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**THE JOINT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR JONES COUNTY AND CITY OF GRAY**

Prepared by

The Middle Georgia Regional Development Center

for

Jones County and City of Gray

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	1
OVERVIEW OF AREA	3
Location in the State	3
Topography	3
Current and Projected Population	3
Total Households and Household Size	5
Business and Industrial Activity.....	6
WASTE DISPOSAL STREAM ANALYSIS.....	8
Current Waste Stream Composition.....	8
<i>Total Landfilled MSW Composition.....</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Landfilled MSW Composition by Generating Sector.....</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Landfilled MSW Composition for Construction and Demolition Waste.....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Commonly Recycled Materials Disposed</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Future Waste Stream Generation</i>	<i>12</i>
WASTE REDUCTION ELEMENT.....	14
Inventory and Assessment.....	14
<i>Source Reduction</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Recycling.....</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Yard Trimming Mulching/Composting</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Special Management Items</i>	<i>16</i>
Waste Reduction Needs and Goals.....	17
<i>Source Reduction Needs</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Recycling.....</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Mulching/Composting.....</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Special Management Items</i>	<i>18</i>
COLLECTION ELEMENT	19
Inventory and Assessment.....	19
<i>City of Gray.....</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>Unincorporated Jones County</i>	<i>20</i>
Solid Waste Collection Needs and Goals	21

DISPOSAL ELEMENT	23
Inventory and Assessment.....	23
<i>Disposal Facilities</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Thermal Treatment Technologies</i>	<i>24</i>
Contingency Strategy in Event of Disruption to Primary Option.....	25
<i>Jones County</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>City of Gray.....</i>	<i>25</i>
Assurance of Ten-Year Disposal Capacity	25
<i>Jones County.....</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>City of Gray.....</i>	<i>26</i>
Solid Waste Disposal Needs and Goals	26
LAND LIMITATION ELEMENT	27
Identification of Unsuitable Areas.....	27
<i>Exclusionary Factors</i>	<i>27</i>
<i>Restricting Factors.....</i>	<i>29</i>
Land Limitation Strategies	30
<i>Discouraging Location in Unsuitable Areas</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>Selection of Sites for New Solid Waste Handling Facilities</i>	<i>31</i>
Procedure for Plan Consistency	31
<i>Public Involvement and Notification</i>	<i>32</i>
<i>Analyzing Anticipated Impact of Proposed Facility on Existing Waste Management</i> <i>Facilities</i>	<i>33</i>
<i>Analyzing Anticipated Impact of Proposed Facility on Adequate Collection and</i> <i>Disposal Capability within Planning Area</i>	<i>33</i>
<i>Analyzing Anticipated Impact upon Achieving Waste Reduction Goal</i>	<i>34</i>
Land Limitation Needs and Goals.....	34
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT ELEMENT	36
Local Government Programs.....	36
School System Programs	37
Litter Prevention.....	37
Education/Public Involvement Needs and Goals	38
DISASTER DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN	39
Introduction.....	39
Management Structure.....	40

Implementation Plan	40
<i>Phase I: Initial Debris Assessment</i>	<i>41</i>
<i>Phase II: Mitigating Threats to Public Health and Safety</i>	<i>41</i>
<i>Phase III: Response to Orderly Recovery and Less Immediate Threats to Public Health and Safety.....</i>	<i>41</i>
 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	 44
Jones County	45
City of Gray	53

List of Tables

1a. Total Population, 2000-2025, Jones County - Total	4
1b. Total Population, 2000-2025, Unincorporated Jones County.....	4
1c. Total Population, 2000-2025, City of Gray	4
2. Total Households, 2000-2025	5
3. Average Household Size, 2000-2025	5
4. Percent of Employment by Industry, 2000	6
5. Comparative Table of Landfilled MSW Composition.....	9
6.1 Comparative Table of Landfilled MSW Composition by Generating Sector (Region)	10
6.2 Comparative Table of Landfilled MSW Composition by Generating Sector (Georgia).....	11
7. Comparative Table of Landfilled MSW Composition by Generating Sector for Construction and Demolition Waste	11
8. Anticipated Waste Amounts for Jones County Using Current Per Capita MSW Disposal Rate (2009-2025).....	13

List of Maps

1. Location Map
2. Solid Waste Management Facilities
3. Composite of All Limiting Factors

10-Year Collection Assurance Letters

- Jones County
- City of Gray

10-Year Disposal Capacity Assurance Letters

- Jones County
- City of Gray

INTRODUCTION

In 1990, the Georgia General Assembly passed the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act. The intent of the General Assembly in developing and adopting this legislation was to establish a solid waste management planning process necessary to prevent environmental degradation, to manage resources and to effectively reduce and manage solid waste for the State and its residents.

The Act specifies that in order to receive a permit, grant, or loan for a solid waste management facility, each city and county shall develop or be included in a comprehensive solid waste management plan. The Act requires that any request for a solid waste handling facility permit or funding for publicly owned and operated solid waste management facilities or equipment must be consistent with the solid waste management plans of all affected local governments. The most recent Solid Waste Management Plan for Jones County and the City of Gray was adopted in January, 1991.

To guide the preparation of local, multi-jurisdictional, or regional plans, the Act mandated the preparation of Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management. These Minimum Standards are adopted by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs Board; the most recent addition became effective on January 1, 2004. Based on these Minimum Standards, the Joint Solid Waste Management Plan for Jones County and the City of Gray has the following components.

1. An **Overview of the Area** that includes a discussion of location, topography, population, and commercial and industrial activity in the area;
2. A **Waste Disposal Stream Analysis** that assesses who is generating the waste in the county and what they generate. This section of the report also includes the projected waste stream for the ten-year planning period.
3. Five Core Planning Elements that relate back to the Waste Disposal Stream Analysis; **Waste Reduction, Collection, Disposal, Land Limitation, and Public Education and Involvement**. Each of the elements must include an inventory and assessment and a list of needs and goals. For the Collection and Disposal Elements, a contingency strategy in the event of disruption to the primary option must be identified. The contingency strategy must include an alternative collection/disposal option on an interim basis and the estimated time to bring the contingency option on line. The Land Limitation Element must include a procedure the local governments will follow to determine if a proposed facility, public or private, is consistent with the plan.
4. A **Disaster Debris Management Plan** that specifies what procedures the local governments will follow for the collection and disposal of significant volumes of waste and/or special wastes resulting from any type of disaster, encouraging waste reduction (recycling) of such waste and public notification of the programs established to handle waste generated by a disaster.

5. After all the elements have been inventoried and assessed and the needs and goals have been identified, the Plan must identify an **Implementation Strategy** that includes specific actions that will be taken over the ten-year planning period to address the needs and goals expressed in the planning elements. The Strategy will consist of a table that lists the names of all jurisdictions included in the Plan, the activities, the year or years the activities are covering, the party or parties responsible for managing the activities, the estimated cost of the activities, and the funding source. The first five years of the Implementation Strategy will serve as the first Short-Term Work Program, while the second five-year period will be updated in accordance with the planning schedule established and revised from time to time by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs.

OVERVIEW OF AREA

Location in the State

Formed in December 1807, Jones County totals 393.8 square miles and is located in the approximate geographic center of the State of Georgia. It is also situated in the eastern portion of the Middle Georgia region. There is one incorporated area in Jones County; City of Gray located near the center of the county. Map 1 provides a geographic context of Jones County and the City of Gray and is presented in the Appendix of this report.

Jones County is approximately 70 miles southeast of Atlanta, which can be accessed via State Route 18 and Interstate 75 at Forsyth. Six state or US highways serve Jones County, including US 129 that provides direct access from Jones County to Macon.

Topography

Jones County is classified into two geologic provinces. The Piedmont Province comprises 75 percent of the County area and the remaining southern portion is in the Coastal Plain Province. The Piedmont Province consists of crystalline rock that is not very porous. The Coastal Plain Province includes sand and gravel that locally contains layers of clay and silt that act as confining beds (Jones County and City of Gray-Joint Comprehensive Plan, 1991).

Of the total land area in Jones County, 35.7% or 91,862 acres has slopes above 10%. Areas of steep slope include: south of intersection of Highway 18 and 49; portions of Highway 49 east of Macon; and a large segment between the Ocmulgee River, Highway 129 and Highway 11 (Joint Gray-Jones County Comprehensive Plan-Community Assessment, 2006).

Current and Projected Population

According to the 2000 Census, Jones County had a population of 23,690, an increase of 13.9 percent of the 1990 figure. The City of Gray's 2000 population was 1,811, or a 17.3 percent decline from 1990. Over the last 20 years, Jones County has seen a significant in-migration, accounting for 62.7 percent of the increase from 1980-1990 and 61.5 percent of the increase from 1990-2000. By viewing the projected population totals highlighted in Table 1a, Jones County as a whole will see steady growth during the planning period and beyond (38.5%); with the unincorporated area and the City of Gray projected show modest gains (See Tables 1b and 1c).

TABLE 1a
Total Population, 2000-2025
Jones County-Total

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION
2000	23,690
2005	26,070
2010	27,640
2015	29,280
2020	31,010
2025	32,800

Source: 2000 U.S. Census; Woods and Poole Economics, Inc.

TABLE 1b
Total Population, 2000-2025
Unincorporated Jones County

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION
2000	21,879
2005	24,193
2010	25,720
2015	27,315
2020	28,948
2025	30,638

Source: 2000 U.S. Census; Woods and Poole Economics, Inc.

TABLE 1c
Total Population, 2000-2025
City of Gray

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION
2000	1,811
2005	1,877
2010	1,920
2015	1,965
2020	2,062
2025	2,162

Source: 2000 U.S. Census; Woods and Poole Economics, Inc.

Another key population variable that impacts solid waste generation is age distribution. In 2000, 29.8 percent of the county residents were age 19 or younger, while 10.4 percent were age 65 or older. By 2025, the percentage of population age 19 or younger will decline, while the percentage of the population age 65 or older will significantly increase during the planning period. This is a significant trend since older citizens are likely to produce less waste than the

younger age groups, and the types of waste generated may also change as well. It is a trend worthy of further research in the future.

Jones County and the City of Gray is not considered a seasonal destination where people decide to establish a temporary residence for a number of months and then return to their permanent home. The 2000 Census identified a total of 45 seasonal housing units or less than 1.0 percent of the total units in the County.

Total Households and Household Size

The total number of households will show a steady growth from 2000-2025 as presented in Table 2. This is due in large part to the expected in-migration. The unincorporated area of the County and the City of Gray are expected to see significant gains in the number of households.

TABLE 2
Total Households, 2000-2025

YEAR	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS
2000	8,659
2005	9,740
2010	10,480
2015	11,210
2020	11,890
2025	12,530

Source: 2000 US Census; Woods and Poole Economics, Inc.

As shown in Table 3, the average household size is projected to decline for the first part of the planning period, and then level off by 2015. This trend can be contributed to the growing population in the older age groups, which no longer have children living with them. With the small household size comes a reduction in solid waste generation in the residential sector.

TABLE 3
Average Household Size, 2000-2025

YEAR	AVG. HOUSEHOLD SIZE
2000	2.69
2005	2.63
2010	2.59
2015	2.56
2020	2.55
2025	2.55

Source: 2000 US Census; Woods and Poole Economics, Inc.

Business and Industrial Activity

The 2000 Census reveals that of the 10,819 employed civilians, 20.3 percent, or 2,197, were working in educational, health, and social services. This can be attributed to those employed in Jones County by the Board of Education and other local and state institutions, as well as by the educational, health and social service institutions in neighboring Bibb and Baldwin Counties. A total of 1,493 persons, or 13.8 percent, were employed in manufacturing. Since Jones County has very few industries at this time, most of the persons were employed in Bibb, Baldwin, and Houston Counties. Table 4 presents the year 2000 percentage of employment for all industry categories.

TABLE 4
Percent of Employment by Industry, 2000

CATEGORY	% OF EMPLOYMENT
Total Employed Civilian Employment	100%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Mining	3.7%
Construction	9.1%
Manufacturing	13.8%
Wholesale Trade	3.4%
Retail Trade	12.2%
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	5.5%
Information	1.5%
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	6.3%
Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative, and Waste Management Services	4.7%
Educational, Health, and Social Services	20.3%
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services	5.0%
Other Services	7.4%
Public Administration	7.1%

Source: 2000 US Census

Looking into the future:

- Though a large percentage of Jones County's civilian work force will continue to be employed in the Bibb, Baldwin, and Houston Counties, it is hopeful that the community's efforts to attract new industries and businesses into the county will be successful, thus beginning to reverse this trend in the long-term.
- The same trend holds true for commercial development. Most of the residents will continue to shop in the major markets of Bibb and Houston Counties, but their will be

efforts by local economic development officials to attract new retail establishments that will encourage Jones County residents to spend their disposable incomes in the County.

WASTE DISPOSAL STREAM ANALYSIS

The purpose of the waste disposal stream analysis is to inventory waste stream generators (e.g. residential, commercial, industrial, C & D, etc.), identify the types of waste that is contributed to the waste disposal stream (e.g. paper, plastic, metal, etc.), and give an estimate for these various components as a percentage of the overall waste stream. Data from this analysis can be used in several ways, including determining the quantity of material available for recovery, measuring the effectiveness of existing recycling programs, and right-sizing solid waste and recycling facilities. The following discussion and analysis was drawn from data provided in the *Georgia Statewide Waste Characterization Study (Final Report)* for the State of Georgia and the Middle Georgia Regional Development Center (RDC) service area. To develop composition estimates for the Middle Georgia RDC service area, field sampling was performed at the Houston County Landfill in Kathleen. This particular landfill was chosen due to the extended wastesheds from which waste is received. A total of 37 samples were taken at this facility during September 13-15, 2004. The percentage of waste composition by generator and type determined for the Middle Georgia service area from this study will be assumed to apply for Jones County and the City of Gray.

Current Waste Stream Composition

Total Landfilled MSW Composition

Table 5 outlines the landfilled MSW composition for the Middle Georgia Region/Jones County and the State of Georgia. The two largest groups of landfilled waste for Jones County and the State of Georgia are paper and organics. The biggest differences between Jones County and the State of Georgia in terms of waste landfilled are in the areas of paper, glass, and C&D. In Jones County, the largest paper materials landfilled were corrugated cardboard (13.8 percent of total) and other (non-recyclable - 8.3 percent of total). These paper materials were also the largest statewide; 11.0 and 10.5 of the total, respectively. For the organics group, food waste was the largest material landfilled both for Jones County (11.3% of total) and statewide (12.0% of the total.). Other prevalent materials landfilled for Jones County were film plastic (7.8%), miscellaneous rigid plastic (5.4%), newspaper (5.3%), yard wastes (5.0%), miscellaneous electronics (4.3%), miscellaneous C&D (3.4%) and textiles (3.4%).

TABLE 5
Comparative Table of Landfilled MSW Composition
(Middle Georgia Region/Jones County and the State of Georgia)

Group	Middle Georgia/ Jones County	State of Georgia	Difference from State Average
<i>Paper</i>	35.50%	38.70%	-3.20%
<i>Plastic</i>	16.40%	15.80%	0.60%
<i>Glass</i>	1.70%	3.70%	-2.00%
<i>Metal</i>	5.30%	5.40%	-0.10%
<i>Organics</i>	27.20%	27.10%	0.10%
<i>C & D</i>	8.00%	6.00%	2.00%
<i>Inorganics</i>	5.80%	3.30%	-2.50%
Total %	100.00%	100.00%	N/A

Source: Appendix J and Section 4, *Georgia Statewide Waste Characterization Study (Final Report)*, R.W. Beck

Landfilled MSW Composition by Generating Sector

As presented in Table 6.1, the paper group had the highest percentage landfilled composition for both the residential and commercial groups in Jones County, though the residential sector's percentage was considerably higher. The second highest group was organics, and likewise, the residential group's percentage was much higher than that of the commercial sector. The commercial group had significantly higher percentages of metals, C&D and inorganics, which would appear reasonable considering the type uses that are in the commercial group.

Looking at the specific materials identified under the paper and organics groups, corrugated cardboard (paper) and food wastes and yard wastes (organics) had the highest percentages for both groups. Under the Plastics group, which had the third highest percentage for the residential and commercial sectors, film plastic and other rigid plastic dominated the other landfilled materials. Moving to only the commercial sector: (1) C&D; carpet and other C&D accounted for most of that category; and (2) Inorganics; other electronics dominated this group.

Comparing Jones County with the State of Georgia (see Table 6.2) by generating sector, the most significant differences are:

- Jones County has a higher percentage of paper landfilled than that of the entire state in the residential sector. Examining this category more closely reveals that the percentage of corrugated cardboard in Jones County is double (12.0% vs. 6.0%) that of the State of Georgia, and that is where the difference in the paper group lies.
- Jones County has a lower percentage of paper landfilled than that of the State of Georgia in the commercial sector. This difference can be attributed to the considerably lower

percentage of other (non-recyclable) paper in Jones County as compared with the entire state.

- Jones County's percentage of C&D in the commercial sector is almost twice as large as that in State of Georgia. The difference lies in the percentage of carpet and other C&D materials.
- Jones County's percentage of inorganics in the commercial sector is twice as large as for the State of Georgia. The reason for this difference can be found in the percentage of other electronics (6.7% vs. 2.0%).

TABLE 6.1
Comparative Table of Landfilled MSW Composition by Generating Sector
(Middle Georgia Region/Jones County)

Group	Middle Georgia/ Jones County Residential	Middle Georgia/ Jones County Commercial
<i>Paper</i>	41.10%	30.20%
<i>Plastic</i>	15.20%	17.60%
<i>Glass</i>	2.70%	0.90%
<i>Metal</i>	3.80%	6.80%
<i>Organics</i>	29.30%	25.20%
<i>C & D</i>	5.20%	10.60%
<i>Inorganics</i>	2.70%	8.70%
Total %	100.00%	100.00%

Source: Appendix J and Section 4, *Georgia Statewide Waste Characterization Study (Final Report)*, R.W. Beck

Landfilled MSW Composition for Construction and Demolition Waste

Table 7 presents a comparison between Jones County and the State of Georgia by generating sector for construction and demolition waste. The residential construction and demolition segment was slightly higher in Jones County than that of the State. This difference is explained by a greater percentage of wood, inerts, and other C&D.

As described above, the Jones County commercial sector had almost twice the percentage of construction and demolition waste landfilled than for the State of Georgia, with the difference being in carpet and other C&D materials.

TABLE 6.2
Comparative Table of Landfilled MSW Composition by Generating Sector
(State of Georgia)

Group	State of Georgia Residential	State of Georgia Commercial
<i>Paper</i>	37.10%	39.30%
<i>Plastic</i>	16.60%	15.60%
<i>Glass</i>	4.60%	3.20%
<i>Metal</i>	5.10%	5.50%
<i>Organics</i>	29.80%	26.80%
<i>C & D</i>	3.90%	5.80%
<i>Inorganics</i>	2.80%	3.90%
Total %	100.00%	100.00%

Source: Appendix J and Section 4, *Georgia Statewide Waste Characterization Study (Final Report)*, R.W. Beck

TABLE 7
Comparative Table of Landfilled MSW Composition by Generating Sector for
Construction and Demolition Waste (Jones County and the State of Georgia)

Sub-group	Middle Georgia/ Jones County Residential	Middle Georgia/ Jones County Commercial	State of Georgia Residential	State of Georgia Commercial	Residential Difference (from the State of GA)	Commercial Difference (from the State of GA)
<i>Drywall</i>	0.10%	0.00%	0.30%	0.30%	-0.20%	-0.30%
<i>Wood</i>	2.20%	0.90%	1.30%	2.30%	0.90%	-1.40%
<i>Inerts</i>	0.70%	1.00%	0.20%	0.60%	0.50%	0.40%
<i>Carpet</i>	0.00%	4.20%	1.10%	1.50%	-1.10%	2.70%
<i>Other C & D</i>	2.20%	4.50%	1.00%	1.10%	1.20%	3.40%
% of C & D within all generating sectors	5.20%	10.60%	3.90%	5.80%	+1.30%	+4.80%

Source: Appendix J and Section 4, *Georgia Statewide Waste Characterization Study (Final Report)*, R.W. Beck

Commonly Recycled Materials Disposed

The *Georgia Waste Characterization Study* mentioned a statistic that cannot be overlooked in this Plan. Over 24 percent of all materials disposed in this area are made from commonly recycled paper. Newspaper and corrugated cardboard were found to be disposed in very significant quantities in the community, with recyclable metals, plastics, and glass found at relatively lower disposal rates.

Future Waste Stream Generation

Based on information provided by Jones County and the City of Gray, the total annual tons of MSW for Jones County and the City of Gray was calculated (10,310 tons-Jones County and 1,165-City of Gray for a total of 11,475 tons), then that figure was used to derive the disposal rate, which is 2.38 pounds/person/day. During the planning period, Jones County and the City of Gray desire to maintain this disposal rate.

To accurately anticipate waste amounts for the planning period, consistent with population trends and projections, the Middle Georgia Regional Development Center developed a methodology to determine the Jones County annual anticipated solid waste disposal amounts to assist the community in its solid waste management planning. Using the population projections in Table 1a, an annual population change was derived. This was combined with the Jones County per capita rate disposal rate to create Table 8 that presents projected MSW disposal in Jones County for the planning period.

TABLE 8
Anticipated Waste Amounts for Jones County Using Current Per Capita MSW Disposal Rate (2009-2025)

Year	Jones County Population (Estimate)	Jones County Per Capita MSW Disposal Rate (Pounds per Person per Day)	Jones County MSW Disposal (Pounds per Day)	Jones County MSW Disposal (Pounds per Year)
2009	27,326	2.38	65,036	23,738,096
2010	27,640	2.38	65,783	24,010,868
2011	27,968	2.38	66,563	24,295,802
2012	28,296	2.38	67,344	24,580,735
2013	28,624	2.38	68,125	24,865,669
2014	28,952	2.38	68,906	25,150,602
2015	29,280	2.38	69,686	25,435,536
2016	29,626	2.38	70,510	25,736,106
2017	29,972	2.38	71,333	26,036,676
2018	30,318	2.38	72,157	26,337,247
2019	30,664	2.38	72,980	26,637,817
2020	31,010	2.38	73,804	26,938,387
2021	31,368	2.38	74,656	27,249,382
2022	31,726	2.38	75,508	27,560,376
2023	32,084	2.38	76,360	27,871,371
2024	32,442	2.38	77,212	28,182,365
2025	32,800	2.38	78,064	28,493,360

Source: Jones County, Republic Services, Wolf Creek Landfill

WASTE REDUCTION ELEMENT

The Waste Reduction Element includes an inventory and assessment of four areas of waste reduction; source reduction, recycling, yard trimming mulching/composting, and special management items. Based on the assessment of the adequacy of waste reduction programs in Jones County and the City of Gray and a review of the targets identified in the Waste Stream Analysis, a list of needs and goals are presented.

Inventory and Assessment

Source Reduction

Several source reduction programs are currently being implemented by Keep Jones County Beautiful and they are:

- **Waste audit program for public and private offices** - A Keep Jones County Beautiful (KJCB) representative helps the facility identify what is being thrown away each day. Recyclables are identified, and a system to sort out and get materials to a recycling facility is discussed. KJCB is provided a guideline for conducting waste audits by the Keep America, Inc. central office.
- **Source reduction and alternative disposal programs for private businesses and industries** - Information encouraging recycling, source reduction, and proper waste disposal is sent out to local businesses for emphasis during Great American Cleanup, America Recycles Day, etc. Trash cans, recycling containers and garbage bags are provided by request to local businesses and civic groups to promote proper waste disposal and recycling at local events.
- **Other source reduction programs** - Offices are encouraged to return toner cartridges from laser printers for rebuilding and refilling. Networking computers and communicating through e-mail is a reduction and reuse strategy implemented by Jones County and many local companies.

There is much more that needs to be done and should be done to expand this waste reduction opportunity in the community:

- The latest communication technology should be used to reach as many citizens in Jones County as possible and educate them on thinking twice about throwing out a container or other items and looking at their reuse potential and on using fewer disposable products.
- Food waste is one of the largest landfilled items in this area. KJCB can work with restaurants and other establishments where food is served to finding viable options to reducing food wastes before it enters the waste stream.

The more that can be taken out at the source will mean less to collect and dispose, thus a cost savings to all concerned.

Recycling

Recyclables are collected at the eight (8) convenience centers operated by the Jones County Public Works Department. At these centers, bins are available for city and county residents to recycle plastic, batteries, Christmas trees, corrugated cardboard, glass containers, magazines, motor oil, newspaper, paper, phone books, scrap metal, aluminum/steel cans, and white goods (appliances). The recyclables are transported to the following locations:

- Peacock's Recycling-Macon
- Macon Iron and Paper Stock-Macon
- SP News Print-Dublin
- Central Georgia Battery-Macon

Keep Jones County Beautiful also provides education to civic groups on how they can "Close the Loop" by purchasing recycled items.

As described above, the public sector has done a commendable job in collecting and processing recyclable materials. However, as mentioned in great length in the Waste Stream Analysis, much more can and needs to be accomplished in this waste reduction venue if the goal is to be reached, particularly with the fact that a large percentage of commonly recyclable materials are disposed in the municipal solid waste stream by both the residential and commercial sectors.

- There is little effort to date to recycle film plastic and other rigid plastics, particularly in the commercial sector where the rates are the largest. This again could be a program that the KJCB can play an important role in defining reasonable options.
- Keep Jones County Beautiful should continue to work in coordination with the private recycling buy-back centers and the State to help increase the markets for the recycled materials, thus generating a constant demand and selling price for these materials. Items worth noting related to the demand for recyclable materials include: 1). fifteen (15) of the Georgia's paper mills use recycled fiber, and nine (9) out of these use 100% recycled fiber; and 2). one of the largest importers of PET and HDPE plastics in North America is located in Dalton, Georgia.
- For recycling efforts to be truly effective, citizens, businesses, and industries need to be encouraged to purchase recycled products, thus completing the recycling circle. To set the example for the private sector, the two local governments should institute policies that will set the stage for the purchase of more recycled products. Keep Jones County Beautiful can also expand their work with local businesses and industries to establish similar policies.

Yard Trimming Mulching/Composting

KJCB sponsors the annual Christmas tree recycling program in early January called "Bring One for the Chipper." The Public Works Department chips the trees into mulch. Through this

program, hundreds of trees are kept out of the landfill and over thousands of pounds of mulch are given away.

Yard trimmings are taken by unincorporated area residents to the County's inert landfill located on Overland Way. Yard waste collected quarterly by the City of Gray's private hauler is also taken to the county's inert landfill.

In assessing the mulching and composting program in Jones County and the City of Gray, there are opportunities to increase participation and reduce the disposal of these wastes in the community's landfills. The latter is particularly important since 5.0 percent of the total landfilled composition and 7.5 percent of the residential landfilled composition is from yard wastes.

- Establish a means for chipping and mulching the small yard debris brought to the County's inert landfill.
- Trees and stumps are not grinded, thus its residue material is not used for other purposes. Establishing a program to grind trees and stumps and its subsequent impact on reducing this landfilled waste has to be weighed against the economics of operating such a program over the long-term.
- The "Bring One for the Chipper" program, though highly successful, could be expanded to bring in more trees to the convenience centers.
- Home composting, along with establishing demonstrations has an enormous potential for expansion. It would be good to learn the percentage of residential households who do have home composts and use that as a base on which to grow the program.

Special Management Items

Electronics, household hazardous waste, lead acid batteries and white goods are collected at each of the nine convenience/greenbox centers. From there, they are transported to a central location where they are distributed to private companies for pickup. The City of Gray's private hauler collects white goods on a quarterly basis and transports them to the Swift Creek MSW Landfill.

Tires are not accepted at the convenience centers. Jones County Public Works Department will pick up tires that are illegally dumped in the County. These tires are taken back to the Public Works Department shop where they are stored in a container. When the container is full, the Public Works Department will call Green Technology Company and make an appointment for the tires to be picked up.

It appears that the local community has done an acceptable job in reducing the landfilling of special management items from the residential sector. As revealed by the Waste Stream Analysis, there is still substantial work that needs to be done in the commercial/industrial sector. This is certainly evident in the fact that 5.9 percent of the landfilled composition is other ferrous/non-ferrous, and 6.7 percent is other electronics. Again, this is where Keep Jones County Beautiful can play a role in determining where this waste is being generated and educating the appropriate parties on proper source reduction and recycling methods for these materials.

Waste Reduction Needs and Goals

Based on the inventory and assessment and existing solid waste reduction facilities and programs in Jones County and the City of Gray, the following needs have been identified.

Source Reduction Needs

- Expand knowledge and understanding among local residents, businesses, and industries on reusing containers in their homes and purchasing fewer disposable products.
- Continue waste audits in local businesses and industries to determine opportunities for reusing in-house materials and other source reduction options.
- Coordinate with local restaurants and other establishments where food is served in determining viable options to disposing food wastes into the waste stream.

Goal: To change the attitudes and behaviors of Jones County residents to the extent that reusing and reducing over disposing waste is the norm.

Recycling

- Expand residential, business, and industry participation in the local recycling program by making recycling as easy as possible for the participant.
- Expand recycling programs in the schools.
- Establish greater coordination with private recycling and buy-back centers, as well as the State of Georgia to increase markets for recycled materials.
- Adopt policies in the public and private sectors that encourages the purchase of more recycled products.

Goal: To make it as convenient, easy, and inexpensive as possible for residents, businesses, and industries to recycle.

Goal: To create consistent markets and pricing for recycled materials.

Goal: To significantly reduce the percentage of commonly recycled paper and other materials that are disposed of in the MSW landfills.

Goal: To bring the message home--close the recycling circle and buy recycled products.

Mulching/Composting

- Establish chipping and mulching program at the county's inert landfill site.
- Examine the feasibility of purchasing a tub grinder that can be shared with several entities to grind large branches and stumps in order to reduce the percentage of residential

landfilled composition coming from this source of waste. Such a purchase may be justified if it is used as part of the community's disaster debris management plan.

- Accommodate the growing demand at the convenience centers for the Christmas tree recycling program.
- Establish home composting demonstrations throughout the county as both an educational tool and application tool for citizens of all ages in the community.

Goal: To create the mindset that yard waste is better in creating new life than decaying in a landfill.

Special Management Items

- Reduce the ferrous/non-ferrous and other electronics landfilled composition percentage in the commercial/industrial sectors.
- Expand the oversight over the disposal of household hazardous wastes, lead acid batteries and tires.
- Establish annual Technology Day that will result in residents and businesses bringing in large amounts of electronic items to be recycled.

Goal: To insure certain commonly used materials by individuals and industries are properly managed in order to reduce the risk of environmental contamination.

COLLECTION ELEMENT

This section of the report will provide: (1) Information on the types of collection arrangements, contracts, agreements, ordinances, etc. established to ensure adequate public or private collection capability for solid waste, recyclables, and yard trimmings; (2) Adequacy of existing collection systems to meet existing and future population needs in the planning area; (3) Identification of the frequency of illegal dumping in the planning area and methods for correcting the problem; and (4) A contingency strategy for the interim collection of solid waste generated within the local government's jurisdiction in the event the primary collection option becomes interrupted. This element concludes with a statement of needs and goals for current and future collection programs that sets forth an effective, affordable collection system for the ten-year planning period.

Inventory and Assessment

City of Gray

The City of Gray contracts with Advance Disposal Services located at 4291 Interstate Drive in Macon for the collection of household and commercial waste in the City. The agreement is automatically renewed annually unless the City terminates the agreement in writing no later than October 31 of the year preceding the next renewal year.

Household and business waste is collected at the curbside in a roll-out container on a weekly basis. Yard waste is collected at the curbside on a quarterly basis. There is a monthly charge of \$8.03 that is applied to the water bill. There are a total of 856 residential accounts—that is 100 percent participation, and 120 business accounts—85 percent participation. The remaining businesses either take their waste to a county convenience center or contract with their own private hauler.

Advance Disposal Services under the City contract also provides the following commercial waste collection services:

Container Size	Frequency of Pickup	Monthly Price
2 Yards	Once a Week	\$20.00
4 Yards	Once a Week	\$38.00
4 Yards	Twice a Week	\$79.00
6 Yards	Once a Week	\$58.00
6 Yards	Twice a Week	\$116.00
8 Yards	Once a Week	\$79.00
8 Yards	Twice a Week	\$158.00
8 Yards	Three Times a Week	\$235.00

Board of Education

\$870.00

Household and commercial waste collected in the City of Gray by Advanced Disposal Services is transported to its Wolf Creek Landfill where it is disposed.

Frequency of Illegal Dumping

The City of Gray is currently not experiencing a problem with illegal dumping. The City has an illegal dumping ordinance that is enforced by the Jones County Enforcement Officer. Those caught illegally dumping in the City are issued a ticket and ordered to clean it up. If it is not, a summons to appear in court is issued. The City believes the existing measures to enforce and penalize violators of the ordinance are adequate.

Contingency Strategy in Event of Disruption of Primary Service

If a catastrophic event occurs that prohibits the collection of household garbage and yard debris by its current private hauler, the City of Gray will bypass normal bid procedures and contract with another local private waste hauler. The City of Gray anticipates this process to take at least 48 hours to implement.

Public outreach and information regarding the changes would be handled through a mass-mailing to residents and through the local news media.

Unincorporated Jones County

The Jones County Public Works Department operates eight manned convenience centers and one unmanned greenbox collection center at the following locations.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Bradley Wayside | 1025 Monticello Highway |
| 2. Garrison Road | 315 Garrison Road |
| 3. Haddock Center | 119 Bowen Hill Road |
| 4. Hill Top | Hill Top Inn Road |
| 5. Highway 18 E | 1587 Highway 18 E |
| 6. Overland Way | 153 Overland Way |
| 7. Rock Creek | 280 Rock Creek Road |
| 8. Walnut Creek | 3378 Upper River Road |
| 9. Juliette Greenbox Collection | Juliette Road |

Collected at the convenience centers are:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Plastic | Paper |
| Batteries | Phone Books |
| Christmas Trees | Scrap Metal |
| Corrugated Cardboard | Aluminum/Steel Cans |
| Glass Containers | White Goods (appliances) |

Magazines
Motor Oil
Newspaper

Household Garbage
Construction Material
Glass

Household garbage only is collected at the Juliette Greenbox Collection Center.

At the convenience centers, source separated collection containers are used for each material, and there are also compactors on site.

The convenience centers are opened Monday-Friday from 7 a.m. – 7 p.m. and Sunday from 1 p.m. – 7 p.m. with the following exceptions: Bradley Wayside is closed on Thursday; Haddock Center is closed on Wednesday; and the Hill Top and Highway 18 E centers are closed on Tuesday. The convenience centers are fenced and are equipped with a lock when it is closed.

Residents in the unincorporated area are responsible for taking their own yard trimmings to the inert landfill located on Overland Way. There is no charge, except that commercial trucks are charged \$100 a load.

The County is not responsible for any commercial collection in the unincorporated area. Each business is responsible for contracting with a private hauler to collect their solid waste.

Frequency of Illegal Dumping

There are approximately 150 complaints a year on littering and illegal dumping in the rural areas of the county. The County has litter control and illegal dumping ordinances that are enforced by the Jones County Code Enforcement Officer. Those caught illegally dumping in the unincorporated area are issued a ticket and ordered to clean it up. If it is not, a summons to appear in court is issued. The County believes the existing measures to enforce and penalize violators of the ordinance are adequate.

Contingency Strategy in Event of Disruption of Primary Service

In the event the County could not continue with the convenience center collection system, it would revert back to the full greenbox system utilizing roll-off containers. The County anticipates it would take 8-12 hours to bring the contingency option on line.

Public outreach and information regarding the changes would be handled through a mass-mailing to residents and through the local news media.

Solid Waste Collection Needs and Goals

Based on the inventory and assessment and existing solid waste collection programs in Jones County and the City of Gray, the following collection needs have been identified:

- Reduce the frequency of illegal dumping by citizens and visitors at vacant areas and roadsides in Jones County.

Goal: To establish an effective and affordable collection program that meets the needs of general population and business/industry over the ten-year planning period.

Goal: To establish a continuing, comprehensive, and coordinated approach to address illegal dumping in City of Gray and Jones County.

DISPOSAL ELEMENT

This element of the Solid Waste Management Plan will include an inventory of the type, capacity, ownership, location, and types of wastes accepted for each disposal facility used or planned to be used during the planning period. From this inventory, an assessment is made to determine if the existing facilities and current practices will be adequate throughout the ten-year planning period. Based on the inventory and assessment, a statement of needs and goals as they relate to current and future options will be presented. Finally, a contingency strategy for the interim disposal of the solid waste generated within the local government's jurisdiction in the event the primary option becomes interrupted is identified. Such a strategy will include: (1) the alternative disposal option(s) the local government will use on an interim basis; and (2) the estimated length of time it will take the local government to bring the contingency disposal option(s) on line, if that becomes necessary.

Inventory and Assessment

Disposal Facilities

There are four solid waste disposal facilities serving Jones County and the City of Gray, and they are Swift Creek Environmental MSW Landfill, Swift Creek Environmental C&D Landfill, Pine Ridge MSW Landfill, and Wolf Creek Landfill.

Swift Creek Environmental MSW Landfill

The Swift Creek Environmental MSW Landfill is a private Subtitle D facility owned by Republic Services of Georgia, LP dba Swift Creek Environmental. It is located at 4200 Davis Road in unincorporated Bibb County. Based on the 2004 Solid Waste Annual Report, there was a total of 267,179 tons of waste disposed at this facility. With the remaining capacity of 2,154,528 cubic yards and a rate fill of 1,259 cubic yards per day, the remaining permitted capacity is estimated to be 6.6 years. Waste disposed at this facility includes household and commercial materials such as paper, plastics, glass, metal, and certain organic materials (no yard waste). Yard debris received at this landfill is disposed in a separate inert landfill located in close proximity to the MSW facility at 4200 Davis Road.

Swift Creek Environmental C&D Landfill

Republic Services of Georgia also operates a private C&D landfill at 4200 Davis Road near the MSW facility described above. According to the 2004 Solid Waste Annual Report, there was a total of 25,341 tons of construction and demolition waste disposed at this facility. With a remaining capacity of 357,897 cubic yards and rate of fill of 144 cubic yards per day; the remaining capacity for this landfill is estimated to be 9.6 years. C&D waste disposed at this landfill includes drywall, wood, carpet, inerts, and other construction and demolition materials.

Pine Ridge MSW Landfill

According to the Landfill Capacity Assurance Letter (see Appendix) submitted by the Republic Services of Georgia to the City of Roberta, the Pine Ridge MSW Landfill, a private Subtitle D facility located at 967 Carl Bethlehem Road in Butts County and owned by Republic Services of Georgia, would be used to satisfy the remainder of the ten years of capacity assurance. As outlined in the 2004 Annual Solid Waste Report, 3,418 cubic yards are used per day, and the remaining MSW volume is 38 million cubic yards, thus the estimated remaining permitted capacity is estimated to be 42.9 years. As with the Swift Creek MSW landfill owned by Republic Services of Georgia, household and commercial materials such as paper, plastics, glass, meta, and certain organic waste (no yard waste) and construction and demolition materials are the categories of waste disposed at this facility.

Wolf Creek Landfill and C & D Landfill

Wolf Creek Landfill is a private Subtitle D facility owned by Advanced Disposal Services and located at 911 Landfill Road, Dry Branch, Georgia in northwestern Twiggs County. It was designed by Bill Hodges, P.E., originally constructed by the Twiggs-Wilkinson Solid Waste Authority and expanded by Advanced Disposal. It is a 154-acre site with a footprint of 88 acres. Advanced Disposal has invested millions in designing the infrastructure of the landfill to include state-of-the-art liner and leachate collection systems, scale system, paved roads, an impressive and attractive entranceway, and significant landscaping. The landfill is permitted for municipal solid waste, construction and demolition waste, industrial processing waste, pollution control waste, UST/AST contaminated soils, asbestos containing waste, and sludge. Special services such as trench disposal are available for dead animal carcasses and asbestos. Based on a 2006 engineering report, the estimated annual tonnage disposed is 160,202 tons with a remaining capacity of 4,221,258 cubic yards of MSW and 194,791 cubic yards of C&D. A vertical expansion application of 11,511,202 cubic yards was recently approved by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, bringing the estimated remaining capacity of Wolf Creek Landfill to 15,732,460 cubic yards for a life expectancy of 25 years.

Thermal Treatment Technologies

There are no thermal treatment technologies (e.g., waste-to-energy, refuse-derived fuel, wood waste incinerator, tire-derived fuel, co-firing industrial boiler) located in Jones County and the City of Gray.

In reviewing the disposal facilities serving the two local governments in Jones County:

- Two of the landfills that serve Jones County residents and businesses will not have the capacity to handle the solid waste disposal needs for the entire ten-year planning period. Jones County has been given a commitment by the owner that it could use the Pine Ridge MSW, a facility which has sufficient capacity to meet the ten-year requirement. Jones County's other disposal facility; Wolf Creek also has sufficient capacity to handle the waste disposal needs during the ten-year planning period.

- The City of Gray has been given a similar commitment that Wolf Creek Landfill meets the ten-year requirement.

Contingency Strategy In Event of Disruption to Primary Option

This includes a contingency strategy for the interim disposal of the solid waste generated within the local government's jurisdiction in the event the primary disposal option becomes interrupted. This contingency strategy must identify at a minimum:

- Alternative disposal option(s) the local government will use on an interim basis; and
- Estimated length of time it will take the local government to bring the contingency disposal option(s) on line, if that becomes necessary.

Jones County

In the event that either of Jones County's waste disposal options is disrupted, the County will dispose its waste at the other facility that is available. This option will be brought on line within 24-48 hours.

City of Gray

It would be the responsibility of Advanced Disposal to find another disposal facility in the event their primary option becomes interrupted. Because their operation would depend on finding an alternate suitable disposal site quickly, it is anticipated that Advance Disposal would be able to have the contingency plan in place within a few days.

Assurance of Ten-Year Disposal Capacity

Each local government is required by the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990 to provide ten-year capacity assurance whether it relies on its own landfill, another local government, regional authority, private entity, or any combination of these for disposal of the solid waste generated within its jurisdiction. Below is a summary of the assurances that have been submitted by the two participating local governments in this plan.

Jones County

Jones County has been received from Republic Services, Inc. a letter certifying that there is sufficient capacity at the Swift Creek Environmental Landfill and the Pine Ridge Landfill to meet the solid waste demand from Jones County for at least the next ten years. A similar letter was received from the general manager of the Wolf Creek Landfill.

City of Gray

To satisfy this requirement, the City of Gray has received a letter from the general manager of the Wolf Creek Landfill certifying that there is sufficient capacity at that landfill to meet the solid waste demand from the City of Gray.

The assurance documents for Jones County and the City of Gray are presented in Appendix B of this report.

Solid Waste Disposal Needs and Goals

Based on the inventory and assessment and existing solid waste facilities available for the disposal of solid waste generated within Jones County and the City of Gray, the following needs have been identified.

- Establish a cost-effective, long-term solid waste disposal solution that insures no disruption of service or major expense to the solid waste users.
- Establish a satisfactory contingency strategy for the interim disposal of solid waste in the event the primary disposal option is interrupted.

Goal: To assure that the landfill facilities that are utilized to dispose of the solid waste that is generated within the City of Gray and Jones County have sufficient capacity to meet the needs during the planning period.

Goal: To implement post-closure activities at the old Jones County landfill, including inspecting and monitoring the groundwater and methane gas wells.

LAND LIMITATION ELEMENT

The Land Limitation Element is designed to accomplish the following:

- Identify on a map those areas that are considered unsuitable for the development of solid waste handling facilities;
- Establish a strategy to discourage the location of such facilities in the areas identified on the map as unsuitable;
- Establish a decision-making process for the selection of sites for new solid waste handling facilities; and
- Establish a procedure that Jones County and the City of Gray will follow to determine if a proposed solid waste handling facility, public or private, is consistent with the local solid waste management plan. For EPD to issue or renew a permit for a solid waste handling facility, the facility or facility expansion must be consistent with the local government solid waste management plan.

Identification of Unsuitable Areas

The identification of the unsuitable areas begins with the establishment of factors that must be considered in making this decision. The limiting factors described below apply to municipal solid waste landfills but also should be applied locally to other types of solid waste handling facilities, such as, recycling centers, recovery centers, transfer stations, and composting centers. These factors have been grouped into two categories: exclusionary and restricting.

Exclusionary Factors

Exclusionary in this case means that a municipal solid waste facility would not be allowed under any circumstances because of local or state regulations, the presence of certain uses already on the property, or the presence of certain sensitive natural resources. Factors that are considered exclusionary for this study are: (1) airports; (2) public, federal, and state lands; (3) wetlands and floodplains; (4) river corridors; (5) protected mountains; and (6) local land development regulations.

Airports

DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(c) requires that new solid waste landfill units or lateral expansions of existing units shall not be within 10,000 feet of any public use or private use airport runway end used by turbojet aircraft or within 5,000 feet of any public use or private use airport runway end used by only piston-type aircraft. There are no airports that impact on this study.

Local, State, and Federal Lands

There are certain local, state, and federal lands that are committed to other uses where landfill development would be prohibited. These lands include:

- Town Creek Reservoir
- Piedmont Wildlife Refuge
- Ocmulgee River Corridor
- Miller Lake
- Wetlands/Floodplains
- Jarrell Plantation
- City of Gray
- Cedar Creek Wildlife Refuge
- Ocmulgee-Piedmont Scenic Byway Corridor

Floodplains and Wetlands

DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(d) stipulates that any solid waste landfill located in the 100-year floodplain shall not restrict the flow of the 100-year flood, reduce the temporary water storage capacity of the floodplain, or result in a washout of solid waste so as to pose a threat to human health or the environment. Despite these restrictions, to best protect the floodplains, future municipal landfill facilities should be excluded from these areas.

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

River Corridors

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

Protected Mountains

DNR Rule 391-3-16-.05(4)(l) prohibits the development of new solid waste landfills in areas designated as protected mountains. There are no protected mountains in Jones County.

Local Land Development Regulations

DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(a) requires that the site must conform to all local zoning/land use ordinances and that written verification of such be submitted to EPD. The Jones County Land Development Regulations regulate landfills, as well as other uses in unincorporated Jones County. According to the Regulations, sanitary landfills are allowed as a conditional use in the AG-1 zoning district. The City of Gray Land Development Regulations do not allow landfills in the City.

Restricting Factors

The factors considered to be restrictive to the development of a solid waste landfill include steep slopes and shallow rock, significant groundwater recharge areas, water supply watersheds, municipal water supplies, fault areas, seismic impact zones and DRI review process.

Steep Slope and Shallow Rock

Steep slopes present a challenge to the design of municipal solid waste landfills in the development of effective water control. The absence of sufficient groundcover created by shallow rock also hampers the design of municipal solid waste landfills.

Water Supply Watersheds

DNR Rule 391-3-16-.01(7)(c)1 requires that at any location within a small water supply watershed, new solid waste landfills must have synthetic lines and leachate collection system. There is one small water supply watershed located in Jones County and that is the Town Creek Water Supply Watershed that serves Lucas Lake and the Macon Water Authority's Amerson Water Treatment Plant.

Significant Groundwater Recharge Areas

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

Public Water Supplies

Within two miles upgradient of a surface water intake, state regulations (DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(k)) require that landfills be lined and have leachate collection.

Fault Areas

DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(f) requires that new landfill units and lateral expansions of existing landfills shall be located within 200 feet of a fault that has had displacement in the Holocene Epoch unless the owner or operator demonstrates to EPD that an alternative setback distance of less than 200 feet will prevent damage to the structural integrity of the landfill unit and will be protective of human health and the environment. There are no known fault areas located in Jones County or the City of Gray.

Seismic Impact Zones

DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(g) prohibits the development of new landfill units and lateral expansions in seismic impact zones unless the owner or operator demonstrates to EPD that all containment structures, including liners, leachate collection systems, and surface water control systems are designed to resist the maximum horizontal acceleration in lithified earth material for the site. There are no known seismic impact zones in Jones County or the City of Gray.

DRI Review Process

The Georgia Department of Community Affairs has established specific thresholds, rules, and procedures for identification and review of Developments of Regional Impact (DRI) as required by the Georgia Planning Act.

The rules require:

- Local governments must submit any development project that meets or exceeds the thresholds for DRI review. According to the thresholds table contained in Chapter 110-12-3-.03, any new waste handling facility or expansion of use of existing facility by more than 50 percent in a metropolitan or non-metropolitan area would require DRI review. The likely trigger in the case of Jones County to begin the local DRI review process would be an application for a conditional use permit submitted to the Jones County Planning and Zoning Office.
- The Regional Development Center must review the project in accordance with procedures listed in Chapter 110-12-3-.05.
- The local government must not take action furthering the project during DRI review.
- The local government should consider the DRI review comments and findings in making its decisions related to the project.

A map displaying the composite map of the exclusionary and restrictive factors is provided as Map 3.

Land Limitation Strategies

Discouraging Location in Unsuitable Areas

- Is it within a zoning district where it is permitted or conditional use?
- If it is in a AG-1 District, the applicant certifies and the Jones County Planning and Zoning Office staff verifies:
 - Facility is not in a 100-year floodplain, jurisdictional wetland, or river corridor;
 - Facility will not be located on steep slopes or shallow rock;
 - Facility serving county only in which it is located and located two miles of significant groundwater recharge area will have liners and leachate collection system; regional facilities will be totally out of significant recharge area.

- Has the DRI review process been completed for the new solid waste handling facility or expansion of such facility, and has comments and findings from the review been considered in making decisions related to the project?
- If any of the above cannot be certified by the applicant and verified by Jones County Planning and Zoning staff, then the permit application is denied.

Selection of Sites for New Solid Waste Handling Facilities

The City of Gray's Land Development Ordinance does not permit landfills and other solid waste handling facilities in any district within its jurisdiction, thus the selection of sites would not be an issue.

Jones County

- If the facility is within an AG-1 District where it is considered a conditional use, and it has been certified by the applicant and been verified by the Jones County Planning and Zoning Office not to be in an unsuitable area described above, then the application will be placed on the agenda for review by the Planning and Zoning Commission and the Jones County Board of Commissioners as prescribed by the procedures set forth in the local land development regulations.
- The Board of Commissioners will review and make a decision on the merit of the application based on the special exception standards set forth in the regulations, DRI review comments and findings, and other testimony presented at the hearing.
- The applicant has the right to request an appeal of a denied application according to the procedures provided in the Resolution.
- Prior to issuing a conditional use permit for the new solid waste handling facility, it must be documented by the applicant that the new facility has complied with all laws, rules, and regulations of the city, county, state, and federal governments, including the development of a Hydrological Assessment in accordance with the provisions of DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(k).

Procedure for Plan Consistency

In order for EPD to issue or renew a permit for a solid waste handling facility, the facility or facility expansion must be consistent with a local government solid waste management plan. The plan shall specify a procedure the local government(s) will follow to determine if a proposed facility, public or private, is consistent with the plan. Identified below is the procedure that Jones County will use to determine plan consistency. Because solid waste handling facilities are not permitted within the City of Gray, this jurisdiction would respond back to EPD that such a facility would not be consistent with the Solid Waste Management Plan.

Public Involvement and Notification

- The applicant will file a Request for Plan Consistency Determination application with the County Clerk's office in which the solid waste handling facility will be located.
- Within 60 days from the date of the application, the County Commission will conduct a public hearing to hear the applicant's request to determine if the proposed facility is consistent with the plan.
- To assure satisfactory public involvement and notification for this public hearing, the respective County will be responsible for undertaking the following activities:
 - Place a legal notice in the legal organ no more than 45 days and no less than 15 days prior to the public hearing.
 - Place a sign on the property identifying the purpose and the date, time, and location of the hearing no more than 45 and no less than 15 days prior to the date of the public hearing.
 - Notices would be mailed to all property owners within 200' of the proposed site no more than 45 days and no less than 15 days prior to the date of the public hearing.
 - Have copies of the applicant's and staff's analysis reports for public inspection no less than 15 days prior to date of the public hearing.
 - The County will have copies at the hearing of the standards that will be used to make a plan consistency determination and the procedures for conducting the public hearing.
 - At the public hearing, the applicant will have 10 minutes to present his/her arguments for plan consistency; others in audience for plan consistency will have a total of 10 minutes combined to present their arguments; those in the audience opposed to plan consistency will have 10 minutes total to present their arguments; and finally, the applicant will have 5 minutes for a rebuttal.
 - After hearing all the arguments for and against Plan Consistency and taking into consideration the applicant's and staff's analysis reports, the respective governing body will vote either for or against Plan Consistency utilizing the standards in making a plan consistency determination. This vote must take place at the next regularly scheduled meeting after the public hearing.
 - The applicant will be notified by certified mail no later than three business days after the decision is rendered of the governing body's decision.
 - If the County has determined that the proposed solid waste handling facility is consistent with the local solid waste management plan, the Chief Elected Officer of the County will send a letter to the Director of Georgia DNR-EPD notifying of the governing body's decision.
 - If the governing body has determined that the proposed solid waste handling facility is not consistent with the local solid waste management plan, the applicant will have the right to request an appeal of the decision. The request for appeal must be received in the County Clerk's office not later than 15 days after receiving written notification of the governing body's decision. The request for appeal must state the reason that the appeal should be granted.

- If the request for appeal is not received within the 15-day period, the Chief Elected Officer of the County will send a letter to the Director of Georgia DNR-EPD notifying of the governing body's decision.
- The request for appeal will be placed on the agenda of the next regularly scheduled meeting provided this meeting is at least ten days after the date the appeal was filed.
- If the decision is made to deny the appeal, then no further action on the application by the governing body will be required.
- If the decision is made to approve the appeal, then the application will be placed on the agenda for the next regularly scheduled meeting. There will be no public hearing prior to rendering a decision; the local governing body will follow its normal meeting procedures. The County will consider any new information that was not presented at the initial public hearing.
- The decision of the County will be final. There will be no other appeals to the governing body.
- The Chief Elected Officer of the County will send a letter to the Director of the Georgia DNR-EPD notifying of the governing body's decision.

Analyzing Anticipated Impact of Proposed Facility on Existing Waste Management Facilities

To assess the anticipated impact the proposed facility has on the existing waste management facilities, the applicant and the Jones County Planning and Zoning Office staff will prepare a report that will analyze the following information:

- What are the need(s) presented in the local Solid Waste Management Plan that justify the development of the proposed facility;
- What are the operational and financial impacts to the existing waste management facilities that will result if the proposed facility is constructed; and
- How will the new facility provide better level of service to the residents of the County than would otherwise be provided by the existing facilities.

The Jones County Planning and Zoning Office staff will provide a summary of the comments received from affected parties related to the impact of the proposed facility on existing waste management facilities.

Analyzing Anticipated Impact of Proposed Facility on Adequate Collection and Disposal Capability within Planning Area

To assess the anticipated impact of the proposed facility on collection and disposal capability within the planning area, the applicant and the Jones County Planning and Zoning Office staff report will include the following analysis:

- What are the existing collection and disposal capabilities as defined by the local solid waste management plan;

- What deficiencies in the existing collection and disposal capabilities that are identified in the solid waste management plan would be reduced or eliminated if the proposed facility is constructed; and
- How will the new facility provide better collection and disposal capability than would otherwise be provided by existing facilities.

The Jones County Planning and Zoning Office staff will provide a summary of the comments received from affected parties related to the impact of the proposed facility on collection and disposal capability.

Analyzing Anticipated Impact upon Achieving Waste Reduction Goal

Since the State of Georgia no longer has a waste reduction goal, any impact would be based on any local waste reduction goal. In this case, the applicant's and Jones County Planning and Zoning Office staff's analysis report would address the following:

- What is the local waste reduction goal as outlined in the local solid waste management plan?
- If there is no local waste reduction goal in the SWMP, then no further information would be required.
- If there is a local waste reduction goal in SWMP, then the following information is required:
 - How will the proposed facility help the local governments in the planning area achieve their waste reduction goal?

Land Limitation Needs and Goals

Based on the strategies for discouraging location in unsuitable areas and the selection of sites for new solid waste handling facilities, and the procedure for plan consistency, the following land limitation needs are outlined below:

- Establish an in-office review process at the Planning and Zoning Office to implement strategy to discourage location of solid waste handling facilities in unsuitable areas.
- Establish a public involvement and notification process for determining plan consistency as outlined in the Solid Waste Management Plan report.
- Develop a Request for Plan Consistency Determination Application with specific instructions to be completed by applicants desiring a hearing before the respective elected body.
- Develop specific standards to be used by the respective governing bodies to make decisions on Plan Consistency Determinations.
- Establish formats for the applicant and staff analysis reports.

Goal: To insure all future solid waste handling facilities in Jones County are not located in unsuitable areas as described in this element.

Goal: To provide a fair hearing on all applications for Plan Consistency Determination that includes an effective process to notify and involve the public, protects the rights of the applicant, and promotes a sound analysis of the facts that enables policy makers to make the best possible decisions.

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT ELEMENT

This element includes an inventory and assessment of the programs and activities undertaken by Jones County and the City of Gray or other agencies and organizations in the community to educate the general public and school-age children about solid waste management issues and to gain their active involvement in solid waste minimization, litter prevention, and beautification. To gain a good perspective on solid waste education and public involvement in Jones County, the inventory and assessment section is divided into three main categories: local government programs, school system programs, and litter control programs. There are no Solid Waste Advisory Committee or Task Force or Regional RDC programs that are currently underway or expected in the foreseeable future.

Local Government Programs

The Keep Jones Beautiful Commission is a government-sponsored program supported three-fourths by the county and one-fourth by the city. The program coordinates the efforts of volunteers/supporters and seeks to partner with local agencies such as schools, law enforcement, civic groups, and businesses to plan and carry out community improvement activities. The following are just some of the many efforts made to educate the public about issues affecting quality of life and economic development.

- Clean Campus and Clean Business programs promote cleanliness and give recognition to those who go the extra mile to make their surroundings beautiful.
- The Hometown Hero program recognizes people involved with community improvement in our county.
- A list of presentations offered by the Keep Jones Beautiful office for classrooms and groups is publicized as well.
- Other programs or activities addressing proper waste disposal and litter prevention include Earth Day Celebrations, a Mobile Environmental Education Resource Trailer, The Great American Cleanup, America Recycles Day, and Bring One for The Chipper.
- Carol's Park, the Welcome to Gray Sign, the mural on the old police station, and the raised beds under construction along the railroad tracks in Gray are examples of beautification projects coordinated by Keep Jones Beautiful.
- Co-sponsoring litter-free events in the community by providing recycling containers, trash cans, and bags is another way of promoting good waste disposal habits.

Much is being accomplished in a part-time office with the help of volunteers and by forming partnerships with other groups seeking quality growth and community improvement. The addition of the Environmental Code Enforcement program has improved educational efforts particularly with building contractors and loggers. When they request permits for their activities, they receive reminders of the ordinances they need to follow when hauling and working on job

sites in the county. An adequate job is being done to utilize the resources we have available to increase awareness of environmental issues.

School System Programs

The Keep Jones Beautiful Commission conducts numerous solid waste education programs in the local school system. Examples of these programs are:

- Loaning materials and equipment to teachers from our environmental education resources.
- Sponsoring contests, puppet shows, presentations, etc. for classrooms, grade levels, or school-wide.
- Clean Campus Award Program promotes and recognizes efforts to clean and beautify the school campus.

Partnering with faculty and staff allows the Keep Jones Beautiful Commission to do an adequate job of exposing students to environmental issues. Additional funding for supplies and educational materials would be required in order to provide additional programs to address these topics in a more comprehensive manner. (Example - containers, etc. are needed for school-wide recycling programs.)

Litter Prevention

Keep Jones Beautiful Commission implements a comprehensive litter prevention program that includes:

- Neighborhood cleanups are planned when helpful for citizens and coordinated between Jones County Public Works Department, Keep Jones Beautiful, and Environmental Code Enforcement.
- Adopt-a-road and Adopt-a-spot programs sponsored by Keep Jones Beautiful encourage groups to commit to cleaning and improving an area several times a year.
- Jones County's Solid Waste Ordinance addresses littering, junk cars and accumulation on private property, improper waste disposal, and illegal dumping. These ordinances are enforced by the Environmental Code Enforcement officer who conducts an investigation and gives the property owner specific instructions to follow in order to come into compliance. If owners do not take efforts to come in compliance with the ordinance, a citation will be issued for the property owner to appear before the judge in Magistrate Court.

Education/Public Involvement Needs and Goals

Using the inventory and assessment of existing solid waste education and public involvement as a guide, the following needs and goals are presented below.

- Expand Keep Jones Beautiful Commission educational program on the benefits of solid waste minimization, beautification, and litter control by increasing the number of PSAs, radio and TV interviews, community and neighborhood exhibits, classroom presentations, and brochure distribution.
- Increase the number of citizen volunteers, businesses/industries, and civic organizations involved in litter prevention, beautification, and solid waste minimization.
- Realizing the financial constraints on the respective local governments, Jones County and the City of Gray should explore options beyond its existing annual budget appropriations that will enable them to expand its solid waste management education and public involvement programs, such as: an increase of in-kind services; incentives to city/county employees to participate in activities outside of normal working hours; expansion of public education and involvement requirements for private collection haulers.

Goal: Develop effective solid waste education and tools that will maximize the understanding of solid waste management issues in Jones County and the City of Gray among the youth and adult residents.

Goal: Provide opportunities and incentives that will maximize the participation of local citizens, businesses/industries, and civic organizations in the City/County's solid waste management programs and activities.

Goal: Expand local government involvement in solid waste management education and public involvement efforts.

DISASTER DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN

Introduction

To minimize the possible loss of lives and property during a disaster, local governments in coordination with the State spend endless hours in disaster preparedness. Unfortunately, one of the most important aspects of disaster preparedness that is usually overlooked at the local level is dealing with the collection and disposal of large volumes of waste created in the aftermath of a disaster.

Disaster debris can have both short-term and long-term impacts. In the short-term, during the first few hours after an event, debris could be an impediment to critical transportation and emergency services, as well as be a potential threat to health and safety to emergency personnel and citizens. While in the long-term, if not properly addressed, disaster debris can create potential problems for commerce and for public health and safety related to fires in wood debris and decay of household or industrial-type wastes.

With this said, the Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Management Planning requires that each community address within its Solid Waste Management Plan procedures for the collection and disposal of residential and commercial debris generated by natural and man-made disasters, procedures for waste reduction of this debris, and public notification of the local disaster debris management process.

The potential natural and man-made disasters that will be the focus of this plan include **hurricane, tornado, flood, ice storm, wildfire, earthquake, and terrorism**. Other types of disasters not included in this list may occur, and regardless of type, the procedures identified in this plan will remain largely unchanged.

The types of debris created by the above natural and man-made disasters that should be managed include:

- **Vegetation** - Tree limbs, trunks, and stumps and other vegetative materials.
- **Sediment** - Deposited by floodwater and wind.
- **Construction and Demolition Materials** - From homes, businesses, and industries partially or totally destroyed during the disaster or from construction sites.
- **Metals**
- **White Goods (Appliances)** - With particular concern for those appliances containing Freon® or other refrigerant.
- **Municipal Solid Waste**
- **Animal Carcasses**
- **Hazardous Waste**

Management Structure

The Jones County Emergency Management Agency is responsible for the coordination of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery efforts pertaining to major natural and man-made disasters. In response to disaster debris management, the EMA Director will coordinate with the Jones County Public Works Department Director and the Utilities Superintendent of the City of Gray to implement the procedures set forth in this Plan. The primary local contacts are listed below.

Jones County EMA

Mr. Allan Green, EMA Director
P.O. Box 1359
166 Industrial Boulevard
Gray, GA 31032
Phone: (478) 986-6672
Fax: (478) 986-1759

Jones County

Public Works Director
P.O. Box 1359
454 Cumslo Road
Gray, GA 31032
Phone: (478) 986-3501
Fax: (478) 986-6135

City of Gray

Utilities Superintendent
P.O. Box 443
Gray, GA 31032
Phone: (478) 986-2201
Fax: (478) 986-6675

Implementation Plan

The implementation portion of the DDMP has been divided into three phases:

- Phase I: Initial Debris Assessment
- Phase II: Mitigating Threats to Public Health and Safety
- Phase III: Orderly Recovery of Community and Less Immediate Threats to Public Health and Safety

Phase I: Initial Debris Assessment

The initial survey of disaster debris will be conducted by Public Works employees and first responders. The initial survey would consist of a “windshield” assessment or visual examination to determine: **predominate types of waste; location of waste; and approximate quantity (tons or cubic yards)**. Using information from this assessment, temporary debris management sites (TDMS) would be identified.

Phase II: Mitigating Threats to Public Health and Safety

The next phase of the implementation process takes place in the immediate hours after the disaster where the focus would be in mitigating threats to public health and safety. During this critical time, one of the primary concerns is transportation and access by emergency and rescue vehicles. The EMA Director, in coordination with local emergency and Public Works personnel, would identify the primary routes and establish a plan to clear and remove debris from these routes. In identifying these routes, the highest priority should be given to providing access to critical services, such as hospitals, first responder stations, water treatment and wastewater treatment plants, power generation or relay stations, airports, and government buildings coordinating emergency services.

Initial debris removal along critical roads would likely involve moving debris from driving surfaces to less obtrusive locations along the rights-of-way. When this is not possible, the debris would be collected off these roads and transported to the nearest TMDS. Debris that is involved with potentially live power lines should not be addressed until appropriate utility personnel arrive on the scene and de-activate those lines.

The limited collection and hauling that would be conducted in this phase would be accomplished for the most part by city and/or county vehicles and equipment. Additional equipment would be rented locally or mutual aid agreements would be activated where possible as a backup. Assistance from the Georgia Forestry Commission and other state and federal land management agencies may be requested if necessary through the Georgia Emergency Management Agency.

Phase III: Response to Orderly Recovery and Less Immediate Threats to Public Health and Safety

Collection

The third and final phase is to ensure the community’s orderly recovery and to address the less immediate threats to health and safety. The first priority in this phase of the process is to eliminate waste that may contain hazardous materials with potential exposure to the public or present a potential health hazard (animal carcass, spoiled food, or sewage-contaminated waste). In addition, debris situated on the public rights-of-way also needs to be addressed.

The collection and hauling of the waste would be accomplished with a combination of equipment from local government, adjoining governments with which mutual aid agreements have been established, state and federal agencies, and outside contractors. Taking into consideration the amount and type of waste to be collected and hauled, the order of selection for equipment would be as follows:

- Local government,
- Local mutual aid agreements,
- Request assistance through GEMA,
- Outside contractors.

Public Notification

During this time, Jones County EMA office will work with TV, radio, and print media to deliver public announcements to inform the public of facility locations to receive waste, restrictions of the types of waste that will be accepted at the facilities, and hours of operation. The PSAs will also make the private property owners aware of their individual responsibility for cleanup and any public service that may be provided, if any. In short, the items that would need to be communicated to the general public are:

- Available pickup and resident responsibility;
- Scheduling of pickup or availability of the facility locations to receive waste;
- Waste separation requirements prior to pickup or prior to delivery to a collection station;
- Definition of household hazardous wastes and description for handling these items; and contact person to obtain more information.

Disposal

Below is the procedure in which Jones County and the City of Gray would handle the removal and disposal of the various types of waste.

Vegetation – This is expected to be the largest segment of the disaster debris waste stream. The hierarchy for handling vegetative waste is as follows:

- Chipping for use as a mulch or boiler fuel at the TDMSs;
- Controlled burning through use of an air curtain destructor (ACD) or similar device at the TDMSs;
- Disposal at the Jones County inert landfill operation; and
- Open burning.*

* Would not occur between May-September because of the State-imposed Burn Ban.

Sediment – If the material is suspected that it will be contaminated by wastewater or contaminated water, it would be hauled and disposed at the Jones County inert landfill operation.

Construction and Demolition Debris – C&D waste would be sorted from all of the waste brought to the TDMSs and, depending on the type of disaster and nature of cleanup required, would be recycled. The remainder of the material would be sent to the Swift Creek Environmental or Wolf Creek landfill operations.

Metals – Metals that are readily recoverable from the waste at the TDMSs would be set aside for recycling. A scrap metal pile would be designated at the TDMS for this purpose. A contractor (selected in advance) would collect and recycle the scrap metal for this pile.

White Goods (Appliances) – White goods would be separated and stockpiled at the TDMSs and a contractor (selected in advance) would process and recycle these items. Appliances containing Freon® or other refrigerant would have such material removed prior to recycling or disposal.

Municipal Solid Waste – Because of the large volume of waste expected from residential and commercial users after a disaster, the frequency of collection would need to be substantially increased, thus necessitating more staff and equipment. The City of Gray and Jones County would consider providing 40-yard roll-off containers at the TDMSs for residential use only that would be directly hauled to the Swift Creek Environmental or Wolf Creek landfill operations.

Animal Carcasses – Jones County would work with local agribusinesses to identify a solution to wholesale animal carcass disposal created by the disaster. Those carcasses found along the public rights-of-way will have to be the responsibility of the individual communities and taken to the Swift Creek or Wolf Creek landfill operations.

Hazardous Waste – Jones County would identify contractors qualified to collect, transport, and dispose household hazardous waste for assistance. It may be necessary, depending on the quantity, to contract with a waste handler to provide temporary household hazardous waste collection facility for the entire county. A one-day event would be scheduled as soon as practical and properly advertised. Residents would be encouraged to segregate household hazardous wastes from other wastes and bring the separated waste to the temporary collection facilities on the designated day. Household hazardous waste that is hauled to the TDMSs would be segregated from the waste stream, particularly the C&D waste stream.

Another potential hazardous waste source includes ruptured fuel tanks and chemical storage units within industrial facilities. In the event of a major release, members of the hazmat team would take steps to isolate and contain the waste. The Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division would be contacted immediately regarding this event.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The Implementation Strategy represents the culmination of the information collected and analyzed in the preceding elements. In essence, it is a schedule for relevant current programs and future planned programs for each element and covers a ten-year planning time frame.

The Implementation Strategy will be present in the form of a table that identifies the year-by-year schedule for implementing the identified strategies. The table will include the five core elements (Collection, Disposal, Waste Reduction, Public Education/Involvement, and Land Limitation) and for this Plan will also include the Debris Management Plan.

There will be a table for each of the participating jurisdictions (Jones County and the City of Gray). On each table will be included headings such as Activity, Year(s) Activity to be Implemented, Party or Parties Responsible for Implementation, Estimated Cost of Activity and Funding Source. The first five years of the Implementation Strategy will serve as the first Short-Term Work Program. The second half of the Implementation Strategy will be updated in accordance with the planning schedule established and revised from time to time by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs.

On the following pages, the Implementation Strategies for Jones County and the City of Gray are presented.

Jones County Solid Waste Management Plan

DESCRIPTION	STWP YEAR										LIKELY PROJECT INVOLVEMENT	ESTIMATED COST	POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCES		
	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18					
COLLECTION															
Goal: To establish an effective and affordable collection program that meets the needs of general population and business/industry over the ten-year planning period.															
Goal: To establish a continuing, comprehensive, and coordinated approach to address illegal dumping in the unincorporated area of Jones County.															
1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Jones County	\$693,000/year	General Fund
2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Jones County	\$30,000	General Fund, GEFA
3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Jones County	\$4,000/yr.	General Fund
DISPOSAL															
Goal: To assure the landfill facility that is utilized to dispose of the solid waste that is generated within the unincorporated area of Jones County has sufficient capacity to meet the needs during the planning period.															
Goal: To implement post-closure activities at the old Jones County landfill, including inspecting and monitoring the groundwater and methane gas wells.															

1	Continue to dispose household waste from the County's convenience centers and greenboxes into the Wolf Creek and Swift Creek Environmental landfills.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Jones County, Private Landfill Operators	\$183,000/year	General Fund
2	Continue to dispose yard waste at the County's inert landfill.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Jones County	\$6,500/year	General Fund
3	Continue existing tire disposal program.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Jones County	\$6,500/year	General Fund, DNR Enforcement and Education Grant Program
4	Continue to inspect and monitor groundwater wells at County's old landfill.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Jones County	\$20,000/year	General Fund
5	Continue to inspect and monitor methane gas wells at County's old landfill.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Jones County	\$3,600/year	General Fund

WASTE REDUCTION

Goal: To change the attitudes and behaviors of residents and businesses in the unincorporated area to the extent that reusing and reducing over disposing waste is the norm (see also Strategies under Public Education and Involvement).

Goal: To make it convenient, easy, and inexpensive as possible for residents, businesses, and industries to recycle (see also Strategies # 1&2 under Collection).

Goal: To create consistent markets and pricing for recycled materials.

Goal: To significantly reduce the percentage of commonly recycled paper and other materials that are disposed in the MSW landfills.

Goal: To bring the message home—close the recycling circle and buy recycled products.

Goal: To create the mindset that yard waste is better in creating new life than decaying in a landfill (see also Strategies under Public Education and Involvement).

Goal: To insure certain commonly used materials by individuals and industries are properly managed in order to reduce the risk of environmental contamination.

1	Continue to market and transport the recyclables from the County's convenience centers to obtain the best price for the recyclable materials collected in Jones County.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Keep Jones County Beautiful Comm., Jones County	\$6,500/year	General Fund
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2	Jones County continues to affiliate with Keep Jones County Beautiful Commission.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Jones County, Keep Jones County Beautiful Comm.	\$4,000/year	General Fund
3	Continue existing waste audit program for public and private office facilities.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Keep Jones County Beautiful Comm., Jones County, City of Gray, Private Businesses	Staff Time in Budget	Jones County, City of Gray, DNR Enforcement and Education Grant
4	Establish and implement recycled products purchasing program by Jones County.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Jones County	Cost to be Included in Office Supply Portion of County Budget	General Fund
5	Continue existing "Close the Loop" (by recycled products) program for private businesses and industry.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Keep Jones County Beautiful Comm., Jones County, City of Gray, Private Bus. & Ind.	Staff Time in Budget	Jones County, City of Gray, DNR Enforcement and Education Grant
6	Continue existing source reduction and alternative disposal programs for private business and industry that encourages the re-use of products they use and provides education on alternative disposal methods.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Keep Jones County Beautiful Comm., Jones County, City of Gray, Private Bus. & Ind.	Staff Time in Budget	Jones County, City of Gray, DNR Enforcement and Education Grant

7	Continue existing program to grind yard waste and chip Christmas trees into mulch for use by all County residents.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Keep Jones County Beautiful Comm., Jones County, City of Gray, Tri-County EMC	\$10,000/yr.	Jones County, City of Gray, Tri-County EMC
8	Examine the feasibility of establishing a chipping and mulching program at the county's inert landfill and provide the resulting mulch to the general public.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Keep Jones County Beautiful Comm., Jones County, City of Gray	Staff Time in Budget	Jones County, City of Gray
9	Examine the feasibility of purchasing a tub grinder that can be shared with several different entities to grind large branches and stumps.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Keep Jones County Beautiful Comm., Jones County, City of Gray	Staff Time in Budget	Jones County, City of Gray
10	Establish a "composting model" to display at various public functions to encourage home composting.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Keep Jones County Beautiful Comm., Jones County, City of Gray	Staff Time in Budget	Jones County, City of Gray, DNR Enforcement and Education Grant

11	Establish a "composting tour" demonstrating successful composting operations in Jones County that is intended to generate interest in composting.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Keep Jones County Beautiful Comm., Jones County, City of Gray	Staff Time in Budget	Jones County, City of Gray, DNR Enforcement and Education Grant
12	Establish an annual Technology Day to encourage the recycling of large amounts of electronic items.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Keep Jones County Beautiful Comm., Jones County, City of Gray	Staff Time in Budget	Jones County, City of Gray
PUBLIC EDUCATION AND INVOLVEMENT																	
Goal: Develop effective solid waste education programs and tools that will maximize the understanding of solid waste management issues in unincorporated Jones County among youth and adult residents.																	
Goal: Provide opportunities and incentives that will maximize the participation of local citizens, businesses/industries, and civic organizations in local solid waste management programs and activities.																	
Goal: Expand local government involvement in solid waste management education and public involvement efforts.																	
1	Develop and implement a demonstration project showing the use of recycled products for beautification purposes.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Keep Jones County Beautiful Comm., Jones County, City of Gray	\$1,500 + Staff Time in Budget	Jones County, City of Gray, DNR Enforcement and Education Grant
2	Establish a link for the KJCBC and Jones County Code Enforcement Program on the Jones County website.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Keep Jones County Beautiful Comm., Jones County	Staff Time in Budget	Jones County, City of Gray, DNR Enforcement and Education Grant

3	Continue existing "Clean Campus of the Month" program.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Keep Jones County Beautiful Comm., Jones County, City of Gray, Board of Education	Staff Time in Budget	Jones County, City of Gray, DNR Enforcement and Education Grant
4	Continue to distribute flyers and brochures on recycling and proper waste disposal at schools, convenience centers, government offices and public events.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Keep Jones County Beautiful Comm., Jones County, City of Gray, Board of Education	Staff Time in Budget	Jones County, City of Gray, DNR Enforcement and Education Grant
5	Explore options to increase the number of citizen volunteers, businesses, industries and civic organizations in litter prevention, beautification and solid waste minimization.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Keep Jones County Beautiful Comm., Jones County, City of Gray	Staff Time in Budget	Jones County, City of Gray
6	Explore options beyond its existing annual budget appropriations that will enable Jones County and City of Gray to expand its solid waste management education and public involvement programs.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Keep Jones County Beautiful Comm., Jones County, City of Gray	Staff Time in Budget	Jones County, City of Gray
LAND LIMITATION																	
Goal: To insure all future solid waste handling facilities in unincorporated Jones County are not located in unsuitable areas.																	
Goal: To provide a fair hearing on all applications for Plan Consistency Determination that includes an effective process to notify and involve the public, protect the rights of the applicant, and promote a sound analysis of the facts that enable policymakers to make the best possible decisions.																	

1	Implement an in-office review process in the Jones County Planning and Zoning Office to implement strategy to discourage location of solid waste handling facilities in unsuitable areas.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Jones County	Staff Time in Budget	Jones County
2	Establish and implement a public involvement and notification process for determining plan consistency as outlined in the SWMP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Jones County	Staff Time in Budget	Jones County
3	Develop and update where necessary a Request for Plan Consistency Determination Application with specific instructions to be completed by the applicants.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Jones County	Staff Time in Budget	Jones County
4	Develop and implement specific standards to make decisions on Plan Consistency Determinations.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Jones County	Staff Time in Budget	Jones County
DISASTER DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN																					
1	Implement the Disaster Debris Management Plan as outlined in the SWMP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Jones County, City of Gray, GEMA, FEMA	Staff Time in Budget	Jones County, City of Gray, GEMA, FEMA

2	Conduct periodic review of Disaster Debris Management Plan and update where necessary.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Jones County, EMA, City of Gray, GEMA, FEMA	Staff Time in Budget	Jones County, City of Gray, GEMA, FEMA
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City of Gray Solid Waste Management Plan

DESCRIPTION	STWP YEAR										LIKELY PROJECT INVOLVEMENT	ESTIMATED COST	POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCES		
	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18					
COLLECTION															
Goal: To establish an effective and affordable collection program that meets the needs of general population and business/industry over the ten-year planning period.															
Goal: To establish a continuing, comprehensive, and coordinated approach to address illegal dumping in the City of Gray.															
1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Gray, Private Waste Collection Company	\$52,000/yr.	General Fund, Garbage Fees
2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Gray, Private Waste Collection Company	\$3,000/yr.	General Fund, Garbage Fees
3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Jones County	\$4,000/yr.	General Fund

DISPOSAL

Goal: To assure the landfill facility that is utilized to dispose of the solid waste that is generated within the City of Gray has sufficient capacity to meet the needs during the planning period.

1	Continue to dispose household waste and commercial waste from the City of Gray into the Swift Creek MSW Landfill.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Gray, Private Landfill Operator	\$35,000/yr.	General Fund, Garbage Fees
2	Continue to dispose yard waste from the City of Gray at the County's inert landfill.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Gray, Private Landfill Operator	\$2,000/yr.	General Fund, Garbage Fees

WASTE REDUCTION

Goal: To change the attitudes and behaviors of residents and businesses in the City of Gray to the extent that reusing and reducing over disposing waste is the norm (see also Strategies under Public Education and Involvement).

Goal: To make it convenient, easy, and inexpensive as possible for residents, businesses, and industries to recycle.

Goal: To create consistent markets and pricing for recycled materials.

Goal: To significantly reduce the percentage of commonly recycled paper and other materials that are disposed in the MSW landfills.

Goal: To bring the message home—close the recycling circle and buy recycled products.

Goal: To create the mindset that yard waste is better in creating new life than decaying in a landfill (see also Strategies under Public Education and Involvement).

Goal: To insure certain commonly used materials by individuals and industries are properly managed in order to reduce the risk of environmental contamination.

1	Continue to market and transport the recyclables from the County's convenience centers to obtain the best price for the recyclable materials collected in Jones County	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Keep Jones County Beautiful Comm., Jones County	\$6,500/year	Jones County, City of Gray
2	City of Gray continues to affiliate with Keep Jones County Beautiful Commission	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Gray, Keep Jones County Beautiful Comm.	\$3,600/yr.	City of Gray

3	Continue existing waste audit program for public and private office facilities.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
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7	Continue existing program to grind yard waste and chip Christmas trees into mulch for use by all County residents.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Keep Jones County Beautiful Comm., Jones County, City of Gray, Tri-County EMC	\$10,000/yr.	Jones County, City of Gray, Tri-County EMC
8	Examine the feasibility of establishing a chipping and mulching program at the county's inert landfill and provide the resulting mulch to the general public.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Keep Jones County Beautiful Comm., Jones County, City of Gray	Staff Time in Budget	Jones County, City of Gray
9	Examine the feasibility of purchasing a tub grinder that can be shared with several different entities to grind large branches and stumps.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Keep Jones County Beautiful Comm., Jones County, City of Gray	Staff Time in Budget	Jones County, City of Gray
10	Establish a "composting model" to display at various public functions to encourage home composting.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Keep Jones County Beautiful Comm., Jones County, City of Gray	Staff Time in Budget	Jones County, City of Gray, DNR Enforcement and Education Grant

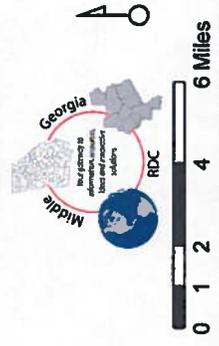
11	Establish a "composting tour" demonstrating successful composting operations in Jones County that is intended to generate interest in composting.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Keep Jones County Beautiful Comm., Jones County, City of Gray	Staff Time in Budget	Jones County, City of Gray, DNR Enforcement and Education Grant
12	Establish an annual Technology Day to encourage the recycling of large amounts of electronic items.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Keep Jones County Beautiful Comm., Jones County, City of Gray	Staff Time in Budget	Jones County, City of Gray
PUBLIC EDUCATION AND INVOLVEMENT																	
Goal: Develop effective solid waste education programs and tools that will maximize the understanding of solid waste management issues in the City of Gray among youth and adult residents.																	
Goal: Provide opportunities and incentives that will maximize the participation of local citizens, businesses/industries, and civic organizations in local solid waste management programs and activities.																	
Goal: Expand local government involvement in solid waste management education and public involvement efforts.																	
1	Develop and implement a demonstration project showing the use of recycled products for beautification purposes.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Keep Jones County Beautiful Comm., Jones County, City of Gray	\$1,500 + Staff Time in Budget	Jones County, City of Gray, DNR Enforcement and Education Grant
2	Continue existing "Clean Campus of the Month" program.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Keep Jones County Beautiful Comm., Jones County, City of Gray, Board of Education	Staff Time in Budget	Jones County, City of Gray, DNR Enforcement and Education Grant

3	Distribute existing flyers and brochures on recycling and proper waste disposal at schools, convenience centers, government offices and public events.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Jones County, City of Gray, DNR Enforcement and Education Grant	Staff Time in Budget	Jones County, City of Gray
4	Explore options to increase the number of citizen volunteers, businesses, industries and civic organizations in litter prevention, beautification and solid waste minimization.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Jones County, City of Gray	Staff Time in Budget	Jones County, City of Gray
5	Explore options beyond its existing annual budget appropriations that will enable Jones County and City of Gray to expand its solid waste management education and public involvement programs.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Jones County, City of Gray	Staff Time in Budget	Jones County, City of Gray
DISASTER DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN																				
1	Implement the Disaster Debris Management Plan as outlined in the SWMP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Jones County, City of Gray, GEMA, FEMA	Staff Time in Budget	Jones County EMA, City of Gray, GEMA, FEMA

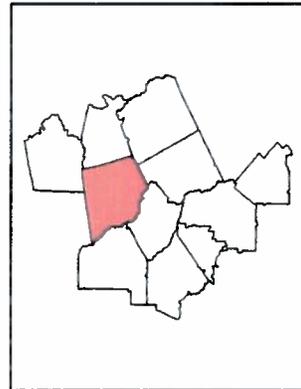
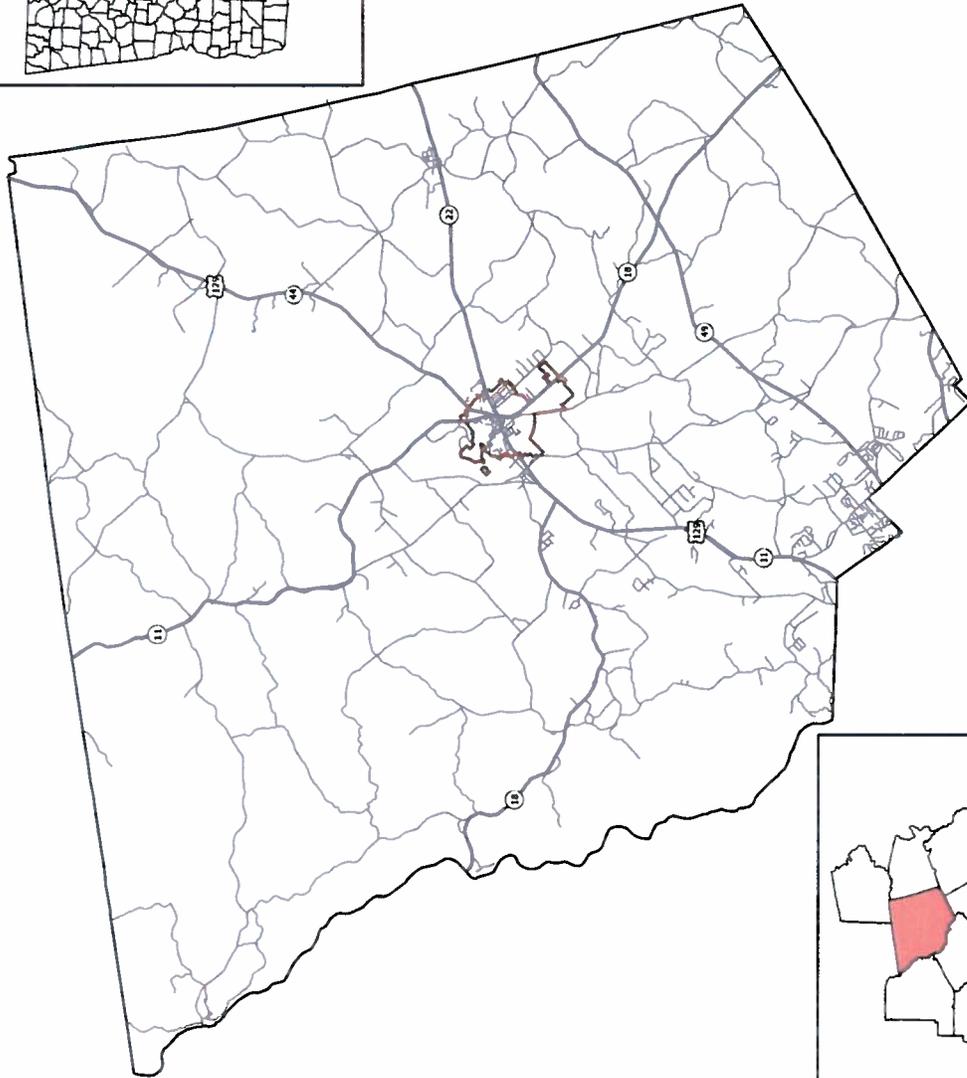
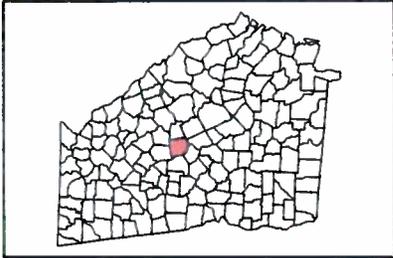
Location - State, Region & County

Legend

-  City of Gray
-  City Street
-  County Road
-  State Highway



Map 1



Solid Waste Management Facilities

Legend

- ▲ 1 Walnut Creek Convenience Center
- ▲ 2 Rock Creek Convenience Center
- ▲ 3 Garrison Road Convenience Center
- ▲ 4 Hwy 18E Convenience Center
- ▲ 5 Overland Way Convenience Center & Inert Landfill
- ▲ 6 Haddock Convenience Center
- ▲ 7 Bradley Way side Convenience Center
- ▲ 8 Hill Top Inn Road Convenience Center
- ▲ 9 Juliette Greenhouse Site



City of Grey

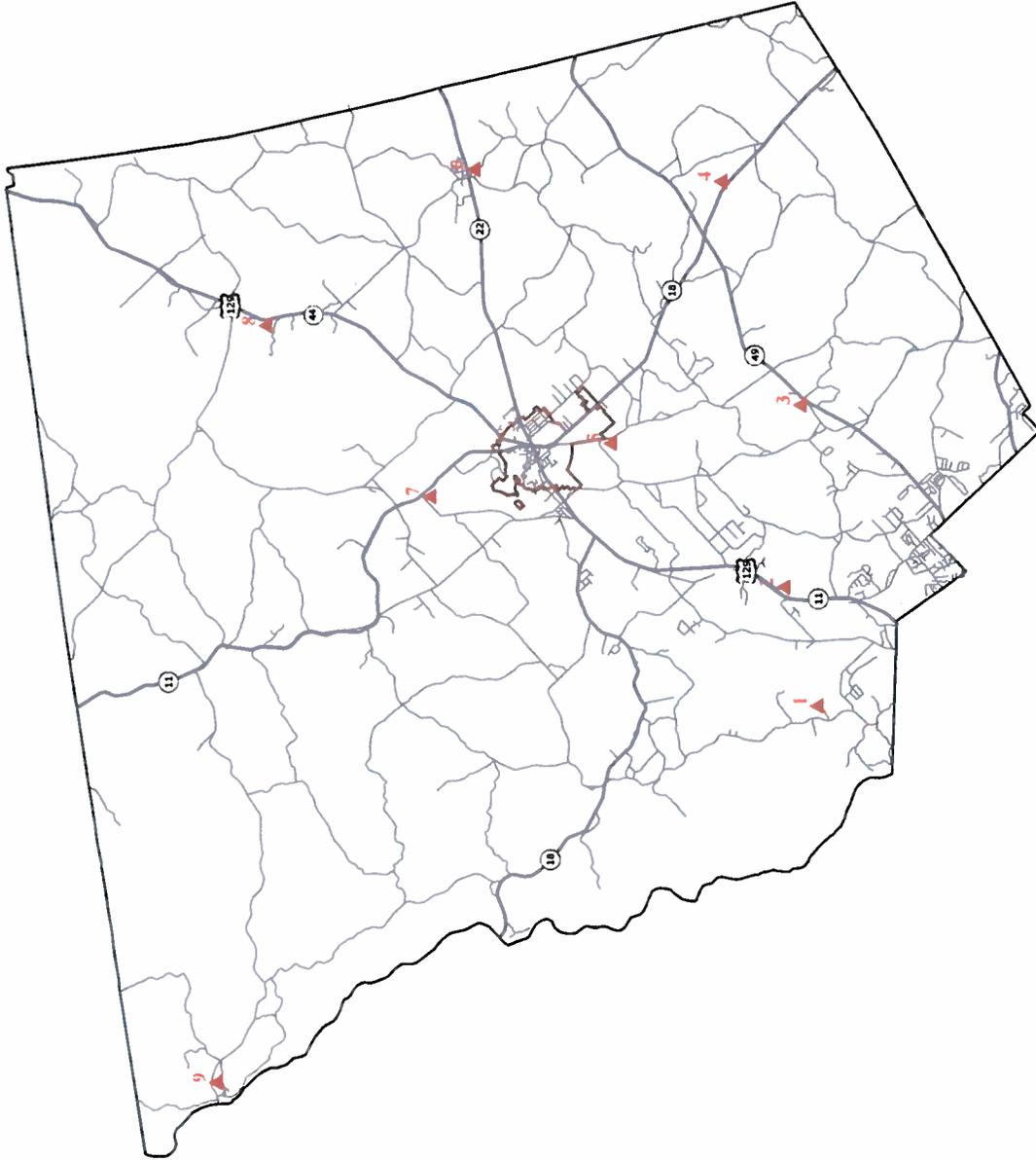
City Street

County Road

State Highway



Map 2



Limiting Factors

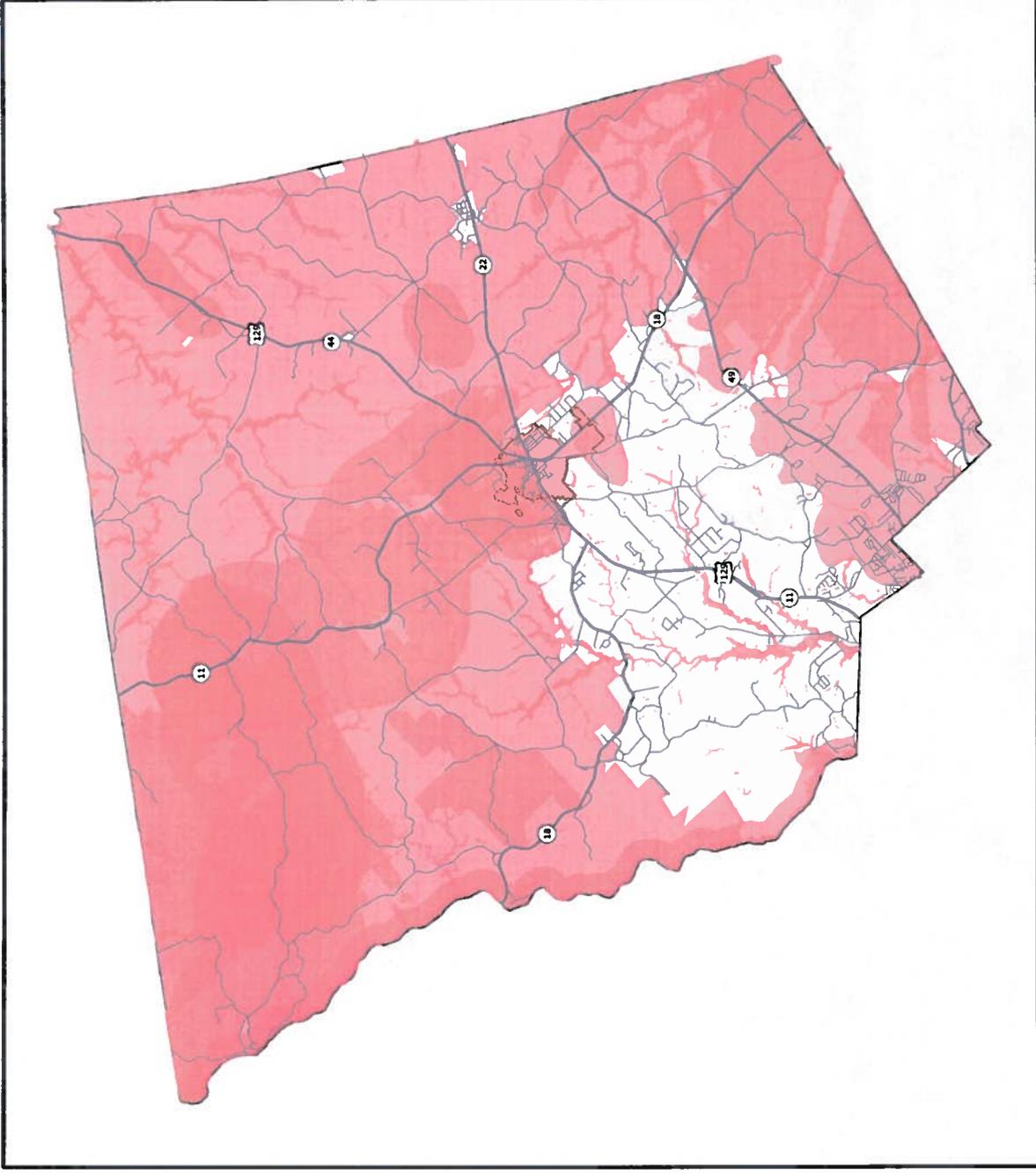
Legend

- Unsuitable Areas (Red)
- Suitable Areas (White)
- City of Gray (Cross symbol)
- City Street (Thin line)
- County Road (Medium line)
- State Highway (Thick line)

North Arrow

Scale: 0 1 2 4 6 Miles

Logo: Middle Georgia RDC
The gateway to the heart of middle Georgia
RDC



JONES COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

GOVERNMENT CENTER • P.O. BOX 1359 • GRAY, GEORGIA 31032

PHONE (478) 986-6405 • FAX (478) 986-6462

www.jonescountyga.org

MICHAEL D. UNDERWOOD
COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR

LEILA BRITTAIN
CLERK OF THE BOARD

LATEN BONIOL
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

FRANK H. CHILDS, JR.
COUNTY ATTORNEY
P.O. Box 898
MACON, GA 31202-0898



PRESTON HAWKINS
CHAIRMAN

LARRY CHILDS
VICE CHAIRMAN

DAVID C. GAULT
DISTRICT 2

TOMMY ROBINSON
DISTRICT 3

BERT LISTON
DISTRICT 4

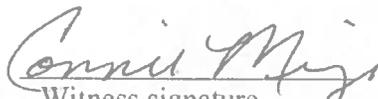
I, Preston Hawkins, Chairman of the Jones County Board of Commissioners do certify that the County collection element has not changed since the Joint Gray-Jones Solid Waste Management Plan was adopted in May, 2007.

I understand that a re-adoption of the Joint Gray-Jones County Solid Waste Management Plan is required by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs and that certification of collection capability for the entire new planning period is a requirement of the re-adoption process.

Signed this 23 day of February, 2009
(day) (Month) (Year)

Attest:


(Mayor/Chairperson signature)


Witness signature

CITY OF GRAY

Jason E. Briley, Mayor

P. O. Box 443

Gray, Georgia 31032

(478) 986-5433 Fax (478) 986-6675

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Loretta Lipsey
Mayor Pro-Tem

David Tufts
District 1

Benny Gray, Jr.
District 2

Terrell Fulford
District 3

Ronnie M. Miller
District 4

Adam Lowe
Chief of Police

Allan K. Green
Emergency Mgmt Dir.

Claudia Pitrowski
Interim City Clerk

Joan W. Harris
City Attorney

Decius T. Aaron
City Superintendent

Lewis J. Patterson
City Court Judge

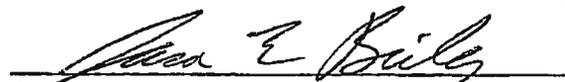
John R. Malcom
Fire Chief

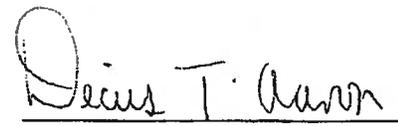
I, Mayor Jason E. Briley of the City of Gray do certify that the City collection element has not changed since the Joint Gray-Jones County Solid Waste Management Plan was adopted in June 2007.

I understand that a re-adoption of Joint Gray-Jones County Solid Waste Management Plan is required by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs and that certification of collection capability for the entire new planning period is a requirement of the re-adoption process.

Signed this 19th day of February, 2009
(day) (Month) (Year)

Attest:


(Mayor/Chairperson Signature)


Witness Signature



SWIFT CREEK ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

February 23, 2009



The Honorable Mr. Preston Hawkins, Chairman
Jones County Board of Commissioners
166 Industrial Blvd.
Gray, GA 31032

Re: Remaining capacity at Swift Creek landfill, and Pine Ridge Landfill.

Dear Mr. Chairman,

Republic Services of Georgia Limited Partnership, is pleased to submit the following information, as requested, to address the issue of remaining landfill capacity at Republic's two premier sub title D solid waste landfills that are, or could serve Jones County.

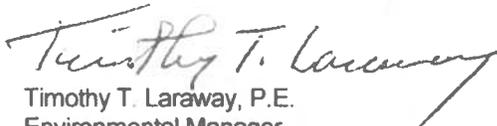
Republic owns and operates the Pine Ridge Landfill in Butts County, Georgia. Pine Ridge is a fully permitted Subtitle D Landfill. Pine Ridge has twenty-seven years of remaining capacity. Its Solid Waste Handling Permit no. is 08-008D (MSWL)

Republic owns and operates the Swift Creek landfill in Macon, Georgia. Swift Creek is a fully permitted Subtitle D Landfill. The landfill has five years of remaining capacity. Swift Creek landfill is awaiting an expansion permit that would allow at least 18 years of additional disposal capacity. Its Solid Waste Handling Permit no. is 011-026D (SL).

This assurance is based upon Jones County disposing of approximately 9,000 tons annually.

Republic Services appreciates the continuing opportunity to work with Jones County

Sincerely,


Timothy T. Laraway, P.E.
Environmental Manager

Cc: M. Moseley
P. Rolfes
G. Pace
R. Smith



February 23, 2009

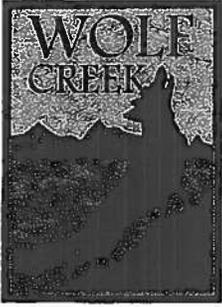
**Jones County Board of Commissioners.
PO Box 1359
Gray Ga. 31032**

This letter serves as a disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by Jones County from 2009 to 2019. The Georgia EPD Permit Number for this Facility is 143-008D (SL). The assurance is based upon the facility's remaining capacity of 10,986,323 CY and the county disposing Approximately 1310 tons of waste at this facility on an annual basis.

We thank the Jones county Bd of Commissioner for this business partnership and look forward to providing environmentally sound waste disposal options for the foreseeable future.

Sincerely,

Virginia Villatoro
**Virginia Villatoro, GM
Wolf Creek Landfill**



February 6, 2009

**The Honorable Jason E Briley
Mayor
City of Gray
PO Box 443
Gray Ga. 31032**

Dear Mayor Briley:

This letter serves as a disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by the City of Gray from 2009 to 2019. The Georgia EPD permit number for this facility is 143-008D (SL). This assurance is based on the City of Gray disposing of approximately 1165 tons of waste at this facility on an annual basis.

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

Sincerely,


**Virginia Villatoro, GM
Wolf Creek Landfill**

APR 5 '09 PM 2:47

**A RESOLUTION OF JONES COUNTY ADOPTING
THE AMENDED JOINT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR
JONES COUNTY AND THE CITY OF GRAY**

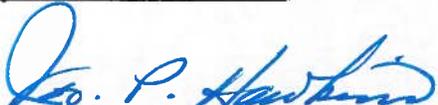
WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of Georgia has required that all communities in the State prepare and adopt solid waste management plans in compliance with prescribed standards, and

WHEREAS, the City of Gray and Jones County have adopted a joint Solid Waste Management Plan in 2007, which satisfies all applicable standards of the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia Department of Community Affairs has required that the Joint Solid Waste Management Plan for Jones County and the City of Gray be amended, if necessary and re-adopted to bring it into conformance with the Georgia Department of Community Affairs' current solid waste management plan adoption schedule.

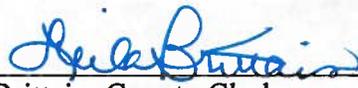
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Commissioners meeting in formal session that Chairman Preston Hawkins is hereby authorized to sign this resolution adopting the amended joint Solid Waste Management Plan for Jones County and the City of Gray in compliance with the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 17 day of March, 2009.



Preston Hawkins, Chairman

ATTEST:



Leila Brittain, County Clerk