City of Bainbridge
10 Year Solid Waste Management Plan
2007 to 2017

August 30, 2007

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Chapter 1. Introduction

1.0 Introduction

This document is a municipal solid waste management plan for the city of Bainbridge, Georgia. The plan originated as a response to legislation passed by the State Legislature in 1990. In that year, the Georgia General Assembly passed the Georgia Solid Waste Management Act (GSWMA).

The GSWMA was penned to address concerns identified by a Joint Solid Waste Management Study Commission (JSWMSC), created in 1989, whose purpose was to evaluate the status of solid waste management in the state and to identify deficiencies in existing policies. The JSWMSC's report highlighted flaws in the state's management of solid waste and a need for additional legislation.

The GSWMA addresses the deficiencies identified by the Commission. Its purpose is to prevent environmental degradation, manage resources and to effectively reduce and manage solid waste for the state and its residents through its mandate ordering the creation of a State Solid Waste Management Plan to which local, multi-jurisdictional or regional plans must conform.

To encourage statewide participation, the plans link solid waste planning, solid waste reporting, and solid waste permitting. Local governments must update and maintain their Solid Waste Management Plan in order to remain eligible for state solid waste grants, loans, and facility permits.

Bainbridge created its plan in order to increase the well-being of city residents by the promotion, establishment and implementation of sound comprehensive solid waste management planning. Continued eligibility for solid waste grants, loans, and facility permits is a secondary bonus.

The city's plan is organized into seven elements consistent with the Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA) Standards for Solid Waste Management Planning. Five are considered core elements which are preceded by a waste disposal stream analysis and followed by an implementation schedule. These elements are as follows:

- Waste Disposal Stream Analysis
- ***Waste Reduction***
- ***Collection***
- ***Disposal***
- ***Land Limitation***
- ***Education and Public Involvement***
- Implementation Schedule

The city's Solid Waste Management Plan addresses each of these seven elements and meets or strives to meet each of the state's criteria required for inclusion in all solid waste management plans. These criteria are as follows:

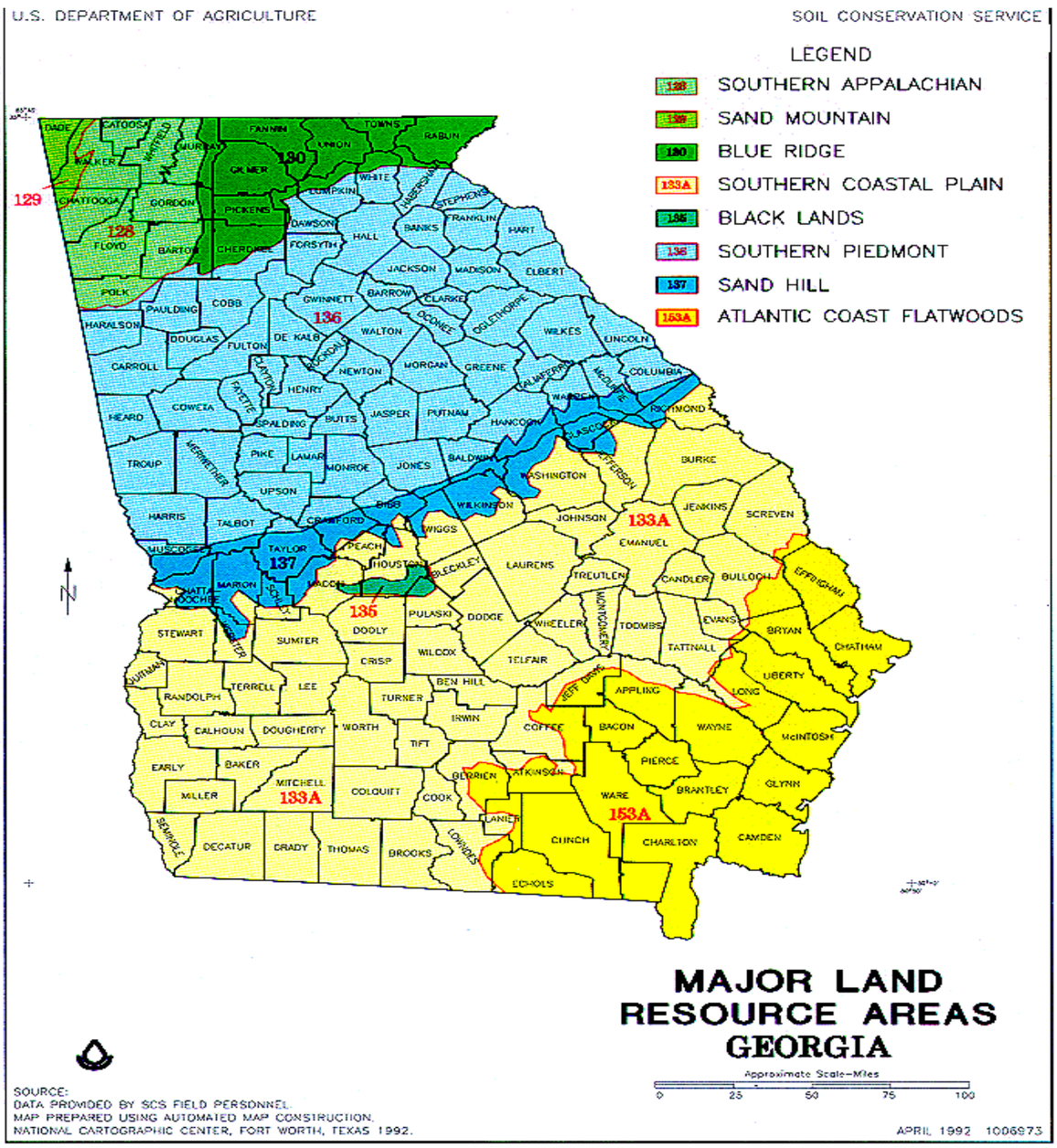
- Provide assurance of adequate solid waste collection capability and disposal capacity with the planning area for at least 10 years from the date of plan completion.
- Provide for the reduction of the per capita rate of solid waste disposal.
- Identification of all solid waste handling facilities within the area as to size and type.
- Identification of land areas unsuitable for solid waste handling facilities based on environmental and land use factors.
- Annual reporting to the Department of Community Affairs on their progress in meeting statewide solid waste reduction goals and on the costs of solid waste management programs and services within their jurisdiction.

1.1 Physical Characteristics of Planning Area

Census Bureau information indicates the city of Bainbridge consists of 18.9 square miles. Approximately 17.7 square miles is land and 1.2 square miles is water. Bainbridge is located in the extreme southwestern portion of Georgia in Decatur County. The city is 41 miles north-northwest of Tallahassee, Florida. Albany, Georgia is 53 miles north-northeast of Bainbridge, and Dothan, Alabama is 53 miles northwest of the city. Thomasville, Georgia is 35.7 miles east of Bainbridge.

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the city of Bainbridge lies within the Southern Coastal Plain Land Resource Area (MLRA) of Georgia. This Major Land Resource Area is strongly dissected into nearly level and gently undulating valleys and gently sloping to steep uplands that are underlain by unconsolidated sand, silt, and clay. Stream valleys generally are narrow in their upper reaches but become broad and have widely meandering stream channels as they approach the coast. Local relief is mainly a few meters, but in some of the more deeply dissected areas relief is 25 to 50 m.

Map of Major Land Resource Areas in Georgia



Chapter 2. Waste Disposal Stream Analysis

2.1 Introduction

A waste disposal stream analysis provides an inventory of waste stream generators (e.g., residential, commercial, industrial, construction and demolition (C&D), etc…), the types of waste they contribute to the disposal stream (e.g. paper, plastic, metal, etc…), and an estimate for the various components as a percentage of the total waste stream. Information derived from the waste disposal stream analysis is used to guide local government decision making by establishing current and future solid waste management service and facility needs. It also provides a basis for the creation, implementation, and sustenance of programs designed to further the statewide goal of the reduction of the per capita amount of solid waste disposed of statewide.

2.2 **Inventory**

Residential

According to the 2000 Census, the population of Bainbridge is 11,722 persons. The city's average household size in that same year was 2.5 persons. Census data also indicates that the city's population increased by 8.5% from 1990 to the year 2000. The city's population grew, but at a rate of less than half the statewide average. During the same period, the statewide average growth rate was 26.4%.

Census figures do not accurately depict the city's population throughout the year. They fail to account for the influx of migratory workers each year brought in by local farmers. When not at work, these workers reside inside the city. Although some are housed in multi-family housing in the city, the vast majority are housed in various single-family residential neighborhoods. Typically, these are older neighborhoods with a significant amount of rental housing. Precise counts are not available, but the influx of migrants is thought to number in the thousands.

Historically these workers have sought temporary housing in rental neighborhoods in the city. But recent efforts to reduce the overcrowding of houses within these neighborhoods have encouraged regional farmers to house their workers in dormitory style dwellings outside the city limits. Population figures may not increase as much as in the past, but the amount of waste added to the waste stream will remain significant, because Bainbridge is the regional shopping hub of Decatur County. Migrant workers may not stay in the city in such large numbers as the past, but they will continue to shop here.

Commercial

U.S. Census projections indicate commercial uses within the city consist primarily of retail trade, food service, health service, business service and social service establishments. Health service and social service establishments (in that order) are the first and second largest sources of employment within the city.

Industrial

According to U.S. Census projections, manufacturing was the third largest employer in the city of Bainbridge. Non-hazardous industrial waste is considered a component of the waste stream. Hazardous material is not, and is not considered a component of the waste stream analysis. Industrial facilities contract directly with private carriers to remove such wastes.

Construction and Demolition (C&D)

Construction and demolition debris represents another type of waste stream generated within the city of Bainbridge. These materials are produced when new structures are constructed or when existing structures are renovated or demolished.

Construction and demolition debris is sure to increase in the near future. Several new subdivisions have been completed, and more are planned, increasing the availability of building lots.

Other factors are at play as well. The number of re-subdivisions of existing lots for development has increased, and a considerable amount of the city's housing stock has aged significantly. According to the 2000 Census (SF3, Table H34), most of the city's existing housing stock was built before 1980. Therefore, renovation and/or demolition of these existing structures is expected to increase in the near future.

The city does not include construction and demolition debris as a component of municipal solid waste. City crews do not collect and dispose of these materials. Subsequently, they must be disposed of by the owners themselves or by private contract.

Municipal Waste Stream Make-Up

Data released by the U.S. EPA in 2003 shows that nationwide the most commonly disposed of material in municipal waste streams is paper and paper products. Paper made-up approximately 35.2% of the total materials disposed. Another 25% of the total is composed of "other wastes" which includes food scraps, yard trimmings and other miscellaneous inorganic wastes. Plastics are the third largest component. It makes up 11.3% of the total.

2.3 Types of Waste Contributed to the Waste Stream by Category

Paper

Items included in the paper category include newspapers, corrugated cardboard, office paper, magazine/glossy paper, paper board, mixed (other recyclables), and other (non-recyclable).

Organics

Items included in the organics category include yard waste, wood (non C&D), food waste, textiles, diapers, fines, and other organics.

Plastics

All plastics.

Metal

All metals.

Glass

All glass.

In-organic

Items included in the in-organic category include televisions, computers, other electronics, tires, HHW, and other in-organics.

2.4. Fluctuation in Quantities Disposed

The city of Bainbridge experiences some fluctuations in the quantity of wastes disposed. Primarily these fluctuations are seasonal and can be attributed to fluxuations in the city's population and to public events. Events that significantly increase the quantity of materials in the waste stream include the following:

- The agricultural season (influx of migrant workers)
- Bainbridge Bike Fest (regional/national motorcycle event held each year in September)
- Christmas
- Gatherings such as Black Men United and smaller festivals and events

2.5 Estimates of Wastes as a Percentage of the Total Waste Stream

Waste Stream Analysis

Estimating the individual waste components as a percentage of the total waste stream is one function of a waste disposal stream analysis. Despite the usefulness of such a study in evaluating the effectiveness of public solid waste policy, they are often beyond the economic means of most local governments. To reduce the economic burden and assure the use of quality data in crafting public policy, the Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA) contracted with the private consulting firm R.W. Beck, Inc. to provide a multi-phase statewide municipal solid waste characterization studies.

To produce the studies, boundaries were established for the individual characterization areas. Each of the state's 16 regional development centers was used as an individual characterization area. These boundaries were used primarily because counties within the same Regional Development Center often have similar economies.

The city of Bainbridge is located in the Southwest Georgia Region which consists of the following counties: Baker, Calhoun, Colquitt, Decatur, Dougherty, Early, Grady, Lee, Miller, Mitchell, Seminole, Terrell, Thomas, and Worth. Budget restraints kept DCA from conducting a study for the Southwest Georgia Region. However, Bainbridge was able to conduct a waste disposal stream analysis despite the lack of regional data.

The city's waste stream analysis utilizes data collected in the South Georgia Region characterization study. This study analyzed the waste stream of the following counties: Ben Hill, Brooks, Cook, Echols, Irwin, Lanier, Lowndes, Tift, and Turner. Extensive similarities exist between the economic bases of the South and Southwest Georgia Regions, so use of the data was appropriate.

Estimated Values

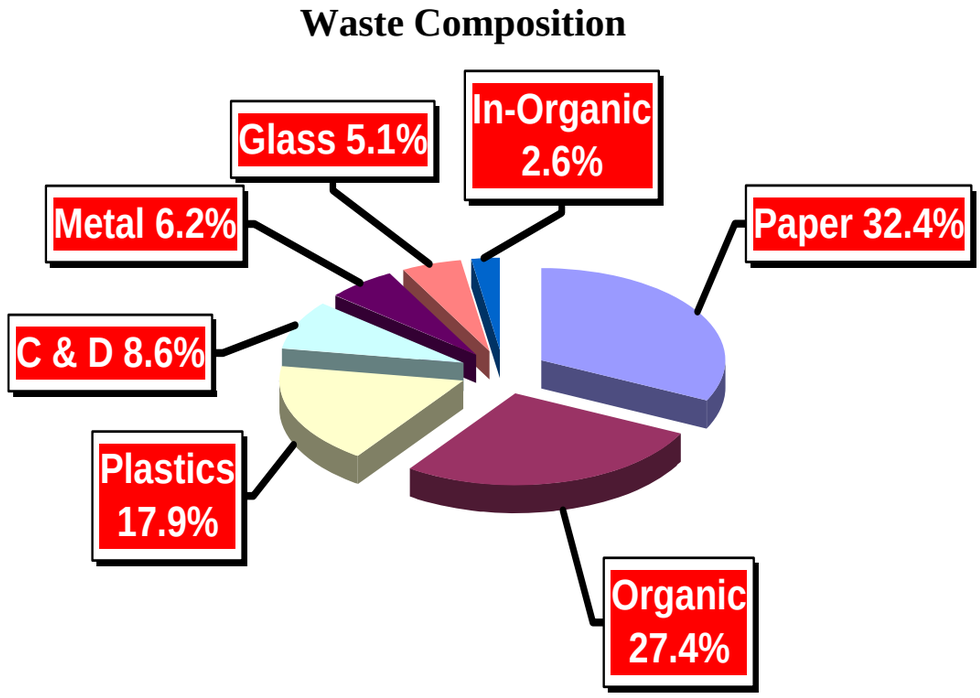
Two estimated values were used in the city's calculation of waste stream amounts. The most recent census projections were used to estimate the city's 2007 population at 12,128 persons. In addition, a value of 6.6 pounds was used as a per capita estimate of the amount of solid waste disposed of per person per day in the State of Georgia. The 6.6-pound value was established by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA) and published in the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) document *Solid Waste Recycling in Georgia*. It is thought to be a realistic estimate of the per person daily disposal amount.

City Waste Stream Results

Assuming 12,128 persons produce 6.6 pounds of solid waste per day, 14,608 tons of solid waste in would be produced in 2007. The breakdown of the individual components of the 14,608 tons is as follows:

- Paper----------32.4% or 4,733 tons
- Organic----------27.3% or 3,988 tons
- Plastics----------17. 9% or 2,615 tons
- C &D----------8.6% or 1,256 tons
- Metal----------6.2% or 906 tons
- Glass----------5.1% or 745 tons
- In-Organic---------2.6% or 380 tons

****The waste stream results calculated above utilize data from recent census projections, a DCA estimate of the per capita rate of daily solid waste disposal and a waste composition study for South Georgia. Some errors in the calculations are expected due to rounding.*



2.6 Ten Year Solid Waste Projections

As noted in Section 2.5, solid waste projections facilitated by data gathered during a waste stream analysis can be used to guide local government decisions regarding current and future solid waste management service, facility needs, and state solid waste reduction goals. These projections require certain assumptions about the variables involved in the projection calculations. The results produced are not exact, but if the assumptions are reasonable, the city should be able to project the approximate amount of solid waste by type that will be created during the 10-year planning period. To this end, the city has made the following reasonable assumptions:

- There is a direct correlation between the city's population and the amount of solid waste produced: the greater the population the more waste is produced;
- Historic trends identified in Georgia EPD materials indicate it is unlikely for the amount of waste disposed of per person per day will drop below 6.6lbs; and
- The ratio of the material components of the waste stream will remain constant.

Assumed Population Growth Rate

In terms of population, the projected annual population for each year in the planning period is based on historic population trends derived from Census data. Historically, the city's population has grown at less than one percent a year. For the purposes of the projection, a .0094% yearly population increase is assumed.

Assumed Per Capita Rate of Disposal

One of the goals of the Solid Waste Management Act is to realize a reduction in the per capita daily rate of solid waste disposal. Historical trends suggest this is an admirable though lofty goal. According to the Georgia EPD document *Solid Waste Recycling in Georgia*, the per capita rate of disposal has trended upward each year and is not expected to dip below the 6.6lb per capita rate used for the purposes of this analysis.

Assumed Ratio of Materials in Waste Stream

As for the ratio of material components of the waste stream, nationwide it has remained relatively consistent from 1980 to 2003 (U.S. EPA, Franklin Associates, Ltd., 2003).

Planning Period Waste Projections

Table 2.6.1 depicts the projected waste amounts given the assumptions listed above in Section 2.6.

TABLE 2.6.1 PROJECTED ANNUAL TONNAGE

YEAR	POPULATION	TONNAGE
2007	12,128	14,608
2008	12,242	14,745
2009	12,357	14,884
2010	12,473	15,024
2011	12,590	15,165
2012	12,708	15,306
2013	12,828	15,451
2014	12,949	15,597
2015	13,071	15,744
2016	13,194	15,892
2017	13,318	16,042

Expected population growth and corresponding tonnages are based on existing (estimated) rates of disposal through the planning period and historic population trends derived from Census data.

Should the projections shown in Table 2.6.1 hold true, in the year 2017, the city's population will have grown by 1,190 persons. Those additional persons, based on existing rates of disposal, will generate an additional 1,434 additional tons of solid waste per year.

Chapter 3. Waste Reduction

3.0 Introduction

This section provides specific information on existing waste reduction programs that target the waste stream elements produced by the waste generators within the city of Bainbridge.

3.1 Inventory and Assessment

Reduction Programs

Waste reduction refers to the use of preventative waste management methods such as source reduction, recycling, and composting. These methods of waste management decrease the amount of waste taken to and discarded in disposal facilities and landfills.

Source Reduction

According to the U.S. EPA, source reduction is a waste prevention technique intended to minimize the quantity of waste and reduce the amount of toxicity in the waste stream. It can be accomplished through the appropriate choice of design, manufacture, purchase or use of materials to reduce their quantity or toxicity before they reach the waste stream. The National Recycling Coalition (NRC) describes this process as typically involving the redesigning of products or packaging so less material is used; making voluntary or imposed behavioral changes in the use of materials; or increasing the durability or re-usability of materials.

The U.S. EPA has also identified that educational, regulatory, and economic incentive programs are the primary means through which a city can achieve source reductions in waste materials. Furthermore, the type of program varies depending upon the type of land use targeted, be it residential, commercial, or industrial.

Residential Source Reduction

The U.S. EPA recommends encouraging residential source reduction through campaign efforts, through the provision of economic incentives, an educational/technical assistance program, and an investment in source reduction tools for residential use.

In this context, economic incentives involves such activities as charging residential customers based on their actual rate of disposal (pay-per container system) rather than a flat rate system. This change and others like it would likely cause residents to evaluate their purchases in regards to the amount of packaging and its ability to be reused.

Educational and technical assistance programs in this context would focus on such activities as educating residents on the proper method of reducing yard waste. For instance, the city could educate its residents on the proper method of composting. Furthermore, the other recommended method of source reduction, encourage the use of source reduction tools, could be piggybacked on this effort by encouraging residents to purchase mulching lawnmowers.

Commercial Source Reduction

The U.S. EPA recommends the provision of technical support and education programs to inform businesses and their employees of the advantages and potential economic benefits achievable through source reduction programs. Strategies for commercial uses include evaluation of

packaging materials used to ship products. Is too much packaging being used? Is the packaging necessary in the first place? Other strategies focus on products purchased by commercial facilities. For instance, can the products be bought in bulk? Can the containers be reused?

Industrial Source Reduction

The U.S. EPA recommends the redesign of the manufacturing process and rethinking of the product design as a means by which to eliminate the generation of waste materials. These activities often decrease the disposal cost of waste materials and provide opportunities for savings in the cost of shipping goods to market. Another recommendation involves changes in the types of materials used or in the manufacturing process to increase the useful life of the product, make the product easier to repair, or easier to reuse.

Bainbridge Waste Reduction

At present, there are not any significant waste reduction efforts on going in the city. Waste reduction efforts in the city have primarily focused on recycling and city operated composting programs.

Recycling Programs

The dominant method by which solid waste is reclaimed in the city before its permanent disposal is recycling. Bainbridge does not have a curbside recycling program. These programs have been investigated by city staff in recent years. The Head of the Public Works Department Tommy King has gone as far as pricing the equipment needed to provide curbside recycling citywide. Ultimately, equipment costs made the program economically unfeasible.

Today, curbside collection is economically beyond the city's means; however, there are significant existing recycling efforts within the city already underway. The Decatur Seminole Service Center (DSSC) operates a recycling center at 505 E. Alice Street in Bainbridge. DSSC is a local non-profit whose goal is to assist persons with developmental difficulties. It is sponsored by the Bainbridge Decatur County United Way, Inc., and the recycling center is one of the various services they provide. The facility accepts the following items: paper, cardboard, magazines, phone books, aluminum cans, and plastic with a recycling triangle of one or two.

DSSC is active throughout Decatur County. All city and county residents are encouraged to use their services. Each municipality in the county has drop points for such items which are collected periodically and brought back to the main facility off Alice Street. The recycling center is open from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday, at which time the public can drop off their sorted recyclables into individual rapid rail containers. From 9:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. there are employees on-site to provide assistance.

DSSC also provides a waste paper recycling service to local commercial or industrial businesses. These services are also provided to each city and county department and local schools. For an initial $10.00 fee, DSSC provides a container for the disposal of waste paper. Each time the

container is filled DSSC will empty the container for $10.00. User fees, Keep America Beautiful, Decatur County, and state funding pay for this service.

Decatur County removes scrap metal from the waste stream for recycling. Metal collected for disposal in the county's landfill off Hwy 27 is removed using inmate labor and is sold to private bidders. Technically the recycling does not occur in the city, but much of the refuse sent to the county's landfill comes from the city.

There are also several private recycling facilities which provide recycling services to greater or lesser degrees. Regional Recycling at 110 Gray Street is the most notable. They are one of the largest metal recyclers in the United States. Regional Recycling accepts the following items: aluminum, brass, copper, stainless steel, insulated aluminum, copper wire and all types of iron.

TexPar Energy, Inc. at 268 Industrial Boulevard is another specialty recycler. Their recycling efforts are limited to used motor oil. A complete list of solid waste handling and disposal facilities can be found in Appendix A at the end of this document.

Composting

Composting is an easy, inexpensive method used to reduce the volume of the solid waste disposed in landfills. It is accomplished by two different means in the city. The public can use leaves, grass, brush, and small limbs for compost in their yards. Alternatively, they can have the city pick-up their yard trimmings for reuse as compost elsewhere in the city.

The city of Bainbridge provides a weekly composting service independent of its weekly garbage pick-up. Residents are allowed to pile leaves, grass clippings, brush and limbs (less than four feet long), at the edge of their property, for removal by the city. There is no additional charge for this service. The materials collected are taken to an approximately four acre city-owned holding area, off Scott Street behind John Johnson Elementary School, for storage and ultimate processing into mulch. Once mulched, the materials are made available, free of charge, to anyone in need.

Due to the high volume of collected materials, the city may seek an additional disposal means. The mulching program will continue, but excess materials may be diverted to an inert landfill for ultimate disposal. City staff is actively assessing the possible courses of action and assessing the alternatives.

Special Management Items

Some items in the waste stream require special management considerations. Items such as electronics, household hazardous waste, lead acid batteries, tires, and white goods are excellent examples. The city picks up each of these items, except household hazardous waste, as a special pick-up. Citizens must call the Public Works Department to arrange a special pick-up of items not appropriate for disposal with regular garbage. An additional fee is added to the customer's garbage bill for this service.

Once a year in the spring, the city holds a "Trash Amnesty Event." This happening is free of charge. Citizens are allowed to pile materials typically reserved for special pick-ups at the edge of the road for city disposal.

Special pick-up items are collected and stockpiled, at the temporary holding area behind John Johnson Elementary School, and then sold to third party buyers or taken to the county landfill on Hwy 309. This landfill is closed for solid waste disposal but is used as a temporary storage area for used motor oil, tires, electronics, household hazardous waste, and batteries until they can be sold to third party buyers.

3.2 Needs and Goals

Waste Reduction

The city's current solid waste reduction efforts are inadequate to meet the state's waste reduction goals. Therefore, Bainbridge must take additional steps to reduce the amount of recyclable materials entering the waste stream. In order to target the appropriate waste generating sectors, the city should consider implementing residential, commercial, and industrial waste reduction programs primarily through the use of economic incentives and educational programs.

The city's residential waste reduction program should focus on the city investigating the pros and cons of charging residential customers by the actual amount of waste disposed rather than by a flat fee. This program could further be bolstered by the city taking proactive steps to educate its citizenry on the benefits of composting and the present city program that provides free mulch. The educational efforts could be accomplished by the following means: inserts in water bills, recorded messages on the city's phone system while patrons are on hold, and use of the city's public broadcasting TV channel among others.

The city's commercial waste reduction program should focus on the city investigating the pros and cons of charging customers by the actual amount of waste disposed rather than by a flat fee. Efforts should also focus on educational opportunities to boost employee awareness of product packaging for items bought and sold. Special attention should also be paid to boosting awareness of the importance of the purchase of products in reusable containers. These efforts could be accomplished by the same means as those presented under the residential waste reduction program.

As with the residential and commercial solid waste reduction programs, the city should investigate the pros and cons of charging customers by the actual amount of waste disposed rather than by a flat fee. Efforts should also focus on educational opportunities to boost awareness of potential cost savings in the amount of waste disposed and the cost of product shipping. Also, the importance of producing reusable products with longer usable life cycles should be stressed. This too could be accomplished through the same means as the residential and commercial waste reduction programs.

Recycling Program

Recycling efforts in the city need to target the appropriate waste generating sectors. According to the city's waste stream analysis, paper, organics, and plastics make up the largest components of the waste stream. Although the city does not operate a curbside recycling program, the Decatur Seminole Service Center does operate a recycling center that accepts paper and some plastics. Furthermore, the city operates a composting program that removes a significant amount of yard debris from the waste stream, a noteworthy component of the materials classified in the organic category.

Paper, organics and plastics account for over two-thirds of the city's waste stream. So it is evident that the existing solid waste recycling infrastructure is targeted at the appropriate sources of waste.

Though targeted appropriately, the scope of existing services is limited. Primarily, this is true of the main recycling facility operated in the city by the DSSC. Despite its limitations, there are short-term options available to the city to optimize the current system.

As with solid waste reduction, educating the public on the city's existing recycling facilities will play a pivotal role in meeting statewide solid waste reduction goals. The city should vigorously pursue educating its citizenry as to the location of the facility, their hours of operation, and the items they accept. Furthermore, materials should also be made available detailing the importance of recycling. Armed with a better understanding of the problem and awareness of the facilities available, participation rates should increase, ultimately furthering the state's goal.

Chapter 4. Collection Element

4.0 Introduction

This section is intended to provide information on the types of collection arrangements, contacts, agreements, ordinances, etc., established to ensure adequate public or private collection capability in the city over the 10-year planning period.

4.1 Inventory and Assessment

Collection Arrangements

The city of Bainbridge provides solid waste pick-up to all residential dwellings and non-residential establishments within the city. Residents and businesses contract directly with the city. Municipal crews provide curb side garbage collection to approximately 5,500 residences, and they service 1,000 commercial accounts made up of mostly retail trade, food service, health service, business service, and social service establishments. A number of industrial customers are served as well.

Residential and commercial garbage is collected twice a week. If need be, commercial garbage is picked-up more often. In addition to scheduled pick-ups, the city provides special pick-ups as mentioned in the Waste Reduction Element under *Specialty Management Items*.

The city uses four trucks to collect the residential and commercial garbage. Each of the four trucks is staffed with two men. One person drives the truck, and the other is there to ensure the garbage is retrieved without incident. City staff uses side-load trucks to service residential accounts and front-load trucks to service commercial and industrial operations. The side-load trucks are used to dump 90 gallon residential garbage containers. Front-load trucks are used to dump 4 and 8 yard containers used for commercial and industrial accounts. Once collected, the solid waste is taken to the Decatur County Landfill located off U.S. Hwy 27 South.

As mentioned in Chapter Three under *Composting*, the city of Bainbridge provides a weekly composting service independent of its weekly garbage pick-up. Residents are allowed to pile leaves, grass clippings, brush and limbs (less than four feet long) at the edge of their property for removal. There is no additional fee for this service.

Construction and demolition debris is not collected by the city as part of the regular trash pick-up. Neither can it be collected and disposed of as part of a special pick-up. Those responsible for this type of debris may contract with a private hauler or dispose of the debris themselves at the Decatur County Landfill off Hwy 27.

Local industries contract directly with private haulers to remove industrial hazardous wastes. This type of waste is hauled outside the city limits for ultimate disposal. At present, there are no programs in place to monitor the amount of industrial hazardous waste produced.

Seminole Sanitation, a private waste removal company, is located at 1645 West Bethel Road, inside the city limits. This company provides garbage pick-up to Decatur County and many of the surrounding counties. However, Seminole Sanitation does not collect solid waste inside the city.

As mentioned in the Chapter Three under *Recycling Programs*, the Decatur Seminole Service Center operates a recycling center at 505 E. Alice Street in Bainbridge. The recycling center is open from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday, at which time the public can drop off their sorted recyclables into individual rapid rail containers. From 9:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. there are employees on-site to provide assistance.

DSSC also provides a fee based paper container collection program for local businesses who desire to recycle waste paper. The program is open to any business desirous of the service and willing to pay the nominal fee. Businesses contract directly with DSSC.

Regional Recycling is mentioned in Chapter Three under *Recycling Programs* as well. The commercial recycling company operates at 110 Gray Street inside the city limits. Recyclable metals may be taken to this location by private individuals wishing to sell scrap metals to the recycler. Metals are purchased by weight according to the prevailing market rate at the time of sale.

Adequacy of Collection Programs (Population Concerns)

The city's solid waste collection program is more than adequate to meet the needs of the citizenry of Bainbridge. This service is provided city wide. However, thought should be given as to how the expansion of the city limits may affect the provision of such services in the future. At present, there are no topographic features that significantly affect the delivery of this service.

Recycling is quite different. Ideally—if money were no constraint, the city would operate a curbside recycling program to increase the number of people recycling recyclable material. Presently, a significant section of the population is not utilizing the existing program.

Low participation rates may be due to a variety of reasons. Some are as follows: a lack of program awareness; public apathy towards recycling; or facility accessibility concerns. Curb side recycling would support universal participation, though educational efforts would certainly be required to garner support for the program.

Frequency of Illegal Dumping and Solutions

Illegal dumping is a problem in the city of Bainbridge. It occurs most often in secluded areas, on undeveloped lots, in existing residential neighborhoods. The problem is not restricted to a certain type of waste, but household garbage and construction and demolition debris are the most common waste found at illegal dump sites.

The city has taken steps to address the illegal dumping problem. It has designated two certified law enforcement officers as code enforcement officials. One of their duties is to investigate sites where concentrated amounts of materials have been illegally dumped and to prosecute the offending parties. Primarily they use the city's Nuisance Ordinance (Chapter 50) and/or the city's Solid Waste Regulations (Chapter 66 of the city's Official Code) to deter illegal dumping and to have it removed once found. One officer is significantly involved in solid waste collection as well. During the week, he supervises crews of prison labor while they remove debris from city property.

4.2 Needs and Goals *Adequacy of Collection Programs (Future Needs and Waste Reduction)*

Current collection programs have served the community well. The city wishes to build on past efforts to ensure an effective and affordable collection system is in place for the 10-year planning period. One facet of this waste reduction system will be continued efforts to reduce the amount of waste reaching landfills through education. Educational efforts will focus on the importance of recycling as well as the awareness of existing recycling resources presently available in the community.

Our long range goals will be to continue to monitor the economic feasibility of the citywide curb side recycling. Also, we will continue to seek opportunities to advance recycling regionally.

Contingency Strategy for Primary Service Interruption

The city of Bainbridge recognizes the importance of developing an interim solid waste collection strategy for city generated waste in the event the primary collection option became disrupted. In order to develop such a strategy, it is vital to identify potential causes of disruption. Some of the more probable means of disruption include the following: hurricanes, tornadoes, flooding, and human caused disasters.

Potential Causes of Disruption

Hurricanes have the ability to inflict a significant amount of wind and water damage over large areas. Such storms often produce enormous amounts of waste material.

Tornadoes often produce significant amounts of wind damage although over a more localized area. Significant amounts of waste material can be created, should a tornado strike an urbanized area.

Flooding is another means of disruption. A significant amount of flood damage could be caused to structures in close proximity to the Flint River and Spring Creek. The flooding could produce significant amount of waste material.

Man-made disasters are also possible as well. One of the largest gas terminals in the Southeastern United States is situated inside the city limits. A terrorist attack against the terminal could cause service interruptions to portions of the city or overwhelm the existing County Landfill on Hwy 27 South.

Response Resources

The first responders in charge of moving the debris would be city public works crews. The city also has mutual aid agreements with various local governments in the region. These resources would be available to the city if the disaster exceeded the capabilities' of city crews. Such an assessment would be made by the director of public works and the city manager. It would take no more than two days. Ultimately, the city manager would make the final determination. If warranted, he would request outside assistance.

During the crisis, every attempt would be made to provide timely information to the public on the status of efforts needed to mitigate the situation. Any available commonly used methods of communication (i.e., radio, t.v., e-mail, etc…) would be used to disseminate information.

Both the Decatur County Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) assist local governments in times of crisis. The Decatur County Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) can be contacted at the following address: 404 4th Ramp Bainbridge, Georgia 39817. There telephone number is (229) 248-3012. The current director is Charlie McCann.

Short Term Storage Options

There are numerous storage possibilities immediately available to local officials. Commodore Industrial Park is the most noteworthy. The Decatur County Industrial Park may be an option as well. The limited use of certain areas of the Boat Basin and adjacent ball fields and parking lots may also be suitable.

Long Term Storage Options

Several long-term options exist as well. The Cairo Landfill is roughly 23 miles away and the Thomasville Landfill is approximately 42 miles from Bainbridge. The Donalsonville Transfer Station is about 20 miles away, and the Cambelton, Florida Landfill is almost 54 miles from Bainbridge.

Chapter 5. Disposal Element

5.0 Introduction

This section is intended to provide a detailed inventory of the city's current solid waste disposal practices.

5.1 Inventory and Assessment

Disposal

All the municipal solid waste generated within the city of Bainbridge is disposed of at the Decatur County Landfill located off U.S. 27 South. The facility was built in 2006 and has a capacity of 1,369, 557 cubic yards of permitted air space. The landfill has a projected life of 30 years. In addition to municipal solid waste, the facility accepts construction and demolition debris. Based upon current practices, the facility will provide adequate disposal capacity for the city's solid waste throughout the ten-year planning period.

Yard debris is currently collected and taken to an approximately four acre city-owned holding area behind John Johnson School, on the southern edge of town, for storage and ultimate processing into mulch which is then given away.

Due to surpluses in the amount of mulch processed, the city is currently assessing the feasibility of sending excess yard trimmings to an inert landfill. The inert landfill will be located within Decatur County and will be county owned but utilized by the city.

5.2 Capacity Assurance

The Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990 requires each local government to provide 10 year disposal capacity assurance if the local government relies on its own landfill, another local government, regional authority, private entity or any combination

thereof for disposal of solid waste generated in the planning jurisdiction. The required assurance letter can be found in Appendix B.

5.3 Contingency Strategy

Should a natural disaster or other significant unforeseen event disrupt the disposal of solid waste in the city of Bainbridge, the city would follow the procedures outlined in the Contingency Strategy for Primary Service Interruption found in Chapter 4, Section 4.2.

5.4 Needs and Goals

The city has the following solid waste disposal goals:

- Monitor the existing capacity of the new Decatur County Landfill.
- Monitor and evaluate alternative solid waste disposal options
- Assess the feasibility of sending excess yard debris to an inert landfill facility in Decatur County.

Chapter 6. Land Limitations Element

6.1 Introduction

This section is intended to provide an inventory, analysis, and determination of land areas which due to environmental limitations or land use factors, are considered unsuitable for development of solid waste handing or disposal facilities.

The specific items to be considered are as follows:

(1) Natural Environmental Limitations:

Water supply watersheds: DNR Rule 391-3-16-.01(7)(c)1 requires that at any location within a small water supply watershed, new solid waste landfills must have synthetic liners and leachate collection systems.

Groundwater recharge areas: DNR Rule 391-3-16-.02(3)(a) requires that in significant groundwater recharge areas, DNR shall not issue permits for new solid waste landfills not having synthetic liners and leachate collection systems.

Wetlands: DNR Rule 391-3-16-.03(3)(e) establishes that solid waste landfills may constitute an unacceptable use of a wetland.

River corridors: DNR Rule 391-3-16-.04(4)(h) prohibits the development of new solid waste landfills within protected river corridors.

Protected mountains: DNR Rule 391-3-16-.05(4)(1) prohibits the development of new solid waste landfills in areas designated as protected mountains.

(2) Criteria for siting: The following items are criteria for siting solid waste facilities under DNR Rules. Local government preparing plans should consult with DNR for the most current applicable rules.

Zoning: DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(a) requires that the site must conform to all local zoning/land use ordinances, and that written verification of such be submitted to EPD.

Airport safety: DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(c) requires that new solid waste landfill units or lateral expansions of existing units shall not be within 10,000 feet of any public use or private use airport runway end used by turbojet aircraft or within 5,000 feet of any public use or private use airport runway end used by only piston type aircraft.

Flood plains: DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(d) stipulates that any solid waste landfill located in the 100-year flood plain shall not restrict the flow of the 100-year flood, reduce the temporary water storage capacity of the flood plain, or result in a washout of solid waste so as to pose a threat to human health or the environment.

Wetlands: DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(e) prohibits the development of solid waste landfills in wetlands, as defined by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, unless evidence is provided by the applicant to EPD that use of such wetlands has been permitted or otherwise authorized under all other applicable state and federal laws and rules.

Fault areas: DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(f) requires that new landfill units and lateral expansions of existing landfills shall not be located within 200 feet. of a fault that has had displacement in the Holocene Epoch unless the owner or operator demonstrates to EPD that an alternative setback distance of less than 200 feet will prevent damage to the structural integrity of the landfill unit and will be protective of human health and the environment.

Seismic impact zones: DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(g) prohibits the development of new landfill units and lateral expansions in seismic impact zones unless the owner or operator demonstrates to EPD that all containment structures, including liners, leachate collection systems, and surface water control systems are designed to resist the maximum horizontal acceleration in lithified earth material for the site.

Unstable areas: DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(h) requires owners or operators of new landfill units, existing landfill units, and lateral expansions located in unstable areas to demonstrate that engineering measures have been incorporated in the landfill unit's design to ensure that the integrity of the structural components of the landfill unit will not be disrupted.

Significant groundwater recharge areas: DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(j) requires new solid waste landfills or expansions of existing facilities within two miles of a significant groundwater recharge areas to have liners and leachate collection systems, with the exception of facilities accepting waste generated from outside the county in which the

facility is located. In that case, the facility must be totally outside of any area designated as a significant groundwater recharge area.

Required applicant actions relating to landfill siting. Applicants should always check with DNR and the local planning jurisdiction to verify procedures for siting solid waste management facilities that include but are not limited to the following:

Disposal facility siting decision: DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(b) requires that whenever any applicant begins a process to select a site for a solid waste disposal facility, documentation demonstrating compliance with O.C.G.A. § 12-8-26(a) be submitted to EPD; further, whenever any applicant takes action resulting in a siting decision for a publicly or privately owned solid waste disposal facility, documentation demonstrating compliance with O.C.G.A. § 12-8-26(b) be submitted to EPD.

Once a site has been selected, the applicant must conduct a Hydrological Assessment in accordance with the provisions of DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(k). Preparation of the land limitation element of a solid waste management plan should comply with the Solid Waste Management Act and the Rules of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for Solid Waste Management (Chapter 391-3-4) relating to historic sites, airports, jurisdictional boundaries, access, etc. These documents should be consulted for specifics on land limitations and siting of solid waste management facilities.

If an applicant undertakes the Facilities Issues Negotiation Process pursuant to a facility siting decision, the process will be undertaken in accordance with O.C.G.A. § 12-8-32 and any guidelines issued by the Department pursuant to state law.

6.2 Inventory and Assessment

The following section includes inventories of existing natural environmental limitations or land use factors ***applicable*** to the city of Bainbridge. They are as follows: groundwater recharge areas, wetlands, river corridors, zoning, flood plains, wetlands, and significant groundwater recharge areas. The natural environmental limitations as a whole are shown on the attached Land Limitations Map found in Appendix C.

Natural Environmental Limitations

Groundwater Recharge Areas: The majority of the city is located in groundwater recharge areas. These areas can be found to the east and west of the Flint River's flood plain. DNR rules specify that new solid waste landfills, located within significant groundwater recharge areas, have synthetic liners and leachate collection systems.

Wetlands: There are significant amounts of wetlands within the city of Bainbridge. Most can be found on the east side of the city near College Road. DNR rules prohibit the location of solid waste landfills within wetland areas.

River Corridors: A portion of the Flint River Corridor runs through the city. The corridor bisects the city from the northeast to the southwest. DNR rules prohibit the development of new solid waste landfills within protected river corridors.

Land Use Factor Limitations

Zoning: The city's zoning ordinance permits landfills as a conditional use in the Heavy Industrial zoning district. There is not a significant amount of land zoned Heavy Industrial within the city, and most of the acreage in this zoning district is already in productive use.

Landfills are allowed by the zoning ordinance subject to the additional requirements found in Article 8, Section 8.9.2. They are as follows:

- Access from a paved street shall be required. Access shall not be allowed through any residential subdivision or residential development.
- A minimum 100-foot wide buffer is required adjacent to any property line containing a residential use and abutting any residential zoning district.
- A minimum 50-foot wide buffer is required adjacent to public rights-of-way.
- A minimum six-foot high solid fence/wall shall be required inside buffers adjacent to any property line containing a residential use or abutting any residential zoning district.
- The owner shall provide the zoning administrator with a current copy of a Georgia solid waste handling permit, or pending application thereof, prior to applying for a land disturbance permit.
- Vehicles shall be allowed into a landfill site only if waste is covered, to prevent blowing of material from the vehicle.

The city's zoning ordinance contains numerous provisions regulating the location and operation of waste handling and disposal facilities. A synopsis of these regulations is provided in the following section:

Composting Facility

Composting facilities are allowed inside the city. They are allowable in areas of the city zoned Heavy Industrial as a conditional use.

Materials Recovery Facility

Materials recovery facilities are allowed inside the city. They are allowable in areas of the city zoned Heavy Industrial as a conditional use.

Recycling Processing Center

Recycling processing centers are allowed inside the city. They are allowable in areas of the city zoned Light Industrial as a conditional use and areas zoned Heavy Industrial as a permitted use.

Salvage Yards/Junkyards

Salvage yards are allowed inside the city. They are allowable in areas of the city zoned Highway Commercial as a conditional use and areas zoned Light Industrial and Heavy Industrial as a permitted use. They are allowed subject to the following condition found in Article 8, Section 8.6.6. The condition is as follows:

- Junk yards and outdoor storage yards shall be completely enclosed by a solid wooden fence having a height of six (6) feet, which shall be installed along all property lines to effectively screen all stored contents and operations from view.

Solid Waste Transfer Facilities

Solid waste transfer facilities are allowed in the city. They are allowable in areas of the city zoned Light Industrial as a conditional use and areas zoned Heavy Industrial as a permitted use.

6.3 Procedural Process for Siting a Solid Waste Handling or Disposal Facility

For EPD to issue or renew a permit for a solid waste handling facility, the facility or facility expansion must be consistent with the city's solid waste management plan. Accordingly, no such facility shall be sited in the city without a letter from the City Council stating its consistency with the plan.

Companies seeking to establish a solid waste facility shall submit to the local governing body, at least 60 days prior to filing a solid waste permit with EPD, a "Written Statement of Consistency" documenting how the solid waste handling facility will impact the city. In preparing the written statement of consistency, companies should first address the EPD rules governing the siting criteria associated with siting landfills and/or solid waste transfer facilities found in Chapter 391-3-4.05 of EPD regulations. Afterwards, they will need to offer a response to the specific criteria the city uses to determine whether the requested permit is consistent with the plan. Those criteria are as follows:

- Whether the proposed facility or facility expansion is sited in an area consistent with the regulations found in the city's zoning ordinance.
- Whether the proposed facility will negatively impact the city's current solid waste management facilities.
- Whether the proposed facility or facility expansion will contribute to the city's ability to advance the statewide solid waste reduction.
- Whether the proposed facility or facility expansion is proposed for an area which would negatively impact natural or cultural resources.
- Whether the proposed facility or facility expansion addresses a long term solid waste handling need or short term need which may require additional efforts in the near future.

The applicant's written statement of consistency shall become the basis of a required public hearing where the City Council will make its determination of whether or not to issue a letter or consistency.

At least fifteen, but no more than 45 days, prior to this required public hearing, an advertisement shall be placed in the local newspaper(s) describing the key points of the project and where and when a required public hearing will be held. Abutting property owners to the proposed solid waste handling facility shall be notified by certified mail on or before the date of advertisement.

Any public hearing required by the city's zoning would be in addition to the plan consistency hearing. This public hearing to determine plan consistency is a separate public hearing.

6.4 Needs and Goals

The following city goals have been identified during the evaluation of the Land Limitations Element:

- Utilize land limitations maps when evaluating proposed facilities or facility expansions.
- Continue strict enforcement of all city ordinances regulating solid waste handling facilities.
- Continue to review all city ordinances to monitor their effect on waste reduction and recycling program implementation.

Chapter 7. Education and Public Involvement Element

7.0 Introduction

The purpose of this planning element is to identify and describe current educational and public involvement opportunities.

7.1 Inventory and Assessment

Local Government Programs

At present, the Local Affiliate of the Keep America Beautiful (KAB) program, Keep Decatur County Beautiful (KDCB) is the sole educational program operating within the city. The mission of KDCB is to empower individuals to take greater responsibility for enhancing our community through environmental stewardship.

KDCB is active throughout the city and county. Their educational programs focus on litter prevention and solid waste management through curriculum targeted at kindergarten to high school students that encourages parent and community involvement.

KDCB also seeks to be a relevant voice in local politics today. To this end, one of the organizations activities has been the creation of informational "toolkits" on various environmental topics. These toolkits are used to educate citizens and local government officials on water pollution and conservation issues.

KDCB's efforts are not solely limited to educational efforts to increase source reduction. The organization actively seeks to involve the public in their own community through the sponsorship of several highly visible events. In the past, KDCB has sponsored the following:

- Scrap tire amnesty days
- River clean-up days
- Recycling drives
- Tree and shrub plantings
- Adopt a highway drives

Solid Waste Committee

Solid waste activities within the city of Bainbridge are managed directly by the city's Public Works Department. The establishment of a solid waste committee has not been pursued because of the city has adequate current and future disposal capacity.

School System Programs

See the KDCB activities detailed in the local government programs section of this planning element.

Litter Control Programs

The city has adopted local ordinances regulating litter and illegal dumping. In the past, the ordinances were enforced by regular public safety officers. As mentioned earlier, the city has now appointed two of its certified law enforcement officials as code enforcement officers. One officer is primarily responsible for litter and nuisance ordinance enforcement. The other conducts solid waste clean-ups using prison labor.

Education is a facet of this program. However, most of the education is done after the fact in the process of enforcing the nuisance or litter ordinances.

Regional RDC Programs

The Southwest Georgia Regional Development Center operates a program called the Rural Community Development Initiative. The program's focus is on housing: how to keep and improve local housing and how to attract more affordable housing. One of the first phases of the program deals with code enforcement and including such issues as litter abatement. The city participates in the program.

7.2 Needs and Goals

Education is a key component of the city's waste management plan, and the city is fortunate to have significant existing educational programs on going in the city. However, it is also apparent more can be done.

In order to reach the State of Georgia's solid waste disposal goals, educational efforts will need to be increased dramatically. Solid waste educational programs will need to be expanded to address every facet of the city's solid waste stream. Furthermore, these efforts should include source

specific strategies (residential, commercial, industrial) in order to be effective. See Chapter 3, Needs and Goals Section, for specific strategies.

Fortunately, the city has existing staff already involved in solid waste issues. The city's code enforcement officials could dovetail educational efforts to reduce solid waste with their existing activities. It would simply involve a shift in focus. Instead of dealing with violators after the fact, they could educate citizens on solid waste disposal matters with the goal of heading-off future problems.

Chapter 8. Implementation Strategy

8.0 Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to identify an implementation schedule for relevant current programs and future planned programs for each element.

(See Schedule Below)

City of Bainbridge Implementation Program

Plan Element and Implementation Activity	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Responsible Party	Cost	Funding Source
Waste Stream Element														
Continue annual reporting to Georgia Department of Community Affairs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works	Regular Staff Duties	General Fund
Collection Element														
Continue to provide bi-weekly garbage pick-up to residences	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works	Regular Staff Duties	General Fund
Continue to pick-up yard debris once a week from residences	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works	Regular Staff Duties	General Fund
Purchase additional collection vehicles to provide service to newly annexed areas or areas of population increase	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works	Regular Staff Duties	General Fund/Grants
Hire additional personnel when needed to service newly annexed areas or areas of population increase	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works	Regular Staff Duties	General Fund

Plan Element and Implementation Activity	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Responsible Party	Cost	Funding Source
Waste Reduction Element														
Investigate charging residential, commercial, and industrial uses by the amount of waste disposed rather than a flat fee		X										Public Works	Regular Staff Duties	General Fund
Develop/distribute materials on the benefits of composting, i.e., mailings, public service announcements, etc…	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works	$1000 to $1,500	General Fund
Develop/distribute materials on the benefits of purchasing/producing goods with minimal packaging or reusable containers, i.e., mailings, public service announcements, etc…	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Code Enforcement Officer(s)/ Public Works	$500	General Fund

Plan Element and Implementation Activity	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Responsible Party	Cost	Funding Source
Continue to monitor the feasibility of creating a curbside recycling program	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works	Regular Staff Duties	General Fund
Publicize existing recycling programs within the city	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works	Regular Staff Duties	General Fund
Investigate collaborative regional recycling opportunities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works	Regular Staff Duties	General Fund
Disposal Element														
Monitor the existing capacity of the new Decatur County Landfill	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works	Regular Staff Duties	General Fund
Monitor and evaluate alternative solid waste disposal options	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Public Works	Regular Staff Duties	General Fund
Assess the feasibility of sending excess yard debris to an inert landfill in Decatur County	X	X										Public Works	Regular Staff Duties	General Fund
Land Limitations														

Element														
Plan Element and Implementation Activity	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**Responsible Party**	**Cost**	**Funding Source**
Continue to enforce local, state, and national requirements for new solid waste handling and disposal facilities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Planning and Zoning Department	Regular Staff Duties	General Fund
Education and Public Involvement														
Continue to support the efforts of KDCB	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Mayor and City Council	Regular Staff Duties	General Fund
Institute a public education and information campaign to promote conservation and solid waste source reduction	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Code Enforcement Officer(s)	Regular Staff Duties	General Fund

APPENDIX A
Solid Waste Handling and/or Disposal Facilities

Decatur Seminole Service Center (DSSC)
505 E. Alice Street
Bainbridge, GA 39817

Regional Recycling
110 Gray Street
Bainbridge, GA 39817

TexPar Energy, Inc.
268 Industrial Boulevard
Bainbridge, GA 39817

Seminole Sanitation
1645 West Bethel Road
Bainbridge, GA 39817

Decatur County, Georgia

COMMISSIONERS OF DECATUR COUNTY

P.O. Box 726
Bainbridge, Georgia 39818-0726
229-248-3030 Fax 246-2062

Bryan Barnett
Bainbridge City Planner/Zoning Administrator
P.O. Box 158
Bainbridge, GA 39818

Dear Mr. Barnett,

This letter serves as the solid waste disposal capacity assurance letter for waste generated by the city of Bainbridge from 2007 to 2017. The Georgia EPD permit number for the proposed disposal facility is 043-011D (MSWL). This assurance is based on the city of Bainbridge disposing of no more than 16,042 tons annually throughout the year 2017.

We look forward to providing environmentally sound waste disposal options for the foreseeable future.

Sincerely,

Tom L. Patton
County Administrator
Decatur County
203 West Broughton Street
Bainbridge, GA 39817

APPENDIX B

Decatur County, Georgia

COMMISSIONERS OF DECATUR COUNTY
P.O. Box 726
Bainbridge, Georgia 39818-0726
229-248-3030 Fax 246-2062

Palmer Rich
1007 Morningside Drive
Bainbridge, Ga. 39819

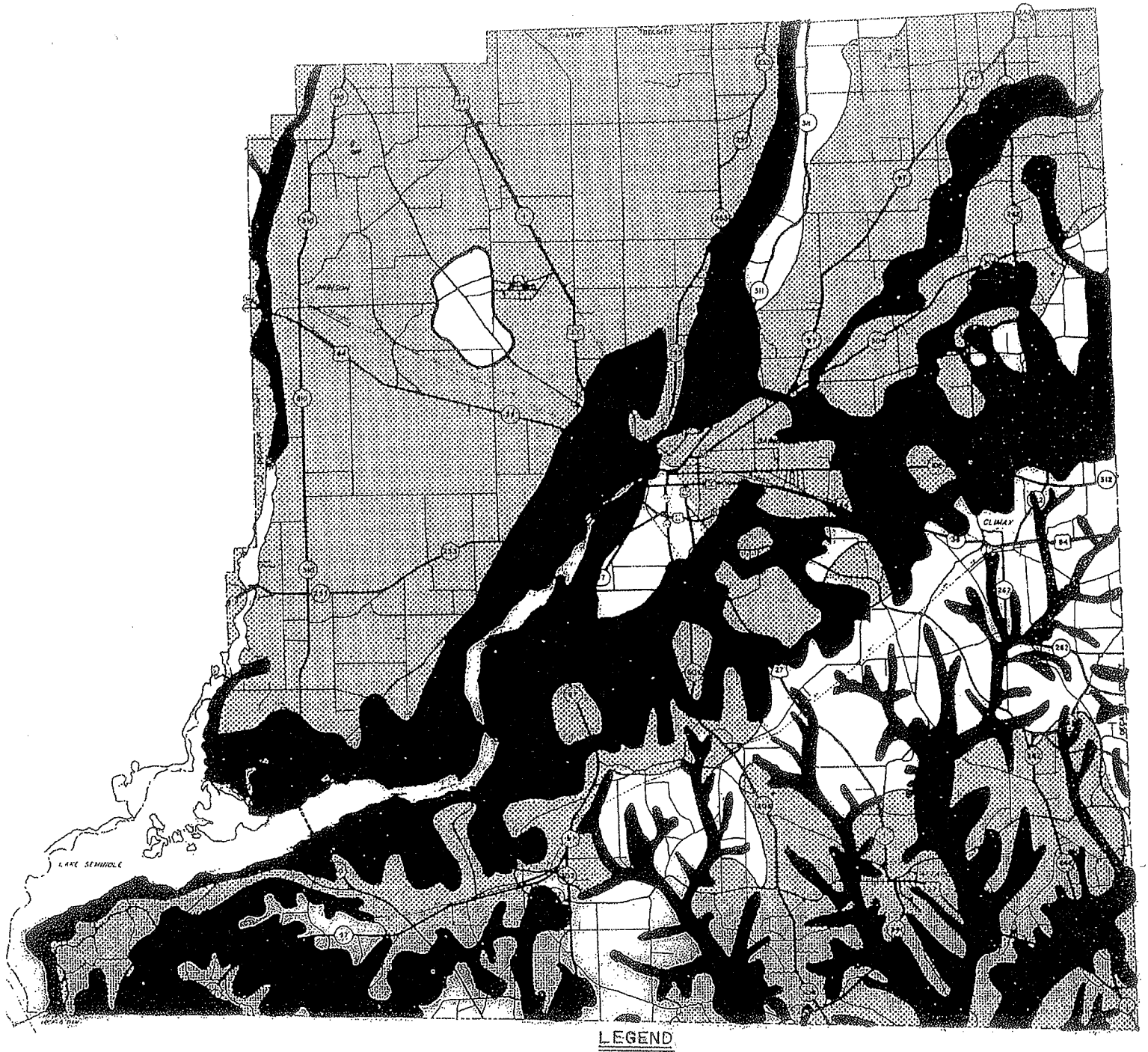
Dear Mr. Rich,

This letter serves as a disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by the cities of Bainbridge, Brinson, Climax, Attapulgus and all Decatur County from 2007 to 2016. The Georgia EPD permit number for this facility is 043-011D (MSWL). This assurance is based upon the Cities of Bainbridge, Brinson, Climax, Attapulgus and all of Decatur County disposing of approximately 34,797 tons of waste at this facility on an annual basis.

We look forward to providing environmentally sound waste disposal options for the foreseeable future.

Sincerely,

Wayne Haire
Decatur County Landfill
203 West Broughton Street
Bainbridge, Ga. 39817



LEGEND

SLIGHT LIMITATIONS

MODERATE LIMITATIONS

SEVERE LIMITATIONS

Land Limitation Map

MILES

A RESOLUTION TO ADOPT THE CITY OB BAINBRIDGE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, the Mayor and City Council of Bainbridge have found it necessary to prepare a solid waste management plan for the City of Bainbridge to meet the needs associated with the collection, disposal, and reduction of solid waste in the community and to ensure the planned orderly strategy for solid waste management policies that protect the public health, safety and welfare; and

WHEREAS, the update and adoption of this revised Solid Waste Management Plan will ensure that the City remains in compliance with state law and retains its eligibility for solid waste loans, grants and permits;

AND WHEREAS, the Georgia Department of Community Affairs has reviewed this solid waste management plan and found the plan to be in compliance with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Mayor and City Council of Bainbridge, Georgia do hereby adopt the revised Solid Waste Management Plan for the City of Bainbridge.

Adopted this 6th day of May, 2008.

Mayor
Mark Harrell

Attest:

City Clerk
Lisa Taylor

(seal)

A RESOLUTION TO TRANSMIT THE CITY OF BAINBRIDGE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN TO THE SOUTHWEST GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER AND THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

WHEREAS, the Mayor and City Council of the city of Bainbridge, Georgia found it necessary to develop a Solid Waste Management Plan as part of the requirements to maintain its Qualified Local Government status;

WHEREAS, the Mayor and City Council held public hearings to allow private citizens to review the Solid Waste Management Plan; and

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and City Council of Bainbridge, Georgia that the Solid Waste Management Plan shall be transmitted, hereby certifying participation requirements have been met.

Adopted on the 18TH of SEPTEMBER 2007.

Mayor, City of Bainbridge

Mark Harrell

Witness

Bryan Barnett