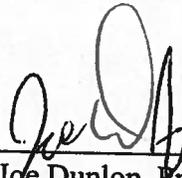


Certification

I hereby certify that I am an officer of the public entity shown below and that I hold the title indicated. The 104 pages attached hereto are true, correct, and accurate copies of the original and current adopted Solid Waste Management Plan for Clayton County and the Cities of forest Park, Jonesboro, Lake City, Lovejoy, Morrow and Riverdale, as documented and maintained in my office.



Joe Dunlop, Program Coordinator
Office of Sustainable Development
Georgia Department of Community Affairs

Sworn to and subscribed
Before me this 30th day of November, 2010



Notary Public

JO M. PONCE
Notary Public, Cobb County, Georgia
My Commission Expires Feb. 17, 2012

Rec'd 6/21/05
✓ In database

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Virginia Burton Gray, Commissioner
J. Charley Griswell, Commissioner
Carl Rhodenizer, Commissioner
Wole Ralph, Commissioner

City Mayors

Charles Hall, City of Forest Park
Joy Day, City of Jonesboro
Willie Oswald, City of Lake City
Joe Murphy, City of Lovejoy
Jim Millirons, City of Morrow
Phaedra Graham, City of Riverdale



**Comprehensive
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**Clayton County
Department of
Transportation and Development**

Wayne Patterson
Director
Telephone: (770) 477-3686
Fax: (770) 473-3990

7960 North McDonough Street
Jonesboro, Georgia 30236

Andrew C. Adams
Deputy Director
Telephone: (770) 477-3673
Fax: (770) 473-5702

April 14, 2005

*I received these
on June 21.*

Ms. Mary Harrington
Program Coordinator
Office of Environmental Management
Department of Community Affairs
60 Executive Park South, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30329-2231

Subject: Submittal of Clayton County 2005 Solid Waste Management Plan for Review

Dear Ms. Harrington:

Please find enclosed 3 copies of the Clayton County 2005 Solid Waste Management Plan. We appreciate your time and effort in providing a review and any feedback on this report. If we can be of any assistance to you, please contact David Rutledge, County Engineer at (770) 477-3681 at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,



David Rutledge, County Engineer

cc: Hiram Henderson; Tim Gilliam; File

Content

Introduction	1
Waste Stream	3
Current Waste Stream Composition	3
Additional Waste Products	4
Amount of Waste	7
Collection	8
Collection Practices and Service Areas	8
Goals, Assessment & Emergency Response	12
Disposal	13
Waste Flow Into and Out of Clayton County	13
Environmental Controls for Landfills	18
Goals, Assessment & Emergency Response	19
Reduction	20
Land Limitations	27
Definitions	27
Land Limitations	28
Land Limitation Policies	31
Land Limitation Maps	33
Education & Public Involvement	39
Educational Organizations (Public)	39
Educational Organizations (Private)	41
Media	41
Specific Program (Examples)	42
Goals, Assessment & Emergency Response	43

Implementation & Financing	44
Increase Costs of Solid Waste Management	44
The Needs Requirement of Full Cost Accounting	45
Methods of Financing the Costs of SWM	46
Implementation Techniques and Alternatives.	47
Implementation Action Programs	48
Goals, Assessment & Emergency Response	49
Implementation & Financing Charts	50
Financial Management (Budgeting) Charts.	61
Conclusion	69
Glossary	70
Capacity Assurance	77
Letters of Request and Resolution	81

Introduction

In 1990 the Georgia General Assembly passed and the Governor signed into law the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act. This act consolidated existing solid waste management laws, created a statewide goal for reducing waste on a per capita basis by 25 percent from 1992 to 1996, and laid the foundation for comprehensive solid waste management planning by requiring a Georgia Solid Waste Management Plan (completed by the Department of Community Affairs and Natural Resources in December, 1990) and local waste management planning.

Section 12-8-31.1(a) of the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act states that each city and county in Georgia shall develop or be included in a Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. HB 1386 amended the effective date from July 1, 1992 to July 1 1993.

This State Law created a unique atmosphere in Clayton County. It provided an opportunity and challenge to the Clayton County Commissioners, the City Mayors, the City Council members, the Public Works Directors and the citizens to work together and develop a plan for the betterment of all Clayton Countians.

The Clayton County Solid Waste Advisory Committee prepared the Clayton County Solid Waste Management Plan. The Advisory Committee consists of representatives from the cities of Forest Park, Jonesboro, Lake City, Lovejoy, Morrow, Riverdale, and the county's Transportation and Development Department. The County's comprehensive plan provides an array of information that addresses the seven basic elements of solid waste management. The plan provides a projected analysis of the area's waste generation by volume. This includes the county and the individual collection, disposal and reduction practices and facilities. Other areas of discussion include waste reduction strategies, education and public involvement programs and certain land limitations.

The advisory committee prepared the County Plan for the following purposes:

- To present a comprehensive status report on solid waste management activities in Clayton County;
- To set forth policies and strategies for reducing and managing solid waste and promote waste management and waste reduction through education;

- To provide specific priorities and a schedule for continued waste management and planning activities;
- To prepare data and material in conformance with the Minimum Planning Standards to meet requirements for certified local solid waste management plans set forth within the act.

The original Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan developed in 1993 addressed the seven elements of solid waste management and described the existing activities and facilities, the proposed activities and facilities (especially those needing to achieve the 25 percent reduction goal) and the plans to implement and finance these activities or facilities.

The 2003 Clayton County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan has been updated to include all of the relevant information from the original plan and any recent changes within the county's solid waste management program. Additionally, the updated plan will revisit current policies and procedures in order to evaluate their effectiveness in attaining the County's solid waste management goals. The 2003 plan also incorporates a small section within each of the main elements that will examine the needs and actions required in regards to impacts imposed by a natural disaster.



WASTESTREAM

To determine the amount and composition of the solid waste generated within each community in order to have a sound information base upon which to base solid waste management decisions and to determine if county and city goals have been met.

The Amount of Waste Element provides information relative to the following items:
Existing Waste Amount (Weight);

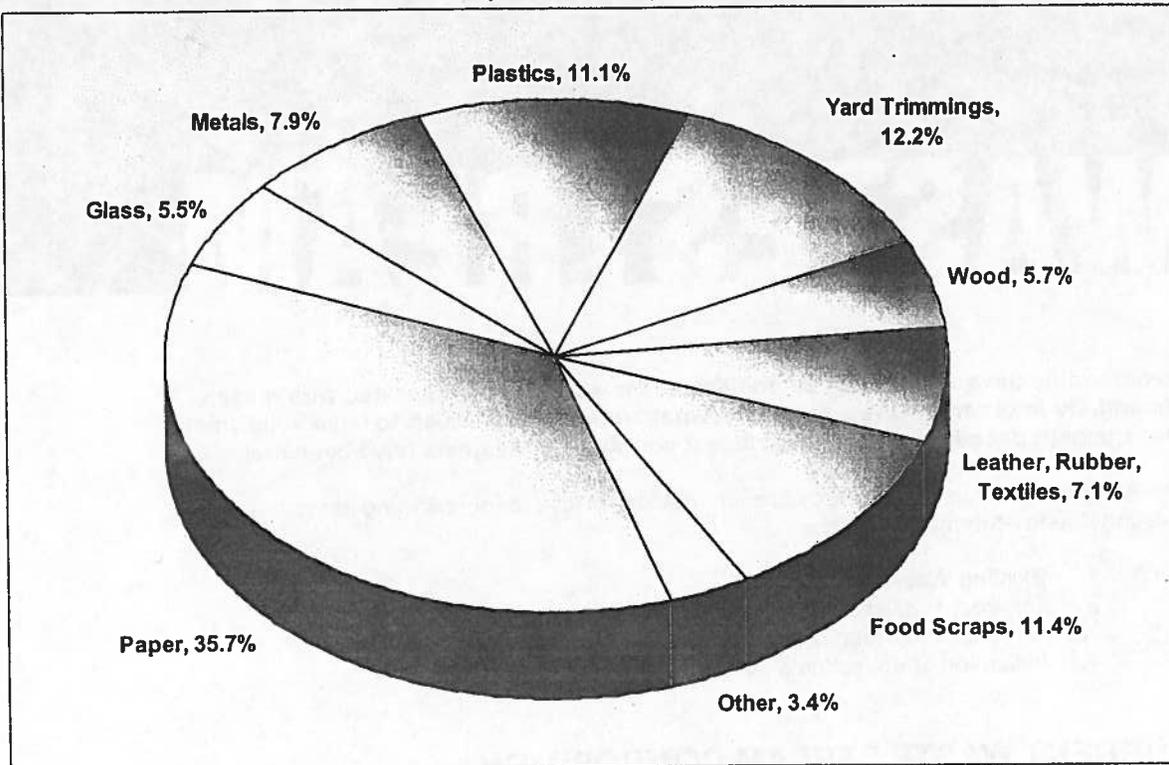
1. Existing Waste Composition;
2. Ten-year Projection of Waste Amount (Weight);
3. Ten-year Projection of Waste Composition; and
4. Indication of Projection Method Used.

CURRENT WASTE STREAM COMPOSITION

“There are two primary methods for conducting a characterization study. The first is a site-specific approach in which the individual components of the waste stream are sampled, sorted and weighed.... the second is based on production data (by weight) for the materials and products in the waste stream...” U.S. EPA, 1990

Current, comprehensive local waste composition or characterization data from the first approach described above does not exist for Clayton County. Therefore, at the present, it is necessary to rely on general information using the study approach as developed by the U.S.EPA. It is important to note that the U.S.EPA data reflects the municipal solid waste stream of the entire nation and may not exactly correlate with Clayton County's waste stream. Figure 1-1 shows the commercial characterization of municipal solid waste based on the *Municipal Solid Waste in the United States: 2001 Facts and Figures Executive Summary* (U.S.EPA). While useful, locally developed waste stream composition analyses are not critical at this time. They may become necessary in the future, however, particularly for the consideration of waste-to-energy facilities and other waste related capital improvement projects.

WASTE STREAM ANALYSIS (U.S. 2001)



Source: *Municipal Solid Waste in the United States: 2001 Facts and Figures Executive Summary (U.S.EPA)*

FIG 1-1

ADDITIONAL WASTE PRODUCTS

Industrial Waste

Industrial waste is defined as special or unique wastes that require either special handling or having on-site disposal capabilities. Construction and demolition debris and other manufacturing and wholesale trade wastes handled as part of the general waste stream are included in the commercial waste amounts. There were no industrial disposal problems or needs identified during the initial county solid waste plan public hearing.

Scrap Tires

Scrap tires are considered a separate part of the waste stream because of the potential disposal problems they represent. Local governments, under the 1990 Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act, have the right to ban tires from the landfills or require special pre-treatment of tires prior to their being accepted for disposal. Because many restrictions on tires have already been implemented and because a separate collection or disposal cost is generally associated with each tire, many scrap tires are being stockpiled by automotive related establishments or illegally disposed on vacant or abandoned properties.

The Scrap Tire Use/Disposal Study prepared by the Scrap Tire Management Council in 1990 indicates that approximately one tire is discarded each year for each resident of the United States. Using this per capita rate, the amount of scrap tires produced in Clayton County in 1990 was approximately 182,052*; an equivalent to 1,996 tons in weight.

Using the same generation rate as stated above it is estimated that 250,903 scrap tires, equivalent to 2,710 tons will be produced in the County in the year 2003.

**Based on a 4:1 of scrap passenger tire to truck tire and average weights of 12 pounds per passenger tire and 60 pounds per truck tire (Scrap Tire Management Council, National Recycling Coalition, and Resource Recycling).*

Wastewater Sludge

Sewage sludge consists of the residential materials resulting from the treatment of municipal wastewater at publicly owned wastewater treatment plants. The removal of these materials is essential to the operation of these wastewater treatment facilities. Proper utilization and disposal practices in managing sewage sludge are essential to assure the protection of public health and the environment.

The amount of waste estimates generally prepared does not include 'special' wastes such as C&D debris, wastewater sludge and ash. These 'special' wastes represent parts of the waste stream that are usually handled outside the considered municipal (residential and commercial) segment. In the case of wastewater sludge, certain potential problem areas as well as management techniques exists which deserve consideration throughout the development of the Clayton County Solid Waste Management Plan.

Wastewater sludge is currently considered non-toxic and disposed of by incineration, composting and palletizing (made into commercial fertilizer pellets). All of these management practices will be evaluated, particularly the feasibility of composting sludge with other materials particularly yard trimmings. However, future federal and state regulations may greatly change the way sludge is processed by requiring stringent testing of sludge to validate its non-toxicity and possibly reducing quantities that can be disposed of by incineration. The Clayton County Water Authority does not dispose of wastewater sludge by the method of landfilling. Therefore, no hauling equipment is necessary.

Sludge is generated in Clayton County by four wastewater facilities. These facilities generate 16,000 pounds per day of de-watered sludge or 8 tons per calendar day. The current sludge generation rate of 8 tons per calendar day represents 1 percent of the daily tonnage of residential and commercial waste and construction demolition debris disposed of in Clayton county in 1990. Waste flow forecasts for Clayton County indicate that the amount of wastewater requiring treatment will increase 73 percent from the year 1993 to the year 2003. Using these figures it can be estimated that the amount of sludge requiring treatment and handling in Clayton County will be equivalent to 13.84 tons per day by the year 2003.

Biomedical Waste

Biomedical waste is another example of 'special' waste that is handled outside the general municipal waste stream. It is an important segment of the overall waste management strategy because of the separate way in which this waste is collected, treated or processed and eventually disposed. Biomedical waste generators of over 100 pounds per month must comply with certain rules and regulations regarding waste treatment prior to disposal and facilities that operate commercially to treat biomedical waste are required to obtain a solid waste-handling permit.

1. Biomedical waste consists of seven categories or classifications. These are:
2. Pathological waste-human tissue and parts;
3. Biological waste-blood and blood products and bulk body fluids;
4. Chemotherapy waste-any disposable material including medical supplies that may have come in contact with agents used in the chemotherapy process;
5. Cultures/stock of infectious waste-includes cultures from medical laboratories and research and industrial laboratories;
6. Contaminated animal carcasses-including bedding and other animal wastes which have been exposed to infectious agents;
7. Sharps-any discarded article that may cause punctures or cuts; and,
8. Discarded medical equipment-including supplies and materials that were in contact with infectious agents.

The total amount of biomedical waste generated in Clayton County has not yet been determined by a comprehensive survey of waste generators, handlers or processors. The Georgia Solid Waste Management Plan indicates that approximately 56 tons of biomedical waste is generated each day in the state. This statewide generation rate is estimated to increase to 67 tons by the year 2000.

There are two primary means of processing biomedical waste prior to disposal in a landfill. The first and most common means of processing is incineration, used primarily for pathological, chemotherapy and animal carcasses. The second means is autoclaving (a high temperature and high pressure sterilization process), used primarily for medical equipment and instruments. Incinerator ash and autoclave discards are disposed of in municipal solid waste landfills. Biomedical waste from facilities generating less than 100 pounds per month may also be landfilled after proper containerization.

There are currently two biomedical waste incinerators and one autoclave unit in Clayton County. Southern Regional incinerator process on-site waste and is not required to have a solid waste-handling permit. Browning Ferris Industries owns and operators the other incinerator and autoclave unit, which are permitted by the state. The amount of biomedical waste in Clayton County is very likely to increase in relation to the County's population growth. The handling and disposal of this waste in the future, however, may be complicated

by the difficulty in overcoming community opposition to expansion of existing facilities or the development of new facilities.

Other Waste Including Ash

Clayton County does not currently house a municipal waste incinerator, therefore, the generation and disposal of waste ash has not been a prominent issue in waste management. However, the biomedical waste incineration, sludge incineration and wood waste incineration are common to Clayton County producing ash residues that may require special handling in the future. In addition, these incinerators may be subject to more stringent air quality permits requirements..

AMOUNT OF WASTE

The methodology used to estimate the amount of waste currently being disposed and projected for disposal is based upon the 1990 Atlanta Regional Commission's Regional Solid Waste Management Plan in conjunction with the more recent study found in the *Municipal Solid Waste in the United States: 2001 Facts and Figures Executive Summary* (U.S.EPA). According to figures in the 1990 ARC Report, the per capita generation rate was 9.639 pounds per day. By 2003, the EPA had estimated that this figure had dropped to 4.4 pounds per day. Despite a sharp rise in the 90's due to the economic expansion, the figure decline overhaul primarily as a result of productive efforts at source reduction, increased recycling and government regulations. uh - no

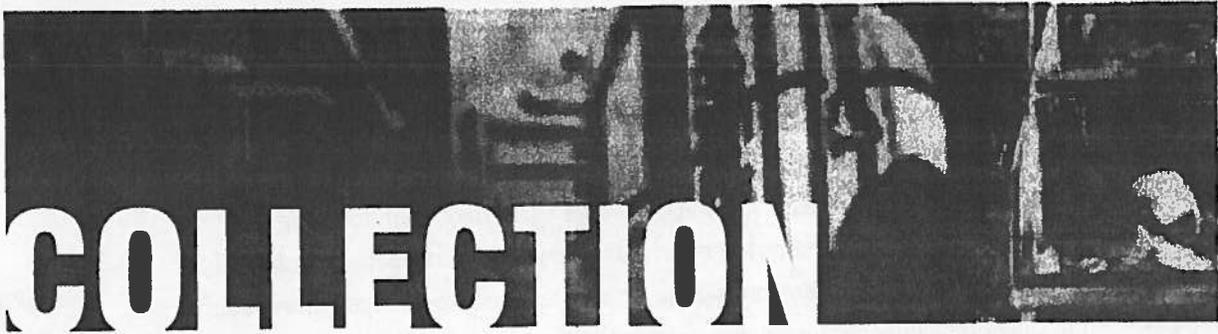
For the purpose our ten-year planning period we have used a base value of 4.4 pounds/person/day (P/P/D). This figure is based upon the national average and reflects a consistent value for planning purposes. These figures indicate that the Clayton County Landfill processes a total of 56% of the County's generated waste. The remaining 44% of waste is transported and/or processed elsewhere. These figures do not include any source or recycling reductions. ■ disposed!

ESTIMATED WASTE GENERATION 2003-2013

YEAR	POPULATION	TONS GENERATED	P/P/D	PROCESSED BY CLAYTON COUNTY (TONS)
2003	236517	189120	4.4	103589
2004	241405	193848	4.4	109247
2005	247440	198694	4.4	111978
2006	253626	203662	4.4	114778
2007	259967	208753	4.4	117647
2008	266466	213972	4.4	120589
2009	273128	219321	4.4	123603
2010	279956	224804	4.4	126693
2011	286955	230425	4.4	129861
2012	294128	236185	4.4	133107
2013	301482	242090	4.4	136435
2014	309019	248142	4.4	139846
2015	316744	254346	4.4	143342

FIG 1-2

per year



COLLECTION

To ensure the efficient and effective collection of solid waste and recyclable and compostable materials within each government for the subsequent ten year period.

The Collection Element includes an analysis of the following items:

1. Service Areas;
2. Private and Public Collection Systems;
3. Type of Vehicles;
4. Other Collection Systems;
5. Transfer Points;
6. Costs; and
7. Multi-Jurisdictional Agreements.

COLLECTION PRACTICES AND SERVICE AREAS

Residents and businesses of Clayton County are provided with direct on-site waste collection service. Collection service areas vary for different types of waste materials and recyclables. City boundaries enhance specific collection areas for two reasons:

1. The waste or recyclable material~~s~~ are being collected by city work details which only collect within city's limits; or,
2. The city is contracting for the collection of waste or recyclables within its boundaries.

The City of Forest Park provides residential and commercial collection services utilizing a staff of 35 city employees. Four thousand thirty six residential households are collected twice per week curbside for MSW. Yard trimmings are collected once per week and are picked up curbside. The residential household rates are currently \$15.00 per month and the 1791 multi-family apartments are \$10.00 per unit each month. All commercial businesses are served as needed with a minimum fee of \$30.00 per month and containers based on \$3.25 per loose cubic yard.

Forest Park's collection fleet consists of six rear loading residential packer body trucks, two front end loader commercial trucks, two rear loading commercial trucks, two leaf vacuum trucks, two flat bed trash trucks and one street sweeper truck. The current inventory for commercial containers total 540 front and rear loading containers ranging from 3-yard capacity to 8-yard capacity.

Forest Park plans to continue its collection service for both residential and commercial establishments for the next ten years. This year a collection analysis will be conducted to determine the efficiency of operations. The analysis will review the City's capital needs, service level and operating costs.

The City of Jonesboro operates a Sanitation Department that consists of six city employees. Residential waste is collected from the backyard once each week, at no cost to the resident and, some residents assist the sanitation crew by placing their garbage at the curb. Yard trimmings are picked up at curbside once per week at no cost to the homeowner. Of the Jonesboro's 264 commercial businesses, the Jonesboro Sanitation Department provides a collection service to approximately 100. There is no cost to these establishments for their weekly collection. The remaining businesses contract the collection needs with various private commercial collection companies. Jonesboro has a collection fleet of two twenty cubic yard rear loaders and two dump trucks. The dump trucks are used to collect residential and yard trimmings.

The City of Lake City contracts with a private collection company (Waste Management of Atlanta) to collect household waste, yard trimmings and recyclables from its 625 single family dwellings. Household waste, yard trimmings and recyclables are being picked up curbside weekly in three different trucks. The City also has an agreement with the private collection company to do a back door pick-up for elderly residents within the City. Containers and recyclable bins are furnished to the citizens and the service fee is \$48.00 quarterly. All multi-family dwelling and commercial developments contract independently with a collection company.

Lake City will continue to contract for the household waste and yard trimmings and recyclables.

Lovejoy allows its residents and commercial businesses to contract individually for collection services. Since the county landfill is located in Lovejoy, the majority of residents utilizes the facility and do not need to contract for collection services. Due to the small population base and the proximity to the landfill, the City of Lovejoy does not anticipate any changes for the collection practices throughout the ten-year period.

The City of Morrow provides twice a week backdoor household collection & disposal service

to approximately 800 residential customers by contract with a private company. Also, limb and white good collection and disposal is available to each household once per week according to a designated route at no additional charge. The City employees two full time employees and operates two F-600 trucks and one limb chipper to provide this service. Yard trimmings such as leaves, pine straw, and grass clippings are collected on a "pay as you throw" basis and residents pay a fee of \$1.75 for each bag disposed of through the Public Works Department. The City also operates a commercial sanitation division, by private contractor, providing service to all commercial businesses, apartments, and condominiums by means of 2, 4, 6, & 8 yard green boxes. The City also provides 20, 30, & 40 yard construction containers and compactors by the same contracted company. The City provides collection & disposal services to 330 commercial customers on a daily basis. Construction containers are scheduled as needed by the contractors working inside the City limits. All solid waste administrative functions including billing, accounts receivable, scheduling, etc. are located in the Public Works Department.

Morrow's residential and commercial waste is placed in the landfill. Miscellaneous materials are placed at the Clayton County landfill located in Lovejoy, and mulch from grinding operations are used in the parks, right of ways, and grounds of municipal buildings as bedding material. All metal collected is recycled through a private recycling service.

Morrow plans to continue to employ the current collection practice for both residential and commercial sanitation throughout the next ten years. Contracted services will be bid on a five year basis with an option for renewal as approved by the Mayor and Council. Due to new home construction in the City, there is a possibility additional employees will be needed to maintain service at current levels for limb and white good collection. The City also anticipates the replacement of one F-600 dump truck and one limb chipper within ten years.

The City of Riverdale provides curbside collection service for 3,180 single-family residents and two-family dwellings. A private collection company under contract with the city provides this service. This contract ensures that each household receives curbside service once each week for household waste and once a week for yard trimmings. Each customer is provided a 90-gallon container and pays \$15.00 each month for the service.

Riverdale's multi-family residential dwellings and commercial developments contract individually with various private collection companies. The number of collection companies providing collection services for these units may vary from seven to twelve companies. The city plans to continue contracting its residential collection services over the next ten years. The city will solicit bids or proposals periodically from private collection and disposal companies in order to provide the best possible service at the lowest possible cost. The city plans to look into the feasibility of contracting the collection services for multi-family residential complexes and commercial locations as they currently do for one and two family residential collection, until that time private collection services for multi-family residential complexes and commercial locations will remain the same.

Clayton County does not provide any residential or commercial collection service for the unincorporated areas of the county. Residents and commercial locations contract individually with various collection companies. Presently, there are 21 companies licensed to collect waste in Clayton County; these companies provide 11 residential and 13 commercial collection systems. Residential collection services vary from once per week curbside to twice per week backyard pickup. The collection rates vary from \$11.00 to \$20.00 per month. Commercial collection services vary from pre-scheduled pickups to service as needed with variable rates.

MULTI-FAMILY AND BUSINESS WASTE COLLECTION PRACTICES

	MULTI-FAMILY USES			BUSINESS USES		
	Sanitation Dept.	Private company under contract with county or city	Private company contracting directly with users	Sanitation Dept.	Private company under contract with county or city	Private company contracting directly with users
Forest Park						
Jonesboro						
Lake City						
Lovejoy						
Morrow						
Riverdale						
Clayton County						

FIG 2-1

SINGLE RESIDENTIAL WASTE COLLECTION PRACTICES

	RESPONSIBILITY			METHOD AND FREQUENCY						
	Sanitation Dept.	Private company under contract with county or city	Private company contracting directly with residents	Curbside - Once per week	Curbside - Twice per Week	Backyard - Once Per Week	Backyard - Twice per Week	Varies according to company practice	Provide for collection of yard waste separately	Provide for on-site collection of recyclables
Forest Park										
Jonesboro										
Lake City										
Lovejoy										
Morrow										
Riverdale										
Clayton County										

FIG 2-2

OBJECTIVE

To ensure the efficient and effective collection of solid waste and recyclable and compostable materials within each government for the subsequent ten year period.

ASSESSMENT

The current collection practices are acceptable in meeting the county and cities' objectives. In order to maximize the efficiency of the collection operations, some minor modifications have been implemented since 1993. These were primarily directed at the "pick-up" location and are related to city services. Generally, the economic trends over the past ten years have had no significant impact on the collection process.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

It would be difficult to examine the numerous potential disaster level emergencies and the impact on the solid waste collection process. Therefore, we have focused our attention on the more likely events. These include major weather related issues such as hurricanes, ice storms and tornadoes. Terrorist attacks such as biological, chemical and nuclear events will be governed by local, state and federal emergency management agencies.

In the event of weather related emergencies, the county and each of the cities have implemented organizational adjustments that allow for restructuring of resources (equipment, supplies and employees) to accommodate the increased demand for collection services. The primary focus of such events in the past has been the collection of yard trimmings, large trees, structural debris and other inert materials. Funding for the increased services is generally covered under the municipality's general fund and may be reimbursed through Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA). The county and cities have not experienced any major problems with the response plan since 1993 and will continue with current policies and procedures for the next ten years. Additionally, the state and local transportation departments operate a 24-hour emergency response program that provides for transportation maintenance during such events to insure that roadways are secure for most transportation needs. ■



According to 2004 EPA info: Clayton Hiding Public Facility to receive most of Co waste

To ensure that solid waste treatment and disposal facilities serving Clayton County meet regulatory requirements and are in place when needed to support facilities effective solid waste handling programs today and for the subsequent ten-year period, thereby maintaining and enhancing the quality of life of the residents within Clayton County.

The Disposal Element includes an analysis of the following items:

1. Waste Exported Out and Into the Planning Area;
2. Existing Disposal Practices Including Facilities, Environmental Controls, Costs and Capacity; and
3. Ten-Year Estimates of Disposal Needs Including Facilities, Environmental Controls, Costs and Capacities.

The Element will highlight existing and proposed disposal facilities in Clayton County, their capacities, and their life expectancies based on existing and potential waste flows. The element is divided into a background information section followed by sections dealing with the items listed above.

WASTE FLOW INTO AND OUT OF CLAYTON COUNTY

Because private landfill operators have just begun to report to the Environmental Protection Division on the origin of waste being disposed in their facilities, it is difficult to precisely estimate the amount of waste generated in Clayton County that is being transported to private facilities outside the county's boundaries. One major private disposal facility, Roberts Road landfill in Fayette County, is located in an area that provides good access to customers in Clayton County. Another aspect, Waste Management's corporate policy is to utilize their own landfill for the disposal of all of the waste that they collect. Waste Management operates a landfill on Moreland Avenue just north of the Clayton County line. In all likelihood, a significant amount of waste is being collected in Clayton County and being transported to surrounding counties for disposal. Table 3-1 shows the present private collection companies operating in Clayton County and the disposal facility they use.

Table 3-2 indicates the amount of waste being disposed of outside of the county. This estimate was based the national average as calculated against the county's current population as determined by recent census figures reported by the ARC. Table 3-2 illustrates that an approximate average of 44% of the waste generated in Clayton County is being transported outside of the County for disposal. The remaining 56% is thereby disposed of out

the county's landfill. The 44% was determined by figures reported in the *Municipal Solid Waste in the United States: 2001 Facts and Figures Executive Summary* (U.S.EPA).. Due to the lower tipping fees and some collection company's corporate policies it is unlikely waste is being transported from another jurisdiction into Clayton County for disposal.

PRIVATE COLLECTION COMPANIES OPERATING IN CLAYTON COUNTY AND DISPOSAL FACILITY USE

COLLECTION COMPANY	TYPE OF COLLECTION
Construction Waste Removal	Construction & Demolition
S & B Roll Off	Construction & Demolition
T R Sanitation	Residential/Commercial
Ron Johnson	Construction & Demolition/Commercial
Roberson Contractors	Construction & Demolition/Commercial
Allsouth Robertson	Residential/Commercial
Curbside	Residential
Rover Inc.	Residential
American Sanitation	Residential
K. W. Construction	Construction & Demolition/Commercial
A.D.C.	Construction & Demolition/Commercial
Mitchell Sanitation	Residential
K & G Patton	Construction & Demolition/Commercial
Quality Disposal	Construction & Demolition/Commercial
Waste Management	Residential/Commercial
Johnny Wilson	Construction & Demolition/Commercial
Advance	Residential/Commercial
ADM Sanitation	Residential/Commercial/C & D
English Rose	Residential
Turnipseed	Residential
Peeples	Construction & Demolition/Commercial
DISPOSAL FACILITIES USED	
Clayton County Landfill	
Stockbridge Transfer Station (Stockbridge)	
Pine Ridge Landfill (Jackson)	
B.F.I. Landfill (Moreland Ave. Atlanta)	
Forest Park Transfer Station (Forest Park)	
Rogers Lake (Lithonia)	
Fayette County Transfer Station (Waste Management, Fayetteville)	
Hedgehog, Inc. (Fairburn)	
Safeguard (Palmetto)	

FIG 3-1

YEAR	GENERATED CUBIC YARDS	CUBIC YARDS DISPOSED OF IN LOVEJOY	CUBIC YARDS DISPOSED OF OUTSIDE OF CLAYTON COUNTY	PERCENTAGE DISPOSED OF OUTSIDE OF CLAYTON COUNTY
2003	425690	239907	185783	44%
2005	447241	252052	195189	44%

FIG 3-2

Map 3-A shows area landfills, transfer stations, construction and demolition disposal sites, and medical waste incinerators.

MAP 3-A

Landfills

- 1 B.F.I. Landfill
- 2 Clayton County Landfill
- 3 Pine Ridge Landfill
- 4 Rogers Lake

Recycling & Compost

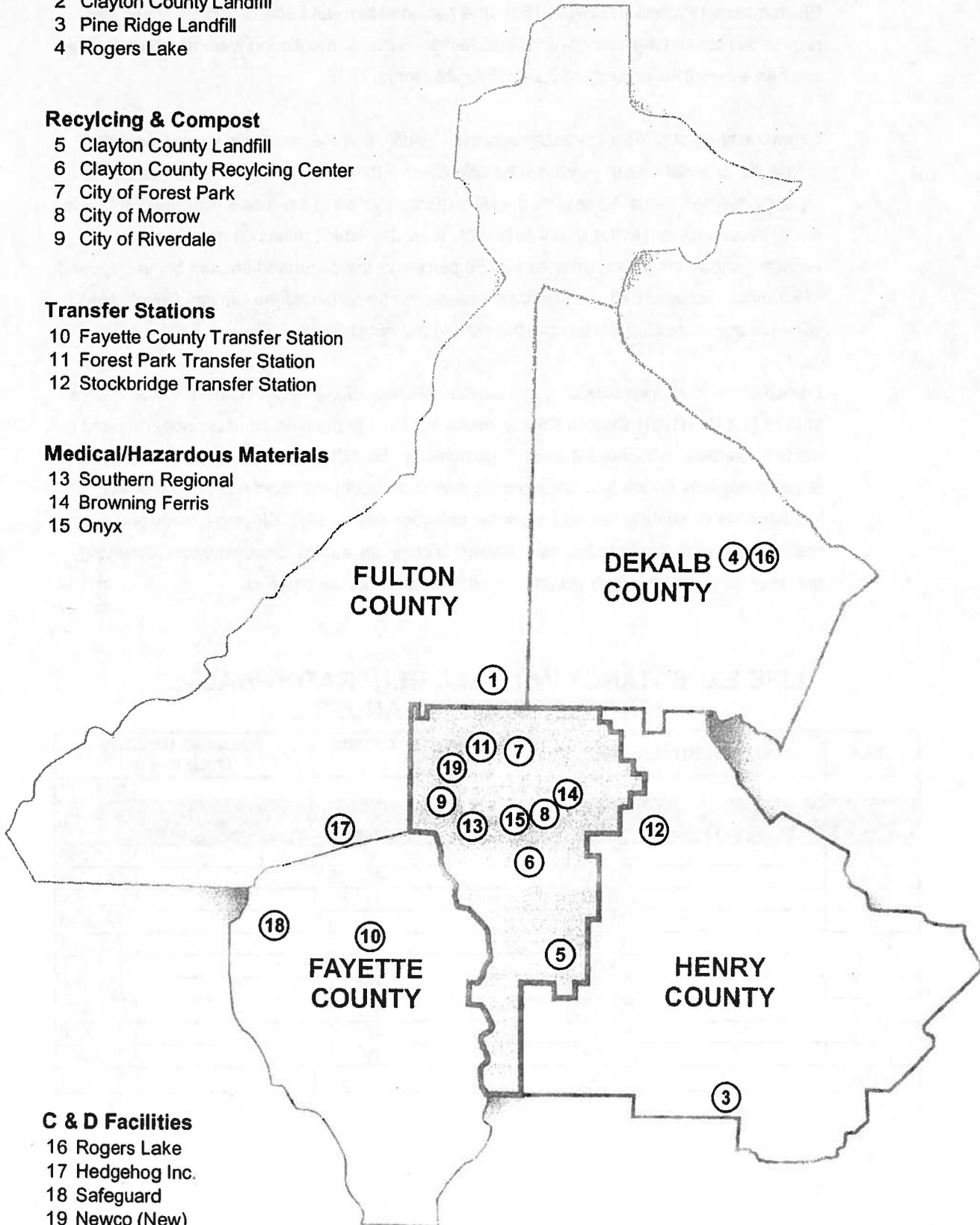
- 5 Clayton County Landfill
- 6 Clayton County Recycling Center
- 7 City of Forest Park
- 8 City of Morrow
- 9 City of Riverdale

Transfer Stations

- 10 Fayette County Transfer Station
- 11 Forest Park Transfer Station
- 12 Stockbridge Transfer Station

Medical/Hazardous Materials

- 13 Southern Regional
- 14 Browning Ferris
- 15 Onyx



C & D Facilities

- 16 Rogers Lake
- 17 Hedgehog Inc.
- 18 Safeguard
- 19 Newco (New)

Clayton County owns and operates the only municipal solid waste landfill within its boundaries. Site III is a 171-acre tract and was permitted on January 8, 1991 by the Environmental Protection Division. Site III is designed to meet Federal Subtitle D and state regulations concerning liners, leachate collection systems, monitoring wells and buffers. This site has a permitted capacity of 5,245,927 cubic yards.

Given the amount of waste capacity within the landfill, and the estimated waste generated, landfill life expectancies in years can be calculated. Table 3-3 and 3-4 show different landfill life expectancies. Table 3-3 reflects the life expectancy if all of the waste generated in Clayton County was disposed in the County's landfill. Table 3-4, which reflects a more realistic scenario, shows the life expectancy with 56 percent of the generated amount being disposed of in landfills outside of Clayton County. Based upon these trends the Clayton County landfill will have adequate capacity beyond the current planning period

Following the implementation of an additional 25% reduction plan and current waste stream studies (4.4 P/P/D) the Clayton County landfill will provide the amount of capacity required for the ten-year period. Tables 3-4 and 3-5 demonstrate how Clayton County has the necessary disposal capacity for the ten-year planning period. An additional chart has been provided indicated the capacity levels with a smaller reduction rate of 10%. Clayton County and all of the cities are now requiring that each collection company submit documentation identifying the disposal facility that they will use over the ten-year planning period.

LIFE EXPECTANCY WITH ALL GENERATED WASTE BEING DISPOSED IN LANDFILL

YEAR	TONS DISPOSED IN LANDFILL	TONS CONVERTED TO CUBIC YARDS	REMAINING CAPACITY (Cubic Yards)
			3,011,094
2003	189,120	378,240	2,632,854
2004	193,848	387,696	2,245,157
2005	198,694	397,389	1,847,769
2006	203,662	407,323	1,440,445
2007	208,753	417,507	1,022,939
2008	213,972	427,944	594,995
2009	219,321	438,643	156,352
2010	224,804	449,609	-293,257
2011	230,425	460,849	-754,106
2012	236,185	472,370	-1,226,477
2013	242,090	484,180	-1,710,656
2014	248,142	496,284	-2,206,940
2015	254,346	508,691	-2,715,631

FIG 3-3

**LIFE EXPECTANCY WITH 56% OF ALL GENERATED WASTE
BEING DISPOSED IN LANDFILL**

YEAR	TONS DISPOSED IN LANDFILL	TONS CONVERTED TO CUBIC YARDS	REMAINING CAPACITY (Cubic Yards)
			3,011,094
2003	106,583	213,165	2,797,929
2004	109,247	218,494	2,579,434
2005	111,978	223,957	2,355,477
2006	114,778	229,556	2,125,922
2007	117,647	235,295	1,890,627
2008	120,589	241,177	1,649,450
2009	123,603	247,206	1,402,243
2010	126,693	253,387	1,148,857
2011	129,861	259,721	889,136
2012	133,107	266,214	622,921
2013	136,435	272,870	350,052
2014	139,846	279,691	70,360
2015	143,342	286,684	-216,323

FIG 3-4

**LIFE EXPECTANCY WITH ADDITIONAL 25% REDUCTION
BASED ON 56% OF ALL GENERATED WASTE**

YEAR	TONS DISPOSED IN LANDFILL	TONS CONVERTED TO CUBIC YARDS	REMAINING CAPACITY (Cubic Yards)
			3,011,094
2003	106,583	213,165	2,797,929
2004	109,247	218,494	2,579,434
2005	83,984	167,968	2,411,467
2006	86,083	172,167	2,239,300
2007	88,235	176,471	2,062,829
2008	90,441	180,883	1,881,946
2009	92,702	185,405	1,696,541
2010	95,020	190,040	1,506,501
2011	97,395	194,791	1,311,710
2012	99,830	199,661	1,112,050
2013	102,326	204,652	907,397
2014	104,884	209,769	697,629
2015	107,506	215,013	482,616

FIG 3-5

**LIFE EXPECTANCY WITH ADDITIONAL 10% REDUCTION
BASED ON 56% OF ALL GENERATED WASTE**

YEAR	TONS DISPOSED IN LANDFILL	TONS CONVERTED TO CUBIC YARDS	REMAINING CAPACITY (Cubic Yards)
			3,011,094
2003	106,583	213,165	2,797,929
2004	109,247	218,494	2,579,434
2005	100,781	201,561	2,377,873
2006	103,300	206,600	2,171,273
2007	105,883	211,765	1,959,508
2008	108,530	217,059	1,742,448
2009	111,243	222,486	1,519,963
2010	114,024	228,048	1,291,915
2011	116,875	233,749	1,058,165
2012	119,796	239,593	818,573
2013	122,791	245,583	572,990
2014	125,861	251,722	321,268
2015	129,008	258,015	63,252

FIG 3-6

FIG 3-6

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS FOR LANDFILLS

The two major regulatory statutes affecting the operation of municipal solid waste and construction/demolition debris disposal facilities are the Georgia Environmental Protection Division's Rules for Solid Waste Management (Chapter 391-3-4) dated September 24, 1991, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency' Solid Waste Disposal Facility Criteria; Final Rule (40CR Parts 257 and 258) dated October 9, 1991. The EPD Rules are the implementation structure fro the EPA Criteria and the Rules must be consistent with the Criteria although the State EPD may be more restrictive than federal guidelines or requirements.

Environmental control for landfills as promulgated by the State of Georgia include the following:

1. Waste prohibitions include liquids and lead acid batteries;
2. Landfill siting criteria;
3. Inclusion of liners and leachate collection systems;
4. Buffer requirements;
5. Methane gas controls; and,
6. Provision for closure and post closure care.

Environmental controls for landfills as promulgated by the U.S. EPA include the following:

1. Exclusion of hazardous waste;
2. Elimination of open burning;
3. Control of public access;
4. Construction of run-on and run-off controls; and,
5. Ground water monitoring and corrective measures.

Other environmental requirements for landfill location and operation are outlined in the Land Limitations Element. Clayton County's Lovejoy Landfill Site III meets all of the current federal and state rules and regulations.

OBJECTIVE

To ensure that solid waste treatment and disposal facilities serving Clayton County meet regulatory requirements and are in place when needed to support facilities effective solid waste handling programs today and for the subsequent ten-year period, thereby maintaining and enhancing the quality of life of the residents within Clayton County.

ASSESSMENT

The current disposal facilities and procedures are acceptable in meeting the county and cities' objectives. The Clayton County landfill continually monitors and reports on the disposal procedures, life expectancy of the facility. Current and anticipated strategies allow for more than ten-years of disposal capacity at this facility.

The Environmental Management Section also collaborates with the private haulers and disposal sites in an effort to develop and manage a database of procedures and resources for disposal operations. Currently, the data is being transferred to electronic data to provide more effective analysis solutions.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Should such an emergency occur that would prevent or inhibit the use of the Clayton County Landfill, the County would authorize the necessary emergency procedures and resources to allow for any county disposal needs to be hauled to another facility. Private haulers currently use other facilities within the metro area and would continue to use these facilities although at greater levels.

The cities that use the landfill have contingency plans allow them to use other facilities as well. The City of Forest Park currently uses the Waste Management Transfer Station located within the City Limits of Forest Park. Should there be a problem with this facility, Forest Park would divert its waste to the Clayton County Landfill and/or the Waste Live Oak Landfill in Conley. The City of Jonesboro would use the Dekalb County Seminole Road landfill, located at 1300 Commerce Drive Decatur, Georgia 30030. Lake City contracts its collection and disposal services to Waste Management. Lovejoy contractors would ~~be~~ continue collection and divert any waste currently entering the Clayton County landfill to other facilities currently being used by the haulers. Morrow utilizes a private contractor for its collection and disposal services. Any items (special items) currently being disposed of at the County landfill would be re-directed to the contractor's facility (United Waste). Additionally, Morrow would seek additional sources from a compiled database if needed. The City of Riverdale outsources its collection and disposal services with United Waste. Additionally, the County would for the disposal needs (capacity assured) should any city require such needs due to an emergency with their current collection and disposal program.



REDUCTION

To ensure that Clayton County continues its target of reducing waste per capita by 25% being received at its disposal facilities through the promotion of source reduction, recycling, reuse, composting and other waste reduction programs. Thus, enhancing and maintaining an environmental friendly and higher quality of life for the citizens of Clayton County.

The Waste Reduction Element includes an analysis of the following items:

1. Existing programs: Facilities/Goals/Costs
2. Ten year program options: Facilities/Goal/Costs/25% Reduction Strategy

Background Information

The Georgia Solid Waste Management Act contains a basic waste reduction goal that is as follows:

Reduce on a statewide per capita basis the amount of municipal solid waste being received at disposal facilities during fiscal year 1992 by 25 percent by July 1, 1996. [Previous 10-Year Solid Waste Management Plan]

To achieve the intent of the 25 percent waste reduction goal, local governments should adopt an overall program for waste reduction in their communities that is based on a hierarchy of waste reduction strategies. These strategies are:

First, reduce the amount of waste produced in the community to the greatest extent possible.

Second, reuse and recycle as many materials in the community as possible that would otherwise be considered waste.

Third, reduce the volume of the remaining material that has been discarded.

Fourth, dispose of waste material in a safe and sanitary manner.

The many methods of waste reduction can be categorized in four specific waste reducing processes. These processes are pre-discard recycling, source reduction, waste diversion and volume reduction. The first three, pre-discard recycling, source reduction, and waste diversion will be used in accomplishing the 25 percent waste reduction goal because they meet the intent of the Waste Management Act by causing a reduction in the actual amount or weight of materials that would otherwise enter a disposal facility. The fourth process of waste reduction, volume reduction, is beneficial because it reduces the volume of waste needing disposal and thereby extending the life of landfills. Table 4-A shows the four main waste reduction processes and their effect on reducing the waste stream to meet the 25 percent reduction goal.

Waste Stream Reduction

Pre-discard recycling is a type of waste reduction that prevents materials from entering the waste stream by capturing them for recycling before the materials have the opportunity to enter the waste streams. There are three forms of pre-discard recycling: return/deposit systems, in-house recycling and waste exchange. Return/deposit systems are a method where a deposit is placed on reusable products to encourage the return of these products.

When scrap waste (produced in the manufacturing of products and goods) is put back into the production process to be made into new products or materials it is called in-house recycling. A good example in the Atlanta Region is found at the Owens-Brockway glass production facility. Whenever a bottle or other glass container is found to be defective in any way, it is removed and put back into the production process.

Waste exchange involves the use of a waste product by a source other than the generator of the waste. The collection of institutional food waste for the feeding of swine is an example of waste exchange and is primarily practiced in more rural areas. Of the three forms of pre-discard recycling, it appears the development of return/deposit systems as well as waste exchange programs offer the greatest reduction opportunities to the Clayton County area.

One method of waste reduction that can be implemented by local governments to reduce the amount of waste received at landfills is yard waste composting. The development of municipal yard waste composting programs can divert 18% or more of the waste stream and can conceivably be a major factor in the ability of local governments to reach the 25 percent reduction goal. Local governments can also develop a combined program of backyard composting, mulching and "grass cycling".

It is estimated that more than half the content of yard waste is grass. Thus, by promoting "grass cycling" or mulching and backyard composting, local governments can possibly reduce the amount of materials required to be handled in a municipal composting program by 50 percent or more. Backyard composting is simple and generally does not require the level of attention needed for larger ones. This is the most cost effective method of handling yard

waste because collection, transportation, processing, and/or disposal costs are not involved.

Source reduction is the reduction of quantity of waste at the point of generation by reusing products (prior to discard), increasing the durability of products, and minimizing the toxic content and volume of products. Source reduction can be achieved through the design, manufacture, and packaging of products. Source reduction may also be practiced at the corporate or household level through selective buying patterns and reuse of products and materials.

Reduced material volume includes buying products or materials in bulk. The consumer can participate in source reduction by purchasing those products or materials packaged in larger quantities. This would include food, drink, and laundry products that are manufactured today.

Reduced toxicity or the manufacture of products without environmentally hazardous components is becoming a practice by manufacturers because of environmental concerns. A good example of this form of source reduction includes various laundry detergents that no longer contain phosphates; primarily because of the adverse effect phosphates have on water resources. The production of lead-free paint is another good example of reduced toxicity in products.

Because of technological advances many products are now available with longer lifespan than before. The radial tire has twice the life of bias or bias-belted tires (the only tire sold at one time). Batteries and light bulbs are other products now available with extended lifespan. Source reduction programs adopted by local governments will encourage residents and businesses to purchase longer life and environmentally kinder products.

Waste diversion is another type of waste reduction. The reuse of products (post-discard), recycling and composting are forms of waste diversion. Energy recovery is also a type of waste diversion. The post-discard reuse of products involves restoring (if needed) and reusing those materials that have already been collected for disposal. A good example of this type of waste diversion is the collection of white goods (old appliances) by salvage companies at landfills.

Recycling, one of the most popular methods of waste reduction, is defined as separating, collecting, marketing, processing, and eventual return of materials to commerce to be reused in either its initial form or in the manufacture of a new product or material. In considering possible recycling activities, both the public (government) and private (business) sectors should identify in advance outlets (markets) for recyclable materials. Prior to initiating separation and collection (recycling) programs markets should have been identified, agreements secured with material brokers and/or end-product users, and a logistical strategy determined including how to transport, store and handle recyclables.

The success of any recycling program is directly related to the availability and stability of markets. In the development and implementation of mandatory programs, the identification of reliable markets is critical to its success. Enforcement is another important factor in the success of a mandatory recycling program. Local governments can levy fines to non-participants and/or refuse to service a waste customer if recyclables are not separated.

A more positive method of enforcement is to publicly acknowledge and award members of the community for outstanding support of the recycling program.

The fourth type of waste reduction is volume reduction that is also not considered applicable when striving to reach the 25 percent reduction goal. Although volume reduction cannot be applied by local governments to the requirements of the legislation, it is an excellent way to extend the life of landfills. Incineration, shredding, baling, compaction and volume based collection rates are all considered various forms of volume reduction.

Energy recovery is not included in the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act as a means of obtaining the 25 percent reduction goal but is a method of waste diversion. This form of waste diversion converts waste into energy by means of incineration. Electricity, steam, and fuel (methane and ethanol) are the products of energy recovery.

Volume based collection rates, particularly for single-family residential customers, are relatively new. With this rate system, a waste customer is charged by the amount of waste collected by the waste hauler. In other words, the less waste to collect the less waste a customer is billed for. This is considered an excellent method of waste reduction because it motivates customers to reduce their wastes through methods such as recycling.

WASTE REDUCTION/RECYCLING PROGRAMS

There exists a myriad of waste reduction programs and opportunities in Clayton County. Many of the programs are primarily educational in nature and these will be discussed in the Educational Element. A significant number of other programs include drop-off and buy-back centers, single material drop-off locations (e.g. grocery stores which accept used plastic bags), a residential curbside recycling collection program and business and government recycling programs for office paper, newspaper, aluminum, and cardboard. Each jurisdiction has detailed its annual reduction costs in the Implementation and Financing Element.

Forest Park currently separates white goods, ferrous metal and aluminum. Citizens are notified to place their white goods on the curb each week where they are collected and transported to the recycling area. The City has fifteen commercial establishments utilizing metal recycling containers so their scraps may be separated and eliminated from the waste stream. The efforts of these businesses accounts for as much as one hundred and fifty cubic yards of metals each month. The City of Forest Park has two pulverizing leaf vacuum machines and two limb chippers to increase efforts of waste reduction. A compost area is located behind our Public Works facility and is utilized by our Parks Division and local citizens. Forest Park has a recycling facility located on Lamar Drive, which is open two days per week. This facility has collection areas for tires, aluminum and nonferrous metals, paper, cardboard, glass, plastic and magazines. The City of Forest Park Public Works Department hosts two major "Clean Sweep Events" each year to allow its local citizens the opportunity to bring all discarded trash and recyclables through our recycling facility all at no cost to them.

The City of Jonesboro's recycling efforts includes leaves and other yard waste collected separately at the curbside once each week. An area within the city has been designated for composting. Homeowners primarily use the composted material as a garden supplement. Jonesboro collects white goods on an as-needed basis. These services are performed with two dump trucks and one limb chipper. Businesses and citizens in Jonesboro are recycling on a volunteer basis. Presently, there is little information available. The objective is to work with the County in creating a reduction in the amount of solid waste being received at the disposal facility by encouraging source reduction, reuse, composting, recycling, and other waste reduction programs.

Lake City has a recycling program within its contract with the private collection company. (Waste Management of Atlanta). Recyclables are picked-up weekly and placed into a 3 bin recycling truck. Plastic, Paper, Aluminum products. Lake City Public Works and Waste Management pick-up white goods on an as needed basis.

Presently, the City of Lovejoy does not employ a recycling program. Lovejoy's three major businesses do recycle some cardboard and metal.

The City of Morrow provides twice a week backdoor household collection & disposal service to 800 residential customers. The City has no plans to begin a formal recycling program at the present time. Bagged yard waste, limb, and white good collection and disposal is available to each household once per week according to a designated route at no additional charge. Bagged yard trimmings such as leaves, pine straw, and grass clippings are collected on a "pay as you throw" basis. Residents pay a fee of \$1.75 for each bag disposed of through the Public Works Department. The City uses one dump truck, one chipper truck, and one limb chipper to provide collection and mulching operations for the residents. Mulch from grinding operations is used in City parks, right of ways, and grounds of municipal buildings as bedding material. The City of Morrow has recycled an average of 202 tons of yard waste per year over the past 10 years. All metal collected is recycled through a private recycling service. The City of Morrow has recycled an average of 37 tons of metal per year over the past 5 years.

The City of Riverdale has contracted with United Waste for once a week curbside/ recycling pickup service for the 3180 single-family residences. United provides a 18 gallon plastic bin for the collection of mixed recyclables to include plastics, aluminum and steel cans as well as newspapers and magazines. The City of Riverdale also maintains an unmanned drop off recycling area adjacent to the City Administration buildings. This recycling area currently has for residential and non residential use 3 - newspaper bins, 1 - magazine bin and 1 phone book bin as well as one aluminum can trailer maintained by the Riverdale Fire Dept. for the Burn Foundation.

Wal-mart bales and recycles their cardboard and provides recycling containers at their store for paper, glass and aluminum. The average poundage for each month is 50,000. Kroger bales and recycles their cardboard and accepts #1 and #2 plastics for recycling. The monthly average for cardboard is unknown, but the average pounds for the other items are 1,500. Winn-Dixie also bales and recycles their cardboard. Their average monthly collection is 34,000 pounds. (Winn-Dixie management provided information on amounts.) Taco Bell recycles their cardboard in a separate bin. Their average is 600 pounds each month. Riverdale also provides a compost operation that includes a Christmas tree recycling project each year. The mulch is stored in Riverdale and available to the two elementary schools for their playgrounds and for landscaping.

Clayton County owns and operates a recycling drop-off center located at the Lovejoy landfill facility. Items such as wood, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, mattresses, batteries, white goods and aluminum are separated and transported to markets. Construction debris such as bricks, blocks, rocks, asphalt, and shingle tabs are being separated from the waste stream and utilized on the landfill access roads. Ditching materials like sand, dirt and grass are being separated from the waste stream and blended in with the other compost materials. This operation diverted 27,212 tons from the waste streams during the fiscal year of 2003.

Additionally, Clayton County has constructed, maintains and operates a local drop-off site located in the Jonesboro area. The materials are hauled from this facility to the County's Landfill facility where a newly constructed recycling processing center further sorts, bales and transports the materials to the proper recycling markets

In 2003, Keep Clayton County Beautiful was adopted by the Clayton County Transportation and Development Department (Clayton County Government) The agency remains a non-profit organization serving the community in its entirety. However, the headquarters for the facility is located within the Transportation and Development Department complex.

Clayton County, Forest Park, Jonesboro, Lake City, Lovejoy, Morrow and Riverdale provide financial support to the Clayton Clean and Beautiful Organization.

Clayton Clean and Beautiful provides several drop-off locations throughout the County. Items such as aluminum, plastic, newspaper, computer paper, tin, cardboard, and glass are separated and prepared for various markets. Clayton Clean and Beautiful has been very instrumental in the local Christmas Tree Recycling Programs. The organization along with the Transportation and Development department sponsors an annual Amnesty Day whereby chemical products, paints, pesticides, cleaners and other toxins can be dropped off at a special location. Hazardous materials professionals are on site to provide the collection and disposal services in accordance with Georgia laws.

In 1990, Clayton County prepared and adopted a Governmental Recycling Program for all government departments and agencies. Aluminum, newspapers, and various grades of computer paper are separated and transported by the Refuse Control Department to Clayton Clean and Beautiful for processing and recycling. Clayton County's Refuse Control Department and the Transportation and Development Department participate in the collection

of some yard waste and right-of-way clearing. All of these materials are being processed into compost at the Lovejoy landfill facility. life expectancies. Table 3-3 reflects the life expectancy if all of the waste generated in Clayton County was disposed in the County's landfill. Table 3-4, which reflects a more realistic scenario, shows the life expectancy with 56 percent of the generated amount being disposed of in the Clayton County Landfill. Following the implementation of the 25% reduction plan and current waste stream studies the Clayton County landfill will provide the amount of capacity required for the ten-year period. Table 3-5 demonstrates how Clayton County has the necessary disposal capacity for the ten-year planning period. Clayton County and all of the cities are now requiring that each collection company submit documentation identifying the disposal facility that they will use over the ten-year planning period.

OBJECTIVE

To ensure that Clayton County continues its target of reducing waste per capita by 25% being received at its disposal facilities through the promotion of source reduction, recycling, reuse, composting and other waste reduction programs. Thus, enhancing and maintaining an environmental friendly and higher quality of life for the citizens of Clayton County.

ASSESSMENT

The current reduction programs have been highly successful in meeting the Counties 25% reduction goal for its previous Solid Waste Management Plan. The County is also pleased to incorporate the Keep Clayton County Beautiful program directly within the Transportation and Development Department. The additional support and interaction will help to amplify the county's reduction initiatives. Additionally, the County plans to begin developing programs to enhance public education. Currently, the program is in the conceptual stage and has little to present at this time. Future plan amendments will provide greater insight into the specifics of the educational (reduction) programs.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Any severe emergency would likely increase the chances of disposal needs in relation to the efforts needed for reduction. In order to provide an immediate response to emergency needs, time will likely limit the ability to sort materials and proceed with recycling activities. However, every effort will be made to direct attention to the reduction effort as quickly as possible during such an emergency. Special locations have been established at the County's landfill in order to "temporarily dispose of debris material until such time as the processing operations are able to provide the necessary attention for diversion. Additionally, special response units are prepared to handle specific areas that are indicated as highly-recyclable areas (trees, wood products etc.) These units will provide immediate recycling and diversion procedures. Finally, the Clayton County will make every effort to utilize and properly divert disposable resources in the time of such an emergency. ■

LAND LIMITATIONS

To insure that proposed solid waste handling facilities are sited in areas suitable for such developments, are compatible with surrounding uses, and are not considered for locations in areas which have been identified by the community as having environmental or other development or land use limitations.

The Land Limitations Element identifies land areas in Clayton County that have limitations to the location of solid waste handling facilities. This element includes definitions, and state and local land limitations.

DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this element the following definitions apply:

Solid Waste Handling Facility: Any facility, whose primary purpose is storage, collection, transportation, treatment, processing, or disposal, or any combination thereof, of solid waste.

Solid Waste Disposal Facility: Any facility or location where the final disposition of solid waste occurs, and includes, but is not limited to, landfilling and solid waste thermal treatment technology facilities.

Municipal Solid Waste: Any solid waste (including garbage, trash, and sanitary waste in septic tanks) derived from households (including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, campgrounds, picnic grounds and day use recreation areas). The term includes yard trash but does not include solid waste from mining, agricultural, or silvicultural operations.

Municipal Solid Waste Disposal Facility: Any facility or location where the final disposition of any amount of municipal solid waste occurs, whether or not mixed with or including commercial and/or industrial solid waste, and includes, but is not limited to, municipal solid waste landfills and municipal solid waste thermal technology facilities.

Landfills:

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill: A disposal facility where any amount of municipal solid waste, whether or not mixed with or including commercial waste, industrial waste, non-hazardous sludges, small quantity generator hazardous waste, is disposed of by means of placing an approved cover thereon.

Industrial Waste Landfill: A facility for the disposal of solid waste generated by manufacturing or industrial processes that is not considered a hazardous waste under regulations promulgated by the Board of Natural Resources, Chapter 391-3-11.

Construction and Demolition Waste Landfill: A facility for the disposal of solid waste building materials and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair and demolition operations on pavements, houses, commercial buildings and other structures. Such wastes include, but are not limited to, asbestos containing waste, wood, bricks, metal concrete, wall board, paper cardboard, inert waste landfill material and other nonputrescible wastes which have a low potential for underground contamination.

Inert Waste Landfill: A disposal facility accepting only waste that will not or are not likely to cause production of leachate of environmental concern. Such wastes are limited to earth and earth-like products, concrete, cured asphalt, bricks, yard trash, stumps, limbs and leaves. This definition excludes industrial and demolition waste not specifically listed in the previous sentence.

LAND LIMITATIONS

The following areas or uses have limitations to the location of solid waste handling facilities.

Planning and Zoning

All governments within Clayton County have zoning ordinances that restrict the location of solid waste handling facilities. No solid waste handling facility shall be located in an area where the zoning does not include such facility as a permitted or conditional use; where zoning area, developmental and other performance standards cannot be met; or where such facility is not consistent with local comprehensive plan.

Private landfills are usually allowed in some zoning district (mostly industrial and general commercial zones) but performance standards are established. Public landfills are normally considered a public utility and are therefore allowed in more areas than private landfills. Automobile wrecking and junkyards are usually allowed in heavy industrial zones with buffer and operational requirements.

Water Supply Watershed as Defined by DNR Part V 391-3-16-01 Rules

- No solid waste handling facility should be located in the 100-foot buffer on each side of perennial streams seven miles upstream from a water supply intake or reservoir (and in small watersheds beyond the seven miles a 50 foot buffer.)
- No solid waste handling facility impervious surface should be located in the 150-foot setback on each side of perennial streams seven miles upstream from a water supply intake or reservoir (and in small watersheds beyond the seven miles a 75 foot setback).
- No solid waste handling facility should be located in the 150 foot buffer surrounding water supply reservoirs. For small watersheds (less than 100 square miles) new municipal solid waste landfills must have synthetic liners and leachate collection systems.

Groundwater Recharge Areas as shown on Hydrologic Atlas No. 18

- To be located within two miles of a groundwater recharge area, new municipal solid waste landfills must have synthetic liners and leachate collection systems
- No new municipal solid waste landfill should be located in a groundwater recharge area if such landfill accepts waste generated outside the county, unless the boundaries of the counties (or district) are contiguous and the counties (or districts) have entered a contract for the collection and disposal of waste.

Wetlands as Shown on DNR Wetland Maps

No solid waste handling facility should be located in a wetland unless no alternative sites or methods are available and the use of such wetland complies with applicable state and federal laws.

Proximity to County Boundary

No new or existing solid waste disposal facility expanded into the area one-half mile from a county boundary without the applicant first receiving the expressed approval of the governing authority of that joining county.

National Historical Sites

No solid waste handling facility may be located within 5,708 yards of a national historical site.

Flood Plains

No solid waste handling facility should be located so as to restrict the flow of the 100-year flood, reduce the temporary water storage capacity of the floodplain or result in a washout of solid waste.

Airport Runways

Municipal solid waste landfills should not be located within:

- 10,000 feet of any runway used or planned to be used by turbojet and piston-type aircraft.
- 5,000 feet of any runway used or planned to be used by piston-type aircraft only.

Hydrological Assessment

No solid waste disposal facility should be located in an area where the hydrological assessment, as required by DNR, is unfavorable. Such hydrological assessments include analysis of distance to nearest point of public or private drinking water supply, depth to the uppermost aquifer, uppermost aquifer gradient, topographic setting, geological setting, hydraulic conductivity, sorption and attenuation capacity and distance to surface water intake.

Surface Water Intake

To be located within two miles of a surface water intake for a public drinking water source new municipal solid waste landfills must have engineering modifications such as liners and leachate collection systems and groundwater monitoring systems.

Nature Preserves

No solid waste handling facility should be located in, adjoining or negatively impacting a nature preserve.

District and Sites on the National Register of Historic Places

No solid waste handling facility should be located in, adjoining or negatively impacting a district or site on the National Register.

Scenic View or Vista

No solid waste handling facility should be located in such a way as to negatively affect a scenic view or vista as defined in local comprehensive plans.

Habitat of Rare, Threatened and Endangered Plants, Animals and Biological Communities

No solid waste handling facility should be located in such a way as to result in the destruction of rare, threatened and endangered plants, animals and biological communities as identified in the Georgia Natural Heritage Inventory by the Department of Natural Resources.

Archeological Sites

No solid waste handling facility should be located so as to negatively impact an area of concentrated known archeological sites on file at the University of Georgia.

Land Limitation Policies

The Following policies should apply countywide:

- Solid waste handling facilities should be located and operated in such a way as to meet all federal, state and local requirements, standards and regulations.
- Solid waste handling facilities should not be located in environmentally sensitive area.
- Solid waste handling facilities should be compatible with or buffered from surrounding areas.
- Solid waste handling facilities should be located in areas where the impacts can be managed successfully.

Much of Clayton County is not suitable for waste handling facilities. As a small, but rapidly developing county with a large amount of residential acreage, several large industrial parks and commercial districts as well as areas of various hydrological concerns, there simply is relatively little area remaining in which to locate such a facility.

The Clayton County Comprehensive Plan, which was developed in 1987, includes a Land Use Plan that indicates future development of the county. Certain land use types are particularly vulnerable to solid waste handling facilities, such as residential areas, parks, recreational areas, schools and churches and areas of dense urban development. These land use types take up much of the county, as is displayed on the Land Use Plan map. Zoning regulations are also in effect, which allow solid waste handling facilities only in certain zoning classifications. Under the Clayton County Zoning Ordinance, these facilities are allowed only on land zoned Agricultural (A), Light Industrial (LI) or Heavy Industrial (HI). In addition, a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) is required before such a facility can be located in any of the three zones mentioned. In order to get a CUP for any location, the applicant would have to appear before two public hearings to request the permit, with the County Board of Commissioners having the final say in approving or denying the request. The suitability of the site in question would be discussed at these hearings and decided upon by the County Commissioners.

The areas that are currently zoned either LI or HI is outlined on the attached Land Use Plan (Map 5-A). Some of these areas have already been developed or plan to be developed soon, so that some locations would not be acceptable for a solid waste handling facility. There are two large industrial locations in the northern half of the county, but both have either already

been developed or are in already rapidly developing areas. One is located in the northwestern corner of the county near the Atlanta Hartsfield International Airport, which heavily impacts the area. The other large industrial area is in the northeastern corner of the county and includes the fastest growing industrial park in the county.

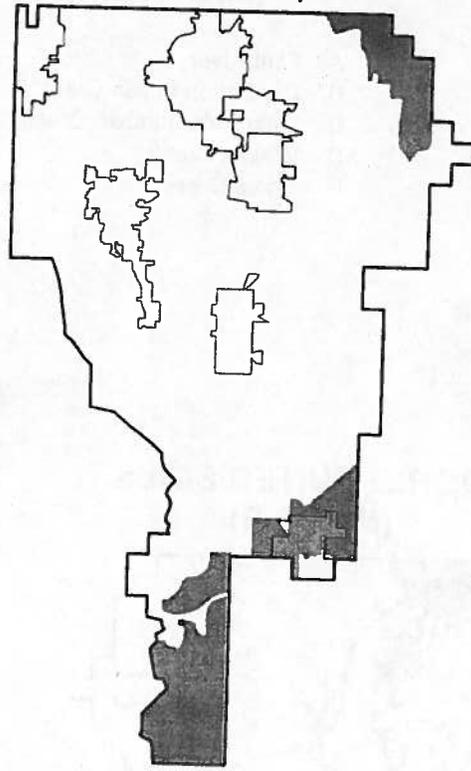
The southern half of the county has some undeveloped industrial land as well as large amounts of agricultural land. However, much of this agricultural land in these locations is being developed residentially. Some are large lot developments on agriculturally zoned land and some are areas that have rezoned residentially for subdivisions that are scattered throughout southeastern Clayton County. The underdeveloped land in this part of Clayton County will make locating a solid waste handling facility in this area a difficult task. Adding to the difficulty of finding an acceptable location for this facility is the fact that watersheds, groundwater recharge areas and floodplains are woven throughout the entire county. These areas are shown on the following maps along with other sensitive locale like parks and open space.

These factors were considered in the difficult decision of locating the current facility. However, finding another location within the county that would have a minimal impact on the surrounding area could prove to be a problem.

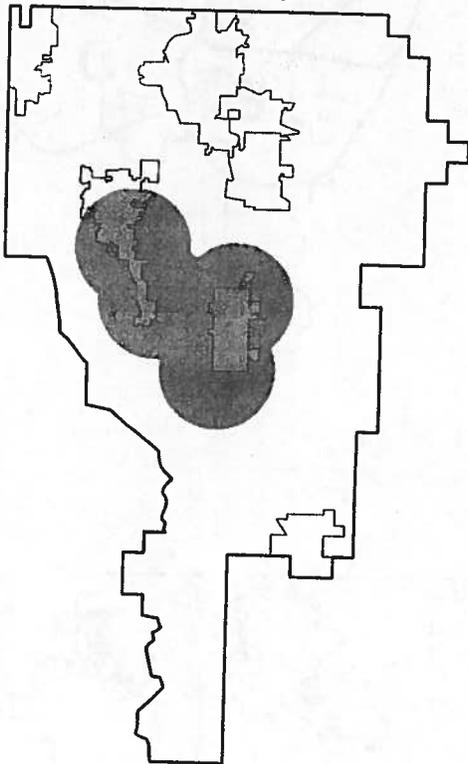
Below is a list of the maps illustrated on the following pages from the Clayton County Land Use Plan.

- Map 5-A: Agricultural Zoned Areas
- Map 5-B: Recharge Area
- Map 5-C: Municipal Water Supplies
- Map 5-D: Water supply Watersheds
- Map 5-E: Poorly Suited Soils
- Map 5-F: Water Bodies and Wetlands Land Use
- Map 5-G: Light and Heavy Industrial Zoned Areas
- Map 5-H: Probable Areas of Thick Soil
- Map 5-I: Airports
- Map 5-J: Areas of Concentrated
- Map 5-K: Nature Preserves
- Map 5-L: One Half Mile from County Boundaries
- Map 5-M: Federal, State and Public Lands

**AGRICULTURAL ZONED AREAS
(MAP 5-A)**

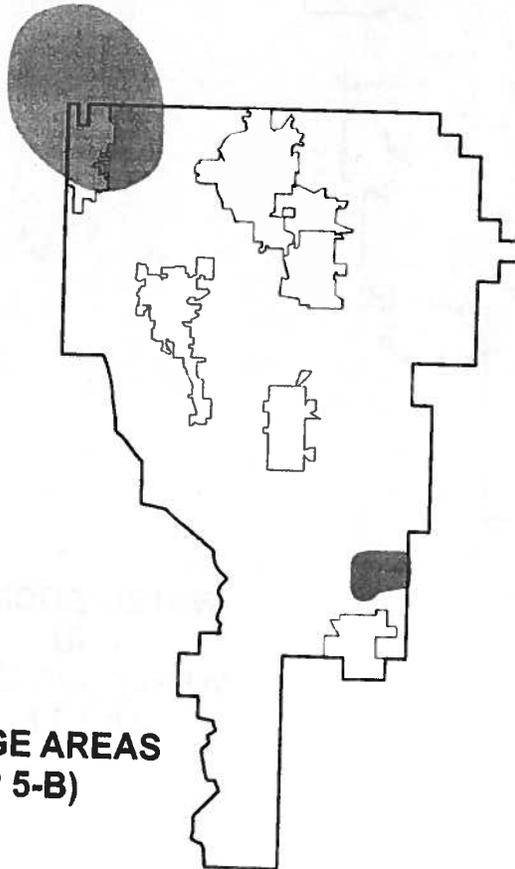


**MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY
(MAP 5-B)**



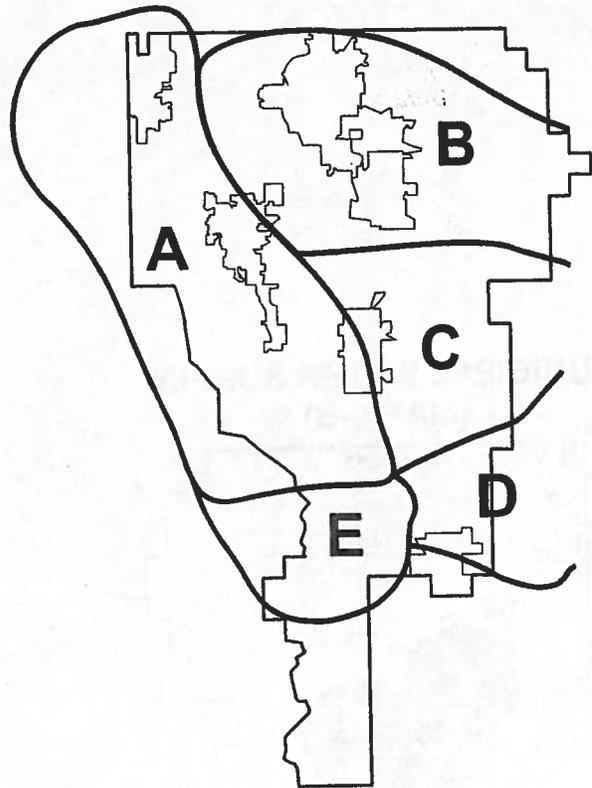
SURFACE WATER INTAKES AND
WELLS INCLUDING TWO MILE

**RECHARGE AREAS
(MAP 5-B)**

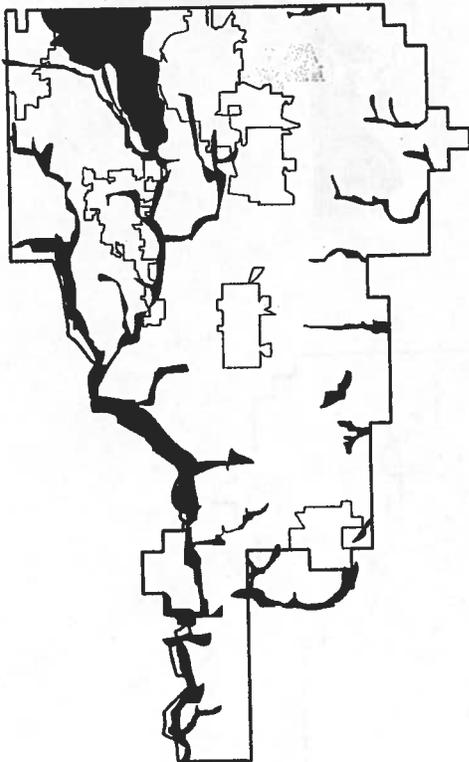


**WATER SUPPLY WATERSHEDS
(MAP 5-D)**

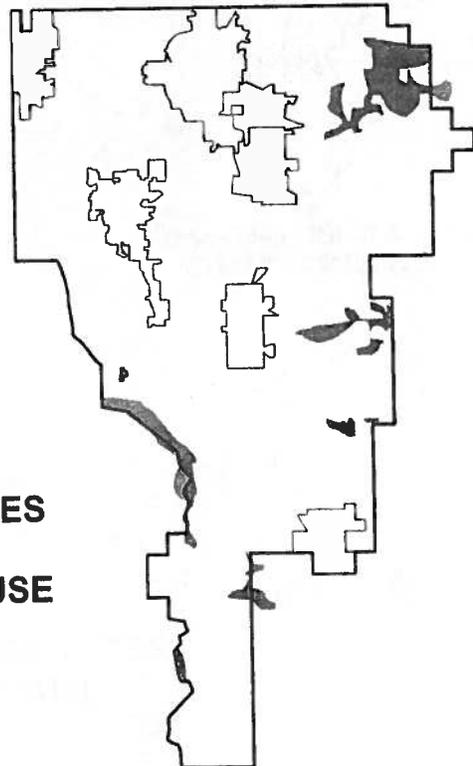
- A Flint River
- B Big Cotton Indian Creek
- C Little Cotton Indian Creek
- D Walnut Creek
- E Shoal Creek



**POORLY SUITED SOILS
(MAP 5-E)**

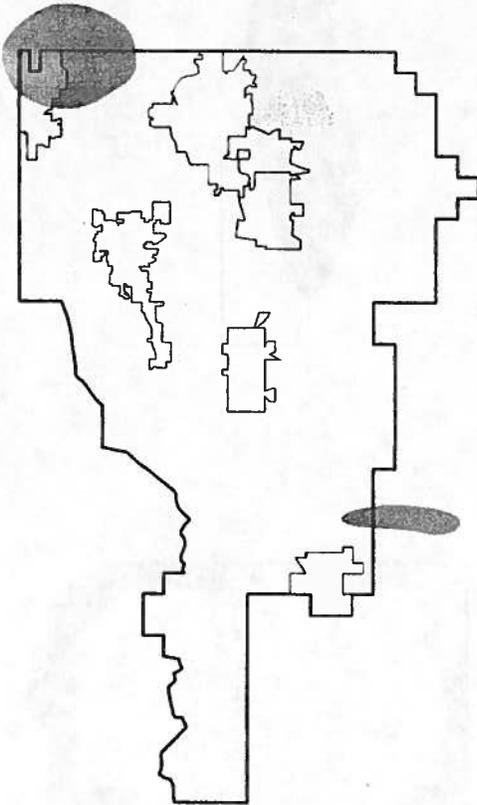
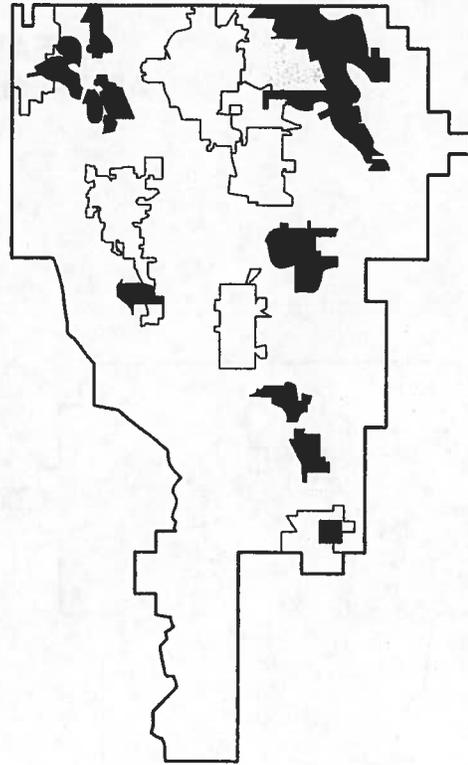


**WATER BODIES
AND
WETLANDS USE
(MAP 5-F)**



**LIGHT AND HEAVY INDUSTRIAL ZONED AREAS
(MAP 5-G)**

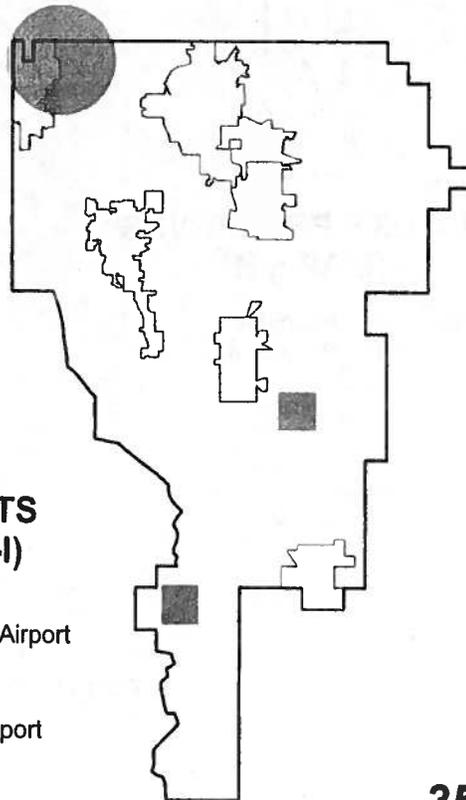
- Light Industrial (LI)
- Heavy Industrial (HI)



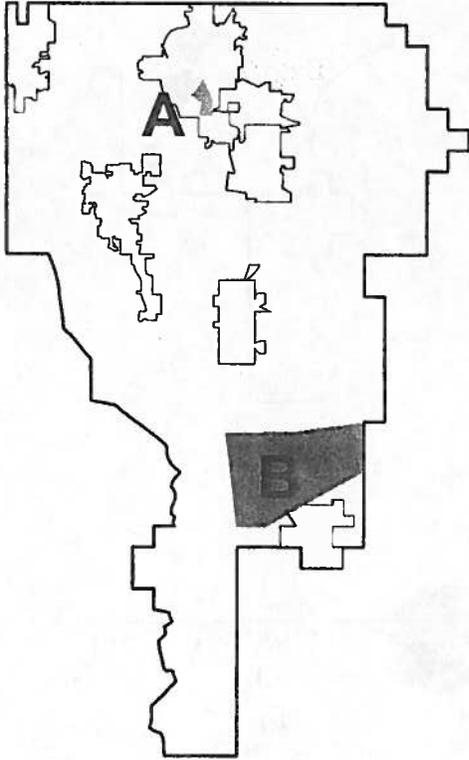
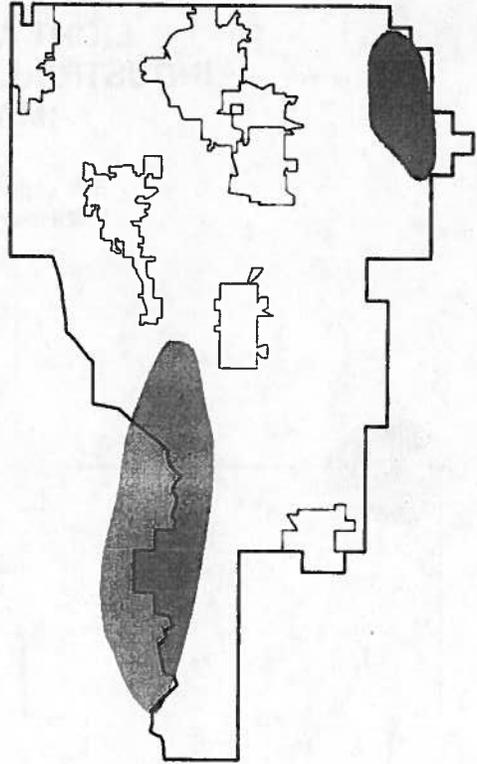
**PROBABLE AREAS
OF THICK SOIL
(MAP 5-H)**

**AIRPORTS
(MAP 5-I)**

- Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport
10,000 foot zone
- Small Public Use and Private Airport
5,000 foot zone



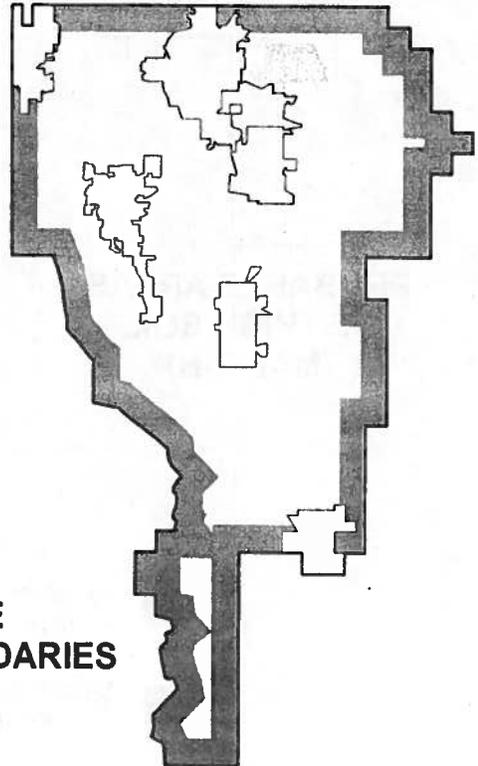
**AREAS OF KNOWN
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES
(MAP 5-J)**



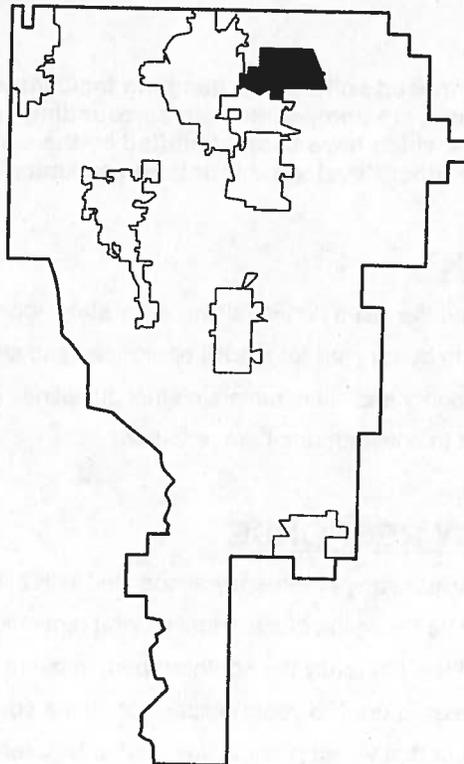
**NATURE PRESERVES
(MAP 5-K)**

- A Reynolds
- B Pates Creek

**ONE-HALF MILE
FROM COUNTY BOUNDARIES
(MAP 5-L)**



**FEDERAL, STATE AND
PUBLIC LANDS
(MAP 5-M)**



OBJECTIVE

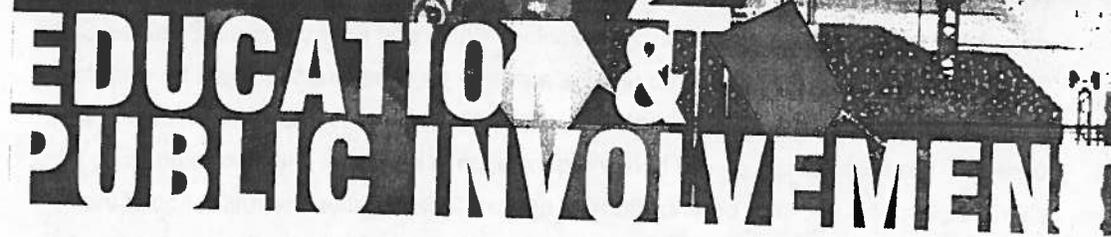
To insure that proposed solid waste handling facilities are sited in areas suitable for such developments, are compatible with surrounding uses, and are not considered for locations in areas which have been identified by the community as having environmental or other development or land use limitations.

ASSESSMENT

Clayton County and the cities continually monitor state, local and federal studies, guidelines and laws in order to better plan for landfill operations and site possibilities within the county. Additionally, the county and cities maintain strict guidelines in accordance with state and federal laws to aid in environmental preservation.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

It is difficult to anticipate any emergency associated with the land limitation. Generally, any emergency would be the result of state and federal regulations or the lack of suitable land for future landfill facilities. Currently the southern portion offers a great deal of agricultural zoned property for any near future (25 years) expansion of the county's landfill operations. Should such an event occur that would prohibit any land to be used for a municipal landfill, the county would contract with a private contractor for any governmental needs. The citizens would and cities would city little impact due to their contracted services. ■



EDUCATION & PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

To help the residents of Clayton county achieve an understanding and awareness of the social and environmental issues, problems, concerns and needs associated with solid waste management, especially in terms of littering, waste reduction, recycling, disposal of household hazardous waste, composting, processing and energy recovery. The objective is to increase support for effective solid waste management.

The Education Element includes an analysis of existing educational and public Involvement programs under the following headings:

Educational Organizations (Public)

- Keep Clayton County Beautiful/Clayton County T & D
- Clayton County Landfill
- Clayton County Board of Education

Education Organizations (Private)

- Browning-Ferris Industries (BFI)
- Media
- Target Audiences

Educational Organizations (Public)

In 2003, the Keep Clayton County Beautiful organization was adopted by the Clayton County Board of Commissioners and now works directly within the Clayton County Transportation and Development Department. Keep Clayton County Beautiful's primary purpose is to change behavior patterns in citizens that are potentially destructive to the environment. The methods to facilitate this change are teaching, demonstrating and being a role model. Through a step-by-step educational plan signifying that participation is easy and necessary, the number of citizens accepting the plan will increase.

In 1986 Keep Clayton County Beautiful was successful in getting the Clayton County Board of Education to adopt the Keep America Beautiful Waste in Place as a part of the educational curriculum. This organization has provided the supplies to teach this program each year and has provided staff development credit for professional certification from this course. At this time, there are no mandatory guidelines as to the implementation of the material into the

county's school system. However, many have the elementary and middle schools have chosen to incorporate the material into classes such as social studies, biology and environmental science. Some of the high schools in the county have included special clubs or organizations into their programs such as Ecology Clubs and Environmental Sciences Clubs. These extra curricular functions also provide a source for waste management training. In addition, Keep Clayton County Beautiful maintains a speakers bureau of its volunteers and experts in the field that are on call to any organization in our area. These individuals go to churches, schools and civic organizations to educate citizens about beautification of the environment, litter control and recycling of solid waste. By working closely with the department's recycling center, Keep Clayton County Beautiful uses one of the most proven teaching methods to instruct our citizens on the proper handling of solid waste that is to be recycled. The program also utilizes a robot during many of the demonstrations in order to engage the younger children within the community.

With the advancement of technology and the development of the internet, Clayton County is able to reach more of the public than ever before. An ongoing program to develop and publish educational materials on the County's Web page is currently underway. The program will be aimed at both children and grown-ups with tips and resources on recycling as well as solid waste management operations and facilities.

Excellent solid waste management education and public involvement programs specifically designed for schools have been developed. Educating school age children on the different types and/or techniques of solid waste management is vitally important. Not only are these children current and future waste generators; they can have a profound effect on the waste practices of parents and families.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which is the federal agency responsible for the enforcement of environmental legislation passed by Congress and the research and development of environmental programs, has developed comprehensive programs for schools. Because of the solid waste crisis facing local governments around the country, EPA's program development in solid waste management is of particular importance to local governments. Making available packages for schools is one such strategy. Let's Reduce and Recycle: Curriculum for Solid Waste Awareness, which is based on other school programs developed around our country, is the name of a program for grades K-6 and 7-12. The program is made up of lesson plans for teachers to use in the classroom. There are two sets of lesson plans, one for elementary schools and the other for middle and high schools. The purpose of the program is to educate school age children and young teens about the methods of waste generation, handling, disposal and the need for an integrated solid waste management system. The lesson plans motivate the participants to think about their family's current waste practices, introduce them to methods of reducing the amount of waste generated, describe the concepts of reuse and recycling, and discuss other solid waste management alternatives. Table 6-B presents an overview of the topics covered in the

curriculum package.

The lesson plans were developed so they could be easily incorporated into existing courses, such as earth science, biology, chemistry and social science. In order to keep students interested, emphasis is placed on classroom discussion and active participation in the various activities. The educator is also allowed flexibility as each activity can be excluded, modified or arranged in a custom fashion. EPA does not provide training but offers the teacher's handbook free of charge. The handbook covers each activity thoroughly with suggestions on techniques for simulating classroom discussion and participation.

Clayton County through the Clayton County Board of Education, BFI and Clayton Clean and Beautiful has a well-established and successful Solid Waste Management education program in place. In 2000, an estimated 98% of all schools within the Clayton County School System were participating.

EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (Private)

Browning Ferris Industries (BFI) developed the MOBIUS Curriculum: Understanding the Waste Cycle. The objectives of this curriculum are to introduce students to solid waste management systems and the problems that arise when waste is not managed effectively, to help students learn the cyclical nature of our environment, to teach the New Three R's of the solid waste disposal solution; reduce, reuse and recycle, and to encourage students to participate in creative individual and community-wide solutions to the solid waste disposal problem. Also included in the program is the MOBIUS Fun Book that consists of fun and education puzzles and activities for children in grades K-3 (BFI, 1990).

Although the MOBIUS program cost over \$200,000 to develop, it is offered free of charge to any individual school or school system that wants to use it. Presently, there are two elementary schools in Clayton County using this program, Riverdale Elementary and Church Street Elementary Schools. A toll free number is provided for teachers to have questions answered, additional materials provided, and/or to arrange for a class field trip to BFI. Table 6-C presents the curriculum for the BFI program. The University of Georgia Extension Service in various after school education programs uses this school program.

MEDIA

The media plays a very important role in education and public involvement programs. The visual media (television) reaches the greatest number of people and accomplishes this through Public Service Announcements (PSA's), environmental stories on solid waste related issues on local news shows, and paid advertisements by the private sector. Public television (GPTV) is probably the most economical route for local governments and organizations. Although GPTV does not have PSA's, the station would work with the sponsor (local governments and organization) in the development of a waste management educational project and would identify possible funding sources. Commercial television does provide PSA's which would be the most economic means for many sponsors.

Radio is an excellent medium that reaches a large portion of the population. Radio stations will periodically air environmental messages as a PSA.

The written or printed media (newspaper) is another excellent method of educating the public. This medium is used frequently as local papers inform its readers of waste related issues. Stories range from special feature articles to specific articles related to issues confronting a community.

Clayton County will continue to explain to the media all aspects of solid waste management including the current and future disposal needs and options, and the actual costs involved in solid waste handling, recycling, and disposal. In addition all recycling efforts and waste reduction practices currently in place and those planned for the future will be reported to the media. Clayton County and its municipalities will combine efforts and share cost when using any media form.

SPECIFIC PROGRAMS

CITY OF JONESBORO

The City of Jonesboro in cooperation with local organizations is working to help the citizens achieve an understanding and awareness of the social and environmental issues, problems, concerns, and needs associated with solid waste management. Thereby informing the public thru emphasizing there better understanding of litter control, waste reduction, recycling, disposal of hazardous waste, composting, processing, and energy recovery. This would allow the City to meet the goal of increased awareness and support for effective waste management within the City.

CITY OF MORROW

- Continue financial support Keep Clayton County Beautiful.
- Continue to maintain brochures on recycling, backyard composting, and grasscycling at City Hall and Public Works facilities.
- Continue to provide the brochures at neighborhood meetings, school tours of facilities, and other City events.
- Continue to participate in annual Christmas Tree recycling program.
- Continue to participate in the Adopt a highway program.
- Continue to participate in countywide public involvement efforts, supplying a City representative to serve on committees, boards, and other needed areas.
- Continue to attend conferences and seminars to improve City staff's education of solid waste management issues and pass that information to citizens.
- Continue to support Countywide "Amnesty Day" to recycle and dispose of household hazardous waste.

- Continue to support Clayton County Water Authority in "Rivers Alive" program to clean creeks and rivers countywide and educate the public on the effects of pollutants to drinking water sources.

CITY OF RIVERDALE

The City of Riverdale works with the local schools in Riverdale to assist with waste removal and recycling projects. Each year the Public Works department assists Church Street Elementary School with their "Don't Pitch It Don't Ditch It" recycling campaign. The School picks a day in April each year to do community service, they have students and their parents participate by picking up paper in areas around the City or on school property. They have a poster contest for all grade levels with prizes awarded for the best from each grade level. The Public Works department has also helped Riverdale Elementary school with a stream clean up campaign at a small stream that is adjacent to the school property. The students and City employees cleaned debris from the stream and improved the path that went from a subdivision behind the school to the school property. The city also assisted the students in building a walk bridge across the stream. Since the initial project was implemented the city has returned each year to assist with cleaning the area and repairing the bridge to keep it usable.

OBJECTIVE

To help the residents of Clayton county achieve an understanding and awareness of the social and environmental issues, problems, concerns and needs associated with solid waste management, especially in terms of littering, waste reduction, recycling, disposal of household hazardous waste, composting, processing and energy recovery. The objective is to increase support for effective solid waste management.

ASSESSMENT

The current educational and information programs are adequate. However, the County plans to update the Environmental Management portion of its web site to provide increased resources for homeowners. This will include additional information on recycling programs and the Keep Clayton County Beautiful program. The updates will also provide early learning projects for young children with the interactive features to encourage learning.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

The County Landfill would work with the emergency management agency in an effort to provide directions and information to the public should any emergency impact the use of its facility. Generally, the media and websites would be the quickest means of dispersing information. ■

IMPLEMENTATION & FINANCING

To achieve a balance and affordable solid waste management plan implementation strategy while also meeting the goals and requirements of the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act.

The Implementation and Financing Element considers the increasing cost of solid waste management, the need for and requirement of full cost accounting, methods of financing, implementation techniques and alternatives. The element outlines Clayton County's action program.

Increase Costs of Solid Waste Management

Like most government services, the cost of solid waste management have increased significantly over the past years and are expected to increase even more in the future. There are many factors that will contribute to the increasing cost of solid waste management in addition to inflation. Some of these include:

Environmental Protection - Disposal costs will increase as stringent environmental protection standards are rigidly enforced. EPD has operation requirements for disposal sites that are designed to protect natural resources, particularly surface and groundwater and the overall community well being.

Land Limitations and Cost - In Clayton County, there is a decreasing amount of land suitable and acceptable as solid waste deposal sites. Land values will increase in recognition of this reality.

Post Closure Care - United States Environmental Protection Agency's Subtitle D requires long term monitoring and post closure care of landfill sites.

Waste Reduction- With state requirements to reduce waste will come additional costs for recycling, composting and other waste reduction techniques. Although there is some revenue producing opportunities, the reduction cost will definitely outweigh the benefits.

Collection Systems - The cost of collecting solid waste will continue to increase due to the need to add additional personnel, equipment and maintenance.

The Need and Requirement of Full Cost Accounting

It is difficult for some of the governments in Clayton County to identify the total cost of providing waste management services. Contributing to this difficult situation is the fact that some portions of the services are contracted out or provided by private companies, some costs may be absorbed by departments with other primary responsibilities and on occasions good recording practices are lacking.

The Georgia Solid Waste Management Act requires all local governments in the State of Georgia to monitor and disclose the full cost of solid waste management in future years. According to the State Solid Waste Management Plan, local government accounting systems generally do not isolate, and then consolidate for reporting purposes, the direct and indirect costs related to the operation of their solid waste management systems. Consequently, local governments should employ accounting practices that will identify and report such costs fully. The Act states that "...effective January 1, 1992 each city and county shall be required to report to the Department of Community Affairs (DCA) the total annual cost of providing solid waste management services and to disclose this information to the public. The department of Community Affairs shall develop the forms, rules, and procedures necessary for cities and counties to meet the requirement." In requiring local governments to report their "total annual costs in providing solid waste management services", the law, in effect, calls for local governments to collect and report all direct and indirect costs associated with the provision of these services. It is the role of DCA to provide the cost accounting procedures that local governments can employ to meet this requirement.

The Act's total cost accounting provision will serve to accomplish four purposes:

- Help local government officials understand the value of the current management system and facilities;
- Permit local governments to accurately evaluate their current solid waste management systems and assess alternative systems.
- Make citizens aware of the actual costs of management of solid waste within their jurisdictions; and
- Assist local governments in selecting the most appropriate method for financing their solid waste management operation by providing accurate and complete cost information.

These purposes can be accomplished by implementing an accurate, comprehensive accounting database. The cost accounting system should include direct, indirect and outside contractor costs and should be reported for both residential and commercial generators. The accounting system should also include collection, recycling, treatment and disposal costs.

Methods of Financing the Costs of Solid Waste Management

The State Solid Waste Management Plan outlines several options from which to choose in order to finance solid waste management. Below are the methods that are presented in the state plan:

General Funds - Funds for financing solid waste are collected in the local government's general fund. Most of the general fund revenues are collected in the general property tax. The philosophy behind using this revenue source to finance solid waste management is that the service is viewed in relation to its benefits to the community rather than to the service received by each waste generator.

User Fees - User fees distribute the cost of providing solid waste management among users on a proportional basis. The amount of money charged for the service should reflect the total amount of revenue spent to provide the service. User fees are a widely accepted source of revenue for local governments and will continue to be a sound source of revenues as more pressures are placed on the general property tax. Enterprise funds have been used in conjunction with user fees to better allocate revenue.

Local Option Sales Use Tax - This sales tax is a joint county and municipality venture levied at the rate of one percent. All counties may participate, but municipalities must qualify in order to impose the tax. The government authority must pass a resolution calling for a referendum and, if approved, pass a resolution calling for the tax. The jurisdictions in which the tax is imposed must agree in writing on the formula for distributing tax proceeds and submit this formula in the form of a "certificate of distribution" to the State Revenue Commissioner.

Special Purpose Tax - Georgia law authorized a special purpose tax in 1985, whose aim is to enable counties to raise funds to finance a single purpose facility. The law requires that a resolution or ordinance be passed to initiate the referendum that will adopt the tax. Maximum duration for the tax is five years. A new referendum is required for any extensions or changes of purpose for the tax.

General Obligation Bonds - General Obligation Bonds are quite flexible because the issuing municipality guarantees the general obligation bond with its full faith and credit based on its ability to levy on taxable real property in order to pay the principal and interest on the bonds. The authorization to issue these bonds requires a referendum. The bonds can be paid for with user fees. No technical or economic analysis is needed in order to receive these bonds.

Revenue Bonds - Revenue bonds pledge the net revenue they receive from the project to guarantee payment. The interest rate tends to be higher on revenue bonds due to the high risk factor. Revenue bonds require technical and economical analysis of the project that must be financed. They are most useful for arrangements that do not have taxing powers, such as regional or multi-jurisdictional authorities.

Current Revenue Capital Financing - Current revenue financing has been the main source of financing collection vehicles and selected landfill disposal systems. The major advantage of buying equipment as needed is its simplicity, which no Institutional, informational analytical or

legal arrangements required. This method, however, depends on the ability of the authority to generate surplus capital.

Table 7-1 (from the state plan) shows various existing, new and proposed solid waste funding sources that might be considered at the state, regional and local level to fund solid waste activity.

Implementation Techniques and Alternatives

The State Solid Waste Management Plan indicates that either the public or private sector may conduct essentially all components of waste management. It is a local government's decision whether to provide solid waste service itself or in conjunction with other local governments or to enter into an arrangement with private companies to provide part or all of the solid waste management services. One important consideration for local governments and regional arrangements is that companies may be able to help resolve the problem of financing facility construction. Local governments or private companies may be able to provide this financing. However, privatization does not necessarily alter the total cost that local residents must pay for waste management nor does it eliminate local government responsibilities.

Basically there are three ways for a local government or regional arrangement to engage the private sector in the waste management effort.

- **Contracts-** Qualified contractors are selected (usually through a competitive bid process) to perform solid waste management services. The local government pays such contractors.
- **Franchises-** Agreements reached between the local government or regional arrangement and the private company to provide solid waste management service in which the private company bills and collects payment directly from each household or customer. The local government or regional arrangement sets rates.
- **Private Subscription-** The local government or regional arrangement is not involved in the provision of the service. For example, each home or customer hires a refuse collection company and pays for the service.

Regional or inter-governmental project approaches include establishment of an authority, development of the facility by one government which in turn negotiates service agreements with other interested governments, the joint development of a facility by two or more governments, the development of a facility through an independent sponsor and coordinator, or the development of a facility through the Atlanta Regional Commission.

Government considerations have a strong influence on the final approach taken to project development. Specially, the ability of each of the participants to make needed decisions in a coordinated time frame, the need of governments to move forward within the same time

frame, and the integration of an intergovernmental project with other elements of individual solid waste management plans, are all important considerations in determining the project development approach.

The development approach may also be influenced by public perception. In this regard, the objective should be to establish an approach that facilitates open communication and fosters trust and confidence. The ability and/or desire to have control may further influence decisions about the approach taken to project development.

Implementation Action Programs

Clayton County's solid Waste Management Plan concludes with an action program and the implementation strategy work sheets. These work sheets outline a comprehensive strategy for the seven elements that make up the Clayton County Solid Waste Management Plan.

- The elements are presented in the following format:
- Amount of Waste,
- Collection, Disposal,
- Waste Reduction,
- Land Limitations,
- Education and Public Involvement and
- Implementation and Financing

Specific strategies for each element are presented in the following sequence:

- Forest Park,
- Jonesboro,
- Lake City,
- Lovejoy,
- Morrow,
- Riverdale, and
- Clayton County

Following the strategies in the same format and sequence is each jurisdiction projected ten-year Solid Waste Management Plan for funding.

OBJECTIVE

To ensure the efficient and effective collection of solid waste and recyclable and compostable materials within each government for the subsequent ten year period.

ASSESSMENT

The Current collection practices are acceptable in meeting the county and cities' objectives. In order to maximize the efficiency of the collection operations, some minor modifications have been implemented since 1993. These were primarily directed at the "pick-up" location and are related to city services. Generally, the economic trends over the past ten years have had no significant impact on the collection process.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

It would be difficult to examine the numerous potential disaster level emergencies and the impact on the solid waste collection process. Therefore, we have focused our attention on the more likely events. These include major weather related issues such as hurricanes, ice storms and tornadoes. Terrorist attacks such as biological, chemical and nuclear events will be governed by local, state and federal emergency management agencies.

In the event of weather related emergencies, the county and each of the cities have implemented organizational adjustments that allow for restructuring of resources (equipment, supplies and employees) to accommodate the increased demand for collection services. The primary focus of such events in the past has been the collection of yard trimmings, large trees, structural debris and other inert materials. Funding for the increased services is generally covered under the municipality's general fund and may be reimbursed through Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA). The county and cities have not experienced any major problems with the response plan since 1993 and will continue with current policies and procedures for the next ten years. Additionally, the state and local transportation departments operate a 24-hour emergency response program that provides for transportation maintenance during such events to insure that roadways are secure for most transportation needs. ■

SOLID WASTE PLAN ELEMENTS	TEN YEAR PLAN										WHO	AMOUNT	POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			County	City	State Federal	Private	
COLLECTION																	
Forest Park																	
City will continue to collect residential & commercial waste as prescribed by City Ordinance												City	\$2,305,886		X		
Jonesboro																	
Private contract to collect residential waste												Private	\$13				X
City will pick up white goods as needed												Private					X
Private pick up yard waste separate from household waste, once per week curbside												Private					X
Private contractors will pick up waste at commercial sites												Private	Variable				X
Compile, update and evaluate inventory on collection practices												City	\$1,000		X		X
Lake City																	
City will continue to contract with private company for collection of residential waste												City	\$100,000		X		X
Private contractors will pick up waste at commercial sites												Private	Variable				X
Compile, update and evaluate inventory on collection practices												City	\$1,000		X		
Lovejoy																	
City will continue to allow citizens and businesses to contract with private collection services												Private	Variable				X
Morrow																	
Private contractor to continue to collect waste twice per week.												Private	\$126,000				X
Private contractor to continue to collect from commercial sites												Private	\$570,000				X
City will collect white goods and yard trimmings once per week at curbside												City	\$91,000		X		
Private contractor to collect newspapers from drop-off point												Private	Variable				X

SOLID WASTE PLAN ELEMENTS	TEN YEAR PLAN										WHO	AMOUNT	POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			County	City	State Federal	Private	
COLLECTION (cont.)																	
Morrow																	
Purchase new flat-bed dump truck for white goods collection services												City	\$45,000		X		
Purchase new chipper truck for mulching operations												City	\$25,000		X		
Purchase new limb chipper for mulching operations												City	\$51,000		X		
Riverdale																	
City will continue to contract with private company for collection of residential waste												City	\$387,513		X		
City will allow multi-family residential and businesses to contract with private collection services												Private	Variable				X
Compile, update and evaluate inventory on collection practices												City	\$1,000		X		
Clayton County																	
Private contractors will continue to collect residential and commercial waste												Private	Variable				X
Compile, update and evaluate inventory on collection practices												County	\$2,000	X			
DISPOSAL																	
Forest Park																	
The City of Forest Park presently contracts its disposal needs with the Waste Management Transfer Station located in Forest Park. While the City will request a letter confirming ten-year capacity requirements, it will also continue to solicit for the most economical means of disposal												City	\$634,500	X			
Jonesboro																	
City will continue to use the Clayton County landfill for disposal needs. A letter from Clayton County concerning adequate capacity will be required												City	\$47,000	X			

SOLID WASTE PLAN ELEMENTS	TEN YEAR PLAN										WHO	AMOUNT	POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			County	City	State Federal	Private	
DISPOSAL (cont.)																	
Jonesboro																	
City will allow multi-family residential and businesses to contract with private companies for collection and disposal services. Annual reports will be required from the collection companies on the tonnage disposed of and facilities used												Private	Variable				X
Lake City																	
City presently contracts with a private disposal facility. The city will request a letter for 10-year capacity assurance City will continue to solicit for the most economical means of disposal												City	\$45,000		X		
City will allow multi-family residential and businesses to contract with private companies for collection and disposal services. Annual reports will be required from the collection companies on the tonnage disposed of and facilities used												Private	Variable				X
Lovejoy																	
City will require disposal companies to submit a letter identifying disposal facility and a 10-year capacity assurance												Private	Variable				X
Morrow																	
City currently contracts its residential disposal needs with United Waste which uses Lee, donzi and Hickory Ridge Landfills												Private	\$45,000				X
City currently contracts its commenal disposal needs with United Waste which uses Lee, donzi and Hickory Ridge Landfills												City	\$200,100		X		
City will continue to use Clayton County Landfill for white goods and other debris												City	\$6,500		X		

SOLID WASTE PLAN ELEMENTS	TEN YEAR PLAN										WHO	AMOUNT	POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			County	City	State Federal	Private	
DISPOSAL (cont.)																	
Morrow																	
City will continue to use mulch at city parks and grounds and offer mulch material to the public												City	Variable		X		
City will require private contractor to submit annual reports in accordance with state reporting laws												Private	Variable				X
Riverdale																	
City will continue to contract its residential collection and disposal with a private contractor. The City maintains a letter on file confirming at least a ten-year capacity for the contractor's landfill												City	\$572,400		X		
City will continue to use the Clayton County landfill as needed for special services and will expand composting operation												City County	Variable	X	X		
City will allow multi-family residential and businesses to contract with private companies for collection and disposal services. Annual reports will be required from the collection companies on the tonnage disposed of and facilities used												Private	Variable				X
Clayton County																	
Continue to monitor annual volume expended, remaining landfill capacity and life expectancy												County	\$1,500	X			
Purchase additional property for landfill expansion												County	Unkown	X			
Continue with the development of site III through the staging operations of constructing cells as needed												County	\$4,000,000	X		X	

SOLID WASTE PLAN ELEMENTS	TEN YEAR PLAN										WHO	AMOUNT	POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			County	City	State Federal	Private	
WASTE REDUCTION																	
Forest Park																	
Maintain target reduction of all yard trimmings including emphasis on composting yard trimmings at home - 18%												City	In budget		X		
Maintain and expand drop-off programs for the collection of paper products, cans, glass containers, soft drinks and milk bottles - 6.75%												City	In budget		X		
Divert tires, building materials and white goods by educational programs and special collection programs and ordinances - 4%												City	In budget		X		
Maintain records on current reduction practices, progress and effects												City	In budget		X		
Jonesboro																	
Maintain target reduction of all yard trimmings with emphasis on composting yard trimmings at home - 15.3%												City	In budget		X		
Maintain and expand drop-off programs for the collection of paper products, cans, glass containers, soft drinks and milk bottles - 6.75%												City	In budget		X		
Divert tires, building materials and white goods by educational programs and special collection programs and ordinances - 4%												City	In budget		X		
Maintain records on current reduction practices, progress and effects												City	In budget		X		
Lake City																	
Maintain target reduction of all yard trimmings with emphasis on composting yard trimmings at home - 18%												City	\$500		X		

SOLID WASTE PLAN ELEMENTS	TEN YEAR PLAN										WHO	AMOUNT	POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			County	City	State Federal	Private		
WASTE REDUCTION (cont.)																		
Lake City																		
Maintain and expand drop-off programs for the collection of paper products, cans, glass containers, soft drinks and milk bottles - 6.75%												City	\$20,000		X			
Divert tires, building materials and white goods by educational programs and special collection programs and ordinances 4%												City	\$3,500		X			
Maintain records on current reduction practices, progress and effects																		
Lovejoy																		
Maintain target reduction of all yard trimmings with emphasis on composting yard trimmings at home - 15.3%												City	In budget		X			
Maintain and expand drop-off programs for the collection of paper products, cans, glass containers, soft drinks and milk bottles - 6.75%												City	In budget		X			
Divert tires, building materials and white goods by educational programs and special collection programs and ordinances - 4%												City	In budget		X			X
Morrow																		
Provide & distribute educational material on recycling and composting to citizens												City	Variable		X			
Continue to promote Clayton County drop off recycling center, encouraging the use of the facility by citizens												City	Variable		X			
Continue to target reduction of all yard waste with emphasis on backyard composting and using mulch created by City operations												City	Variable		X			

SOLID WASTE PLAN ELEMENTS	TEN YEAR PLAN										WHO	AMOUNT	POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			County	City	State Federal	Private	
WASTE REDUCTION (cont.)																	
Morrow																	
Continue to serve on the Clayton County Solid Waste Advisory Committee												City	Variable		X		
Riverdale																	
Continue and encourage expansion of volunteer curbside recycling program and encourage expansion of drop-off programs for collection of recyclables - 18%												City	In budget		X		
Continue volunteer curbside recycling program - 10%												City	\$55,000		X		
Divert tires, building materials and white goods by educational programs and special collection programs and ordinances - 4%												City	In budget		X		X
Maintain records on current reduction practices, progress and effects												City	\$500		X		
Clayton County																	
Continue forum of Solid Waste Advisory Committee												County	Variable	X			
Coordinate inter-governmental feasibility studies												County	Variable	X	X	X	
Change tipping fees to off-set solid waste management costs and encourage reduction in amount of waste being disposed of in landfill												County	\$26 - \$36	X	X		X
Continue and encourage expansion of volunteer curbside recycling program and encourage expansion of drop-off programs for collection of recyclables - 18%												City	Variable		X		
Divert tires, building materials and white goods by educational programs and special collection programs and ordinances - 4%												City	\$15,000		X		X

SOLID WASTE PLAN ELEMENTS	TEN YEAR PLAN										WHO	AMOUNT	POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			County	City	State Federal	Private	
WASTE REDUCTION (cont.)																	
Clayton County																	
Maintain target reduction of all yard trimmings with emphasis on composting yard trimmings at home - 15.3%												County	In budget	X			
Continue to maintain and operate recycling drop-off center and support internal activities associated with Keep Clayton County Beautiful												County	In budget	X			
Continue to manage and operate the recycling drop-off location and recycling processing center at landfill												County	In budget	X			
Continue to support the county funded Amnesty Day for the drop-off and relocation (disposal) of hazardous materials												County	In budget	X	X		
LAND LIMITATIONS																	
All of the cities and Clayton County will continue to monitor State and Federal Land Use Regulations which could have impacts on landfill site locations												County	Variable	X	X		
Clayton County will begin studying additional land purchase options for landfill expansion during the last 3 years												City					
												County	Variable	X			
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT																	
Forest Park																	
Continue financial support of Keep Clayton County Beautiful												City	\$1,800		X		
Conduct Public Hearings and Council Meetings concerning solid waste issues												AS NEEDED					
												City	Variable		X		
Continue with newsletters to citizens on update of Policy and Procedures for waste collection, source reduction and recycling issues												City	In budget		X		

SOLID WASTE PLAN ELEMENTS	TEN YEAR PLAN										WHO	AMOUNT	POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			County	City	State Federal	Private	
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT (cont.)																	
Forest Park																	
Continue our semi-annual "Clean Sweep" event for the collection of all waste materials and recyclable items for our city residents												City	In budget		X		
Comply with State requirements concerning "Full Cost Accounting" and disclosure to the public												City	\$100		X		
Jonesboro																	
Participate in the annual Christmas tree recycling program												City	\$500		X		
Conduct Public Hearings and Council Meetings concerning solid waste issues												City	Variable		X		
Continue financial support of Keep Clayton County Beautiful												City	\$603		X		
Comply with State requirements concerning "Full Cost Accounting" and disclosure to the public												City	\$100		X		
Lake City																	
Participate in the annual Christmas tree recycling program												City	\$500		X		
Conduct Public Hearings and Council Meetings concerning solid waste issues												City	Variable		X		
Continue financial support of Keep Clayton County Beautiful												City	\$443		X		
Comply with State requirements concerning "Full Cost Accounting" and disclosure to the public												City	\$100		X		
Lovejoy																	
Lovejoy's Rally day provides information to citizens to educate them on recycling and composting												City	Variable		X		
Conduct Public Hearings and Council Meetings concerning solid waste issues												City	Variable		X		

SOLID WASTE PLAN ELEMENTS	TEN YEAR PLAN										WHO	AMOUNT	POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			County	City	State Federal	Private	
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT (cont.)																	
Lovejoy																	
Continue financial support of Keep Clayton County Beautiful												City	\$50		X		
Comply with State requirements concerning "Full Cost Accounting" and disclosure to the public												City	\$100		X		
Morrow																	
Continue financial support of Keep Clayton County Beautiful												City	\$1,100		X		
Participate in the annual Christmas tree recycling program												City	Variable		X		
Continue to provide handouts from City and Keep Clayton County Beautiful on recycling												City	In budget		X		
Conduct Public Hearings and Council Meetings concerning solid waste issues												City	AS NEEDED		X		
Continue to support Clayton County's Amnesty Day												City	In budget		X		
Continue to provide information, education and events on City Web Site												City	Variable		X		
Comply with State requirements concerning "Full Cost Accounting" and disclosure to the public												City	\$100		X		
Riverdale																	
Continue financial support of Keep Clayton County Beautiful												City	\$2,000		X		
Continue to encourage public involvement through volunteer curbside recycling and drop-off programs												City	Variable		X		X
Comply with State requirements concerning "Full Cost Accounting" and disclosure to the public												City	\$1,000		X		
Conduct Public Hearings and Council Meetings concerning solid waste issues												City	AS NEEDED		X		

SOLID WASTE PLAN ELEMENTS	TEN YEAR PLAN										WHO	AMOUNT	POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			County	City	State Federal	Private
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT (cont.)																
Clayton County																
<i>Continue financial support of Keep Clayton County Beautiful</i>											County	\$75,000	X			
<i>Conduct tours and classes of landfill facility to target audiences and schools</i>											County	\$3,500	X			
<i>Provide education materials on backyard composting and recycling to citizens visiting the landfill and drop-off center</i>											County	\$500	X			
<i>Continue to provide informaiton, education and events on County Web Site</i>											City	Variable	X			
<i>Conduct Public Hearings and Council Meetings concerning solid waste issues</i>											City	AS NEEDED	X			
<i>Comply with State requirements concerning "Full Cost Accounting" and disclosure to the public</i>											City	\$6,500	X			
<i>Attend training programs and seminars to improve education of staff on solid waste management issues</i>											City	\$6,000	X			
<i>Use media outlets to promote recycling and educate public on solid waste management and other environmental issues</i>											City	Variable	X			

CITY OF FOREST PARK

DESCRIPTION	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
ANNUAL EXPENDITURES										
Salaries Incl. Benefits	\$1,171,073	\$1,229,627	\$1,291,108	\$1,355,663	\$1,423,447	\$1,494,619	\$1,569,350	\$1,647,817	\$1,730,208	\$1,816,719
Vehicle Insurance	\$62,286	\$65,400	\$68,670	\$72,104	\$75,709	\$79,494	\$83,469	\$87,643	\$92,025	\$96,626
Property and Liability Insurance	\$29,576	\$31,055	\$32,608	\$34,238	\$35,950	\$37,747	\$39,635	\$41,616	\$43,697	\$45,882
Telephone	\$9,300	\$9,765	\$10,253	\$10,766	\$11,304	\$11,869	\$12,463	\$13,086	\$13,740	\$14,427
Radio and Maintenance	\$8,125	\$8,531	\$8,958	\$9,406	\$9,876	\$10,370	\$10,888	\$11,433	\$12,004	\$12,605
Education Fund	\$3,400	\$3,570	\$3,749	\$3,936	\$4,133	\$4,339	\$4,556	\$4,784	\$5,023	\$5,275
Printing	\$5,000	\$5,250	\$5,513	\$5,788	\$6,078	\$6,381	\$6,700	\$7,036	\$7,387	\$7,757
Office Equipment	\$3,600	\$3,780	\$3,969	\$4,167	\$4,376	\$4,595	\$4,824	\$5,066	\$5,319	\$5,585
Office Supplies	\$3,775	\$3,964	\$4,162	\$4,370	\$4,589	\$4,818	\$5,059	\$5,312	\$5,577	\$5,856
General Facility Expenses	\$5,800	\$6,090	\$6,395	\$6,714	\$7,050	\$7,402	\$7,773	\$8,161	\$8,569	\$8,998
Commercial Container Renovation	\$5,000	\$5,250	\$5,513	\$5,788	\$6,078	\$6,381	\$6,700	\$7,036	\$7,387	\$7,757
Utilities	\$15,800	\$16,590	\$17,420	\$18,290	\$19,205	\$20,165	\$21,174	\$22,232	\$23,344	\$24,511
Fleet Gass	\$41,205	\$43,265	\$45,429	\$47,700	\$50,085	\$52,589	\$55,219	\$57,980	\$60,879	\$63,922
Uniforms	\$15,000	\$15,750	\$16,538	\$17,364	\$18,233	\$19,144	\$20,101	\$21,107	\$22,162	\$23,270
Fleet Maintenance	\$285,946	\$300,243	\$315,255	\$331,018	\$347,569	\$364,948	\$383,195	\$402,355	\$422,472	\$443,596
Disposal Costs	\$634,500	\$666,225	\$699,536	\$734,513	\$771,239	\$809,801	\$850,291	\$892,805	\$937,445	\$984,318
Safety Equipment	\$3,000	\$3,150	\$3,308	\$3,473	\$3,647	\$3,829	\$4,020	\$4,221	\$4,432	\$4,654
Capital Outlay	\$3,500	\$3,675	\$3,859	\$4,052	\$4,254	\$4,467	\$4,690	\$4,925	\$5,171	\$5,430
TOTALS	\$2,305,886	\$2,421,180	\$2,542,239	\$2,669,351	\$2,802,819	\$2,942,960	\$3,090,108	\$3,244,613	\$3,406,844	\$3,577,186
FUND PLAN REVENUES										

CITY OF MORROW

DESCRIPTION	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
ANNUAL EXPENDITURES										
Salaries Including Benefits	\$117,400	\$120,922	\$124,550	\$128,286	\$132,135	\$136,099	\$140,182	\$144,387	\$148,719	\$153,180
Fuel & Oil	\$1,800	\$1,890	\$1,947	\$2,005	\$2,065	\$2,127	\$2,191	\$2,257	\$2,324	\$2,394
Equipment Repair & Maintenance	\$2,500	\$2,625	\$2,756	\$2,894	\$3,039	\$3,191	\$3,350	\$3,518	\$3,694	\$3,878
Capital Equipment Depreciation	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$8,200	\$8,200	\$8,200	\$8,200	\$13,300	\$13,300	\$13,300
Disposal Fees (Yard / White Goods)	\$6,500	\$6,825	\$7,166	\$7,525	\$7,901	\$8,296	\$8,711	\$9,146	\$9,603	\$10,084
Residential Contract Cost	\$170,000	\$175,100	\$180,353	\$185,764	\$191,336	\$197,077	\$202,989	\$209,079	\$215,351	\$221,811
Commercial Contract Cost	\$777,000	\$800,310	\$824,319	\$849,049	\$874,520	\$900,756	\$927,779	\$955,612	\$984,280	\$1,013,809
Capital Equipmt (Truck Replacement)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$45,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$51,000	\$0	\$0
Capital Equipment (Chipper Replacement)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Office Supplies	\$1,000	\$1,030	\$1,061	\$1,093	\$1,126	\$1,159	\$1,194	\$1,230	\$1,267	\$1,305
Keep Clayton County Beautiful	\$1,100	\$1,100	\$1,155	\$1,155	\$1,213	\$1,213	\$1,274	\$1,274	\$1,338	\$1,338
Postage	\$2,300	\$2,369	\$2,440	\$2,513	\$2,589	\$2,666	\$2,746	\$2,829	\$2,914	\$3,001
Stationary & Printing	\$3,100	\$3,193	\$3,289	\$3,387	\$3,489	\$3,594	\$3,702	\$3,813	\$3,927	\$4,045
Software Maintenance	\$1,360	\$1,401	\$1,443	\$1,486	\$1,531	\$1,577	\$1,624	\$1,673	\$1,723	\$1,774
TOTALS	\$1,093,060	\$1,125,765	\$1,159,479	\$1,263,357	\$1,229,143	\$1,265,954	\$1,303,941	\$1,399,116	\$1,388,440	\$1,429,920
FUND PLAN REVENUES										
Residential Billing	\$209,000	\$219,450	\$230,423	\$241,944	\$254,041	\$266,743	\$280,080	\$294,084	\$308,788	\$324,228
Commercial Billing	\$894,000	\$938,700	\$985,635	\$1,034,917	\$1,086,663	\$1,140,996	\$1,198,046	\$1,257,948	\$1,320,845	\$1,386,887
Pay as you Throw	\$1,650	\$1,650	\$1,650	\$1,650	\$1,650	\$1,733	\$1,733	\$1,733	\$1,733	\$1,733
Metal Recycling	\$700	\$700	\$750	\$750	\$800	\$800	\$850	\$850	\$900	\$900
TOTALS	\$1,105,350	\$1,160,500	\$1,218,458	\$1,279,260	\$1,343,153	\$1,410,271	\$1,480,708	\$1,554,615	\$1,632,266	\$1,713,748

CLAYTON COUNTY

DESCRIPTION	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
ANNUAL EXPENDITURES										
Salaries and Benefits	\$752,669	\$771,486	\$790,773	\$810,542	\$830,806	\$851,576	\$872,865	\$894,687	\$917,054	\$939,980
Misc. Fees	\$118,095	\$121,047	\$124,074	\$127,175	\$130,355	\$133,614	\$136,954	\$140,378	\$143,887	\$147,484
Machinery and Equipment	\$500	\$513	\$525	\$538	\$552	\$566	\$580	\$594	\$609	\$624
Office Equipment Rental	\$1,600	\$1,640	\$1,681	\$1,723	\$1,766	\$1,810	\$1,856	\$1,902	\$1,949	\$1,998
Other Rental	\$1,116	\$1,144	\$1,172	\$1,202	\$1,232	\$1,263	\$1,294	\$1,327	\$1,360	\$1,394
Supplies (All)	\$64,390	\$66,000	\$67,650	\$69,341	\$71,075	\$72,851	\$74,673	\$76,539	\$78,453	\$80,414
Utilities	\$19,140	\$19,619	\$20,109	\$20,612	\$21,127	\$21,655	\$22,197	\$22,751	\$23,320	\$23,903
Depreciation/Land Expense	\$557,000	\$570,925	\$585,198	\$599,828	\$614,824	\$630,194	\$645,949	\$662,098	\$678,650	\$695,617
Advertisement and subscriptions	\$550	\$564	\$578	\$592	\$607	\$622	\$638	\$654	\$670	\$687
Rubber Tire Disposal	\$13,000	\$13,325	\$13,658	\$14,000	\$14,350	\$14,708	\$15,076	\$15,453	\$15,839	\$16,235
Landfill Post Closure	\$112,517	\$115,330	\$118,213	\$121,169	\$124,198	\$127,303	\$130,485	\$133,747	\$137,091	\$140,518
Training and Travel	\$1,750	\$1,794	\$1,839	\$1,885	\$1,932	\$1,980	\$2,029	\$2,080	\$2,132	\$2,186
Uniform Allowance	\$3,628	\$3,719	\$3,812	\$3,907	\$4,005	\$4,105	\$4,207	\$4,313	\$4,420	\$4,531
Building Maintenance	\$4,000	\$4,100	\$4,203	\$4,308	\$4,415	\$4,526	\$4,639	\$4,755	\$4,874	\$4,995
Equipment Maintenance	\$80,000	\$82,000	\$84,050	\$86,151	\$88,305	\$90,513	\$92,775	\$95,095	\$97,472	\$99,909
Office Furniture	\$370	\$379	\$389	\$398	\$408	\$419	\$429	\$440	\$451	\$462
Road Maintenance	\$61,220	\$62,751	\$64,319	\$65,927	\$67,575	\$69,265	\$70,996	\$72,771	\$74,591	\$76,455
Permits and Fees	\$37,837	\$38,783	\$39,752	\$40,746	\$41,765	\$42,809	\$43,879	\$44,976	\$46,101	\$47,253
Interest Fiscal	\$250,000	\$256,250	\$262,656	\$269,223	\$275,953	\$282,852	\$289,923	\$297,171	\$304,601	\$312,216
Agent Fees	\$2,000	\$2,050	\$2,101	\$2,154	\$2,208	\$2,263	\$2,319	\$2,377	\$2,437	\$2,498
TOTALS	\$2,081,382	\$2,133,417	\$2,186,752	\$2,241,421	\$2,297,456	\$2,354,893	\$2,413,765	\$2,474,109	\$2,535,962	\$2,599,361
FUND PLAN REVENUES										
Landfill Fees	1948643	\$1,997,359	\$2,047,293	\$2,098,475	\$2,150,937	\$2,204,711	\$2,259,828	\$2,316,324	\$2,374,232	\$2,433,588
Recycling Revenue	90000	\$92,250	\$94,556	\$96,920	\$99,343	\$101,827	\$104,372	\$106,982	\$109,656	\$112,398
Interest Income	40000	\$41,000	\$42,025	\$43,076	\$44,153	\$45,256	\$46,388	\$47,547	\$48,736	\$49,955
Misc. Revenue	2769	\$2,838	\$2,909	\$2,982	\$3,056	\$3,133	\$3,211	\$3,291	\$3,374	\$3,458
TOTALS	\$2,081,412	\$2,133,447	\$2,186,783	\$2,241,453	\$2,297,489	\$2,354,927	\$2,413,800	\$2,474,145	\$2,535,998	\$2,599,398

OBJECTIVE

To achieve a balance and affordable solid waste management plan Implementation strategy while also meeting the goals and requirements of the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act.

ASSESSMENT

The current financial systems are effective in providing the needed resources to effectively provide the solid waste management services to the citizens of Clayton County. The County's landfill uses a free-enterprise system that has proven very effective and flexible in supporting the needs of the facility in order to maximize services to the community.

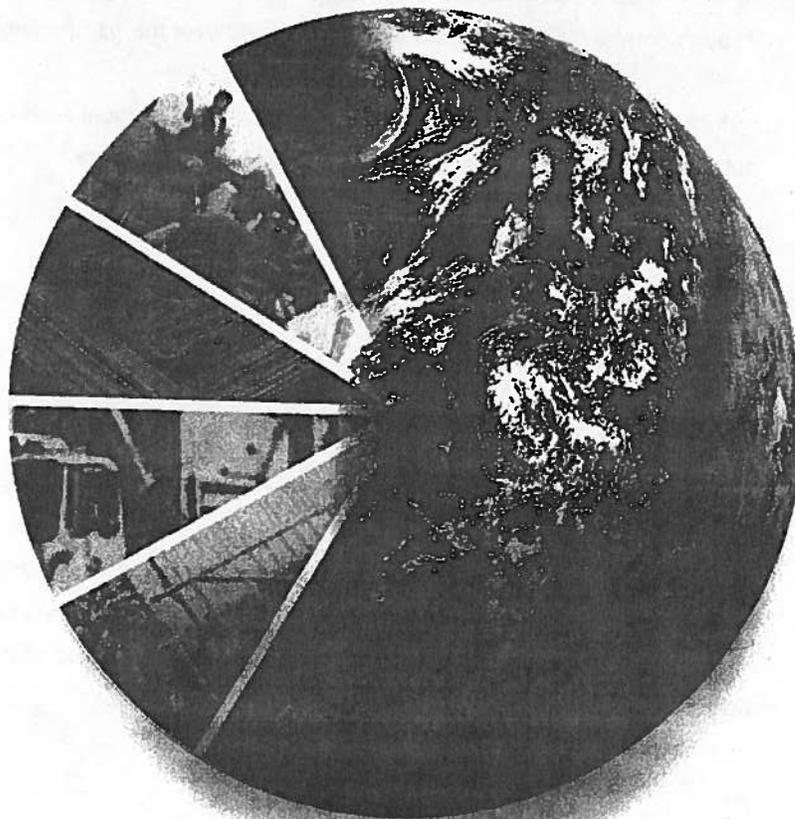
EMERGENCY RESPONSE

The County Landfill operates on a separate budgeting system from the general fund and is not dependent on revenues from taxes. The tipping fees generate the revenues needed to operate and expand the services as needed. ■

CONCLUSION

The Clayton County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan will provide guidance to Clayton County and the cities of Forest Park, Jonesboro, Lake City, Lovejoy, Morrow and Riverdale into the twenty-first century. Although comprehensive in nature, the plan provides the flexibility needed for our public officials to make decisions based on needs, costs and benefits for the community.

Local governments are responsible for ensuring an adequate solid waste infrastructure and protecting the quality of our environment. Everyone living or working in Clayton County will have a role to play in implementing this plan. All citizens will be asked to cooperate by reducing as much of the waste they produce by reusing, recycling and composting. The Clayton County Solid Waste Advisory Committee will continue meeting on a quarterly basis throughout the ten-year period. While state law requires the plan be periodically updated, the committee feels the entire county will benefit through its continued cooperation and exchange of ideas.



GLOSSARY

A

Air curtain destruction means a thermal treatment technology used to reduce waste volume through combustion in the ground with air forced over the pit opening.

Autoclave means an apparatus used for sterilizing biomedical waste. The process of autoclaving involves using superheated steam under pressure.

B

Baler means a machine used to compress waste or recyclables into bundles to reduce volume.

Biomedical waste means pathological waste, biological waste cultures and stocks of infectious agents and associated biologicals, contaminated animal carcasses (body parts, their bedding, and other wastes from such animals), sharps, chemotherapy waste, discarded medical equipment and parts, not including expendable supplies and materials which have not been decontaminated, as further defined in Rule 391-3-4.15 of the board, and other such waste materials.

C

Certificate means a document issued by a college or university of the University System of Georgia or other organization approved by the director stating that the operator has met the requirements of the board for the specified operator classification of the certification program.

Closure means a procedure approved by the division which provides for the cessation of waste receipt at a solid waste disposal site and for the securing of the site in preparation for post-closure.

Combustion means the process of thermal treatment to reduce waste volume (the act of burning).

Commercial waste means waste resulting from business activities.

Compactors means devices that compress solid waste in order to reduce volume usually associated with collection or transfer equipment.

Composting means the controlled biological decomposition of organic matter into stable odor-free humus.

Construction /demolition landfills (C&D) means landfills that accept construction and demolition waste such as concrete and lumber.

(Corrugated cardboard paper) means paper or cardboard manufactured in a series of wrinkles or folds, or into alternating ridges and grooves.

D

Disposal facility means any facility or location where the final deposition of solid waste occurs and includes but is not limited to landfilling and solid waste thermal treatment technology facilities.

Disposal fee surcharge means an additional cost imposed for those who dispose of solid waste in landfills or in other facilities.

Disposal rate means the amount of solid waste being disposed of in disposal facilities.

Disposal rates are different from the generation rates because not all waste generated are disposed of in disposal facilities.

E

Environmental remediation means actions to restore environmental conditions to former state or established standards.

F

Facility issues negotiation process means the process by which affected parties can work with the local government and facility applicant to equitably address their concerns with a solid waste facility.

Financial responsibility mechanism means a mechanism designed to demonstrate that sufficient funds would be available to meet specific environmental protection needs of solid waste handling facilities. Available financial responsibility mechanisms include but are not limited to insurance, trust funds, surety bonds, letters of credit, personal bonds, certificates of deposit, financial tests, and corporate guarantees as defined in 40 C.F.R. Part 264 Subpart H-Financial Requirements.

Full cost accounting means the use of an accounting system that isolates, and then consolidates for reporting purposes, the direct and indirect costs that relate to the operation of the solid waste management system.

G

Generation rate means the rate at which solid waste is produced.

Generator means any person in Georgia or in any other state who creates solid waste.

H

Hazardous constituent means any substance listed as a hazardous constituent in regulations promulgated pursuant to the federal act by the administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency which are in force and effect on February 1, 1990, codified as Appendix VIII to 40 D.F.R. Part 261 Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste.

Horizontal expansion means the lateral addition of space for disposing of solid waste in a landfill.

I

Incinerator means a thermal treatment facility in which the combustion of solid waste takes place without energy recovery.

Industrial solid waste landfills means landfills used to dispose of industrial solid waste.

Inert Landfills means landfills permitted to dispose of inert wastes that are wastes that will not release pollutants to the environment after disposal.

Institutional waste means waste materials originating in schools, hospitals, prisons, research institutions and other public buildings.

Interagency Council on Solid Waste Management means the council composed of representatives from state agencies charged with coordinating the state's anti-litter and other solid waste management activities.

L

Land limitations mean those areas of land that, due to their environmental characteristics or land use factors, are not suitable for solid waste disposal facilities.

Landfill means an area of land on which or an excavation in which solid waste is placed for permanent disposal and which is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or compost pile.

Landfill capacity means the maximum amount of solid waste that can be contained in a landfill.

Leachate collection system means a system at a landfill for collection of the leachate that may percolate through the waste and into the soils surrounding the landfill.

M

Manifest means a form or document used for identifying the quantity and composition and the origin, routing, and destination of special solid waste during its transportation from the point of generation, through any intermediate points, to the point of disposal, treatment or storage.

Mass burn means a municipal waste combustion technology in which solid waste is burned in a controlled system without prior sorting or processing.

Materials recovery facility means a solid waste handling facility that provides for extraction from solid waste of recoverable materials, materials suitable for use as a fuel or soil amendment, or any combination of such materials.

Minimum planning standards means the minimum standards of Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Plan.

Multi-agency Compost Management Committee means the committee composed of Cooperative Extension personnel and state agency staff charged with determining how to increase composting of organic matter in Georgia.

Multi-jurisdictional mediation means the process for resolving conflicts among local jurisdictions established by the Georgia Planning Act of 1989 (1989 GA Laws, Act 6340).

Multi-jurisdictional solid waste plan means a solid waste management plan created jointly by two or more cities or counties.

Municipal solid waste means any solid waste resulting from the operation of residential, commercial, governmental, or institutional establishments except such solid waste disposed of in a private industry solid waste disposal facility. The term includes yard waste but does not include solid waste from mining, agricultural, or silvicultural operations.

O

Oil overcharge monies means fund received by states from oil companies to be used for energy-related purposes.

Operator means the person stationed on the site that is in responsible charge of and has direct supervision of daily field operations of a municipal solid waste disposal facility to ensure that the facility operates in compliance with the permit.

P

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

Post-closure means a procedure approved by the division to provide for long-term financial assurance, monitoring, and maintenance of a solid waste disposal site to protect human health and the environment.

Post-consumer recycling means the reuse of materials generated from residential and commercial waste, excluding recycling of material from industrial processes that has not reached the consumer, such as glass broken in the manufacturing process.

Private industry solid waste disposal facility means a disposal facility that is operated exclusively by and for a private solid waste generator for the purpose of accepting solid waste generated exclusively by said private solid waste generator.

R

Recovered materials means those materials which have known use, reuse, or recycling potential; can be feasibly used, reused or recycled; and have been diverted or removed from the solid waste stream for sale, use, reuse, or recycling, whether or not requiring subsequent separation and processing.

Recycling means any process by which materials that would otherwise become solid waste are collected, separated, or processed and reused or returned to use in the form of raw materials or products.

Regional solid waste landfills means landfills that are used by more than one county and are owned or operated by a public agency.

Reuse means taking a component of solid waste and, possibly with some slight modification (e.g., cleaning, repair), using it again for its original purpose (e.g., refillable beverage bottles).

S

Shredders means equipment used to shred waste or recovered materials in order to decrease volume.

Soil supplement means a substance added to the soil to fertilize or improve the quality of soil.

Solid waste means discarded putrescible and non-putrescible waste, except water carried body waste and recovered materials, and shall include garbage; rubbish such as paper, cartons, boxes, wood, tree branches, yard trimmings, furniture and appliances, metal, tin

cans, glass, crockery, or dunnage; ashes; street refuse; dead animals; sewage sludges; animal manures; industrial waste, such as waste materials generated in industrial operations; residue from solid waste thermal treatment technology; food processing waste; demolition waste; abandoned automobiles; dredging waste; construction waste; and any other waste material in a solid, semisolid, or liquid state not otherwise defined in this part. Such term shall not include any material that is regulated pursuant to Article 2 of Chapter 5 of this title, the "Georgia Waste Quality Control Act," or Chapter 9 of this title "The Georgia Air Quality" Act of 1978.

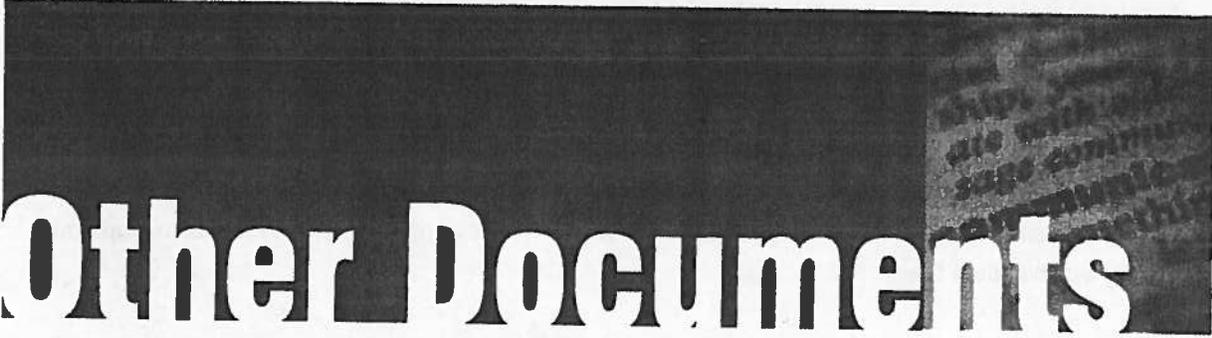
Solid waste handling means the storage, collection, transportation, treatment, landfills; or any segment thereof, such as the "residential waste stream" or the "recyclable waste stream."

W

Waste-to-energy facility means a solid waste thermal treatment facility that provides for the extraction and utilization of energy from municipal solid waste through a process of combustion.

Y

Yard trimmings (yard trash) means vegetative matter resulting from landscaping maintenance and land-clearing operations other than mining, agriculture, and silviculture operations.



Other Documents

Capacity Assurance Letters

CLAYTON COUNTY LANDFILL

Dear Mayor Hall,

This letter serves as a disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by the **City of Forest Park** from 2005 to 2015. The Georgia EPD permit number for this facility is **031-037D(SL)**. This assurance is based upon **Forest Park** disposing of approximately **46,000** cubic yards of waste or approximately **23,000** tons of waste at this facility on an annual basis.

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

Sincerely,

Austin W. Patterson

CLAYTON COUNTY LANDFILL

Dear Mayor Day,

This letter serves as a disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by the **City of Jonesboro** from 2005 to 2015. The Georgia EPD permit number for this facility is **031-037D(SL)**. This assurance is based upon **Jonesboro** disposing of approximately **8,906** cubic yards of waste or approximately **4,453** tons of waste at this facility on an annual basis.

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

Sincerely,

Austin W. Patterson

CLAYTON COUNTY LANDFILL

Dear Mayor Oswalt,

This letter serves as a disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by the **City of Lake City** from 2005 to 2015. The Georgia EPD permit number for this facility is **031-037D(SL)**. This assurance is based upon **Lake City** disposing of approximately **3,738** cubic yards of waste or approximately **1,868** tons of waste at this facility on an annual basis.

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

Sincerely,

Austin W. Patterson

CLAYTON COUNTY LANDFILL

Dear Mayor Murphy,

This letter serves as a disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by the **City of Lovejoy** from 2005 to 2015. The Georgia EPD permit number for this facility is **031-037D(SL)**. This assurance is based upon **Lovejoy** disposing of approximately **20,000** cubic yards of waste or approximately **10,000** tons of waste at this facility on an annual basis.

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

Sincerely,

Austin W. Patterson

CLAYTON COUNTY LANDFILL

Dear Mayor Millirons,

This letter serves as a disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by the **City of Morrow** from 2005 to 2015. The Georgia EPD permit number for this facility is **031-037D(SL)**. This assurance is based upon **Morrow** disposing of approximately **10,836** cubic yards of waste or approximately **5,418** tons of waste at this facility on an annual basis.

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

Sincerely,

Austin W. Patterson

CLAYTON COUNTY LANDFILL

Dear Mayor Graham,

This letter serves as a disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by the **City of Riverdale** from 2005 to 2015. The Georgia EPD permit number for this facility is **031-037D(SL)**. This assurance is based upon **Riverdale** disposing of approximately _____ cubic yards of waste or approximately _____ tons of waste at this facility on an annual basis.

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

Sincerely,

Austin W. Patterson

CLAYTON COUNTY LANDFILL

Dear Chairman Bell,

This letter serves as a disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by **the Citizens of Clayton County** from 2005 to 2015. The Georgia EPD permit number for this facility is **031-037D(SL)**. This assurance is based upon **Clayton County** disposing of approximately **245,640** cubic yards of waste or approximately **122,820** tons of waste at this facility on an annual basis.

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

Sincerely,

Austin W. Patterson

Resolution for Submittal and Review

RECEIVED

FEB 01 2005

CLAYTON COUNTY
TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT

STATE OF GEORGIA
COUNTY OF CLAYTON

RESOLUTION NO. 2005 - 08

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING CLAYTON COUNTY TO APPROVE THE PRELIMINARY CLAYTON COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND REQUEST THE ATLANTA REGIONAL COMMISSION TO REVIEW THE PLAN; TO PROVIDE AN EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS RESOLUTION; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES..

WHEREAS, the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act, Section 12-8-31.1(a), states each city and county in Georgia shall develop or be included in a comprehensive solid waste management plan; and

WHEREAS, the plan shall provide for the assurance of adequate solid waste handling capability and capacity within the planning area for at least ten years from the date of completion of the plan, and shall specifically include adequate collection capability, shall enumerate the solid waste handling facilities as to size and type, and shall identify those sites which are not suitable for handling facilities based on environmental and land use factors; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act, Section 12-8-31.1(c), states the review process for local solid waste management plans shall be conducted by the regional development center in which the local plan applies and shall confirm that the local plan is consistent with the state solid waste management plan; and

WHEREAS, the Board, after through investigation, has determined that it is desirable and necessary for the Clayton County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan be reviewed by the Atlanta Regional Commission ("ARC"), pursuant to the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act, in order to fulfill the needs expressed herein.

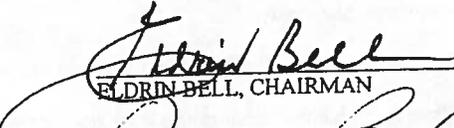
NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
OF CLAYTON COUNTY, GEORGIA AND IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED

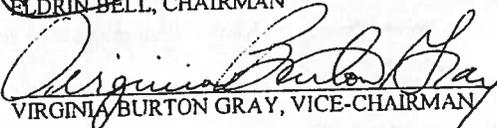
Section 1. The Board of Commissioners hereby approves the preliminary Clayton County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (the "Plan") and authorizes the County to request the Atlanta Regional Commission to review the Plan as prescribed by state law. A copy of the Plan is attached hereto.

Section 2. This Resolution shall be effective on the date of its approval by the Board of Commissioners.

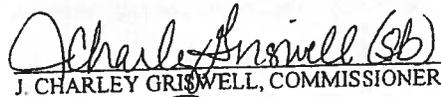
SO RESOLVED, this the 18th day of January, 2005.

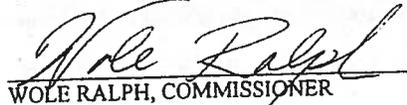
CLAYTON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS


ELDRIN BELL, CHAIRMAN


VIRGINIA BURTON GRAY, VICE-CHAIRMAN


CARL RHODENIZER, COMMISSIONER


J. CHARLEY GRISWELL, COMMISSIONER


WOLE RALPH, COMMISSIONER

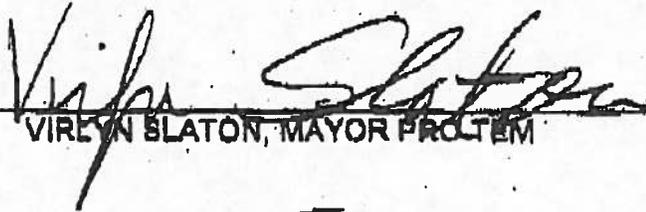
ATTEST:


SUZANNE BROWN, CLERK

CITY OF MORROW
RESOLUTION 2006-15
Page 2 of 2



JIM MILLIRONS, MAYOR



VIREYN SLATON, MAYOR PRO TEM



C. R. HUIE, COUNCILMAN



THOMAS J. LAPORTE, COUNCILMAN



CHARLES O. SORROW, COUNCILMAN

Attest:



Sylvia Redic, City Clerk

STATE OF GEORGIA
COUNTY OF CLAYTON
CITY OF MORROW

This is to certify that this copy is true and exact reproduction of the original document

Certified by [Signature]
Title City Clerk
Date 10/24/05

RESOLUTION 2005-15

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE CLAYTON COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN.

Whereas: Clayton County submitted a Solid Waste Management Plan for Clayton County and the cities of Forest Park, Jonesboro, Lake City, Lovejoy and Riverdale; and

Whereas: The Department of Community Affairs (DCA) determined that the 2004-2014 Solid Waste Management Plan for Clayton County and her cities meets the minimum standards and procedures for solid waste management; and

Whereas: The City of Morrow understands that the Solid Waste Management Plan was created by Clayton County, reviewed by the Atlanta Regional Commission and approved by the DCA; and

Whereas: The City of Morrow adopts this 2004-2014 Solid Waste Management Plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City of Morrow adopts the Clayton County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

SO RESOLVED, the 25th day of October 2005.

**CITY OF JONESBORO
COUNCIL MEETING
SEPTEMBER 12, 2005**

The City of Jonesboro Mayor and Council hold their regular monthly meeting on September 12, 2005 at 170 South Main Street, Jonesboro, GA 30236 at 7:00pm. The following were in attendance:

Members present: Council member Yvette McDonald
Council member Wallace Norrington
Council member Rick Yonce
Council member Linda Wenz
Mayor Joy B. Day

Staff present: Sam Durrance, Public Works Director
Stacey Inglis, Finance Officer
Kathryn Lookofsky, DDA
Jim Roberts, Interim Police Chief
Jon Walker, City Manager

Minutes Approved: Councilwoman McDonald made a motion to approve the August 8, 2005 minutes with spelling correction (registrars). Councilwoman Wenz seconded. The motion carried unanimously.

Councilman Norrington made a motion to approve the minutes of the August 15, 2005 Called Meeting as presented. Councilwoman McDonald seconded. The motion carried unanimously.

Agenda Amendment: Mayor Day requested to amend the agenda to include an "Item G: Consider Water Fountain Quotes" and "Item H: Consider a Request for Proposals for city electrician". Councilwoman McDonald made a motion to amend the agenda to include "Items G & H". Councilman Yonce seconded. The motion carried unanimously.

Home Occupation: Angela Adams requested a Home Occupational Certificate to operate a publishing company from her home located at 129 South Avenue. Councilwoman Wenz made a motion to approve her Home Occupation request. Councilman Yonce seconded the motion. The motion carried unanimously.

Solid Waste Management Plan: Councilman Norrington made a motion to adopt the Solid Waste Management Plan as presented. Councilwoman McDonald seconded. The motion carried unanimously.

Streetscape Project Update: City Manager Jon Walker, gave a brief history of the Streetscape Project and updated the council on the current status. He explained the financing and informed the council that the city has submitted a grant to the Atlanta Regional Commission for additional funding. Options were reviewed as to the extent of the project.

Resignation of Councilman Sewell: Councilwoman McDonald made a motion to accept the resignation of Council Clifford "Rip" Sewell, effective September 1, 2005. Councilman Norrington seconded. The motion carried unanimously.

Call for Special Election: Joan Jones, Election Superintendent called for a Special Election to be held in conjunction with the General Election on Tuesday, November 8, 2005 with qualifying held Wednesday, September 14, 2005 thru Friday, September 16, 2005. Councilman Yonce made a motion to accept this call for a Special Election. Councilman Norrington seconded. The motion carried unanimously.

Executive Session: Councilman Norrington made a motion to go into Executive Session to discuss pending litigation, personnel matters and possible land acquisition. Councilwoman McDonald seconded. The motion carried unanimously.

Regular Session: Councilman Norrington made a motion to resume Regular Session. Councilwoman McDonald seconded. The motion carried and Regular Session resumed.

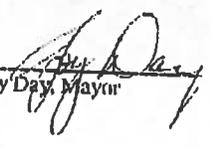
Water Fountain for Massengale Park: Three bids were reviewed for installation of a water fountain at Massengale Park. Markstar Company was awarded the contract for \$1,192.55 with Clayton County Water Authority installing the actual water meter and tie in. The total cost including incidental materials will be \$2,892.55. Councilwoman Wenz made a motion to accept this total bid package of \$2,892.55 for installation of a water fountain at Massengale Park. Councilman Norrington seconded the motion. The motion carried unanimously.

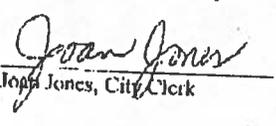
RFP for City Electrician: Councilman Norrington made a motion to issue a Request for Proposal for a City Electrician. Councilman Yonce seconded. The motion carried unanimously.

OTHER BUSINESS:

R. Hepler asked council about the Spring Street/Fayetteville Road drainage problem. Mayor Day outlined plans underway to correct drainage problems throughout the city. Director K. Lookofsky updated everyone of Amnesty Day on October 15th for a city wide cleanup.

There being no further business, Councilman Norrington made a motion to adjourn. Councilwoman Wenz seconded. The motion carried and the meeting was adjourned.


Joy Day, Mayor


Joan Jones, City Clerk

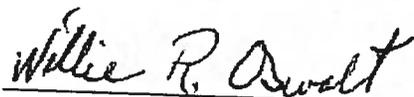
Rec'd 2/6/07

RESOLUTION OF LAKE CITY MAYOR AND COUNCIL
PURSUANT TO THE
2005 COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, Clayton County and its municipal governments are required to complete a solid waste management plan in accordance with the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management, Section 12-8-31.1(a); and

WHEREAS, the 2005 Clayton County Plan has been reviewed by the Atlanta Regional Commission and confirmed that the local plan is consistent with the state solid waste plan;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE LAKE CITY MAYOR AND COUNCIL FORMALLY ADOPT THIS 2005 COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN THIS 12TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 2005.



Willie R. Oswalt, Mayor



Attest: Gerald B. Garr, City Adm.

**CITY OF RIVERDALE
STATE OF GEORGIA
CLAYTON COUNTY**

RESOLUTION 2005-21

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE CITY OF RIVERDALE TO APPROVE THE CLAYTON COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND REQUEST THE ATLANTA REGIONAL COMMISSION TO REVIEW THE PLAN: TO PROVIDE AN EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS RESOLUTION; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

WHEREAS, The Georgia Solid Waste Management Act, Section 12-8-31.1(a), states each City and County in Georgia shall develop or be included in a Comprehensive Solid Waster Management Plan; and

WHEREAS, the plan shall provide for the assurance of adequate solid Waste handling capability and capacity within the planning area for at least ten years from the date of completion of the plan, and shall specifically include adequate collection capability, shall enumerate the solid waste handling facilities as to size and type, and shall identify those sites which are not suitable for handling facilities based on environmental and land use factors; and

WHEREAS, The Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act, Section 12-8-31.1(c), states the review process for local solid waster management plans shall be conducted by the regional development center in which the local plan applies and shall confirm that the local plan is consistent with the State Solid Waste Management Plan; and

WHEREAS, The City of Riverdale, after through investigation, has determined that it is desirable and necessary for the Clayton County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan be reviewed by the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC), pursuant to the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act, in order to fulfill the needs expressed herein.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RIVERDALE, CLAYTON COUNTY, GEORGIA AND IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED

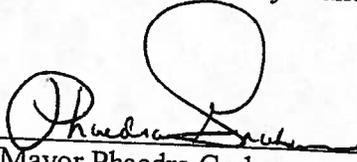
Section 1. The Mayor and Council hereby approve the Riverdale Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan which is incorporated into the Clayton County Plan and hereby request the Atlanta Regional Commission to review the Plan as prescribed by state law. A copy of the Plan is attached hereto.

Section 2. This Resolution shall be effective on the date of its approval by the Mayor and Council.

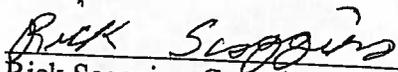
DCA approval letter is dated July 29, 2005.

SO RESOLVED, this 28th day of November, 2005.

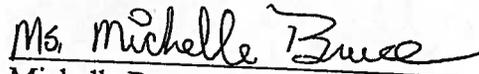
City of Riverdale Mayor and Council



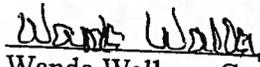
Mayor Phaedra Graham



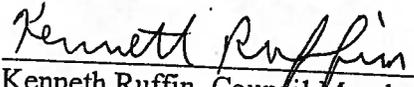
Rick Scoggins, Council Member



Michelle Bruce, Council Member

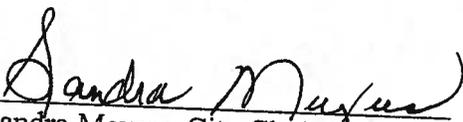


Wanda Wallace, Council Member



Kenneth Ruffin, Council Member

ATTEST:



Sandra Meyers, City Clerk

STATE OF GEORGIA**COUNTY OF CLAYTON****ORDINANCE NO. 05- 74****AN ORDINANCE BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF FOREST PARK, GEORGIA TO ADOPT A TEN YEAR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN AS APPROVED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

WHEREAS, in 1990 the General Assembly passed and the Governor signed into law the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act; and

WHEREAS, the purpose of this Act created a statewide goal of reducing waste and creating a comprehensive plan for local solid waste management; and

WHEREAS, Section 12-8-31.1(a) of the Georgia Solid Waste Management Act requires that each city and county in Georgia develop or be included in a Solid Waste Management Plan for the purpose of receiving solid waste permits, grants and loans; and

WHEREAS, Clayton County created an advisory committee made up of representatives from the Cities of Forest Park, Lovejoy, Jonesboro, Lake City, Morrow and Riverdale to prepare a Solid Waste Management Plan for Clayton County and the cities located in Clayton County; and

WHEREAS, the Plan provides for adequate solid waste handling capacity for a period of ten years, identifies waste handling facilities by size and type and collection capabilities; and

WHEREAS, Each city and county in the state is required to report to the Department of Community Affairs its activities in managing solid waste within its jurisdiction and to report their full cost of providing solid waste services; and

WHEREAS, the Clayton County Solid Waste Management plan has been reviewed and approved by the State Department of Community Affairs.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED, by the Governing Body of the City of Forest Park that the Clayton County Ten (10) Year Solid Waste

Management Plan as approved by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs is hereby adopted as the solid waste management plan for the City of Forest Park, Georgia. As required by Section 12-8-31.1(a) of the Georgia Solid Waste Management Act

Section 1. Severability

If any section, sentence, clause, or phrase of this Ordinance were held to be invalid or unconstitutional for any reason by a decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance, and such remainder shall remain in full force and effect.

Section 2. Effective Date

This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect immediately upon and after its final passage.

SO ORDAINED this 5th day of December 2005.

CITY OF FOREST PARK, GEORGIA

Charles "Chuck" Hall
CHARLES "CHUCK" HALL, MAYOR

H.H. ESTES, MAYOR PRO TEMPORE

David Halcome
DAVID HALCOME, COUNCILMAN

Donald E. Judson
DONALD JUDSON, COUNCILMAN

WESLEY W. LORD, COUNCILMAN

DEBORAH L. YOUMANS,
COUNCILWOMAN

ATTEST:

Marilyn Barkley
CITY CLERK

THE SEAL OF THE CITY OF
FOREST PARK, GEORGIA

Approved as to form
Jack R. Hancock
Jack R. Hancock, City Attorney