7,000 lbs. shall be weighed twice)

-- Environmental Fee \$1.00

The environmental fee included in the current contract between the County and Republic requires the County to collect a fee from Republic, which is “passed through” to Montgomery County (location of Solid Waste Facility).

-- State Mandate Fee \$2.00 (effective 7/1/08)

The North Carolina General Assembly passed legislation requiring local governments to collect a \$2.00/ton “pass-through” fee for disposal of municipal solid waste and construction and demolition debris in any landfill. This fee is to help the State fund special solid waste issues.

-- Fuel Surcharge (varies based on fuel price—see table below)

Effective only when diesel fuel reaches \$2.90/gallon and is determined the 3rd Tuesday of the month and active only for that month. This fee is in addition to the base fee.

DOE Avg.	Fuel
\$2.90	5.00%
\$3.00	5.34%
\$3.10	5.68%
\$3.20	6.01%
\$3.30	6.34%
\$3.40	6.68%
\$3.50	7.01%
\$3.60	7.34%
\$3.70	7.68%
\$3.80	8.01%
\$3.90	8.34%
\$4.00	8.68%

Above \$4.00 refer to Fuel Recovery

Fee Schedule

Randolph County Convenience Site Pricing

13 gallon bag/can:	\$.75	33 gallon bag/can:	\$ 1.50
50 gallon bag/can:	\$ 3.00	Chairs and small furniture:	\$ 6.00

Vehicles

Year/Make	Mileage
1997 Ford Truck	67,715
1997 Ford Truck	144,263
1996 Texas Trailer	NA
2008 Ford Escape	36,000
2006 Ford F250 Super Duty	58,580
2007 JD Gator 4x4 gas	approx. 80 hours

Service Area: Administrative

Mission

To provide for the most efficient and consistent reporting to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and maintain integrity in the Accounts Payable for the users of the Solid Waste Facility.

Summary

The purpose of the Administrative Service area is to provide effective and efficient solid waste support and coordination services, which include finance, personnel supervision, short- and long-range planning, program management, record keeping, reporting for all staff of the department, and to assist in reaching overall missions and program objectives. This area continues to grow with the new financial system and the complexity of the solid waste billings due to environmental fees, fuel surcharges and new State mandated taxes which we have to charge to our solid waste customers. Administrative also actively pursues grants from the Department of Environmental and Natural Resources as well as other sources to compensate and aid in the finances for disposal of scrap tires etc. It also applies for grant funding for much needed continuing improvements in the area of recycling. Administrative manages county contracts and performs title searches for the counties Community Develop Block Grants. There are 1 positions allocated to this service area.

Operations

The primary functions of this service area come under the umbrella of finance—billing (accounts receivable), invoicing (accounts payable), and preparing and maintaining financial records and reports. The Administrative Assistant (AA) is responsible for the daily operations of these critical functions.

The billing process begins at the scalehouse at the County's solid waste facility. Customers who come across the scales are either cash-paying customers or customers (primarily commercial) who have accounts set up with the County. A 2-part ticket is printed in the scalehouse for every vehicle that comes through. The driver signs the ticket and receives the carbon copy of the ticket. Every evening the Scale House Operator performs a closeout procedure and delivers that day's tickets to the AA's office in the County Office Building. The AA's computer and the scalehouse computer are connected by modem (through the server in Computer Services), and each day's ticket information is automatically transferred every evening to the AA's computer (and to Computer Services for backup). Every morning the AA runs a program in WasteWorks that updates every account to include the previous day's activity. She also records daily bank deposits (made by the Scale House Operator and receipt of which is returned to Finance from the bank) and posts payments in WasteWorks. She records deposits from fees collected at the four convenience sites. She records payments received through the mail and takes those checks to Finance.

On the first working day of the next month the AA runs the monthly statement report and matches the tickets to the report to make sure they balance. If they don't, she must find and correct any discrepancies. Monthly statements are mailed out by the 10th of each month, and payment must be received by the last day of the month, or interest (1.5% monthly) accrues. If an

account is not paid up within 90 days, that business becomes a cash customer. If that business does not pay the past-due amount within a reasonable time, it is not allowed to use our transfer station. At times the Legal Department has assisted with collection attempts. There have been a very small number of uncollectable accounts that have been written off, due to such circumstances as bankruptcy, death, or business destroyed. Approval to write off an account must come from the Deputy Finance Officer.

The AA also handles all invoices that come to the Public Works Department. The majority of invoices come from Republic Services, who has contracts with the County for operating the transfer station, hauling scrap tires, and rental and hauling of dumpsters at 4 convenience sites and 2 recycling sites. Another contract is with Weiser, who provides the personnel at the convenience sites.

The AA works with the departmental budget throughout the year preparing reports that aid the Administrative Assistant with reimbursement applications for scrap tires, white goods and other available grants.

Service Area: Convenience Sites

Mission

To protect our environment by providing convenient disposal facilities throughout the county in addition to the existing transfer station and to manage and handle the solid waste at these locations.

Summary

This service area operates the convenience centers that collect solid waste from the citizens of the county, as well as provides recycling opportunities. We are proposing to add two other sites over the next couple of years. This would provide a “manned” convenience site in each quadrant of the county, thus allowing additional opportunities to educate individuals more frequently. The environment and pollution are of global concern and affects the quality of life for each and every one of us in the County. We have opened a new convenience site in the Town of Liberty. We also hope to locate a new site in the Trinity/Archdale area in the future. There is .7 position allocated to this service area.

Operations

Location

Public Works operates four convenience sites. The name and function changed from solid waste dumpster sites to manned convenience sites (for solid waste and recyclables) in 1991.

Coleridge

- Located at 4717 Holly Springs Road, at the intersection of Hwy 42 and the Erect/Holly Springs Road
- Hours of operation: Monday, Thursday, and Friday, 8-4:30; Saturday, 8-3
- Phone #: 879-2933

Farmer

- Located at 5488 Hwy 49 South, at Tom’s Creek bridge crossing
- Hours of operation: Monday, Thursday, and Friday, 8-4:30; Saturday, 8-3
- Phone #: 857-3002

Solid Waste Facility

- Located at 1254 County Land Road, next to the scale house at the Solid Waste Facility
- Hours of operation: Monday – Friday, 8-4:30; Saturday, 7-12
- Phone #: 683-8230

Liberty

- Located at 428 Brower Ave., street behind the City Police Department
- Hours of operation: Monday, Thursday, and Friday, 8-4:30; Saturday, 8-3
- Phone #: 622-1067

Operation Costs

Land Rent

- Coleridge - \$240 every quarter
- Farmer - \$750 every quarter
- Liberty - \$1.00 per year lease

Solid Waste Dumpster Rental (five dumpsters for total sites and one compactor at each site)

- Dumpster - \$60/month each
- Compactor - \$100/month
- Total for all four sites = \$700/month

Recyclables Dumpster Rental (two dumpsters at each site)

- Dumpster - \$60/month each
- Total for all three sites = \$360/month

Dumpster Hauling Fees

- Coleridge, Liberty and Farmer dumpsters (solid waste and recyclables) - \$110 per haul
- Solid Waste Facility dumpsters
 - Solid waste - \$30 per haul
 - Recyclables - \$110 per haul

Miscellaneous Recyclables Pick-up Fees (Asheboro Recycling)

- Antifreeze
- Oil
- Oil filters
- Metal – Asheboro Recycling hauling fee \$75
- Asheboro Recycling charges \$125 stoppage fee (per stop), plus \$65 per stop for the antifreeze, oil and oil filters. Also there is a \$45 charge per recondition drums left per stop.
- Cooking Oil recycling was added in 2014 to all Convenience Sites, there is no fee for citizens or businesses to drop off and the County is not being charged for pick up. Asheboro Recycling is not handling this item.

Contract Employees

- As of July 1, 2010 the County pays Weiser Security Services \$12.16/hour for manning the convenience sites. That rate remains the same to date.

Revenues

Citizens are charged the following “pay as you throw” fees for use of the solid waste dumpsters:

- 13-gallon bag - \$.75
- 33-gallon bag - \$1.50
- 50-gallon bag - \$3.00
- Chairs and small furniture - \$6.00 and up

Daily Operations

The Coleridge, Farmer and Liberty sites are fenced in and have streetlights. The Solid Waste Facility site is not fenced in since it is inside the Solid Waste Facility main gate that is locked at the end of each operating day.

Each convenience site has a small building with an office. The attendant (Weiser employee) monitors each vehicle that comes in and charges the appropriate fees for solid waste brought in. He may accept cash or checks. The employee at the Solid Waste Facility site turns his/her money over to the Scale House Operator at the end of the day. On Monday and Friday mornings a Public Works employee picks up from the Coleridge, Farmer and Liberty sites all fees collected since the last pick-up. The employee fills out a deposit slip and takes to the Public Works Office and puts it into the safe. The Scale House Operator delivers the receipts and deposits from the Solid Waste Facility to the Public Works Office daily.

Customers are not allowed to dispose of bulky items such as appliances, boats, etc. at these convenience sites. They may, however, dispose of small chairs, tables, lamps, bikes, and the like. There are two dumpsters at each site—one for household garbage and one for the larger items. The attendant operates the compactor to compact the solid waste that is brought in. In addition to the recyclables dumpsters, there are individual areas designated for such recyclables as tires, antifreeze, batteries, oil, and oil filters. Metals to be recycled are only accepted at the Solid Waste Facility. A Randolph County employee mows around the convenience sites and picks up tires periodically and takes them to the tire collection trailer at the Solid Waste Facility. The other miscellaneous items are collected by vendors who charge a fee.

When a dumpster is almost full, the attendant calls Republic Services to bring a replacement dumpster and to haul the full one to the transfer station.

Service Area: Engineering

Mission

To coordinate and manage engineering and community development services in a manner in which the citizens of Randolph can work, live and recreate in a clean and safe environment.

Summary

The Engineering area has changed dramatically over the past few years. Although the (CDBG) Housing Rehabilitation Program has been turned over to the Building Inspections Department, we continue to assist governmental agencies and other County Departments with planning and associated engineering projects. This planning serves to assist the development and expansion of County managed assets and with improving Economic Development opportunities. The Engineering area may also provide administration of various grants that become available and continues to look into the prospect of a new Solid Waste Facility which will benefit the citizens of Randolph County.

Operations

Grants

In recent years this service area has extended the scope of its activities, especially in the area of grants. In 2003, the County applied for and was awarded a \$400,000 Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) for Scattered Site Housing (SSH). The Public Works Department retains 10% of the funds for administering the grant, which was closed out in 2005. This grant was on a three-year cycle. These funds are used to renovate substandard houses for qualifying low-income individuals. Renovations must meet HUD standards as well as the NC Building Code; therefore, Public Works hired a consultant before beginning any projects to ensure that contractors performing these renovations would be in compliance with HUD requirements.

In 2006, Randolph County received funding from NC Department of Commerce (\$400,000) for the 2006 Scattered Site Housing Grants. This is also a three-year grant cycle in which we plan to rehabilitate seven low-income homes in Randolph County. We were also funded by North Carolina Housing Finance (\$400,000) the 2006 Single Family Rehabilitation Grant. This grant is a two-year cycle in which we plan to rehabilitate ten low-income homes in Randolph County. With soaring prices of all building materials, we plan to access HELP funds, Duke Energy funds, and lead paint grants in order to accomplish these tasks. In 2007, we received funding for the Urgent Repair Program (\$40,000) grant. With this annual grant we anticipate repairing up to 15 homes. The goals of the Urgent Repair are to alleviate housing conditions which pose an imminent threat to the life or safety of very low-income homeowners or accessibility modifications necessary to prevent displacement. The program limits funds availability per home up to \$5,000.

In 2009 the County applied for and was awarded 2 Community Development Block Grants (CDBG). One was the CDBG Standard Grant in the amount of \$400,000 and the other was the CDBG Stimulus Grant in the amount of \$464,362.79. These grant funds were also on a three-year cycle. These funds are used to renovate substandard houses for qualifying low-income

individuals. Renovations must meet HUD standards as well as the NC Building Code; therefore, Public Works hired a consultant before beginning any projects to ensure that contractors performing these renovations would be in compliance with HUD requirements. With the two Grants the County was able to renovate 14 homes throughout Randolph County. Both grants were closed out in 2012.

Public Works has also been involved with Economic Development (ED) grants, another type of CDBG. In 2004, the Town of Ramseur received a \$140,000 ED Grant to run water and sewer to Tower Components, which was a Randolph County Economic Development Corporation (EDC) project. County Public Works applied for and administered the grant for Ramseur, who did not have the staff to do it. This project has been completed. The project provided 29 new jobs, and the industry invested approximately \$2,000,000.

Public Works has assisted the Town of Seagrove with two ED grants resulting from EDC projects. One was to provide sewer to Wade Precision, who went out of business during the process. However, Sapona Manufacturing bought the company, and the project went forward and was completed in 2006. The other project was for Seagrove Foods. The Town of Seagrove purchased a sewer plant with a \$750,000 Rural Center grant. Then Seagrove Foods went bankrupt and became ineligible for the \$750,000 ED grant it was to have received because the grant was contingent on job creation. Public Works is still working with the Town of Seagrove to find resolution to this matter. The lagoon replacement is 90% as of May 2008.

Projects

Public Works, at any given time, typically has 2-3 dozen projects in various stages of completion. Some projects, such as construction of the new Courthouse, have taken several years to complete. Other projects may be short-term. Most projects will take several months to close out. Work performed may involve County departments, municipalities, the Economic Development Corporation, State/Federal government, other governmental agencies, or private businesses. Examples of projects that Public Works has been involved in recently include the following:

- Glenola Water System – Some wells in the Glenola area were contaminated by a local industry. A State grant allowed the County to work with Davidson Water Inc. to extend water lines to these homes.
- Upsizing of water lines on Highway 62 – Davidson Water Inc. offered to increase the size of water lines they were laying on Highway 62 to accommodate future industry if the County and the Cities of Trinity and Archdale would pay the difference.
- Possible Southwest Water District – Handy Sanitary District wants to expand their water lines into western Randolph County.
- Randleman Lake Marina – The Randolph County Tourism Development Authority will hire a consultant, and Public Works will work with the consultant to apply for a State grant to help cover the cost of this (estimated) \$4,000,000 project.
- LCID (Land Clearing Inert Debris) Options – The County Commissioners directed the Public Works Director to look into the feasibility of opening an LCID landfill at the County Solid Waste Facility. (A private individual opened such a facility in the County since this request from the Commissioners and no further action has been taken.)
- Seagrove Library – The Public Works Director assisted with the architect's contract.

- Veterans Monument at the Courthouse – Public Works has been involved with this ongoing project for several years and will likely continue to be involved as long as there is any activity concerning the Veterans Monument.
- State Courier Box – The Public Works Director worked with the Courthouse staff and the Maintenance Department to move this box from the Shaw Building to the Courthouse.
- Timber Sales, at the landfill property – The first cut is complete as of May 2008, with re-seeding to occur this fall.
- Relocation of County offices, including Cooperative Extension and the Soil and Water Department in 2008.
- Hwy 64 – Water line from the City of Asheboro to Loflin Pond Rd. is under design with construction began in the fall of 2009 and was completed in 2011.
- Courthouse renovations – District Judges area, District Attorney’s Law Library and Probation and Parole Division have required renovations.
- Realignment of Mack Lineberry Rd. – The Public Works Department is working with the DOT and the Board of Education to improve this intersection.
- United Furniture - The Public Works Department is assisting the NC Rural Center with a Brownfield’s Grant to clean-up the property on which United Furniture operates.
- Parking Lot @ Library – The Public Works Department is working in conjunction with the City of Asheboro to expand this parking lot.
- Asheboro Airport – The Public Works Department is working in conjunction with the City of Asheboro and the Town of Seagrove to provide water to the airport.
- Piedmont Triad Regional Water Authority – The Public Works Department is working with the PTRWA on the construction of a water treatment plant.
- Hwy 311 – The Public Works Department is working together with Davidson Water Inc., PTRWA, and the City of Archdale to provide water distribution lines along Highway 311.
- Town of Ramseur – The Public Works Department is working the Town of Ramseur to correct the intake to the reservoir, which was discovered during the drought of 2007.
- Visitor Center – The Public Works Department is working with the State and the Town of Seagrove to coordinate utilities.
- EECBG Grant – 2009-2012 – Grant from the US Department of Energy -Total budget from the Federal Government was \$578,200. The goal is to reduce energy usage (BTU/SF) in all facilities through an effective energy management program. In addition, impact on the environment (carbon foot print) as a result of energy management activities will be shown. The Public Works Department replaced the HVAC and installed climate controls at the Randolph County Department of Social Services Building which was completed in 2011. Also, replaced was the boiler at the County Jail and upgraded the climate control system which was completed in 2012.

The Board of Commissioners has chosen to develop an aggressive 10-year Strategic Countywide Water Plan for the County by providing interconnections between local municipalities. The new Providence Grove High School engaged this process quickly. The Public Works Department has worked with the Town of Franklinville to provide water and with the Town of Liberty to provide sewer. Travel studies have proven the need for realignment of Mack Lineberry Road to prevent fatalities in which we will assist the Department of Transportation. The Wheatmore High School under construction will also require coordination

between Davidson Water, Inc., City of Trinity, Duke Power, and the Department of Transportation.

We have procured Hobbs, Upchurch and Associates to assist in the development of the Countywide Water Systems. In February 2008, the Board of Commissioners formed the following four water and sewer districts: (1) the Northwest, (2) the Uwharrie, (3) the Eastern Randolph and (4) the Randleman Lake. Once the work is completed by Hobbs, Upchurch and Associates, it is our intent to endeavor to begin development of the infrastructure in the corridors according to priority and subsequently secure USDA funding for selected district projects.

Randolph County Government is currently pursuing the construction of a new regional Subtitle D Landfill as a new revenue source for the County. The permitting process, which is administered by NC Dept. of Environment & Natural Resources (NCDENR), is quite strict, lengthy and extensive. The site for the proposed landfill is located on approximately 700 acres at the County's Solid Waste Facility on Henley Country Rd.

The County's Public Works Director will gladly schedule a time to come to speak and answer questions regarding the proposed landfill to any civic group that asks. Just call 336-318-6605 to schedule a time.

Service Area: Recycling

Mission

To help Randolph County reduce solid waste production through recycling, reusing and repurchasing options for all agencies and citizens in the county.

Summary

The purpose of the recycling service area is to provide infrastructure in which recyclables can be recovered, therefore reducing the volume of the solid waste going into sanitary landfills. Environmental education plays an important role in this service area's effort. Presentations increase community knowledge and understanding of the recycling process. This involves raising awareness of young children so we can promote a generation of environmentally conscientious adults for whom recycling and waste reduction is second nature. We have opened a convenient site in the Town of Liberty. We would like to work with Trinity/Archdale to locate a site in that quadrant. Due to the timing it may not be in FY13-14 budget, but we feel it would benefit that area of the County. This would provide monitored service in all quadrants and allow opportunities to educate individuals on a regular basis. There is .65 position allocated to this service area.

Operations

Revisions to the North Carolina Solid Waste Law, adopted in 1989, mandated that local governments implement recycling by July 1, 1991. The County's first recycling program was established in 1991, with the hiring of a Recycling Coordinator in January of that year. The primary focus of this position was educating county residents, starting with talks to clubs and service organizations, schools, and churches on what is recyclable, how recycling affects the environment, and the benefits of recycling. During the early '90s, there was a growing awareness throughout the entire country that recycling protects natural resources, cuts down on the cost of producing virgin materials, decreases dependence on other countries, reduces the cost of getting rid of solid waste, and helps to extend the life of landfills.

The Recycling Coordinator was also responsible for setting up drop-off recycling centers. In early 1991, recycling sites were opened at the three convenience sites, and the County Commissioners approved the construction of a recycling center at the landfill, where all kinds of recyclables would be stored, before being prepared for market and hauled away. The recycling center opened in November 1991, at a cost of over \$133,000, and a roof was added a year later, at a cost of \$36,353. A baler with conveyor (for compressing cardboard and plastics) and a glass crusher with conveyor were also purchased for \$28,290. By 1993, the County had a total of twelve recycling sites placed around the county. The County was awarded a State WRAP (Waste Reduction Alliance Program) grant to help industries and municipal governments reduce the amount of waste they were taking to the landfill. In 1996, the North Carolina Recycling Association awarded Randolph their Outstanding County Recycling Program award.

The recycling center was closed in 1997 when the transfer station was built, and recycling activities relocated to another building located on the landfill property. This building was purchased from Wright Grading Company, who had operated the landfill until it closed because of the construction of the transfer station.

In 2005, there were eleven recycling sites, including those placed at the three manned convenience sites. (Ramseur recently closed their site, the twelfth location.) As of this update in October 2009 there are only two unmanned recycling sites that are still open due to misuse and all recycling bins having to go to the landfill rather than be recycled. The County has placed major emphasis on recycling since the early 1990s, but the markets for recyclables have fluctuated greatly and, in recent years, have been very poor for most materials. Currently Asheboro Recycling is receiving Randolph County's recyclables for a fee and we pay for dumpster rental and hauling expenses. Scrap metals (white goods, bedsprings, etc.) are also handled by Asheboro Recycling and the County receives a small percentage of revenue from the sale of white goods.

When the Recycling Coordinator left in 1999, the position was never filled. Rather, the other employees in the Public Works Department took on different parts of those job duties and every employee today is involved to some degree with the recycling program. The Landfill Manager manages the recycling sites. He coordinates the removal of full dumpsters with Republic Services, who does the hauling. The Finance Technician pays the invoices, keeps up with income and expense, and completes a monthly recycling report. The County has a contract with Asheboro Recycling to handle all recyclables, except for electronics, for fees as stated in the contract.

In 2011 Randolph County received a grant from NC Department of Environment and Natural Resources in the amount of \$36,000 to construct and build an Electronics Recycling Building to co-inside with a new law **N.C. General Statutes 130A-309.130 through 130A-309.141 "Discarded Computer Equipment and Television Management"**. Which the law **bans televisions, computers, monitors, printers, scanners, and computer peripherals, such as keyboards and electronic mice from disposal in Solid Waste Facilities. This building was built to store these electronics for pick up by our R2 certificated vendor.** Public Works is continuing to pursue grants for recycling to build on the county's current recycling program.

Administrative Assistant activity pursues grants from the Department of Environmental and Natural Resources as well as other sources to compensate and aid in the finances for disposal of scrap tires etc. The Administrative Assistant continually applies for grant funding for much needed continuing improvements and education in the area of recycling.

The county has a Code Enforcement Officer, Eric Martin that works for Planning and Zoning. Once the Code Enforcement Officer receives a report of illegal litter activity, he will visually inspect the site and hopefully will find a means of tracing the person responsible. The person responsible will then be contacted to clean up and correct any damage caused by improper disposal in accordance with North Carolina State Laws. The Code Enforcement Office can issue a warning citation. If the person doing the illegal littering cannot be found, either the property owner, the Department of Transportation or the County, clean the site.

Service Area: Solid Waste Facility

Mission

To protect the environment and sustain the quality of life for all citizens of Randolph County through effective and efficient solid waste disposal.

Summary

The purpose of this division is to provide for efficient use of the solid waste facility by providing adequate solid waste disposal programs that will conserve natural resources and reduce the volume of solid waste in an environmentally sound manner. With increased environmental regulations the “host” fee became effective in 2007, and we are passing this cost on to the solid waste customers directly. This proves to be more cost effective than an annual CPI. In addition, with the sharp increases in diesel fuel, we have to “pass through” a fuel surcharge to the customers. Current fees are \$50 per ton which includes the host fee and tax. There are 2.45 allocated positions for this service area.

Operations

A Federal law passed in 1989 stated that all new landfills would have to have expensive plastic lining to protect ground water by January 1, 1998. The solid waste we discard can degrade into dangerous chemicals that can seep into the water supply and pose a threat to public health. A State law (known as Senate Bill 111) required that communities set up recycling programs by July 1, 1991 to reduce trash placed in landfills by 25% by January 1, 1993, in order to save dwindling landfill space. (This 25% reduction mandate was repealed several years later, as landfills across the state were unable to comply with it.) The law banned waste oil, lead-acid batteries, white goods, yard waste, cardboard, and scrap tires from landfills and required that the tires be shredded. The law also required an annual report on local solid waste management programs and recycling activities, submission of a biennial solid waste plan, and publication of solid waste facility operation cost analysis. The development of this annual plan includes a report from all the municipalities in the county, and Public Works compiles their information with the County’s report and files it all with the State. These new mandates presented County Commissioners with a battle to be fought on several fronts as they grappled with this crisis. There were recycling programs to be created, funding dilemmas to be solved, separate areas set up at the solid waste facility for yard waste, cardboard, mulch grinding, etc. and, as in any revolution, the rank and file had to be convinced to join the cause.

The first tipping fees went into effect January 1991, at \$20 a ton. Prearranged credit accounts were set up for regular commercial customers. Each truck had a truck number and an account number, as did dumpsters, so that each load could be weighed as it crossed the scales and charged to the correct account. It was hoped that fees would encourage people to reduce the amount of waste they produced and would encourage recycling. Other tipping fees included the following:

- Shingles, metals, concrete, etc. - \$20/ton
- Pickup trucks, vans or trailers less than 10 feet long - \$3
- Pickup trucks with sideboards or trailers 10 feet and longer - \$4
- White goods - \$3

- Tires – auto, \$1; truck, \$2; tractor, \$5 (The County contracted with BFI to shred tires on site at the landfill. BFI charged 45¢ per auto tire and 90¢ per truck tire. At that time 80,000 tires were thrown away annually.) Tire fees were later cut in half.
- 13-gallon garbage bag - 25¢
- 32-gallon garbage bag - 50¢
- Sofa, chair, table, mattress, 55-gallon barrel, etc. - \$2
- No charge for separated auto batteries and used motor oil

In August of 1991 the County contracted with WRICO Equipment Corporation for grinding wood waste into mulch. The County sold the mulch to the public at \$4/cubic yard or at \$10/ton.

In August of 1992 the following fees were adopted:

- Demolition fill (concrete, brick, rock, used asphalt) - \$5/ton
- Clean wood stockpile (no sawdust, 100% clean wood) - \$10/ton
- Wood stockpile (no sawdust, nails allowed, pallets) - \$15/ton
- Yard waste stockpiles (leaves and grass, clippings) - \$10/ton
- Sawdust stockpile - \$10/ton
- White goods – with compressor, \$6; without compressor, \$3

In 1993 the tipping fee was increased to \$24 a ton. The County closed the landfill January 1, 1998, opened its transfer station, and contracted with BFI to operate the transfer station and haul garbage to a lined landfill near the Charlotte Motor Speedway and to maintain the closed landfill and the all the roads at the solid waste facility. When we opened the transfer station, the tipping fee went to \$35 a ton. We had to pay BFI \$32 a ton for operating the transfer station, hauling our solid waste and disposing of the waste in their landfill in Charlotte. And we needed an additional \$3 a ton to provide the remaining solid waste facility activities. Then, in 1999, the tipping fee increased to \$38 a ton because the revenue received from recycled items dropped drastically; the annual CPI (Consumer Price Index) increases to BFI's contract increased the cost for hauling, operations, and disposal; and the receipt of State grants for tires and white goods dropped drastically. In 2006 the fee increased to \$44/ton.

On July 5, 2010 the tipping fee was \$43.00/ton and a 5-year contract was signed with Republic Services, (formerly BFI & AWI). Bag prices at the Convenience sites increased (see Service Area: Convenience Sites).

The contract with Republic Services also added a Host Fee on July 1, 2007 in the amount of \$3.00 ton for which the County charges \$3.00/ton. A fuel surcharge also came into effect on July 1, 2007 and is charged when the price of diesel exceeds \$2.90/gal. Currently there is a cap of \$4.00/gal. There is no mark-up on fuel surcharge for the County.

Effective July 1, 2010 the Tipping Fees at the Randolph County Solid Waste Facility went up for the fiscal year 2010-2011. This decision was approved on June 21, 2010 by the Randolph County Board of Commissioners.

2010-11 Tipping Fees

Commercial	\$50.00	Construction Waste	\$50.00
Industrial	\$50.00	Shingles	\$50.00
Residential	\$50.00	Metal	\$50.00
Semi-Clean Wood	\$25.00	Clean Wood	\$50.00

(Tipping fee \$47.00, plus \$2.00 state mandate fee, plus \$1.00 host fee.)

A State Mandated fee of \$2.00/ton on Solid Waste is scheduled to go into effect on 7/1/08 (Senate Bill 1492).

Effective July 1, 2013 the Tipping Fees at the Randolph County Solid Waste Facility changed for 2013-2014. This decision was approved on June 17, 2013 by the Randolph County Board of Commissioners.

Randolph County Solid Waste Facility Tipping Fees

Effective 7-1-13

Commercial	\$50.00	Construction Waste	\$50.00
Industrial	\$50.00	Shingles	\$50.00
Residential	\$50.00	Wood Waste	\$50.00

- Scrap Tires which are not accompanied by a complete and accurate NC Scrap Tire Certificate shall be charged \$80.18 per ton (must be signed by the tire generator and licensed tire hauler).
- Minimum Fee for Waste at Transfer Station \$10.00
(Vehicles with gross weight over 7,000 lbs. shall be weighed twice)
- Environmental Fee \$1.00
The environmental fee included in the current contract between the County and Republic requires the County to collect a fee from Republic, which is "passed through" to Montgomery County (location of Solid Waste Facility).
- State Mandate Fee \$2.00 (effective 7/1/08)
The North Carolina General Assembly passed legislation requiring local governments to collect a \$2.00/ton "pass-through" fee for disposal of municipal solid waste and construction and demolition debris in any landfill. This fee is to help the State fund special solid waste issues.
- Fuel Surcharge (varies based on fuel price—see table below)
Effective only when diesel fuel reaches \$2.90/gallon and is determined the 3rd Tuesday of the month and active only for that month. This fee is in addition to the base fee.

DOE Avg.	Fuel
\$2.90	5.00%
\$3.00	5.34%
\$3.10	5.68%
\$3.20	6.01%
\$3.30	6.34%
\$3.40	6.68%
\$3.50	7.01%
\$3.60	7.34%
\$3.70	7.68%
\$3.80	8.01%
\$3.90	8.34%
\$4.00	8.68%

Above \$4.00 refer to Fuel

Recovery Fee Schedule

Randolph County Convenience Site Pricing

13 gallon bag/can:	\$.75	33 gallon bag/can:	\$ 1.50
50 gallon bag/can:	\$ 3.00	Chairs and small furniture:	\$ 6.00

Approved by Randolph County Commissioners on 6-17-2013

The Randolph County Commissioners on June 17, 2013 approved two additional changes to the Solid Waste Facility Fee Schedule. These changes were:

- Increase the fee for wood waste to \$50/ton (previously this fee was \$25/ton).
- Set a \$10 minimum fee at the scalehouse and specify that vehicles with a gross weight greater than 7000 lbs. shall be weighed twice (incoming and then again when leaving).

These charges will become effective on July 1, 2013. While these changes mainly affect residential customers, some commercial customers that handle wood waste and others that may have been charged a fixed fee in the past rather than being weighed may also notice a difference. Notices were sent to customers who have made transactions in the past.

Closing the landfill meant following a host of State guidelines for post-closure. The post-closure procedures included covering the 21-acre site with several layers, in the following order:

- a 2-foot layer of dirt, packed down
- a geo-membrane covering
- fiber material covered by thick open mesh, covered by a second layer of fabric
- a 2-foot layer of dirt, packed on top of everything

The closed landfill has to be monitored for a minimum of 30 years, with both water monitoring wells and gas monitoring wells. The County contracted with Environment 1 to check the water monitoring wells twice a year. The Public Works staff tests the gas monitoring wells 4

times a year and completes a monthly post-closure checklist for erosion control of channels, basins, and slopes. Bids for monitoring well analysis went out in January 2008 and a new contract with Golder Assoc. was signed in April 2008. Golder and Associates continue to monitor as of to date.

The solid waste facility's hours of operation are 8-4:30 Monday-Friday and 7-12 Saturday. BFI subcontracts with Hilco Transport to operate the transfer station. Hilco must staff the facility for all hours. One employee operates the front-end loader to constantly move garbage from the floor of the transfer station into the bed of a truck waiting below, on the back side of the retaining wall. When that truck is full (approximately 22 tons), it leaves and another empty truck takes its place. Another employee, called a spotter, coordinates the movement of all incoming and outgoing traffic. At the end of the day, the floor of the transfer station has had all garbage removed and is hosed down until it is clean.

The County requires (through its BFI contract) that all employees working at the transfer station be certified by SWANA (Solid Waste Association of North America) as transfer station operators. The Public Works Director has a MOLO Certification and a Landfill Operations Specialist through SWANA. Scalehouse personnel are SWANA certified as Transfer Station Operators.

All vehicles using the transfer station (primarily commercial trucks) must enter by the scale house, where their load is weighed so that the appropriate tipping fee can be charged. The State requires that all scale house operators be certified yearly. This certification is given upon payment of a \$25 fee. No training or testing is done.

The solid waste facility also has areas designated for specific items:

- There are 3 trailers located near the transfer station so that they can be monitored, and in which citizens stack their discarded tires. A Public Works employee stacks the tires he picks up at the convenience sites. The process of charging for tire disposal was discontinued in 1990 when the State began requiring merchants to charge a 2% tire tax on new tires sold. Tire tax revenues come back to counties based on population rather than point of sale, which is a disadvantage for Randolph County. We have many tires discarded here that were not bought locally. Until recently we received all of Wal-Mart's tires for North Carolina; now we no longer receive tires from Wal-Mart stores. In addition, several racing teams' tires are brought to our solid waste facility. The tire tax we receive from the State is not enough to pay for the disposal of all the tires we accumulate. We have received some grant funds in the past to help cover the deficit, but the State has greatly reduced these grants.
- White goods are all placed in a separate area beyond the tire trailers. The County contracts with a private contractor to manage this area. The contractor pays someone to remove the freon from those appliances that have refrigerants. The white goods tax that we receive from the State usually is enough to pay for the removal of the freon. A scrap metal contractor removes the white goods after the freon has been removed.
- Clean wood waste may be disposed of in an area beyond the transfer station for \$50 ton. Periodically someone brings in a wood chipper and grinds the wood into mulch. That

mulch is no longer sold at the Solid Waste Facility. The County uses some of this mulch at some of its other buildings.

The State inspects the solid waste facility once a quarter. The State also requires Counties to maintain a ten-year solid waste plan that must be reviewed and approved by the governing board of every municipality in the county and by the Board of County Commissioners every three years. This plan is a lengthy document, approximately 45+ pages long. The Public Works staff attends the meetings of all the municipalities when this plan review is on the agenda.