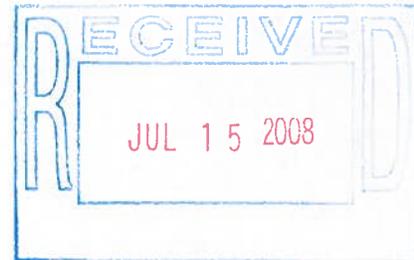


**HARALSON COUNTY, GEORGIA
MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**Including the Cities of
BREMEN, BUCHANAN, TALLAPOOSA AND WACO**

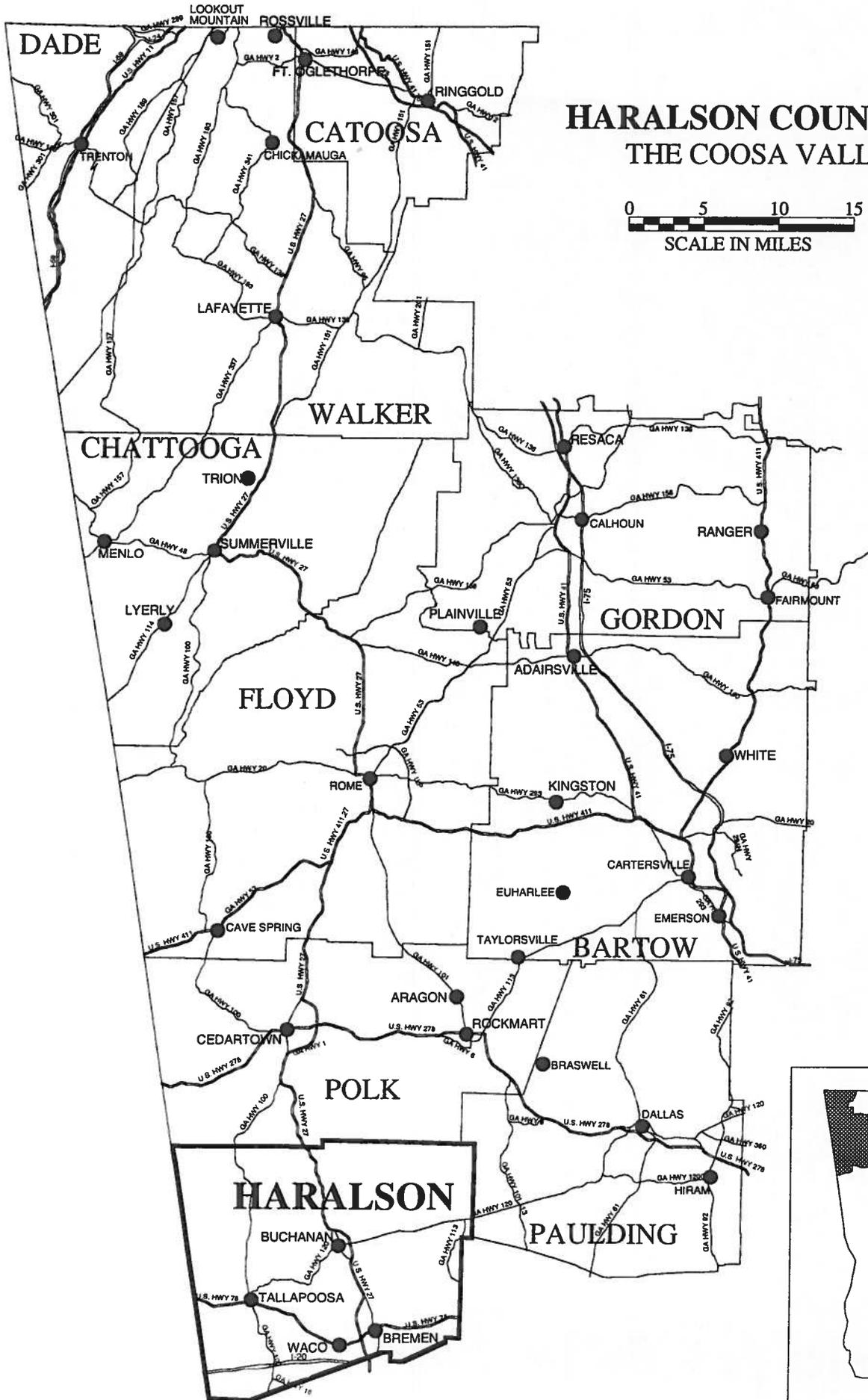
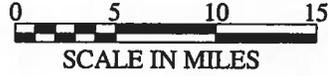
2007 - 2017



April 15, 2008

HARALSON COUNTY, GEORGIA

THE COOSA VALLEY REGION



Haralson County Multi-jurisdictional Solid Waste Management Plan
Including the Cities of Bremen, Buchanan, Tallapoosa and Waco

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Introduction

Introduction

Purpose of this Plan

Haralson County and the Cities of Bremen, Buchanan, Tallapoosa and Waco are submitting this plan in compliance with the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990. Approval of this Plan will keep the above jurisdictions eligible for state grants, loans and permits in the next ten-year period (2007-2017).

This Solid Waste Management Plan helps the localities assess the current status of solid waste management, determine their needs and goals, and produce an implementation schedule to improve the management of solid waste in the planning area.

One beneficial aspect of the Plan is the potential to make our landfills last longer, thereby helping future generations.

The format of the Plan addresses the Minimum Planning Standards as provide by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs.

The plan requires local governments to assess the current status of their solid waste management and improve from that point.

Public Participation

The local governments of Haralson County provided opportunities for public participation in the planning process. Public hearings, addressing only the Solid Waste Management Plan were held on April 7, 2006 and October 1, 2007 at the County Commission Chamber. Some citizen attendance was present. Input from these hearings is incorporated in this Plan.

Plan Structure

The Plan content is divided into seven sections and five planning elements:

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

Multi-jurisdictional relationships and solid waste management

Multi-jurisdictional plans shall state specific relationships and management responsibilities for each planning element. Also they shall state specific relationships and management responsibilities among the governments for each planning element.

A county and its cities are periodically involved in a process called Service Delivery Strategy. One aspect is joint services and reduction of duplication. This might be the best future vehicle to help the entities achieve some integrated solid waste management, in addition to the implementation of a joint Solid Waste Advisory Committee.

Waste Reduction – The Plan members each do their own reduction (some very limited) in a manner most suited to their needs, capabilities and financial abilities. In recent years more options have become available in markets for recycled waste.

Collection – The five entities use two different collection companies. Four contract with Waste Industries. Only Waco uses a different collection company. The unincorporated parts of the county have collection private haulers. Therefore, joint activity is unlikely at the present. All cities contracting with one hauler would have too many political negatives. Joint equipment purchases might be a beginning point in the future.

Disposal – The county and cities currently use one disposal location at Grady Road Landfill in Polk County. Most of the waste first flows through the Haralson County transfer station. Since the county allows many haulers, no management of the unincorporated disposal can be done currently.

“Transfer Station” - means a facility used to transfer solid waste from one transportation (collection) vehicle to another for transportation to a solid waste disposal facility or processing operation. A transfer station includes the enclosed waste management structure (tipping floor and loading bays) truck/equipment maintenance/fueling areas, and transport truck staging areas.

Land Limitation – Jurisdictions should attempt to cooperate on their respective zoning, land use and ordinances related to criteria for siting of solid waste facilities of any kind. Required applicant actions relating to siting of solid waste management facilities should have uniformity.

Education and Public Involvement – Establishment of Keep Haralson Beautiful could be the foundation of other efforts for more education and public involvement. A Solid Waste Advisory Committee can be effective in recruiting businesses and civic organizations to these efforts. This would be in addition to the current Solid Waste Authority. Most of the jurisdictions were willing to explore some regional program. The schools are in two systems making program implementation more challenging.

Defining the Planning Jurisdiction

This Solid Waste Management Plan is multi-jurisdictional. The Plan participants are Haralson County and the cities of Bremen, Buchanan, Tallapoosa and Waco. The Haralson County solid waste function deals with unincorporated areas outside the limits of the above municipalities. Previous solid waste planning was done with a multi-jurisdictional plan. All other planning is done with the same methodology. Therefore, the jurisdictions have no difficulty with this planning relationship.

Physical Characteristics

Haralson County is located in the Piedmont Region in western Georgia and consists of a series of broad, fertile valleys separated by parallel ridges of sandstone. Creeks drain the county ultimately emptying into the Tallapoosa River. The Tallapoosa River is the largest body of water, running through the county, from Northeast to Southwest. The county borders the Alabama state line on the west and is bounded by Polk, Paulding and Carroll counties in Georgia. The county has an area of 283.2 square miles. The county topography is hilly. Elevations range from 950 feet to 1,560 feet at the summit of Reeds Mountain. City elevations are: Bremen (1,424 feet), Buchanan (1,258 feet), Tallapoosa (1,134) and Waco (1,380). (See additional information in Land Limitation section).

Overview of the area covered by the Plan.

Haralson County is in the rural western part of the state. It has Interstate highway 20 on the southern edge of the county. This is resulting in Atlanta metropolitan growth coming to Haralson at an accelerating pace. Two major US highways pass through to county. U.S. 27 in a north south direction and US 78 east west. A few state highways are also in the county. 660 miles of roads serve the residents of the county. 76% of these roads are paved.

Economic Characteristics

Household income, median = \$33,228 2003
Percentage of population with disability = 25%
Housing units - density per square mile = 41

Of all people working in the county, 30% commute from elsewhere
70% of all county land is in forestland
Acres of county land in farms = 22%
Median age of 36 years old
Urban = 17% Rural = 83%
Unpaved roads = 24%

Source: The Georgia County Guide, February 2007

Haralson

<u>All Industries</u>	<u>2005</u>
Avg. # of establishments	485
Avg. monthly employment	6,994
Total weekly wages (\$)	3,832,712

Source: The Georgia County Guide, February 2007

Larger employers in each city

Bremen

Mark-Lynn Foods
Covalance Specialty Materials
Higgins General Hospital

Buchanan

First National Bank of Georgia
Haralson County government

Tallapoosa

Associated Rubber Company
Ball Inc.
Honda
NCI Building Systems
Robbins
Stoffel Seals Corp.

Waco

Technical college
Love's truck stop
Big Mama's restaurant
Convenience store

Source: Official Georgia Manufacturing Directory, 2007
Official Georgia Services Directory, 2007
Coosa Valley Regional Development Center

Demographic Characteristics - 2000

Haralson Population By Jurisdiction – (2000)

Bremen	4,579
Buchanan	941
Tallapoosa	2,789
Waco	469
Unincorporated	<u>16,939</u>
Total County	25,690

Haralson County

Average Household size
2.49 persons 2.59 - US

Average Family size
2.94 persons 3.14 - US

<u>Housing Units</u>			
Owner occupied	7,212	75.3%	66.2% - US
Renter occupied	2,365	24.7%	33.8% - US

Bremen – 4,579 persons

Average Household size
2.43 persons 2.59 - US

Average Family size
2.98 persons 3.14 - US

<u>Housing Units</u>			
Owner occupied	1,177	64.5%	66.2% - US
Renter occupied	647	35.5%	33.8% - US

Buchanan – 941 persons

Average Household size
2.38 persons 2.59 - US

Average Family size
3.02 persons 3.14 - US

<u>Housing Units</u>			
Owner occupied	207	60.0%	66.2% - US
Renter occupied	138	40.0%	33.8% - US

Tallapoosa – 2,789 persons

Average Household size
2.34 persons 2.59 - US

Average Family size
2.96 persons 3.14 - US

<u>Housing Units</u>			
Owner occupied	771	65.0%	66.2% - US
Renter occupied	416	35.0%	33.8% - US

Waco – 469 persons

Average Household size

2.48 persons 2.59 - US

Average Family size

2.99 persons 3.14 - US

Housing Units

Owner occupied	131	69.3%	66.2% - US
Renter occupied	58	30.7%	33.8% - US

Source: United States Census, 2000

Waste Disposal Stream Analysis

Waste Disposal Stream Analysis

Amount of Waste Disposed

According to the *Multi-jurisdictional Solid Waste Management Plan, 1992-2002, Haralson County, Georgia*, prepared by Keck & Wood, Inc., the amount of waste received at the Haralson County-U.S. 78 (Site # 2) Landfill was unknown until scales were installed in April 1992. Representative weighing of waste received at the landfill was then used to project the tonnage of solid waste disposed at the facility. A total of 31,765 tons of municipal solid waste were determined to have been disposed at the Haralson County-U.S. 78 (Site # 2) Landfill in FY 1992. Of this total, 25,351 tons were generated within Haralson County, including the Cities of Bremen, Buchanan, Tallapoosa, and Waco, and 6,414 tons were imported, mostly from Carroll County. Using a Haralson County population estimate of 22,897 for 1992 and the projected 25,351 tons of Haralson County waste disposed, yielded a per capita disposal rate of 6.07 lbs./person/day for the county in 1992.

The Haralson County-U.S. 78 (Site # 2) Landfill, Permit # 071-005D(SL), operated until January 3, 2000, at which time it ceased accepting waste. Rather than site, construct, and operate a new municipal solid waste landfill, Haralson County decided to rely on out-of-county disposal facilities for municipal solid waste disposal capacity and built a transfer station, the Haralson County Transfer Station (PBR-041-04TS), at 222 Landfill Road on the old landfill site south of U.S. 78 between Bremen and Tallapoosa.

Since Haralson County has had no operational municipal solid waste (MSW) or construction and demolition (C&D) landfill subsequent to January 3, 2000, all of the county's MSW and C&D waste requiring disposal must be exported. To arrive at the total amount of Haralson County waste disposed, one must take the sum of all Haralson County waste exported to out-of-county disposal facilities. The total amount of waste disposed was 34,182.55 tons in FY 2007 (Table 1). No Haralson County waste is known to have been exported out of state during FY 2007.

Table 1: Disposition of Haralson County Waste (FY 2007)

Facility Name	County	Tonnage Reported
Eagle Point Landfill	Forsyth	36.73
Safeguard Landfill Management C&D	Fulton	13.75
Polk County-Grady Rd. (SL)	Polk	34,132.07
All Facilities		34,182.55

Source: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division (EPD)

Per Capita Disposal Rate

To account for population growth, the amount of solid waste disposed is evaluated on a per capita, per day basis. The per capita disposal rate also can be the basis for measuring waste reduction. The table, below, compares Haralson County's per capita disposal rates for FY 1992 and FY 2007.

Table 2: Per Capita Disposal Rates for Haralson County Waste

Year	Tonnage	County Population	Pounds/Person/Day
FY 1992	25,351 (1)	22,897 (1)	6.07 (1)
FY 2007	34,183 (2)	28,721 (3)	6.52

Notes: (1) Per capita disposal rate, county population, and tonnage for 1992 are taken from *Multi-jurisdictional Solid Waste Management Plan, 1992-2002, Haralson County, Georgia*; (2) Amount of waste disposed in Georgia landfills during FY 2007 reported to EPD with "county of origin" as Haralson; (3) Population estimate for FY 2007 is the average of the 2006 and 2007 population projections taken from *Coosa Valley RDC and North Georgia RDC Joint Regional Comprehensive Plan, Technical Staff Report Update (June 18, 2004)*

The disposal rate for FY 2007 appears to be somewhat higher than the 1992 rate. The accuracy of the FY 2007 disposal rate calculation depends on the accuracy of county population projections and the accuracy of the reporting of the sources or origins of waste delivered to relevant landfills for disposal.

Variations in Quantities of Waste Disposed

The planning area does not experience any significant fluctuations in the quantities or types of waste disposed due to unique conditions or seasonal variation.

Haralson

25% increase in waste in spring (mostly yard trimmings)

Slight increase in the fall

Christmas to New years time period – 35% increase

Bremen

Bremen Town Fest – Third week in October

Buchanan

Pickin in the Park – Fall

Festival of Trees – Thanksgiving

Dogwood Arts and Crafts Fair - Spring

Fair on the Square - May

Tallapoosa

Dogwood Festival – Second week in April

Waco

Special events such as Waco Fest in September generate a small additional amount of garbage.

Ten-Year Waste Projections

Table 3 provides an extrapolation of anticipated Haralson County waste amounts requiring disposal for the ten-year planning period. It is assumed that the per capita disposal rate will remain flat during the planning period, as part of the effort to meet the county's waste reduction goal.

**Table 3: Projected Haralson County Waste Amounts Requiring Disposal
(Calendar Years)**

Year	County Population (projected)	Per Capita Disposal Rate (lbs./person/day)	Annual Tonnage (projected)
2007	28,929	6.52	34,423
2008	29,343	6.52	34,915
2009	29,758	6.52	35,409
2010	30,173	6.52	35,903
2011	30,597	6.52	36,407
2012	31,020	6.52	36,911
2013	31,444	6.52	37,415
2014	31,867	6.52	37,919
2015	32,291	6.52	38,423
2016	32,740	6.52	38,957
2017	33,189	6.52	39,492

Note: Population projections from *Coosa Valley RDC and North Georgia RDC Joint Regional Comprehensive Plan, Technical Staff Report Update (June 18, 2004)*

Tables 4 through 6 use 2006 scale data, the resulting per capita disposal rate, and population projections to project waste quantities into the future for the cities of Buchanan, Tallapoosa, and Waco. For simplicity, each city's per capita disposal rate is assumed to remain constant over the planning period.

**Table 4: Projected City of Buchanan Waste Amounts Requiring Disposal
(Calendar Years)**

Year	City Population (projected)	Per Capita Disposal Rate (lbs./person/day)	Annual Tonnage (projected)
2007	1,047	6.77	1,294
2008	1,062	6.77	1,312
2009	1,077	6.77	1,331
2010	1,092	6.77	1,349
2011	1,107	6.77	1,368
2012	1,122	6.77	1,386
2013	1,137	6.77	1,405
2014	1,152	6.77	1,423
2015	1,167	6.77	1,442
2016	1,182	6.77	1,460
2017	1,197	6.77	1,479

Notes: (1) Population projections are by the Coosa Valley Regional Development Center, 2005; (2) Per capita disposal rate and annual tonnage projections reflect residential and commercial components and waste water treatment sludge collected by Waste Industries for the City of Buchanan. The actual quantity of waste collected for disposal in 2006 was 1,274 tons: 432 tons, residential; 694 tons, commercial; and 148 tons, sludge.

**Table 5: Projected City of Tallapoosa Waste Amounts Requiring Disposal
(Calendar Years)**

Year	City Population (projected)	Per Capita Disposal Rate (lbs./person/day)	Annual Tonnage (projected)
2007	3,197	4.24	2,474
2008	3,256	4.24	2,519
2009	3,316	4.24	2,566
2010	3,375	4.24	2,612
2011	3,434	4.24	2,657
2012	3,492	4.24	2,702
2013	3,551	4.24	2,748
2014	3,609	4.24	2,793
2015	3,668	4.24	2,838
2016	3,726	4.24	2,883
2017	3,785	4.24	2,929

Notes: (1) Population projections are by the Coosa Valley Regional Development Center, 2005; (2) Per capita disposal rate and annual tonnage projections reflect residential and commercial components and waste water treatment sludge collected by Waste Industries for the City of Tallapoosa. The actual quantity of waste collected for disposal in 2006 was 2,425.8 tons: 964.08 tons, residential; 1,046.44 tons, commercial; and 415.28 tons, sludge.

**Table 6: Projected City of Waco Waste Amounts Requiring Disposal
(Calendar Years)**

Year	City Population (projected)	Per Capita Disposal Rate (lbs./person/day)	Annual Tonnage (projected)
2007	532	1.56	151
2008	540	1.56	154
2009	549	1.56	156
2010	558	1.56	159
2011	567	1.56	161
2012	576	1.56	164
2013	585	1.56	167
2014	594	1.56	169
2015	603	1.56	172
2016	612	1.56	174
2017	621	1.56	177

Notes: (1) Population projections are by the Coosa Valley Regional Development Center, 2005; (2) Per capita disposal rate and annual tonnage projections reflect 207 residential and 11 commercial accounts collected for disposal by Johnny Dobbs under contract with the City of Waco. Actual waste collected for February 2006 through August 2006 was 86.84 tons, for an annualized total of 148.87 tons.

Waste Characterization

Identifying the composition of Haralson County’s waste stream could play an important role in solid waste system planning and design. Such information can be used to identify materials to target for diversion or additional diversion and can serve as a baseline to measure future progress. In other words, waste characterization studies data can be used to determine the quantity of a material available for recovery, measure the effectiveness of current recycling programs, and more correctly size solid waste and recycling facilities.

The Georgia Department of Community Affairs commissioned the *Georgia Statewide Waste Characterization Study*, completed in 2005 that compiled data not only statewide, but also regionally for 13 of the regional development centers in the state. Local governments preparing their solid waste management plans can use these data.

The *Georgia Statewide Waste Characterization Study* of 2005 explains waste generating sectors that are also present in Haralson County.

Residential waste: Waste generated in detached single-family residences that are typically served on a collection route by a hauler using specialized waste collection trucks. Multi-family waste generated by multi-unit apartments or condominiums, usually collected via front load containers by a hauler with special collection trucks.

Commercial waste: The commercial sector is highly variable and includes waste from all non-residential sources including institutions, businesses and industrial facilities (excluding specially classified industrial waste). A hauler using specialized collection trucks often collects this waste.

Self-haul waste: Many areas, especially rural areas (not within cities) where curbside collection is not widespread, residents and even some businesses (e.g. contractors) commonly self-haul their waste for disposal, using cars, trucks, vans and other non-packer trucks. This waste could be classified as residential, commercial or mixed.

Convenience center site: In rural areas where no route collection service exists, there may be a network of convenience sites where predominantly single-family residents drop off their waste. This waste could be classified as residential, commercial or mixed.

Composition of MSW Disposed

No analyses of Haralson County's waste disposal stream have been conducted. Consequently, the material composition of Haralson County's disposed municipal solid waste is assumed to be similar to the Coosa Valley regional analysis reported in the *Georgia Statewide Waste Characterization Study*. Table 7 shows detailed composition results for municipal solid waste disposed in the Coosa Valley region.

Table 7: Detailed Composition of MSW Disposed in the Coosa Valley RDC and Statewide (% of Total Weight)

Group	Material	Coosa Valley Average	Statewide Aggregated Average
Paper	Newspaper	6.2%	4.8%
	Corrugated Cardboard	4.6%	11.0%
	Office	3.0%	3.4%
	Magazine/Glossy	2.9%	2.6%
	Paperboard	3.4%	3.4%
	Mixed (Other Recyclable)	2.7%	3.0%
	Other (Non-recyclable)	11.9%	10.5%
	Total Paper	34.6%	38.7%
Plastic	#1 PET Bottles	1.9%	1.3%
	#2 HDPE Bottles	1.6%	1.1%
	#3-#7 Bottles	0.3%	0.2%
	Expanded	1.4%	1.4%

	Polystyrene		
	Film Plastic	6.2%	7.4%
	Other Rigid Plastic	5.0%	4.4%
	Total Plastic	16.4%	15.8%
Glass	Clear	2.5%	1.7%
	Green	0.2%	0.4%
	Amber	1.5%	1.2%
	Other	0.3%	0.4%
	Total Glass	4.4%	3.7%
Metal	Steel Cans	2.0%	1.3%
	Aluminum Cans	1.0%	0.7%
	Other Ferrous	0.8%	2.6%
	Other Non-Ferrous	0.6%	0.7%
	Total Metal	4.4%	5.4%
Organics	Yard Waste	4.8%	2.7%
	Wood (non-C&D)	1.0%	1.9%
	Food Waste	13.4%	12.0%
	Textiles	5.5%	4.0%
	Diapers	5.2%	2.5%
	Fines	1.9%	2.8%
	Other Organics	1.2%	1.3%
	Total Organic	33.0%	27.1%
C&D	Drywall	0.2%	0.4%
	Wood	1.5%	2.5%
	Inerts	0.4%	0.4%
	Carpet	1.2%	1.4%
	Other C&D	1.4%	1.2%
	Total C&D	4.8%	6.0%
Inorganics	Televisions	0.5%	0.1%
	Computers	0.3%	0.1%
	Other Electronics	0.7%	1.8%
	Tires	0.0%	0.2%
	HHW	0.3%	0.4%
	Other Inorganics	0.6%	0.8%
	Total Inorganics	2.4%	3.3%
TOTAL		100.0%	100.0%

Source: Georgia Department of Community Affairs, *Final Report, Georgia Statewide Waste Characterization Study*, by R. W. Beck, Inc., June 22, 2005

As shown, paper, organics, and plastics make up the three largest portions of the waste stream. Construction and demolition debris makes up the fourth largest portion, followed by metal and glass. Inorganics make up the smallest portion of the waste stream. The five most abundant material components of the waste stream in the Coosa Valley region, by weight, are food waste (13.4%), non-recyclable paper (11.9%), newspaper (6.2%), film plastic (6.2%), and textiles (5.5%).

Overall, paper was disposed in significant quantities in the Coosa Valley region. Commonly recycled paper makes up more than 19% of all MSW disposed in the region. Recyclable metals, glass, and plastics were found in nearly equal amounts and make up about 4% of the waste stream each.

Waste Reduction Element

Waste Reduction Element

Georgia is home to some of the strongest recycling markets in the nation, yet these industries must purchase and import raw materials from all over North America to support their operations while Georgia's material recovery infrastructure declines. Georgians annually dispose of 2.6 million tons of common recyclable materials with an estimated market value of over \$250 million. Local government reports from 1998 to 2003 reflect a 12% decline in recycling services available in their community. With over 26 years of permitted disposal capacity throughout the state, landfill tipping fees remain highly competitive, increasing the challenge many local governments face in maintaining or implementing aggressive recycling programs. The State plays a very important role in assisting local governments and the recycling industry to strengthen recycling infrastructure and is supporting key initiatives to increase recycling rates throughout the state.

Waste reduction in this county and its cities appeared to be minimal. Haulers do not do any recycling pick up.

Inventory of Waste Reduction by Jurisdictions

Source reduction activities were not discovered during the data collection for this Plan. However, formal programs such as reuse programs, financial incentives, waste audits, waste exchanges or industrial process changes may have been occurring at several large plants.

Haralson County

"Convenience Center" – means a facility consisting of one or more solid waste and/or recycling containers where individuals may deposit their waste for management at another location.

Haralson County collects recyclables at its seven, manned convenience centers, which have 40-yard roll offs for all types of metals to include white goods (washer, dryer, stove or refrigerator). The 4-H club collects aluminum cans. Containers for this purpose are located outside the gate of the convenience centers. The scrap metal is hauled away by a private individual. Bulky items are taken. Roll offs for used furniture and other wooden items, are available at all the convenience sites. The County will only take wood from private citizens. Commercial enterprises contract with a hauler on their own. Also, no commercial or contractor use of the convenience sites is permitted.

All residents of the county, including citizens of the four municipalities, have access to the staffed county convenience sites six days per week. The hours are Monday through Saturday, 7 a.m. until 7 p.m. (See map: Appendix 2) Yard waste is not accepted at the convenience centers, it is only taken at the inert area near the transfer station.

Convenience center site locations:

Helton Road, east of Bremen and north of US Highway 78

Ball Park Lane, south of Georgia Highway 120 near the eastern county line

Corinth Poseyville Road, north of Bremen to the east of US Highway 27

Macedonia Church Road, south of Buchanan and west of US Highway 27

Landfill Road, west of Waco and south of US Highway 78

Providence Church Road, on the western city limit of Tallapoosa and
South of US Highway 78

Bethlehem Church Road, west of Georgia Highway 100 and
North of Georgia Highway 120

Neither Haralson County nor the private collection companies operating therein do any curbside recycling. The Haralson County Director of Public Works only knew of two commercial businesses doing recycling; both Wal-Mart and McDonalds do cardboard recycling. No paper or plastic is recycled at this time. A desire to bale cardboard was postponed because the cost of a baler was deemed too expensive. Metal is taken at the convenience sites and accumulated in roll offs. In the past, a recycling company picked up the metal for a fee. It was our understanding that this fee had been as high as \$2,000. Bulky items, mainly wood and furniture, are taken at all the sites and put in roll offs. One of the two school systems (Haralson County) does not have containers for recycling.

The Director of Public Works and the Solid Waste Authority Manager did not know of any private recycling companies doing that work within the county.

Bremen

Waste Industries, the city collection vendor, does not do curbside recycling. The city has no formal recycling program, but recycling is taking place in the city. There are bins in the Ingles Grocery store parking lot for cardboard and newspaper recycling. Other businesses and restaurants recycle cardboard. The old Wal-Mart location has newspaper

recycling available to all persons. SP recycling in Atlanta takes it away. The Bremen City Schools have cardboard containers. In the past the city tried recycling bins, unfortunately persons would throw garbage into the bins.

Buchanan

Waste Industries, the city collection vendor, does not do curbside recycling. No commercial businesses are currently doing recycling. Citizens may self-haul to the convenience center in the southern part of the city limits on Macedonia Church Road. It is across from the County Public Works complex. The city uses a belt press to remove moisture from processed wastewater sludge. Waste Industries hauls away the product two times a month in a 20 cubic yard rolloff. The Mayor has been unable to find a use for the dried waste.

Tallapoosa

Waste Industries, the city collection vendor, does not do curbside recycling. The city has several large industrial plants that do recycling. Ball Inc. does metal recycling and Robbins does rubber recycling. The Honda Plant is very aggressive in waste reduction and recycles every type of material.

Waco

Johnny Dobbs, the city collection vendor, does not do curbside recycling. Citizens make use of the county convenience sites for recycling. The city is considering recycling bins to be located at the fire department. They would recycle newspaper, cardboard, cans and maybe glass.

Yard trimmings Recycling

Georgia law specifies: "Effective September 1, 1996, each city, county or solid waste management authority shall impose restrictions on yard trimmings which are generated in or may ultimately be disposed of in its area of jurisdiction".

The jurisdictions covered by this Plan are in compliance with the Georgia law regarding the requirement of not placing yard trimmings in or mixing with municipal solid waste.

A disaster would generate significant volumes of waste. The efforts to handle this would force all the jurisdictions covered by this plan to temporarily suspend waste reduction activities. MSW and C&D wastes would take priority over yard trimmings. Recyclables would be stockpiled until such time that the normal recycling disposal process could be restarted.

Haralson County

"Transfer Station" - means a facility used to transfer solid waste from one transportation (collection) vehicle to another for transportation to a solid waste disposal facility or processing operation. A transfer station includes the enclosed waste management structure (tipping floor and loading bays) truck/equipment maintenance/fueling areas, and transport truck staging areas.

Yard trimmings are not in or mixed with Municipal Solid Waste at the Transfer Station. They are received at an area designated for inert items only. The inert facility takes in brush, tree limbs, grass, and leaves. The inert site is located next to the Transfer Station.

There is currently no processing for reuse of these items. Nor are they given away. The county still does Christmas tree chipping. Citizens can drop off one pick up load per week of inert waste. Each contractor must pay for commercial yard trimmings disposal.

Chippings and mulch can be **purchased** in Tallapoosa or Carrollton.

Bremen

The city picks up brush such as limbs and provides the service of chipping. Yard trimmings are reused or recycled to the maximum extent feasible. Chips are left with the resident or taken to an area near Turkey Creek Wastewater plant and dumped. Citizens can pick up at the Turkey Creek plant. A mulching program has not yet begun.

Buchanan

The city collects yard trimmings at the curbside and takes them to an area near the Buchanan city wastewater plant. They take brush four feet long or shorter. Citizens can have this for firewood. There is no chipping or mulching. When too many yard trimmings accumulate and there is no burning ban, the surplus is burned at the old water plant site.

Tallapoosa

Tallapoosa had excellent records of yard waste taken to the inert site. Nine months of 2006 data were easily available. Tonnage ranged from a low in December 2006 of 3.27 to a high of 34.08 in September 2006. An average of 12 tons per month for this period. Yard trimmings end product is distributed by being given away.

Waco

Waco has no program for yard trimmings, mulching or composting. The city has no leaf machine or chipper. Citizens utilize the inert area at the transfer station. If they wish to purchase mulch, Owens Lumber in Tallapoosa is a nearby source.

Special management items

Common Sources of Contaminants In Municipal Solid Waste:

Batteries
Electronics
Motor Oil
Solvents
Cleaning Products
Automotive Products
Paints and Varnishes
Cosmetics

Source: US Environmental Protection Agency, 1994

Tires and white goods would also be in this category.

Haralson County

Used oil and old batteries are received at convenience sites. A recycling company then picks up the used oil and pays the county. Batteries are also sold. The county may have 25 –35 batteries at any one time. The only white goods accepted are those that have had the Freon removed. White goods are then placed in the roll off for metals. Paint is not taken. Construction and Demolition waste from a commercial contractor they must be self-hauled to the transfer station. Convenience centers will take wood from private citizens.

Electronics such as TV's and Monitors go into the furniture roll offs at the convenience sites.

Tires are not collected at any of the convenience centers except the one next to the transfer station. Currently the number of tires can range from 80 to 200 per month. The county had received as many as 400 tires in a month in the past years. Tires then go to the transfer station, where Waste Industries hauls them away for a per tire charge.

\$2 per passenger car tire

\$7 per truck tire

Sometime tires are illegally dumped from sources in adjacent Carroll and Polk counties.

Bremen

Neither the city nor its collection vendor Waste Industries does any curbside recycling. The city does not take electronics or other special management items. Residents must take these to one of the convenience center sites. The Corinth Poseyville Road site is near the city limits.

Buchanan and Tallapoosa

Waste Industries or the cities do no curbside recycling. Special management items are not received by these cities. This type of waste must be taken to the county convenience centers.

Waco

Special management items are not handled by the city, therefore these items are taken to the transfer station. Dobbs Sanitation also does not accept any of these items.

Assessment and Adequacy of Current Programs for Waste Reduction

Officials believed that the current recycling options had been adequate until currently. The city and county residents have the ability to utilize the convenience center sites or the transfer station.

Officials would like to do more in the area of recycling, but are constrained by a lack of funding. They are hopeful that the new Honda plant will bring more revenues to devote to various forms of waste reduction. However, the plant and its suppliers that come will bring many more residents. Thus, a greater amount of solid waste will need to be recycled. Growth from Atlanta is spreading west on Interstate 20. All these factors will require the county and cities to explore new options to deal with future waste reduction.

Needs and Goals

Goal: *Increase the amount of recycling done by the county and cities.*

Needs:

- ❑ Obtain a baler through grant or county funds to facilitate recycling of cardboard.
- ❑ Draft a plan to begin plastic recycling.
- ❑ Encourage “backyard” composting.
- ❑ Obtain a used leaf machine.

Collection Element

Collection Element

Inventory

Main waste haulers in the county

Name	Address	Phone Number
Waste Industries	2097 Buchanan Hwy Cedartown, GA 30125	770-748-8685
Avery Environmental Service	3731 S. Hwy 16 Carrollton, GA 30116	770-838-1313

Other haulers

Trash Man Inc.
Murray Sanitation (possibly no longer servicing Haralson)
Georgia Contracting
P and P Garbage
Done Jobs
Dave Baker
Whitten
Johnny Dobbs

Haralson

The county's relationship with Waste Industries began two years ago. Prior to that date it had been with Waste Management. The County Solid Waste / Water Authority has ownership of the transfer station that is managed by Waste Industries. The existing one-year contract began April 1, 2007 and ends March 31, 2008. The current tipping fee at the transfer station is \$39.00 per ton. A few haulers and contractors haul directly to the Polk County landfill. This is especially true for those in the northern portion of the county, as the transfer station is located near the southern boundary of Haralson. Waste Industries brings 85% of the incoming waste to the transfer station.

The Waste Industries truck hours are distributed as follows:

Residential	50%
Commercial	25%
Industrial	25%

“Convenience Center” – means a facility consisting of one or more solid waste and/or recycling containers where individuals may deposit their waste for management at another location.

All residents of the county, including citizens of the four municipalities, have access to the staffed county convenience sites six days per week. The hours are Monday through Saturday, 7 a.m. until 7 p.m. (See map: Appendix 2) Yard waste is not accepted at the convenience centers, it is only taken at the inert area near the transfer station.

Haralson County collects recyclables at all of its convenience centers. Each have 40-yard roll offs for all types of metals to include white goods (washer, dryer, stove or refrigerator). The 4-H club collects aluminum cans. Containers for this purpose are located outside the gate of the convenience centers. The scrap metal is hauled away by a private individual. Bulky items are taken. Roll offs for used furniture and other wooden items, are available at all the convenience sites. The County will only take wood from private citizens. Commercial enterprises contract with a hauler on their own. Also, no commercial or contractor use of the convenience sites is permitted.

Residential pick up of MSW is once per week. There is no curbside recycling, but residents can self-haul to the seven convenience centers dispersed throughout the county. County residents pay their hauler for more pick-ups per week. Areas of the county outside of the municipalities have open competition for collection. Owners of commercial enterprises determine the frequency of their pick up. Waste Industries has nearly 100% of the Industrial accounts in Haralson County. MSW from apartments go into front load containers. Commercial enterprises contract with a hauler on their own. A private individual hauls the scrap metal from the convenience sites as each roll off becomes full. Other recycling is currently not active. Yard waste must be self-hauled to the inert area by the transfer station. No special management items are taken or hauled.

Until October of 2006 Waste Industries was going to the convenience sites daily and hauling to the transfer station. Since then Haralson County has utilized it's own trucks for this hauling.

Schools in the Haralson system do not have containers for recycling.

Data furnished by the county indicated a variation in total tonnage from 573 to 768 tons. The time period was from January 2005 to February 2006. Two types of hauling were billed the county by Waste Industries. These were roll off and front end collection. Percentage of tonnage was 31% and 69% respectively. The Public Works Director estimated that there is an increase the two weeks of Christmas and a 25% increase during

the spring. Over the 13-month period covered by the data, percentage changes from month to month varied from a 22% increase to a 17% decrease.

The County has had the Transfer station for seven years. Up to that time the county operated a landfill.

Waste Industries says they haul 7,500 tons from Haralson County and the three cities. 4,990 tons are from outside the municipalities.

Total County area – 283.2 square miles

Total County population – 25,690

County Population density – 91 persons per square mile

Unincorporated area – 263.8 square miles

Unincorporated area population – 16,939

Unincorporated area population density – 64 persons per square mile

The low population density numbers indicate why haulers would be reluctant to work outside of the municipalities. Only small areas of the county with some tight grouping of accounts would yield a profitable situation for these businesses.

Bremen

The city has a contract with Waste Industries. The contract has been in three-year increments. The service does not provide curbside recycling nor pick up of yard trimmings or special management items. The city residents are able to self-haul to the convenience centers. Two centers are near Bremen, on Helton Road and Corinth Poseyville Road. Waste Industries bills the city, whereupon the city in turn bills the residents. Waste Industries supplies a cart to each residence, and all city residents must use Waste Industries only. The service is one pick up per week. The total number of carts billed for are 2,540. This number includes 2,345 residential and 195 commercial.

Businesses can make their own arrangements with a hauler of their choice, unless they only need a cart of the residential size. The business can then participate in the city program and be billed by the city. Commercial accounts can get two pick ups per week if they pay an extra charge.

Apartments normally have one cart per apartment, while Mobile Home parks usually have a front load container.

The City also pays Waste Industries for roll offs used at the Wastewater Plant.

The Wastewater Plant is in the Southeast portion of the city, on Pine Brook Drive.

A July 2006 bill indicated one - 25 cubic yard roll off was used. (Approximately 37 tons)

* Ton = 1.481 cubic yards

Front load containers billed to the city by Waste Industries:
1-- at the Senior Center
1 – at the Maintenance area

Waste Industries – tonnage (from billings to city)

Oct 2006	182
Nov 2006	189
Dec 2006	179
Total	550 x 4 = 2,200

Waste Industries annual amount for the city is 1,560. The estimate from the city could be higher than the company value due to the small sample size and inclusion of the Christmas season.

Roughly, Bremen accounts for 21% of the total county tonnage and 18% of the total county population.

Bremen's city area is 8.9 square miles, with 2000 census total population of 4,552. Therefore population density is 603 persons per square mile. This makes collection attractive to a hauler.

Buchanan

Waste Industries has a contract with the City of Buchanan for commercial and residential service. MSW collection is once per week. The service does not provide curbside recycling nor pick up of yard trimmings or special management items. The city residents are able to self-haul to the convenience centers. The Macedonia Church Road center is the closest. Residents cannot pay for additional pick up but they can pay for a second cart. Any front load container can have more than once a week pickup. The city bills the two businesses in the industrial park. These have front-load containers. MCL Industries produces specialty plastics and Chickmate produces poultry feeders.

The current city agreement with Waste Industries allows a 30-day notice for cancellation.

Buchanan residential and commercial waste is hauled directly to the Polk landfill rather than hauling it south to the transfer station and then hauling it north to the landfill. Waste Industries said 400 tons of waste is hauled from the city annually. Therefore, Buchanan accounts for 5% of the total county tonnage and 4% of the total county population.

Waste Industries charges by the ton and charges a pick up charge. Waste Industries billing procedure is that used with the other cities. One bill is submitted to the municipality.

Currently there are:

Residential Accounts = 368

Commercial accounts = 89

Each cart is \$11, and there may be more than one at each location.

Front load containers are \$28.17 for a 2-yard size. 4, 6 and 8 yard are available. The cost is the multiple of the 2-yard price.

Buchanan's city area is only 1.5 square miles, with 2000 census total population of 941 persons. The population density is 691 persons per square mile. This is the highest of the cities, making collection very attractive to a hauler.

The clerk said there were no containers for recycling at either of the schools located within the city limits.

Tallapoosa

Waste Industries also contracts with the City of Tallapoosa for commercial and residential service. The level of service is the same as that of Bremen and Buchanan. MSW is the only category picked up. Service for recycling or pick up of special management items is not provided. The city residents are able to self-haul to the convenience centers. The Providence Church Road center is the closest. Yard waste is picked up by the city and taken to the county inert site.

All four of the following companies contract with Waste Industries:

Ball Corporation

Robbins

NCI Building Systems

Honda Precision Parts of Georgia

Tallapoosa residential waste goes to the transfer station and commercial goes directly to the Polk landfill.

Waste Industries estimates 550 tons annually originate from Tallapoosa.

Tallapoosa accounts for 7% of the total county tonnage as stated by Waste Industries and 11% of the total 2000 county population.

Billing from Waste Industries follows the usual practice. Tallapoosa is billed and then bills their accounts.

Tallapoosa's city area is 7.4 square miles, with a 2000 census total population of 2,789. This yields a population density of 408 persons per square mile. Recent annexation may account for the lower density number.

Waco

Waco is the only Haralson city that does not contract with Waste Industries. The company might not have the same interest it does in the other three municipalities because of Waco's lower population.

Johnny Dobbs Sanitation is the hauler. With a population of 469 and an average household size of 2.48 persons, Dobbs would only have a maximum of 189 households to service. A smaller hauler is able to handle this volume. The city has a one-year contract that is renegotiated each February. He only picks up household garbage at the curb. The company does not provide curbside recycling nor pick up of yard trimmings or special management items. The city residents are able to self-haul to the convenience centers. The center west of town on Landfill Road is the closest. Just as Waste Industries method, Dobbs bills the city for his once per week pick up and the city bills its accounts.

Residential accounts: 207

Commercial accounts: 11

Commercial accounts are billed \$9.00 per month and residential \$6.00.
The city provides containers and the garbage must be in tied bags.

Special events such as Waco Fest in September generate a small additional amount of garbage. Dobbs picks up these bags for an extra charge.

Contingency for Collection Disruption

Haralson County

Haralson County does not have the need for a collection contingency, because the non-municipal residents either contract with private haulers or self haul to the convenience sites. The Public Works Director said that if needed Avery Environmental Services of Carrollton could serve as the backup to any private haulers experiencing problems. Avery is large enough to make adjustments in a week or less. Media notification will be used to inform the citizens.

Bremen

The existing amount of public works equipment could handle a disruption. However, supplementation with roll off open top type containers would be needed. These would need to be leased from a private firm. No more than a week would be needed to obtain the roll offs. Media notification will be used to inform the citizens.

Buchanan

The city has a priority system for its contingency. The first step would be using the city dump truck. If this proved inadequate, the city would request county vehicles. If for some reason the city needed a private hauler, Avery Environmental would be contacted. Officials stated no more than a week would be needed to put any alternative in place. Media notification will be used to inform the citizens.

Tallapoosa

The city is located in the southwest corner of the county. Therefore alternative collection services would be called from either Carroll County, Georgia south of the city or Cleburne County, Alabama to the west. Officials were of the opinion that at least three days would be required to have new collection process operating. The media would be contacted for notification of the public.

Waco

Another hauler would be hired on a temporary basis. This would take a few days to arrange. Police department, fire department and, if needed, media would be used for public notification.

Storm / Disaster Debris Management – Collection

Occasionally disasters befall cities and counties. Examples of these would be severe weather, tornadoes, floods, ice storms, major fire or train derailment. These events could increase demand on existing services. Mostly inert and construction/demolition debris would be produced.

Haralson County

In the event of disaster generated debris, it will be collected by the county Public Works Department. The open county land next to the transfer station will be used to temporarily hold the debris. If the transfer station is rendered unusable or inaccessible then direct

hauling to the Grady Road - Polk County landfill would be used. Convenience center sites could be utilized as additional temporary holding points. Four days would be needed to get this system operational. Media would be contacted for notification of the public. This mechanism will also be used to announce the end of special procedures.

The county did experience this type of situation in 1998 when they had a severe tornado.

Bremen

Trucks and equipment of the city will collect disaster debris, with other jurisdictions in the county contacted for added help. The time to get this contingency operating would be two days. The media will be utilized to notify those living in the city limits. Media notification will let citizens know the procedures during cleanup/collection. Notification will again happen to announce the ending date of debris collection.

Buchanan

The limited city equipment assets will be utilized to collect debris created by any type of disaster. Other assistance will be sought if the city is unable to collect the debris. The county Public Works operation is located on the edge of the Buchanan city limits. Two to three days would provide sufficient time to implement these plans. Media will be used to notify persons in the city and to let them know when special disaster debris collection will begin and end.

Tallapoosa

The city Public Works trucks and equipment will collect disaster debris. County assistance will be requested if necessary. The City Manager will notify the media for public awareness of collection methodology. Media announcement of the ending date of debris collection will also occur.

Waco

Having less than five hundred residents, the city will have difficulty responding. Only two days will be needed to gain assistance from the county. The city will use police and fire departments as the first stage of notification and then contact the media if more public notification is needed.

Illegal Dumping

Haralson County

There has been a problem with illegal dumping according to some county officials.

Personnel at the transfer station were of the opinion that illegal dumping has decreased. They said that they have had break-ins. They suspect methamphetamine users seeking anything that might be sold. Illegal dumping of tires sometimes occurs from sources in adjacent Carroll and Polk counties. The county government has one code enforcement officer. The County Marshal does code enforcement and there is a building inspector that does some code enforcement.

Some violation cases have gone to court in recent years.

Bremen

The city has one code enforcement officer. Illegal dumping is rarely a problem. In the last several years' only one case has gone to court.

Buchanan

The only ordinance that could possibly be related to illegal dumping is the city nuisance ordinance. The Police Department does any enforcement that might be needed.

Tallapoosa

Conversation with the Planning Coordinator revealed that the city did not have a distinct illegal dumping ordinance. However, the city does have a littering ordinance that encompasses dumping. The Planning Coordinator is the city official responsible for code enforcement.

Waco

The city has no problems with illegal dumping in the city limits. If needed, the police department would do the enforcement and maintenance would do any clean up.

Assessment and Adequacy of Collection programs in the Present and Future

Haralson

The only aspect of collection that the county furnishes is hauling from convenience center sites to the Haralson transfer station. The Public Works Director was of the opinion that the number of private haulers may double in the next ten years. Toward the end of that period the unincorporated areas would probably go totally to private haulers. More roll offs will be needed at the convenience center sites.

Bremen

The Director of Planning and Zoning spoke of the fact that there are approximately 1,200 remaining lots in the city that could increase the city population by almost 50 percent. The current program is adequate for the next few years. Bremen is the largest city in Haralson County and is on the Interstate 20 growth corridor from the Atlanta metropolitan area.

Buchanan

The Mayor and Clerk indicated that the quality of collection service has continually gone up and down. They anticipated some small growth in the city. There is a desire to work with the Solid Waste Authority to find a better collection method.

Tallapoosa

Collection is adequate for the next two or three years then it depends on how the Honda Plant affects residential and commercial situations. Possible attraction of other industries could also have further impact. The city plans to either continue with Waste Industries or look at other alternatives.

Waco

Interviews with a city official seem to indicate satisfaction with the service and the opinion that this arrangement will be adequate. The current contract with Dobbs Sanitation will meet the needs of the city for several more years. Growth that is moving west along Interstate 20 will require reevaluation of the collection process. Increasing fuel costs may bring changes at an earlier date. With increasing fuel costs, Dobbs may have to raise his rate to the city.

Needs and Goals

Goal: Keep the collection process as efficient as possible.

Needs:

- Continue hauling from convenience sites to the transfer station.
- Keep self-selection of haulers in unincorporated areas.
- Purchase more roll offs for the convenience centers.

- Continue existing type of contract collection system in the cities.
- Monitor effectiveness of collection practices on an on-going basis.

Disposal Element

Disposal Element

Inventory of current disposal practices

Haralson County

Haralson County and the cities within it, no longer have an active landfill in the county. Therefore, the jurisdictions begin the solid waste disposal process through a transfer station.

- “Transfer Station” means a facility used to transfer solid waste from one transportation (collection) vehicle to another for transportation to a solid waste disposal facility or processing operation. A transfer station includes the enclosed waste management structure (tipping floor and loading bays) truck/equipment maintenance/fueling areas, and transport truck staging areas.

The Haralson County Water and Solid Waste Authority owns the transfer station and contracts its operation to Waste Industries. A Waste Industries sub-contractor named Stafford Transportation trucks the waste from the transfer station out of Haralson County to the Grady Road landfill in adjacent Polk County to the north. The landfill is also operated by Waste Industries. The Transfer Station is located at the old county landfill site. It is between Tallapoosa and Waco – on the south side of US Hwy 78 and east of the Southern Railroad line. The Transfer Station opened in 2000. The employees can be contacted by telephone at 770-574-5414. Staffing consists of two employees. One is a Waste Industries employee and the other works for the Haralson County Water/Solid Waste Authority.

Hours of operation are Monday through Friday, 6am to 3 pm. Sunday it is closed. Saturday operation hours are being negotiated between the Authority and Waste Industries.

Tires are taken at the Transfer Station site only. The County then pays to have a company haul them away.

The Scale house weighs front load, roll off and rear load trucks.
Waste Industries front loaders go directly to the Polk/Grady Road Landfill.
Waste Industries rear loaders and roll offs go to the Haralson Transfer Station.

Cash customers are weighed going in and coming out of the Station.

Transfer Station employees roughly estimated tonnage handled at 70 tons per day. This number seems to be a large variation from the following numbers furnished by the Manager of the Solid Waste Authority. These were calculated using tonnage based on payments to the Authority:

2003 - 37,281.5 tons

2004 - 38,640.3 tons

2005 - 36,891.4 tons

Their estimated mix of waste was 60% building materials, 20% household and 20% industry

Categories

Waste Industries estimate:

MSW 70%

C&D 25%

Recyclables 5%

The transfer station employee was of the opinion that May through August had the heaviest volume because of construction activity. Estimation for other parts of the year was an approximate 35% increase the two weeks of Christmas and a 25% increase during the spring.

Bremen, and Tallapoosa

Waste Industries trucks take the two cities waste to the Haralson Transfer Station and then a Waste Industries sub-contractor trucks it to the Grady Road Landfill in Polk County.

At times, Waste Industries trucks that are doing residential collection may bypass the Haralson transfer station and take waste directly to the Polk/Grady Road landfill.

Buchanan

Buchanan is the northernmost city. Rather than backtracking, Waste Industries trucks Buchanan waste directly to the Polk (Grady Road landfill). Therefore, Buchanan waste does not go to the Haralson transfer station.

The tonnage for the City of Buchanan for June, July & August 2006 was:

Commercial 183.19

Residential 109.09

Waste Water 24.77

Total 317.05

Very rarely does the city have any C& D waste. It is also disposed by Waste Industries.

The city has a wastewater plant. Treated sludge is run through a belt press to remove moisture. A 20-yard rolloff holds the dried waste. Waste Industries hauls it away approximately twice per month.

Waco

Even though Waco uses Dobbs Sanitation, the waste still goes to the Haralson Transfer Station. Therefore the ultimate destination is also Grady Road Landfill.

Based on a three-month average, Waco's Haralson County Transfer Tickets average 3.63 ton per week.

LANDFILLS

Grady Road Landfill

Type: Municipal Solid Waste, tire, inert, Construction & Demolition

Capacity- size and remaining life - (See Appendix 4) Assurance of Disposal Capacity Letter

Ownership - Private – Waste Industries Corporation

Location – Grady Road Landfill, between Cedartown and Rockmart, Georgia,
Polk County,
316 Grady Road, Rockmart, GA 30153
Phone: 770-748-8276

Perry County Associates, PCA Arrowhead Landfill Facility

Type: Municipal Solid Waste, Construction & Demolition and Industrial

Capacity- size and remaining life - (See Appendix 4) Assurance of Disposal Capacity Letter

Ownership - Private – Perry County Associates, LLC
P. O. Box 126
2870 Peachtree Road
Atlanta, GA 30305

Location – PCA Arrowhead Landfill Facility is between Meridian, Mississippi and Selma, Alabama.
Rural Route 2, Box 110-A, Uniontown, Alabama, 36786

Three Corners landfill near Piedmont, AL

Type: MSW, tire, inert, Construction & Demolition

Capacity- size and remaining life - (See Appendix 4) Assurance of Disposal Capacity Letter

Ownership - Private – Waste Management Corporation

Location – Three Corners Landfill, near Piedmont, Alabama, Calhoun County,
2205 County Road 6, Piedmont, AL 36272
Phone: 256-447-1881

The only private C&D landfill that the transfer station personnel knew of was Hamby. They were uncertain if Hamby was still in business.

Contingency for disposal in the event of a disruption of the normal process

County

If the Grady Road Landfill in Polk County were damaged to the extent it could not temporarily accept waste or was inaccessible another landfill would be utilized. The county would use the Perry County Associates, PCA Landfill Facility in Alabama. A week would be needed to arrange for this alternate disposal location and begin hauling to the landfill. Media would be used to give the public notification of this change.

Transfer Station disruption has occurred in the past. At that time county public works brought in a generator. This temporary measure was very effective and would be used again in the future. It takes approximately two days to get this option up and running.

Bremen, Buchanan and Tallapoosa

The cities of Bremen, Buchanan and Tallapoosa have their waste hauled by Waste Industries to the Polk Grady Road landfill. Therefore, the alternative location for disposal would be the same as Haralson County. The same time period would be needed for implementation of this contingency. Citizen notification would be through the media.

Waco

Waco's solid waste also ends up at the Polk Grady Road Landfill. Should a disruption occur and the landfill is unavailable for receiving waste, a hauler can divert to the Carroll County Landfill approximately eleven miles away. A week will be needed to complete this process. The media will notify the residents.

Storm / Disaster Debris Management – Disposal

A large area of open County land is next to its Transfer Station. This area would be used to temporarily hold debris created by any type of disaster, until the normal disposal process could be reestablished. Avery Environmental would assist in this process. This alternative could be implemented in two days. The media will be utilized to notify the public of the temporary system and to notify them when the normal process will restart.

Bremen

Debris from any type of disaster will be handled by using all city equipment. If the volume were too large county assistance would be called. Debris would go to the inert

area near the Haralson County transfer station. Two days will be needed to make arrangements. The media will be utilized to notify the public of the temporary system and to notify them when the normal process will restart.

Buchanan

A small amount of debris from any type of disaster will be handled by using all city equipment. If the volume were too large county assistance would be called. The county public works department is located in the southern part of the city limits. Debris would go to the inert area near the Haralson County transfer station. Two days will be needed to make these arrangements. Notification will tell residents the procedure that will temporarily be used.

Tallapoosa

Debris from any type of disaster will be handled by using all city equipment. If the volume were too large county assistance would be called. Debris would go to the inert area near the Haralson County transfer station. This site is east of the city. Two days will be needed to make these arrangements. Notification will tell residents the procedure that will temporarily be used.

Waco

County equipment will be needed to haul debris, created from any type of disaster, to the inert site near the transfer station. This site is west of the city. Trucks of Dobbs Sanitation have little if any capacity for hauling debris. Two days will be needed to make these arrangements. Notification will tell residents the procedure that will temporarily be used.

Assessment and Adequacy of Current Disposal

After doing interviews with each jurisdiction, it is our opinion that the current disposal practices will be adequate throughout the ten-year planning period. However, during this 10-year planning period, a dramatic increase in the number of new businesses and their workers moving to the county could require reevaluation of the current disposal system. This increase would probably be caused by the continued westward spread of the Atlanta metropolitan area. Also, the new Honda plant in Tallapoosa may create additional disposal needs. The current disposal facility consists of the Polk County landfill. The landfill is planning to expand. However, an alternate landfill has ten years of capacity as shown in the Assurance of Disposal Capacity Letter. (Appendix4) Therefore, existing facilities and current practices will be adequate throughout the ten-year planning period unless some unforeseen event occurs or factors such as those mentioned above, begin to alter the present disposal process.

Needs and Goals

GOAL: *Assure adequate solid waste disposal*

Needs:

- Continue county Solid Waste Authority ownership of the transfer station.
- Annually re-evaluate the contract with the landfill.
- Have evaluation done of the closed landfill to determine the viability of methane gas recovery.
- Annually re-evaluate continued leasing of the transfer station operation.

Land Limitation Element

Land Limitation Element

The map (See Appendix 5) in this section is a composite of ten different limitations that should be considered when selecting a site for a solid waste handling facility.

Limitations on siting shown on the map are as follows:

Slopes greater than 25%

Streams and Lakes

Groundwater Recharge Areas

Poorly Suited Soils

Urban and Built-up Lands

Municipal Water Supplies (2-mile buffer)

State and Public Lands

Water Bodies and Wetlands

Major Highways

Roads and Airports (3-mile buffer)

Natural Environmental Limitations

Land areas or land use factors considered unsuitable for development of recycling, recovery, and composting or solid waste disposal facilities. The following are rules developed by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

Water supply watersheds – DNR Rule 391-3-16-.01

This applies to existing and future water supply watersheds. Using buffers can facilitate this. This will assist local governments in adoption of a water supply watershed protection plan. The purpose of these criteria is to establish the protection of drinking water watersheds. To assure that surface sources of drinking water are of a high quality prior to treatment. This rule requires that at any location within a small water supply

watershed, new solid waste landfills must have synthetic liners and leachate collection systems.

Map integrates municipal water supplies.

Groundwater recharge area: DNR Rule 391-3-16-.02

A recharge area means any portion of the earth's surface, where water infiltrates in the ground to replenish and aquifer. Northwest Georgia is in the Valley and Ridge area of the state, where caves and sinkholes are common. This type of area should not be used for future landfills. DNR shall not issue permits for new solid waste landfills not having synthetic liners and leachate collection systems. DNR requires owner/operators of new landfills or expansions of existing facilities within two miles of a significant groundwater recharge areas to have liners and leachate collection systems. Facilities accepting waste generated from outside the county in which the facility is located must be totally outside of an area designated as a significant groundwater recharge area. The county's primary source of water, outside the municipalities, is groundwater.

Map integrates groundwater recharge areas.

Wetlands: DNR Rule 391-3-16-.03

This means those areas saturated by water such as swamps, marshes and bogs. While landfills are not absolutely forbidden, extensive studies and permitting may make this process extremely long. This rule says that landfills may constitute an unacceptable use of a wetland.

Map integrates water bodies and wetlands.

River Corridors: DNR Rule 391-3-16-.04

River corridors are the strips of land that flank major rivers in Georgia. Rivers need to be suitable as a habitat for wildlife, for recreation and a source of clean drinking water. River corridors also help absorb floodwaters. New solid waste landfills within protected river corridors are prohibited.

The Tallapoosa River traverses the county from northeast to southwest as it flows into Alabama.

Protected mountains: DNR Rule 391-3-16-.05

Steep slopes and thin soils characterize the mountains of Georgia. Therefore, solid waste disposal facilities are prohibited from protected mountains.

Protected mountains are not present in the county.

Map integrates areas of poorly suited soils.

Criteria for siting: DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05

Existing Land Use and Future Development Maps: (See Appendix 6)

Zoning: The site of the proposed landfill must conform to all local zoning/land use ordinances. Local governments must submit to the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) a written document to that affect.

Land Use and Zoning considerations:

Heavily Developed areas - Map integrates urban and built-up areas.

Historic sites

Jurisdictional boundaries – Haralson County is bounded by Polk County on the north, Paulding County on the northeast. Carroll County forms the county border on the south and southeast. The western boundary is with the state of Alabama.

Site Access - Map integrates major highways.

Airport safety - New solid waste landfills or expansions of existing ones shall not be within 10,000 feet of an airport runway end used by turbojet aircraft. Neither shall one be within 5,000 feet of any runway end used by only piston type aircraft. These requirements apply to both public and private use airport runways.

Airports --- One private, three miles east of Buchanan, in the mid central part of Haralson County and one three miles northwest of Temple with airspace in Haralson county.

Map integrates roads and airports

Floodplains: A solid waste facility located in the 100-year floodplain shall not restrict the flow of the 100-year flood. Nor shall it reduce the temporary waste storage capacity of the floodplain or result in a washout of solid waste so as to pose a hazard to human health and the environment.

Wetlands: A solid waste handling facility shall not be located in wetlands, as defined by the Army Corps. Of Engineers. The possible exception would be if the owner/operator could provide evidence to EPD that such use of these wetlands has been permitted or otherwise authorized under all other applicable state and federal laws and rules.

Map integrates water bodies and wetlands.

Fault areas: New landfills and lateral expansions of existing shall not be located within 200 feet of a fault. The owner/operator must demonstrate to EPD that a distance less than 200 feet should be allowed. Instability in a fault zone can increase the potential of ground water contamination.

See Georgia Digital Environmental Atlas –
<http://ga.-ims.er.usgs.gov/website/atlas/viewer.htm>

Seismic impact zones -

Development of new landfills or lateral expansions are prohibited unless the owner/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. FEMA required Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plans show little seismic activity in the county. New landfills or expansions shall not be located in seismic impact zones unless the owner/operator demonstrates all structures and systems are designed to resist forces shown on a seismic hazard map.

See seismic impact zone information as shown on map at:

<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/osw/meeting/pdf02/seismic.pdf>

Unstable areas: Owners/operators of new landfills, existing landfills or lateral expansions located in unstable areas must demonstrate that engineering measures have been built into the unit's design to ensure that the integrity of the structural components of the landfill unit will not be disrupted.

Map integrates any slopes of greater than 25%.
Some elevations exceed 1,400 feet.

Significant groundwater recharge areas: New solid waste landfills or expansions of existing facilities within two miles of an EPD significant ground water recharge area will have liners and leachate collection systems. Facilities accepting waste generated from

outside the county in which the facility is located must be totally outside of any area designated as a significant groundwater recharge area.

Map integrates groundwater recharge areas.

Required applicant actions relating to landfill siting –

- ❑ Disposal facility siting decision – applicant documentation demonstrating compliance with O.C.G.A. is to be submitted to EPD. DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(b)
- ❑ Conduct of hydrological assessment and compliance with Solid Waste Management Act and DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(k)
- ❑ If applicant undertakes the Facilities Issues Negotiation Process, the process will be undertaken in accordance with O.C.G.A.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN CONSISTENCY PROCEDURE

The Environmental Protection Division (EPD) of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR) reviews solid waste handling facility permit requests to determine if they are consistent with local solid waste management plans. The following procedure will be followed by Haralson County's local governments to determine if a proposed facility, public or private, is consistent with the Haralson County Multi-Jurisdictional Solid Waste Management Plan:

No proposed facility or facility expansion will be sited in the planning area without a letter from the [governing authority in whose jurisdiction the proposed facility is located] stating that the facility is consistent with the Solid Waste Management Plan. To determine if a proposed facility or facility expansion is consistent with the Plan, an owner/operator of the facility shall:

- A. At least 60 days prior to filing for a solid waste handling permit, or notifying EPD in the case of a solid waste handling facility that is permitted by rule, submit to the local governing authority a written statement documenting the following:
 - 1. How the proposed facility or facility expansion will meet the specific goals and/or needs identified in the Solid Waste Management Plan, specifically what will be:
 - (a) the impact upon the collection capability within the planning area;

- (b) the impact upon disposal capacity identified in the planning area; and
 - (c) the impact to the waste reduction and recycling efforts within the planning area;
2. How the proposed facility or facility expansion and it's operation will impact the community; specifically, what will be:
 - (a) the impact to vehicular traffic and public safety around the proposed facility and throughout the planning area;
 - (b) the impact to the financial viability of the existing solid waste management system within the planning area;
 - (c) the impact to individual and business solid waste management rates;
 - (d) the impact of the proposed facility or facility expansion to natural or cultural resources within the planning area; and
 - (e) the impact of the proposed facility or facility expansion to the current solid waste management infrastructure within the planning area, both public and private;
 3. How the owner/operator of the proposed facility (and any subsequent owner/operators, if sold) will satisfy the financial assurance provisions of the plan and local ordinances, if any;
 4. That the owner/operator notified all adjacent property owners and conducted a public hearing;
 5. That the proposed facility or facility expansion is sited in an area deemed suitable according to criteria listed in the plan; and
 6. That the proposed facility or facility expansion is sited in a location that is consistent with local zoning ordinances.
- B. The governing authority shall review the "Written Statement of Consistency" and shall determine if the proposed facility or facility expansion is consistent with the Solid Waste Management Plan. Within 30 days of making a determination, the governing authority shall notify the developer whether or not the proposed facility or facility expansion is consistent with the Plan. If the proposed facility is not consistent with the Plan, the developer may address the inconsistencies and resubmit their request for another review.

TRAFFIC SAFETY

All such operations shall be located on a state highway or county primary road, as defined by the Board of Commissioners, for ingress and egress thereto, and on a road that does not create traffic through an area developed primarily for residential purposes. Where necessary, the Board of Commissioners may require the applicant

to construct and/or improve a road to accommodate the truck travel necessitated by the operations, as condition of such operation, and for the purpose of routing traffic around residential areas. A stop sign shall be erected and maintained by the owner/operator at all egress roads from the landfill. Under no circumstances shall trucks use private drives or private access routes to or from the applicants' property that are within 300 feet of any residence.

SIGHT BARRIERS AND FENCING

Sight barriers shall be provided along all setback lines of the sites, which lack natural screening conditions. Sight barriers shall consist of the following:
a berm of at least 10 feet in height and plantings of evergreen trees, not more than 10 feet apart, or evergreen shrubbery not more than 5 feet apart, in staggered rows, on the berm, parallel to the boundaries of the property. Evergreens shall be at least two-year transplants at the time of planting, shall grow to not less than 10 feet in height within two years or less, and shall be sufficiently spaced to provide effective sight barriers when 10 feet in height. Trees or shrubs that die must be promptly replaced.

NUISANCE ABATEMENT

Air pollution, noise, and vibration, and their effects upon adjacent property owners will be mitigated. The proper use of berms, walls, and natural planting screens will be utilized.

Rodent traps shall be placed 100 yards apart around the perimeter of the landfill, inside the fence, and shall be inspected and cleaned not less than once per day.

Any security lighting deemed necessary by the owner/operator shall be the sodium vapor type and shall be aligned so that no part of the illuminated field falls on adjacent property.

Every landfill shall, at its own expense, connect to a public water supply and install at least one outlet per square acre in order to ensure adequate water supply and facilities for quick delivery of water to any part of the property for the purpose of extinguishing fires. Capacity shall be such that at least 50 gallons of water per minute can be applied to any fire, continuously, for at least 10 hours. The source of the water supply and facilities to provide for the delivery of the water shall be indicated on the plans submitted for approval to the Board of Commissioners.

Every landfill shall, at its own expense, connect to a public sewer system for the disposal of its leachate. If necessary for the local publicly owned treatment works to handle the leachate, the owner/operator shall fund all necessary improvements to the publicly owned treatment works through which the leachate will be discharged.

All litter shall be collected from the landfill site by the end of each working day and either placed in the fill, compacted and covered that day, or stored in a covered container.

ACCESS TO PUBLIC

Any landfill shall be open to use by County residents, property owners, and businesses, during established business hours, at a rate to be agreed upon by the governing authority. Special handling fees may be charged for bulky or difficult to process items.

Other impacts of the proposed facility or expansion:

- ❑ The impact to the financial viability of the existing solid waste management system within the planning area;

This will include impact to individual and business solid waste management rates.

- ❑ The impact of the proposed facility or facility expansion to natural or cultural resources within the planning area;

Applicant must submit information on how the planned facility impacts existing and nearby natural, historic and cultural resources. This includes bodies of water used for recreation, public parks, schools and other public facilities. A one (1) mile radius from the proposed facility will be used.

- ❑ How the owner/operator of the proposed facility (and any subsequent owner/operators, if sold) will satisfy the financial assurance provisions of the plan and local ordinances, if any;
- ❑ That the owner/operator notified all adjacent property owners and conducted a public hearing;
- ❑ That the proposed facility or facility expansion is sited in an area deemed suitable according to criteria listed in the plan; and
- ❑ That the proposed facility or facility expansion is sited in a location that is consistent with local zoning ordinances.
- ❑ The effect the facility will upon waste generated within the state achieving
- ❑ The effect of the facility on local achievement of a per capita waste reduction goal.

Notices and Hearings

References below to governing authority(s) shall mean either just the County of both the County and the affected City.

Application submission and hearing schedule

Upon receipt of an application, the governing authority(s) shall review the application for completeness. If incomplete, the governing authority will return it with deficiencies noted. The application may be resubmitted upon correction of deficiencies.

Once the application is complete the applicant will be advised of the date of the initial hearing.

Mailed Notice

Applicant shall determine all owners with adjacent parcels from the Haralson County Assessors Office and mail them information such as time, date, place and purpose of the initial hearing.

Published Notice

The applicant will also pay for a notice to be published in the official legal organ of the County. Notice will be at least 4 by 6 inches and located in the general news section of the paper. Notice title shall be in bold. Notice will be published at least one week before hearing.

Application Fee

Proposed facility applicant shall be required to submit a fee of \$750.00 for the review process. This fee shall be paid to each governing authority. Failure to provide these funds within 30 days of demand shall result in termination of the application process.

Initial Hearing

The applicant shall present its request to the governing authority. Only elected officials or their experts will be allowed to ask questions at this hearing. Governing authority may request further information.

Public Comment Hearing

The public comment hearing will allow the applicant to again present its application. Opponents may also present their case. At the conclusion of this hearing no vote will be taken.

Decision Hearing

The next hearing shall be the next regularly scheduled governing authority meeting, which shall be at least 5 business days after the public comment hearing. The

governing authority will have their attorney prepare a proposed written decision. The governing authority will vote on this document.

Written Decision by governing authority(s)

A written decision shall determine if the application is consistent or inconsistent with the Multi-jurisdictional Solid Waste Management Plan. The governing authority shall issue the "Written Statement of Consistency" and shall determine if the proposed facility or facility expansion is consistent with the Plan. Within 30 days of making a determination, the governing authority shall notify the developer whether or not the proposed facility or facility expansion is consistent with the Plan. The decision will also state why the application is deemed consistent or inconsistent. No vote shall be final until the governing authority adopts a written decision.

Appeal Process

The applicant shall have the right to appeal to the Superior Court of Haralson County within 30 days of the date of the written decision.

Model Solid Waste Management Facility Ordinance is located in Appendix 7.

Model Ordinance was provided by:

Georgia Center for Law in the Public Interest
175 Trinity Avenue, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Phone: (404) 659-3122
Fax: (404) 688-6703
Website: www.cleangeorgia.org

Assessment of adequacy

City zoning seems adequate. However, with four small cities, the largest being approximately 4,600 in population, county zoning covers most. Broad land use areas are in place. Land limitation information is available at the Coosa Valley Regional Development Center, GIS department. The Center is located in Rome and its staff is available to travel to all the jurisdictions. The County and cities do make use of this data. Internal GIS capability is limited. DNR rules are being incorporated into decision making at the jurisdictions.

Needs and Goals in regard to Land Limitation issues for County

Goal: *Ensure future residents and the environment are protected.*

Needs:

- Draft and approve an ordinance similar to that in Appendix 7 to create a formal process for future siting of solid waste handling facilities.
- Keep information about local natural environmental limitations, zoning and land use updated and available.
- Inform and educate potential developers about the procedures to determine consistency, of proposed facilities, with this Solid Waste Management Plan.
- Use land limitation map in future planning efforts.
- Do annual examination of Plan consistency and make changes as needed.

**Education and Public Involvement
Element**

Education and Public Involvement

Successful waste management requires widespread public participation that must continue after the program is in action. Communities are made up of different mixes of homeowners, apartment dwellers, business people and students of all levels. Different income levels, varying ages groups and diverse cultures add to this mix. Elected officials, community leaders, planners and those responsible for solid waste activities must know their communities well enough to design programs that meet the jurisdictions specific needs.

The six stages of a successful education program include the following:

- 1) Awareness
- 2) Interest – use a variety of methods to inform people.
- 3) Evaluation – People will decide whether to participate. Even well promoted programs only have an initial participation rate of about 50%.
- 4) Trial
- 5) Adoption – Ongoing education programs solicit constructive feedback.
- 6) Maintenance – Ongoing incentives and education keep participation rates high.

Effective waste management is a continuing process of public education, discussion, implementation and evaluation. All options should be continually investigated and actively debated, thereby moving the community toward a consensus on the proper mix of source reduction and waste management programs.

An eight-stage plan facilitates public involvement.

- 1) Concern – Waste management is put on the public agenda.
- 2) Involvement – Representatives of various interest groups are encouraged to participate.
- 3) Issue Resolution
- 4) Alternatives
- 5) Consequences – Economic and environmental consequences of each alternative are discussed.
- 6) Choice
- 7) Implementation
- 8) Evaluation – Community should continually evaluate the program and solicit input.

Source: Decision Makers Guide To Solid Waste Management, Volume II,
US Environmental Protection Agency, 1995

Haralson County

A Water and Solid Waste Authority does exist with one member from each jurisdiction. These are appointed officials; therefore a Citizen Advisory Committee could be formed to augment the Authority board. This would provide for broader participation.

There is no current Keep Haralson Beautiful program, however, there is signage on the roads urging persons to keep Haralson County litter free.

Civic organizations, school clubs, scouts, and churches do litter pick up. Officials were not sure of the level of involvement by the scout groups. Churches also do some recycling for charity, but it is of a minimum amount. A local 4-club recycling project was observed.

There is some interest in the Adopt-a-Road program. More than 400 organizations have adopted highways throughout Georgia, reducing the state's cost of litter pick up.

For those interested in more information on the Adopt-a-Road Program

Further explanation of Adopt-a- road:

The Adopt-A-Road Program encourages business, industry, civic, youth and nonprofit organizations to adopt an area of roadway for monthly litter control. Ideally, the selected roadway is about a mile in length, and has a mix of both residential and commercial property. Roadways with all residential property are usually not suitable for adoption. Adopt-A-Road allows citizens to demonstrate community pride, make a positive statement for a clean, attractive community and help the city keep down the costs of litter abatement. This program has proven highly effective in demonstrating personal responsibility and changing attitudes regarding littering.

What Adopt-A-Road Groups Do

1. Sign an agreement to adopt their roadway.
2. Make a commitment to do a cleanup once a month, following safety rules.
3. Be responsible for disposing of collected litter properly.
4. Monthly data reports stating the number of volunteers, hours and bags of litter collected.

How A City Facilitates Adopt-A-Road

Adopt-A-Road signs are placed at each end of the selected roadway, giving recognition to the group and reminding people not to litter. If desired, the program offers an installation ceremony and publicity at the time the signs are installed.

Bright orange trash bags and orange safety vests are furnished to each group.

The Program is a partnership between the Georgia Department of Transportation and Keep Georgia Beautiful.

The local manager of the Waste Industries hauling division said that his company tries to be involved in any special recycling events. He also stated that the company gives free services to annual clean up days.

Bremen

The city has no Solid Waste Committee of its own, but would be agreeable to participating in a countywide Committee. The city does have membership on the Haralson County Water and Solid Waste Authority. City officials were aware of a few organizations in the city that were performing education and public involvement. These are the Bremen Garden Club, the Better Hometown Program and the Junior Women's Club.

The Bremen City School System did not seem to have a formal recycling program.

Buchanan

The city has no Solid Waste Committee of its own, but would be agreeable to participating in a countywide Committee. The city does have membership on the Haralson County Water and Solid Waste Authority. The Mayor is the city representative. Buchanan has a Keep Georgia Beautiful day once each year. Annual city clean up day has been on an irregular basis. The Mayor and the new City Clerk did not know of any civic organizations involved in solid waste education and public involvement. The two county schools within the city limits do collect cans for the 4-H club.

Tallapoosa and Waco

These cities have no Solid Waste Committee of their own, but would be agreeable to participating in a countywide Committee. The cities do have membership on the Haralson County Water and Solid Waste Authority.

Litter Control Programs

The Georgia Department of Transportation estimates \$17 million is spent annually on litter pickup statewide. This cost has been increasing.

Haralson County

The state takes care of litter pickup on major highways in Haralson County. Two details of prisoners cover 660 miles of roads in the county, constantly picking up litter on the roads.

Some persons said that the enforcement of the illegal dumping ordinance seemed weak.

Bremen

The city does have a litter control ordinance and a Code Enforcement Officer. Bremen has an Adopt-a-Street program. They utilize persons doing community service to do litter pick up downtown and on highways within the city.

Buchanan

Using people performing community service is the extent of the city Litter Control Program. The community service persons availability, however, is on an intermittent basis. Inmate details from the West Georgia Boot Camp periodically pick up litter.

Tallapoosa

The city has a code enforcement officer. Some litter pickup is by persons fulfilling required community service time. They cover one quarter of the city each Saturday.

Waco

Waco city limits have US highway 78 on the north side and Interstate highway 20 on the south side of the city. The county does litter clean up along US highway 78 and the state Department of Transportation handles Interstate highway 20. If needed, the police department would do the enforcement and maintenance would do any clean up. Prisoners do litter pick up on these two roads. Once each quarter juvenile offenders, from the nearby West Georgia Boot Camp, also do litter control.

Adequacy of current education programs

Information gathered from sources in the county and cities seems to indicate more efforts need to be made. Civic organizations do not seem to have much involvement. As people move in from Atlanta this will probably change. Funding is a major impediment. 11.4% of the county's family population lives below the poverty level, higher than the federal rate. 83% of the county population is rural. The largest current business is Honda with 24% of the county workforce. Seven companies account for 90% of the workforce. An

effort to educate the employees of these seven would target over 1,500 workers and their families. Waste reduction education and public involvement would gain more visibility. Better management of yard trimmings is occurring. More private citizen action would make a greater impact in waste reduction. School programs seem to have maintained awareness. However, with the required focus on state and federal testing, this will be a challenge for school waste reduction education in the future. Some industry involvement and leadership is taking place. Unfortunately, at many locales they could do more.

These various factors reveal education programs that seem barely adequate to impact the generation sectors and waste streams.

Needs and Goals

GOAL: Increase public awareness and involvement in solid waste recycling

Needs:

- Get businesses and Pollution Prevention Assistance Division (P2AD) of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources in discussion with each other.
- Distribute recycling information with water bills in the City of Buchanan.
- Work with local media for public information.
- Actively enforce anti-littering ordinances.
- Print 1,500 recycling information inserts for pay envelopes at the seven largest employers, to raise awareness of solid waste.

Implementation Strategy

Implementation Strategy

The following pages show an implementation schedule of planned solid waste activities. The various jurisdictions endeavor to undertake these during the next five years, with monitoring over ten years. Each element of the Solid Waste Management Plan is represented, after an inventory and assessment of the elements and an identification of needs and goals.

Some items are a continuation of currently successful programs, while others represent programs just beginning and taking several years to manifest results.

These undertakings will help to reduce the pounds per capita disposal rate in the county, as well as help the state to reach its waste reduction goal.

Five years hence, a retrospective assessment will be conducted to consider changes that may not have been correctly anticipated and therefore need modification.

The listed activities are significant to the future of waste reduction efforts by the county and cities. Funding of some of these activities will involve financial resources somewhat beyond the normal operating budgets of these jurisdictions; therefore grant monies will be needed.

The citizens and their elected leadership are committed to improved solid waste handling and waste reduction.

Implementation Schedule is shown next.

Haralson County Multijurisdictional Solid Waste Management Plan 2007-2017 including the cities of Bremen, Buchanan, Tallapoosa and Waco														
Activity	Years the Plan is covering:													
Item Number	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Parties Responsible for managing the activity	Estimated Cost of proposed programs (\$)	Funding Source
Waste Reduction Element														
1	X	X	X	X	X							County	\$100,000	County and/or grant
2	X											County	employee time	County
3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County	\$200/yr	County
4	X	X	X	X	X							Buchanan	\$1,000	City &/or Grant
Collection Element														
1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County	\$100,000/yr	County

Haralson County Multijurisdictional Solid Waste Management Plan 2007-2017 including the cities of Bremen, Buchanan, Tallapoosa and Waco															
Item Number	Activity	Years the Plan is covering:										Parties Responsible for managing the activity	Estimated Cost of proposed programs (\$)	Funding Source	
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017			
	Collection Element continued														
2	Monitor effectiveness of collection practices on an on-going basis	X		X		X		X		X		X	County Cities	employee time	County Cities
3	Continue self-selection of haulers in unincorporated areas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Citizens County	varies by hauler	Citizens
4	Continue existing collection system in cities (contract)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Cities	\$270,000	City
5	Purchase more roll offs for convenience sites	X		X		X		X		X		X	County	\$3,500/yr	County and Solid Waste Authority
	Disposal Element														
1	Continue Solid Waste Authority ownership of the transfer station	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Solid Waste Authority	\$46,000/yr	Solid Waste Authority

Item Number	Activity	Haralson County Multijurisdictional Solid Waste Management Plan 2007-2017 including the cities of Bremen, Buchanan, Tallapoosa and Waco										Parties Responsible for managing the activity	Estimated Cost of proposed programs (\$)	Funding Source		
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016				2017	
	Years the Plan is covering:															
	Disposal Element continued															
2	Annually re-evaluate contract with landfill	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County Cities	Staff time	County Cities
3	Annually re-evaluate continued leasing of transfer station operation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Solid Waste Authority	Staff time	Solid Waste Authority
4	Have evaluation done of closed landfill for methane gas recovery	X	X											County	\$1,000	County US-EPA
	Land Limitations Element															
1	Use land limitation map in future planning efforts	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County	Commission and staff time	County RDC

Haralson County Multijurisdictional Solid Waste Management Plan 2007-2017 including the cities of Bremen, Buchanan, Tallapoosa and Waco															
Item Number	Activity	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Parties Responsible for managing the activity	Estimated Cost of proposed programs (\$)	Funding Source
		Years the Plan is covering:													
	Education and Public Involvement Element continued														
5	Print 1,500 pay inserts for 7 largest employers (one time test)	X	X	X	X	X							County Cities	\$1,000	County Cities
													Bremen	\$250	Bremen
													Buchann	\$75	Buchann
													Tallapoosa	\$125	Tallapoosa
													Waco	\$50	Waco

APPENDIX

1

County and City Solid Waste Equipment

EQUIPMENT

Haralson County

2 Front Loader trucks
1 Roll Off truck
2 Chippers – Road maintenance only
No Leaf machines

Bremen

No Leaf machines
1 Chipper
1 Truck to pull chipper

Buchanan

1 Dump truck

Tallapoosa

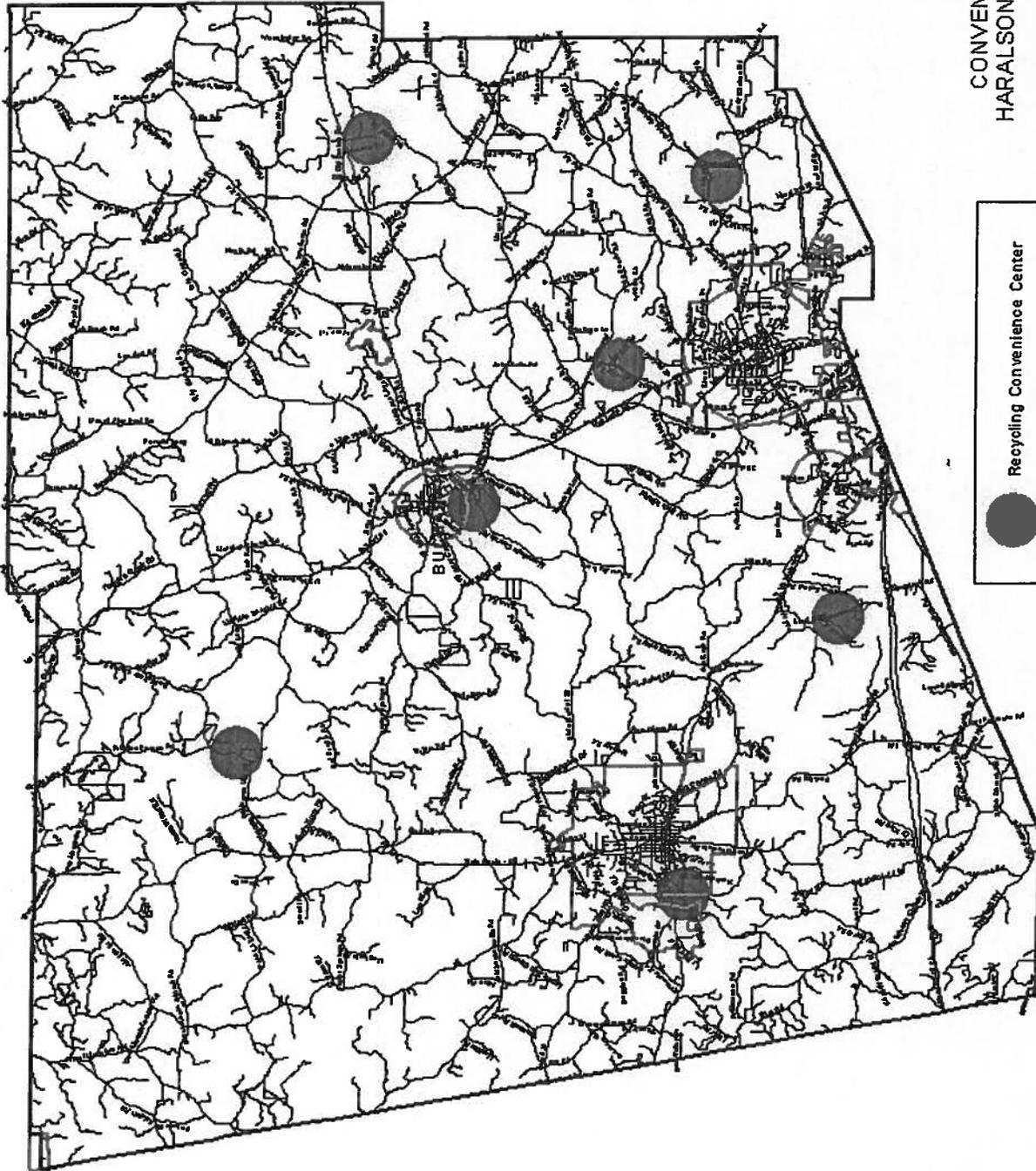
No Leaf machine
Truck with knuckle boom – sub-contract
No Chipper

Waco

No city vehicles for Solid Waste

APPENDIX

2



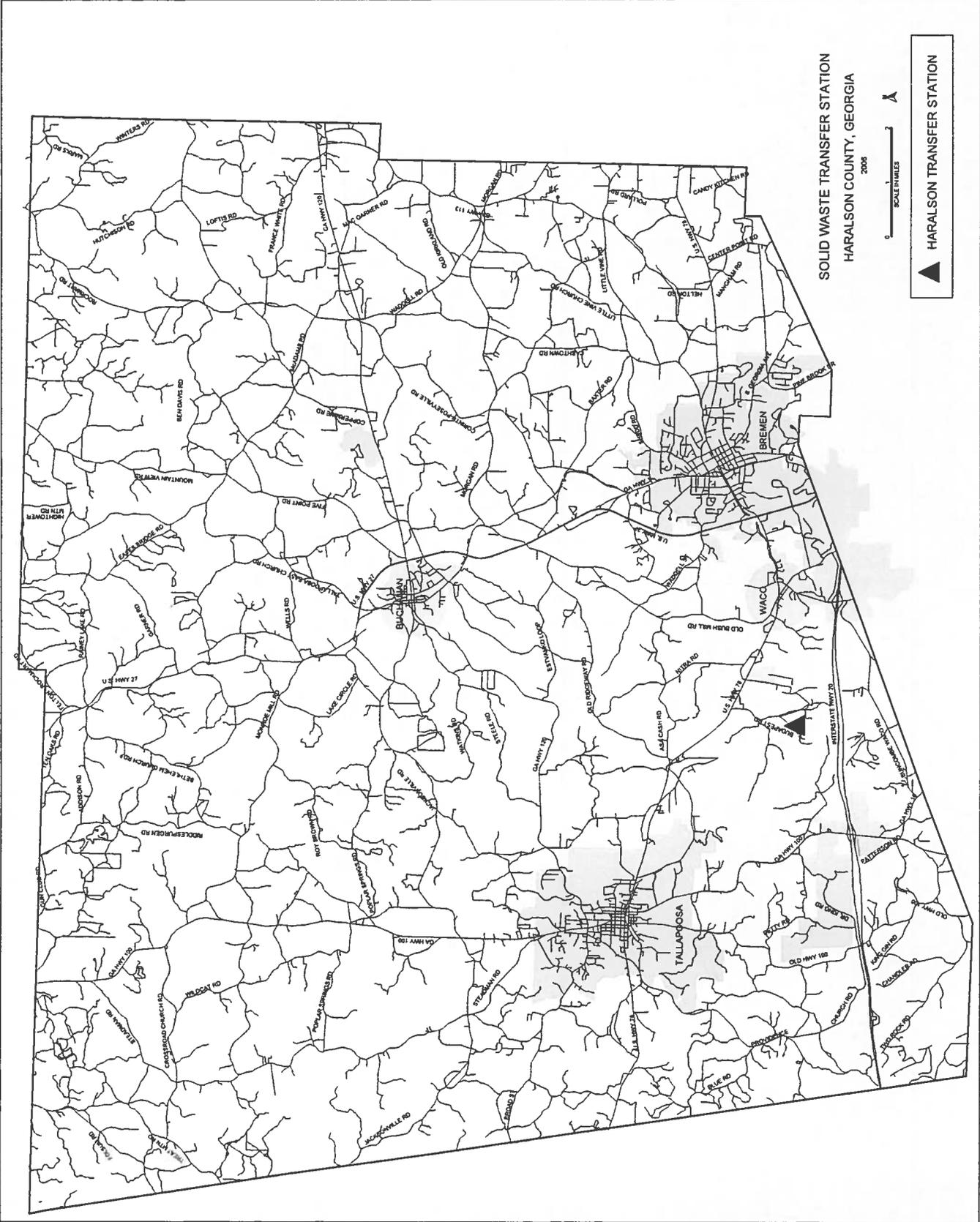
CONVENIENCE CENTERS
HARALSON COUNTY, GEORGIA
2007

● Recycling Convenience Center



APPENDIX

3



SOLID WASTE TRANSFER STATION
HARALSON COUNTY, GEORGIA

2008



▲ HARALSON TRANSFER STATION

APPENDIX

4



WASTE INDUSTRIES

316 Grady Road Landfill Rockmart, GA 30153
Bus: (770) 748-8276 Fax: (770) 748-5524 Grady Road Landfill

April 2, 2008

Mr. Charlie Walker
County Manager, Haralson County
P.O. Box 489
Buchanan, GA 30113

Dear Mr. Walker:

This letter serves as a disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by Haralson County, City of Buchanan, City of Bremen, City of Tallapoosa and City of Waco from 2007 to 2017. The Georgia EPD permit number for this facility is 115-008D(SL). This assurance is based upon Haralson County, City of Buchanan, City of Bremen, City of Tallapoosa and City of Waco disposing of (combined total) approximately 39,492 tons of waste at this facility on an annual basis.

The current permitted disposal area of the landfill is projected to reach capacity during 2011. An expansion request was submitted in early 2006. Upon regulatory approval, the expansion will provide capacity beyond 2017.

We thank the local governments for this business partnership and look forward to providing environmentally sound waste disposal options for the foreseeable future.

Sincerely,

Kelli Voiles
General Manager
Grady Road Landfill/Waste Industries USA

* Copy to Coosa Valley Regional Development Center



Arrowhead Landfill
Perry County Associates, LLC
P.O. Box 126
2870 Peachtree Road
Atlanta, GA 30305



April 14, 2008

Mr. Charlie Walker
Haralson County Manager
Haralson County, Georgia
PO Box 489
Buchanon, GA 30113

Re: Contingency Landfill Disposal Capacity
2007 through 2017

Dear Mr. Walker:

It is our understanding that your county is required to provide an appropriately permitted "back-up" landfill to provide emergency/contingency disposal capacity for waste generated within the County of Haralson for the period between January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2017. The projected Haralson County waste generation during the planning period of 2007 through 2017 would range from about 125 to 200 tons per day (tpd), which realizes a total quantity (using an average of 150 tpd) of waste of about 468,000 tons during the subject period.

In this regard, and on behalf of Perry County Associates, Inc. (PCA) the PCA Landfill Facility, located in Uniontown, Alabama will be available to Haralson County Georgia to serve as an alternate disposal facility. The tipping fees and other related terms for waste acceptance at the PCA site will be determined at a later date. Briefly, this site (Alabama DEM Solid Waste Permit Number 53-03) is currently permitted to receive up to 7,500 tons per day of Municipal, Construction & Demolition, and Industrial solid waste from a service area covering 16 states, which includes Georgia. The currently permitted facility has a capacity of about 30 million cubic yards remaining, as of the date of this letter, with potential for future expansion which could add significant, additional capacity.

Should you have any questions or require clarification, please call me.

Sincerely,
Perry County Associates, Inc.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'John K. Porter, Jr.', is written over a faint, larger version of the same signature.

John K. Porter, Jr.
Principal

Cc: Kelli Voiles (Waste Industries USA, Inc.)
Jerry Johnson (Waste Industries USA, Inc.)

**WASTE MANAGEMENT**

2205 County Road 6
Piedmont, AL 36272
P.O. Box 871
Centre, AL 35960
(256) 447-1881
(256) 447-9274 Fax

Mr. Allen Poole
Chairman, Haralson County BOC
PO Box 489
Buchanan, GA 30113

Dear Commissioner Poole:

This letter serves as a disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by Haralson County, City of Bremen, City of Buchanan, City of Tallapoosa, and City of Waco from 2007-2017. The Alabama DEM Solid Waste Permit Number is 10-02 Located at Piedmont, Alabama. This assurance is based upon Haralson County, City of Bremen, City of Buchanan, City of Tallapoosa, and City of Waco disposing (each separate or combined total) approximately 12,000 (each separate or combined total) tons of waste at this facility on an annual basis.

We thank the local governments for this business partnership and look forward to providing environmentally sound waste disposal options for the foreseeable future.

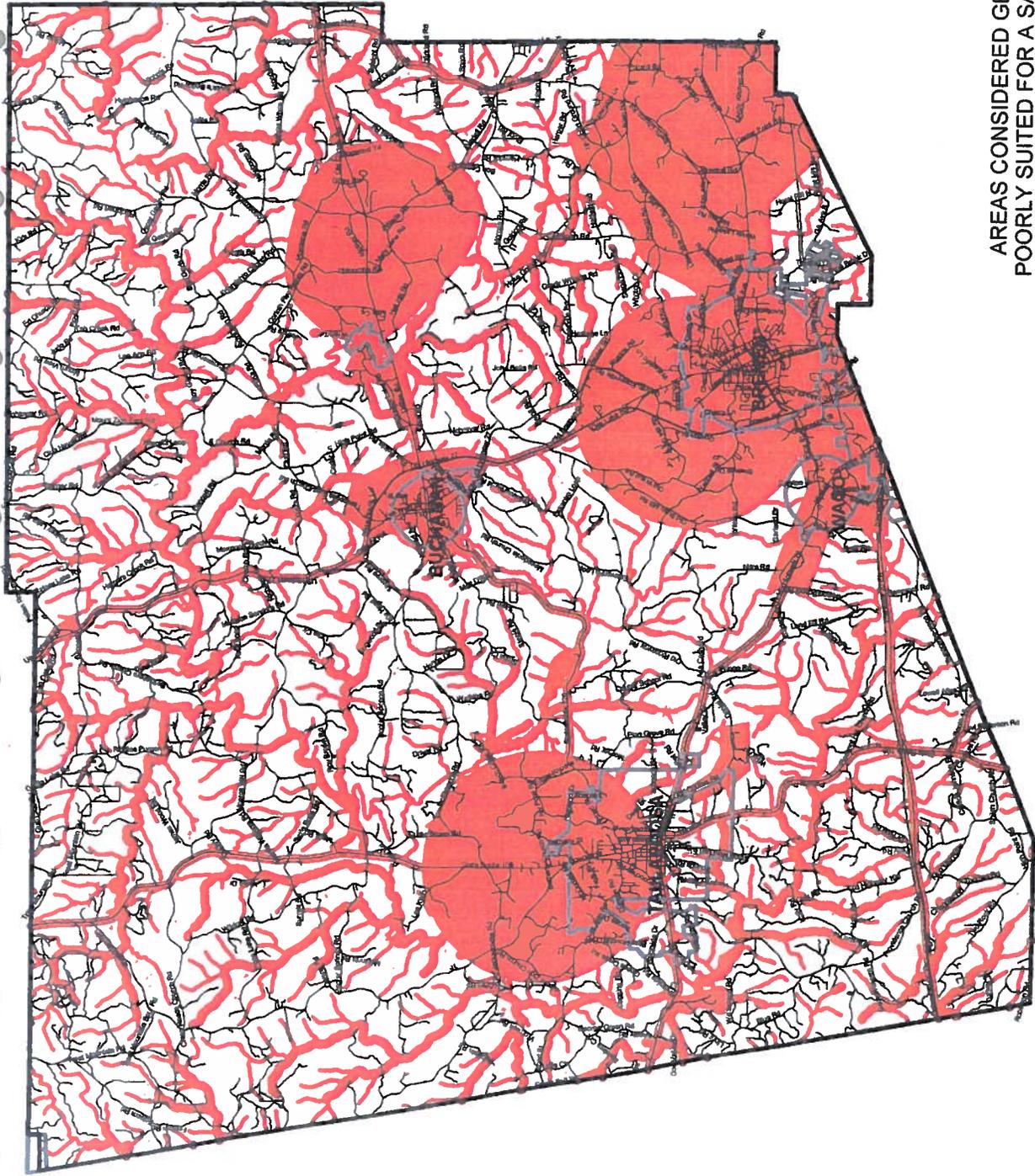
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Jackie A Moore'.

Jackie Moore
District Manager

APPENDIX

5



**AREAS CONSIDERED GEOTECHNICALLY
POORLY SUITED FOR A SANITARY LANDFILL**

HARALSON COUNTY, GEORGIA



■ AREAS CONSIDERED GEOTECHNICALLY POORLY SUITED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND/OR OPERATION OF A SANITARY LANDFILL. FEATURES INCLUDE: SLOPES GREATER THAN 25%; STREAMS AND LAKES; GROUNDWATER RECHARGE AREAS; POORLY SUITED SOILS; URBAN AND BUILT-UP LANDS; MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLIES (2-MILE BUFFER); FEDERAL, STATE AND PUBLIC LANDS; WATER BODIES & WETLANDS; MAJOR HIGHWAYS, ROADS AND AIRPORTS (3-MILE BUFFER); SOURCE: THE GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY COMPOSITE MAP "COOSA VALLEY REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER, AREAS CONSIDERED GEOTECHNICALLY POORLY SUITED FOR A SANITARY LANDFILL", 1990. NOTE: THIS COMPOSITE MAP IS A COMPILATION OF DATA HAVING SCALES RANGING FROM 1:63,380 TO 1:500,000. BECAUSE MAP FEATURES ARE FROM NINE DIFFERENT SOURCES, ONE FEATURE MAY NOT COINCIDE WITH FEATURES FROM ANOTHER SOURCE. ACTUAL SITE INVESTIGATIONS WOULD BE REQUIRED BEFORE DETERMINING SITE ACCEPTIBILITY.

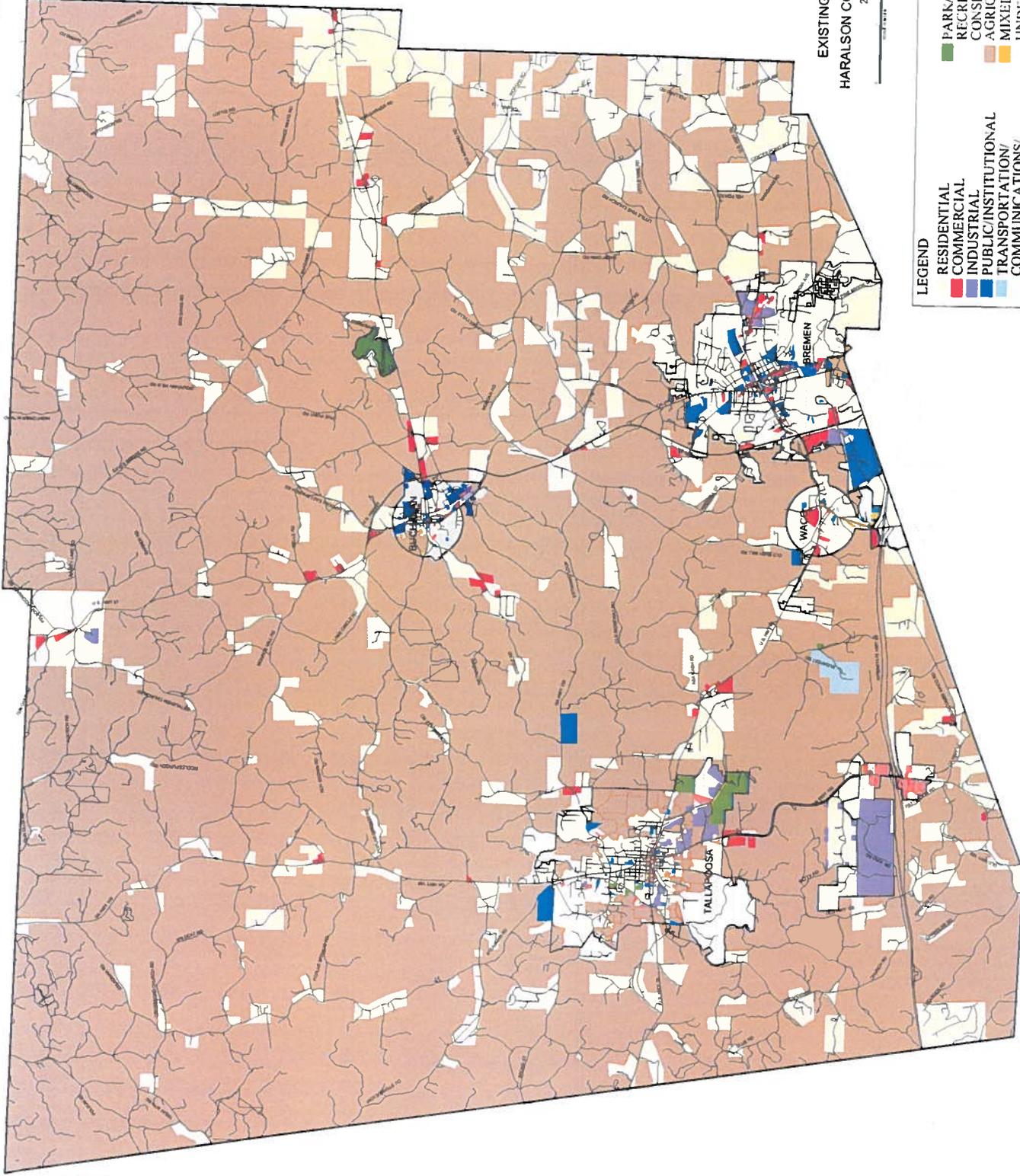
APPENDIX

6

EXISTING LAND USE
HARALSON COUNTY, GEORGIA
2006



- LEGEND
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| PARK/
RECREATION/
CONSERVATION | RESIDENTIAL |
| AGRICULTURE | COMMERCIAL |
| MIXED USE | INDUSTRIAL |
| UNDEVELOPED/UNUSED | PUBLIC/INSTITUTIONAL |
| | TRANSPORTATION/
COMMUNICATIONS/
UTILITIES |



APPENDIX

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ANNOTATED MODEL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY ORDINANCE

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED, BY THE COUNTY OF _____.

SECTION I TITLE & PURPOSE

A. Title

This ordinance will be known as “_____ County Solid Waste Management Facility Ordinance.”

B. Statement of Purpose and Intent:

WHEREAS, the intent of this ordinance is to provide location standards for solid waste management facilities in _____ County. This ordinance will act in addition to the _____ County’s Solid Waste Management Plan to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens and natural resources of _____ County.

WHEREAS, Ga. Const. art. IX, § II, ¶ III (1983) provides that the governing authority of a county may exercise powers and provide services regarding garbage and solid waste collection and disposal; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia General Assembly enacted the Georgia Planning Act of 1989, (1989 Ga. Laws 1317-1391, codified as O.C.G.A. §§ 50-8-1 et al.) which requires local governments to adopt plans and regulations to implement plans for the protection and preservation of natural resources, the environment, vital areas, and land use; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia Department of Community Affairs promulgated Minimum Standards and Procedures for Local Comprehensive Planning (Ga. Comp. R. and Regs. r. 110-3-2) to implement the Georgia Planning Act of 1989, and said rules require local governments to describe regulatory measures and land development regulations needed to implement local comprehensive plans; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources has promulgated Rules for Environmental Planning Criteria (Ga. Comp. R. and Regs. r. 391-3-16), commonly known as the “Part V” Standards, requiring local governments to plan for the protection of natural resources, the environment, and vital areas of the State; and

WHEREAS, this reference shall be in compliance with _____ County’s Solid Waste Management Plan

WHEREAS, _____ County recognizes that water quality is essential to the well-being of its citizens and its economy, and that the majority of the county residents rely on well water for their drinking water; and

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[The portion of this provision referencing well water may not be applicable to all counties. Edit as necessary.]

WHEREAS, _____ County has the highest concern for the public health, safety, and welfare; and

WHEREAS, _____ County wishes to preserve the environmental integrity and conservation of its natural resources; and

WHEREAS, _____ County recognizes that unregulated household hazardous waste found in municipal solid waste and construction and demolition waste poses a potential threat of contamination to our land and water resources through leaching and leakage; and

WHEREAS, _____ County seeks to prevent unplanned development from threatening property values.

SECTION II GENERAL APPLICABILITY AND EXEMPTIONS

- A. This ordinance applies to all landfills sited within _____ County after the effective date of this ordinance.
- B. This Ordinance shall not apply to any permitted landfill operation existing on the effective date of this Ordinance, and any such landfill shall be allowed to continue in operation in accordance with the permit issued by the Georgia Environmental Protection Division. This Ordinance shall apply, however, to any new or expanded landfill for which a permit is issued by the Georgia Environmental Protection Division on or after the effective date of this Ordinance.

SECTION III DEFINITIONS

The term:

“100-year Floodplain” means the lowland and relatively flat areas adjoining inland and coastal waters, including flood-prone areas of off-shore islands, that are inundated by the 100-year flood. A 100-year flood is a flood with a 1-percent or greater chance of recurring in any given year or a flood of a magnitude equaled or exceeded once in 100 years on the average over a significantly long period of time.

“Adjacent community” means the residential community that is in closest proximity to a particular pollution source or that has the highest levels of exposure from pollutants emitted or discharged from such facility.

“Buffer” means a natural or enhanced vegetated area with no or limited land disturbances.

“Division” means the Environmental Protection Division of the Department of Natural Resources.

“Fault” means a fracture or a zone of fractures in any material along which strata on one side have been displaced with respect to that on the other side. Displacement is the relative movement of any two sides of a fault measured in any direction.

“Groundwater” means water below the land surface in a zone of saturation.

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“Holocene” means the most recent epoch of the Quaternary period, extending from the end of the Pleistocene Epoch to the present.

“Landfill” means any disposal facility permitted by the State of Georgia to receive industrial, municipal, construction and development or inert waste.

“Lateral expansion” means a horizontal expansion of the waste boundaries of an existing landfill unit.

“Leachate” means a liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such wastes.

“Letter of Assurance” means the letter from the proper local governing body acknowledging that the planned landfill complies with local zoning and land use regulations required by EPD to be submitted along with a solid waste management facility site design and operational plan.

“Liner” means a continuous layer of natural or man-made materials, beneath or on the sides of a disposal site or disposal site cell which restricts the downward or lateral escape of solid waste, solid waste constituents, or leachate.

“Litter” means discarded materials of every kind as referenced in O.C.G.A. §16-7-42(1).

“Operator” means the person(s) responsible for the overall operation of a facility or part of a facility.

“Owner” means the person(s) who owns a facility or part of a facility.

“Person” means the State of Georgia or any other state or any agency or institution thereof, and any municipality, county, political subdivision, public or private corporation, solid waste authority, special district empowered to engage in solid waste management activities, individual, partnership, association or other entity in Georgia or any other state. This term also includes any officer or governing or managing body of any municipality, political subdivision, solid waste authority, special district empowered to engage in solid waste activities, or public or private corporation in Georgia or any other state. This term also includes employees, departments, and agencies of the federal government.

“Seismic Impact Zone” means an area with a ten percent or greater probability that the maximum horizontal acceleration in lithified earth material, expressed as a percentage of the earth's gravitational pull will exceed 0.10g in 250 years. Maximum horizontal acceleration in lithified earth material means the maximum expected horizontal acceleration depicted on a seismic hazard map, with a 90 percent or greater probability that the acceleration will not be exceeded in 250 years, or the maximum expected horizontal acceleration based on a site-specific seismic risk assessment. Lithified earth material means all rock, including all naturally occurring and naturally formed aggregates or masses of minerals or small particles of older rock that formed by crystallization of magma or by induration of loose sediments. This term does not include man-made materials, such as fill, concrete, and asphalt, or unconsolidated earth materials, soil, or regolith lying at or near the earth surface.

“Significant Groundwater Recharge Area” means any area of the earth's surface where water infiltrates into the ground to replenish an aquifer that has been mapped by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources in Hydrologic Atlas 18 (1989 edition) within _____ County. Hydrologic Atlas 18, prepared by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources and published by the Georgia Geologic Survey, identifies the most significant groundwater recharge

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areas of Georgia as spotted areas labeled as “areas of thick soils” is adopted by and incorporated as part of this Ordinance as if fully included.

“Solid Waste” means any garbage or refuse; sludge from a wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility; and other discarded material including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations and community activities, but does not include recovered materials; solid or dissolved materials in domestic sewage; solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges that are point sources subject to permit under 33 U.S.C. Section 1342; or source, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined by the federal Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 923).

“Solid Waste Management” means the systematic administration of activities which provide for the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, transfer, processing, treatment, and disposal of solid waste.

“Solid Waste Management Facility” includes any facility for the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, transfer, processing, treatment or disposal of solid wastes.

“Waste Disposal Boundary” means the limit of all waste disposal areas, appurtenances, and ancillary activities (including but not limited to internal access roads and drainage control devices).

“Waters of the State” means any and all rivers, streams, creeks, branches, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, drainage systems, springs, wells, and other bodies of surface or subsurface water, natural or artificial, lying within or forming a part of the boundaries of the State which are not entirely confined and retained completely upon the property of a single individual, partnership, or corporation.

“Wetlands” means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions and those areas defined as wetlands by the U.S. Corps. of Engineers. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas.

“Unstable Areas” means areas susceptible to natural or human-induced events or forces capable of impairing the integrity of some or all of the landfill structural components responsible for preventing releases from a landfill, such as, but not limited to, poor foundation conditions, areas susceptible to mass movements, and karst terrains.

SECTION IV ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND LOCATION STANDARDS

- A. All landfills regulated by this ordinance shall comply with the liner and leachate collection requirements. Liners and Leachate Collection Systems: new landfill units and lateral expansions shall be constructed with liners and leachate collection systems. The liner and leachate collection system must ensure that the concentration values listed in Table 1 will not be exceeded in the uppermost aquifer at the relevant point of compliance. The liner and leachate collection system must be designed and installed under the supervision of a professional engineer registered to practice in Georgia who shall certify the installation.

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TABLE 1

Chemical	MCL (mg/l)
Arsenic	0.05
Barium	1.0
Benzene	0.005
Cadmium	.01
Carbon tetrachloride	0.005
Chromium (hexavalent)	0.05
2, 4-Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid	0.1
1, 4-Dichlorobenzene	0.075
1, 2-Dichloroethane	0.005
1, 1-Dichloroethylene	0.007
Endrin	0.0002
Fluoride	4
Lindane	0.004
Lead	0.05
Mercury	0.002
Methoxychlor	0.1
Nitrate	10
Selenium	0.01
Silver	0.05
Toxaphene	0.005
1, 1, 1-Trichloromethane	0.2
Trichloroethylene	0.005
2, 4, 5-Trichlorophenoxy acetic acid	0.01
Vinyl Chloride	0.002

1. The liner and leachate collection system must, at a minimum, be designed with:
 - (a) a composite liner, as defined in paragraph c. of this section and a leachate collection system that is designed and constructed to maintain less than a 30-cm depth of leachate over the liner; and
 - (b) at least a five foot separation between the synthetic liner and the seasonal high ground water elevation.
 - (c) For purposes of this section, "composite liner" means a system consisting of two components; the upper component must consist of a minimum 30-mil flexible membrane liner (FML), and the lower component must consist of at least a two-foot layer of compacted soil with a hydraulic conductivity of no more than 1×10^{-7} cm/sec. FML components consisting of High Density

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Polyethylene (HDPE) shall be at least 60-mil thick. The FML component must be installed in direct and uniform contact with the compacted soil component.

2. The relevant point of compliance shall be no more than 150 meters from the waste management unit boundary and shall be located on land owned by the owner of the MSWLF unit. In determining the relevant point of compliance, at least the following factors will be considered:
 - (a) The hydrogeologic characteristics of the facility and surrounding land;
 - (b) The volume and physical and chemical characteristics of the leachate;
 - (c) The quantity, quality, and direction, of flow of ground water;
 - (d) The proximity and withdrawal rate of the ground-water users;
 - (e) The availability of alternative drinking water supplies;
 - (f) The existing quality of the ground water, including other sources of contamination and their cumulative impacts on the ground water and whether groundwater is currently used or reasonably expected to be used for drinking water;
 - (g) Public health, safety, and welfare effects; and
 - (h) Practicable capability of the owner or operator.

**[Based on recommendations made by the Oconee County Citizens Group, Inc. in Landfill Siting Recommendations to Georgia EPD and State Regulations]*

- B. No new landfill or lateral expansion of an existing landfill shall be located within 3 miles of the outer boundary of a significant groundwater recharge area.

**[This adds one mile to the restricted area designated in O.C.G.A. 12-8-25.2 and prohibits the liner and leachate collection system exception per EPA statements that liners will eventually leak.]*

- C. All new landfills or expansion of new landfills shall maintain a vegetated buffer 250 feet from waters of the state.
- D. No new landfill or lateral expansion of an existing landfill shall be located within one thousand (1000) feet of a public or private water supply well.
- E. No new landfill or lateral expansion of an existing landfill shall be located within two (2) miles of any surface water intake point or water supply watershed.
- F. No solid waste management facility shall be located in wetlands. No new landfill or lateral expansion of an existing landfill shall be located within 1000 feet of a wetland.

**[Expanded from O.C.G.A. 12-8-25.2, which prohibits the same for wetland areas unless the facility is equipped with a liner and leachate collection system and conforms to the Rules and Regulations. This prohibition is supported by the EPA's statement that liners and leachate collection systems are subject to failure, especially as they age.]*

- G. No solid waste management facility shall be located in the 100-year floodplain.

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*[This prohibition is supported by the EPA's statement that liners and leachate collection systems are subject to failure, especially as they age.]

- H. No new landfill or lateral expansion of an existing landfill shall be located in seismic impact zones.

*[This prohibition is supported by the EPA's statement that liners and leachate collection systems are subject to failure, especially as they age.]

- I. No new landfill or lateral expansion of an existing landfill shall be located in unstable areas.

*[This prohibition is supported by the EPA's statement that liners and leachate collection systems are subject to failure, especially as they age.]

- J. No new landfill or lateral expansion of an existing landfill shall be located within four hundred (400) feet of a fault that has had displacement in Holocene time.

*[This prohibition is supported by the EPA's statement that liners and leachate collection systems are subject to failure, especially as they age.]

- K. The waste disposal boundary of any landfill or lateral expansion of an existing landfill shall not be located within four hundred (400) feet of the property line.

- L. The waste disposal boundary of any landfill or lateral expansion of an existing landfill shall not be located within one thousand (1000) feet of any occupied dwelling. The 1000-foot buffer may be reduced if the current owner of the dwelling provides a written waiver consenting to the waste disposal boundary being closer than 1000 feet.

- M. No disposal area shall interfere with the established natural flow of surface waters to the detriment or damage to adjoining public or private properties. The Board of Commissioners shall have the right to require an applicant to construct adequate sediment basins if it appears that substantial water or sediment may be carried into any nearby property or state waters.

- N. Hazardous wastes, as the term is defined by O.C.G.A. § 12-8-62(10), as may be amended from time to time, are prohibited.

- O. Prior to the commencement of any landfill operation within the County, the owner/operator of the proposed landfill shall obtain a water sample from all state waters and from all water supply wells located within two miles of the boundaries of all property owned by the owner/operator of the landfill, which shall be analyzed for all constituents listed in Appendix I and Appendix II to 40 C.F.R. Par 258, Subpart E, as amended, 56 Fed. Reg. 51032-51039 (October 9, 1991), by a properly accredited laboratory approved by the Board of Commissioners. These samples shall contain the exact location from which they were obtained, the name and address of the property owner who owns the land from which the water sample was taken, the name and address of the principal user of the water supply well, if different from the owner of the property upon which the well is located. The results of the individual analyses shall be certified by the laboratory and submitted to each property owner from whose property a sample was taken, and to the Board of Commissioners.

- P. All wells to be included in the groundwater monitoring program required by the Georgia Environmental Protection Division shall be monitored quarterly for all constituents in

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Appendix I and annually for all constituents contained in Appendix II of 40 C.F.R. Par 258, Subpart E, as amended, 56 Fed. Reg. 51032-51039 (October 9, 1991). Copies of all monitoring test well results shall be delivered to the Board of Commissioners promptly upon receipt by the owner/operator.

SECTION V TRAFFIC SAFETY

- A. All such operations shall be located on a state highway or county primary road, as defined by the Board of Commissioners, for ingress and egress thereto, and on a road that does not create traffic through an area developed primarily for residential purposes. Where necessary, the Board of Commissioners may require the applicant to construct and/or improve a road to accommodate the truck travel necessitated by the operations, as condition of such operation, and for the purpose of routing traffic around residential areas. A stop sign shall be erected and maintained by the owner/operator at all egress roads from the landfill. Under no circumstances shall trucks use private drives or private access routes to or from the applicants' property that are within 300 feet of any residence.
- B. Sufficient setbacks shall be provided from all property lines and public highways to assure adequate lateral support for the maintenance of adjacent public and private property. No disposal area shall be permitted closer than 500 feet from the interior boundary lines. Disposal areas shall at no time be permitted where adjoining lateral support for the maintenance of adjoining land is not maintained.

SECTION VI SIGHT BARRIERS AND FENCING

- A. Sight barriers shall be provided along all setback lines of the sites which lack natural screening conditions. Sight barriers shall consist of the following:
a berm of at least 10 feet in height and plantings of evergreen trees, not more than 10 feet apart, or evergreen shrubbery not more than 5 feet apart, in staggered rows, on the berm, parallel to the boundaries of the property. Evergreens shall be at least two-year transplants at the time of planting, shall grow to not less than 10 feet in height within two years or less, and shall be sufficiently spaced to provide effective sight barriers when 10 feet in height. Trees or shrubs that die must be promptly replaced.
- B. The landfill is to be completely fenced with 8-foot high, chain-link fence with three strands of barbed wire, angled 45 degrees toward the outside of the premises to the top. Such fence shall be located inside any berms or screening following the exterior boundaries. All entrances shall have an 8-foot high gate, which shall be closed and locked at all times that the landfill is not open.

SECTION VII NUISANCE ABATEMENT

- A. Air pollution, noise, and vibration, and their effects upon adjacent property owners shall be minimized by the use of adequate sound-proofed equipment and buildings designed to accomplish such minimization and approved by the Board of Commissioners, and by the proper use of berms, walls, and natural planting screens. Interior and adjoining roads used in the operations shall have their surfaces treated to

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- minimize air pollution, noise and vibration
- B. Rodent traps shall be placed 100 yards apart around the perimeter of the landfill, inside the fence, and shall be inspected and cleaned not less than once per day.
 - C. Any security lighting deemed necessary by the owner/operator shall be the sodium vapor type and shall be aligned so that no part of the illuminated field falls on adjacent property.
 - D. Every landfill shall, at its own expense, connect to a public water supply and install at least one outlet per square acre in order to ensure adequate water supply and facilities for quick delivery of water to any part of the property for the purpose of extinguishing fires. Capacity shall be such that at least 50 gallons of water per minute can be applied to any fire, continuously, for at least 10 hours. The source of the water supply and facilities to provide for the delivery of the water shall be indicated on the plans submitted for approval to the Board of Commissioners.
 - E. Every landfill shall, at its own expense, connect to a public sewer system for the disposal of its leachate. If necessary for the local publicly owned treatment works to handle the leachate, the owner/operator shall fund all necessary improvements to the publicly owned treatment works through which the leachate will be discharged.
 - F. All litter shall be collected from the landfill site by the end of each working day and either placed in the fill, compacted and covered that day, or stored in a covered container.

SECTION VIII OPERATING HOURS

- A. All operations, other than maintenance of equipment in fully-enclosed buildings, shall be conducted only between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. A sign clearly indicating the hours of operation and prohibiting dumping at all other times shall be placed in a conspicuous location at the entrance. Disposal facilities shall have qualified personnel on duty at all times to direct the dumping, spreading, compaction, and covering of materials. All such personnel shall reside within the County in close enough proximity to respond in the event of a fire.

SECTION IX ACCESS TO PUBLIC

- A. Any landfill shall be open to use by County residents, property owners, and businesses, during established business hours, at a rate to be agreed upon by the Board of Commissioners. Special handling fees may be charged for bulky or difficult to process items.

SECTION X MITIGATION TRUST FUND FOR LANDFILL PROBLEMS

- A. A trust fund shall be established at a bank within the County chosen by the Board of Commissioners. The Operator shall pay \$1.00 per ton of waste disposed into this trust fund for the life of the landfill. Expenditures from the trust fund are to be approved by a committee consisting of one citizen appointment by the Board of Commissioners, the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, and one representative of the owner/operator. Funds may be used to mitigate any and all impacts of the landfill

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without limitation including for off-site litter control, groundwater and surface water monitoring, provision of alternative water supplies, and payments to adjacent property owners and others, at the discretion of the committee, for damages caused as a result of the landfill or its related operations. The trust fund shall exist and earn interest for 20 years following the expiration of the post-closure period, and at that time the remaining funds shall be paid to the owner/operator or its successor or assigns.

- B. In the event that there is a statistically significant increase over background values, as determined by the Board of Commissioners, for any constituent for which monitoring is required, further waste disposal shall cease until such time as the groundwater contamination has been remediated to background values. When any water supply well is located downgradient and within one mile of a contaminant plume, as determined by the Board of Commissioners, an alternate water supply shall, at the discretion of the Board of Commissioners, be provided by the owner/operator of the landfill, and at the expense of the owner/operator, for protection of the public health and welfare. Bottled water shall be provided as a temporary measure until a permanent, alternate water supply can be provided by installing a new well in a location approved by the Board of Commissioners and the affected property owner, by connecting the property owner to an existing municipal water supply if acceptable to the property owner, or, if so requested by the Board of Commissioners, by building for and donating to the County a public water supply system.

SECTION XI RECLAMATION OR REDEVELOPMENT

- A. A reclamation plan for the closed landfill shall be submitted to and approved by the Board of Commissioners along with the application submitted to this Ordinance. The plan shall propose reclamation or redevelopment that will best serve the needs and interests of the citizens of _____ County. Reclamation or redevelopment shall be accomplished as soon as practicable following closure of any areas of the landfill. Substantial completion of reclamation or redevelopment shall be effected within two years after termination of the waste disposal facility. Inactivity for six consecutive months shall constitute, for this purpose, termination of disposal activities.
- B. Approval of a reclamation or redevelopment plan by the Board of Commissioner will be based upon consideration of the following factors:
1. The most advantageous use of the land, resources, and property.
 2. The character of the area in question and its particular suitability, if any, for the particular use.
 3. Conservation of property values as well as natural resources and the general appropriate trend and character of development in the subject area.
 4. The protection and preservation of the general health, safety, and welfare of the County.

SECTION XII APPLICATION REQUIRED

- A. Each person proposing to locate a solid waste management facility in _____ County shall submit an application for a letter of assurance demonstrating compliance with the provisions contained in this _____ and consistency with the _____ County solid waste management plan.

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- A. An application shall contain the following information:
1. A description of the company, information on its financial capability, and a detailed history of all its past activities in the field of solid waste management, including a synopsis of every other facility it has operated, and including a detailed account of all past and pending litigation, favorable and unfavorable, and any records indicating failure to comply with environmental, public health and/or safety regulations and laws. Include the record of any subsidiary or parent corporation having an interest greater than five percent of the outstanding shares of the applicant corporation.
 2. Evidence of liability insurance coverage with minimum limits of \$1,000,000.00 for sudden events and \$10,000,000.00 for non-sudden events. Such insurance shall cover injury or damage occurring upon the site of the operation and upon properties in the vicinity of the landfill as the result of conditions or activities occurring in connection with the operation of the landfill. An insurance carrier approved by the Board of Commissioners shall issue such policies, and such policies shall be filed with the Board of Commissioners. The deductible written into the insurance policy shall not exceed five percent of the per-incident limit of the liability of the policy. The coverage obtained by the owner/operator to fulfill the requirements of this section shall include the provision that the insurer shall notify the Board of Commissioners 30 days prior to the cancellation of the insurance for any reason. The insured must provide evidence that \$10,000,000.00 liability insurance is to run for five years subsequent to closure to cover post-closure costs. Also provide a history of any claims against the company at any site, including the record of any subsidiary or parent corporation as defined above.
 3. Justification for and anticipated benefits from the project.
 4. A description of the scope of the proposed project, including an estimated schedule of how much and what kinds of waste the facility would accept, where the material would come from, what pretreatment will be required of wastes unacceptable to the facility without such pretreatment, and how long the facility is expected to operate.
 5. Yearly site operation expenses and an estimate of the costs for the lifetime of the project.
 6. The proposed method of financing the project, including development, operation and closure stages. Include a list of the financial institution name(s), which will be funding construction.
 7. Provide resumes of management personnel and the proposed number of employees and types of positions, including information on the training and experience required for each position, and safety precautions undertaken for the protection of personnel.
 8. The anticipated date to begin construction.
 9. The anticipated date to begin operation.
 10. A detailed estimate of the types and amount of local government services required by the operator in each year.
 11. A description of emergency procedures and safety and security precautions that will be in use at the facility. This information should include details on emergency assistance and emergency medical treatment that will be required from the area's medical facilities, _____ County Rescue Squad and community fire departments.

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12. A description of the environmental protection measures to be taken by the applicant to prevent contamination in and around the facility site and the description of planned monitoring systems, with an estimated annual budget of each of these items.
 13. A description of the environmental protection measures to be used during transportation of materials to and from the facility, with an estimated annual budget for these arrangements and an estimate of the volume of material to be transported during each year of operation.
 14. A description of anticipated need for post-closure care.
- B. A map or other written material attached to the application shall include but is not limited to the following information:
1. Ownership.
 - (a) Name, address and telephone number of legal owner (and/or agent) of the subject property.
 - (b) Name address and telephone number of professional persons responsible for the plat of survey.
 - (c) Description of any existing rights-of-way or easements affecting the property.
 - (d) Reference to any existing restrictive covenants on the property.
 2. Description. Location of property tax map and parcel number. This description should include a reference to the deed book and page number or other evidence of title the current property owner may have.
 3. Features. Each map shall contain the following information:
 - (a) Drawn to scale of not more than 200 feet to the inch.
 - (b) Location sketch map showing relationship of the project to the surrounding area.
 - (c) Graphic scale, date, north arrow, and legend.
 - (d) Location of property with respect to surrounding property and roads, and the names and addresses of adjacent property owners according to county tax records.
 - (e) Existing uses of the surrounding property.
 - (f) The location of all boundary lines of the property.
 - (g) The total acreage of land in the project.
 - (h) The location of existing and/or platted streets, easements, buildings, railroads, cemeteries, bridges, sewers, water mains, culverts, wells and gas and electric transmission lines.
 - (i) The location of water bodies, water courses, groundwater aquifers, springs, wetlands and other pertinent features.
 - (j) The location, dimensions, and acreage of all property proposed to be set aside for various uses on the applicant's property.
 - (k) The location of all test wells and/or borings.
 - (l) The location of the 500- and 100-year flood plain, and records of flood, including inundation due to dam break.
 - (m) The location of historic properties and gravesites, including any plans of relocation of graves and properties having historical significance.
 4. Geological map. A map showing location of faults, dikes, sills and other pertinent geologic features, including bedrock type and strike and dip of any mappable bedding; the depth and degree of weathering (saprolite); identification and location of clay as to thickness, type and permeability; and location of the water table as to approximate depth, gradient and surface configuration.

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5. Topographic map. A topographic map with contours at vertical intervals of not more than five feet at the same scale as to the project site map shall be included. Date, method of preparation and preparer of said survey shall be stated.
 6. Transportation route map. A map showing proposed transportation routes to and from the facility site, including location of towns and emergency and safety facilities. Include an estimate of the volume of material to travel on each route.
- C. The application shall address the following factors with regard to, but not limited to, on-site storage and/or disposal:
1. Contaminant flow to water table, including leachate monitoring, collecting and withdrawal systems; clay and synthetic liners (extra thickness, multiple liners); spill prevention and containment measures.
 2. Contaminant movement to groundwater, including groundwater monitoring systems at the site and in potentially affected areas; subsurface "slurry wall" barrier controls and other groundwater withdrawals in the area.
 3. Predictability of contaminant movement, based on preconstructed borings and groundwater modeling.
 4. Potential effect on surface waters, planned collection systems for surface water run-off, and planned exclusion systems for surface water run-on.
 5. Potential effect on aquifers, planned provisions for alternate water supply systems and facilities for immediate pumping and treatment of contaminated water.
 6. Potential effect on public water supply, planned run-off collection and treatment and provisions for alternate supply systems.
 7. Possibility of site flooding; and planned special facility design, special control dikes, and buffer zone setback in area of standard project flood area.
 8. Potential human exposure to untreated waste water, including planned safety procedures, clothing, instruction, and practice for employees; and planned oversized of redundant treatment capacity, effluent monitoring and automatic shutdown systems.
- D. In addition to the above, an application shall show the ability to comply with each provision of Section III, Location Standards.

SECTION XIV

APPLICATION PROCESSING FEES

- A. The _____ County Board of Commissioners shall require an application fee in the amount of [\$ _____ *] to reimburse the county for the costs of any needed professional assistance that may be required to evaluate the permit application and amendments, verify its contents and evaluate the impact of such a permit on the community, public health and environment. This assistance may include, but shall not be limited to, the assistance of lawyers, biologists, geologists, engineers, chemists, hydrologists, emergency response, transportation and public health experts, land appraisers and professional testing laboratories. Funds not so expended in the legitimate review of the permit application shall be returned to the applicant.
- B. Failure to provide these funds within 30 days of demand shall result in termination of the permit process or cancellation of the permit. The _____ County Board of Commissioners may take legal action against the applicant for any costs incurred to the county up to the point of termination.

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*[A Fee Schedule should be developed based upon the different types of facilities that may require evaluation. The schedule should show a relationship to the potential cost incurred by the county to review the application.]

SECTION XV PUBLIC NOTICE AND REVIEW OF APPLICATION

- A. Before the applicant identifies a potential site and conducts a hydrological study for submission to the Division for site suitability, the applicant shall notify the local government and participate in a public meeting as described herein:
1. The local government shall give notice of the meeting published in a newspaper of general circulation at least twice per week for two weeks immediately preceding the date of the meeting. The cost of publication shall be the applicant's responsibility.
 2. The notice shall state the time, place, and purpose of the meeting.
 3. The purpose of the public meeting shall be to discuss the waste management needs of the local government, to describe the siting process to be followed, and to allow for public input.
 4. The meeting shall be conducted by the local government, the County Commission or its designee.
- B. The applicant shall submit to _____ County Board of Commissioners [12*] copies of all information required by federal and state agencies for the facility for which it requests a county permit at the time such information is submitted to the state and federal government. The review procedure shall not begin nor shall the application be designated as complete until such time as all required data are submitted and the appropriate fees are paid, or suitable arrangements for payment have been approved by the _____ County Board of Commissioners.

*[Modify as necessary]

- C. A designee of the board of county commissioners shall compile copies of all reports, applications, minutes of meetings, reports by consultants and similar materials. These materials shall be placed in one location with free access to the public and be made available for copying any portion or all of any document at cost.
- D. Within forty-five (45) days of the submission of the application, the _____ County Board of Commissioners shall set a time for a public hearing so that the applicant can present his plans and answer questions regarding the same.
- E. The Applicant shall be required to pay for notice to be published at least twice in the County's legal organ prior to the hearing. Notice shall be published beginning at least seven (7) but not more than forty-five (45) days prior to the date of the hearing. The notice shall state the time, place, and purpose of the hearing. Copies of all ads or a certification from the publisher must be submitted to the Board prior to each hearing.
- F. After the hearing, the _____ County Board of Commissioners shall have sixty (60) days in which to determine if the application is complete and shall mail notice of its determination to the applicant. If the application is not complete, the applicant will have six months to complete the application. However, the applicant may at the end of six months make a showing of cause to the _____ County Board of Commissioners, and, if the _____

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County Board of Commissioners finds that the delay is justified and in good faith, they can grant the applicant a maximum three month extension.

- G. Once a completed application is submitted to the County the applicant shall be required to send a letter via first class mail to all adjoining property owners, as shown on the tax records of the County on the date of the application, and to all property owners where any portion of their property is within one thousand (1000) feet of the boundary of the facility. This notice shall be required to state that the applicant is seeking a letter of assurance for a solid waste management facility. Certification of this notice and a list of all notified owners must be provided to the Board, prior to the public meeting for public comment on the completed application.
- H. Each application shall require an analysis conducted by the county staff and a consultant or consultants selected by the _____ County Board of Commissioners. The analysis shall be completed within 90 days from the day the application is determined to be complete. In certain instances where the complexity of the application requires more than the usual 90 days, the county staff and/or consultant may request an additional 60 days from the _____ County Board of Commissioners, and the proponent has the option of requesting the _____ County Board of Commissioners to extend the analysis period to allow time for responding to staff and/or consultant requests for additional information on a completed application. In the event the integrated long-range solid waste management plan is not completed by the end of the analysis period, the consultant or staff may request an additional 90 days to allow for the completion of the plan.
- I. The _____ County staff and each consultant shall make reports on the application to the _____ County Board of Commissioners at their meetings.
- J. The _____ County Board of Commissioners shall call a public meeting for public comment on the completed application along with the analysis of county staff and consultants. The purpose of this meeting shall be for public review of the application. The staff shall give notice by regular mail of the time and place of the public meeting to the owner and adjacent property owners as specified on the map. Said notice shall be mailed not less than 14 days prior to the date specified thereon. Notice of a public meeting shall be posted by the applicant on the proposed facility property on each and every street of access not less than 14 days prior to the date specified thereon. Said posted notice shall be at intervals of not greater than 1,500 feet. The applicant shall also place notice in the county newspaper not less than 14 days prior to the dates specified thereon.
- K. At the public meeting for public comment the applicant shall again present its application, and any supplemental information requested by the Board of Commissioners. The Board members shall have the opportunity to ask questions of the staff, consultants, any experts, the applicant, supporters and opponents. The hearing shall be transcribed or recorded so that it may be transcribed later if necessary. The applicant and supporters shall be granted equal time as opponents. The minimum time allowed per side is fifteen (15) minutes. The Board may allow more time than the minimum if the application is complex, or the number of witnesses warrants a further extension. If the Board determines that there are a great number of opponents with the same interest (for example, members of the same neighborhood), the Board may require that a spokesman be designated. The opponents may also be represented by an attorney. The applicant, supporters and opponents shall have the right to provide testimony, including expert testimony, in support of their position. Each party shall have a

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reasonable opportunity to ask questions of the other side, in an orderly manner as controlled by the Board.

- L. Within 45 days after receipt of the final analysis, complete application and public comment, the county staff and consultants shall make a recommendation to the _____ County Board of Commissioners at a public meeting whether to accept the application, deny it, or accept it with modifications. This recommendation shall be made to the full Board of Commissioners.

SECTION XVI EVALUATION CRITERIA

The County Commission shall issue a letter of assurance for any solid waste management facility in _____ County, as required by state law and regulations, if such facility complies with the location standards and is consistent with the _____ County Solid Waste Management Plan.

- A. The _____ County Board of Commissioners, however, before deciding whether to accept the proposal or to accept it with modifications, shall make the following determinations:
 1. That there is a bona fide need for the facility and there is no reasonable alternative facility which will pose a lesser threat to the environment.
 2. That the construction and operation of the facility will not pose a health or environmental risk to the surrounding locality.
 3. That the applicant (or facility operator) has the capability and financial resources to construct, operate and maintain the facility.
 4. That the applicant or operator has taken or consented in writing to take any and all reasonable measures to comply with the applicable federal, state and local regulations and ordinances.
 5. That the applicant's plan represents the best available technology for handling the waste and the applicant has demonstrated that it will employ the best management practices in handling the waste at the proposed facility.
 6. That the proposed use will not have an unreasonably negative impact to traffic on adjacent streets and in regard to adjacent residential, commercial and industrial uses.
 7. That the proposed use will not have an unreasonably negative impact on health, safety, aesthetics, property value, or other elements of the community.
 8. If there are environmentally sensitive areas on the subject property, that the proposed plans adequately protect those areas.
 9. That the facility is compatible with _____ County's integrated county long-range solid waste management plan, taking into account alternative methods of management such as recycling.
 10. That the proposed facility will not result in inequitable and disproportionate health or environmental effects on the adjacent community as defined above. In making this determination, the County shall consider the existing pollution load impacting the adjacent community, the number of existing pollution sources in proximity to that community, the health of the adjacent community, and any other factors the County deems relevant. As part of the application process, the Board can also consider information from the applicant, community leaders, local health agencies, and any other sources as necessary to determine whether the proposed facility will have disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on the adjacent community

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- B. At its next scheduled meeting, the _____ County Board of Commissioners shall make its decision to grant the permit, deny it, or grant it with specified conditions.
- C. Each Board member shall prepare a written decision or decisions to be voted on by the Board at the next scheduled meeting. Board members may individually meet with the County Attorney's office to prepare a written decision.
- D. Written decisions should be based on the evidence in the record and the criteria in the ordinance.
- E. At the next scheduled meeting any Board member may put forward a written decision to be voted on. Written decisions may be supplemented with further conditions proposed at the meeting. No vote shall be final until the Board of Commissioners adopts a written decision.
- F. Any proposal shall be specifically conditioned to the site plan, maps, elevation renderings, and other detailed plans to insure that the development is erected in accordance with the presented materials. The approval may also impose additional conditions, if the conditions are designed to minimize the impact of the use on the neighboring property, streets, and so forth.

SECTION XVII APPEAL PROCESS

- A. In the event that an application is denied, the applicant shall have the right to appeal to the Superior Court of _____ County within thirty (30) days. The applicant shall file a copy of the appeal with the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners, and the Clerk shall forward a copy of the entire record (including evidence submitted by all sides) to the Superior Court as soon as is practicable, along with the minutes of the hearings, copies of the tapes or transcriptions of the hearings, the written decision, a copy of the ordinance, and all other relevant ordinances, maps and documents.

*[Depending on how this ordinance is codified in the county code, it may need to have/reference due process provisions such as this appeals process].

SECTION XVIII ENFORCEMENT

- A. Failure to comply with this section will result in a fine of not less than \$250 and not more than \$1000 per day per violation.

*[Depending on how this ordinance is codified in the county code, it may need to have/reference an enforcement process. Penalties may likely be consistent with those for zoning violations.]

SECTION XVIII EXISTING SANITARY LANDFILL OPERATIONS

A

SECTION XIX SEVERABILITY

- A. Should any portion of this ordinance be adjudicated to be invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions shall be considered severable and shall continue in full force and effect.

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SECTION XX REPEAL OF CONFLICTING RESOLUTIONS OR ORDINANCES

- A. All resolutions or ordinances and parts or sections of resolutions or ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

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Additional Considerations

There are many additional considerations that can be added to the Model Ordinance that can increase the control that the county has in determining where and how a landfill will be operated in their county. A few of these are listed below.

1. Special Use Permits:

A good example of a special use permit application process is the Solid Waste and Scrap Tire Management Ordinance of Emanuel County. Emanuel County requires the special use permit to be renewed on an annual basis with appropriate fees attached.

2. Other Areas That Would Benefit from Buffer Zones:

Schools
Historical Sites
Parks
Greenspace

3. Vehicle and Road Access Restrictions:

Cleanliness, ingress and egress from the facility, leaks and spills are possibilities for regulation. Road access is also an important factor to consider. It may be advisable to require landfills to be sited within a defined proximity to state highways.

4. Supplementary Information Requirements:

Landscaping and Buffer Plans
Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plans
Topographic maps that show elevation and land features
Noise Level Control Plan
Remediation Plan
Maximum Landfill Cell Elevation
Security Plan

5. Reciprocity

It is also important to consider reciprocity in regard to landfill siting regulations. Including a resolution to not send local waste to any facility that was not sited under similar regulations would be beneficial in promoting the protection of natural resources across Georgia.

APPENDIX

8

Solid Waste interviews, e-mails, phone calls and faxes

Relating to:

Haralson County and the cities of
Bremen, Buchanan, Tallapoosa and Waco

County

Commission Chairman - Allen Poole

County Clerk – Ms. Joni Holcombe

Public Works Director - Mr. Bill McConnell

Haralson Solid Waste Authority – Mr. Charlie Walker

Accounting – Ms. Carolyn Bentley

Transfer Station Employees – Waste Industries – Shari
- Haralson Solid Waste Authority - Brenda

Bremen

Operations Director – Mr. Mike Thompson

Planning and Zoning Director – Mr. Billy Lockwood

Utility Department – Mrs. Bonner

Buchanan

Mayor – Mr. Jason Jarrell

City Clerk – (former) – Ms. Kim Morton

City Clerk – (present) – Ms. Karen King

Tallapoosa

City Manager – Mr. Phillip Eidson

Accounts Payable Clerk – Ms. Teresa Baggett

Waco

City Clerk – Ms. Sherry Morgan

Private Sector

Waste Industries, Hauling Division - Mr. Ben Habets

Waste Industries – Polk County, Grady Road Landfill
Landfill Manager – Ms. Kelli Voiles

State Agencies

Georgia Department of Community Affairs

Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division

APPENDIX

9



Surveys



My Responses



Reports



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Solid Waste Survey. 12 - Full Cost Report

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Full Cost Report

Report Full Costs for your government's *most recently completed fiscal year*. Do not report any Full Costs for any part of your current fiscal year.

12.1 Enter the ending date of the subject local government's most recently completed fiscal year below.

June 2007

* 12.2 Does the subject government account for solid waste management activities using one or more enterprise funds?

- Yes
 No

12.3 In the following matrix, indicate the subject local government's Full Costs, Program/Operations Revenues, and Federal/State Grant Revenues for each Solid Waste Management Service listed. Report in whole dollars only by rounding to the nearest dollar. (For definitions of cost, revenues, and solid waste services please see below)

	Full Cost	Program/Operations Revenue	Federal/State Grant Revenue
Solid Waste & Recycling Administration	\$30,468.00		
Solid Waste Collection	\$364,848.00	\$411,247.00	
Solid Waste Disposal			
Recyclables Collection		\$1,800.00	
Recyclable Operations			
Closure & Post-Closure			
Future Landfill/Cell			
Public Education			
Yard Trimmings			

Collection & Management	\$8,718.00		
Other*			
TOTALS	\$404,034.00	\$413,047.00	

* Only report costs or revenues on the 'Other' line if they cannot be easily attributed to specific solid waste services.

Definitions and Solid Waste Management Service Descriptions

Full Cost - Direct and Indirect costs of providing solid waste services. Direct costs are costs directly and clearly attributable to a solid waste activity such as salaries, benefits, equipment, supplies, oil and gasoline, utilities, internal and external billable costs, depreciation of equipment, interest on long-term debt, and closure/post-closure care. Indirect costs are costs of providing solid waste services that support general government operations such as personnel administration, accounting/auditing, executive services, purchasing, and records management.

Program/Operations Revenue - Income received for provision of solid waste service such as user and tipping fees, franchise fees, and fines/forfeitures.

Federal/State Grant Revenue - Income from federal and/or state grant(s).

Solid Waste & Recycling Administration - Expenditures for the general administration of solid waste and recycling activities.

Solid Waste Collection - Expenditures for collecting garbage and other refuse and delivering it to the place of disposal.

Solid Waste Disposal - Expenditures for disposing of garbage and other refuse.

Recyclables Collection - Expenditures for collecting recyclable material and delivering it to the place of recycling.

Recyclable Operations - Expenditures for the operation of recycling facilities.

Closure & Post-Closure Care - Estimated total current cost of the landfill's closure and post-closure, based on applicable federal, state, or local laws.

Future Landfill/Cell Development - Expenditures for development of future landfills and future disposal cells within existing landfills.

Public Education - Expenditures for educating a local government's citizens about solid waste management.

Yard Trimmings Collection & Management - Expenditures for the collection and processing of yard trimmings.

The Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act requires all local governments to publicize the information contained in the Full Cost Report. This information can either be published in a newspaper of general circulation or posted on the local government's Internet web site. Local governments without web pages may negotiate with a neighboring local government to arrange for posting of the public notice on that government's web site. This information must be publicized within 30 days of returning the survey to the Department of Community Affairs. A copy of the public notice must be retained in the local government's official files as proof of publication.

The form below includes what is required to be in the Public Notice at a minimum. Local governments are encouraged to add any additional information to the Public Notice that will be helpful in educating their citizens on solid waste management. Use this completed form as your public notice.

Note: If your government neither collects revenue nor expends funds related to provision of solid waste services of any kind, then the government is exempt from the Public Notice Requirement. If you need assistance determining if your government is exempt, please call Patrick Vickers at (404) 679-3151.

PUBLIC NOTICE

The Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act requires all local governments in Georgia to develop a strategy for reducing the amount of solid waste going into landfills and other disposal facilities. This reduction may be accomplished by many techniques, including recycling materials such as plastic, aluminum, and newspaper. It can also be accomplished by diverting yard waste from disposal facilities into backyard or other composting operations. Many other methods for reducing our local waste stream are also available. Most of these methods involve your cooperation and effort. If you are interested in information about what you can do to help, please contact the person listed below.

The Act also requires all local governments to disclose to its citizens the full cost of providing solid waste management services. This and other required information is included below:

12.4 Full Cost Information

Name of Local Government	City of Bremen
Fiscal Year	07/01/06-06/30/07
Total Full Cost	\$404,034.00
Total Program/Operations Revenue	\$413,047.00
Total Federal/State Grant Revenue	-0-
Percentage of Full Costs covered by Program/Operations Revenue	100%
Percentage of Full Costs covered by Federal/State Grant Revenue	-0-

12.5 For further information about this notice, please contact:

Name of Solid Waste Coordinator	Sherri S. Bonner
Telephone	770-537-2331
Fax	770-537-5136
E-mail Address	sbonner@bremenga.go
Office Hours and Days of the Week	40 hr-5 days a week



Surveys



My Responses



Reports



Logout

Solid Waste Survey. 12 - Full Cost Report

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Full Cost Report

Report Full Costs for your government's *most recently completed fiscal year*. Do not report any Full Costs for any part of your current fiscal year.

12.1 Enter the ending date of the subject local government's most recently completed fiscal year below.

June 30 2007

* 12.2 Does the subject government account for solid waste management activities using one or more enterprise funds?

- Yes
 No

12.3 In the following matrix, indicate the subject local government's Full Costs, Program/Operations Revenues, and Federal/State Grant Revenues for each Solid Waste Management Service listed. Report in whole dollars only by rounding to the nearest dollar. (For definitions of cost, revenues, and solid waste services please see below)

	Full Cost	Program/Operations Revenue	Federal/State Grant Revenue
Solid Waste & Recycling Administration	0	0	0
Solid Waste Collection	0	141756	0
Solid Waste Disposal	119537	0	0
Recyclables Collection	0	0	0
Recyclable Operations	0	0	0
Closure & Post-Closure	0	0	0
Future Landfill/Cell	0	0	0
Public Education	0	0	0
Yard Trimmings			

Collection & Management	0	0	0
Other*	0	0	0
TOTALS	119537	141756	0

* Only report costs or revenues on the 'Other' line if they cannot be easily attributed to specific solid waste services.

Definitions and Solid Waste Management Service Descriptions

Full Cost - Direct and Indirect costs of providing solid waste services. Direct costs are costs directly and clearly attributable to a solid waste activity such as salaries, benefits, equipment, supplies, oil and gasoline, utilities, internal and external billable costs, depreciation of equipment, interest on long-term debt, and closure/post-closure care. Indirect costs are costs of providing solid waste services that support general government operations such as personnel administration, accounting/auditing, executive services, purchasing, and records management.

Program/Operations Revenue - Income received for provision of solid waste service such as user and tipping fees, franchise fees, and fines/forfeitures.

Federal/State Grant Revenue - Income from federal and/or state grant(s).

Solid Waste & Recycling Administration - Expenditures for the general administration of solid waste and recycling activities.

Solid Waste Collection - Expenditures for collecting garbage and other refuse and delivering it to the place of disposal.

Solid Waste Disposal - Expenditures for disposing of garbage and other refuse.

Recyclables Collection - Expenditures for collecting recyclable material and delivering it to the place of recycling.

Recyclable Operations - Expenditures for the operation of recycling facilities.

Closure & Post-Closure Care - Estimated total current cost of the landfill's closure and post-closure, based on applicable federal, state, or local laws.

Future Landfill/Cell Development - Expenditures for development of future landfills and future disposal cells within existing landfills.

Public Education - Expenditures for educating a local government's citizens about solid waste management.

Yard Trimmings Collection & Management - Expenditures for the collection and processing of yard trimmings.

The Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act requires all local governments to publicize the information contained in the Full Cost Report. This information can either be published in a newspaper of general circulation or posted on the local government's Internet web site. Local governments without web pages may negotiate with a neighboring local government to arrange for posting of the public notice on that government's web site. This information must be publicized within 30 days of returning the survey to the Department of Community Affairs. A copy of the public notice must be retained in the local government's official files as proof of publication.

The form below includes what is required to be in the Public Notice at a minimum. Local governments are encouraged to add any additional information to the Public Notice that will be helpful in educating their citizens on solid waste management. Use this completed form as your public notice.

Note: If your government neither collects revenue nor expends funds related to provision of solid waste services of any kind, then the government is exempt from the Public Notice Requirement. If you need assistance determining if your government is exempt, please call Patrick Vickers at (404) 679-3151.

PUBLIC NOTICE

The Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act requires all local governments in Georgia to develop a strategy for reducing the amount of solid waste going into landfills and other disposal facilities. This reduction may be accomplished by many techniques, including recycling materials such as plastic, aluminum, and newspaper. It can also be accomplished by diverting yard waste from disposal facilities into backyard or other composting operations. Many other methods for reducing our local waste stream are also available. Most of these methods involve your cooperation and effort. If you are interested in information about what you can do to help, please contact the person listed below.

The Act also requires all local governments to disclose to its citizens the full cost of providing solid waste management services. This and other required information is included below:

12.4 Full Cost Information

	*
Name of Local Government	CITY OF BUCHANAN
Fiscal Year	2007
Total Full Cost	119537
Total Program/Operations Revenue	141756
Total Federal/State Grant Revenue	0
Percentage of Full Costs covered by Program/Operations Revenue	0
Percentage of Full Costs covered by Federal/State Grant Revenue	0

12.5 For further information about this notice, please contact:

	*
Name of Solid Waste Coordinator	KAREN KING
Telephone	770-646-3081
Fax	770-646-7748
E-mail Address	kking@buchananga.cor
Office Hours and Days of the Week	Monday through Friday



Reports > Solid Waste Survey. 12 - Full Cost Report

Summary	Details	Export
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Response Details: Solid Waste Survey. 12 - Full Cost Report



Response Summary

User: 1071071 **Email:**
Name: **Title:**
Company: **Location:**

Time Started: 9/27/2005 10:00:18 AM
Time Completed: 9/27/2005 1:30:48 PM
Total Time: 210 Minute(s)

Page 1

12.1 Enter the ending date of the subject local government's most recently completed fiscal year below.
6/30/2004

12.2 Does the subject government account for solid waste management activities using one or more enterprise funds?
No

12.3 In the following matrix, indicate the subject local government's Full Costs, Program/Operations Revenues, and Federal/State Grant Revenues for each Solid Waste Management Service listed. Report in whole dollars only by rounding to the nearest dollar. (For definitions of cost, revenues, and solid waste services please see below)

	Full Cost	Program/Operations Revenue	Federal/State Grant Revenue
Solid Waste & Recycling Administration			
Solid Waste Collection	166,822.50		
Solid Waste Disposal	460,139.89		
Recyclables Collection	11,800.00		
Recyclable Operations			
Closure & Post-Closure			
Future Landfill/Cell			
Public Education			
Yard Trimmings Collection & Management			
Other*			
TOTALS	638,762.39		

12.4 Full Cost Information

Name of Local Government	HARALSON COUNTY
Fiscal Year	06/30/05
Total Full Cost	638,762.39
Total Program/Operations Revenue	0
Total Federal/State Grant Revenue	0
Percentage of Full Costs covered by Program/Operations Revenue	0
Percentage of Full Costs covered by Federal/State Grant Revenue	0

12.5 For further information about this notice, please contact:

Name of Solid Waste Coordinator	JONI HOLCOMBE
Telephone	770-646-2002
Fax	770-646-2035
E-mail Address	h_ofc@bellsouth.net
Office Hours and Days of the Week	7-4



Solid Waste Survey. 12 - Full Cost Report



Surveys

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My Responses

Full Cost Report

Report Full Costs for your government's *most recently completed fiscal year*. Do not report any Full Costs for any part of your current fiscal year.



Reports

12.1 Enter the ending date of the subject local government's most recently completed fiscal year below.



Logout

June 30 2005

* 12.2 Does the subject government account for solid waste management activities using one or more enterprise funds?

- Yes
 No

12.3 In the following matrix, indicate the subject local government's Full Costs, Program/Operations Revenues, and Federal/State Grant Revenues for each Solid Waste Management Service listed. Report in whole dollars only by rounding to the nearest dollar. (For definitions of cost, revenues, and solid waste services please see below)

	Full Cost	Program/Operations Revenue	Federal/State Grant Revenue
Solid Waste & Recycling Administration	.00	.00	
Solid Waste Collection	204,931.00	244,315.00	
Solid Waste Disposal	.00	.00	
Recyclables Collection	.00	.00	
Recyclable Operations	.00	.00	
Closure & Post-Closure	.00	.00	
Future Landfill/Cell	.00	.00	
Public Education	.00	.00	
Yard Trimmings			

Collection & Management	51,500.00	.00	
Other*	.00	.00	
TOTALS	256,431.00	244,315.00	

* Only report costs or revenues on the 'Other' line if they cannot be easily attributed to specific solid waste services.

Definitions and Solid Waste Management Service Descriptions

Full Cost - Direct and Indirect costs of providing solid waste services. Direct costs are costs directly and clearly attributable to a solid waste activity such as salaries, benefits, equipment, supplies, oil and gasoline, utilities, internal and external billable costs, depreciation of equipment, interest on long-term debt, and closure/post-closure care. Indirect costs are costs of providing solid waste services that support general government operations such as personnel administration, accounting/auditing, executive services, purchasing, and records management.

Program/Operations Revenue - Income received for provision of solid waste service such as user and tipping fees, franchise fees, and fines/forfeitures.

Federal/State Grant Revenue - Income from federal and/or state grant(s).

Solid Waste & Recycling Administration - Expenditures for the general administration of solid waste and recycling activities.

Solid Waste Collection - Expenditures for collecting garbage and other refuse and delivering it to the place of disposal.

Solid Waste Disposal - Expenditures for disposing of garbage and other refuse.

Recyclables Collection - Expenditures for collecting recyclable material and delivering it to the place of recycling.

Recyclable Operations - Expenditures for the operation of recycling facilities.

Closure & Post-Closure Care - Estimated total current cost of the landfill's closure and post-closure, based on applicable federal, state, or local laws.

Future Landfill/Cell Development - Expenditures for development of future landfills and future disposal cells within existing landfills.

Public Education - Expenditures for educating a local government's citizens about solid waste management.

Yard Trimmings Collection & Management - Expenditures for the collection and processing of yard trimmings.

The Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act requires all local governments to publicize the information contained in the Full Cost Report. This information can either be published in a newspaper of general circulation or posted on the local government's Internet web site. Local governments without web pages may negotiate with a neighboring local government to arrange for posting of the public notice on that government's web site. This information must be publicized within 30 days of returning the survey to the Department of Community Affairs. A copy of the public notice must be retained in the local government's official files as proof of publication.

The form below includes what is required to be in the Public Notice at a minimum. Local governments are encouraged to add any additional information to the Public Notice that will be helpful in educating their citizens on solid waste management. Use this completed form as your public notice.

Note: If your government neither collects revenue nor expends funds related to provision of solid waste services of any kind, then the government is exempt from the Public Notice Requirement. If you need assistance determining if your government is exempt, please call Patrick Vickers at (404) 679-3151.

PUBLIC NOTICE

The Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act requires all local governments in Georgia to develop a strategy for reducing the amount of solid waste going into landfills and other disposal facilities. This reduction may be accomplished by many techniques, including recycling materials such as plastic, aluminum, and newspaper. It can also be accomplished by diverting yard waste from disposal facilities into backyard or other composting operations. Many other methods for reducing our local waste stream are also available. Most of these methods involve your cooperation and effort. If you are interested in information about what you can do to help, please contact the person listed below.

The Act also requires all local governments to disclose to its citizens the full cost of providing solid waste management services. This and other required information is included below:

12.4 Full Cost Information

Name of Local Government	CITY OF TALLAPOOS/
Fiscal Year	AUGUST 31, 2005
Total Full Cost	256,431.00
Total Program/Operations Revenue	244,315.00
Total Federal/State Grant Revenue	.00
Percentage of Full Costs covered by Program/Operations Revenue	95%
Percentage of Full Costs covered by Federal/State Grant Revenue	.00

12.5 For further information about this notice, please contact:

Name of Solid Waste Coordinator	PHILIP EIDSON
Telephone	770-574-2345
Fax	770-574-3100
E-mail Address	peidson201@bellsouth.
Office Hours and Days of the Week	8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. M

Complete Survey



Surveys



My Responses



Reports



Logout

Solid Waste Survey. 12 - Full Cost Report

Page 1 of 1

Full Cost Report

Report Full Costs for your government's *most recently completed fiscal year*. Do not report any Full Costs for any part of your current fiscal year.

12.1 Enter the ending date of the subject local government's most recently completed fiscal year below.

February 28 2006

* 12.2 Does the subject government account for solid waste management activities using one or more enterprise funds?

- Yes
 No

12.3 In the following matrix, indicate the subject local government's Full Costs, Program/Operations Revenues, and Federal/State Grant Revenues for each Solid Waste Management Service listed. Report in whole dollars only by rounding to the nearest dollar. (For definitions of cost, revenues, and solid waste services please see below)

	Full Cost	Program/Operations Revenue	Federal/State Grant Revenue
Solid Waste & Recycling Administration			
Solid Waste Collection	6500.00	16511.00	
Solid Waste Disposal	6000.00		
Recyclables Collection			
Recyclable Operations			
Closure & Post-Closure			
Future Landfill/Cell			
Public Education			
Yard Trimmings			

Collection & Management			
Other*			
TOTALS	12500.00	16511.00	

* Only report costs or revenues on the 'Other' line if they cannot be easily attributed to specific solid waste services.

Definitions and Solid Waste Management Service Descriptions

Full Cost - Direct and Indirect costs of providing solid waste services. Direct costs are costs directly and clearly attributable to a solid waste activity such as salaries, benefits, equipment, supplies, oil and gasoline, utilities, internal and external billable costs, depreciation of equipment, interest on long-term debt, and closure/post-closure care. Indirect costs are costs of providing solid waste services that support general government operations such as personnel administration, accounting/auditing, executive services, purchasing, and records management.

Program/Operations Revenue - Income received for provision of solid waste service such as user and tipping fees, franchise fees, and fines/forfeitures.

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PUBLIC NOTICE

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The Act also requires all local governments to disclose to its citizens the full cost of providing solid waste management services. This and other required information is included below:

12.4 Full Cost Information

Name of Local Government	WACO
Fiscal Year	2006
Total Full Cost	12,500.00
Total Program/Operations Revenue	12,960.00
Total Federal/State Grant Revenue	0
Percentage of Full Costs covered by Program/Operations Revenue	100
Percentage of Full Costs covered by Federal/State Grant Revenue	0

12.5 For further information about this notice, please contact:

Name of Solid Waste Coordinator	SHERRY MORGAN
Telephone	770-537-3314
Fax	770-537-6505
E-mail Address	WACOSAM@BELLSOI
Office Hours and Days of the Week	WED-FRI 8-5

[Complete Survey](#)

APPENDIX

10

A RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, pursuant to Rules of the Georgia Department of Community Affairs, Chapter 110-4-3, Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management, Haralson County and the Cities of Bremen, Buchanan, Tallapoosa, and Waco have prepared a solid waste management plan update, and

WHEREAS, Haralson County and the Cities of Bremen, Buchanan, Tallapoosa, and Waco have prepared a document in compliance with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management certifying that the minimum public participation requirements have been met.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Haralson County Board of Commissioners that the Haralson County Multi-Jurisdictional Solid Waste Management Plan Including the Cities of Bremen, Buchanan, Tallapoosa, and Waco (April 15, 2008) is officially approved and adopted.

SO RESOLVED THIS DAY, THE 2 OF JUNE, 2008



**Allen Poole, Chairman
Haralson County Board of Commissioners**

ATTEST:



County Clerk

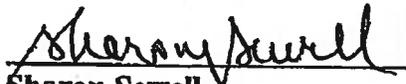
A RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, pursuant to Rules of the Georgia Department of Community Affairs, Chapter 110-4-3, Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management, Haralson County and the Cities of Bremen, Buchanan, Tallapoosa, and Waco have prepared a solid waste management plan update, and

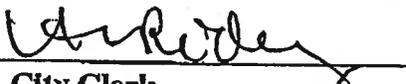
WHEREAS, Haralson County and the Cities of Bremen, Buchanan, Tallapoosa, and Waco have prepared a document in compliance with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management certifying that the minimum public participation requirements have been met.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Bremen, Georgia that the Haralson County Multi-Jurisdictional Solid Waste Management Plan Including the Cities of Bremen, Buchanan, Tallapoosa, and Waco (April 15, 2008) is officially approved and adopted.

SO RESOLVED THIS DAY, THE 16th OF June, 2008


Sharon Sewell
Mayor

ATTEST:


City Clerk

A RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, pursuant to Rules of the Georgia Department of Community Affairs, Chapter 110-4-3, Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management, Haralson County and the Cities of Bremen, Buchanan, Tallapoosa, and Waco have prepared a draft solid waste management plan update, and

WHEREAS, Haralson County and the Cities of Bremen, Buchanan, Tallapoosa, and Waco have prepared a document in compliance with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management certifying that the minimum public participation requirements have been met.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Buchanan, Georgia that the Haralson County Multi-Jurisdictional Solid Waste Management Plan Including the Cities of Bremen, Buchanan, Tallapoosa, and Waco (April 15, 2008) is officially approved and adopted.

SO RESOLVED THIS DAY, THE 8 OF July, 2008.


Benjamin S. Biggers
Mayor

ATTEST:


Karen King
City Clerk



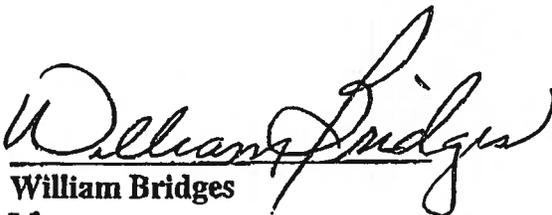
A RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, pursuant to Rules of the Georgia Department of Community Affairs, Chapter 110-4-3, Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management, Haralson County and the Cities of Bremen, Buchanan, Tallapoosa, and Waco have prepared a solid waste management plan update, and

WHEREAS, Haralson County and the Cities of Bremen, Buchanan, Tallapoosa, and Waco have prepared a document in compliance with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management certifying that the minimum public participation requirements have been met.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Tallapoosa, Georgia that the Haralson County Multi-Jurisdictional Solid Waste Management Plan Including the Cities of Bremen, Buchanan, Tallapoosa, and Waco (April 15, 2008) is officially approved and adopted.

SO RESOLVED THIS DAY, THE 9TH OF JUNE, 2008


William Bridges
Mayor

ATTEST:


City Clerk

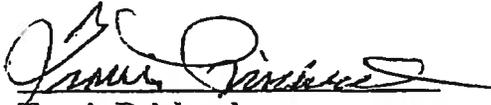
A RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, pursuant to Rules of the Georgia Department of Community Affairs, Chapter 110-4-3, Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management, Haralson County and the Cities of Bremen, Buchanan, Tallapoosa, and Waco have prepared a solid waste management plan update, and

WHEREAS, Haralson County and the Cities of Bremen, Buchanan, Tallapoosa, and Waco have prepared a document in compliance with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management certifying that the minimum public participation requirements have been met.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Waco, Georgia that the Haralson County Multi-Jurisdictional Solid Waste Management Plan Including the Cities of Bremen, Buchanan, Tallapoosa, and Waco (April 15, 2008) is officially approved and adopted.

SO RESOLVED THIS DAY, THE 7th OF JULY, 2008


Travis Prichard
Mayor

ATTEST:


Bill Campbell
City Clerk



COOSA VALLEY REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER

P.O. Box 1798 Rome, Georgia 30162-1798
RDC Fax (706) 295-6665 AAA Fax (706) 802-5508 WIA Fax (706) 802-5567
Phone (706) 295-6485 E-Mail: cvrdc@cvrdc.org www.cvrdc.org

July 11, 2008

Mr. Randall Hartmann
Georgia Department of Community Affairs
Office of Environmental Management
60 Executive Park South, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30329-2231



Dear Mr. Hartmann:

Please find enclosed two copies of the final Haralson County Multijurisdictional Solid Waste Management Plan Update including the Cities of Bremen, Buchanan, Tallapoosa, and Waco (April 15, 2008).

All local governments in Haralson County have officially approved and adopted the plan.

If you have any questions, please contact me.

Sincerely,

David Howerin
Planning Director

mailed later
May 19, 2008

Mr. William Steiner
Planning Director, Coosa Valley RDC
Post Office Box 1793
Rome, Georgia 30162

Dear Bill:

Our staff has reviewed the revised information for the 2007 – 2017 Solid Waste Management Plan for Haralson County and the Cities of Bremen, Buchanan, Tallapoosa and Waco. The revisions have brought the plan into compliance with the Minimum Planning Standards and procedures for Solid Waste Management. To regain eligibility for solid waste permits, grants, and loans, Haralson County and the Cities of Bremen, Buchanan, Tallapoosa and Waco must adopt the 2007 – 2017 Solid Waste Management Plan as soon as possible.

In order to complete the planning cycle, please forward a copy of the adoption resolutions along with a copy of the revised adopted Solid Waste Management Plan to our office. Once we receive these documents, we will send notification to Haralson County and the Cities of Bremen, Buchanan, Tallapoosa and Waco of their renewed eligibility for solid waste grants, loans, and permits.

Sincerely,



Mike Gleaton, Assistant Commissioner
Planning and Environmental Management Division

MG/js





COOSA VALLEY REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER

P.O. Box 1798 Rome, Georgia 30162-1798
RDC Fax (706) 295-6665 AAA Fax (706) 802-5508 WIA Fax (706) 802-5567
Phone (706) 295-6485 E-Mail: cvrdc@cvrdc.org www.cvrdc.org

APR 22 '08 AM 9:25

April 17, 2008

Mr. Randall Hartmann
Georgia Department of Community Affairs
Office of Environmental Management
60 Executive Park South, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30329-2231

Dear Mr. Hartmann:

Please find enclosed a revised copy of the Haralson County Multi-jurisdictional Solid Waste Management Plan including the Cities of Bremen, Buchanan, Tallapoosa, and Waco (Revised April 15, 2008) for your review.

If you have any questions, please contact me.

Sincerely,

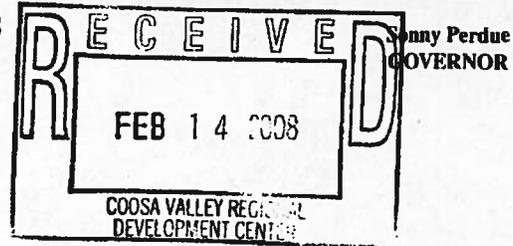
David Howerin
Planning Director



GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF
COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

Mike Beatty
COMMISSIONER

February 13, 2008



Mr. William Steiner
Executive Director, Coosa Valley RDC
Post Office Box 1793
Rome, Georgia 30162

Dear Mr. Steiner:

Our staff has reviewed the 2007 – 2017 Solid Waste Management Plan for Haralson County and the Cities of Bremen, Buchanan, Tallapoosa and Waco. The following items must be addressed before the plan can be approved:

- The Waste Reduction Element is incomplete. Describe the level of recycling service, types of programs for yard waste and special management items.
- The Waste Collection Element is incomplete. Describe the level of service for recycling, yard waste and special material management.
- The Collection Element contingency plan is incomplete and must include procedure if the service of private haulers is interrupted.
- Please identify the frequency of illegal dumping in the City of Tallapoosa and the methods for correcting the problem.
- A disposal capacity letter must provide capacity assurance for all local governments for the entire ten year planning period and must include tons of annual waste reported for each government.
- The contingency plan(s) under the Disposal Element is inadequate and must include an alternative disposal option that the City of Waco will use on an interim basis.

The following comments are recommendations to improve the clarity and strength of the plan:

- The Georgia legislature revised the state reduction goal from a 25% per capita waste disposal reduction rate and now each jurisdiction is strongly encouraged to create its own reduction goal.

When these items are corrected, our staff will complete the review of the 2007 – 2017 Solid Waste Management Plan for Haralson County and the Cities of Bremen, Buchanan, Tallapoosa and Waco. If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Jennifer Szabo (404) 679-0567 or at jszabo@dca.state.ga.us.

Sincerely,

Mike Gleaton, Assistant Commissioner
Planning and Environmental Management Division

MG/js



COOSA VALLEY REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER

P.O. Box 1798 Rome, Georgia 30162-1798
RDC Fax (706) 295-6665 AAA Fax (706) 802-5508 WIA Fax (706) 802-5567
Phone (706) 295-6485 E-Mail: cvrdc@cvrdc.org www.cvrdc.org

NOV 20 '07 PM 2:12

November 19, 2007

Mr. Randall Hartmann
Georgia Department of Community Affairs
Office of Environmental Management
60 Executive Park South, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30329-2231

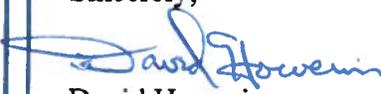
Dear Mr. Hartmann:

The Coosa Valley RDC has completed its review of the draft Haralson County Multi-jurisdictional Solid Waste Management Plan (October 1, 2007). We transmitted a copy of the draft plan to DCA on October 31, 2007 for review.

1. The Coosa Valley RDC received no comments on the draft plan from affected parties.
2. The Coosa Valley RDC has reviewed the draft plan and has found no internal inconsistencies, potential inter-jurisdictional conflicts, or conflicts with other local government plans in the region including but not limited to the local government's comprehensive plan and the state solid waste management plan.

If you have any questions, please contact me.

Sincerely,


David Howerin
Planning Director

Incl

**NOTICE OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN SUBMITTAL
AND COMMENT OPPORTUNITY**

1:41:11 PM 10/19/07

Submitting

Local Governments: Haralson County,
Bremen, Buchanan, Tallapoosa, Waco

Date Received: October 29, 2007

Local Contact: Allen Poole, Haralson County Commissioner

Phone: (770) 646-2002

Address: P.O. Box 489, Buchanan, Georgia 30113

New Local Plan:

Plan Amendment:

Plan Update: X

Short Term Work Program Update:

Description of General Nature of Plan

Haralson County and the Cities of Bremen, Buchanan, Tallapoosa, and Waco have submitted a ten-year update to the Multi-jurisdictional Solid Waste Management Plan to the Coosa Valley Regional Development Center for review. Solid waste in Haralson County is transported from the county owned transfer station to the Grady Road landfill in Polk County, Georgia for disposal. The municipalities of Bremen, Buchanan, and Tallapoosa contract with Waste Industries to collect solid waste that is then sent to the county transfer station. The municipality of Waco contracts with private hauler to collect solid waste that is also sent to the county transfer station.

Comments from interested parties should be submitted to the Coosa Valley Regional Development Center by November 19, 2007.

Reviewing Regional Development Center: Coosa Valley RDC

Contact Person: David Howerin

Address: P. O. Box 1793, Rome, Georgia 30162-1793

Phone: (706) 295-6485

Fax: (706) 295-6665

E-mail: dhowerin@cvrdc.org

August 13, 2008

Honorable Sharon Sewell
Mayor, City of Bremen
232 Tallapoosa Street
Bremen, Georgia 30110-2095

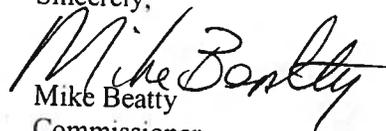
Dear Mayor Sewell:

We have received notification that Haralson County and the Cities of Bremen, Buchanan, Tallapoosa and Waco have adopted the 2007 - 2017 Solid Waste Management Plan that meets the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management. Accordingly, it is my pleasure to notify you that Haralson County and the Cities of Bremen, Buchanan, Tallapoosa and Waco remain eligible for solid waste permits, grants and loans.

As you have experienced, in addition to proper and thorough long-range planning, effective solid waste management requires the ability to adapt when circumstances indicate that such action is necessary. Through continued review, and revision when necessary, solid waste planning provides your local government with more control over its destiny and assists you in dealing more effectively with both short-term and long-term management decisions.

We commend you for your hard work and dedication. If you have any questions regarding your solid waste management plan, please call Jennifer Szabo in our Office of Environmental Management at (404) 679-0567.

Sincerely,


Mike Beatty
Commissioner

MB/js

cc: William Steiner, Executive Director, Coosa Valley RDC

