

CITY OF OFFERMAN

SWMP 2007-2016

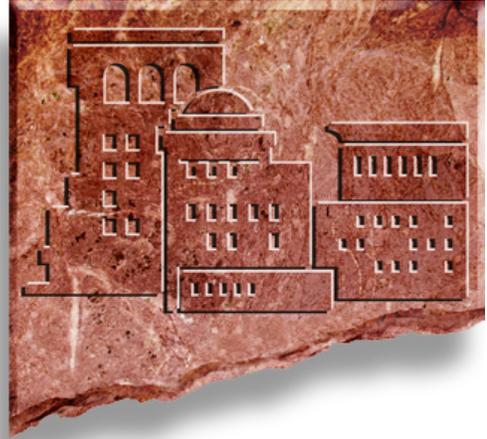


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Credits

City of Offerman, Georgia (912) 647-1944

- a) City Council
- b) City Staff
- c) Citizens

Meetings

Two public meetings were held. The first public meeting was held at August 29, 2006. The second public meeting was held at September 29, 2006.

The meetings were held to discuss the City of Offerman Solid Waste Management Plan. Copies of the two notices are enclosed. For more details concerning the public meetings, contact Brenda Denison, Mayor, City of Offerman, (912) 647-1944. For information pertaining to the contents of the SWMP contact Brenda Denison, (912) 647-1944 or Fred Carpenter at (912) 285-8794.

SECTION 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Collection

The City of Offerman has weekly curbside service and commercial pickup by private waste haulers.

Private haulers may collect old boxboard, old corrugated cardboard, old newspapers and mixed paper. These recyclable materials are usually baled and recycled

Disposal

Municipal solid waste is collected within the city limits of Offerman and disposed at the Wayne County-Broadhurst Environmental landfill located in Screven, Georgia. The City of Offerman has a ten-year agreement for continued use of this facility. The agreement expires in 2016.

Recycling

The City of Offerman has no official recycling program, but encourages all citizens to recycle when opportunities exist. The need for a city sponsored program is recognized by the City Council, but a recycling center is needed to ensure that the program is successful.

Some of the recycling efforts are:

- Encouraging and supporting Pierce County's efforts to develop recycling programs.
- The City will purchase land to develop an inert landfill and study the possibility of developing a recycling storage area.
- Encourage the Ware Rehabilitation Center to expand its services.
- Work with the Georgia Department of Community Affairs to develop an electronic recycling program.
- Work with the Georgia Department of Community Affairs to develop educational programs that encourage waste reduction.

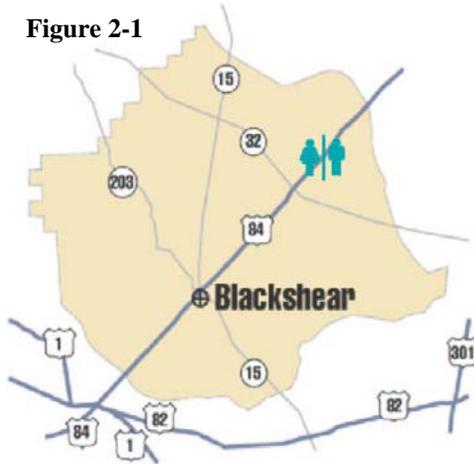
Progress is being made in both litter control and recycling and eventually in overall reduction in the waste stream.

SECTION 2

INTRODUCTION

General Statement

Figure 2-1



Offerman is a stable community and its existence is widely supported by its citizens. Offerman's location and size are the predominant factors around which to shape an effective Solid Waste Management Plan.

Some forms of commercial and industrial endeavors will not be acceptable should they threaten the current water table with pollution or reduce the capacity of water available to residents through high volume usage for production.

The absence of a public water and sewerage system is of singular importance; this problem must be studied and a plan formulated that will, at the

minimum, outline a process through which these services can be provided. Future growth will be affected by these same parameters.

Purpose

The purpose of the City of Offerman Solid Waste Management Plan is to provide the City of Offerman with a tool to manage solid waste through the year 2016.

This Solid Waste Management Plan has been completed pursuant to the Official Code of Georgia, Annotated 12-8-20 et seq., also known as the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act. The Plan has been prepared according to the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures promulgated by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs, which are intended to provide a framework to facilitate and encourage integrated, comprehensive solid waste management planning at the local, multi-jurisdictional, and regional levels.

The Solid Waste Management Plan is organized according to five core-planning elements: waste reduction, collection, disposal, land limitation, and education and public involvement. These core elements are preceded by an introductory waste stream analysis and followed by an implementation schedule. Each element of the Solid Waste Management Plan provides an inventory and assessment of the current status of solid waste management practices in the planning area, derives needs and goals from that assessment, and determines how an effective and comprehensive solid waste management program will be implemented within the jurisdiction.

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The Solid Waste Management Act requires that this plan:

- Provide for the assurance of adequate solid waste collection capability and disposal capacity within the planning area for at least ten-years from the date of plan completion.
- Promote a program to reduce by twenty-five percent the per capita rate of municipal solid waste disposed in solid waste facilities. (FY 1996 is to be considered the base year.)
- Identify solid waste handling facilities within the plan's area as to size and type.
- Identify land areas in the planning area unsuitable for solid waste handling facilities based on environmental and land use factors.

This plan is submitted to the Department of Community Affairs to fulfill these requirements as well as to provide the citizens of the planning area a guide for future solid waste management.¹

Citizen Participation

Public participation was an integral part of the planning process. A public hearing was held August 29, 2006 to inform the local citizens of preparation of the plan, and to include their input in the Solid Waste Management Plan.

Community Profile

Figure 2-1 shows Offerman straddling U.S. Highway 84. Offerman is approximately twelve-miles from the City Blackshear in Pierce County. The City of Offerman was first incorporated as a town in August of 1906 but the chapter was repealed through legislative action in 1916. Through the years Offerman remained a viable, albeit unchartered township that has maintained its self-identify and sense of uniqueness as a community. A grassroots effort begun in 1995, led by a nucleus of concerned citizens, resulted in the reinstatement of Offerman's charter and then return of its status as a "city" on July 1, 1996.

In 1886, the Southern Pine Company setup operations in the area called Kingsville in Pierce County and began construction of a rail line connecting Nicholls and Savannah, for the purpose of transporting timber via rail.

The town of Offerman, known then as Kingsville, was established in 1887. By 1902 the rail line connected Savannah to Offerman, and Offerman to Nicholls. Offerman served as a junction for the ABC (east-west) and the ACL (north-south) railroads with one of the largest

¹ **NOTE:** The City is aware that SB 122 repealed the State's 25% Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) reduction goal. That reduction goal remains a part of this plan as a local solid waste management and planning goal.

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(at the time) lumber mills in South Georgia.

A grits mill and cotton gin were also in operation as were several mercantile establishments. By 1905 the lumber mill was closed but Offerman continued to be and in 1906 was issued a charter by the state legislature.

Without the lumber mill and associated businesses, the people relied on the rural nature of the community to provide food staples and marketable goods and produce. Cotton and tobacco provided economic viability along with turpentine and cane syrup production. Offerman, through the ensuing decades, typified the hundreds of small, rural towns and communities that dot the south Georgia landscape.

SECTION 3

GEOPHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Climate

The climate of the Coastal Plain is mild, with hot summers and cool winters with few hard freezes. Precipitation is high, particularly along the coast, and seasonal. Average annual high temperature is about 77 degrees, although highs in the upper 90s are not unusual during the height of summer. Although the Coastal Plain experiences temperatures below freezing each winter, temperatures average in the 50s.

General Soil Association

Offerman, cradled between the Satilla and Little Satilla Rivers, lies adjacent to a broad flood plain that includes two abutting Coastal Plain provinces; the Okefenokee Basin, characterized by low relief and numerous swamps and the Barrier Island Sequence, characterized by a step-like progression of terraces with marshes and poorly drained low areas. The three maritime terraces found in the Offerman vicinity are the Penhloway, the Hawthorn and the Sunderland, all formed primarily by alluvium washed from the uplands.

Map 3-1 shows that two major soil classifications exist in Offerman:

- **The Pelham-Portsmouth-Mascotte Association:** somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained soils on low uplands, on broad flats and in slight depressions. Because of the moisture, the soils of this association generally are not suited for development.¹
- **The Leefield-Robertsdale-Pelham Association:** nearly level to gently sloping, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained soils on uplands. Because of a seasonal high water table, much of this association has severe limitations if used for development.^{2,3}

Aquifers

The principal source of water supply for most of southeast Georgia is contained in the Floridan aquifer located in the limestone deposits of the upper and middle Eocene strata. This aquifer is one of the most productive in the world and a natural resource for the region.

Recharge is the process by which precipitation infiltrates soil and rock. Recharge occurs throughout most of Georgia's land area--the rate or amount of recharge reaching underground aquifers varies from location-to-location depending upon geologic conditions.

¹ The Little Satilla River Water In Pierce County, Georgia, SEGa RDC, September 30, 2003, pp 15-16.

² Natural Resources Conservation Service, Landfill, Pierce County, Georgia, Tabular Data Version 3, Tabular Data Version Date: 01/03/2006

³ Natural Resources Conservation Service, Landfill.

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Some of the sediments that underlie the area are more conducive to recharging than others. These “permeable” sediments, which are easily recharged by precipitation, are shown in **Map 3-2** as ground water recharge areas. These areas have the greatest vulnerability to pollution of ground water from the surface and near surface activities of man. Pollution from sources located within the recharge area has the potential of not only polluting ground water in the immediate vicinity but affecting a significant portion of the aquifer.

The principal recharge areas for the Floridan aquifers are located north and west of Offerman.⁴ One recharge area is in close proximity to Offerman beginning approximately ten miles to the east of Wayne County and stretching north-northeast across much of Wayne County into Long County. Strict criteria should be established for any development planned on or adjacent to recharge areas.

Ground Water

There is a large supply of ground water throughout the Satilla River Basin. The ordinary ground water source is the principal artesian aquifer, which is contained in the limestone of the middle Eocene and Oligocene age. This aquifer system is normally divided into two water-bearing zones. The upper zone includes the Oligocene Series and the upper portion of the Ocala Limestone formation. The lower zone includes the basal portions of the Ocala Limestone and the Avon Park Limestone. The quality of water from this system is usually hard to very hard, slightly alkaline and moderately high in dissolve solids. The entire City of Offerman and its respective businesses use either shallow or deep wells for all water needs as there is no public water systems. Contamination of this resource would have a catastrophic effecter on the availability of fresh water in Offerman.

Wetlands

Map 3-1 shows the location of wetlands within the city limits of Offerman. Fresh-water wetlands, as defined by federal law, are "those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions." Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas. Wetlands are important ecosystems valued as wildlife habitat and nurturing areas for many avian species. They also provide storage for excess storm water and function as reservoirs for surface water supplies. Wetlands are defined by three criteria: soil composition, soil hydrology and associative vegetation. U.S. Department of the Interior National Wetlands Inventories maps delineates Pierce County wetlands. These maps should be used by local governments for land-use management if.

- A land parcel is designated on the Wetlands Inventories (based on two of the three identifying criteria), the designation is absolute.

⁴ Pierce County Solid Waste Management Plan

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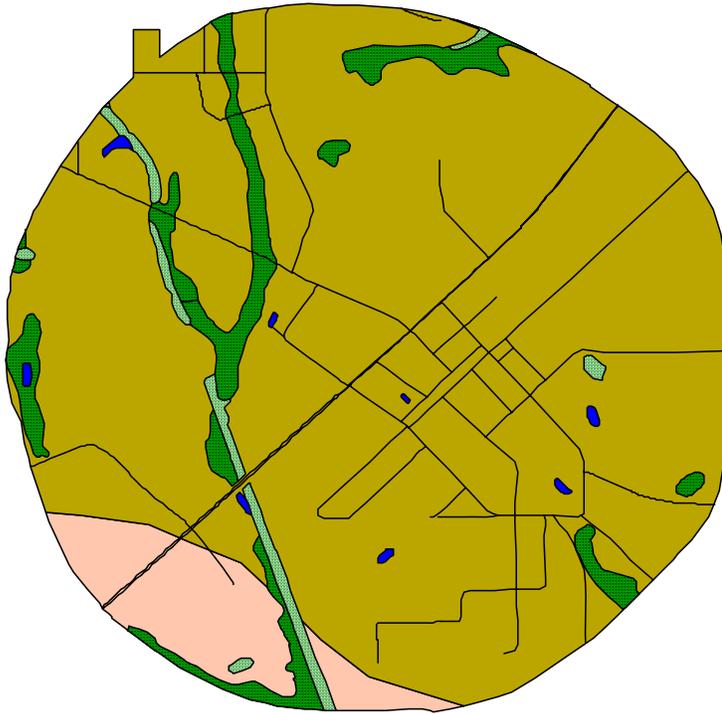
- Areas outside the wetlands delineation must be visually inspected for wetlands related vegetation before absolute determination can be made.

Procedures for protection of wetlands are defined in the Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division Rules for Environmental Planning Criteria 391-3-16-.03. Pierce County and its respective municipalities must follow these rules when managing wetlands,

Flood Plains

Flood plains are defined as a water channel and the relatively flat areas adjoining the channel which have been or may be covered by floodwater. The Little Satilla River and streams near Offerman are bordered by wide flood plains. In Pierce County, these flood-prone lands constitute thirty-eight percent of the county, providing favorable conditions for the growth of pine and hardwood forests. Flood plains are delineated in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Flood Insurance Rate Maps. Construction is limited in the flood plains by both Federal and State regulations. Septic tank systems are prohibited in the flood plains by the Georgia Department of Human Resources' "Rules and Regulations for On-Site sewage Management Systems."

City of Offerman General Soil and Wetlands Map



Wetlands

- Freshwater Forest/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Ponds

Soil Association

- Pelham-Portsmouth-Mascotte
- Leefield-Robertsdale-Pelham



Created June 14, 2006
For general planning purposes only.
Contact the City of Offerman for map information.

Legend

— Roads

— Rivers and Lakes

Watercourses

Other Water Courses

Alabama River

Big Satilla Creek

Indian Swamp

Jordan Lake

Lakeview Country Club Lake

Little Satilla River

Mud Swamp

Raulerson Swamp

Satilla River

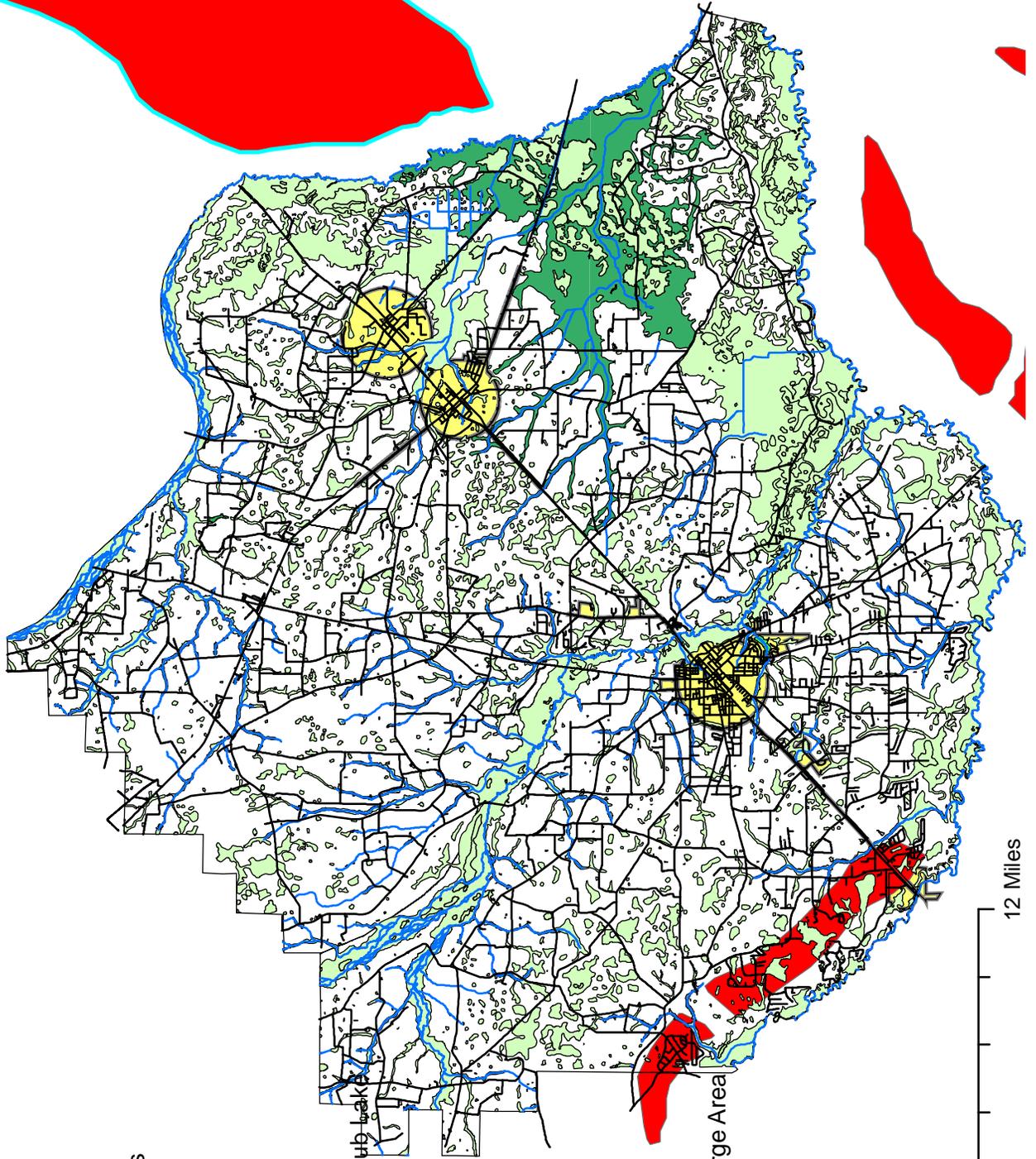
Walker Mill Pond

Youmans Lake

County Boundary

Groundwater Recharge Area

Cities



12 Miles

6

3

0

SECTION 4

GROWTH & POPULATION

Population is a critical element of Comprehensive Planning and Solid Waste Management Planning. Every aspect of planning involves population data; therefore, it is necessary to understand a community's past and present population to effectively project future population trends that will facilitate the planning process.

Demographics

Demographics in an area determine the amount of waste and how that waste is managed. The City with low population density and little industry will have a smaller waste stream for disposal. The waste stream will mainly be comprised of residential waste. Management options, such as markets for recycling or the construction of waste disposal facilities will be different in these areas as opposed to more urban areas of the state.

Past Trends

One of the fundamental pieces of information to be learned from the population analysis is the long-term trend in population. One way of measuring this is to determine absolute growth or decline, which is calculated by comparing the number of residents in one census to the number of residents in the previous census. The lack of census information for the City makes it difficult to establish trends. It would be correct to state that the population, in general, has remained constant and continues to grow slowly.

The average growth rate for the City from 1996-2000 has been less than one percent. **Table 4-1** shows the 2005 population level at approximately 406.

Current Population Overview

It is difficult to assess the City's population due limited data. While the City may well follow the general pattern of slow to slow-to-moderate (1.5 percent per year) growth it also exhibit characteristics atypical to the normal distribution curve in terms of population growth.

Historically, there is no evidence that the established, rather static population will vary much over the next decade. In terms of comprehensive planning the slow growth model seems best suited to describe future conditions. The previously noted lack of accumulated data concerning population makes it more difficult to establish past trends with any merit. However, accurate data for 2000 has been gathered and will be used as baseline data throughout the Plan.

Future Trends

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One of the most important factors to consider for local government planning is the anticipated future size and composition of the population. Future growth within the community was projected based on current information. The least effective method, in-migration and out-migration, of predicting future growth was not used because many people will move into or out of the community over the planning period because of economic factors.

Tables 4-2 and **4-3** show the City’s growth from 2007-2030 at less than one-percent annually. This growth rate will continue unless a significant event occurs. Current trends and projections indicate that the rate of growth will not experience dramatic changes and will continue to remain at levels substantially lower than the State’s.

Table 4-1
Total Population
1980-2005

Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
Offerman	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	403	406

Source: 2000 U.S. Census & Woods & Poole Economics, Inc. Analysis: Georgia DCA

Table 4-2
Population Projection
2210-2030

Category	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Offerman	412	419	426	433	441

Source: 2000 U.S. Census & Woods & Poole Economics, Inc. Analysis: Georgia DCA

Table 4-3

City of Offerman
Solid Waste Management Plan
Population Projections for Ten Year Planning Period 2007-2016

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
409	410	411	412	414	415	417	418	419	421

Source: City of Offerman Comprehensive Plan 2007-2016.

Conclusion

The population was calculated using the exponential growth model. According to the exponential growth model growth will continue to grow slowly. This pattern will continue into the next ten-year planning period.

As previously stated the slow growth model best describes future growth within the City. With such little growth the City can easily manage the collection of municipal solid waste. Currently, the lack of infrastructure is hindering growth.

The City has too few resources to develop the infrastructure needed to support development that depends on large amounts of water. The composition of the waste

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stream will remain residential and poundage will continue to grow less than one-percent annually.

SECTION 5

HOUSING

Purpose

The purpose of this element is to determine future housing growth and its influence on the City's ability to manage its solid waste.

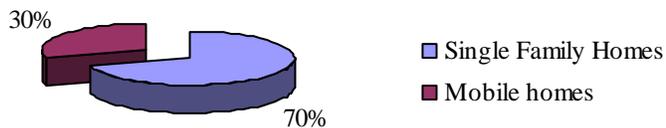
Current Housing Assessment

Currently there are 176 individual households that form a centralized residential section south of U.S. 84 that continues on toward the city limits in a southerly direction. According to **Chart 5-1** seventy-percent of the homes are site-built homes.

Housing is typical of most small farming communities. Generally, older houses are found on large tracts that include some agriculture or livestock uses along with an abundance of personal gardens. A centralized hub does exist centered around the backdrop of the old rail depot. The population has remained relatively stable with little growth since the development of the first comprehensive plan in 1996.

Housing in Offerman

Chart 5-1



Source: 2000 U.S. Census Bureau

Due to the large amount of wetlands and poorly drained soil types within the city, septic tank failure during wet periods is not unusual. While it is possible to meet the state guidelines (Rules and Regulations for On-site sewage Management Systems) for installation of a septic tank system in a wetlands area there is a high frequency of failure due to soil saturation.

Future housing Assessment

The quality and availability of housing is above average. **Map 5-1** demonstrates that there is ample space for more housing; however, due to the reliance on wells and septic tanks, the choice of where to build new housing is significant.

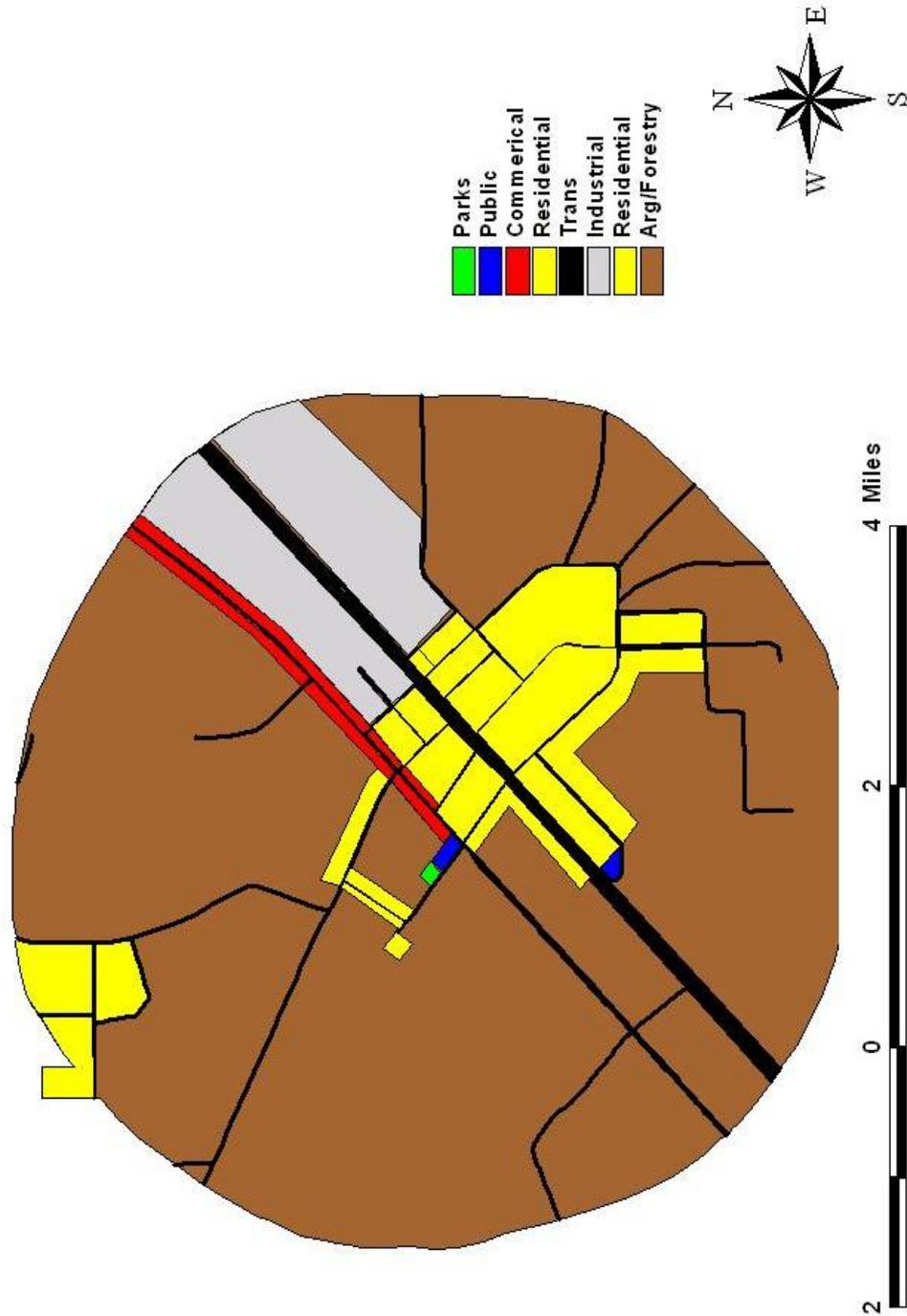
City of Offerman 2007-2016 SWMP

While there are advantages to a cluster-mode of building with an eye towards the future in terms of providing water and sewerage services there is also a threshold for existing wells and septic tanks. For example, if too many new units are constructed in areas where density is already high before the initiation of water and sewerage services, then a risk of contamination from the over abundance of septic tanks is high.

Conclusion

Currently, housing within the City is available and of above average quality. Based on predicted growth, new housing on new parcels of land will be limited. However, it can be said that infill development will continue. According to the Offerman Comprehensive Plan infill development is encourage and preferred to the development of new housing sites. The advantage of infill development is that new construction will occur within well established waste collection routes. This allows the City to contract for a service that private hauler can provide for a reasonable price.

City of Offerman Future Development Map



SECTION 6

OVERVIEW OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Purpose

The economic activities element of the Solid Waste Management Plan will provide an assessment of the economic conditions within the City that may influence future solid waste management.

Economic Profile

The City has relied historically on agriculture and silviculture because of a preponderance of small farms and self-employed timbermen. The overall end of small farms during the past six decades in Georgia is reflected in the City where, prior to 1950, most residents did some form of farming. Through the years the City has not been able to secure an anchoring commercial or industrial facility with which to generate either jobs or tax base.

Table 6-1 shows employment by sector. However, without further investigation, one would be led to believe that the economy provides ample employment opportunities. This is not the case. Many individuals travel an average of thirty-four minutes to work. This is the reason that the City is referred to as a “commuter community”.

Commercial, Manufacturing and Industrial Businesses in Offerman

- **Rayonier Chip Yard:** Chips stand timber in chippings for the manufacturing of paper. Employs twenty workers.
- **Progressive Rail:** Heavy engine repair facility for local rail industry. Employs eighty people.

Economic Development Assessment

In summary, economic development is limited and is co-dependent on the local government's ability to develop and maintain infrastructure. The City has two niche industries that revolve around natural resources and a large rail yard located in Waycross, Ga. No major industries are planned for development or expansion.

The solid waste generators will continue to generate the same amount of waste unless production is increased or manufacturing facilities are expanded. The only foreseeable disruption to the current waste stream would be an increase in output or new industrials.

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Table 6-1
Employment by Sector 2000
City of Offerman

Sector	Number	Percent
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	14	9.3
Construction	40	26.7
Manufacturing	24	16.0
Wholesale trade	3	2.0
Retail trade	10	6.7
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	16	10.7
Information	0	0.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	7	4.7
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	5	3.3
Educational, health and social services	23	15.3
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	5	3.3
Other services (except public administration)	3	2.0
Public administration	0	0.0

Source: http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTTable?_bm=y&-geo_id=16000US1357568&-qr_name=DEC_2000_SF3_U_DP3&-ds_name=DEC_2000_SF3_U&-lang=en&-sse=on, 07/29/06

Section 7

WASTE STREAM ANALYSIS

Inventory of Waste Stream Generators

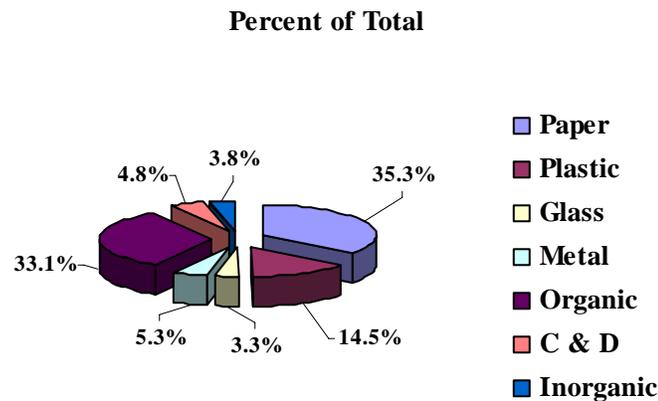
The primary contributors to the overall waste stream in the City are residential, commercial, and industrial sources.

Major Industries and Types of Waste Generated

- Rayonier Chip Mill: Inorganic, Paper, Organic and Plastics
- Progressive Rail: Inorganic, Paper, Metal, Glass, Plastics

Chart 7-1 is a depiction of the characterization of the City's waste disposal stream. There is no local data as to the composition of the waste stream. Data from the Solid Waste Management Plan, State of Georgia adopted May 3, 2006 was utilized for purposes of this document. As noted, the composition of the waste stream includes paper, plastic, glass, metal organic, construction and demolition, and inorganic materials.

Chart 7-1
Composition of Solid Waste
S.E. Georgia Regional Development Center Region
2004



Source: RW Beck Waste Characterization Study 2004, Appendix M SEGRDC, Results DCA 20050622 doc.

Methodology

According to the Solid Waste Management Plan constructed by RW Beck the average Georgian contributed 6.38 pounds of municipal solid waste daily or approximately 2,329 lbs annually. Individuals within the City during FY 2006 contributed approximately sixty-five percent less municipal solid waste annually than other Georgian's.

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After reviewing the October, 1992, Tri-County Solid Waste Management Plan for Bacon, Pierce, Ware Counties and their municipalities, the 1998-2002, Short-Term Updates for the partners in the Tri-County Landfill, and the City's 2003-2006 Short-Term Work Program, it had become apparent that historical information concerning solid waste management was nonexistent for the City of Offerman. To aid in the development of the City's Solid Waste Management Plan updated calculations from the October, 1992, Tri-County Solid Waste Management Plan were utilized.

Table 7-1 shows that the average person in 1992 within Pierce County produced 3.59 pounds of municipal solid waste daily, or sixty-six percent of a ton annually¹. Pierce County's 3.59 pounds per person daily will be used as a basis to extrapolate information. From 1992 to 2002, the amount of municipal solid waste generated within Pierce County decreased by forty-percent.

Table 7-1

Pierce County MSW Short Tons and Pounds 2005-2017						
Category	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	2002
Total Projected Population	5,051	5,159	5,270	5,383	5,496	5,609
Pounds Per Person	6.59	6.00	5.26	4.72	4.17	3.98
Annual Short Ton Per Person	1.20	1.10	0.96	0.86	0.76	0.73
Annual County Short Ton Total	6,077	5,650	5,059	4,636	4,183	4,070

Source: Tri-County Solid Waste Management Plan, October, 1992

Combining the City's estimated population shown in **Table 7-2** with the per capita waste generation rate yields a total waste stream forecast. The per capita waste generation rate for the City was calculated by taking the FY 2006 annually reported rate of disposal from Southland Waste of Georgia, Inc. Dividing the total calculated waste by the City's FY 2006 projected population yielded a per capita waste generation rate of 1.40 pounds per day or .26 of a ton annually.

Table 7-4

City of Offerman Solid Waste Management Plan Population Projections for Ten Year Planning Period 2007-2016									
2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
409	410	411	412	414	415	417	418	419	421

Source: City of Offerman Comprehensive Plan 2007-2016.

¹ Pierce County Solid Waste Plan, Including Municipalities of Blackshear (Revised: November 26, 1996).

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The City’s poundage per person is incredibly low at 1.40 in 2007, and peaks in 2016 at 1.42 pounds per person according to **Table 7-3**. **Table 7-3** shows that from 2007-2016; the municipal solid waste poundage per person will increase by less than one-percent over the next ten-year planning period.

Table 7-3

City of Offerman Forecasted MSW Short Tons and Pounds 2007-2016										
Category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Projected Population	409	410	411	412	414	415	417	418	419	421
Pounds Per Person	1.40	1.40	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42
Annual Short Ton Per Person	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26
Annual City Short Ton Total	104.52	105.04	105.57	106.10	106.63	107.16	107.70	108.23	108.77	109.32

Source: Southland Waste of Georgia, Inc., Sam Sullivan, August 16, 2006

Using the information gathered in the inventory phase, anticipated waste amounts without reductions for the planning period have been extrapolated for the period 2007-2016 which encompasses the entire planning period.

Table 7-4 reflects the projected total annual waste stream tonnage generated, per person annual tonnage, and per person poundage daily. Recyclables are not included as an item because the City has no program. The annual tonnage amounts are calculated on an incremental increase in volume basis consistent with the rate of annual population growth.

Combining the City’s estimated population with the per capita waste generation rate yields a total waste stream forecast. The per capita waste generation rate for the city was calculated by taking the 2005 annual waste disposal report from Southland Waste of Georgia, Inc., and extrapolating it to cover the base year. Dividing the total calculated waste for the year 2005 by the city’s total estimated 2005 population of 406 yielded a per capita waste generation rate of 1.396 pounds per day.

Types of Waste Generated in Offerman

- Rayoneer Chip Mill: Inorganic, Paper, Organic and Plastics
- Progressive Rail: Inorganic, Paper, Metal, Glass, Plastics

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- Local Government Units: construction and demolition, Inorganic, Paper, Organic, Metal, Glass and Plastics
- Residential: Inorganic, Organic, Glass, Plastics, Metals, Paper, yard trimmings

Table 7-4

City of Offerman Forecasted Composition and Waste Tonnage 2007-2016

Category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2013	2014	2015	2016
Inorganics	3.34	3.36	3.38	3.4	3.41	3.43	3.45	3.46	3.48
C&D	6.58	6.62	6.65	6.68	6.72	6.75	6.78	6.82	6.85
Organics	28.01	28.15	28.29	28.43	28.58	28.72	28.86	29.01	29.15
Metal	6.06	6.09	6.12	6.15	6.18	6.22	6.25	6.28	6.31
Glass	4.29	4.31	4.33	4.35	4.37	4.39	4.42	4.44	4.46
Plastic	16.62	16.7	16.79	16.87	16.95	17.04	17.12	17.21	17.3
Paper	39.72	39.92	40.12	40.32	40.52	40.72	40.92	41.13	41.33
Total	104.52	105.04	105.57	106.1	106.63	107.16	107.7	108.23	108.77

Source: Southland Waste of Georgia, Inc., Sam Sullivan, August 16, 2006

Conclusion

Presently the largest contributors to the municipal solid waste stream are the citizens of Offerman. The majority of industries are niche industries that center on the natural resources of Pierce County.

The City does not have a seasonal population fluctuation. The population is fairly constant throughout the year. As indicated in **Table 7-2** population will increase by an estimated 2.9 percent over the next ten-year planning period.

During the next ten-year planning period, the population will only increase by 2.9 percent. According to the Offerman Comprehensive Plan infill development is being encouraged and little land is being converted from Forestry/Agricultural to single-family residential uses. No increase is expected in the industrial base because of limited infrastructure. The City does not plan to annex any property within the next ten-year planning period. No waste generators are expected to relocate to the City. The conclusion is that the amount of waste generated should remain fairly constant throughout the next ten-year planning period.

Currently it is unrealistic to state that the City can reduce its amount of municipal solid waste lower than what currently exist without spending a large amount of money to do a comparison study, and established programs based on the comparison study to target recyclables.

Currently the citizens of Offerman do not generate enough recyclables other than white goods to benefit from a weekly curbside recycling program, but could benefit from a recycling center that offered monthly collections of recyclables. The key to further reduction is education.

SECTION 8

WASTE REDUCTION ELEMENT

Inventory and Assessment

Currently the City does not have a mandated Waste Reduction Plan. The amount of solid waste that is produced by industries located within the City's boundaries is small in comparison to other communities within Pierce County. Household recyclables are taken to either the Pierce County Transfer Station or the Ware County Transfer Station located on Harris Rd, Waycross, Georgia.

To further reduce waste, the city encourages low-tech on-site yard waste management. Items too large for on-site are currently taken to the Pierce County inert landfill. The Mental Rehabilitation Center, located in Waycross, GA, collects old corrugated containers, and old newspapers.

While documentation is lacking there is potential that significant recycling efforts may be taking place among commercial, institutional, and industrial operations within the City who contract directly with a private collection provider for service. Documentation of such activities is a critical need in the City's overall solid waste management planning and is identified accordingly in this document.

Source Reduction

The City does not have a formal waste reduction program or reuse program. It is likely that local commercial/institutional/industrial operations have source reductions programs in place. However, documentation is not readily available to confirm the presence and scope of same.

Recycling

No city supported recycling programs exist at this time. However, the citizens may recycle and carry those recyclable items to the Pierce County Transfer Station for proper disposal.

Yard Trimming Mulching/Composting

While the City has no formal composting and mulching program, citizens are encouraged to participate in low-tech composting. There are several individual households that compost. The majority of individuals composting have mini farms.

Composting by private citizens within the City is not reported and/or registered/permitted by the City so no documentation as to the volumes composted are available.

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Special Management Items

The City does not provide a formal program for special management items. The City does maintain a resource list of qualified firms which handle special management items. Special management items must be taken to the Harris Rd. Transfer Station located in Waycross, Georgia.

Assessment of Waste Reduction Program and Facilities

The City's contract provider, Southland Waste of Georgia, Inc., does not operate a waste reduction program for recyclable materials. No data has been collected that would suggest that the citizens would either participate or not participate in a voluntary waste reduction program. Without programs to encourage and support a waste reduction program it is understandable that the citizens would not be aware of the benefits.

As previously stated education is the key for all municipal solid waste programs within Offerman. Currently it is unrealistic to state that the City of Offerman can reduce its amount of municipal solid waste lower than what currently exist without spending a large amount of money to design a program that would actually account for the amounts of undesirable items that are entering the solid waste stream that could be diverted to other sources for disposal. The most cost effective method during this ten-year training period is education.

Needs and Goals

The goal of the City is to reduce waste by developing and implementing programs directed at recycling, reuse, and reporting.

1. Annual accounting of the amount of solid waste generated within the City. Information provided by the service provider.
2. Develop recycling program that encourages and supports individual recycling efforts,
 - (a) The City must monitor development and adjust the municipal solid waste program as needed to keep the amount of waste generated at desirable levels
3. In rural areas of Georgia the majority of yard trimmings are either composted or burnt. The City should evaluate a mulching program using its own program, a contracted program or participation in a joint program with Pierce County or the City of Patterson.
 - (a) One alternative is to have a mulching operator grind properly stored trimmings on a schedule basis (monthly, quarterly, etc.). This mulch can be offered to City residents and/or other specified groups for reuse.

The assessment demonstrates there is a need to encourage and support community-based recycling, reuse and reduction programs. To meet this need the City's goal must be prepared

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to actively support schools, churches, civic groups and businesses as both catalyst and participants in recycling, reuse, and reduction efforts.

SECTION 9

COLLECTION ELEMENT

INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

Solid Waste Collection

At present, there is one private hauler collecting solid waste within the city limits.

The City of Offerman utilizes a private hauler for the collection of solid waste. The City's agreement is in the fourth year of a five-year contract.

The name and address of the collection hauler operating in the City – residential, commercial and industrial follows:*

- Southland Waste of Georgia, Inc., Old Harris Rd., Waycross Georgia

The City of Offerman has weekly curbside service and commercial pickup by private waste haulers.

Private haulers may collect old boxboard, old corrugated cardboard, old newspapers and mixed paper. These recyclable materials are usually baled and recycled

To facilitate solid waste collection efforts, the City of Offerman will remain progressive in developing methods and utilize funding from current solid waste collection efforts to support new programs.

If no private haulers were available to perform the collection of solid waste, it would take approximately thirty to forty-five days to hire another private hauler.

Yard Trimming Collection

No yard trimmings are collected by the City. All citizens are encouraged to either composted or take yard trimmings to the Pierce County inert landfill for proper disposal.

Collection of Bulky Items

Bulky items are brown and white goods, and other items too large for normal curbside collection methods. As part of the contractual agreement between the City and Southland Waste Inc. bulky items are collected by appointment. Individuals wanting items collected must call Southland Waste Inc. located on Harris rd., Waycross Ga. The dispatcher will give a date and time for pickup. Items for collection must be placed near the roadside.

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Recycling Collection

The City has no recycling center or program. If recycling is done it is by individuals within the community and not an organized activity. The volume of all recyclables collected is not known. The City during the next ten-year planning period will develop a recycling program and develop a method to account for the amount of recycled materials collected.

Needs and Goals

The City has a goal to ensure the efficient and effective collection for the subsequent ten-year planning period of solid waste, recyclables, and materials able to be composted within the City.

There is a need for all residents to have waste collection and recycling services available. The recycling programs that are developed must be progressive and operate in a way that makes the handling of garbage efficient, effective, fiscally responsible, and responsive to citizens needs, thus keeping the community free from illegal dumping and littering.

It is felt by the City Council that the City would benefit from an inert landfill and recycling center. Within the ten-year planning period, it is hope that the City will have an inert landfill and recycling center.

Accurate record keeping is essential to solid waste management and planning. Southland Waste of Georgia, Inc. will ensure that accurate data is available. As with all waste collectors serving the citizens of the City, an effort will be made to secure this information voluntarily in a mutually agreeable format. If this voluntary effort is not successful the City will consider requiring by ordinance that all solid waste collection companies serving customers within the City be required to register (or be permitted) and supply data. The ordinance would establish reporting guidelines and penalties for noncompliance.

The City has utilized with significant success the services of a part-time Codes Enforcement Officer to address illegal dumping, littering, and proper solid waste disposal among other environmental compliance issues. As the population base, density of development and physical limits increase it is the City's goal to make the Codes Enforcement Officer a full-time position.

Program Options and Goals

The City will expand the types of collecting services if supported by the citizens

The City wishes to leave collecting to private solid waste haulers. A private collection company is adequately handling solid waste collection. In addition, open market competition assures a low-cost and effective service. The respective municipalities will continue to provide curbside service to its residents.

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Recycling Options

Encourage and support Pierce County in the development of a Level of Service for recycling programs according to population density.

Until the City develops its recycling program and purchases the land for the development of an inert landfill a schedule for a trailer or rollback should be available for the collection of white goods, household waste, metals and other household items. The trailer or rollback would be available once every eight weeks on Saturday's. The City may consider contacting commercial recycles to assist with the collection of recyclables to keep the program cost efficient.

The City must develop a fee schedule for items that are not desirable for recycling. This will encourage individuals using these items to consider either disposing those items at the place of purchase or consider other options or products that are environment or recyclable friendly.

Contingency Collection Strategy

Should the current primary method for collecting solid waste in the City become interrupted or become unavailable the City has an alternative collection strategy. The local media will broadcast or distribute Public Service Announcements for scheduled pickup or locations of temporary commercial and residential waste handling facilities that have been approved by the Georgia Environmental Protection Division of the Department of Natural Resources.

There are a number of private solid waste collection providers in the Southeast Georgia and North Florida area capable of assuming solid waste collection duties within the City of Offerman. The City maintains an amicable business relationship with these providers and the first alternative collection strategy would be to retain one of these firms to provide the service on an interim basis. The City would invoke emergency procurement authorization to facilitate the commencement of immediate negotiations with available firms to provide collection services on a temporary basis. It is anticipated that these services could be procured and authorized within a week with collection services beginning within that same time period subject to mobilization requirements. Service during this interim period would remain at the same level.

During this interim service period the City would expeditiously move to prepare and issue a Request for Proposals (RFP) to seek and evaluate submittals from qualified firms to provide solid waste collection service on a long-term contract basis. It is anticipated that this process could be completed within thirty to forty-five days.

The City will use temporary labor to provide residential collection services utilizing existing equipment on a short-term basis and continue to dispose of the municipal solid waste at either Broadhurst Environmental or if not available contract temporary with another local municipal solid waste landfill for disposal.

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Natural Disaster/Emergency Situation

The Pierce County Emergency Management Agency (PCEMA) was established as the joint agency responsible for the development and implementation of Emergency Management for the County and its member cities. The PCEMA has an approved Emergency Operation Plan.

The plan establishes a framework for emergency planning and responses to: prevent emergency situations; reduce vulnerability during disasters; establish capabilities to protect residents from the effects of crisis; respond effectively and efficiently to actual emergencies; and provide for rapid recovery from any emergency or disaster that affects the local jurisdiction.

The plan includes a Public Works and Engineering Emergency Support Function which includes plans for addressing the matter of debris collection and disposal. In the event of a disaster raising to the level of a Presidential Disaster Declaration the resources of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) would be available to the City to assist with the collection and disposal of waste under a program coordinated with the City by PCEMA.

For a disaster or emergency of lesser scope the City would involve its local emergency response plan for its internal use wherein the volunteer fire department and local volunteer personnel would be mobilized to operate removal equipment. Private contractors would also be retained under emergency procurement authorization as necessary. The top priority would be to clear emergency facilities and roadways.

Follow this priority activity the City would use a private contractor(s) to collect and dispose of vegetative debris such as branches, limbs, trees, leaves, etc. and residential waste at curbside. Dependent upon the volume a temporary chipping/grinding operation might be initiated for the vegetative debris. In extreme circumstances the Georgia Environmental Protection Division might be contacted to request permission for incineration using on-site air-curtain incinerators. The private collector would be responsible to find and utilize permitted or otherwise authorized disposal sites for municipal solid waste and/or debris.

If solid waste collection is disrupted the City will and set up temporary service routes to collect debris and municipal solid waste to augment private contractors.

Assessment

The collection programs described herein are collectively adequate to serve the City. The residential municipal solid waste collection system made available under the City contract helps ensure that the residences will have safe, reliable and reasonably priced collection services. The system of open market competition for commercial/industrial municipal solid waste collection services, where service demands may be more specialized and customers more familiar with service products, seems appropriately suited to that particular market.

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Currently, no city recycling collection programs exist. The City plans to develop a recycling program and purchase land for the development of an inert landfill.

Overall, appropriate, and adequate service is consistently available to the entire population of the City. There are no topographic or similar conditions which adversely effect or limit normal service provisions.

Illegal dumping is an occasional problem in the City. The City uses a part-time Codes Enforcement Officer to closely monitor such activities. If a significant incident is identified immediate steps to compel and/or accomplish clean up and compliance are taken.

SECTION 10

DISPOSAL ELEMENT

Inventory and Assessment

According to the Georgia Department of Community Affairs 2004 Solid Waste Management Update the State of Georgia has over 25 years of municipal solid waste landfill disposal capacity and more than 13 years of permitted construction and demolition landfill disposal capacity remaining as of Fiscal Year 2003. According to that same report the Southeast Georgia Regional Development Center Region, in which the City is located, has a remaining municipal solid waste landfill capacity of 20 to 29 years.¹

According to the Georgia Environmental Protection Division List of 2005 Landfill Remaining Capacity, there are four permitted municipal solid waste landfills and one construction and demolition landfill within in the ten county SeGA RDC area. **Table 10-1** below lists those facilities with accompanying details. These landfill facilities have estimated years remaining life ranging from 0 to 29 years and remaining capacity in cubic yards (CY) of 13,330,309.

Table 10-1 Permitted MSW Landfills – Remaining Capacity SeGA RDC Counties

SeGARDC Region (County)	Name	Facility Type	Owner Type	Remaining Capacity (CY)	Years Remaining	Estimated Fill Date
Atkinson	Atkinson Co - SR 50 MSWL	MSW	Public	138,352	2	9/9/2007
Charlton	Chesser Island Road Landfill, Inc.	MSW	Private Commercial	12,616,015	29	1/29/2034
Charlton	Charlton Co- Chesser Island Rd	MSW	Public	Information Not Published	Information Not Published	Information Not Published

Source: Georgia Environmental Protection Agency List of 2005 Landfill Remaining Capacity, http://www.gaepd.org/Files_XLS/regcomm/lpb/swcapacity.xls, 07/29/06

The City currently contracts with Southland Waste of Georgia, Inc. to provide both residential municipal solid waste collection/disposal. Southland Waste hauls all municipal solid waste collected in the City of Offerman to Broadhurst Environmental located in Wayne County, Georgia.

The City does not currently operate an inert landfill. The Pierce County inert landfill is available to the citizens of the City for the disposing of residential yard trimmings.

¹ www.dca.state.ga.us/development/EnvironmentalManagement/publications/GeorgiaStateSolidWastePlan.pdf, July 23, 2006

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Table 10-2 reflects the type, remaining life, ownership, types of wastes accepted in each disposal facility and other pertinent information used by the City and its contract private solid waste collection/disposal provider.

TABLE 10-2

Landfills Receiving City of Offerman Solid Waste

Name/Location	Type	Ownership	Remaining Life (Years)	Remaining Life (CY)
Broadhurst Environmental, Wayne County, GA	MSW	Private Commercial	14	10,697,451

Source: Georgia Environmental Protection Agency List of 2005 Landfill Remaining Capacity, http://www.gaepd.org/Files_XLS/regcomm/lpb/swcapacity.xls, 07/29/06

The City does not have any type of waste treatment technologies and none are anticipated during the planning period

The existing disposal services will be adequate for municipal solid waste disposal through the ten-year planning period. However, the City will explore the feasibility of developing a plan to invest in an inert landfill for the disposing of yard trimmings and debris from storm damage. The City will develop a secured area for the storage of recyclables. The development of an inert landfill and collection center for recycling will encourage the citizens to recycle items that are recyclable that would otherwise be introduced in the waste stream.

Needs and Goals

The City has a goal to ensure that solid waste disposal facilities servicing it solid waste meet regulatory requirements and are in place when needed to support and facilitate effective solid waste handling programs today and for the subsequent ten-year planning period, thereby maintaining and enhancing the quality of life of the citizens of Offerman.

All municipal solid waste collected in the City is disposed of in the Wayne-Broadhurst Environmental Landfill. The City must be vigilant and enforce codes that demand contractors dispose of construction and demolition waste at nearby construction and demolition landfills or contract with private haulers to handle and dispose of construction and demolition waste properly. The immediate need is for the development of an inert landfill and recycling center.

Appendix A includes a letter form the City’s private solid waste collection provider, Southland Waste of Georgia, Inc., which contains a written commitment of capacity assurance, which identifies the landfills where the waste is disposed, from a commercial or contract solid waste hauler serving a local government.

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Contingency Disposal Strategy

Should the current primary method for collecting solid waste in the City be interrupted or become unavailable the City has a alternative collection strategy.

There are a number of private solid waste collection providers in the Southeast Georgia and North Florida area capable of assuming solid waste collection duties within the City. The City maintains an amicable business relationship with these providers and the first alternative collection strategy would be to retain one of these firms to provide the service on an interim basis. The City would invoke emergency procurement authorization to facilitate the commencement of immediate negotiations with available firms to provide collection services on a temporary basis. It is anticipated that these services could be procured and authorized within a week with collection services beginning within that same time period subject to mobilization requirements. Service during this interim period would remain at the same level.

During this interim service period the City would expeditiously move to prepare and issue a Request for Proposals (RFP) to seek and evaluate submittals from qualified firms to provide solid waste collection service on a long-term contract basis. It is anticipated that this process could be completed within thirty to forty-five days.

The City will use temporary labor to provide residential collection services utilizing existing City equipment on a short-term basis.

SECTION 11

LAND LIMITATION ELEMENT

General Statement

Locating hazardous waste facilities in sensitive environment areas increases the risk of contamination.

Soil, groundwater, and weather conditions are important technical factors in determining how environmentally sensitive a location is. Knowing about environmentally sensitive areas helps ensure that a hazardous waste management facility is sited at a location that is safe for our health and our environment. For example, facilities constructed on unstable ground or in floodplains are at greater risk for landslides or floods, respectively, which could cause accidental hazardous waste.

Inventory and Assessment

The purpose of this element is to provide an inventory and assessment of areas in the City of Offerman which are unsuitable for solid waste recycling, recovery, composting, or disposal facilities because of natural environmental limitations or land use criteria. Environmental limitations include such items as water supply watersheds, groundwater recharge areas, wetlands, and river corridors; land use criteria refers to heavily developed areas, zoning, historic resources, and airports.

While the City does not anticipate the locating of a solid waste disposal facility within its jurisdiction in the foreseeable future it is the intent of the City to consider the delineated items of this element in determining the location of any solid waste management facility within the City if necessary.

The City has a zoning ordinance but no zoning map. Nonetheless, the City does have a very aggressive Code Enforcement and Building Permitting System and the adopted Part V Environmental to limit the placement of solid waste handling/disposal facilities.

The City of Offerman has several factors limiting the placement of solid waste handling/disposal facilities. Zoning restrictions reduce the effective useable area and restrictions based on county line setbacks, watershed considerations, etc. reduce the area even further.

Groundwater

One-hundred percent of the water supply within the City comes from groundwater sources.

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General Soil Association

Offerman, cradled between the Satilla and Little Satilla Rivers, lies adjacent to a broad flood plain that includes two abutting Coastal Plain provinces; the Okefenokee Basin, characterized by low relief and numerous swamps and the Barrier Island Sequence, characterized by a step-like progression of terraces with marshes and poorly drained low areas. The three maritime terraces found in the Offerman vicinity are the Penhloway, the Hawthorn and the Sunderland, all formed primarily by alluvium washed from the uplands.

Map 3-1 show that Offerman exhibits two major soil classifications:

- The Pelham-Portsmouth-Mascotte association is somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained soils on low uplands, on broad flats and in slight depressions. Because of the wetness, the soils of this association generally are not suited for development.¹
- The Leefield-Robertsdale-Pelham association is nearly level to gently sloping, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained soils on uplands. Because of a seasonal high water table, much of this association has severe limitations if used for development.^{2 3}

Currently no landfills exist within the city limits. The characteristics of these soils make them undesirable for all landfills. These types of soils comprise 100-percent of the total land within the City of Offerman.

Animal and Plant Habitat

At this time no solid waste landfill or handling facilities exists within the city limits. If facilities to handle inert or recyclables materials for collection are developed they will be fenced and collection boxes secured at close of business to prevent wild animals from scavenging for food. Such facilities will not be located in areas that threaten any endangered animal or plant habitat.

Maps 3-1 and **3-2** included in this document identify areas which have a land use or natural environmental limitation. Solid waste handling facilities should be located in areas which are not restricted by existing and planned land uses and are environmentally conducive to facilities. **Maps 3-1, 3-2,** and **5-1** provide a view of the city limits, county lines, land uses, major roads and other features located near and within the City's borders.

¹ The Little Satilla River Water In Pierce County, Georgia, SEGa RDC, September 30, 2003, pp 15-16.

² Natural Resources Conservation Service, Landfill, Pierce County, Georgia, Tabular Data Version 3, Tabular Data Version Date: 01/03/2006

³ Natural Resources Conservation Service, Landfill.

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Specific Natural Environmental Limitations

A review of the Specific Natural Environmental Limitations and those applicable to the City of Offerman follows:

Water Supply Watersheds

No water supply watersheds exist with the City.

Flood Plains

Department of Natural Resources rule 391-3-4-.05 (1)(d) stipulates that any solid waste landfill located in the 100-year flood plain shall not restrict the flow of the 100-year flood, reduce the temporary water storage capacity of the flood plain, or result in a washout of solid waste so as to pose a threat to human health or the environment. The City of Offerman is located beyond the 500-year event of the adjacent flood plain of the Little Satilla River.

Wetlands

Shown on **Maps 3-1 and 3-2**. Department of Natural Resources Rule 391-3-16-.03(3)(e) establishes that solid waste landfills may constitute an unacceptable use of a wetland.

Groundwater Recharge Areas

The Georgia Department of Natural Resources has mapped all of the recharge areas in the state which are likely to have the greatest vulnerability to pollution. The map indicates that none of the identified groundwater recharge areas are located in the City.

Protected Mountains

No lands within the City fall within Department of Natural Resources definition of a “protected mountain”.

River Corridors

The City is not located in a protected river corridor.

A review of the Specific Land Use Criteria Limitations and those applicable to the City of Offerman follows:

Zoning

Department of Natural Resources 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 must be submitted to EPD.

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The City has zoning but no zoning map has been constructed. The City will work with a planner to develop an official city zoning map.

Borders around areas of significance importance

The City prescribes to the following statement:

The *Pierce County Solid Waste Management Plan* states that all significant areas of importance to local, federal, and state governments are required to have at least a three-mile border from the edge of the area of significant importance. A greater distance can be established if the area of importance is more significant and the impact from the location of a waste disposal facility is greater than would be otherwise anticipated. No waste disposal facility will be placed within three-miles of the city limits of Blackshear, Offerman or Patterson. The following Official Code Georgia Annotated must be referenced before siting a solid waste disposal facility or landfill:

- a. O.C.G.A. 12-3-50
- b. O.C.G.A. 12-3-90
- c. O.C.G.A. 12-8-21
- d. O.C.G.A. 12-8-30.10
- e. O.C.G.A. 12-8-26
- f. O.C.G.A. 12-8-31.1
- g. O.C.G.A. 12-8-25.1

Historic Resources

Currently no properties in the City are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. If applicable, no solid waste handling facility should be located in or adjoining as to negatively impact a local, district or site on the National Register.

Developed and Built-Up Areas

Map 5-1 delineates the developed areas and landuses within the City. These are primarily single family residential areas.

Airport Safety

The City of Offerman has no private airport.

Other Criteria for Siting

- a. Fault areas: Department of Natural Resources Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(f)
- b. Seismic impact zones: Department of Natural Resources Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(g)
- c. Unstable areas: Department of Natural Resources Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(h)
- d. Significant groundwater recharge areas: Department of Natural Resources Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(j)

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Required applicant action relating to landfill siting

- a. Disposal facility siting decision: DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(b)
- b. Hydrological assessment: DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(k)

Criteria for imposing conditions on waste disposal facilities

The City Council through a representative body may impose conditions on the siting of waste disposal facilities. Evidences presented to, and gathered by this board will determine conditions. The board must have at least one professional or certified engineer. In reviewing evidences, and acting upon evidences, the panel shall consider the following criteria.

- a. The proposed use will not have a significant adverse effect on the health, safety and general welfare and character of adjacent land uses or the general area.
- b. The physical conditions of the site, including size, shape, topography, and drainage, are suitable for the proposed development.
- c. The proposed use is consistent with the goals and objectives of the Solid Waste Comprehensive Plan.
- d. Whether or not all pertinent and applicable state and federal laws have been met.
- e. If development is permanent or temporary.
- f. Any other factors deemed relevant to the representative body.

Plan Consistency

The overall goal of the City is to ensure that proposed solid waste handling facilities are in areas suitability for such developments, are compatible with surrounding uses, and are not considered for locations in areas which have been identified by the community or region as having environmental or other development or land use limitations.

In addition, no proposed solid waste handling facility or facility expansion will be sited within the city limits without a letter from the City Council and Mayor stating that the proposed facility is consistent with the SWMP. The procedure for determining whether a proposed facility expansion is consistent with the SWMP is as follows:

1. At least 60 days prior to filing for a solid waste handling permit, or notifying EPD in the case of a solid waste handling facility that is permitted by rule, the applicant will submit to the governing body a written statement documenting the following:
 - How the proposed facility or facility expansion will meet the specific goals and/or identified in the SWMP, including a description of:

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- The impact upon the collection capacity within the City and County;
 - The impact upon disposal capacity identified within the City and County; and
 - The impact to the waste reduction and recycling efforts within the City and County, specifically how the proposed facility or facility expansion will further progress towards waste reduction.
- How the proposed facility or facility expansion and its operation will impact the community. Specifically what will be:
 - The impact to vehicle traffic and public safety around the proposed facility and throughout the City and County;
 - The impact on natural or cultural resources within the City and County;
 - The impact to individual and business solid waste management rates; and
 - The impact on the current solid waste management infrastructure within the City and County-both public and private.
 - The impact to the financial viability of the existing solid waste management system within the City and County.
 - Evidence that the proposed facility or facility expansion is sited in an area deemed suitable according to the criteria listed in the SWMP.
 - Evidence that the proposed facility expansion is sited in a location that is consistent with local zoning ordinances.
 - Evidence that the proper public notification was given, including notification of all adjacent property owners.
2. Within 30 days after this document is received, the City Council and Mayor will hold at least one public hearing on the proposed facility or facility expansion to gather input regarding the consistency of the facility with the SWMP. This public hearing will be advertised according to local requirements regarding public notification of public hearings.
 3. The governing body shall review the written documentation for consistency and consider public comment and determine whether the proposed facility or facility expansion is consistent with the SWMP. Within 30 days of making their determination the governing body shall notify the facility owner/operator whether or not the proposed facility or facility expansion is consistent with the SWMP. If the proposed facility is not consistent

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with the SWMP, the developer may address the inconsistencies and resubmit their request for another review.

Land Availability

According to information provide within this document, no lands exist within the city limits or near its boundaries that would allow the construction of a solid waste handling facility or landfill. According to the *Pierce County Comprehensive Joint Solid Waste Management Plan* no solid waste management facility of landfill can be constructed or developed within three-miles of a municipality boundary.

Needs and Goals

The City a goal to prevent solid waste disposal activities in environmental protected areas or areas that have land use limitations.

The City and Pierce County should consider a joint resolution to develop an ordinance by which landfills and solid waste activities could be brought before a technical board for review. The application process would include the applicant seeking use and type of landfill. The technical board may suggest to the city and county officials conditions that may need to be imposed to ensure that the landfill is operated in a safe and effective manner.

A formal application process should be included that is specific to the Solid Waste Plan. In this application process the applicant seeking to use, own and/or operate a solid waste disposal/handling facility or any type of solid waste management facility should be required to submit an application specific to a type of facility, such as municipal solid waste/Subtitle D, construction and demolition and/or inert. The City should also request necessary information related to the operation of the landfill. Such requested information could include the following: hours of operation, location and size of facility, capacity, materials accepted, disposal fees, private or public usage and number of employees.

SECTION 12

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT ELEMENT

Inventory and Assessment

Like many rural cities, Offerman faces a significant challenge in meeting the reduction goals. In order for the city to succeed in reducing in solid waste deposited, public participation is critical. Fortunately, the public's interest in solid waste management issues and recycling is at an all-time high. However, there is also much misunderstanding about recycling among the general public.

Perhaps the most frequent and best-received exchange of information in the City regarding solid waste education takes place at City Hall or at the initiation of City staff through the distribution of informational/educational flyers. These informational/educational flyers on recycling and solid waste collection are provided to all persons opening a utility account with residential garbage pick-up/recycling service.

These flyers are also displayed in prominent locations at City Hall for visitors and guests. One on one contact between City personnel and residents by telephone, fax, e-mail or in person serves as an invaluable and arguably the most effective local communication tool for information sharing on this topic. Additionally, the Codes Enforcement Officer has been a growing resource in the area of litter control information.

Two (2) Public Hearings were conducted for the Offerman Solid Waste Management Plan in accordance with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management. Refer to **Appendix B** for a copy of the Public Hearing notices and minutes from each Public Hearing.

In its public education programs, the City stresses that recycling is actually a three-step process. First, potential recyclables must be removed from the waste stream. Secondly, new products must be developed from the recycled materials. Finally, a market for recycled materials must be identified, and the public must accept recycled products. Unfortunately, many recycling programs concentrate on the first phase of this cycle. The City will stimulate interest for recycled products by purchasing recycled products whenever possible.

Numerous opportunities to expand education programs and public involvement related to solid waste management exist in the community. In many cases needed materials are available free of charge. The Georgia Department of Community Affairs and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency have a variety of public education/public involvement materials. Examples of involvement pamphlets produced by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency include: Waste Transfer Stations; A Manual for Decision-Making; Sites for Our Solid Waste; and a Guidebook for Effective Public Involvement.

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Needs and Goals

While the City has a generally adequate education and public involvement program, particularly for recycling activities, there are areas of need and opportunity as it relates to education/public involvement for resource recovery; reuse, reduction at source and litter control.

The recycling and other existing, on-going education and public involvement activities should be continued and enhanced. Community involvement could be enhanced by involving local civic organizations, church groups and volunteers.

Residents should be made aware, educated and encouraged to take advantage of resource recovery opportunities such as obtaining mulch derived from processed yard waste and recovered or returned to useable organic matter.

Residents should be made aware, educated and encouraged as to the practicality of re-using articles that are sometimes discarded for disposal but have remaining useful life such as clothing, furniture and small appliances.

Residents should be made aware, educated and encouraged as to reduction-at-source opportunities such as "Reduction Habits" particularly relating to consumer purchases and packaging. The program should emphasize that changing buying habits of households and businesses focused and aware of source reduction can have significant results when multiplied by the City's households resulting in noticeable waste reduction.

Residents should be made aware that littering, the irresponsible scattering of waste throughout the City particularly along streets, roads and highways carries a high cost of clean-up, the negative impact of visual blight and the potential danger of adversely affecting natural resources such as waterways. The City should aggressively enforce litter prohibitions of existing ordinances and make enforcement a priority of the Codes Enforcement Officer.

Education and public involvement in each of these areas can be achieved through a combination of visual aids, pamphlets, videos, newsletters, press releases, workshops, classroom sessions, email messages and website posting to suggest a representative list of potential communication and learning tools.

The City should consider utilizing the support and assistance of the Department of Community Affairs and Southland Waste of Georgia, Inc. as a partner in educating and informing citizens as to the broader spectrum of waste reduction opportunities.

The City should consider developing a recognition and award program for the community to encourage waste reduction efforts perhaps co-sponsored by private contract providers, civic groups or other interested parties.

The City's goal to help its community achieve an understanding and awareness of the

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social and environmental issues with solid waste management, especially in terms of resource recovery, reuse, reduction-at-source, litter control, recycling, composting, energy recovery and endeavor to increase support for effective solid waste management.

School System Programs

The Pierce County Broad of Education is the responsible agency for ensuring that citizens of Pierce County and its municipalities receive and adequate education. The City will assist the Pierce County Broad of Education if asked with the development of solid waste management programs.

Media Relations

The local media issues public services announces free of charge to local governments. The City will issue public services announcements for special events pertaining to waste reduction, recycling and special events. This normally includes writing and obtaining sponsorship for public service announcements, hosting press conference, buying paid advertising, local officials commenting about recycling and encouraging the media to cover stories about recycling. The City will lend full support to county-wide imitates that support solid waste activities.

Special Promotions

Annually, individuals having Christmas trees are encouraged to take them to the Pierce County inert landfill for chipping and mulching. Notification of special events and one-time events are usually mailed out with the Solid Waste billing or given to local media and treated as a public service announcement.

Local Volunteer Base

No official Solid Waste and Recycling Committees are support by the City. However, church groups do gather on Saturdays and collected waste thrown out by motorist along major routes.

Source Reduction Program

Source reduction is the least expensive and perhaps the most important component of any recycling strategy. When you reduce the waste stream the volume of materials to be recycled or disposed of decreases. Unfortunately, source reduction is also the most difficult strategy to achieve.

Source reduction programs target the largest generators of MSW and recyclable waste, the citizens of Offerman. Industries and businesses are secondary contributors to the MSW stream and are more efficient at gathering recyclables from the solid waste stream. Educating the public is the key!

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The key to source reduction is informing citizens of the high costs of disposing of convenience based products and encouraging them to find new and innovative ways of reusing materials. This extends the life of the product and reduces the total waste stream to be managed.

Costs for Public Education Programs

The City supports private recycling efforts and will develop a recycling program if needed to supplement the recycling center at the Pierce County Transfer Station. The City supports Pierce County's recycling efforts and contributes when feasible.

Needs and Goals

The City has a goal to help the residents reach an awareness and understanding of the importance of solid waste management in terms of waste collections, waste reduction, recycling, environmental issues and conservation of natural resources.

Keep Pierce County Beautiful

The City will support Pierce County's efforts in the development of a Keep Pierce Beautiful organization. The development and support of this program by all municipalities would fulfill the needed long-range plan goal to increase public awareness of environmental and solid waste issues.

Education programs targeted towards schools have proven to be successful and efforts to engage business and civic groups to participate in these programs have increased.

- a) **Membership** – A KPB program is needed to encourage individuals to volunteers to participate in keeping Pierce County clean. A program to encourage business and corporate sponsorship will be kicked off in 2005. Giving sponsors public recognition through event flyers, promotional materials and other special event activities can increase business and corporate sponsorship. Giving annual awards to those members and sponsors who participate in all KPB activities will help the general public. KGB and KPB can offer assistance and information to a large audience and establish a confident reputation amongst county citizens.
- b) **Education Programming** –The City supports Pierce County efforts to develop educational program within the school system.
- c) **Environmental Enforcement** – The Code Enforcement Program should be expanded to include more aggressive enforcement of litter ordinances, programs to point out the seriousness of illegal dumping and the importance of litter prevention and how littering effects the environment.
- d) **Recycling** – Currently all of the Pierce County schools have active newspaper and mixed paper recycling programs. There is a need to have aluminum can

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and plastic bottle community drop off recycling receptacles at every school to allow both the schools and community to utilize the collections sites. With too few recycling centers of convenience in the county, recycling receptacles would provide an opportunity for quick and easy recycling.

- e) ***Waste in the Workplace*** – The City will continue to support recycling in all government units.
- f) ***Adopt-A-Road*** – The City will work with the Georgia Department of Transportation, District 5 area office to establish an Adopt-A-Road Program.

Solid Waste Plan Update – To monitor and evaluate this ten-year plan it is necessary that the City support solid waste programs that are encouraged and supported by Pierce County, State and Federal agencies. The City must seek out grants to support composting programs and educational programs when available. It may be wise for Pierce County and its municipalities to develop and support a Joint Pierce County Solid Waste Committee with a Board of Directors to encourage cooperation when feasible.

SECTION 13

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

Purpose

The purpose of the Implementation Strategy element is to provide direction and recommendations for implementation of the City's Solid Waste Management Plan and for continued planning.

Planning is a continuous process. Completion of the Solid Waste Management Plan is by no means an end in itself. The City's Solid Waste Management Plan is a living document and must be constantly scrutinized to ensure that its goals, objectives and policy statements continue to reflect changing community needs and attitudes. Above all, it must be used.

The Solid Waste Management Plan is the community's guide for government officials and citizens in making decisions about land-use and development. The Solid Waste Management Plan is comprehensive in the manner that it identifies the myriad of factors related to future community growth; analyzes the relationships between these factors; proposes what needs to be done about them; and recommends goals and objectives for using the community's resources in the most efficient and effective ways.

An aggressive, yet realistic, program for implementing the Solid Waste Management Plan has been established by the local government.

The Solid Waste Management Plan is a tool that should be reviewed and updated periodically so that the goals, objectives, and policy statements of the Solid Waste Management Plan are put into action.

Commitment to Implementation

It is important to note that successful implementation of this plan relies on many non-traditional resources. The many hours committed by citizens to shaping the Solid Waste Management Plan attest to their desire for attaining their goals and objectives.

Implementation

The City of Offerman's Solid Waste Management Plan.

Proposed Implementation Actions

Perhaps the most important method of implementing the City's Solid Waste Management Plan comes from the day-to-day commitment by elected and

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appointed officials, staff members, and citizens.

The City's Solid Waste Management Plan must be understood as a useful and capable tool to direct the City's future.

High visibility will make the plan successful, dynamic and a powerful tool for guiding the City's future growth and its ability to provide for an adequate solid waste management system. A series of proposed implementation actions were developed after reviewing the goals and objectives described in the plan elements.

These specific steps should be taken to better implement the plan. These actions were synthesized by analysis of the goals and objectives. Some proposals may call for the formation of a new committee, or identify the need for a specific study. In addition to such "new" initiatives, the continuation of ongoing local policies and programs is recommended in many instances.

The following implementation goal will guide the proposed objectives and actions. These objectives and actions are revisited and restructured into a more acceptable format. While the proposed implementation actions are not legally binding like the zoning code and subdivision regulations, the proposals are tremendously important to the plan's successful implementation, and are a vital supplement to its goals, objectives and policies.

Implementation Goal

Encourage the use of the City of Offerman's Solid Waste Management Plan as the implementation tool for the City. Goals and Objectives can be added by the Council as needed. As more specific Goals and Objectives are developed over the next ten-year planning period a direct relationship will be shown with the continued development of the Short Term Work Program.

Overview of General Goals and Objectives

Waste Reduction Element

Goal 1: Reduce waste by developing and implementing programs directed at recycling, reuse, and reporting.

Objective 1-1: Annual accounting of the amount of solid waste generated within the City. Information provided by the service provider.

Objective 1-2: Develop recycling program that encourages and supports individual recycling efforts.

Objective 1-3: Develop a mulching program.

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Collection Element

Goal 2: To continue residential collection and recycling utilizing a City contracted private provider. This has proven a fiscally responsible, efficient, effective, and responsive public service. Continue to have private providers' service commercial/industrial customers on a negotiated basis.

Objective 2-1: Periodically review competitiveness of contract fee and service efficiency for these services with prevailing market conditions.

Goal 3: Develop and implement a data collection reporting system for non- city contract private providers of solid waste collection operating within the City.

Objective 3-1: Retain the services of a qualified consultant to assist the staff in developing and implementing data collection reporting systems.

Disposal Element

Goal 4: Continue to utilize private contractors to transfer and dispose of solid waste collected within the City in appropriately permitted landfill facilities.

Objective 4-1: Continue to assess the capacity of all landfills utilized by City disposal providers. Periodically review competitiveness of contract for this service with prevailing market conditions.

Objective 4-2: Assess alternatives for handling yard trimmings. Explore potential for grinding and subsequent reuse.

Land Limitation Element

Goal 5: To create rules and procedures regarding solid waste disposal/handling facilities that will be reflective of the Updated Solid Waste Plan.

Objective 5-1: Develop a formal solid waste disposal/handling facility/solid waste management facility application process that is specific to the Solid Waste Management Plan.

Education and Public Involvement Element

Goal 6: To assist the citizens of Offerman in developing an awareness of the social and environmental issues, problems, concerns and opportunities associated with the broad scope of solid waste management including littering, waste reduction, recycling, composting, energy recovery, etc.

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Objective 6-1: Continue and enhance current education and public information efforts on solid waste planning and management.

SECTION 14

SHORT TERM WORK PROGRAM

Purpose

The city of Offerman and its elected officials recognize the need for short-term assessment and evaluation of the Plan and its accompanying Short Term Work Program. In addition to the prescribed ten-year update, it will be in the best interest of Offerman to perform a yearly review of all projects included in the Short Term Work Program.

It should also be noted that due to the limited resources available at the current time and the formative nature of governmental services in Offerman a ten-year work program may prove too lengthy to be effective. To this end, a yearly review and list of accomplishments should be completed and attached as an addendum to the ten-year plan. As projects are completed, new projects may be added to the STWP through the appropriate channels. After the first five-years the Council can decide whether or not to continue the yearly updates over the second five-year period of the Plan.

Short Term Work Program 2007-2016

The efficacy of a joint planning effort is contingent on the items set forth in the plan that in turn reflect the direction the community has chosen to follow. Developing a viable plan in the dynamic political, fiscal, social and physical environment is challenging to say the least.

It is hoped that the new goals set forth by this update serve to provide a framework of future decision making with regard to multiple issues in Pierce County and its associated communities.

The Short Term Work Program updates deal with specific goals, policies and objectives within the confines of general categories of interest.

Implementation Goal

Encourage the use of the Offerman Comprehensive Plan as the implementation tool for the City of Offerman.

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CITY OF OFFERMAN SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

TEN YEAR WORK PROGRAM

Waste Collection Element

Activity	Year										Responsible Party	Cost Estimate (10 years)	Funding Source
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
1. Continue to perform weekly curbside collection of MSW/household waste through agreement/contract with commercial waste haulers.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Contract Provider City	\$1200.00 (Under current contract) ¹	User Fee
2. Commercial Waste is collected by commercial waste haulers by individual contract.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Individual contract with private hauler	Base on size of container	User Fees
3. Recyclables and all other solid waste items not allowed in MSW/household waste are taken to the Ware County Transfer Station.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City and Citizens	Cost per 500 lbs is \$5.00. After 500 lbs cost is \$12.00 for the first ton and \$12.00 for every additional ton.	End User
4. Develop a Waste Reduction Fund to support the collection of electronic recyclables by working with electronic recyclers.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City by working with and coordinating collection activities with all local government entities	\$12,000 Possible to recover cost if activities are closely coordinated with recyclers.	City and Recyclers
5. Develop closer working relationship with local businesses to encourage participation in recycling/waste reduction.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City and Local Businesses	\$1000.00	General Funds
6. Participate in solid waste related workshops.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City Staff,	\$5000	General

¹ Franchise agreement for collection and disposal of solid waste, January 1997, reaffirmed January 25, 2002

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												Volunteers		Funds
7. Continue curbside collection of brown and white goods by appointment through agreement/contract with commercial waste haulers.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Contract Provider City	Cost part of contract	User Fee
8. Support Pierce County in the creation of a recycling center in each commissioner's district.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$1,000 (One time event)	General Revenue Funds and Funds from Recyclable Materials
9. Encourage the proper collecting of confidential papers.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City	Contractual Agreement	User Fees
10. The Ware Development Center has expanded its facility and continues to provide services to Pierce County and its municipalities.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City and Ware Development Center	\$0.00	Grants, State, EDP and DNR
11. Residents are required to carry HHW/household waste to the Ware County Transfer Station located at Harris Rd. Waycross GA.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City and Citizens	\$0.00	End User

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Waste Reduction Element

Activity	Years											Responsible Party	Cost Estimate (10 Year)	Funding Source
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016				
1. Conduct annual review of waste reduction methods and costs.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$1,000.00	General Funds
2. Ware County Developmental Center capabilities for receiving and processing have been expanded and are expected do so throughout the next four years.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City and Ware Developmental Center	\$0.00	Grants, State, EDP and DNR
3. Due to the rural nature of the County, low-tech yard waste composting is allowed.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$0.00	N/A
4. Purchase land for the development of an inert land fill for the disposal of yard waste not used for residential composting and for the disposal and storage of solid waste until collections services are restored.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$10,000 (One time event)	General Funds
5. HHW and batteries are taken by residents and businesses to the Ware County Transfer Station operated by Southland Waste, Inc.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City and Citizens	\$0.00	N/A
6. Recyclables are taken by the residents to be processed at the Ware County Transfer Station located at Harris Rd., Waycross GA.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City and Citizens	\$0.00	N/A
7. Encourage citizens to contact local scrap dealers for the pickup and disposal of white goods and other metals.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City and Citizens	\$600.00	General Funds
8. Encourage the expansion of the collection of recyclable materials by private haulers.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City and Private Haulers	\$0.00	N/A
9. Stress voluntary source reduction.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City and Private Haulers	\$0.00	N/A

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10. Prepare survey to determine if residents would recycle if the service was available or offered by private recycler.			X									City	\$100.00	General Funds
11. Develop mulching program.			X									City	\$1000.00	General Funds

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Waste Disposal

Activity	Year										Responsible Party	Cost Estimate (10 years)	Funding Source
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
1. All citizens are encouraged to take lumber, bricks, and items made of concrete to the Pierce County inert Landfill for crushing and use as infill materials.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City	No cost to City	N/A
2. All citizens are encouraged to take yard debris not used for composting to the Pierce County Inert Landfill.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City	No cost to City	N/A
3. All citizens are encouraged to take HHW and other special waste are processed at the Ware County Transfer Station located at Harris Rd.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City	No cost to City	N/A
4. Encourage citizens to use Pierce County's inert landfill to dispose of yard debris, lumber without nails, bricks, and items, made of concrete without rebar.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City	No cost to City	N/A
5. Conduct annual review of waste disposal methods and costs.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City and Waster Hauler	\$2,000	General Funds
6. Purchase land for the development of an inert land fill in the City for the disposal of yard waste not used for residential composting and for the disposal and storage of solid waste until collections services are restored.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$10,000 (One time event)	General Funds

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Land Limitations

Activity	Year										Responsible Party	Cost Estimate (10 years)	Funding Source
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
1. Annually review the future development map (update) and general soils and wetland map for areas most suitable and unsuitable for placement of waste disposal facilities and recycling centers.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City, SEGa RDC, and local USDA service rep.	\$0.00	N/A
2. Develop zoning map.	X	X	X								City and SEGa RDC	\$100.00	General Funds

Implementation of Financing

Activity	Year										Responsible Party	Cost Estimate (10 years)	Funding Source
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
1. Purchase at least 1 acre of land for inert landfill.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$10,000 (financed)	USDA, GEFA, FEMA, and General Funds
2. Hire contractor to study the feasibility of developing a secure drop-off point for materials that could be reused or recycled. Study should focus on the use of working with recyclers	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City, SEGa RDC, and City	\$5,000 (one time event)	DCA and General Funds

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Waste Education and Public Involvement Element

Activity	Year										Responsible Party	Cost Estimate (10 years)	Funding Source
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016			
1. Support Pierce County in the development of a KGB program.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City	Not known	County
2. Public service announcements concerning solid waste problems and management will continue to occur periodically in local media newspapers and radio.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$0.00	N/A
3. The City will continue to have coordinated policies on recycling in conjunction with the local Ware Developmental Center that complement each other.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City and Ware Development Center	\$0.00	N/A
4. Brochures and pamphlets are generated as needed concerning solid waste developments. Time-specific circulars usually accompany appropriate events such as Earth Day etc.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$500.00	General Funds
5. The new Okefenokee Regional Library, Okefenokee Technical College, Waycross College and SEGa RDC serve as excellent resource materials center.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Okefenokee Regional Library, Okefenokee Technical College, Waycross College and SEGa RDC	\$0.00	N/A
6. All "trouble calls" will be handled by appropriate departments.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Contractor	Part of Contract	User Fees
7. City personnel will be available to speak upon request.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$100.00	General Funds