



2007

**Crisp County Solid Waste Management Plan
Arabi and Cordele
2007-2017**

August, 2007

Crisp County Board of Commissioners

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Assisted by
Middle Flint Regional Development Center
228 West Lamar Street
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SITE LOCATION MAP

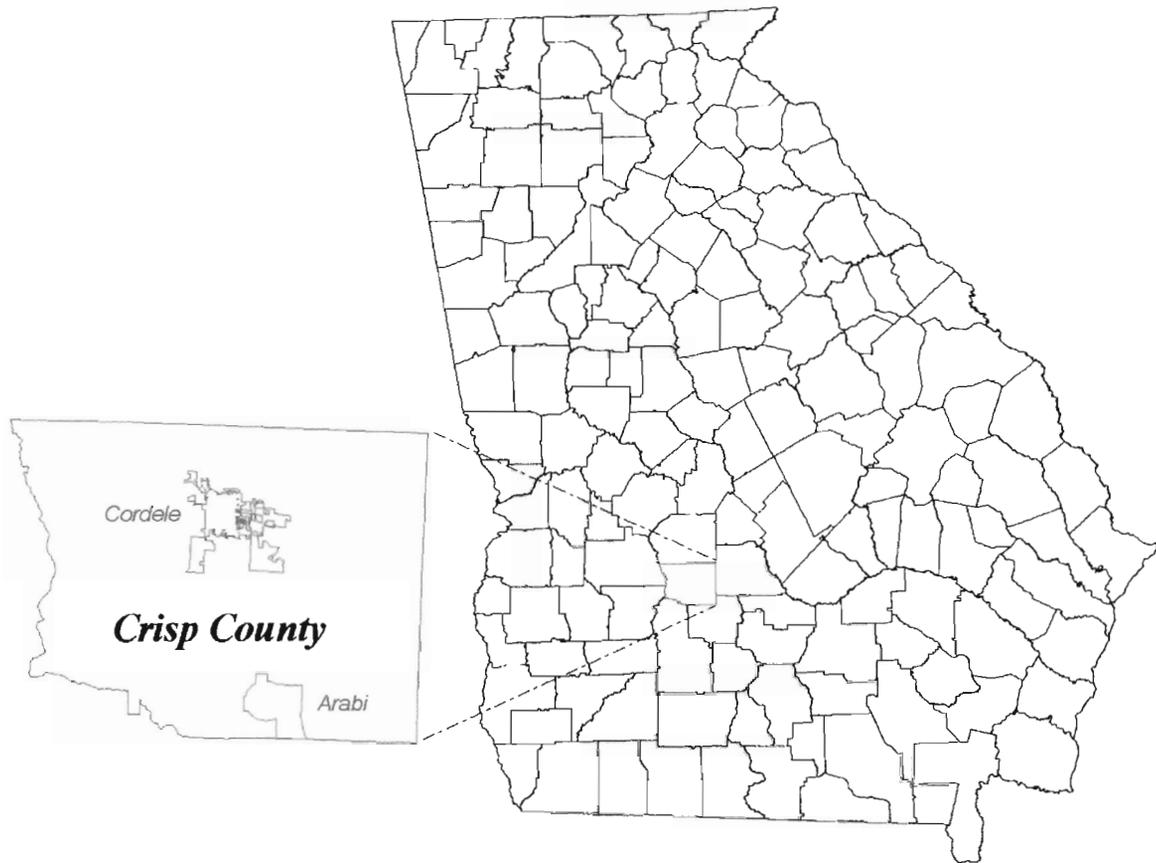


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ADOPTING RESOLUTION
CRISP COUNTY JOINT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
2007-2017

WHEREAS; the Crisp County Board of Commissioners, the Mayor and Council of the City of Arabi and the Cordele City Commission prepared a draft Crisp County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan in accordance with the Georgia Department of Community Affairs' Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management, and

WHEREAS; said document expresses the desires of all jurisdictions in the county to improve the quality of local solid waste management,

WHEREAS; the Crisp County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan was submitted for mandatory regional and state review in May, 2007, and has now satisfied the mandated regional and state review process, and

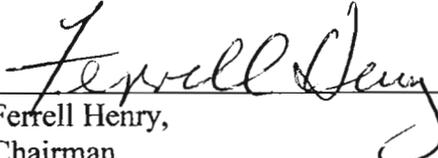
WHEREAS; the Crisp County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan is ready for adoption and implementation,

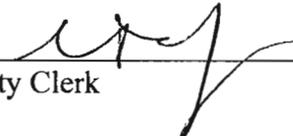
NOW, BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED; that the Crisp County Board of Commissioners hereby adopt the Crisp County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan 2007-2017.

Adopted and executed in regular session

CRISP COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

ATTEST:


_____, 2007
Ferrell Henry,
Chairman


_____, 2007
County Clerk

8/14/07
Date

ADOPTING RESOLUTION
CRISP COUNTY JOINT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
2007-2017

WHEREAS; the City Council of the City of Arabi, the Crisp County Board of Commissioners, and the Cordele City Commission prepared a draft Crisp County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan 2007-2017 in accordance with the Georgia Department of Community Affairs' Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management, and

WHEREAS; said document expresses the desires of all jurisdictions in the county to improve the quality of local solid waste management,

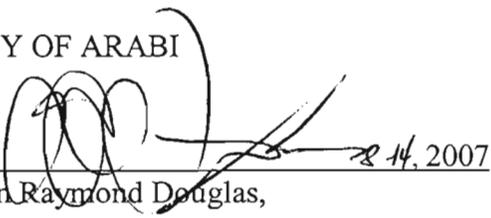
WHEREAS; the Crisp County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan was submitted for mandatory regional and state review in May, 2007, and has now satisfied the mandated regional and state review process, and

WHEREAS; the Crisp County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan is ready for adoption and implementation,

NOW, BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED; that the Mayor and City Council of Arabi hereby adopt the Crisp County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan 2007-2017.

Adopted and executed in regular session

CITY OF ARABI


8-14, 2007
Alan Raymond Douglas,
Mayor


8-14, 2007
City Clerk

P. O. BOX 569 • CORDELE, GA 31010



PHONE 229-273-3102 • FAX 229-273-6773

CERTIFICATION

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE EXCERPT SHOWN BELOW IS A TRUE AND EXACT COPY OF THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE CORDELE CITY COMMISSION AT ITS REGULAR MEETING ON 21 AUGUST 2007.

“CRISP COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN, Cordele and Arabi 2007 – 2017: This Plan has been prepared by Middle Flint RDC. The commission approved this Plan following a motion made by Mr. Black, and seconded by Ms. Bartee.”

SO CERTIFIED THIS THE 23RD DAY OF AUGUST 2007.

CITY OF CORDELE

{SEAL}


STEVE FULFORD
CITY CLERK

A GEORGIA



MAINSTREET
CITY

INTRODUCTION

The Georgia Legislature has determined solid waste management planning by the state and local governments and regional development centers is necessary to; (1) prevent environmental degradation, (2) manage resources, and (3) effectively reduce and manage solid waste. To achieve these ends, the 1990 session of the Georgia General Assembly passed the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act which stipulates that:

1. in order to receive a permit, grant, or loan for a solid waste management facility, each city and county shall develop, or be included in, a comprehensive solid waste management plan,
2. any request for a solid waste handling facility permit, or funding for publicly owned and operated solid waste facilities or equipment must be consistent with the solid waste management plan of all affected local governments.

The Act declares that it is the policy of the State of Georgia to educate and encourage generators and handlers of solid waste to reduce and, to the greatest extent possible, minimize the amount of solid waste through source reduction, reuse, composting, recycling, and other methods, and to promote markets for, and engage in, the purchase of goods made from recycled materials.

The Solid Waste Management Act, as amended, requires each solid waste management plan to meet the following criteria:

1. provide for assurance of adequate solid waste collection capability and disposal capacity within the planning area for at least ten years from the date of plan completion,
2. identify all solid waste handling facilities within the planning area as to size and type, and
3. identify land areas unsuitable for solid waste handling facilities based on environmental and land use factors.

In addition, the Act requires each local government to report annually the progress in meeting statewide solid waste reduction goals, and the costs of solid waste management programs and services within their jurisdiction. The information provided in this annual report must be reasonably consistent with that provided in the local government plan, and solid waste disposal and landfill capacity reports.

PLANNING AREA

Crisp County is located in the southwest quadrant of the state; sixty miles south of Macon, forty miles northeast of Albany and ninety miles north of Valdosta. Located in the Fall Line Hills of the Coastal Plain Province, the county’s highest elevation is 450’ -500’ above mean sea level.

Between 1950 and 2000, the community increased in population by 25% (4,333); the 1990s being the period of greatest growth. Population increased by 10% (1,985) that decade, equivalent to 45% of the growth experienced during the entire last half of the century. Throughout the five decades the seat of county government accounted for 50%-60% of all residents; 2% lived in Arabi. The community does not experience significant fluctuations in seasonal population.

Population							
Jurisdiction	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005*
Crisp	17,663	17,768	18,087	19,489	20,011	21,996	21,884
Cordele	9,462	10,609	10,733	10,914	10,312**	11,608	11,493
Arabi	376	303	305	376	433	456	450
Unincorporated	7,825	6,856	7,049	8,199	9,257	9,932	9,941

Source: U. S. Census

*estimates of U. S. Census

**Exclusive of an apparent 1,031 person undercount contested by the City

Between 1980 and 2000, the number of households in the community increased 27% (1,778). Although the number of households in Cordele increased (642), the proportion of households credited to Cordele decreased by four percentiles, (56%-52%); Arabi maintained an almost constant 2% share.

Households			
Jurisdiction	1980	1990	2000
Crisp	6,559	7,287	8,337
Cordele	3,661	3,832	4,303
Arabi	133	149	185
Unincorporated	2,765	3,306	3,849

Source: U. S. Census

Information presented in the following table reveals the mix of local employment opportunities by industrial sector.

Industrial Mix 2005 – Crisp County

Industry	Number of Firms	Employment		Weekly Wage
		#	%	
Goods-Producing	91	1,954	22.2	\$569
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting	24	222	2.5	\$423
Mining	1	*	*	*
Construction	34	405	4.6	\$547
Manufacturing	32	1,327	15.1	\$601
Beverage and Tobacco Product	3	*	*	*
Textile Product Mills	1	*	*	*
Apparel	2	*	*	*
Wood Product Manufacturing	2	*	*	*
Printing and Related Support Activities	1	*	*	*
Chemical	2	*	*	*
Plastics and Rubber Products	2	*	*	*
Nonmetallic Mineral Production	6	196	2.2	\$420
Primary Metal	2	*	*	*
Fabricated Metal Product	7	20	0.2	\$637
Machinery	3	*	*	*
Furniture and Related Production	1	*	*	*
Service-Providing	457	5,329	60.6	\$419
Wholesale Trade	39	483	5.5	\$759
Retail Trade	118	1,496	17.0	\$332
Transportation and Warehousing	23	155	1.8	\$707
Information	10	74	0.8	\$631
Finance and Insurance	34	260	3.0	\$661
Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	31	156	1.8	\$380
Professional and Technical Services	35	154	1.8	\$560
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3	*	*	*
Administrative and Waste Services	19	169	1.9	\$467
Educational Services	3	*	*	*
Health Care and Social Assistance	48	1,102	12.5	\$473
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	6	58	0.7	\$149
Accommodation & Food Services	51	1,011	11.5	\$211
Other Services, Excluding Public Admin.	33	143	1.6	\$345
Total - Private Sector	548	7,283	82.8	\$494
Total - Government	53	1,512	17.2	\$662
Local Government	19	1,246	14.2	\$551
State Government	24	207	2.4	\$561
Federal Government	10	59	0.7	\$873
All Industries	601	8,796	100	\$478

* confidential data; cannot be released
Source: Georgia Department of Labor

The private sector accounts for 83% of local employment (97% statewide). Employment is most heavily concentrated in the Service-Producing sector (61%), with retail trade accounting for 21% of private sector jobs, and 17% of total employment.

Employment statewide is more broadly distributed. As in Crisp, the largest number of jobs is in the retail trade category of Service-Providing, yet statewide it accounts for only 13% of total employment. In 2005, the community’s average weekly wage was reported to be 64% of the statewide average.

At the time of the 2000 Census, 6,856 (79%) employed residents of the community worked locally, 1,782 (21%) commuted to their places of employment out-of-county. Of this latter group, the majority commuted to their places of employment in Dooly (515) Dougherty (342) and Sumter (232) Counties. For the year 2006, the community’s unemployment rate was 1.3 percentiles higher than the state (5.9% v. 4.6%). During the five year period 2002-2006, inclusive, Crisp’s unemployment rate averaged 1.1 percentiles higher than statewide unemployment.

The following table identifies the various types of commercial establishments in the community.

Types of Commercial Establishments	
North American Industrial Classification System	Number
Forestry, Fishing/Hunting, Ag. Support Services	10
Mining	-
Utilities	-
Construction	27
Manufacturing	25
Wholesale Trade	43
Retail Trade	132
Transportation & Warehousing	22
Information	9
Finance & Insurance	41
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	31
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	27
Management of Companies & Enterprises	5
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Service	11
Education Services	4
Health Care & Social Assistance	49
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	5
Accommodation & Food services	48
Other Services (except public admin)	49

Source: County Business Patterns 2003, U. S. Department of Commerce-U. S. Census Bureau

The community's largest private sector employers are identified below.

Largest Industrial Employers-2005		
Employer	# Employees	Product
Cordele Uniform	200	hospital, restaurant, hotel uniforms
Helena Chemical	170	agricultural chemical manufacture
Lasco	170	fiberglass tubs and showers
Harris Waste Management	155	balers, shears, presses for solid waste processing
Norbord	150	oriented strandboard

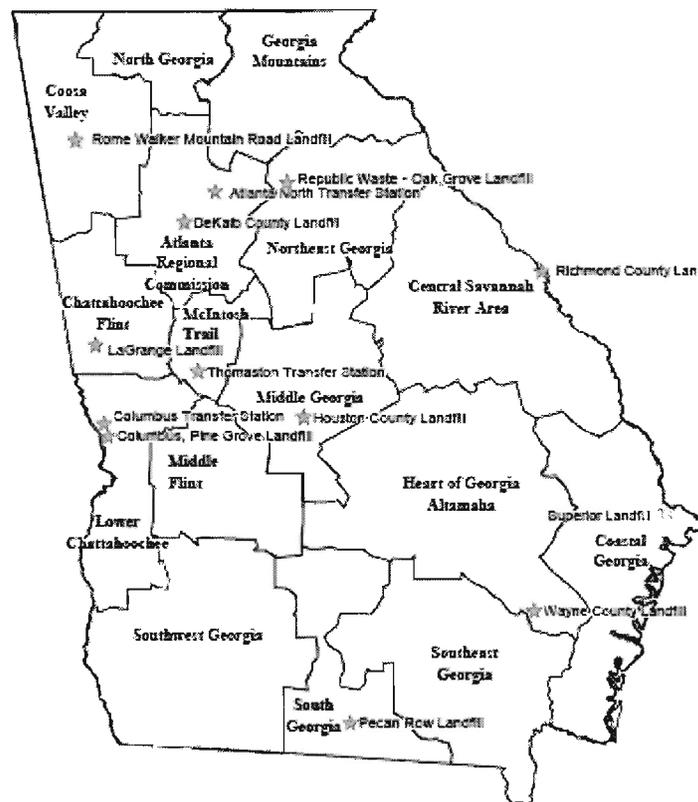
employment covered by unemployment insurance, excludes government agencies.

Source: Harris Infosource; (Georgia Chamber of Commerce)

WASTE STREAM CHARACTERIZATION

The community lacks the financial and personnel resources necessary to perform a waste¹ characterization study which would clearly delineate the various types of local waste generators (residential, commercial, industrial, etc.), the types of waste they each contribute (paper, plastic, metal, etc.), the volume of waste they each generate, and the proportion each type comprises of the total waste stream. In absence of detailed local data, the community is utilizing the state's most recent (2004) waste characterization study as reported in the Georgia Solid Waste Management Plan, adopted in 2006. The thirteen municipal solid waste landfills included in the survey and their respective locations are highlighted in the following graphic.

Solid Waste Facilities (13) Included in 2004 Waste Characterization Survey
Regional Development Center (16) Boundaries



In an effort to use waste information believed to be most reflective of Crisp County, landfill survey data from the more rural regions were reviewed and compared with statewide data. There was such wide variation in waste stream composition even among the rural areas it could not be determined which most nearly reflected local conditions. Therefore, based on the suppositions

¹ Solid waste is any garbage or refuse; sludge from a wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility; and other discarded material including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations and from community activities, but does not include recovered materials; solid or dissolved materials in domestic sewage; solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges that are point sources; or source, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined by the federal Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

that the larger survey universe (thirteen landfills) would mitigate extreme variations in waste stream composition, reduce margins of error and therefore be more reflective of local conditions, composite survey data generated for the state as a whole was utilized for purposes of this local planning effort. According to the survey, waste was generated statewide by the various sectors in the following proportions:

Reported Waste Disposed Statewide by Sector - 2004		
Sector	Tons	Percentage
Residential	4.7 million	39%
Commercial	3.3 million	28%
Industrial	1.7 million	14%
C&D	1.5 million	12%
Sludge/Biosolids	.8 million	7%
Total	12 million	100%
Source: Solid Waste Management Plan, State of Georgia-adopted 5/2006		

These figures represent the waste disposed in municipal solid waste (MSW)² and construction and demolition (C&D)³ landfills. There were approximately 400,000 additional tons of waste disposed in two industrial landfills, one composting facility and an incinerator, all located in distant parts of the state. In addition, unknown volumes of waste (primarily yard waste) were disposed in inert landfills, in on-site (captive) industrial landfills, in burn barrels, discarded as litter and deposited in unauthorized or illegal dumps.

The focus of this plan is on MSW, as defined in state law; (household and commercial solid wastes), yard waste and C&D waste. This excludes solid waste from mining, agricultural, and silvicultural operations, and industrial processes and operations. MSW accounts for approximately 80% of the state waste stream, minus, of course, the unknown volumes of yard waste, captive waste, etc., mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

The following graphic depicts the types and proportions of waste documented in the state’s waste stream, and for present purposes are imputed locally, followed by depictions of the component parts, and proportions, of each type of waste.

² Municipal Solid Waste is any solid waste derived from households, including garbage, trash, and sanitary waste in septic tanks and means solid waste from single family and multifamily residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day use recreation areas. The term includes yard trimmings and commercial solid waste but does not include recovered materials, or solid waste from mining, agricultural, or silvicultural operations or industrial processes or operations.

³ Construction and demolition waste is 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 groundwater contamination.

Figure 1 – Solid Waste Composition–Georgia 2004

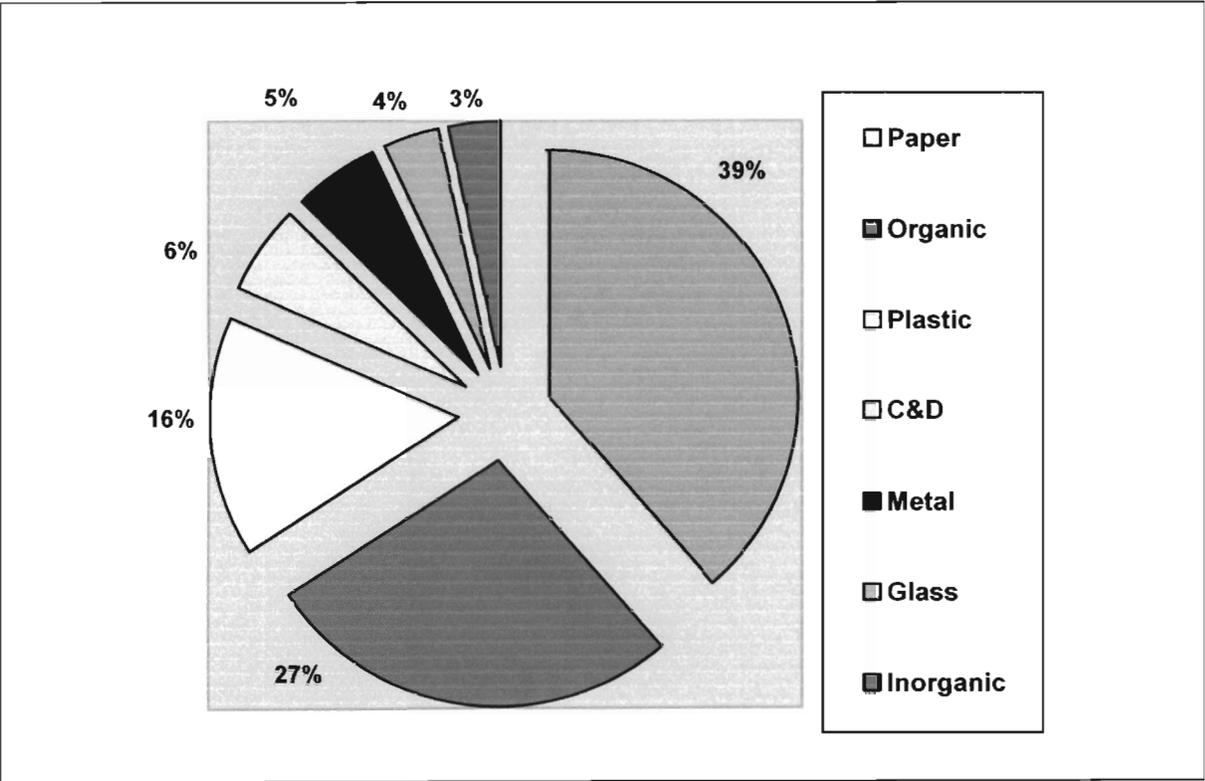


Figure 1.1 Paper Waste Disposed – Georgia 2004

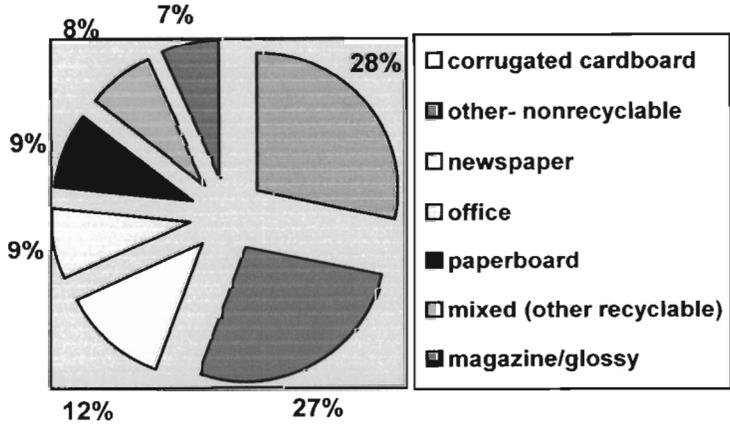


Figure 1.2 Organic Waste Disposed-Georgia 2004

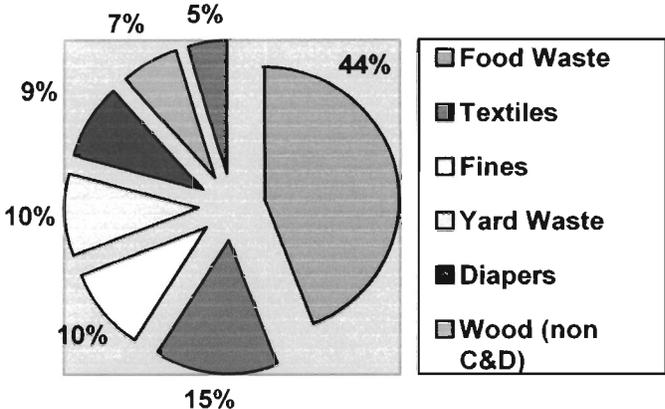


Figure 1.3 Plastic Waste Disposed-Georgia 2004

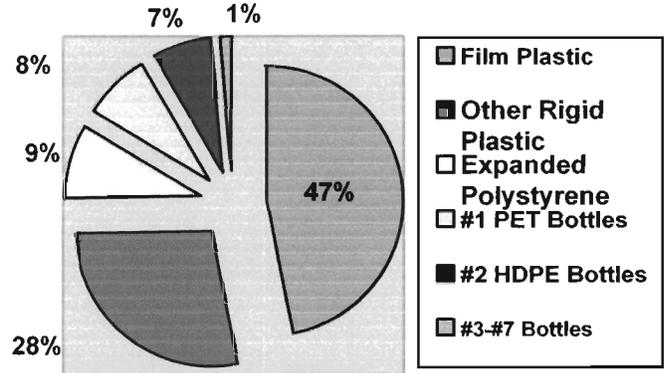


Figure 1.4 C&D Waste Disposed-Georgia 2004

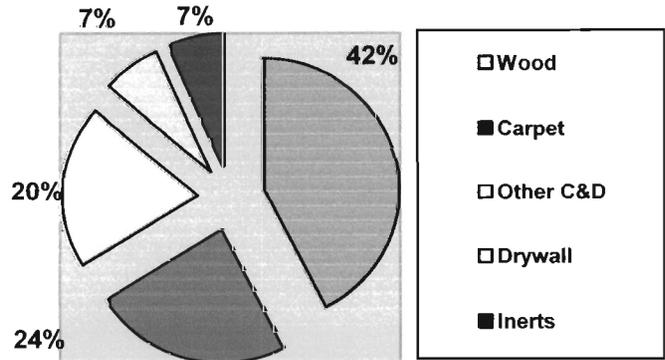


Figure 1.5 Metal Waste Disposed-Georgia 2004

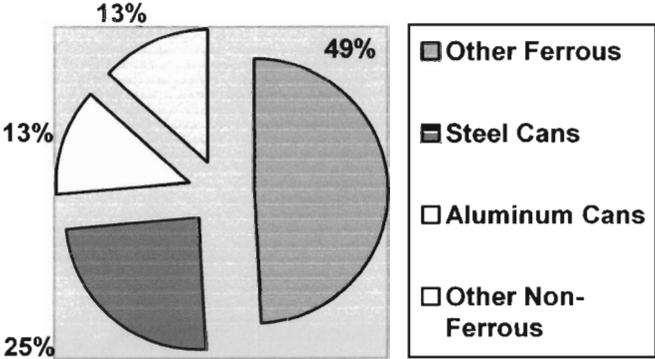


Figure 1.6 Glass Waste Disposed-Georgia 2004

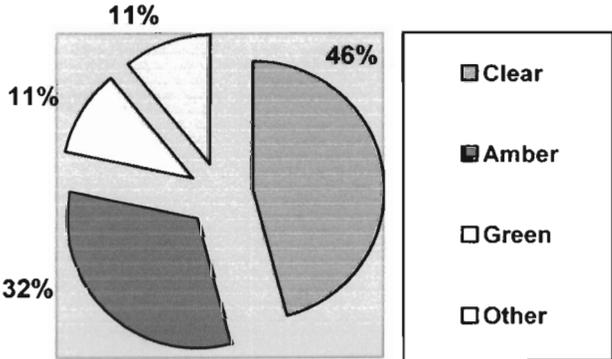
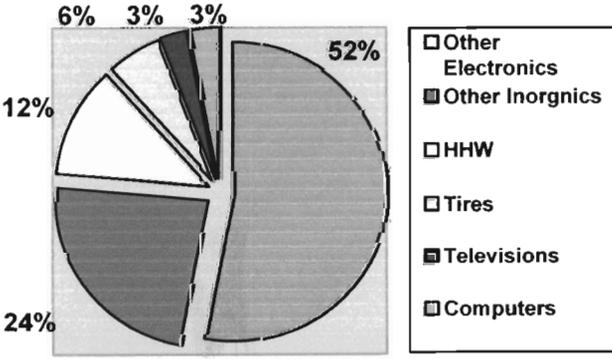


Figure 1.7 Inorganic Waste Disposed-Georgia 2004



According to the survey data presented in Figure 1, paper (39%) and organic wastes (27%) collectively account for two-thirds of the state's waste stream. Closer analysis reveals corrugated cardboard (11%) and food wastes (12%), the largest components of paper and organic wastes, respectively, account collectively for almost one-quarter (23%) of the waste stream. These two components hold the greatest promise for waste reduction.

LOCAL WASTE DATA

Presented in the following table are the community's recent, annual municipal solid waste volumes, as reported to the state by the Crisp County Landfill. Official annual population estimates of the Census Bureau are used to estimate the per capita waste generation rates. The state's most recent per capita waste generation rates are presented for reference.

Per Capita Municipal Solid Waste Volume				
Year	Estimated Population ¹	Local MSW Tonnage Annual ²	Local MSW lbs/person/day ³	Georgia MSW lbs/person/day ⁴
2006	22,051	46,249	11.49	not available
2005	21,884	42,231	10.57	not available
2004	21,915	40,363	10.09	6.38
2003	21,916	41,351	10.34	6.38
2002	22,089	53,764	13.34	6.05

¹ annual population estimates of U.S. Census Bureau

² Crisp County landfill reports; inclusive of C&D but exclusive of waste received from out-of-county sources

³ computations by Middle Flint Regional Development Center; 365 day year

⁴ Solid Waste Management Plan, State of Georgia adopted May 3, 2006-waste generated in-state

No explanation could be found for the sharp decrease in local waste disposed between 2002 and 2003. Although the state per capita generation rate was unchanged for the two most recent years of available data, the decade-long trend has been an overall increase from the 5.5 lbs. recorded in 1994.⁴

Based on the raw data reported, the community's solid waste disposal rate over the five-year period averages 11.17 lbs. per capita per day; 75% above the most recent statewide rate. This high local rate prompted review of local historical data for comparison. The community's previous solid waste plan (1993) referenced only six months of data (October, '92 – March, '93, inclusive) because the county's first landfill scales had been installed in early fall 1992. For present purposes the six months weight data (23,945T) was annualized, and application of a straight-line population estimate using official 1990 and 2000 Census data yielded a daily per capita waste generation rate of 12.8 lbs for the 1992/1993 time period. The previous high waste generation rate lends some degree of credibility to the current high rate. It is important to note; however, that because of differences in disposal practices and economic dynamics, the local and state rates presented above are not directly comparable.

⁴ Solid Waste Management Plan, State of Georgia adopted May 3, 2006

The state Solid Waste Management Plan reports that C&D materials constitute one-third of total tonnage disposed in landfills throughout Georgia, and that 70% of this volume is disposed in C&D landfills⁵, not in a lined municipal solid waste landfill as is the practice in Crisp County. Consequently, this 70% volume is not included in the 6.38 lbs. per capita attributed to the state in the preceding table. All C&D waste materials in the local waste stream are; however, placed in the county's MSW landfill without benefit of separate weight volumes. In absence of local C&D weight data, application of statewide percentages would, for present purposes, place the local C&D volume in 2004 at 13,320 tons. Reduction of this amount by 70%, which across the state was disposed in C&D landfills, lowers the local waste volume from the 40,363 tons reported above to 31,039 tons. This adjustment in waste data brings the local waste generation rate within 1.5 lbs per capita (7.76) of the statewide rate. Other adjustments to the raw data are necessary for an accurate comparison of local and state waste generation rates.

There are approximately one thousand hotel/motel rooms in the community (and more are currently under development) catering to the public traveling I-75. Traffic counts on this local segment of the interstate route are approaching 50,000 vehicles per day. With a reported annual average room occupancy rate of 70% and assuming an average of 1.5 persons per room, this transient population swells the number of local residents by 5% nightly. In addition to the hotels and motels several local restaurants cater to these motorists, thus increasing food packaging and food waste well above what would normally occur in a small community. This nightly increase in population is complemented by the daily flush of several hundred workers who commute into the community from their homes out-of-county⁶, thus maintaining the community's position as a retail trade center at the sub-regional level. Reducing the documented waste volume by this 5% transient population further reduces the waste disposed per capita to approximately 7.4.

Location at the intersection of one of the nation's major (N-S) interstate corridors and one of the state's major (E-W) U.S. highways, Cordele is a retail trade center at the sub-regional level, attracting significant economic activity from surrounding counties. For several years the community has been credited with the highest economic pull factor in Georgia;⁷ essentially documenting that local economic activity is twice the level to be expected for a community this size. This heightened level of economic activity is generated by non-residents who, in turn, generate a higher volume of waste material disposed in the local landfill. The reader may feel economic activity is included in the statewide data and should not be subtracted from the county total. However, data at the state level has been averaged with economically stagnant communities; there is no such mitigation of the local disposal rate.

Lake Blackshear constitutes the county's western boundary. This is the largest in-land lake (not on the coast or state line) in south Georgia, serving as a recreational attraction for several nearby counties and drawing visitation from a much larger portion of the state. Georgia Veterans' Memorial State Park comprises a portion of the lakefront, and for several years has recorded the highest visitation of any facility in the state's system of sixty-three state parks. The Georgia Department of Natural Resources documented 960,000 visitors for calendar year 2006. The community serves as host to one of Georgia's fifteen state farmers' markets and has the reputation as the "Watermelon Capital of the

⁵ Table 2-1; 2004 waste data

⁶ Approximately 600 above the number who live in the community and commute out-of-county to work; 2000 Census

⁷ University of Georgia, Small Business Development Center

World". Lastly, the unmanned roll-on/roll-off containers located across the county are known to be receptacles for waste of residents in adjoining counties where user fees are assessed for curbside collection. The lake, state park, state farmers' market and residents of adjoining counties are relatively unique factors that result in an inflated local waste stream generated by non-residents.

It is difficult to affix a value to these latter factors without significant effort, but it is not beyond reason that collectively they contribute the approximate equivalent of an additional pound of MSW disposed for each resident of Crisp County. In aggregate, all these adjustments yield a local disposal rate of approximately 6.4 lbs. per capita, virtually identical to the 2004 statewide rate (6.38 per capita). The reader may have noted that the 2004 tonnage is the county's lowest rate for any of the five years reported. That year was selected for the comparison because it is also the most recent state data available. The purpose of the preceding narrative is to explain that despite the raw data, the local and state waste disposal rates are very similar.

Over the five year period 2002-2006, inclusive, April most nearly represented the yearly average; all other months varied from the yearly average by at least 15%. Not surprisingly, the variations can be generally described as reductions in waste volume during the winter months and volumes exceeding the monthly average during the summer months. The most common trends during this period have been volumes above the monthly disposal average in March and July and volumes below the yearly average in November. Local manufacturing and production processes account for minor and seasonal percentage fluctuations in volume; major employers generate roughly consistent waste volumes month-to-month.

Although the community is not immune to waste-generating disasters, such events are not common. Only two events generated what would be considered noticeable increases in solid waste. A tornado caused an estimated \$3 million in damage in the City of Cordele in 1936, and a 1994 flood caused a reported \$12 million in damage concentrated along Lake Blackshear. Adjusting these losses to a current (2006) value yields property damages of \$42.5 million and \$16 million, respectively. While such adjustments place a current value on the losses encountered on those previous dates, they do not account for values associated with greater densities of development that would likely be affected by the same event today.

The relatively sparse level of development in the community serves to limit the volume of waste that would be generated by rare natural disasters. The local population density is 57% (80/square mile) of the state level, and housing unit density is 62% (34.9/square mile) of statewide housing density. Development is most heavily concentrated in the City of Cordele and along the lakefront. Over eighty percent of the community's land area is in agricultural production or forest.⁸

⁸ Georgia Forestry Commission, 1997, latest data available; Crisp County land use plan

WASTE PROJECTIONS

The most recent five-year (2002-2006, inclusive) average waste generation rate (11.17) is used as the base line for waste projection. A straight-line application of this recent historic rate is used in the following projection.

Ten Year Projection of MSW¹					
Year	Population²	lbs/ Person/Day³	Pounds Per day	Daily Tonnage	Annual Tonnage⁴
2007	22,188	11.17	247,840	123.92	45,231
2008	22,325	11.17	249,370	124.68	45,508
2009	22,462	11.17	250,901	125.45	45,789
2010	22,599	11.17	252,431	126.22	46,070
2011	22,736	11.17	253,961	126.98	46,348
2012	22,873	11.17	255,491	127.75	46,627
2013	23,010	11.17	257,022	128.51	46,907
2014	23,147	11.17	258,552	129.28	47,187
2015	23,284	11.17	260,082	130.04	47,465
2016	23,421	11.17	261,613	130.81	47,746
2017	23,558	11.17	263,143	131.57	48,023

¹ Opening of a C&D cell, currently planned for 2010, is expected to reduce the MSW volume disposed in the landfill by approximately one-third

² projection by Middle Flint Regional Development Center – derived from the average annual change 1980-2000 with an additional 10% increase

³ average of the daily waste volume reported for the period 2002-2006, inclusive

⁴ based on 365 day year

WASTE REDUCTION

The Solid Waste Management Authority of Crisp County was created by the Board of Commissioners in March, 1994, to undertake construction and subsequent management of a solid waste materials recovery facility (MRF). The multi-million dollar MRF was constructed on a site adjacent to the Crisp County Subtitle D landfill and designed to recycle up to 80% of the local waste stream, and 80% of the waste captured via contracts with multiple jurisdictions. However, the facility never achieved the projected recycling level, primarily because planned operating efficiencies in the facility were never realized and market prices for materials-of-value removed from the waste stream were not sufficient at the time to perpetuate recycling activity. Consequently, recycling activities at the site ceased in 2000. The Authority remains active; however, maintaining solid waste handling services (collection and transport) with initial/extended contracts through a private subcontractor which hauls daily collections directly to landfills elsewhere, or through transfer stations.

The MRF site and facility were leased in 2006 to Recycle USA. HDPE and PET are the only materials received for initial processing and subsequent shipment elsewhere for recycling. These materials are received from communities with recycling programs and beverage bottlers with outdated and discontinued product packaging. A minimum of local recyclables are received.

INVENTORY

What is believed to be a complete list of local waste reduction and recycling activities is presented below. None of these activities are part of a coordinated recycling program, so there is no record of the volumes of waste these activities divert from the landfill. Some are performed out of a concern for environmental stewardship, while others are financially motivated as a result of the current favorable markets for some recyclable materials.

- (1) aluminum can collection – residents, et al.
- (2) building materials recycle/thrift store - Habitat for Humanity
- (3) Christmas tree (chipper) recycling - Keep Crisp Beautiful
- (4) clothes drives - Keep Crisp Beautiful
- (5) composting food waste - residents
- (6) computer recycling - Keep Crisp Beautiful
- (7) corrugated cardboard - major grocery stores, commercial
- (8) ink jet cartridges - Big Brothers/Big Sisters
- (9) purchase recycled office products - local governments
- (10) white goods, scrap iron and used tire recovery - landfill
- (11) commercial activities: cardboard, iron and metal

Some of these activities address waste requiring special management, i.e., electronics, household hazardous waste, lead-acid batteries, tires and white goods. Computers that are still useable are donated to the local Boys and Girls Club for student use; non-salvageable units are delivered to an electronics recycler out-of-town. Landfill personnel retrieve tires from the waste received at the landfill for later pickup by recyclers. In the private sector tire retailers assess a disposal fee to cover the cost of recycling tires. State-permitted haulers collect these tires from the retailer and transport them to recycling facilities out-of-town. Other retailers offer rebates for the cores of lead acid batteries; a financial incentive which reduces the chance of improper disposal.

Landfill personnel also retrieve white goods from the waste stream prior to disposal, holding them for subsequent auction to vendors/recyclers. With the exceptions just noted (reuse of computers, financial incentives for battery returns) there are not any government, commercial or industrial recycling programs addressing reuse, financial incentives, waste audits, waste exchanges, industrial process changes, no drop-off centers, buy-back centers, convenience stations, recovered materials processing facilities, curbside collection or green box sites.

The only yard waste handled is removed from residential curbside by Veolia under contract with the City of Cordele. Leaves are required to be bagged for monthly pick-up, and are carted to the county's inert landfill adjacent to the MSW facility. This material is not collected with, placed with, nor subsequently mixed with MSW material. Documentation of inert waste volume is not maintained.

ASSESSMENT

The inventory revealed community involvement in recycling or reducing the volume of approximately one dozen components of the waste stream. Almost irrespective of the community, the two most common waste types are paper and organic materials; reportedly accounting collectively for two-thirds of the typical waste stream.⁹ Corrugated cardboard is the largest (28%) recyclable component of paper waste, and food waste is by far the most common (44%) component of organic waste.¹⁰ Imputing these state averages to the local waste stream, they collectively account for ±23% of the total volume. However, because of the community's position as a sub-regional trade center it is reasonable to assume these two components comprise larger shares of the local waste stream than the statewide average.

There are two major grocery stores in the community, and because of their size they contribute significantly to the community's stature as a sub-regional trade center. Both stores bale and back-haul their respective cardboard materials to be recycled out-of-county; leaving the potential market for cardboard recycling among the smaller generators. One local business is collecting an unknown volume of this material. A well designed and administered survey could reveal any remaining volume available to be captured/recycled.

In light of the ongoing cardboard recycling activity, food waste appears to offer the greatest potential for additional significant waste reduction. A successful program should realize the quickest benefit and greatest efficiency by targeting the institutional generators of food waste; the largest of which include the hospital, three retirement homes, seven schools (six of which are located in Cordele) and two correctional facilities. Several restaurants catering to the community's transient population also generate significant volumes of food waste.

GOAL: Increase the volume of solid waste diverted from landfill disposal

- NEED 1: Provide increased publicity of existing waste reduction/recycling activities
- NEED 2: Identify the volume of corrugated cardboard available for recycling
- NEED 3: Divert institutional food waste from landfill disposal
- NEED 4: Promote composting of household food waste

⁹ Georgia Solid Waste Management Plan 2006, Table 2-6

¹⁰ Georgia Solid Waste Management Plan 2006, Table 2-6

COLLECTION

Crisp County provides solid waste collection services throughout the unincorporated area via placement of fifty-three, twenty cubic yard-capacity roll-on/roll-off containers at nineteen strategically located unmanned drop-off sites. These sites are serviced by county personnel weekly, and more often as needed.

Inventory of Collection Equipment	
Vehicle	Condition
2007 Volvo Garbage Truck	New
2007 Volvo Garbage Truck	New
2000 White Garbage Truck (Back up Vehicle)	Good
2000 Chevrolet Pickup and Trailer	Good
2001 JCB Small Backhoe	Good

Source: Crisp County Public Works Department

Some residential subdivisions in the unincorporated area contract with the community's primary private sector waste hauler, Veolia Environmental Services¹¹ for collection. Operating as Onyx prior to a 2006 corporate reorganization, Veolia also collects virtually all commercial and industrial waste generated in the unincorporated area. All contracts for this service are negotiated directly between the two-parties; there is not any county involvement with these agreements.

The City of Cordele privatized solid waste collection in 2006 by contracting with Veolia Environmental Services. As part of the agreement, Veolia purchased all of the city's garbage vehicles and solid waste containers, and offered employment to all municipal solid waste employees. The city entered into a five-year agreement (7/2006-6/2011) for weekly collection of residential waste from alleys and monthly collection (more frequently when warranted) of yard waste. The agreement provides for automatic contract extension in five-year increments. Veolia has provided a ten-year collection capacity assurance (attachment 1). The city includes billing for residential garbage collection with other utility services. At this writing solid waste collection is \$18.03/month, with annual adjustments tied to the Consumer Price Index. The company currently makes approximately 3,900 pickups weekly from the ninety-gallon waste containers it provides residents. Veolia pays Cordele a 5% franchise fee for all business and industrial accounts in the city. The municipal waste stream is transported to the Crisp County landfill located six miles south of the city. Veolia also collects sludge from the municipal wastewater treatment plant and currently transports the material to a lined landfill out-of-county. There are not any industrial wastewater treatment facilities in the community generating industrial sludge.

When confronted with the expense of replacing the city's only packer truck, the City of Arabi (population 450) decided to cease solid waste collection (and all related) services in 1994. In absence of local collection, residents began transporting household waste to roll-on/roll-off containers the county maintains near the city limits and at the landfill gate approximately three miles north of the city. Businesses arrange their own collection service with the local hauler.

¹¹ 1101 Hawkins Street, Valdosta, GA.

There are not any topographic features to impede collection anywhere in the community; all geographical areas of the county have access to solid waste collection.

All MSW and C&D waste materials are placed together in the lined cells of the landfill and are included in the same weight volume. Inert waste is kept separate and disposed in a designated inert landfill cell. At this writing no effort is made to document the volume of inert waste disposed.

Littering is the only illegal dumping activity reported by local government officials; no unlawful dumps were identified. Both municipalities have adopted litter ordinances; the county enforces the state littering law. Cordele very rarely prosecutes littering offenses in municipal court. Party(ies) responsible for the more egregious cases are identified and required to correct the violation. In response to general litter, Cordele makes aggressive use of community service workers, even coordinating their services with the numerous litter pickup events sponsored by Keep Crisp Beautiful. Arabi city officials report no serious instances of litter. In the unincorporated area the largest littering problem is improper placement of waste around the remote, untended, roll-on/roll-off containers. Here again, legal proceedings are usually avoided by requiring responsible parties to correct the violation(s).

Keep Crisp Beautiful is very active in litter-control with programs and activities throughout the year.

Cleanup day at Cordele Housing Complex (Earth's Angels)

Coordinated pick-up event downtown Cordele (Community Service Workers)

Adopt-a-Highway Fall Clean Up

Rivers Alive Clean-up (4-H, lakefront homeowners)

Westside clean-up program (Westside Revitalization Committee)

Fall Clothes Collection (4-H assistance)

Bring One for the Chipper (Kiwaniis & 4-H)

Cleanup along SAM Shortline Excursion Train track

Citywide (Cordele) cleanup (Hands on Crisp)

Obtained trash receptacles for Joe Wright Drive

Sent letters to promote community clean-up

March cleanup (Assisted Housing, DFACS)

Annual Great American Litter Round Up (4-H, Cordele Housing and Chamber of Commerce)

Provide clean up supplies for the community as needed through out the year.

Presented weekly programs to After School Children on litter control

Presented Anti-Litter classes at Middle, AS Clark, Southwestern and Crisp Academy

CONTINGENCY STRATEGY

One hauler collects residential, commercial and industrial solid waste in the City of Cordele under contract (and residential subdivisions outside the city); county personnel perform this duty throughout the rest of the community. The contracted party is an international company purported to be the fourth largest solid waste management company in the United States with waste management resources in eleven states, including Alabama and Florida.¹² The company claims to be currently operating fifty collection vehicles in south Georgia, including specialized vehicles of the type used by Crisp County (for roll-on/roll-off containers).

¹² Veolia Environmental Services corporate literature

DISPOSAL

Crisp County owns and operates the only municipal solid waste landfill in the community (state permit number 040-008D(MSWL) on a site where landfill operations began in 1975. This lined facility, located on US 41 six miles south of Cordele and three miles north of Arabi, is the disposal site for all locally generated municipal waste. C&D waste material is disposed in the lined landfill. Approximately 200 tons of waste are disposed in the facility each work day. Five percent of the waste disposed during the five year period 2002-2006, inclusive, came from approximately one dozen other jurisdictions. The county would be receptive to requests from neighboring jurisdictions for disposal space in the landfill, but does not and has no intention to market the asset.

Landfill Equipment Inventory	
Vehicle	Condition
2007 Caterpillar D6T XW (awaiting delivery)	New
2006 Caterpillar Pan Scraper	New
2001 Caterpillar 973 Track Loader	Fair
2000 5310 AWD Tractor	Good
2000 International 4-wheel Drive Water Truck	Very Good
1999 Caterpillar 826 G compactor	Good
1999 GMC Sierra Pickup	Good
1998 Caterpillar 928 G 2-wheel Loader	Good
1994 Caterpillar 918 G 2-wheel Loader	Fair
1992 Caterpillar 621 G Dirt pan	Good
1992 Fuel Truck	Good
1992 Chevrolet Silverado Pickup	Fair
1992 Scales	Good

Source: Crisp County Landfill

In 1996, in exchange for ownership-interest in the landfill, Crisp County entered into a fifty-year agreement with the City of Cordele whereby the county disposes of waste generated in the City of Cordele at no cost to the city or its residents (attachment 2). Waste generated in the City of Arabi is disposed in the county landfill by default, as the city neither provides nor arranges for collection. Residents transport household waste to county roll-on/roll-off containers located nearby, or (few) residents/businesses contract for collection.

The state regulatory agency credits this landfill with one hundred six years disposal capacity remaining. The landfill has provided written assurance of ten-year disposal capacity to the City of Cordele (attachment 3) and the county (attachment 4); the minimum required by current state solid waste management planning standards.

The county also operates an inert landfill adjacent to the lined MSW facility. The volume of inert waste is not recorded and is kept separate from all other material. At the recent rate of fill (ten percent of disposal area in one cell over the past three years) the currently active cell

has over twenty-five years of capacity remaining. If for any reason inert material resulting from a disaster cannot be transported directly to this site, temporary sites or staging areas will be designated, with regulatory agency concurrence and as conditions warrant, to facilitate prompt removal of debris so disaster-site cleanup can begin and normal circulation patterns be re-established. The state regulatory agency documents the following privately-owned inert landfills in the community.

Inert Landfills in Crisp County		
Facility Name	Permit Number	Address
Folsom Construction Co.	PBR-040-01IL	US 41/Ga 300
Sam Buchanan	PBR-040-03IL	1603 Pine Acres Dr
Jerry Backhoe Service	PBR-040-04IL	150 Lakeshore Way
Tri-County Waste, Inc.	PBR-040-05IL	Ga 300/US 41

Source: Georgia Department of Natural Resources; Rev. 1/07

There are not any waste-to-energy, refuse-derived fuel, wood waste incinerators, tire-derived fuel, co-firing industrial boiler, tire monofill, or other type disposal/processing facilities, publicly- or privately-owned, current or (to local government knowledge) being planned for the community. The county is; however, considering opening a construction and demolition cell at the landfill site.

CONTINGENCY STRATEGY

If for any reason solid waste could not be placed in the county landfill, either temporarily or permanently, or if for any reason the landfill operating permit was to ever be revoked by the state regulatory agency, an alternate disposal site would have to be secured. According to the state regulatory agency’s database, there are eight MSW landfills within a sixty mile radius of Cordele. On the basis of information received from the operators of these landfills, only those identified in the following table will accept waste from out-of-county.

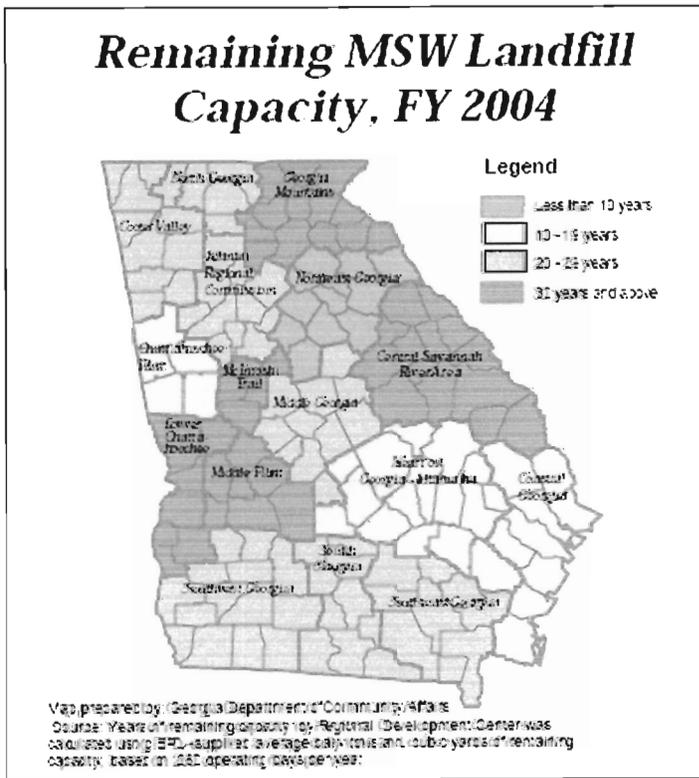
Municipal Solid Waste Landfills in counties <60 miles from Cordele				
County	Permit Number	Domain	>10 Years Capacity Remaining	Estimated Fill Date
Cook	037-010D(MSWL)	public	22	2028
Houston ¹	076-020D(SL)	public	14	2021
Taylor	133-003D(SL)	commercial	28	2034
Telfair	134-015DMSWL)	public	15	2020

¹ Houston County has over two thousand additional acres it intends to develop as landfill space as needed.
Source: Georgia Department of Natural Resources

At the current fill rate the nearest of these sites, Houston County, has slightly over a decade of capacity remaining. However, Houston County purchased over two thousand acres adjacent to the current landfill with the intent of expanding landfill capacity. An operating permit for this expansion has not yet been requested. In an emergency, interim arrangements for proper disposal could be arranged with at least one of these identified landfills (or another more distant facility) almost immediately. The security of an interim disposal site would provide the time necessary to make permanent arrangements; resolving permit issues with the Crisp County landfill, making the interim arrangement permanent, or negotiating a long-term agreement with a third landfill.

Another potential option is the Middle Georgia Regional Solid Waste Landfill, a state-permitted, Subtitle-D site in Macon County. This (three-county) regional authority is currently operating a C&D landfill and transfer station; no cells for municipal solid waste have yet been excavated. With Crisp County’s municipal solid waste volume the regional landfill could exercise the most advantageous option; transfer waste through the currently operating facility or open the MSW landfill and dispose on-site.

As the following graphic depicts, Crisp County is in an area of the state with more than the minimum ten-year disposal capacity remaining. Local government has the option of employing any combination of the following outreach methods to inform the public of emergency changes in disposal; radio broadcasts, local television broadcasts, local daily newspaper and web sites.



ASSESSMENT

The community is well positioned for long-term disposal of MSW, C&D and inert waste. For solid waste planning purposes the state currently requires local governments to have assurance of at least ten years disposal capacity. The county landfill operator certifies adequate capacity, and the state regulatory agency credits the county landfill with more than a century of disposal capacity remaining. Two primary needs were identified; county review of existing emergency procurement procedures for assurance they are appropriate to expedite selection of alternative collection and/or disposal services in the event either need arises, and review of potential sites for temporary storage of inert materials resulting from a disaster.

GOAL: Maintain the capability to provide for adequate and proper disposal of the community's waste stream, under both normal operating and emergency conditions

NEED 1: Maintain all landfill operations in compliance with state regulatory agency

NEED 2: Maintain current intergovernmental agreement for solid waste disposal

NEED 3: Review and maintain appropriate emergency procurement practices/policies

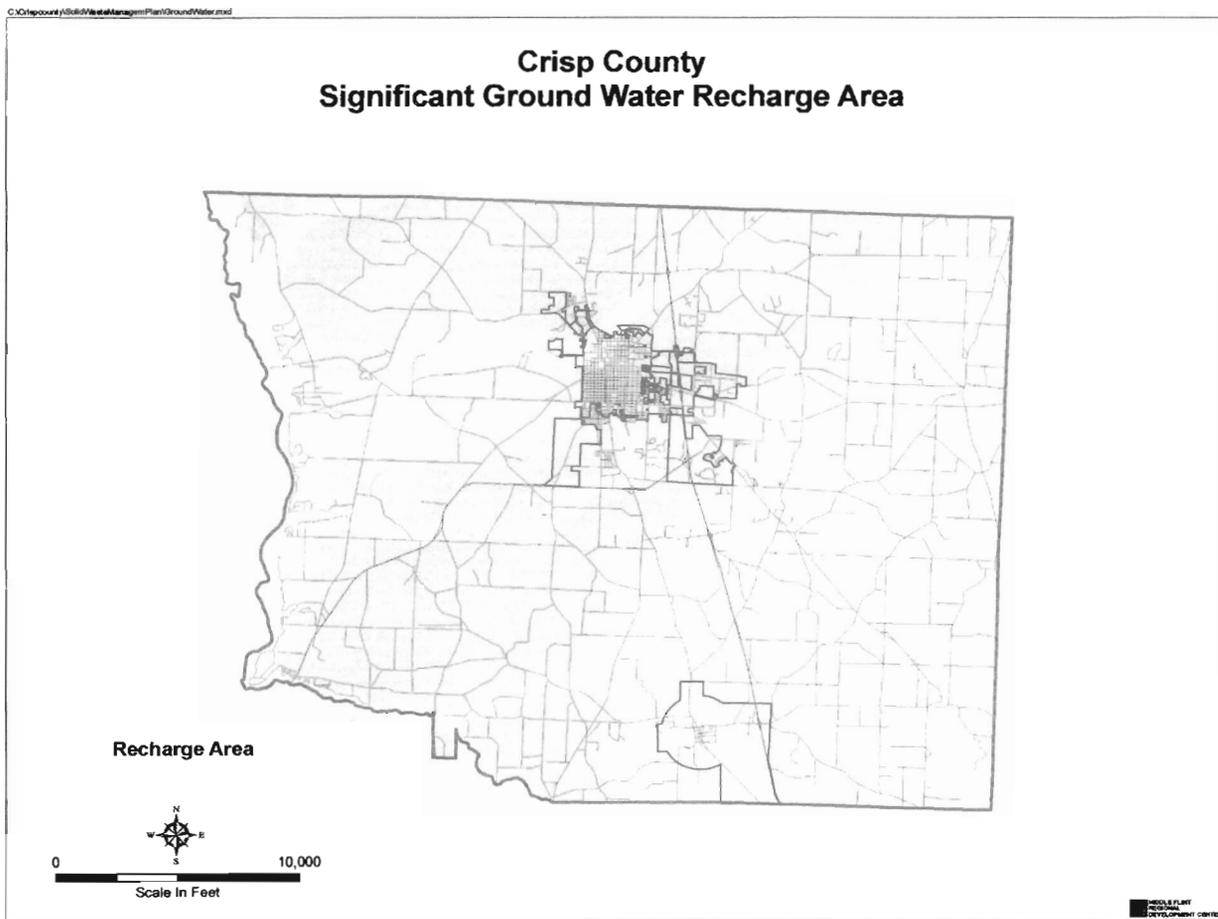
LAND LIMITATIONS

Applicants desiring to locate any solid waste handling facility in the community should refer to the following land limitations (as updated), as well as any additional land limitation restrictions that may apply in the future.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENTAL LIMITATIONS

Groundwater Recharge Areas

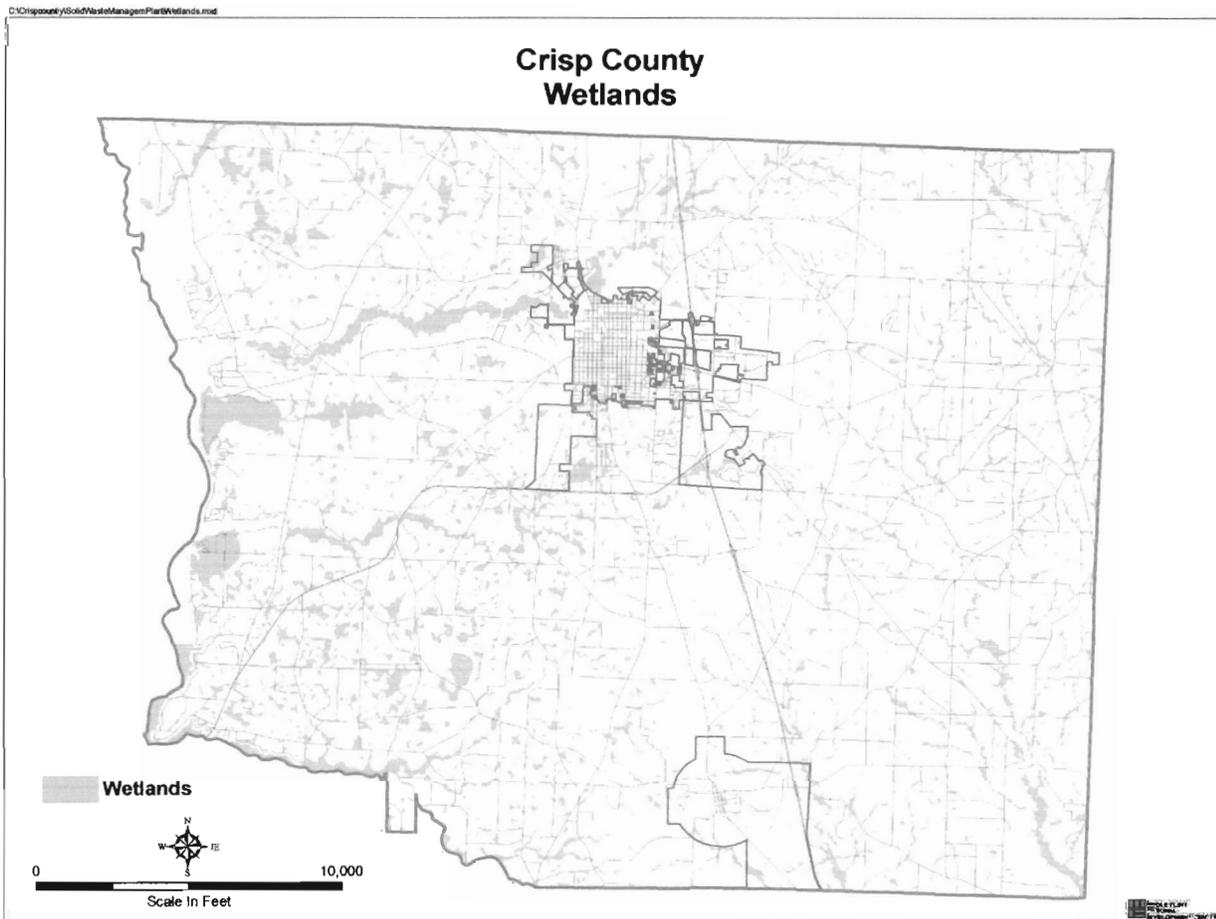
Groundwater recharge is the process by which precipitation, primarily in the form of rain, infiltrates soil and rock to add to the volume of water stored in pores and other openings within them. Aquifers are soils or rocks that will yield water to wells. Recharge areas are among those regions in Georgia likely to have the greatest vulnerability to pollution of groundwater from the surface and near surface activities of man. Approximately sixty percent of the community's land area overlies a portion of the state's significant groundwater recharge area (see following graphic). Within such areas new; sanitary landfills must have synthetic liners and leachate



collection systems, facilities performing land disposal of hazardous wastes shall not be permitted, treatment-storage-disposal of hazardous waste must be on an impermeable pad with spill/leak collection, above-ground chemical/petroleum storage tanks (660+ gals) shall have secondary containment, agriculture waste impoundment sites shall be lined, and homes and mobile home parks served by septic tank/drain field systems shall have additional minimum lot limitations. The applicable state environmental regulation can be found at 391-3-16-.02. The community is waiting for the completion of state revisions to environmental planning criteria to develop and adopt Groundwater Recharge Area Protection ordinances.

Wetlands

Wetlands are defined as areas inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes and bogs. This natural resource accounts for approximately 27 percent of the community's total land area, and is, of course, heavily concentrated along creeks (graphic below).



Section 404 of the Clean Water Act provides a federal permit process that may allow activities in wetlands after a public interest review. Most activities in wetlands will require a Section 404

permit from the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. If wetlands are altered or degraded, mitigation of offset losses will be required as a condition of a Section 404 permit. Under current federal policy, alterations or degradations of wetlands should be avoided unless it can be demonstrated that there will be no long-term adverse impacts or net loss of wetlands. Section 401 of the Clean Water Act requires certification by the State of any permit issued under Section 404. Other state and federal laws are also applicable to wetlands and wetlands protection. The applicable state environmental regulation can be found at 391-3-16-.03. The community is waiting for the completion of state revisions to environmental planning criteria to develop and adopt Wetlands Protection ordinances.

Water Supply Watersheds

A water supply watershed is the area of land upstream of a government-owned public drinking water intake. Current state regulations use a 100 square mile land area as the threshold between large and small watersheds. The greatest management distinctions between them are the different setback requirements for development near streams. The applicable state environmental regulation can be found at 391-3-16-.01. There is not a governmentally-owned public drinking water intake (or water supply reservoir) or water supply watershed in the community. Neither is the community itself within a water supply watershed. Crisp County is located in the Southern Coastal Plain where water supplies are almost universally withdrawn from groundwater aquifers.

River Corridors

Georgia's River Corridor Protection Act defines a protected river as any perennial watercourse with an average annual flow of at least 400 cubic feet per second, and the protected river corridor as a 100 feet buffer paralleling both sides of (horizontal distance from) the river bank. The applicable state environmental regulation can be found at 391-3-16-.04. Lake Blackshear is the largest waterbody in the community and comprises the entire western boundary. Although the lake is sustained by the Flint River, which is a protected river, the lake does not satisfy the definition of protected river corridor. There is not any such state-recognized resource in the community.

Protected Mountains

The Georgia Mountain Protection Act defines protected mountains as land 2,200 feet or more above mean sea level. Crisp County's highest elevation is approximately 450'-500' above MSL. Consequently, there are not any protected mountains in the community. The applicable state environmental regulation can be found at 391-3-16-.05.

CRITERIA LIMITING SITING OF SOLID WASTE FACILITIES

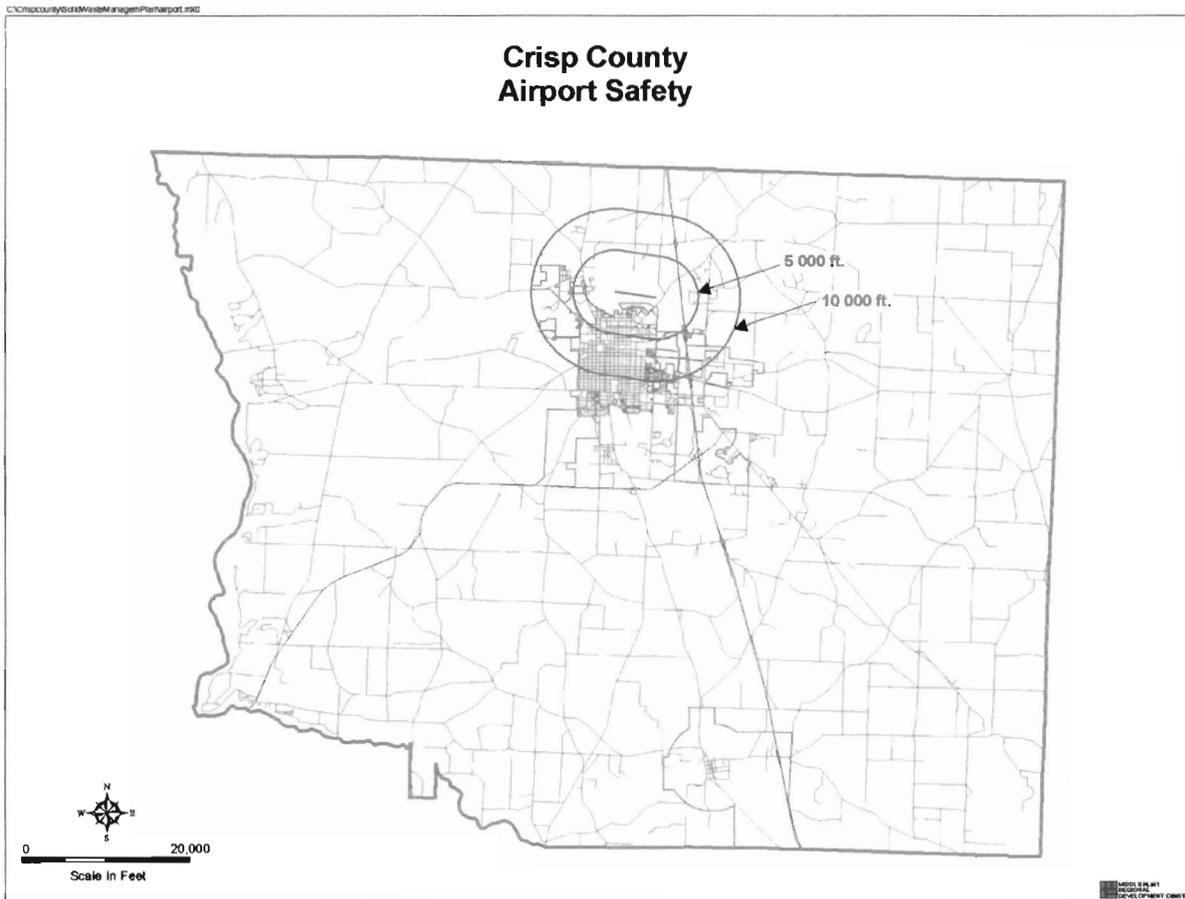
Zoning

The site of a proposed solid waste handling facility must conform to any and all local land use plans/ordinances and zoning ordinances. Written verification must be submitted to the state regulatory agency by the applicant demonstrating that the proposed site complies with any local zoning and land use ordinances. This verification shall include a letter from the local governmental authority with jurisdiction stating whether the proposed site complies with local zoning and/or land use ordinances. This verification shall be provided at the time of

submission of a permit application and reaffirmed by the governmental authority prior to permit issuance. All three jurisdictions have a zoning ordinance.

Airport Safety

New MSWLF units or lateral expansions of existing units shall not be located within 10,000 feet of any public-use or private-use airport runway end used by turbojet aircraft or within 5,000 feet of any public-use or private-use airport runway end used by only piston-type aircraft. Owners or operators proposing to site new MSWLF units and lateral expansions within a five-mile radius of any public-use or private-use airport runway end used by turbojet or piston-type aircraft must notify the affected airport and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). The Cordele-Crisp County Airport, immediately north of the City of Cordele, is the only public use, general aviation facility in the community. Restricted areas are depicted in the following graphic. The Crisp County Landfill is beyond the restricted area.

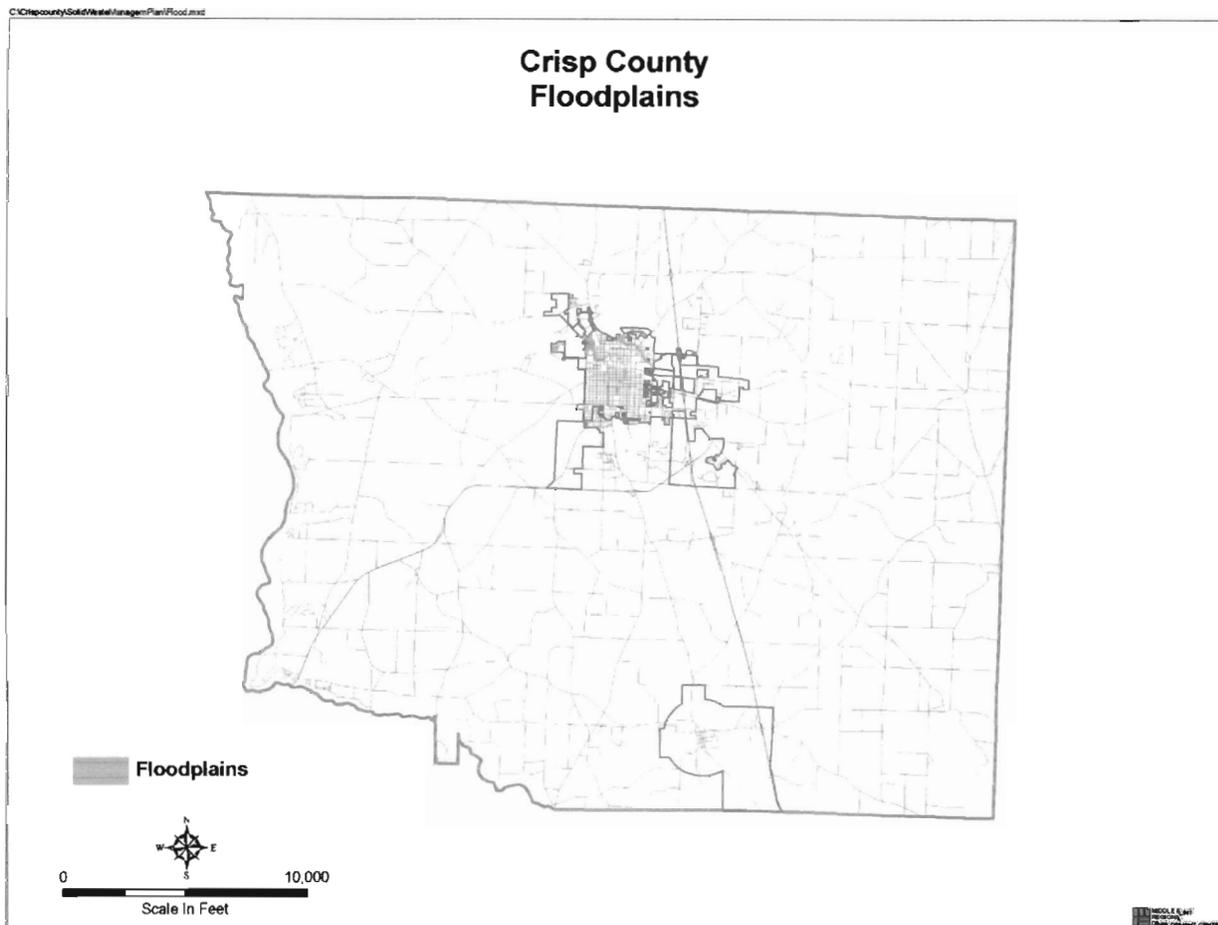


Military Airspace

New MSWLF units shall not be located within two miles of federally restricted military air space which is used for a bombing range. Crisp County is within restricted and military operating air space. (Georgia Aeronautical Chart.)

Floodplains

Current state regulations stipulate that any solid waste landfill located in the 100-year floodplain shall not restrict the flow of the 100-year flood, reduce the temporary water storage capacity of the flood plain, or result in a wash-out of solid waste so as to pose a threat to human health or the environment. Although the community has been mapped for floodplains, the information is “primitive”, i.e., available resources lack map scale and base flood elevation. Digital floodplain mapping is underway as part of a statewide project; community data is expected to be complete in 2008-2009. In absence of the necessary mapping, the applicant must perform a hydrologic study to document the absence of this natural resource on the site of the proposed waste handling facility.



Wetlands

Wetlands are areas inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. These areas are designated on an accompanying graphic. A solid waste handling facility shall not be located in wetlands unless evidence is provided to the director of the state regulatory agency by the applicant, that use

of such wetlands has been permitted or otherwise authorized under all other applicable state and federal laws and rules. The owner or operator must place a demonstration of compliance in the operating record and notify the director of the state regulatory agency that it has been placed in the operating record. The community is waiting for the completion of state revisions to environmental planning criteria to develop and adopt Wetlands Protection ordinances.

Significant Groundwater Recharge Areas

A new municipal solid waste landfill or lateral expansion of an existing municipal solid waste landfill shall not have any part of such site located within two miles of any area that has been designated by the director of the state regulatory authority as a significant groundwater recharge area unless such municipal solid waste landfill will have a liner and leachate collection system. In the case of a regional landfill which accepts solid waste generated outside the counties or special districts constituting the region or a municipal solid waste landfill which accepts solid waste generated outside the county in which the landfill is located, no part of such site shall be within any area that has been designated as a significant groundwater recharge area. Approximately sixty percent of the community's land area overlies a portion of the state's significant groundwater recharge area (see earlier graphic). The community is waiting for the completion of state revisions to environmental planning criteria to develop and adopt Groundwater Recharge Area Protection ordinances.

Fault Areas

A geologic fault is defined as a fracture or a zone of fractures in any material along which strata on one side have been displaced (relative movement of any two sides of a fault) with respect to that on the other side. New MSW landfills and lateral expansions of such facilities are prohibited within 200 feet of a fault that has had displacement in the past 10,000 years (Holocene epoch) unless the owner or operator demonstrates to proper regulatory authority that an alternative setback distance of less than 200 feet will prevent damage to the structural integrity of the MSW facility and will be protective of human health and the environment. Available geologic mapping does not reveal the presence of any fault areas in the community (following graphic).

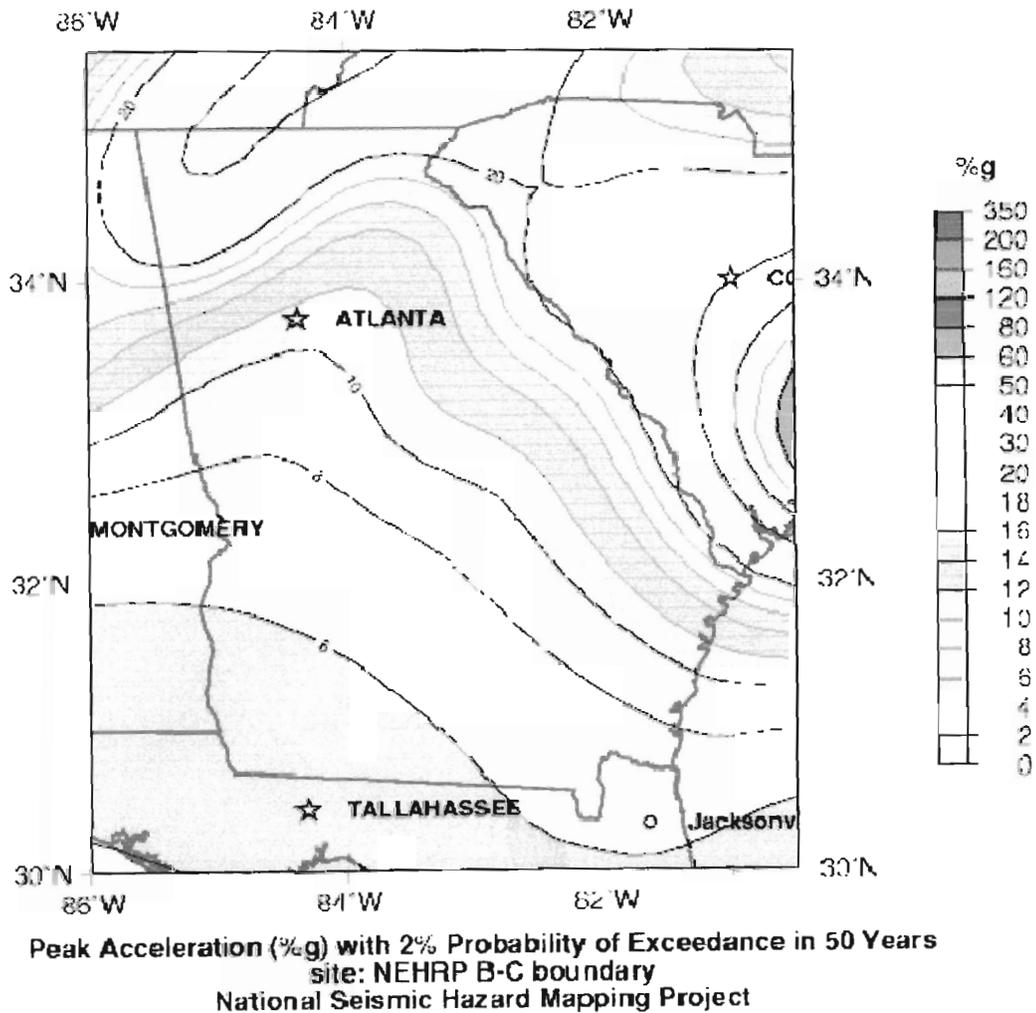
Fault Areas



Seismic Impact Zones

New landfill units and lateral expansions shall not be located in seismic impact zones, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the Director of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources that all containment structures, including liners, leachate collection systems, and surface water control systems, are designed to resist the maximum horizontal acceleration in lithified earth material for the site. The owner or operator must place the demonstration in the operating record and notify the director of the state regulatory agency that it has been placed in the operating record. Seismic impact zone means an area with a ten percent or greater probability that the maximum horizontal acceleration

in lithified earth material, expressed as a percentage of the earth's gravitational pull, will exceed 0.10g in 250 years. The only graphic available does not confirm the absence of any such resource, but suggests there is no seismic impact zone in the community (see following graphic). To be permitted, the developer of any such facility will have to clearly demonstrate there is not a seismic impact zone in the community.



Unstable areas

Owners or operators of new landfill units, existing landfill units, and lateral expansions located in an unstable area must demonstrate that engineering measures have been incorporated into the landfill unit's design to ensure that the integrity of the structural components of the landfill unit will not be disrupted. The owner or operator must place the demonstration in the operating record and notify the director of the state regulatory authority that it has been placed in the operating record. The owner or operator must consider the following factors, at a minimum, when determining whether an area is unstable:

- a. On-site or local soil conditions that may result in significant differential settling,
- b. On-site or local geologic or geomorphologic features, and
- c. On-site or local human-made features or events (both surface and subsurface).

ASSESSMENT

The community is awaiting state revision of environmental protection criteria (significant groundwater recharge area, applicable to Cordele and the county, and wetlands, applicable to all three jurisdictions) to develop and adopt additional regulatory ordinances. When the statewide floodplain mapping project update is completed, Cordele and the county should make any necessary revisions to existing ordinances/maps; Arabi should enact a flood damage prevention ordinance. Developments throughout the community should be monitored closely through permit issuance. Solid waste needs of the community and the ability of natural resources to assimilate the impacts of any such development should be given primary consideration in any project review and permitting process.

GOAL: Protect the community from future solid waste handling activity potentially harmful to, or which would degrade, any natural resource(s).

NEED: Develop, adopt and enforce environmental protection criteria (significant groundwater recharge area protection ordinances and wetlands protection ordinance – City of Cordele and Crisp County)

NEED: Develop, adopt and enforce flood damage prevention ordinance - City of Arabi

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Keep Crisp Beautiful (KCB-chartered June, 1984) has a very active education and public involvement program. Functioning under the direction of an eight-member board of directors, the sole paid staff member presents programs to local civic clubs on request and publishes and broadcasts public service announcements and other ads in local media outlets (television, radio and newspaper) informing the public of, and soliciting public involvement in, the many KCB activities. The Director presents weekly programs on litter control to ±700 After School Children and Anti-Litter Classes in local schools.

The organization's greatest effort to-date has been devoted to clean-up campaigns throughout the year, achieving success working in conjunction with such organizations as 4-H, Kiwanis, Hands on Crisp, Department of Family and Children Services, Chamber of Commerce, Garden Club, Earth's Angels, the Housing Authority and neighborhood revitalization committees. KCB coordinates Adopt-A-Highway, Rivers Alive and Great American Litter Round Up events with still other organizations and individuals. The organization maintains high visibility throughout the community by sponsoring/co-sponsoring or otherwise working very closely with the annual Watermelon Days Festival, annual Lions Club fair, Bring-One-for-the-Chipper Program, Red Ribbon Committee, Christmas Tree decorating contest, Camellia Show, Arbor Day program, and sponsoring annual dogwood seedling sales. Litter boxes are provided by KCB at these and other outdoor events.

ASSESSMENT

Keep Crisp Beautiful provides an important environmental and community function; made all the more important because geographic location gives the community a heightened degree of visibility. It is important that funding be maintained to ensure no decrease in program viability. Rather, program outreach should encompass an expanded sphere of waste reduction and recycling, and utilize available technology to better inform and educate more of the community how to incorporate good stewardship into their individual and corporate lives.

GOAL: Increase public awareness of waste reduction/recycling opportunities

NEED: Website for Keep Crisp Beautiful with linkages to relevant websites, advertise website availability and the types of information linked

NEED: Continue outreach into schools

GOAL: Provide expanded/additional waste reduction/recycling opportunities

NEED: Identify the feasibility of, and potential for, increasing corrugated cardboard recycling and implementing composting food waste

REQUIRED APPLICANT PROCEDURES RELATED TO LANDFILL SITING

Applicants should check with the state regulatory agency and the appropriate local planning jurisdiction to verify procedures for siting solid waste management facilities. At this writing applicable procedures include, but are not limited to, the following disposal facility siting decisions:

Site Selection Meeting

Any county, municipality, group of counties, authority or any other entity beginning a process to select a site for a municipal solid waste disposal facility must first call at least one public meeting to discuss waste management needs of the local government or region and to describe the process of siting facilities to the public. Notice of this meeting shall be published within a newspaper of general circulation serving such county or municipality at least once a week for two weeks immediately preceding the date of such meeting. A regional solid waste management authority created under Part 2 of this article must hold at least one meeting within each jurisdiction participating in such authority, and notice for these meetings must be published within a newspaper of general circulation serving each such jurisdiction at least once a week for two weeks immediately preceding the date of such meeting. Documentation demonstrating compliance with this procedure must be submitted to the state regulatory agency.

Site Decision Meeting

The governing authority of any county or municipality taking action resulting in a publicly or privately owned municipal solid waste disposal facility siting decision shall cause to be published within a newspaper of general circulation serving such county or municipality a notice of the meeting at which such siting decision is to be made at least once a week for two weeks immediately preceding the date of such meeting. Such notice shall state the time, place, and purpose of the meeting and the meeting shall be conducted by the governing authority taking the action. A siting decision shall include, but is not limited to, such activities as the final selection of property for landfilling and the execution of contracts or agreements pertaining to the location of municipal solid waste disposal facilities within the jurisdiction, but shall not include zoning decisions. Documentation demonstrating compliance with this procedure must be submitted to the state regulatory agency.

Additional Siting Standards

1. Any solid waste handling facility that may in the future be sited in the community must resolve a specific solid waste need of the community.
2. Access and egress of all traffic transporting waste material for subsequent processing, handling and/or disposal to any solid waste facility which may in the future be sited in the community shall be limited to state highway or railway.
3. All points of access and egress to/from any solid waste facility which may in the future be sited in the community shall be at least 350 linear feet, centerline-to-centerline, from any other driveway (point of access or egress) on the same state route.

4. The main entrance road to any solid waste handling facility which may in the future be sited in the community shall be improved and maintained with typical hard-surface pavement or gravel for a distance of no less than one hundred feet from pavement edge of the state highway.
5. The working area (recycling area, chipper, disposal pit, incinerator, etc.) of any waste handling facility which may in the future be sited in the community shall be permanently blocked from horizontal view from any public area or pre-existing development via earthen berm, dense hedge or tree cover, or other appropriate means.

HYDROLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

A hydrological site investigation shall be conducted with the following factors, as a minimum, evaluated:

1. Distance to nearest point of public or private drinking water supply: all public water supply wells or surface water intakes within two miles and private (domestic) water supply wells within one-half mile of a landfill must be identified;
2. Depth to the uppermost aquifer: for landfills, the thickness and nature of the unsaturated zone and its ability for natural contamination control must be evaluated;
3. Uppermost aquifer gradient: for landfills, the direction and rate of flow of groundwater shall be determined in order to properly evaluate the potential for contamination at a specific site. Measurements of water levels in site exploratory borings and the preparation of water table maps are required. Borings to water are required to estimate the configuration and gradient of the uppermost aquifer;
4. Topographic setting: features which shall be provided include, but are not limited to, all upstream and downstream drainage areas affecting or affected by the proposed site, floodplains, gullies, karst conditions, wetlands, unstable soils and percent slope;
5. Geologic setting: for landfills, the depth to bedrock, the type of bedrock and the amount of fracturing and jointing in the bedrock shall be determined. In limestone or dolostone regions, karst terrain shall not be used for waste disposal. This consideration does not preclude the siting of landfills in limestone terrains, but rather is intended to prevent landfills from being sited in or adjacent to sink-holes, provided, however, that the demonstration required by section (h) has been made.
6. Hydraulic conductivity: evaluation of landfill sites shall take into consideration the hydraulic conductivity of the surface material in which the wastes are to be buried, as well as the hydraulic conductivity of the subsurface materials underlying the fill;
7. Sorption and attenuation capacity: for landfills, the sorptive characteristics of an earth material and its ability to absorb contaminants shall be determined; and

8. Distance to surface water: municipal solid waste landfills shall not be situated within two miles up gradient of any surface water intake for a public drinking water source unless engineering modifications such as liners and leachate collection systems and ground-water monitoring systems are provided.

PLAN CONSISTENCY

The following procedure shall be followed to determine whether any proposed solid waste handling facility or facility expansion is consistent with this solid waste management plan:

The local government taking the review action shall cause to be published within a newspaper of general circulation in the community a notice of the meeting at which plan consistency shall be reviewed at least once a week for two weeks immediately preceding the date of such meeting. Such notice shall state the time, place, and purpose(s) of the meeting, and the meeting shall be conducted by the governing authority taking the action.

At least one publicly advertised public hearing will be convened to:

- (1) Explain the specific nature of the proposal(s)
- (2) Describe the anticipated impact the proposed facility will have on solid waste management facilities
- (3) Explain the anticipated impact the proposed facility will have on adequate collection and disposal capabilities within the community, and
- (4) Explain the effect(s) the facility will have on waste generated within the state achieving the state's 25% per capita waste disposal reduction goal

PERMITS FOR REGIONAL SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES

(a) Prior to submission of an application to the division for a permit for a regional solid waste disposal facility, conflicts as defined in Articles 1 and 2 of Chapter 8 of Title 50 shall follow the mediation procedures developed by the Department of Community Affairs pursuant to Articles 1 and 2 of Chapter 8 of Title 50. Upon the submission of any application to the division for any municipal solid waste disposal facility for which a permit other than a permit by rule is required by the division, the permit applicant shall within 15 days of the date of submission of the application publicize the submission by public notice and in writing as follows:

- (1) If the application is for a facility serving no more than one county, the public notice shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation serving the host county, and each local government in the county and the regional development center shall further be notified in writing of the permit application;
- (2) If the application is for a facility serving more than one county, the public notice shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation serving each affected county, and each local government within said counties and the regional development center shall be further notified in writing of the permit application; and

- (3) The public notice shall be prominently displayed in the courthouse of each notified county.
- (b) The division shall review the application and supporting data, make a determination as to the suitability or unsuitability of the proposed site for the intended purpose, and notify the applicant and the host local government if different from the applicant in writing of its determination.
- (c) Upon receipt from the division of notice that the proposed site is suitable for the intended purpose, the applicant shall within 15 days of receipt of such notification publicize the fact by public notice as outlined in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (a) of this Code section. Further, within 45 days of receipt of such notification from the division, the host local government for the proposed site shall as outlined in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (a) of this Code section advertise and hold a public meeting to inform affected residents and landowners in the area of the proposed site and of the opportunity to engage in a facility issues negotiation process.
- (d) Following notification of the applicant of the proposed site's suitability, the division may continue to review the applicant's permit application but the director shall not take any action with respect to permit issuance or denial until such time as the local notification and negotiation processes described in this Code section have been exhausted.
- (e) The division shall not be a party to the negotiation process described in this Code section, nor shall technical environmental issues which are required by law and rules to be addressed in the permitting process be considered negotiable items by parties to the negotiation process.
- (f) Within 30 days following a public meeting held in accordance with subsection (c) of this Code section, a facility issues negotiation process shall be initiated by the host local government upon receipt of a written petition by at least 25 affected persons, at least 20 of whom shall be registered voters of or landowners in the host jurisdiction. Multiple petitions may be consolidated into a single negotiating process. For the purposes of this subsection, the term "affected person" means a registered voter of the host local government or of a county contiguous to such host local government or a landowner within the jurisdiction of the host local government.
- (g) Within 15 days following receipt of such written petition, the host local government shall validate the petition to ensure that the petitioners meet the requirements of this Code section.
- (h) Within 15 days following the validation of the written petition to negotiate, the host local government shall notify the petitioners by publication as provided in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (a) of this Code section; shall notify the permit applicant if different from the host local government, the division, and the regional development center that the negotiation process is being initiated; and shall set a date for a meeting with the citizens facility issues committee, the host local government, and the permit applicant not later than 30 days following validation of such written petition to negotiate.

(i) The petitioning persons shall select up to ten members, at least eight of whom shall be registered voters or landowners in the host local government, to serve on a citizen's facility issues committee to represent them in the negotiation process. The membership of the citizen's facility issues committee shall be chosen within 15 days following the validation of such written petition pursuant to this Code section.

(j) The negotiation process shall be overseen by a facilitator named by the host local government, after consultation with the citizens' facility issues committee, from a list provided by the Department of Community Affairs. The function of the facilitator shall be to assist the petitioners, the host local government, and the permit applicant, if different from the host local government, through the negotiation process. The cost, if any, of the facilitator shall be borne by the permit applicant.

(k) Beginning with the date of the first negotiation meeting called in accordance with subsection (h) of this Code section, there shall be no fewer than three negotiation meetings within the following 45 day period unless waived by consent of the parties. Such negotiation meetings shall be presided over by the facilitator named in subsection (j) of this Code section and shall be for the purpose of assisting the petitioners, the host local government, and the permit applicant, if different from the host local government, to engage in nonbinding negotiation.

(l) Minutes of each meeting and a record of the negotiation process shall be kept by the host local government.

(m) All issues except those which apply to environmental permit conditions are negotiable. Environmental permit conditions are not negotiable. Issues which may be negotiated include but are not limited to:

- (1) Operational issues, such as hours of operation;
- (2) Recycling efforts that may be implemented;
- (3) Protection of property values;
- (4) Traffic routing and road maintenance; and
- (5) Establishment of local advisory committees.

(n) At the end of the 45 day period following the first negotiation meeting, the facilitator shall publish a notice of the results, if any, of the negotiation process in the same manner as provided in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (a) of this Code section and shall include the date, time, and place of a public meeting to be held within ten days after publication at which the input of persons not represented by the citizens facility issues committee may be received.

(o) The negotiated concessions reached by the negotiating parties shall be reduced to writing and executed by the chairman of the citizens facility issues committee and the chief elected official of the host local government and shall be adopted by resolution of the host local government.

(p) If the negotiating parties fail to reach consensus on any issue or issues, the permit applicant may nonetheless proceed to seek a permit from the division. The facilitator shall notify the division in writing that the negotiating parties have failed to reach consensus.

(q) If the negotiating parties reach consensus on negotiated issues, the permit applicant may proceed to seek a permit from the division. The facilitator shall notify the division in writing that the negotiating parties have reached consensus.

(r) Negotiated concessions shall not be construed as environmental permit conditions.

(s) Upon receipt of a written notification from the facilitator that the parties to negotiation have reached consensus or have failed to reach consensus on negotiated issues, and upon written notification from the permit applicant that he wishes to pursue permitting of the solid waste disposal facility for which an application has been filed, the director shall proceed to process the permit in accordance with Code Section 12-8-24.



SOLID WASTE
NORTH AMERICA

May 15, 2007

Mrs. Jean Burnette, City Manager
P. O. Box 569
Cordele, Georgia 31010

RE: Collection Capacity Assurance Letter

Dear Mrs. Burnette:

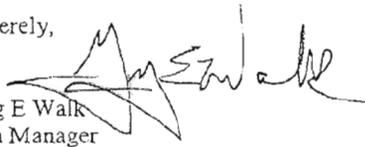
This letter addresses state-mandated collection capacity assurance for the City of Cordele.

Effective July 1, 2006, Veolia Environmental Services entered into a five year agreement to collect municipal solid waste throughout the city. We operate this collection service under state-issued permit number PBR-92-38COL. Although our agreement is limited to a five-year term, it provides for automatic extension for successive five-year periods; a provision we fully intend to exercise at the City's discretion.

Per the fifty-year agreement between the city and Crisp County, all waste collected in the city is transported to the Crisp County Landfill for disposal. This facility operates under state-issued permit number 040-008D(MSWL), and according to the state regulatory agency has in excess of one hundred years capacity remaining. Solid waste disposal reports submitted to the state over the past five years (2002-2006) document an annual waste volume averaging approximately 21,500 tons.

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

Sincerely,


Greg E Walk
Area Manager

Veolia ES Solid Waste Services, Inc.
110 Harekiss Street, Marietta, GA 30067
Tel: 770 424-2446 - Fax: 770 424-2447
www.VeoliaES.com

100/1002

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF CRISP COUNTY RATIFYING THE EXECUTION, DELIVERY AND PERFORMANCE OF A CONTRACT WITH THE CITY OF CORDELE PROVIDING FOR THE DISPOSAL OF THE HOUSEHOLD SOLID WASTE GENERATED IN THE CITY OF CORDELE; THE TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP RIGHTS IN THE CRISP COUNTY LANDFILL; THE INDEMNIFICATION OF THE CITY OF CORDELE; THE SHARING OF CERTAIN RECYCLING REVENUES; AND OTHER MATTERS.

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners of Crisp County (hereafter the "County") and the City Commission of the City of Cordele (hereafter the "City") have owned the Crisp County Landfill jointly and have operated the same jointly or, more recently, pursuant to an intergovernmental contract; and

WHEREAS, the County, by prior resolution, has offered to enter into a fifty-year intergovernmental agreement with the City (hereafter the "Waste Service Agreement"), providing the City household solid waste disposal services, the transfer to the County of all the City's ownership interest in the Crisp County Landfill and related operations, the indemnification of the City from any liability associated with the Crisp County Landfill, and the sharing of recycling revenues, if any, received from the Solid Waste Management Authority of Crisp County; and

WHEREAS the City and County have agreed to enter into the Agreement, an original of which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Commissioners of Crisp County as follows:

Section 1. The execution, delivery and performance of the Waste Service Agreement, attached hereto, be, and the same are hereby, in all respects affirmed, approved, ratified and confirmed.

Section 2. All actions in connection with the execution, delivery, and performance of the Waste Service Agreement are hereby ratified.

Section 3. All acts and doings of the County which are in conformity with the purposes and intents of this resolution and in furtherance of the performance of the Waste Service Agreement shall be, and the same are hereby, in all respects, approved and confirmed.

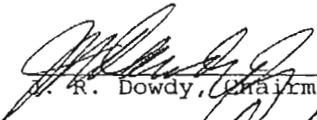
Section 4. The Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Crisp County is hereby authorized and directed to execute and deliver, on behalf of the County, the Waste Service Agreement and the County Administrator is authorized and directed attest the same

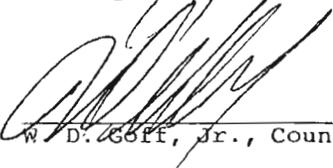
and affix the county seal thereto.

Section 5. This Resolution shall take effect upon adoption.

ADOPTED this 9th day of January, 1996.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF CRISP COUNTY

By:  _____
W. R. Dowdy, Chairman

ATTEST:  _____
W. D. Goff, Jr., County Administrator

[OFFICIAL SEAL]



210 SOUTH 7TH STREET
CORDELE, GEORGIA 31015

OFFICE
229.276.2672
FAX
229.276.2675

COUNTY
COMMISSIONERS

JAMES D. HARRIS
AUTHUR JAMES NANCE
FERRELL HENRY
BRAD FAIRCLOTH
WILLIAM CULPEPPER

COUNTY
ADMINISTRATOR
LESTER E. CRAUSE, JR.

COUNTY
ATTORNEY
DAVID A. FOREHAND, JR.

COUNTY
FINANCE DIRECTOR
SHERRIE LEVERETT

COUNTY CLERK
LINDA FINCH

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF CRISP COUNTY

May 14, 2007

Honorable Zack Wade, Chairman
Cordele City Commission
P. O. Box 569
Cordele, Georgia 31010

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This letter serves as disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by the City of Cordele for the period 2008-2017. This assurance is based upon Cordele continuing to dispose the highest volume credited to it in the past five years, approximately 27,000 tons, on an annual basis. Please note the state regulatory agency credits this facility with 106 years of capacity remaining. The Georgia EPD permit number for this facility is 040-008D(MSWL).

Please do not hesitate to call if there are any questions.

Sincerely,

George Gay
Crisp County Landfill Operator



210 SOUTH 7TH STREET
CORDELE, GEORGIA 31015

OFFICE
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SHERRIE LEVERETT

COUNTY CLERK
LINDA FINCH

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF CRISP COUNTY

May 14, 2007

Honorable Ferrell Henry, Chairman
Crisp County Board of Commissioners
210 7th Street, South
Cordele, Georgia 31015

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This letter serves as disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by (unincorporated) Crisp County for the period 2008-2017. This assurance is based upon the county continuing to dispose the highest volume credited to it in the past five years, approximately 27,000 tons, on an annual basis. Please note that the state regulatory agency credits this facility with 106 years of capacity remaining. The Georgia EPD permit number for this facility is 040-008D(MSWL.).

Please do not hesitate to call if there are any questions.

Sincerely,

George Gay
Crisp County Landfill Operator

**CRISP COUNTY JOINT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY
2007 - 2017**

CRISP COUNTY															
PLAN ELEMENT AND ACTIVITY	Year											Responsible Party	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	
	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
Amount of Waste															
Continue monitoring waste volume from landfill scales	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Landfill Operator	Staff Time	General Fund
Collection															
Continue review of collection options: - Maintain county collection using roll-on/roll-off containers (with possible further reduction in the number of sites) - Alter collection to a minimum number of fenced, staffed/unstaffed drop-off centers - Implement curbside collection countywide County force Contracted	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Board of Commissioners	\$440K \$unknow \$unknow	General Fund General Fund User Fee SPLOST
Equipment replacement under current collection sys. -Roll-on/Roll-off Container (24; 8/year) -Garbage Truck (Volvo) -2000 Silverado P/U & Trailer -2001 JCB Backhoe	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Board of Commissioners Public Works Director	\$±30K/yr \$125K/\$170 \$28K/\$34K \$35K/\$42K	General Fund
Disposal															
Maintain MSW and inert landfill operations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Board of Commissioners/ Landfill Operator	\$1.7 M	Landfill General Fund
Open new MSW cell				X					X				Board of Commissioners/ Landfill Operator	±\$1M ±\$1.4M	Landfill General Fund
Replace landfill scales											X		Board of Commissioners/ Landfill Operator	±60K	Landfill General Fund

Public Education and Involvement														
Maintain funding for Keep Crisp Beautiful numerous public education and involvement activities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Board of Commissioners Crisp County Power Commission	\$25K	Board of Commissioners Crisp County Power Commission
Establish Web page for Keep Crisp Beautiful with local information, linked with Cordele and Crisp County sites and links to recycling/environmental information		X										Keep Crisp Beautiful Chamber of Commerce City of Cordele Crisp County	\$500	Keep Crisp Beautiful
Publish Solid Waste Full Cost Report annually	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County Administrator	\$50	General Fund
Land Limitation														
Closely monitor development activity through permit issuance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Zoning /Code Enforcement	Staff Time	Departmental Budget
Adopt Groundwater Recharge Area Protection ordinance in compliance with state environmental planning criteria		X										Board of Commissioners Zoning /Code Enforcement	Staff Time	Departmental Budget
Adopt Wetlands Protection ordinance in compliance with state environmental planning criteria		X										Board of Commissioners Zoning /Code Enforcement	Staff Time	Departmental Budget
Implementation and Financing														
Report solid waste management costs through submission of annual Full Cost Reporting	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County Administrator	Staff Time	General Fund
Annual review of solid waste activity	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	County Administrator Board of Commissioners	Staff Time	General Fund

CITY OF CORDELE

PLAN ELEMENT AND ACTIVITY	Year											Responsible Party	Estimated Cost	Funding Source		
	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17					
Amount of Waste																
Continue monitoring waste volumes reported from county landfill	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City Manager	Staff Time	General Fund
Collection																
Maintain privatized curbside (alley) collection via -extending contract with current service provider in 2011 or -advertising for bids	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City Manager	±\$100K (resid. service)	User Fee
Continue coordinating community service workers with Keep Crisp Beautiful clean-up events	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City Manager	Staff Time	General Fund
Disposal																
Maintain agreement with county for disposal service (±40 years remaining on contract)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City Commission	-	-
Waste Reduction																
Support Keep Crisp Beautiful waste reduction/recycling activities with event coordination, vehicle staging, material handling, sites for events, etc.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City Manager	Staff Time	General Fund
Continue practice of purchasing recycled office products	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Purchasing Officer	Unknown	Departmental Budget
Public Education and Involvement																
Support Keep Crisp Beautiful environmental education activities -Maintain representation on board of directors -Provide staff/logistical support for Keep Crisp Beautiful programs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City Manager	Staff Time	General Fund
Link City and Keep Crisp Beautiful Web pages		X												City Manager	Staff Time	General Fund
Land Limitation																
Closely monitor development activity through permit issuance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Zoning	Staff Time	Departmental Budget

CITY OF ARABI

PLAN ELEMENT AND ACTIVITY	Year											Responsible Party	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	
	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
Amount of Waste															
Local waste is not a separate waste stream; it is an unmeasured portion of the waste collected by county forces from containers located outside the city and owned, maintained and serviced by county forces.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Collection															
Utilize collection method currently provided by the county	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Negotiate with county to be included in any change of collection method	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Disposal															
Utilize disposal method provided by the county	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Negotiate with county to be included in any change of disposal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Waste Reduction															
Provide Keep Crisp Beautiful staff/logistical support as needed	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Continue practice of purchasing recycled office products	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Unknown	General Fund
Public Education and Involvement															
Provide Keep Crisp Beautiful staff/logistical support as needed	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Land Limitation															
Adopt flood damage prevention ordinance		X												Staff Time	General Fund
Adopt wetlands protection ordinance in compliance with state environmental planning criteria		X												Staff Time	General Fund
Implementation and Financing															
Submit annual Solid Waste Full Cost Report	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Staff Time	General Fund

REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS
CRISP COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
AMENDMENT AND TRANSITIONAL SHORT TERM WORK PROGRAM UPDATE
 2004 - 6/07

CRISP COUNTY					
PLAN ELEMENT AND ACTIVITY	STWP Year				REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS
	2004	2005	2006	6/07	
Amount of Waste					
Continue monitoring waste volume from landfill scales	X	X	X	X	Solid waste generated in unincorporated Crisp County is collected by the county and disposed in the county landfill. All waste is weighed on landfill scales with volumes monitored by the county and reported in the annual full cost report.
Collection					
Continue county collection using roll-on/roll-off containers	X	X	X	X	County continues collection from roll-on/roll-off containers
Continue reducing/consolidating the number of roll-on/roll-off collection sites	X	X	X		County has closed & consolidated four sites between 2004 & 2006..
Replace roll-on/roll-off garbage truck (or convert to packer trucks to accommodate curbside collection by county personnel).		X	(X)	X	One roll-on/roll-off garbage truck replaced FY '07 Second vehicle replacement scheduled for FY '08
Replace one roll-on/roll-off container annually	X	X	X	X	No action taken on this item because the containers are still serviceable. Funds are available when necessary.
Investigate curbside collection and if advantageous convert (public or private sector collection)			X		Curbside collection was investigated, but determined not to be advantageous at this time. Funds have been requested for an independent needs assessment study in 2007/2008. The customer base for private curbside collection has increased during this period.
Disposal					
Maintain Subtitle D and inert landfills	X	X	X	X	Complete and ongoing, two new cells have been opened between 2004 & 2006.

Investigate feasibility of out-of-county disposal at public or private landfill (with possibility of placing transfer station)				X				This investigation was completed, and this course of action was determined not to be economical based on the bonded indebtedness on our Subtitle D landfill.
Waste Reduction								
Continue white goods, scrap metal and used tire recovery activities at landfill	X		X	X	X			Complete and ongoing.
Continue funding Keep Crisp Beautiful recycling activities (clothes recycling, Christmas tree recycling, and development of a home composting program)	X		X	X	X			This action is ongoing and has been accomplished each year between 2004 & 2007. We are currently seeking a replacement for the Director who retired on February 27, 2007.
Establish internet site/Web page for Keep Crisp Beautiful with links to recycling info.			X					Keep Crisp Beautiful site is included on Chamber of Commerce web Site; separate site with linkages to Cordele and Crisp County planned for 2008-2009.
Investigate the feasibility of establishing convenience centers (manned/unmanned)				X				This was investigated, but was not economically feasible until or when we go to curbside collection county-wide.
Public Education and Involvement								
Continue funding Keep Crisp Beautiful environmental education activities; annual litter index, distributing "trash boxes" at community events, Adopt-A-Highway, Adopt-A-Spot, River's Alive, Great American Clean Up, tree planting, tree sales, Arbor Day celebration, environmental booth displays at Fall Fair, et al.	X		X	X	X			This action is ongoing and has been accomplished each year between 2004 & 2007.
Publish annual Solid Waste Full Cost Rep.	X		X	X	X			Done annually by law.
Land Limitation								
Consider siting a C&D landfill facility on the existing, permitted landfill site (acreage is sufficient)				X				The site for a C&D landfill has been identified; planned for development 2010
Implementation and Financing								
Report solid waste management costs through submission of annual Full Cost Reporting	X		X	X	X			Done annually by law.
Annual review of solid waste activity	X		X	X	X			Completed and ongoing.

REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS
CRISP COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
AMENDMENT AND TRANSITIONAL SHORT TERM WORK PROGRAM UPDATE
2004 - 6/07

CITY OF CORDELE					
PLAN ELEMENT AND ACTIVITY	STWP Year				REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS
	2004	2005	2006	6/07	
Amount of Waste					
Continue monitoring waste volumes reported from county landfill	X	X	X	X	Performed Annually
Collection					
Continue municipal curbside (alley) collection	X	X	X	X	Maintained curbside collection
Replace MSW collection vehicle		X		X	Privatized collection instead of replacing vehicles
Consider privatizing residential and/or inert waste collection. (Also consider terminating municipal collection of inert.)		X			Privatized residential and inert collection
Replace inert waste collection vehicle		X	X		Privatized collection instead of replacing vehicles
Disposal					
Maintain contract with county for disposal service (40 years remaining on contract)	X	X	X	X	Maintained disposal contract
Waste Reduction					
Support Keep Crisp Beautiful recycling activities (clothes recycling, Christmas tree recycling, and implementation of a home composting program)	X	X	X	X	Maintain support through citizen participation in numerous KCB programs and activities, and local official service on KCB board of directors

Public Education and Involvement						
Support Keep Crisp Beautiful environmental education activities; annual litter index, distributing "trash boxes" at community events, Adopt-A-Highway, Adopt-A-Spot, River's Alive, Great American Clean Up, tree planting, tree sales, Arbor Day celebration, environmental booth displays at Fall Fair, et al.)	X	X	X	X	X	Maintain support through citizen participation in numerous KCB programs and activities, and local official service on KCB board of directors
Land Limitation						
There are no plans to site any state-permitted solid waste handling or disposal facilities in the jurisdiction.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	With the public facilities available, there have not been any plans for such development
Implementation and Financing						
Report solid waste management costs through submission of annual Full Cost Reporting	X	X	X	X	X	City submits annual Full Cost Report and publicizes report
Annual review of solid waste activity	X	X	X	X	X	City officials perform annual review

* The city has a fifty-year contract with the county for uncompensated disposal of residential waste.

** The county funds Keep Crisp Beautiful activities through the general fund (plus miscellaneous donations).

**REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS
CRISP COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
AMENDMENT AND TRANSITIONAL SHORT TERM WORK PROGRAM UPDATE
2004 - 6/07**

CITY OF ARABI					
PLAN ELEMENT AND ACTIVITY	STWP Year				REPORT OF ACTIVITIES
	2004	2005	2006	6/07	
Amount of Waste					
The city neither provides nor arranges, directly or indirectly, for solid waste collection services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	City maintained policy of providing no solid waste services
Collection					
Continue to rely on roll-on/roll-off containers placed by the county and the preference of some residents/businesses to contract directly for private sector curbside collection	X	X	X	X	City maintained policy of deferring solid waste collection to the presence of county-provided roll-on/roll-off containers near the city
If county converts to curbside collection (public or private sector) consider offering same service to residents			X		City maintained policy of deferring solid waste collection to the presence of county-provided roll-on/roll-off containers near the city
Disposal					
Continue to rely on proximity of county landfill. At current disposal volume county landfill has a projected life of 80+ years.	X	X	X	X	City continues to rely on availability of this county resource
If county closes landfill, consider negotiating with county to be included in county waste stream for out-of-county disposal	X	X	X	X	City continues to rely on availability of this county resource
Waste Reduction					
Support Keep Crisp Beautiful recycling activities (clothes recycling, Christmas tree recycling, and development of a home composting program)	X	X	X	X	Citizen participation in KCV programs and activities

Public Education and Involvement						
Support Keep Crisp Beautiful environmental education activities; annual litter index, distributing "trash boxes" at community events, Adopt-A-Highway, Adopt-A-Spot, River's Alive, Great American Clean Up, tree planting, tree sales, Arbor Day celebration, environmental booth displays at Fall Fair, et al.)	X	X	X	X	X	Citizen participation in KCB programs and activities, annual municipal Arbor Day celebration
Land Limitation						
There are no plans to site any state-permitted solid waste handling or disposal facilities in the jurisdiction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	With the public facilities available, there have not been any plans for such development
Implementation and Financing						
Submit annual Solid Waste Full Cost Report	X	X	X	X	X	City submits report annually

* The county funds Keep Crisp Beautiful activities through the general fund (plus miscellaneous donations).

