

**Solid Waste
Management Plan Update
for Unincorporated
Ware County, Georgia**

**April 2008
Revised July 2008**



**Prepared for:
The Ware County
Board of Commissioners**

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PREFACE

The Georgia Department of Community Affairs has required Ware County to update their existing Solid Waste Management Plan and readopt it in 2008. The County's plan is scheduled for a complete rewrite in 2011. The following is an update of the Solid Waste Management Plan for Ware County. Because several changes and updates have occurred since the Plan was originally drafted in 1992, the format for this update will more generally follow a new Plan rewrite. The County will revisit this plan in 2011.

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TRANSMITTAL RESOLUTION
“LITTER IT COSTS YOU” BROCHURE

SECTION 1 – INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF PLAN

The purpose of this plan is to meet the requirements of the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990 as amended, as it pertains to Ware County. The four general goals of the Act are stated below:

1. To insure that Ware County has an adequate solid waste management plan to meet collection, handling, and disposal needs for the next ten (10) years.
2. To inventory the size and type of solid waste handling facilities within Ware County.
3. To identify land areas within Ware County which are unsuitable for solid waste handling facilities.
4. To develop a plan for reuse, waste reduction and recycling efforts in the service area that is compatible with State reduction goals.

The Act also requires that each local or multi-jurisdictional solid waste management plan be prepared in accordance with the Department of Community Affairs's Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management. Seven (7) basic planning element areas are addressed in this Solid Waste Management Plan Update. These element areas are:

1. Waste Stream Analysis
2. Waste Reduction
3. Collection Operations
4. Disposal Operations
5. Land Limitations
6. Education and Public Involvement
7. Implementation Schedule and Strategy

Each of these planning elements is addressed in this Ware County Solid Waste Management Plan Update.

1.2 DEFINITION OF THE STUDY AREA

This plan will include the unincorporated areas within Ware County and the unincorporated communities of Manor, Ruskin, Sunnyside, Deenwood, Dixie Union, Millwood, and Waresboro. The incorporated city of Waycross plans to develop its own Solid Waste Management Plan. This represents a significant change from the previous plan and most recent updates.

1.3 GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND TOPOGRAPHY OF THE STUDY AREA

Ware County is located in southeast Georgia and borders Florida at its southern end. There are three major highways that traverse the county: US Highway 1/ 23, 82, and 84. See Figure 1-1 and Figure 1-2 for the County location maps. The County is one of the nine (9) counties that make up the Southeast Georgia Regional Planning Area.

Ware County is the largest county in Georgia with an area of 902 square miles including 4 square miles of water. The Okefenokee Swamp National Wildlife Refuge makes up nearly one third of the County. Excluding the area occupied by the swamp, over half of the area is used for agriculture or forestry.

Ware County is located in the Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic province. This area is characterized by low, flat landscape with numerous areas of swamp land. The average elevation is 158 feet above sea level.

The major drainage divide which separates the Satilla and Suwannee River basins traverses the County from west to east. Run-off from the County north of the divide eventually flows into the Atlantic Ocean by way of the Satilla-St. Mary's River system. Drainage from the remainder of the county flows into the Gulf of Mexico by way of the Suwannee River.

1.4 POPULATION, HOUSING AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE STUDY AREA

Based on 2000 U.S. Census data, the population of Ware County was reported as 35,483. Less than half the population (15,333) resides in the incorporated City of Waycross. This data is presented in Table 1-1.

TABLE 1-1 POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR WARE COUNTY

	YEAR 2000 Actual	YEAR 2007 Estimate	YEAR 2008 Estimate	YEAR 2009 Estimate	YEAR 2010 Estimate	YEAR 2011 Estimate	YEAR 2012 Estimate
WARE CO.	35,483	36,197	36,299	36,401	36,504	36,606	36712
Waycross	15,333	15,564	15,608	15,652	15,696	15,740	15786
Ware county unincorporated	20,150	20,632	20,691	20,749	20,807	20,865	20926
	YEAR 2013 Estimate	YEAR 2014 Estimate	YEAR 2015 Estimate	YEAR 2016 Estimate	YEAR 2017 Estimate	YEAR 2018 Estimate	YEAR 2019 Estimate
WARE CO.	36819	36925	37032	37140	37248	37356	37464
Waycross	15831	15877	15923	15970	16016	16062	16109
Ware county unincorporated	20986	21047	21108	21169	21231	21292	21354

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Georgia Statistics from the University of Georgia. Calculated based on a projected 2.9% change from 2000-2010 and the City of Waycross making up 43% of Ware Co. population.

According to the 2000 Census there were 15,831 housing units in Ware County and 13,475 of the units were occupied. Of the occupied units, 9,478 of them were owner-occupied housing units and 3,997 of them were renter-occupied. In 2006 there were 16,372 housing units. The average household size within the County in 2000 was 2.47 people per household and the estimate for 2008 is 2.42 people per household. This data is presented in Table 1-2.

TABLE 1-2 HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS FOR WARE COUNTY

YEAR	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
WARE COUNTY	2.47	2.43	2.42	2.42	2.41	2.41	2.41
YEAR	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
WARE COUNTY	2.41						

Note: Source for 2000 statistics is US Census. 2010 and 2015 projections need more study. Georgia's household statistic was arbitrarily leveled off for 2010. Calculations based on Ware County's projected percentage decrease in household size for 2010 being reduced arbitrarily to -2.3% or 2.41 by the State of Georgia.

As for employment, approximately 61.3% of the total labor force in Ware County was employed in the Service Industry in 2006, as shown in Table 1-3. Of this 61.3%, the majority were employed either in retail or health care and social assistance services.

According to the Georgia Department of Labor, the five largest employers in Ware County in 2006 were Baptist Village, Inc. with 350 employees, Concerted Services, Inc. with 350 employees, Satilla Regional Medical Center with 1,250 employees, Wal-Mart Associates, Inc. with 462 employees, and Ware County State Prison with 388 employees.

Table 1-3. Business Establishments and Employment by Sector in Ware County in 2006

	Number of Establishments	# of Employees	% of Total Employment
Goods Producing	182	2,525	16.4
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	25	246	1.6
Construction	108	730	4.8
Manufacturing	49	1,549	10.1
Food Manufacturing	6	149	1
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	1	*	*
Textile Mills	2	*	*
Apparel Manufacturing	1	*	*
Wood Product Manufacturing	10	608	4

Paper Manufacturing	1	*	*
Printing and Related Support Activities	3	29	0.2
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	6	96	0.6
Primary Metal Manufacturing	1	*	*
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	7	50	0.3
Machinery Manufacturing	1	*	*
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	2	*	*
	Number of Establishments	# of Employees	% of Total Employment
Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	6	42	0.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2	*	*
Service Providing	826	9,407	61.3
Utilities	3	*	*
Wholesale Trade	64	537	3.5
Retail Trade	210	2,614	17
Transportation and Warehousing	27	378	2.5
Information	13	157	1.0
Finance and Insurance	50	364	2.4
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	33	146	1.0
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Service	63	313	2.0
Management of Companies and Enterprises	4	*	*
Administrative and Support and Waste Management	44	364	2.4
Educational Services	2	*	*
Health Care and Social Assistance	132	2,434	15.9
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8	70	0.5
Accommodation and Food Service	72	1,266	8.2
Other Services (except Public Administration)	94	385	2.5
Unclassified- industry not assigned	7	*	*
Total: Private Sector	1,008	11,932	77.7
Total: Government	71	3,421	22.3
State Government	40	1,510	9.8
Local Government	20	1,760	11.5
Federal Government	11	151	1.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	1,079	15,634	100.0

Source: Georgia Department of Labor, "Georgia Area Labor Profile" 2006.
An asterisk (*) means the industry group does not meet the criteria for disclosure.

1.5 IMPACT OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1990

The Georgia Solid Waste Management Act of 1990 required that each city and county within the State develop, or be included in, a Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan by July 1, 1992. Development of, or inclusion in such a plan was required of all cities and counties by that date in order to receive future permits, grants or loans for a solid waste facility.

By entering into a planning process, it is the goal of the Act to minimize the cost of solid waste disposal while providing for the public health, environmental protection, and the long-term conservation of natural and material resources. Every five years each city and county is required to prepare short-term work plan updates. Every ten years a total rewrite of the plan is required. Additionally, the Georgia Department of Community Affairs changed the total rewrite schedule to coincide with updating the city or county's comprehensive plan.

SECTION 2- WASTE STREAM ANALYSIS

2.1 BASIC INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

The goal of the inventory and assessment is to determine the amount and composition of the solid waste generated in the unincorporated areas of Ware County.

The population from the 2000 census and projected population growth for Ware County are shown in Table 1-1. The total 2000 population for the plan area was 20,150. Based on the projected growth rates, the year 2007 estimate of 20,632 persons was used for the waste stream per capita calculations. The actual tonnage reported disposed by Southland Waste, Inc. through their transfer station for all of unincorporated Ware County in 2007 was 10,400 tons. The waste is generated from the residents of unincorporated Ware County, local businesses, and commercial entities. Since most waste loads are mixed collection, accurate totals of waste produced by each group is not available.

2.1.1 Daily Waste Generation Rate

$$10,400 \text{ tons} / 20,632 = 0.504 \text{ tons/person/year}$$

$$0.504 \text{ tons /person/year} \div 365 \text{ days/year}$$

$$= 2.76 \text{ lbs./person/day}$$

2.1.2 Impacts on the Waste Stream

The major impacts on the unincorporated Ware County waste stream during the next ten (10) years will be population growth and the effectiveness of planned reduction in waste generation.

2.1.3 Waste Composition

In 2005, R.W. Beck conducted a waste characterization study for the State of Georgia that included Southeast Georgia RDC's nine (9) county regions. The study for the Southeast Georgia RDC was conducted at the Broadhurst Environmental, Wayne County Landfill. This landfill receives the majority of Ware County's waste stream. The waste stream composition for the region is assumed to be similar enough to that of the unincorporated Ware County to be useful. This characterization of Ware County's solid waste is not expected to change over the next ten (10) years; however, the percentages of components disposed of may change due to recycling and waste reduction efforts. A copy of this waste stream analysis identified as "Appendix M, Southeast Georgia Composition" from the R.W. Beck study immediately follows this section.

2.2 WARE COUNTY NEEDS AND GOALS

The inventory and assessment of the amount and composition of solid waste provides an informational database upon which to make sound solid waste management decisions. To keep this database current and accurate, Ware County will work with Southland Waste to better define, record, and classify all solid waste being generated in the areas of unincorporated Ware County.

2.3 WARE COUNTY IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The amount of waste disposed from the unincorporated areas of Ware County through the Southland Waste, Inc. Transfer Station, will be weighed, recorded and classified as to type and origin as much as practically possible. These records will be maintained by Southland Waste, Inc. and provided to Ware County on an annual basis. This data will also be used in the development of future solid waste plans and for the development of programs to be included in the new plan to be developed in the 2011 plan rewrite. The current waste projection for the next ten (10) years through 2018 for unincorporated Ware County is shown in Table 2-1 below.

TABLE 2-1 WASTE GENERATION PROJECTIONS FOR UNINCORPORATED WARE COUNTY*

YEAR	*POPULATION	TOTAL WASTE STREAM TONS/YEAR
2007	20,632 ESTIMATED	10,400 ACTUAL TONNAGE
2008	20,691	10,428
2009	20,749	10,457
2010	20,807	10,487
2011	20,865	10,516
2012	20926	10,547
2013	20986	10,577
2014	21047	10,608
2015	21108	10,638
2016	21169	10,669
2017	21231	10,700
2018	21292	10,731

Source U.S. Census Bureau

*Ten year population projections are based on U.S. Census and Georgia Statistics from the University of Georgia. Calculated based on a projected 2.9% change from 2000-2010.

SECTION 3 – WASTE REDUCTION

3.1 BASIC INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

Previously implemented was a statewide per capita municipal solid waste reduction goal of 25 percent by July 1, 1996 with 1992 as the base year. This goal was removed in the 2005 session of the General Assembly, restating the legislative intent of the reduction goal as “It is the intent of the General Assembly that every effort be undertaken to reduce on a statewide per capita basis the amount of municipal waste being received at disposal facilities.”

Ware County is in agreement with the Georgia Legislature and currently utilizes the following strategies and programs for source and waste reduction:

Recycling

The County holds bulk trash pick-up projects at various times of the year. Metal is separated for recycling and tires are hauled to the Ware County Public Works Department facilities for storage and delivery to businesses that will take them.

The County recently partnered with the City of Waycross in the “Great American Cleanup Campaign” where County and Southland Waste equipment was used to collect waste at weekend events including furniture, trash, tires and other waste. Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts helped with the program.

Ware County uses the services of the Georgia Department of Corrections for two (2) details of prisoners from the Ware State Prison at \$6,250 monthly to collect litter along the major highways and the metal is separated for recycling.

The Ware County Public Works Department uses old concrete debris for rip-rap at the end of drainage pipe where needed.

The County in conjunction with the City of Waycross encourages residents to use the Ware Developmental Center for collection of recyclables, particularly old newsprint and corrugated containers. In 2007 the center recycled 192.92 tons of newsprint and 1054.7 tons of cardboard. Pro-rating this tonnage according to population results in a 0.19 lbs/person/day reduction rate or 6.9% total reduction rate for these two recycled items.

Several local businesses contribute to recycling efforts. Southland Waste, Inc., the County’s collection service operates an aluminum can receptacle at the Lowe’s retail store that measures the amount of aluminum and automatically pays the depositor based on this measurement. Southland also hauls tires to be shredded for recycling and has a metal drop-off. Interstate Batteries, a business located on State Street in Waycross, takes in old batteries for recycling. They pay from \$3.00 to \$7.00 each for the batteries. MR Service Center located on Harris Road in the Waycross-Ware County Industrial Park collects cardboard, magazines

and newspapers. Waycross Recycling Inc. collects and pays money for all types of metal including aluminum cans, copper, brass, aluminum scrap, junk cans, scrap steel, stainless steel and radiators. *ways*

Yard Trimming Mulching and Composting

locate
Ware County operates an inert landfill location near the Public Works Department building where citizens can take yard debris six (6) days a week. After the Christmas Holidays, the County collects Christmas trees for disposal at the inert landfill. Residents are encouraged to compost leaves and grass clippings and mulch yard trimmings for use at home rather than disposing in the landfill.

3.2 WARE COUNTY NEEDS AND GOALS

The major need and goal for this section of the plan is to continue with current reuse, reduction and recycling efforts and implement additional strategies as necessary to meet the intent of the Georgia Legislature's effort stated above. Ware County's target goal remains at 25 percent reduction. To achieve this goal, the county should maintain their current reduction programs and to look for cost-effective opportunities to recycle more.

3.3 WARE COUNTY IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

Between now and the 2011 plan rewrite date, the County will develop and maintain accurate waste and recycling data to determine more accurately the actual reduction rate. When the rewrite of the plan is undertaken, the County will reevaluate the current effectiveness of its existing recycling efforts against their target goal of 25 percent at that time. At that time additional programs will be investigated and implemented to meet the reduction goal.

3.4 INVENTORY AND ASSESMENT OF SOURCE WASTE AND WASTE REDUCTION

At present time Ware County does not employ source reduction and/or waste reduction programs other than those listed in this section of the plan. The effectiveness of these listed programs are dependent on public participation, as none are mandatory.

SECTION 4- COLLECTION OPERATIONS

4.1. BASIC INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

How often is curbside picked up. How is commercial waste picked up + how often

Southland Waste, Inc. collects and disposes of household waste. Private waste haulers collect and manage the disposal of commercial waste and construction and demolition (C&D) waste. White and brown goods are picked up upon request. Other items that are large and bulky are picked up by appointment. Residents are instructed to take Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) to the Southland Waste, Inc. Transfer Station.

The curbside collection in the unincorporated areas of Ware County is voluntary. At present not all residents subscribe to the service.

Residents that do not subscribe, either take their waste directly to the Southland Waste, Inc. Transfer Station, to landfills adjoining Ware County, illegally dump it, or place it illegally in dumpsters owned by businesses or other commercial establishments. General discussions with solid waste industry staff indicate the latter two (2) options are probably most exercised.

The County employs a Code Enforcement Officer that investigates illegal dumping and prosecutes offenders in local court proceedings.

The County also started a program to assist the elderly or disabled who in court proceedings are determined unable to clean up their property and properly dispose of waste. Volunteers clean up waste and place it in a dumpster provided by Southland Waste, Inc. at no charge to the resident or County.

4.2 WARE COUNTY NEEDS AND GOALS

Based on the non-participation rate of voluntary curbside collection, a plan for increased enforcement of illegal dumping and illegal use of private dumpsters needs to be further evaluated and addressed in the new plan rewrite in 2011. In the interim, the consideration of additional staff to assist the Code Enforcement Officer in prosecuting cases could also be considered.

4.3 WARE COUNTY IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

Ware County will continue the aggressive enforcement and prosecution of individuals involved in illegal dumping. They will consider adding staff to assist the Code Enforcement Officer if necessary and as funding may allow to increase enforcement efforts of illegal dumping.

4.4 CONTINGENCY COLLECTION STRATEGY

The Ware County EMA is in the process of developing the contingency plan. Until this detailed plan is finalized, the following general plan will be followed.

Since all collection is private, should the current collection system be interrupted or unavailable, Southland Waste, Inc. will be responsible to bring in other Company assets and resources from their parent company, Republic Waste, to maintain uninterrupted collection services. Southland Waste, Inc. is a division of Republic Industries the third largest solid waste company in the world. The County will call on Waste Industries, or Waste Management, or Viola who are also private waste haulers for additional assistance. If these options are not available, then the County will lease or rent the necessary collection equipment and begin collection until regular service can be reestablished.

The County would enter into an emergency contract with one or more of the entities above to begin collection within 7 days of loss of service by Southland Waste.

SECTION 5 – DISPOSAL OPERATIONS

5.1 BASIC INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

Based on Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) records, there are no active municipal solid waste or construction and demolition landfills in Ware County at the date of the writing of this plan. The County's Iron Bridge Road Landfill was closed in 1997.

There is one transfer station operated by Southland Waste Systems Ware Co., Inc. at 3473 Harris Road.

There are six (6) inert waste landfills on EPD's inventory list. The County site PBR-148-01IL receives inert waste materials from the public. It is not known how many of the remaining sites are active, or if any, are open to the public. The permitted facilities are listed below:

Permit Number	Facility Name	Facility Address	Owner/Contact Name
PBR-148-121IL	Ware County High School	700 Victory Dr.	Ware Co. Board of Education
PBR-148-01IL	Ware County-Borrow Pit Inert LF	Located at borrow pit adjacent to Ware Co. Public Works	Ware County
PBR-148-02IL	Conrad Thornton-Dorothy St. Inert LF	Dorothy Street	Conrad Thornton
PBR-148-03IL	J. Dan Lott City Blvd. Inert LF	City Boulevard	J. Dan Lott
PBR-148-06IL	Lamar J. Johnson Inert LF	515 City Blvd.	Lamar Johnson
PBR-148-05IL	Dixie Roadbuilders, Inc. Inert LF	US 1 North	H. Dale McGhin

The previously permitted old Tri-County Landfill project collapsed during the mid-nineties due to pressure from concerned citizens, privately owned landfills operating at a lower cost, restrictions placed on the old Tri-County Landfill, cost overruns during construction, and the unknown cost associated with maintaining and operating the old Tri-County Landfill.

The old Tri-County Landfill operation was crippled when the ability to utilize waste generated from outside of the old Tri-County operational area was unrealized. For example, by late 1995, Ware County's tipping fee at the Iron Bridge Landfill, which was scheduled for closure by 1997, was a competitive \$22.50 per ton. The projected tipping fees of \$40.00 or more per ton at the old Tri-County Landfill, due to a reduced volume, would not create a competitive situation and the prospect of operating the new landfill at a deficit seemed assured. The Broadhurst Landfill Facility in Wayne County, which is the site of most all disposals for the previous Tri-County Plan participants at the present

time, was charging only \$22.00 per ton in 1995 with a daily intake of approximately 900 tons. Estimated figures indicated that should Ware County begin operation of the old Tri-County Landfill, with only Ware County waste, the overall cost of disposal could run as high as \$114.00 per ton to recover costs and not rely on County general funds for operation. The County also considered developing a C&D landfill on the Tri-County property, but did not pursue it due to lack of economic viability.

The aforementioned Iron Bridge Landfill has been closed and the majority of its users are now using Southland Waste, Inc. for the disposal of household waste and/or commercial waste. Household waste is currently being taken to the Broadhurst Facility in Wayne County, Georgia. Yard waste is either composted by the homeowner or collected and disposed of in an inert landfill operated by the County. Southland Waste, Inc. collects and disposes of metal goods monthly. Items made of paper are collected by the Rehabilitation Center (Ware Development Center) located in Waycross, Georgia. Brown goods are treated as commercial waste and/or by-products of commercial production are collected and disposed of by Southland Waste, Inc.

The old Tri-County Landfill currently remained unused until the County was approached in the summer of 2004 by NAMCO about opening and operating the landfill for Ware County and disposing of coal ash and other mutually agreed upon commercial and industrial wastes (see Exhibit B in the contract for list of approved waste). The Ware County Commission desired to see the facility utilized for the benefit of Ware County and having no other serious inquires for over 10-12 years since initial cell construction, negotiated and signed a contract with NAMCO in December of 2004. A copy of the signed contract follows. NAMCO prepared plans through their consultant and Georgia EPD issued Permit Number 148-009D(MSWL) for the new Ware County-Tri-County NAMCO MSW Landfill that includes 96 acres of waste disposal footprint and 7,967,000 cubic yards of waste capacity. This new landfill was designed on property designated for landfilling on the old Tri-County landfill site. The anticipated life of the landfill is 19 years including 19 years of capacity for Ware County's C&D and certain commercial and industrial waste streams. The permit has been appealed, and is currently being defended by Georgia EPD, NAMCO and Ware County.

5.2 WARE COUNTY NEEDS AND GOALS

Ware County's disposal needs are handled by Southland Waste, Inc. Transfer Station with ultimate disposal at the Broadhurst Environmental Landfill, Georgia EPD Permit Number 151-014D(SL). A letter from this facility indicates a remaining capacity of 12 years based on a total waste stream from Ware County of 47,480 tons. Additionally a small portion of the waste stream is hauled to the Solid Waste Authority of Atkinson County's MSW and C&D Landfill Facility. They currently have a remaining capacity of approximately 30 years.

5.3 WARE COUNTY IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

Ware County will continue to utilize Southland Waste, Inc. for curbside collection and operation of the transfer station. If EPD, NAMCO and Ware County are successful in their overcoming defense of the appeal of the permit for the new Ware County-Tri-County NAMCO MSW Landfill, Ware County residents and businesses will utilize it for disposal of C&D and certain types of commercial and industrial waste as allowed by the signed contract.

5.4 CONTINGENCY DISPOSAL STRATEGY

Should the current disposal practices become interrupted or unavailable, Ware County will seek another facility which will be able to provide for the disposal of solid waste.

The County has identified several alternatives for solid waste disposal in the event existing arrangements need to be modified and include adjoining or nearby landfills in Atkinson, Camden, Wayne and Charlton Counties. To ensure continued waste disposal the County will contact with one and/or all the listed alternative disposal facilities and make arrangements in sufficient time to meet the demands of disposal.

If necessary to utilize another landfill this option can be used immediately, within 24-48 hours, after the facility has been contacted.

5.5 DISASTER DEBRIS MANAGEMENT

what plan? where is it mentioned?

The emergency/contingency/disaster disposal plan will be implemented in 24-72 hours of the emergency. Ware County would inform the public by posting notice of staging area(s) for the waste and giving instructions on their website; broadcasting it on the public cable channel; and on local radio stations with public service announcement.

SECTION 6- LAND LIMITATIONS

6.1 BASIC INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

Because a solid waste landfill has the potential to cause pollution, it is extremely important for each possible landfill location to be carefully examined to choose a suitable site.

This section is to provide an inventory and assessment of land areas which, due to natural environmental limitations or land use factors, are considered unsuitable for development for solid waste handling, processing or disposal facilities. Updated detailed maps that identify the areas determined to be unsuitable for the location of such facilities, need to be developed for Ware County for inclusion in the plan rewrite in 2011. A draft map of areas in the State of Georgia titled "Landfill Siting Restrictions" has been prepared by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA). A copy is provided in this section of the plan. This map indicates the locations of current landfills, co-located landfills, historic sites, political subdivision buffers, airport restrictions, restricted military airspace, flood plains, wetlands, and peak acceleration values.

EPD Rules and the State of Georgia Solid Waste Management Plan of 2006 list other specific items and areas that must be considered in site suitability determinations. A comprehensive list of site limitations is found in the "Criteria for Performing Site Acceptability Studies for Solid Waste Landfills in Georgia" (Circular 14 1991, amended 1997).

Ware County will utilize this document as its primary source in dealing with each land limitation element and as listed below:

6.2 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT LIMITATIONS

6.2.1 Water Supply Watersheds

Groundwater is the major source of drinking water in Ware County. When precipitation infiltrates into the soil, the portion of water which is not absorbed by the roots of plants continues to move downward and collect underground as groundwater. Moving readily through soils and rocks that are porous, such as sand, gravel, sandstone, or limestone, groundwater movement is retarded by non-porous soils and rocks, such as clay, shale or granite.

The criteria for locating a solid waste facility within a water supply watershed are as follows:

- Within a seven-mile radius upstream of a public water intake, no solid waste facility should be constructed within a 100 foot buffer on both sides of a perennial stream. No impervious surfaces should be constructed within 150 feet of either side of the stream.

- In small water supply watersheds, beyond seven miles, a 50-foot buffer must be maintained and no impervious surfaces should be constructed within 75 feet of a perennial stream.
- No solid waste facility should be located in the 150-foot buffer around water supply reservoirs.
- In small water supply watersheds, new municipal solid waste landfills must have synthetic liners and leachate collection systems. (DNR Rule 391-3-16-.01(7)(c)1)

6.2.2 Groundwater Recharge Areas

DNR Rule 319-3-16-.01(7)(c) requires that at any location within a small water supply watershed, new solid waste landfills must have synthetic liners and leachate collection systems.

6.2.3 Wetlands

A municipal solid waste landfill shall not be located in wetlands unless no practicable alternatives are available, and use of such wetlands complies with all other applicable state and federal laws and rules. A significantly large portion of Ware County is covered by wetlands. As a practical matter, it is virtually impossible to find an adequate landfill site with no wetland acreage. Wetlands within a landfill site must not be adversely affected by the project.

6.2.4 Slope

Slope would typically not be a limiting factor for most areas of Ware County due to the land being flat.

6.2.5 Soils Permeability

The Georgia Department of Natural Resources has evaluated susceptibility to groundwater pollution as illustrated on the map "Ground-Water Pollution Susceptibility Map of Georgia." Ware County is classified as average to high susceptibility to groundwater pollution.

Soils in the northern portions of Ware County are mostly sandy. These soils are classified as high susceptibility to groundwater pollution due to general soils permeability, hydraulic conductivity and shallow depths to groundwater. The remainder of the county is classified as average susceptibility to groundwater pollution. Soils in these areas are generally classified as "muck" as these areas are swamp land.

6.2.6 River Corridors

According to the EPD, no landfill shall be located within the protected river corridors. A protected river corridor is defined as any perennial river or water course with an average annual flow of at least 400 cubic feet per second. The DNR has deemed rivers of this size

to be of vital importance to Georgia in that they help serve as habitat for wildlife, a site for recreation, and a source for clean drinking water. River corridors also allow free movement of wildlife, help control erosion and sedimentation, and help absorb flood water.

6.2.7 Animal and Plant Habitats

A number of protected species of both animals and plants occur in Ware County, Georgia. DNR lists the following wildlife and plant species that could occur in Ware County as protected. "US" indicates species with federal status (Protected, Candidate or Partial Status). Species that are federally protected in Georgia are also state protected. "GA" indicates Georgia protected species.

Animals

- US *Ambystoma cingulatum* Flatwoods Salamander
- GA *Clemmys guttata* Spotted Turtle
- GA *Gopherus polyphemus* Gopher Tortoise
- Grus canadensis tabida* Greater Sandhill Crane
- US *Mycteria Americana* Wood Stork
- GA *Neofiber alleni* Round-tailed Muskrat
- Nerodia floridana* Florida Green Water Snake
- US *Picoides borealis* Red-cockaded Woodpecker
- Pseudemys nelsoni* Florida Redbelly Turtle
- Pseudobranchius striatus striatus* Broad-striped Dwarf Siren
- Regina alleni* Striped Crayfish Snake

Plants

- Agalinis aphylla* Scale-leaf Purple Foxglove
- Agalinis divaricata* Pineland Purple Foxglove
- Agalinis filicaulis* Spindly Purple Foxglove
- GA *Epidendrum conopseum* Greenfly Orchid
- Fuirena scirpoidea* Southern Umbrella-sedge
- GA *Hartwrightia floridana* Hartwrightia
- Lobelia boykinii* Boykin Lobelia
- Peltandra sagittifolia* Arrow Arum
- Quercus chapmanii* Chapman Oak
- Rhynchospora alba* Northern White Beaksedge
- FA *Sarracenia flava* Yellow Flytrap
- GA *Sarracenia minor* Hooded Pitcherplant
- GA *Sarracenia psittacina* Parrot Pitcherplant
- Scirpus etuberculatus* Canby's Club-rush
- Scutellaria arenicola* Sandhill Skullcap

Any proposed solid waste facilities would need to be given a site-specific inspection to determine that these protected species are not present. If species were found, appropriate protection or mitigation methods would need to be employed.

6.2.8 Protected mountains

A protected mountain is defined as all land area 2,200 feet or more above mean sea level that has a percentage slope of 25% or greater for at least 500 feet horizontally. It also includes crests, summits, and ridge tops which lie at elevations higher than any such area. DNR Rule 391-3-16-.05(4)(1) prohibits the development of new solid waste landfills in areas designated as protected mountains. Ware County has no area designated as protected mountains.

Ware County

6.3 LAND USE CRITERIA

6.3.1 Zoning

A landfill site must conform to all local zoning and land use ordinances. In Ware County, the City of Waycross has established zoning codes, and the County has partial zoning along major highways and in certain land lots outside the incorporated areas. A proposed landfill must not have significant negative impacts on the area surrounding it through traffic, noise, or odor.

6.3.2 Flood Plains

A municipal solid waste landfill located in the 100-year floodplain shall not restrict the flow of the 100-year flood, reduce temporary water storage capacity of the floodplain, or result in a washout of solid waste. Floodplains are identified on National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) 100-year flood hazard maps or insurance rate maps. Evaluation of any potential site must include a separate evaluation of the NFIP maps.

6.3.3 Airport Safety

There have been several incidents in which birds feeding at a landfill have caused an aircraft to crash. In response to subsequent FAA guidelines, EPD incorporated restrictions mandating that municipal solid waste landfills shall not be located within 3,048 meters (10,000 feet) of any runway used, or planned to be used, by turbojet or piston-type aircraft. Limitations for piston-type aircraft only are half that distance. Since all airports or landing strips might be used by turbojet aircraft (emergency medical service helicopters), a 10,000-foot restricted area will be maintained around the Waycross Ware County and Bivins airports.

6.3.4 Distance from National Historic Sites

Municipal solid waste landfills shall not be located within 5,708 yards (3.24 miles) of a National Historic Site. (National Historic Sites are owned by the Federal government and should not be confused with properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places.) There are no National Historic Sites in Ware County.

6.3.5 Distance from Jurisdictional Boundaries

Municipal solid waste landfills shall not be located within one-half mile of a county boundary, except when the governing body of the adjoining authority gives written approval.

6.3.6 Distance to Nearest Point of Public or Private Drinking Water Supply

Public water supply wells or surface water intakes within two miles, as well as private (domestic) water supply wells within one-half mile of a municipal landfill site, must be identified during the location process. Private wells must be identified individually.

6.3.7 Access

Roads to municipal solid waste landfills shall be accessible by delivery vehicles. Access shall not be restricted by private landowners. The access routes should not have significant negative impacts on the site or area surrounding the site, particularly in terms of increased traffic, noise, etc.

6.3.8 Fault Areas

New landfill units and lateral expansions of existing landfills shall not be located within 200 feet (60 meters) of a fault that has had displacement in Holocene time unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the Director that an alternative setback distance of less than 200 feet (60 meters) will prevent damage to the structural integrity of the landfill unit and will be protective of human health and the environment. (DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(f). There are no known fault areas in Ware County.

6.3.9 Seismic impact zones

New landfill units and lateral expansions shall not be located in seismic impacted zones, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the Director that all containment structures including liners, leachate collection systems, and surface water control systems, are designed to resist the maximum horizontal acceleration in lithified earth material for the site. (DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(g). There are no known seismic impact zones in Ware County.

6.3.10 Unstable areas

Owners or operators of new landfill units, existing landfill units, and lateral expansions located in unstable areas must demonstrate that engineering measures have been incorporated in the landfill units' design to ensure that the integrity of the structural components of the landfill unit will not be disrupted. (DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(h). There are no known unstable areas in Ware County.

6.3.11 Significant groundwater recharge areas

DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(b) requires new solid waste landfills or expansions of existing facilities within two miles of a significant groundwater recharge areas to have liners and leachate collection systems, with the exception of facilities accepting waste generated from outside in which the facility is located. In that case, the facility must be totally outside of any area designated as significant groundwater recharge area.

6.4 LAND LIMITATION IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The purpose of this section is to outline the requirements that the developer of a new solid waste management facility must fulfill in order to demonstrate that the facility they wish to construct in Ware County is consistent with this Solid Waste Management Plan. It is the responsibility of the facility owner to prove consistency based on the requirements outlined in this Solid Waste Management Plan.

No proposed facility or facility expansion will be sited in the planning area without a letter from the Ware County Commission stating that the facility is consistent with the Solid Waste Management Plan. Please note that the newly permitted Ware County-Tri-County NAMCO Landfill has already demonstrated consistency and any expansions or construction of other ancillary facilities associated with it are governed under the signed agreement with Ware County. The County would have to modify the Solid Waste Plan for any changes developed under the aforementioned agreement. To determine if a proposed facility or facility expansion is consistent with the Plan, an owner/operator of the proposed facility shall:

A) At least 60 days prior to filing for a solid waste handling permit, or notifying EPD in the case of a solid waste handling facility that is permitted by rule, submit to Ware County Commission a "Written Statement of Consistency" documenting the following:

1. How the proposed facility or facility expansion will meet the specific goals and needs identified in the Solid Waste Management Plan, specifically what will be:
 - a. The impact upon the collection capability within the planning area;
 - b. The impact upon disposal capacity identified in the planning area; and
 - c. The impact to the waste reduction and recycling efforts within the planning area; and
2. How the proposed facility or facility expansion and its operation will impact the community. This demonstration must show that

any proposed solid waste handling facility will not negatively impact human health, the environment and public safety.

3. How the proposed facility or expansion and its operation will impact the financial viability of existing solid waste management systems and facilities in the planning area.
4. How the proposed facility or expansion and its operation will impact vehicular traffic and public safety around the proposed facility and throughout the planning area;
5. How the proposed facility or expansion and its operation will:
 - a. impact individual and business solid waste management rates;
 - b. impact other natural or cultural resources within the planning area;
 - c. impact the current solid waste management infrastructure within the planning area, both public and private.
6. How the owner/ operator of the proposed facility (and any subsequent owner/ operators if sold) will satisfy the financial assurance provisions of the facility, and provide proof of the ability to provide financial assurance.

B) The owner/operator of a proposed facility shall hold a minimum of two public hearings with a minimum of thirty (30) days between the hearings, to present the plans to the public, receive input, and show compatibility with the Solid Waste Management Plan. These public hearings must be advertised in the legal organ of Ware County a minimum of fifteen (15) days prior to the hearing dates. The Ware County Commission must also be notified of the hearing dates via certified letter fifteen (15) days prior to the hearing date. All adjacent property owners must be notified via certified letter at least fifteen days prior to the hearing dates. Signage showing notification of the hearings, including date, time, and location, must be placed on the property on all public roads that border the proposed site, at least thirty (30) days prior to the hearings. These public hearing notification signs must be visible from and legible from the public roadways. Documentation that the proper public notification process was followed must be presented to the governing board within fifteen (15) days following the hearing dates.

The Ware County Commission shall review the "Written Statement of Consistency" and other findings within sixty (60) days of submittal, and shall determine if the proposed facility or facility expansion is consistent with the Solid Waste Management Plan. Within thirty (30) days of making their determination, the Board shall notify the

developer whether or not the proposed facility or facility expansion is consistent with the Plan. If the proposed facility is not consistent with the Plan, the developer may address the inconsistencies and resubmit their request to the Ware County Commission for another review.

6.5 LAND LIMITATION NEEDS AND GOALS

The County will ensure that proposed solid waste management facilities are compatible with surrounding areas and are sited in areas suitable for the location of such facilities based on natural environmental limitations and land use factors. The County along with its Planning and Codes Department can annually revisit their zoning and land development codes to ensure they are up to date with the changing and future needs of the community and its citizens.

SECTION 7 – EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

7.1 BASIC INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

Educational and public awareness programs help the residents of a community be aware of and understand the social and environmental issues, concerns and needs associated with solid waste management. Educational programs can be especially effective in providing the public with information on issues relating to reducing the amount of waste disposed, preventing littering, composting, reuse of products and recycling.

The Ware County Board of Education has adopted and continues to utilize curriculum that emphasizes the relationship between environmental integrity and solid waste management.

Ware County's Public Information Officer with input from the County EMA, "Keep Ware County Beautiful" Administrative Assistant, and City of Waycross Facilities Director has developed a "Litter It Costs You" brochure. The brochure is given out at many community events and to local civic groups. A copy of the brochure is provided in the appendix of this document. The City and County are working together in developing additional recycling awareness projects and programs.

At the beginning of the 2008-2009 school year, the County will work with the City of Waycross in preparing informational material to distribute at all elementary schools in the county and city to either the first or second grades. A recycling drive will be held and the grade or school that brings in the most recyclable materials will be rewarded.

The County and City will also work together in the preparation of a presentation based upon the school recycling program and air it on the local public awareness TV station located in City Hall, channel 42, to provide community awareness of the need to recycle. This will be part of the "Keep Waycross-Ware County Beautiful" efforts.

7.2 EDUCATIONAL NEEDS, GOALS, AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

In Ware County there are five areas of need in terms of public education and involvement: recycling, resource recovery, reuse, reduction-at-source, and litter control. The County should work with the "Keep America Beautiful" organization and other

groups in the community to promote these efforts. The development of a local solid waste advisory council would be an effective vehicle for public involvement in solid waste issues.

Recycling

Promote recycling at home and at work by educating the public about financial incentives to recycle. Use visual aids such as pamphlets, flyers, and news releases to consistently educate the public about recycling.

Resource Recovery

Promote collection of Christmas trees or yard waste for chipping with donated seedlings exchanged for each tree brought to the collection center.

Reuse

Educate the public about the practicality of reusing articles that are discarded but which have a remaining useful life, such as clothing, furniture, or small appliances.

Reduction-at-Source

Educate the public and promote the development of reduction habits, particularly relating to consumer purchases. This program should emphasize the fact that changing the buying habits of one household or business creates an awareness about source reduction, which, when multiplied by thousands of households and businesses in the county, results in noticeable waste reduction.

Litter Control

Litter is the result of irresponsible scattering of waste throughout the county, particularly along streets and highways. As with most counties, this is a serious issue in Ware County, and the County proposes to continue strictly enforcing their anti-litter law with stiff penalties, which can be used for further efforts to eradicate litter.

Solid Waste Advisory Committee

A Solid Waste Advisory Committee can coordinate volunteer-oriented programs like litter pickup and control, develop brochures for new businesses and residents on the waste management programs of the County, coordinate media announcements, civic and school programs, and local government programs. The committee would act as an advisory committee to the Board of Commissioners, and would assist the RDC with developing future updates and amendments to the County's solid waste plan. Any cost of the Committee will be offset by donation

of supplies or materials as needed, or as funding allows, the local governments may fund expenses. The municipalities and the County should appoint members to this Committee. The appointed members should actively seek volunteers. The participating governments should evaluate the number of members and composition of the group and other pertinent details.

An effective waste management strategy, including waste reduction goals, can only be met with the full cooperation of the residents of unincorporated Ware County. To gain this cooperation, Ware County must actively support these efforts through educational programs, special promotions, and public involvement programs.

Ware County will continue to support educational efforts regarding solid waste management, recycling, and reduction. These efforts include:

- Keep America Beautiful and Adopt-A-Highway Program
- Utilization of local media to provide a series of public service announcements concerning all aspects of solid waste management.
- Making tours available on request of any solid waste facility including the new Ware County-Tri-County NAMCO MSW Landfill
- Utilizing curriculum in Ware County schools that emphasizes the relationship between environmental integrity and solid waste management.

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. DCA and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have a variety of public education/public involvement materials. Examples of public involvement pamphlets produced by the EPA include the following:

- Waste Transfer Stations: A Manual for Decision-Making
- Sites for Our Solid Waste: A Guidebook for Effective Public Involvement

SECTION 8- IMPLEMENTATION AND FINANCING

8.1 WARE COUNTY IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

Implementation of Ware County's Solid Waste Management Plan has been discussed in each of the previous sections of this plan. The plan covers the unincorporated areas of Ware County.

Full cost accounting measures, as recommended by DCA and annual auditing by independent auditors, will continue.

8.2 WARE COUNTY FINANCING PLAN

The Ware County solid waste systems and programs have been funded since 1993 utilizing user fees and general funds.

The opening and management of the new Ware County-Tri-County NAMCO MSW Landfill (pending the successful defense of the current appeal of the permit issuance) will help Ware County recover the capital investment costs of initial construction of the old Tri-County Landfill. It will also make funds available by way of host and royalty fees to assist in the implementation of existing plans and programs and possibly make new ones economically possible.

3-21-1944

Dear Mr. [Name]

I have your letter of the 17th and am glad to hear that you are well. I am well at present and hope these few lines will find you all the same.

I am sure you will be glad to hear from me again.

Yours truly,

[Name]

I am sure you will be glad to hear from me again. I am well at present and hope these few lines will find you all the same. I am sure you will be glad to hear from me again.

**UNINCORPORATED WARE COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
WASTE REDUCTION**

Ten Year Plan

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Responsible Agency	Annual Cost	Revenue Source
1. Continue Governmental office paper recycling program to reduce paper waste in solid waste stream.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Ware County/ Ware	\$2,500	User Fee or Recyclable Materials
2. Due to the rural nature of the County, low-tech yard waste composting is encouraged.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Ware County	\$0	N/A
3. Ware County Developmental Center to continue recycling efforts.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Ware County/ Ware Developmental Center	\$0	N/A
4. Household hazardous waste batteries are taken by residents and businesses to new Transfer Station operated by Southland Waste, Inc.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Ware County	Cost is based on weight and material	User Fees
5. Recyclables are taken by residents to be processed at the Ware County Transfer Station located on Harris Road.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Ware County	Cost is based on weight	User Fees

**UNINCORPORATED WARE COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
COLLECTION**

Ten Year Plan

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Responsible Agency	Annual Cost	Revenue Source
1. Continue use of Southland Waste, Inc. for collection and disposal.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Southland Waste, Inc.	Varies Based on Amount	User Fees
2. Bulk trash picked up at times during the year in several places in unincorporated County.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Southland Waste, Inc.	Varies Based on Amount	User Fees
3. Private waste haulers collecting commercial and C&D.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Various	Varies Based on Amount	User Fees

**UNINCORPORATED WARE COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
DISPOSAL**

Ten Year Plan

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Responsible Agency	Annual Cost	Revenue Source
1. Continue the contractual agreement with Southland Waste, Inc. for disposal of solid waste for the next four years.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Ware County	N/A	User Fees
2. HHW and other special wastes are processed at the Transfer Station (Southland Waste, Inc.) on Harris Road.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Ware County	Variable	User Fees
3. Bulk Trash that is collected monthly is mechanically separated and disposed of according to type of materials.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Southland Waste, Inc.	Variable	User Fees
*4. Begin use of the new Ware County-Tri-County NAMCO MSW Landfill for disposal of C&D and certain industrial and commercial wastes.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Ware County/ NAMCO	Variable	User Fees

Please Note: Use of Southland Waste, Inc. as stated above is dependent on mutually agreed upon contract extensions as may be allowed by Georgia Law for the years covered by this plan update. The Ware County Commission may elect to rebid these services if required by law or as may be allowed by current contracts.

*Assumes EPD, NAMCO and Ware County prevail in defense of the issued permit.

**UNINCORPORATED WARE COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
LAND LIMITATIONS**

Ten Year Plan

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Responsible Agency	Annual Cost	Revenue Source
1. Identify those areas unsuitable for placement of solid waste management facilities for use in 2011 plan rewrite and development of detail maps for the same.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Ware County Planning Department/ RDC/ DCA	\$2000	County/ RDC/ DCA Funds

**UNINCORPORATED WARE COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

Ten Year Plan

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Responsible Agency	Annual Cost	Revenue Source
1. Support the implementation of Keep America Beautiful (KAB), and Adopt-A-Highway Program	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Ware County	\$1,000	County Funds
2. Ware County will work with each of the local governments would continue to have coordinated policies on recycling in conjunction with local Ware Development Center that complement each other.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Ware County	N/A	N/A
3. Local Media will continue to provide a series of public service announcements concerning all aspects of solid waste management. They will continue to do so over the next four years.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Ware County	N/A	N/A
4. Schools in Ware County (K-12) will publicize its adopted curriculum that emphasizes the relationship between environmental integrity and solid waste management.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Board of Education	N/A	N/A
5. County resource personnel will be available to speak upon request.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Ware County	N/A	N/A
6. 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	X	Ware County	Variable	General Fund or Enterprise Fund

**UNINCORPORATED WARE COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
IMPLEMENTATION AND FINANCING**

Ten Year Plan

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Responsible Agency	Annual Cost	Revenue Source
1. Utilize inmate detail to collect and dispose of solid waste on or near county roads.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Ware County	\$31,744	Ware County
2. Monitor Iron Bridge Landfill.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Ware County	\$100,000	County Funds

SUMMARY OF NEEDS AND GOALS

Waste Reduction

- Reduce waste by 25%
- Promote waste reduction
- Improve record keeping
- Reuse of articles with useful remaining life (furniture, clothes, etc.)
- Reduction at source
- Involvement in “Keep America Beautiful” programs

Waste Collection

- Provide an adequate waste collection system
- Expand recycling programs

Waste Disposal

- Ensure adequate disposal capacity
- Contingency disposal strategy

Land Limitation

- Ensure site suitability for new waste handling facilities

Public Education

- Education and public involvement in recycling
- Education and public involvement in resource recovery

RESOLUTION

**ADOPTION OF THE FINAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE
2008-2011 FOR WARE COUNTY GEORGIA**

AUG 12 '08 AM 9:02

WHEREAS, Ware County has prepared a Final Solid Waste Management Plan Update for the years 2008-2011; and

WHEREAS, the Final Solid Waste Management Plan Update was prepared in accordance with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management Plans established by the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act and reviewed and approved by the Southeast Georgia Regional Development Center and the Georgia Department of Community Affairs; and

WHEREAS, two (2) hearings were held in conformance with the Minimum Procedural Standards for Solid Waste Management Plans established by the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act; and

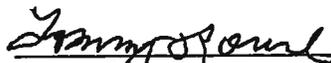
WHEREAS, Ware County is responsible to plan, implement, and manage solid waste programs, including plans and programs for solid waste collection, disposal, recycling, and financing; and

WHEREAS, the Final Solid Waste Management Plan Update is consistent with the goals as developed by Ware County and the State of Georgia.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Ware County Board of Commissioners, in a meeting assembled, at which a majority were in attendance, that the Ware County Board of Commissioners hereby adopts the Ware County Final Solid Waste Management Plan Update 2008-2011 and authorizes the Commission Chairman to sign and to forward a copy of this signed resolution to the Southeast Georgia Regional Development Center and the Georgia Department of Community Affairs as per the requirements of the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act.

This 4th day of August 2008.

BY:


Chairman, Tommy M. Rouse
Ware County Board of Commissioners

ATTEST:


Pam Gibson, Commission Clerk

RESOLUTION

**ADOPTION OF THE FINAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE
2008-2018 FOR WARE COUNTY GEORGIA**

WHEREAS, Ware County has prepared a Final Solid Waste Management Plan Update for the years 2008-2018; and

WHEREAS, the Final Solid Waste Management Plan Update was prepared in accordance with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management Plans established by the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act and reviewed and approved by the Southeast Georgia Regional Development Center and the Georgia Department of Community Affairs; and

WHEREAS, two (2) hearings were held in conformance with the Minimum Procedural Standards for Solid Waste Management Plans established by the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act; and

WHEREAS, Ware County is responsible to plan, implement, and manage solid waste programs, including plans and programs for solid waste collection, disposal, recycling, and financing; and

WHEREAS, the Final Solid Waste Management Plan Update is consistent with the goals as developed by Ware County and the State of Georgia.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Ware County Board of Commissioners, in a meeting assembled, at which a majority were in attendance, that the Ware County Board of Commissioners hereby adopts the Ware County Final Solid Waste Management Plan Update 2008-2018 and authorizes the Commission Chairman to sign and to forward a copy of this signed resolution to the Southeast Georgia Regional Development Center and the Georgia Department of Community Affairs as per the requirements of the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act.

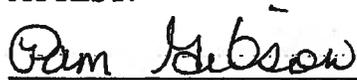
This 4th day of August 2008.

BY:



Chairman, Tommy M. Rouse
Ware County Board of Commissioners

ATTEST:



Pam Gibson, Commission Clerk

I certify that 2008 – 2018 is the original date of the Solid Waste Management Plan.

Pam Gibson

Pam Gibson, County Clerk

August 8, 2008

County Seal



July 28, 2008

Mr. Lace Futch
Executive Director, Southeast Georgia RDC
1725 South Georgia Parkway West
Waycross, Georgia 31503

Dear Mr. Futch:

Our staff has reviewed the revised information for the 2008 – 2018 Solid Waste Management Plan for Ware County. The revisions have brought the plan into compliance with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management Plans. To regain eligibility for solid waste permits, grants, and loans, Ware County must adopt the 2008 – 2018 Solid Waste Management Plan as soon as possible.

In order to complete the planning cycle, please forward a copy of the adoption resolution along with a copy of the revised adopted Solid Waste Management Plan to our office. Once we receive these documents, we will send notification to Ware County of its renewed eligibility for solid waste grants, loans, and permits.

Sincerely,

Mike Gleaton, Assistant Commissioner
Planning and Environmental Division

MG/kd



COPY

August 20, 2008

Honorable Tommy M. Rouse
Chair, Ware County Commission
Post Office Box 1069
Waycross, Georgia 31502

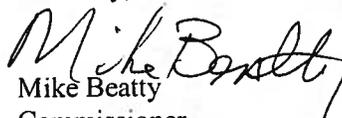
Dear Chairman Rouse:

We have received notification that Ware County has adopted the 2008 - 2018 Solid Waste Management Plan that meets the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management. Accordingly, it is my pleasure to notify you that Ware County has regain eligibility for solid waste permits, grants and loans.

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

We commend you for your hard work and dedication. If you have any questions regarding your solid waste management plan, please call John Karrh in our Office of Environmental Management at (912) 489-3483.

Sincerely,


Mike Beatty
Commissioner

MB/jk

cc: Lace Futch, Executive Director, Southeast Georgia RDC



June 17, 2008

Mr. Lace Futch, Executive Director,
Southeast Georgia Regional Development Center
1725 South Georgia Parkway, West
Waycross, Georgia 31503

Dear Lace:

Our staff has reviewed the Solid Waste Management Plan for the Ware County received by our office on May 7, 2008. We are unable to approve the plan at this time for the following reasons:

- Please expand Waste Stream Analysis Element to cover who is generating waste and the ten year planning period through 2018;
- Include an inventory and assessment of current waste reduction programs, a description of how the government is reducing waste and an inventory of source reduction programs, composting and yard trimming programs and special management items in the Waste Reduction Element;
- Please include a description of Southland's contingency collection strategy, the County's response if Southland goes out of business and length of time necessary to bring contingency collection plan on-line in the Collection Element;
- Please include a description of contingency disposal strategy and length of time necessary to bring contingency disposal plan on-line in the Disposal Element;
- Description of disaster debris management and how public will be notified;
- Capacity letter must include confirmation of capacity for the entire 10 year period through 2018;
- Please include description and how the County will handle each Land Limitation Element item;
- Include an inventory and assessment of education / involvement programs as part of the Education and Public Involvement Element;
- Recap Needs and Goals and expand Implementation Strategy through 2018 in Implementation Section.

Please forward these comments to Ware County the required changes are addressed we will complete our review of the Solid Waste Management Plan. If you have any questions, please contact John Karrh at (912) 489-3483 or at jkarrh@dca.state.ga.us.

Sincerely,



Mike Gleaton, Assistant Commissioner
Planning and Environmental Management Division

MG/jk

