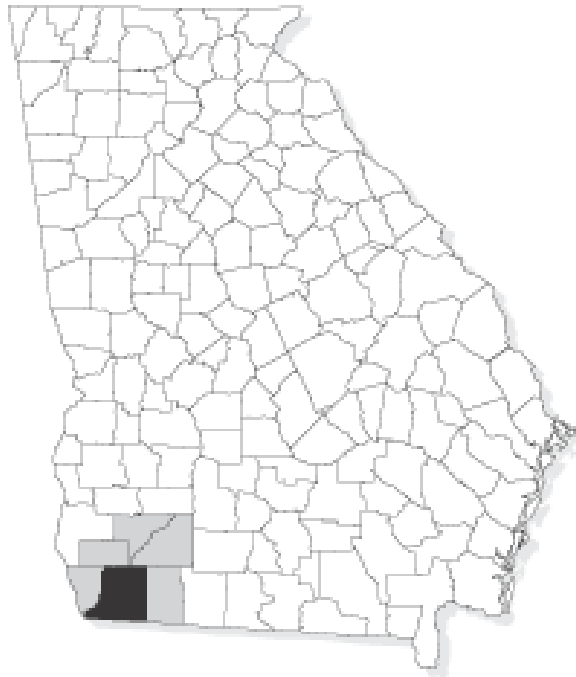


# **Decatur County Consolidated Solid Waste Management Plan 2007-2017**



**Readopted in 2010**

**Prepared with assistance from:  
The Southwest Georgia Regional Development Center for Decatur County  
and the Cities of Attapulgus, Brinson and Climax**

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# **1. CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background Information**

This is a multi-jurisdictional Consolidated Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan for Attapulgus, Brinson, Climax, and Decatur County. The city of Bainbridge has elected to submit their own Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan separately. The plan is intended to meet the revised Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures established by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA). It addresses the five core planning elements specified by the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures, including:

- Waste Reduction
- Collection
- Disposal
- Land Limitation
- Education and Public Involvement

The plan also includes a waste disposal stream analysis and implementation schedule.

### **1.2 Purpose of the Plan**

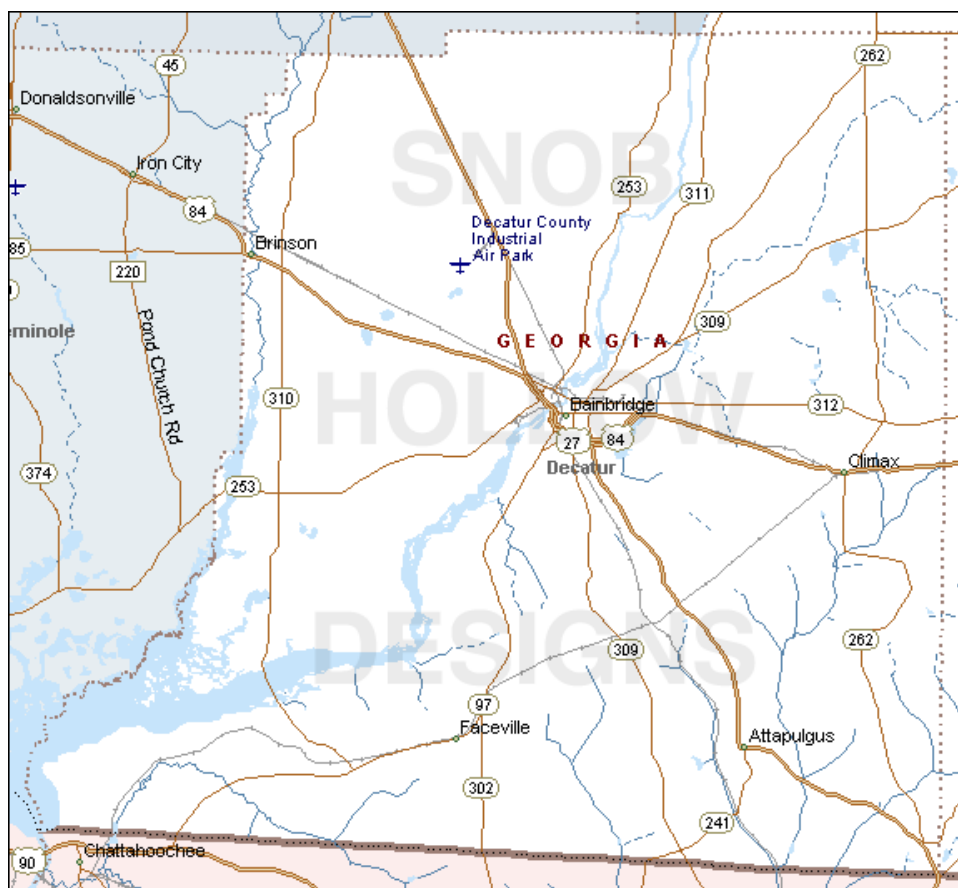
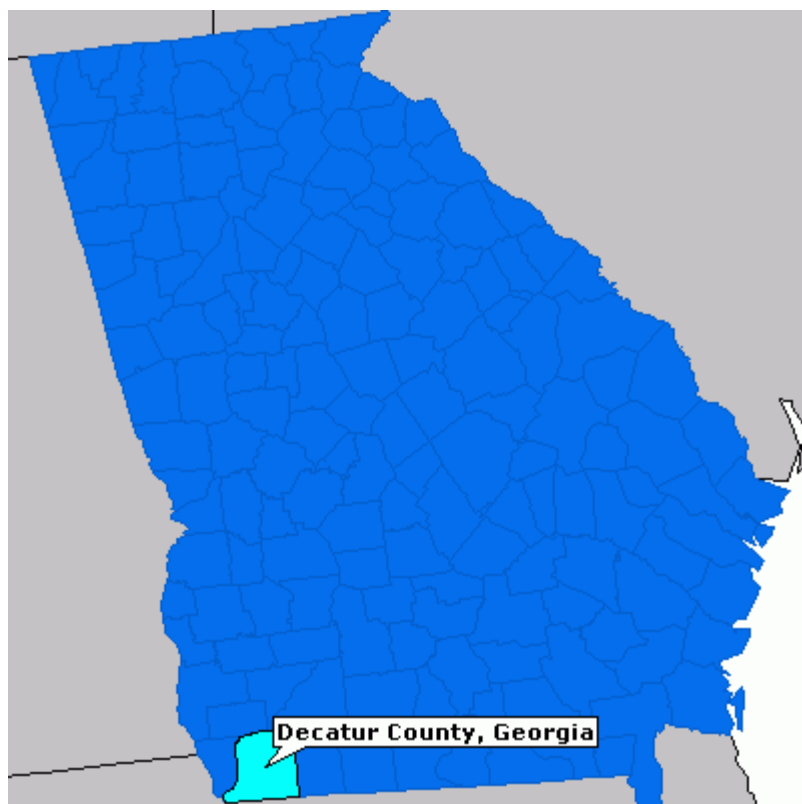
The purpose of the plan is to:

- Ensure that there are adequate collection systems in the county
- Inventory existing programs
- Identify needs and goals
- Ensure that solid waste management plans provide for 10 years of disposal capacity
- Provide for the protection of the environment
- Provide guidance to local governments
- Encourage the reduction, reuse and recycling of solid waste

### **1.3 Physical Characteristics**

Decatur County includes 623.5 square miles of which 585.5 square miles is land and 37.7 square miles is water. It is located in the extreme southwestern portion of the state, and is bordered on the north by Mitchell County, Georgia, and Miller County, Georgia, and on the south by Gadsden County in Florida. Its western neighbor is Seminole County, Georgia, and its eastern neighbor is Grady County, Georgia.

Bainbridge, the county seat, is 41 miles north-northwest of Tallahassee, Florida; Albany, Georgia is 53 miles north-northeast of Bainbridge while Dothan, Alabama is 53 miles northwest. Atlanta, Georgia is 231 miles north of Bainbridge. Attapulgus, Brinson, Climax and Decatur County are located in close proximity to Interstate 10 in northern Florida. I-10 is a major east-west thoroughfare that connects the Atlantic Coast with the Pacific Coast.

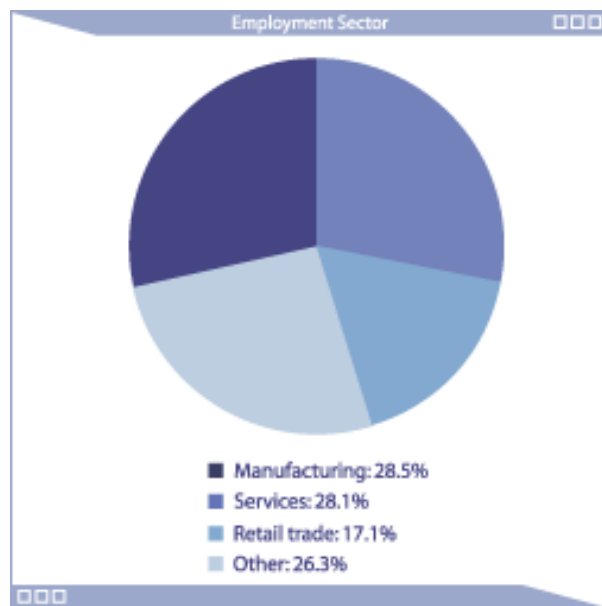


**Decatur County**

## 1.4 Demographic and Economic Characteristics

According to the 2000 Census, there are 28,618 people living in 10,380 households in the county- 492 in Attapulcus, 11,722 in Bainbridge, 225 in Brinson, 297 in Climax, and 15,882 in the unincorporated areas.

In Decatur County, manufacturing is the largest employment sector providing 28.5% of the jobs. The other predominant employment sectors are services and retail trade. The pie graph and table below provide additional information of the County's industry.



**Employment Sector by Type**

Industry	Number	Percent
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	691	6.1
Construction	778	6.9
Manufacturing	2,418	21.3
Wholesale trade	451	4.0
Retail trade	1,469	12.9
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	390	3.4
Information	146	1.3
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	410	3.6
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	509	4.5
Educational, health and social services	2,294	20.2
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	681	6.0
Other services (except public administration)	520	4.6
Public administration	589	5.2

U.S. Census 2000

## 2. CHAPTER TWO

### WASTE DISPOSAL STREAM ANALYSIS

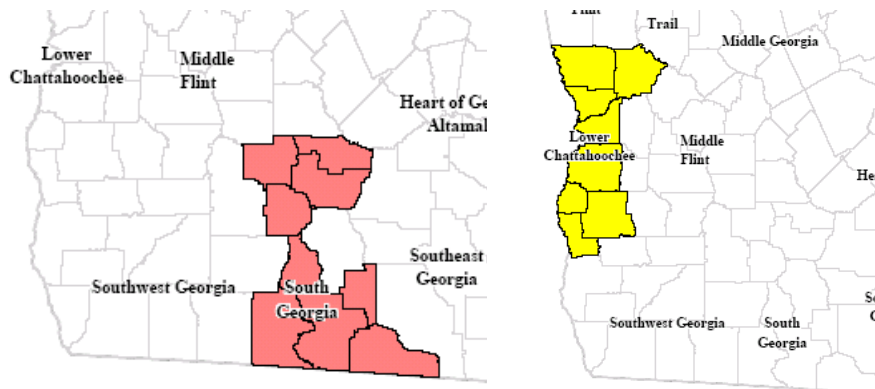
#### 2.1 Purpose of the Chapter

The purpose of this chapter is to determine the amount and composition of solid waste generated within the County (minus Bainbridge) for the ten-year planning period.

#### 2.2 Waste Stream Sampling

The Department of Community Affairs contracted with a private consulting firm, R.W. Beck, to complete the *Statewide Waste Characterization Study*, the results of which were shared publicly in August 2005. Due to budget constraints, a study for the Southwest Georgia Region was not made. The waste stream analysis for this plan uses averaged data from the South Georgia Region and the Lower Chattahoochee Region. It is felt that by averaging regional data, more representative values could be obtained than using State data.

The South Georgia Regional Development Center includes Ben Hill, Brooks, Cook, Echols, Irwin, Lanier, Lowndes, Tift, and Turner counties.



The Lower Chattahoochee Regional Development Center includes Chattahoochee, Clay, Harris, Muscogee, Quitman, Randolph, Stewart, and Talbot counties.

#### 2.3 Waste Disposal Stream Analysis

The following Waste Disposal Stream Analysis was completed using information from the 2000 United States Census and the state waste characterization study prepared by the consulting firm R.W. Beck and provided by the DCA. An average of data from the South Georgia and the Lower Chattahoochee regions was used to characterize the waste stream. The value of 6.5 pounds per-person per-day was used to estimate waste stream amounts.

<b>2.3.1 TOTAL ANNUAL TONNAGE 2007</b>			
<b>AREA</b>	<b>POPULATION</b>	<b>% OF TOTAL POPULATION</b>	<b>TOTAL TONNAGE</b>
<b>ATTAPULGUS</b>	499	2 %	592
<b>BRINSON</b>	230	1 %	273
<b>CLIMAX</b>	303	1 %	359
<b>UNINCORPORATED COUNTY AREA</b>	16,272	55 %	19,303
<b>DECATUR COUNTY TOTAL AREA (MINUS BAINBRIDGE)</b>	17,304	59 %	20,527

(Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding)

<b>2.3.2 ESTIMATIONS OF MATERIALS GENERATED IN THE MUNICIPAL WASTE STREAM FOR ATTAPULGUS, BRINSON, CLIMAX AND DECATUR COUNTY : 2007</b>		
<b>MATERIAL</b>	<b>% OF TOTAL</b>	<b>TONS</b>
<b>Paper and Paperboard</b>	35%	7,184
<b>Organic</b>	28%	5,748
<b>Plastic</b>	16%	3,284
<b>Construction/Demolition</b>	9%	1,847
<b>Metal</b>	6%	1,232
<b>Glass</b>	4%	821
<b>Inorganic</b>	2%	411
<b>Total</b>	100%	20,527

(Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding)

**Paper and paperboard**, comprising 35% of the waste stream and 7,184 tons, is the largest single component by a considerable margin. Efforts to reduce the per-capita contribution to the area's waste should concentrate on the reduction of paper in the waste stream, and on encouraging residents to recycle paper. There is a huge market for paper in Georgia's paper mills (15 of the State's mills use recycled fiber and 9 of the mills use 100% recycled fiber). For every ton of paper recycled, 17 trees are saved. Making paper from recycled fiber also uses 80% less water, uses 65% less energy, and produces 95% less air pollution than making paper from virgin trees. It also saves three cubic yards of landfill space.

**Organic**, the second largest component at 28% and 5,748 tons of the waste stream, is comprised of materials such as wood, food wastes, yard waste, diapers and textiles. Together, paper and organic represent nearly two-thirds of all waste. To decrease the amount of organic material in the waste stream,



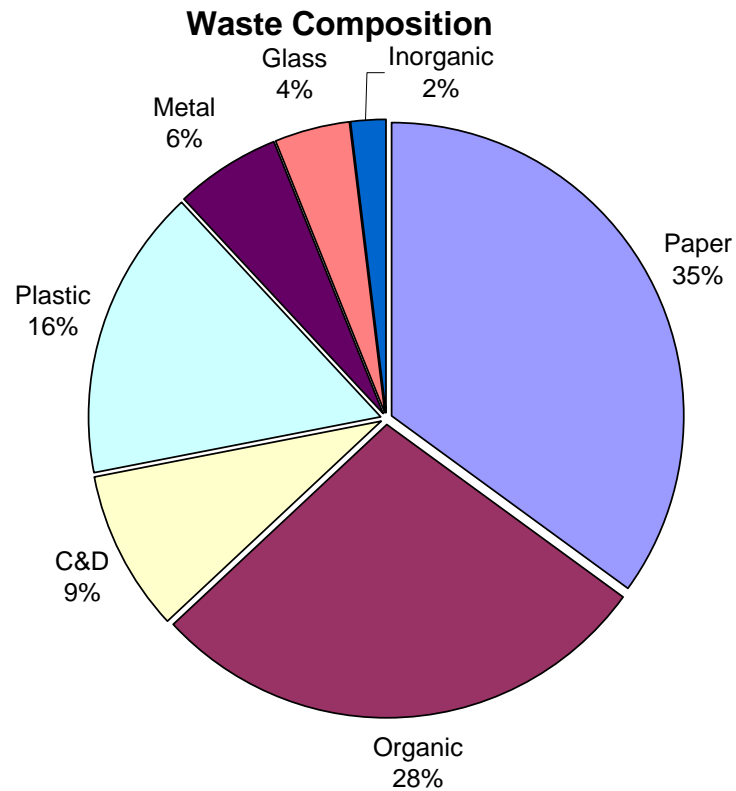
home composting of yard wastes by Decatur County residents should be encouraged.

**The remaining one-third** (approximately) of the waste stream is composed of 16% plastic (3,284 tons), 6% metal (1,232 tons), 9% construction (1,847 tons)- which includes lumber, drywall and roofing shingles, 4% glass (821 tons), and 2% (411 tons) inorganic. Inorganic includes items such as tires and electronics such as televisions and computers. Plastic is another valuable recyclable important to a significant Georgia industry. Plastic beverage containers can be made into carpet. The carpet industry in Georgia is one of the State's largest employers and the largest end user of recycled soda bottles in the nation. Georgians pay roughly 90 million dollars each year to discard recyclable materials that are worth about 250 million dollars to Georgia industries.

The following table shows the value of a few of the more easily recycled components of the waste stream in Decatur County and their value. The Global Recycling Network (GRN) website <http://www.grn.com> provides updated prices for a wide variety of recyclables. Old newspaper and corrugated cardboard, the two types of paper most in demand by Georgia industries, are roughly 14% of the waste stream. The value of 14% was used to calculate the value of paper in the table below.

<b>2.3.3 VALUE OF RECYCLABLES</b>				
<b>Material</b>	<b>% of Waste Stream</b>	<b>Amount in Waste Stream (tons)</b>	<b>Unit Value</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b>Paper</b>	35 %	7,184	\$80/ton	\$574,720
<b>Aluminum Cans</b>	.85 %	174	\$.63/pound	\$219,240
<b>#1 Plastic</b>	1.43 %	294	\$.17/pound	\$99,960
<b>#2 Plastic</b>	1.1%	226	\$.19/pound	\$85,880

The value of the paper and beverage container portion of the waste stream in Decatur County (minus Bainbridge) for one year is worth roughly \$979,800.



2.3.4 PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH	
YEAR	Population (.55% Annual Growth- Census)
2010	20,868
2011	20,982
2012	21,098
2013	21,214
2014	21,331
2015	21,448
2016	21,566
2017	21,684
2018	21,799
2019	21,915
2020	22,032

This table shows projected growth for the Census rate of .55%. This table was updated in 2010 for the plan readoption.

<b>2.3.5 PROJECTED ANNUAL TONNAGES</b>		
<b>YEAR</b>	<b>POPULATION</b>	<b>TONNAGE</b>
<b>2010</b>	20,868	24,755
<b>2011</b>	20,982	24,890
<b>2012</b>	21,098	25,028
<b>2013</b>	21,214	25,165
<b>2014</b>	21,331	25,304
<b>2015</b>	21,448	25,443
<b>2016</b>	21,566	25,583
<b>2017</b>	21,684	25,728
<b>2018</b>	21,799	25,862
<b>2019</b>	21,915	26,000
<b>2020</b>	22,032	26,139
This table shows the expected population growth and corresponding tonnages based on current rates of disposal for Decatur County through the planning period based on an average of projections using U.S. Census data. This table was updated in 2010 for the plan readoption.		

The population of Decatur County is expected to grow at the relatively low rate of about .88% per year, so that by the end of the ten-year planning period the population (minus Bainbridge) will stand at about 21,684 people or about 8% more than today. By 2017, Decatur County (minus Bainbridge) is expected to produce about 1,378 additional tons of waste per year based on current disposal rates.

## **2.4 Generating Sectors of Residential and Commercial Municipal Solid Waste**

The following breakdown uses state averages to compare the relative contribution of the waste stream between commercial and residential sectors. The residential waste contains more of newspapers, magazines, and paperboard. Commercial waste contains more corrugated cardboard and office paper. Plastics appear in comparable amounts in both streams, with residential having a slightly higher amount of PET and HDPE. Glass, metals, organics, and inorganics also appear in similar amounts in all three streams.

<b><u>Paper</u></b>	<b>Residential</b>	<b>Commercial</b>
Newspaper	6.5%	3.2%
Corrugated Cardboard	6.0%	14.0%
Office	2.9%	4.2%
Magazine/Glossy	3.4%	1.9%
Paperboard	4.6%	2.4%
Mixed (Other Recyclable)	3.0%	2.7%
Other (Non-recyclable)	10.7%	10.9%
<b>Total Paper</b>	<b>37.1%</b>	<b>39.3%</b>

<b><u>Plastic</u></b>	<b>Residential</b>	<b>Commercial</b>
#1 PET Bottles	1.7%	1.2%
#2 HDPE Bottles	1.4%	0.9%
#3-#7 Bottles	0.3%	0.1%
Expanded Polystyrene	1.4%	1.4%
Film Plastic	7.4%	7.6%
Other Rigid Plastic	4.4%	4.3%
<b>Total Plastic</b>	<b>16.6%</b>	<b>15.6%</b>
<b><u>Glass</u></b>	<b>Residential</b>	<b>Commercial</b>
Clear	2.4%	1.4%
Green	0.5%	0.4%
Amber	1.4%	1.1%
Other	0.4%	0.4%
<b>Total Glass</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
<b><u>Metal</u></b>	<b>Residential</b>	<b>Commercial</b>
Steel Cans	1.7%	1.1%
Aluminum Cans	0.9%	0.6%
Other Ferrous	1.7%	3.0%
Other Non-Ferrous	0.7%	0.8%
<b>Total Metal</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>
<b><u>Organics</u></b>	<b>Residential</b>	<b>Commercial</b>
Yard Waste	2.1%	3.0%
Wood (non-C&D)	1.4%	1.7%
Food Waste	13.4%	12.4%
Textiles	5.1%	3.7%
Diapers	3.6%	1.8%
Fines	3.0%	2.6%
Other Organics	1.3%	1.6%
<b>Total Organic</b>	<b>29.8%</b>	<b>26.8%</b>
<b><u>C&amp;D</u></b>	<b>Residential</b>	<b>Commercial</b>
Drywall	0.3%	0.3%
Wood	1.3%	2.3%
Inerts	0.2%	0.6%
Carpet	1.1%	1.5%
Other C&D	1.0%	1.1%
<b>Total C&amp;D</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>
<b><u>Inorganics</u></b>	<b>Residential</b>	<b>Commercial</b>
Televisions	0.0%	0.1%
Computers	0.0%	0.2%
Other Electronics	1.5%	2.0%
Tires	0.0%	0.3%
HHW	0.3%	0.5%
Other Inorganics	0.9%	0.7%
<b>Total Inorganics</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### **3. CHAPTER THREE WASTE COLLECTION**

#### **3.1 Purpose of Chapter**

The purpose of this chapter is to provide an inventory and assessment of existing solid waste collection systems to ensure the efficient and effective collection of solid waste, recyclable materials and yard waste in Attapulgus, Brinson, Climax and the unincorporated areas of Decatur County for the ten-year planning period.

#### **3.2 Inventory and Assessment of Existing Programs**

##### **Decatur County**

More than half of the residents of unincorporated portion of the County contract directly with Seminole Waste Services for the once-a-week curbside collection of solid waste. Residents in the County and Cities of Attapulgus, Brinson, Climax who do not have garbage collection service may dispose of wastes at the Decatur County Solid Waste Facility where all wastes from the County are disposed of. Commercial customers contract directly with Seminole Waste Services.

##### **Attapulgus**

The City of Attapulgus uses its own vehicles and employees for the collection of its solid waste. The City offers twice-a-week collection for approximately 500 residents and several businesses. Residents and business owners provide their own 20-25 gallon containers, and are required to bag all material. All wastes from the City are disposed of at the Decatur County Solid Waste Facility.

##### **Brinson**

Residents of Brinson may contract directly with Seminole Waste Services for the curbside collection of solid waste. The service is not mandatory for residents. Approximately 80 90-gallon roll containers are serviced once a week. All wastes from the City are disposed of at the Decatur County Solid Waste Facility.

##### **Climax**

Residents of Climax may contract directly with Seminole Waste Services for the curbside collection of solid waste. Approximately 90 90-gallon roll containers are serviced once a week. All wastes from the City are disposed of at the Decatur County Solid Waste Facility.

#### **Recyclable Materials**

##### **Decatur County**

- White goods and metals of all types may be dropped off by anyone within the County at the closed County Landfill (called the 309 landfill site), located on Highway 309 south of Bainbridge.
- Each city has a recycling drop-off center with separate bins for paper, cardboard, plastic and aluminum that County residents are encouraged to use. The centers are on trailers to allow the recyclable materials to be

returned to a main site in Bainbridge. In addition to sites in Attapulgus, Bainbridge, Brinson and Climax, there is an additional drop-off trailer at the Faceville Volunteer Fire Department to serve residents in the southwestern portion of the County. There are six recycling trailers for the five sites so that an empty trailer may be left at a site when a loaded trailer is returned to the main site. The service is run by the Decatur Seminole Service Center and is supported by Keep Bainbridge/Decatur County Beautiful (a Keep Georgia Beautiful affiliate program) and state funding.

### **Attapulgus**

- The City of Attapulgus collects household white goods curbside once a week. There is no additional fee charged for the collection of white goods. White goods are hauled to the old landfill.
- The City of Attapulgus collects yard wastes curbside once a week. The material is mulched and given away free to residents.
- Attapulgus has an unstaffed recycling drop-off trailer with separate bins for paper, cardboard, plastic and aluminum. There are six recycling trailers for the five sites so that an empty trailer may be left at a site when a loaded trailer is returned to the main site.

### **Brinson**

- Brinson has an unstaffed recycling drop-off trailer with separate bins for paper, cardboard, plastic and aluminum. There are six recycling trailers for the five sites so that an empty trailer may be left at a site when a loaded trailer is returned to the main site.

### **Climax**

- Climax has an unstaffed recycling drop-off trailer with separate bins for paper, cardboard, plastic and aluminum. There are six recycling trailers for the five sites so that an empty trailer may be left at a site when a loaded trailer is returned to the main site.

## **3.3 Illegal Dumping and Littering**

### **Attapulgus**

There are no areas within the city where concentrated illegal dumping occurs. The city uses city personnel to collect brown goods on an as-needed basis. The city also has a litter control ordinance in place. Trash along the state highways within the city limits is picked up by State prisoners. The city conducts a regular Free Trash Pick-up Day for residents to minimize illegal dumping. The City collected 6.7 tons of waste at its last Free Trash Pick-up Day.

### **Brinson**

The City has a nuisance ordinance in place with penalties for littering. Brinson has access to prison labor for the use of litter collection.

### **Climax**

There are no areas within the city where concentrated illegal dumping occurs. The city also has a litter control ordinance in place. Trash along the state highways within the city limits is picked up by State prisoners. The city conducts

a periodic Free Trash Pick-up Day for residents, who may stack trash on the curb, to minimize illegal dumping.

### **Decatur County**

Illegal dumping in the County is addressed through the County Littering Ordinance and enforcement by the Sheriff's Department. The County uses inmate labor to pick up roadside trash when the need arises. The County also hosts an annual cleanup that uses volunteer labor.

### **3.4 Needs and Goals of Current Programs**

Decatur County and the cities of Attapulgus, Brinson and Climax wish to ensure the efficient and effective collection of solid waste and recyclable materials over the ten-year planning period, to continue to encourage solid waste reduction through education and recycling, and to make modifications if necessary to the existing collection practices to minimize the amount of waste disposed.

Long range goals are to institute countywide curbside collection of all solid waste, recyclables and inert materials. Decatur County is split east and west by the Flint River hampering collection efforts because solid waste and recycling facilities are located east of the Flint River.

The County is planning to hire a Code Enforcement Officer.

### **3.5 Contingency Strategy**

The following section describes how Decatur County, Attapulgus, Brinson and Climax will deal with interruptions and/or increased demand upon their solid waste collection services due to major storms or human-made disasters. There are a number of potential hazards that could generate significant amounts of waste in Decatur County.

Hurricanes have the potential to inflict significant wind damage over a widespread area and may create large amounts of waste material.

Tornadoes, although more localized than a hurricane, can generate higher wind speeds and may generate significant amounts of debris, especially over urban areas.

Flooding is a possible hazard along stream corridors in Decatur County. Hurricanes and tropical depressions, over a period of several days, have the potential to release up to six months of average rainfall over an area. The resultant flooding may generate significant amounts of debris. Decatur County has a number of streams and rivers that could flood, but most are in rural and agricultural areas so their potential to generate waste is limited. The Flint River, the largest in Decatur County passes to the west of the city of Bainbridge, and Spring Creek flows south along the County's western border into Lake Seminole. These two streams could cause significant damage and generate debris if they overflowed their banks.

Disasters, both natural and human-caused, could potentially disrupt the collection of solid wastes.

The cities of Bainbridge, Climax and Brinson lay along a major rail corridor that runs east and west. There are 27 grade crossings along this route, a portion of which closely parallels Highway 84, one of the major automotive corridors through Decatur County. There is also a rail corridor that runs north and south through the County roughly parallel with Route 27, the other 4-laned highway that runs through Decatur County. There are 22 grade crossings along the north/south rail corridor. Train derailments at grade crossings, especially if they occur along Highways 84 or 27, or if the release of hazardous materials is involved, could interrupt the collection of solid wastes.

Decatur County and the cities of Attapulgus, Brinson and Climax have public works vehicles, equipment, and personnel, with additional labor provided by Department of Corrections inmates, which would be utilized initially to remove debris generated by a disaster. An assessment by local government leadership of the scope of damage would quickly determine whether or not local government resources are sufficient for the clean-up. Assistance from the local haulers listed in the appendix would be solicited within one week if it is determined additional clean up help is needed.

Contingency plans would be activated if it becomes clear that the health, safety and public welfare are potentially jeopardized by the debris. The timely removal of animal carcasses and other pathogenic materials will be considered a top priority.

Communication to residents will be through television, radio and newspapers if the infrastructure for such methods is sufficiently unscathed by the disaster. Emergency signage and door-to-door visits could be used to convey vital information to residents if the communications infrastructure is destroyed.

Several areas were identified for the temporary storage of debris. Contingency sites include, but are not limited to: the Commodore Decatur Industrial Park, the Decatur County Industrial Park, the non-MSW areas of the 309 Landfill, and the 27 South Solid Waste Facility.

In the event the 27 South Solid Waste Facility is overwhelmed by significant amounts of waste, there are a number of backup landfills that could be used. From Bainbridge, the Thomasville Landfill is roughly 42 miles away, the Cairo Landfill is 23 miles away, the landfill in Cambellton, Florida is about 54 miles away, the Taylor County landfill near Mauk, Georgia is about 130 miles away, and the Donalsonville Transfer Station is about 20 miles away.

The Decatur County Emergency Management Agency, the Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provide assistance to local governments in times of emergency and the contact information for those agencies is provided below.

Decatur County Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) address: 404 4<sup>th</sup> Ramp Bainbridge, Georgia 39817. Office phone: 229-248-3012. Director Charlie McCann



## 4. CHAPTER FOUR WASTE REDUCTION

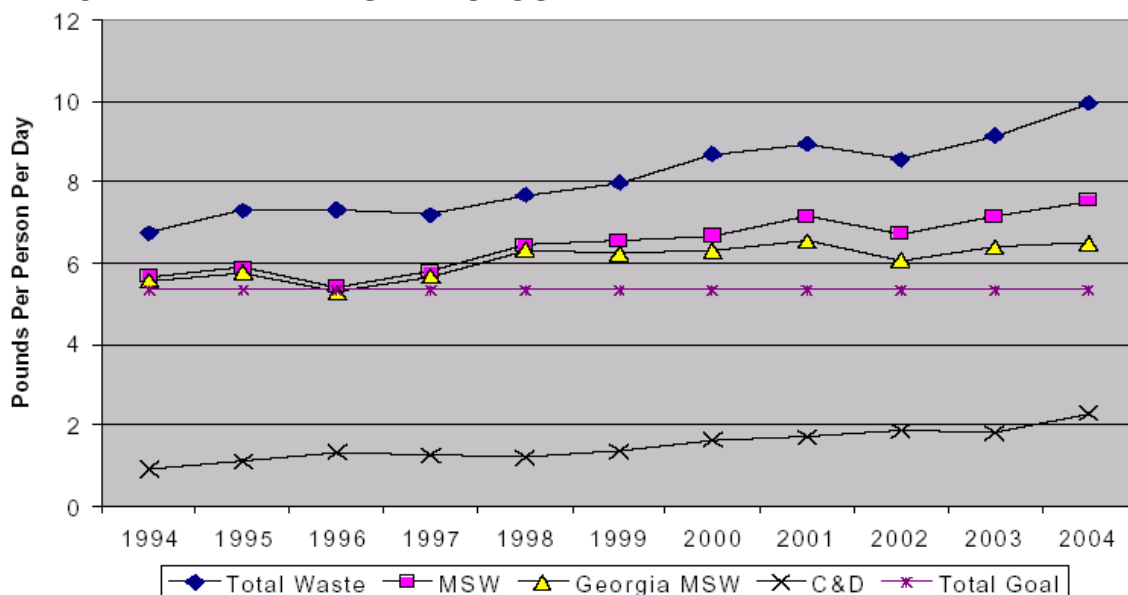
### 4.1 Purpose of the Chapter

The purpose of this chapter is to ensure that programs are in effect to reduce the per-capita production of municipal solid waste. The following is a brief summary of reduction programs for the county and the municipalities of Attapulgus, Brinson and Climax. A list of the Keep Bainbridge/Decatur County Beautiful programs and activities may be found in Chapter 7 *Education and Public Involvement*.

### 4.2 State Trends

The graph below indicates increases in per-capita, disposal amounts of all categories of waste in Georgia. Although not a state mandate, the flat line labeled “Total Goal” shows the amount of waste that should not be exceeded for a 25% reduction goal to be met. The graph shows rates have been increasing, moving us farther away from that reduction goal.

#### PER CAPITA DAILY WASTE DISPOSAL



### 4.3 Inventory and Assessment Inventory of Existing Programs Attapulgus

- The City of Attapulgus collects household white goods curbside once a week. White goods are hauled to the old landfill.
- The City of Attapulgus collects yard wastes curbside once a week. The material is mulched and given away free to residents.
- Attapulgus has an unstaffed recycling drop-off trailer with separate bins for paper, cardboard, plastic and aluminum. The material is taken to Bainbridge.
- The city is a Keep Bainbridge/Decatur County Beautiful (a Keep Georgia Beautiful affiliate program) affiliate.

**Brinson**

- Brinson has an unstaffed recycling drop-off trailer with separate bins for paper, cardboard, plastic and aluminum. The material is taken to Bainbridge.
- The city is a Keep Bainbridge/Decatur County Beautiful (a Keep Georgia Beautiful affiliate program) affiliate.

**Climax**

- Climax has an unstaffed recycling drop-off trailer with separate bins for paper, cardboard, plastic and aluminum. The material is taken to Bainbridge.
- The city is a Keep Bainbridge/Decatur County Beautiful (a Keep Georgia Beautiful affiliate program) affiliate.

**Decatur County**

- The Decatur County School Board offers recycling programs in many of its schools.
- White goods and metals of all types may be dropped off by anyone within the County, for free, at the closed 309 landfill site.
- Each city has an unstaffed recycling drop-off trailer with separate bins for paper, cardboard, plastic and aluminum that County residents are encouraged to use. The centers are on trailers to allow the recyclable materials to be returned to the main site in Bainbridge, which is staffed. In addition to sites in Attapulgus, Bainbridge, Brinson and Climax, there is an additional drop-off trailer at the Faceville Volunteer Fire Department to serve residents in the southwestern portion of the County. There are six recycling trailers for the five sites so that an empty trailer may be left at a site when a loaded trailer is returned to the main site. The service is run by the Decatur Seminole Service Center and is supported by Keep Bainbridge/Decatur County Beautiful, Decatur County and state funding.
- The closed 309 landfill site accepts, free of charge, used motor oil, tires, electronics, household hazardous waste and batteries, and is available to residents and businesses, utilizing existing buildings for the collection and storage of the materials until they are sold to third party contractors.
- Prisoner labor is used at the Decatur County Solid Waste Facility to remove metals from the waste stream. The metal is baled and sold for scrap.
- The County funds a full-time KAB Coordinator through its Solid Waste Fund. The coordinator promotes all waste reduction activities in the County.
- There are currently no source-reduction programs in the planning area.

<b>4.3.1 AMOUNT OF RECYCLABLES COLLECTED IN COMMUNITY TRAILERS (in Pounds)</b>					
<b>Month</b>	<b>Attapulugus</b>	<b>Brinson</b>	<b>Climax</b>	<b>Faceville</b>	<b>Weight</b>
<b>July</b>	2,860	0	2,360	1,620	6,840
<b>August</b>	2,200	2,120	2,240	0	6,560
<b>September</b>	740	0	3,010	1,900	5,650
<b>October</b>	1,300	0	1,960	0	3,260
<b>November</b>	2,350	2,010	0	0	4,360
<b>December</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>January</b>	4,010	1,650	3,860	0	9,520
<b>February</b>	1,050	0	2,090	2,490	5,630
<b>March</b>	2,320	1,370	2,180	1,570	7,440
<b>April</b>					
<b>May</b>					
<b>June</b>					
<b>Total Weight</b>	16,830	7,150	17,700	7,580	49,260
This table shows the weight of recyclable materials collected from the community trailers in each of the small cities and Faceville.					

<b>4.3.2 AMOUNT OF RECYCLABLES COLLECTED AT RECYCLING CENTER (in Pounds)</b>					
<b>Month</b>	<b>Newspapers and Phone Books</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Aluminum</b>	<b>Plastic</b>	<b>Cardboard</b>
<b>July</b>	6,095	2,093	189	261	4,345
<b>August</b>	11,546	1,411	153	853	8,060
<b>September</b>	8,414	1,022	87	438	7,135
<b>October</b>	11,303	1,853	175	980	7,428
<b>November</b>	8,183	2,413	0	345	7,090
<b>December</b>	9,625	4,751	0	587	8,340
<b>January</b>	11,093	3,611	186	785	10,510
<b>February</b>	7,553	1,752	81	434	9,870
<b>March</b>	8,188	3,926	65	556	8,350
<b>April</b>					
<b>May</b>					
<b>June</b>					
<b>Total Weight</b>	77,000	22,832	936	5,021	71,118
This table shows the weight of recyclable materials collected at the main recycling center.					

#### 4.4 Needs and Goals of Current Programs

Decatur County and the Cities wish to do their part in helping the state achieve a per-capita waste reduction. Needs and goals for the County include the following:

- Compliance with all state and federal laws.
- Continue support and funding of the KAB Coordinator position.
- Continue to work with community leaders to promote the “Keep Georgia Beautiful” program.
- Encourage home composting in cooperation with the County Extension Agency.
- Continue salvage of white goods at the Decatur County Solid Waste Facility.
- Consider additional recycling drop-off containers in underserved areas of the County such as the Recovery area (the area south of Lake Seminole).
- Additional signage is needed in the County to remind people not to litter.
- The County will consider hiring an Enforcement Officer through the Planning Department.
- The County is considering charging a solid waste fee for everyone (including County residents) who uses the landfill.
- The County is considering hiring a professional Solid Waste Facility manager.
- Efforts to reduce the per-capita contribution to the area’s waste should concentrate on the reduction of paper in the waste stream, and on encouraging residents to recycle paper.

YEAR	POPULATION	TOTAL WASTE (tons)	PER CAPITA DISPOSAL RATES
2007	29,432	34,914	6.50 pounds per person/day
2008	29,685	34,914	6.44 pounds per person/day
2009	29,938	34,914	6.39 pounds per person/day
2010	30,191	34,914	6.34 pounds per person/day
2011	30,444	34,914	6.28 pounds per person/day
2012	30,697	34,914	6.23 pounds per person/day
2013	30,950	34,914	6.18 pounds per person/day
2014	31,203	34,914	6.13 pounds per person/day
2015	31,456	34,914	6.08 pounds per person/day
2016	31,709	34,914	6.03 pounds per person/day
2017	31,963	34,914	5.98 pounds per person/day
This table shows how the per-capita disposal could rates drop each year if the total amount of waste disposed could be held constant as the population increases.			

## **5. CHAPTER FIVE DISPOSAL ELEMENT**

### **5.1 Purpose of the Chapter**

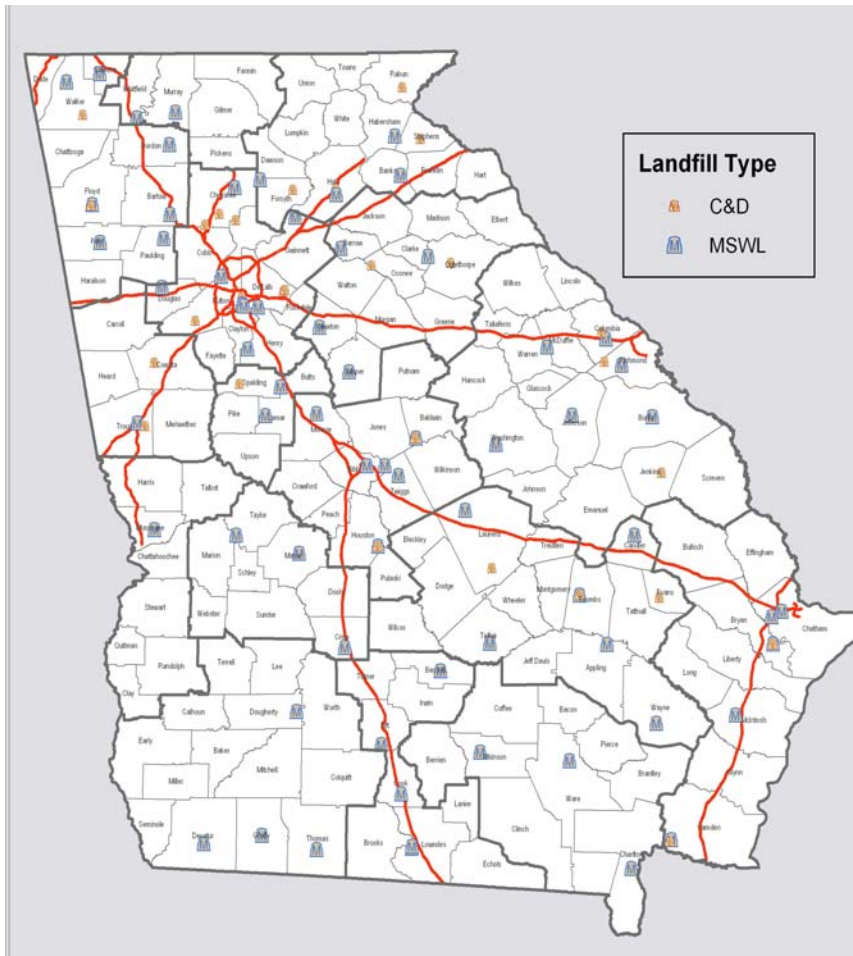
The purpose of this chapter is to identify the types of disposal facilities in the planning area and to provide assurance that the facilities are adequate for the ten-year planning period.

### **5.2 Inventory and Assessment**

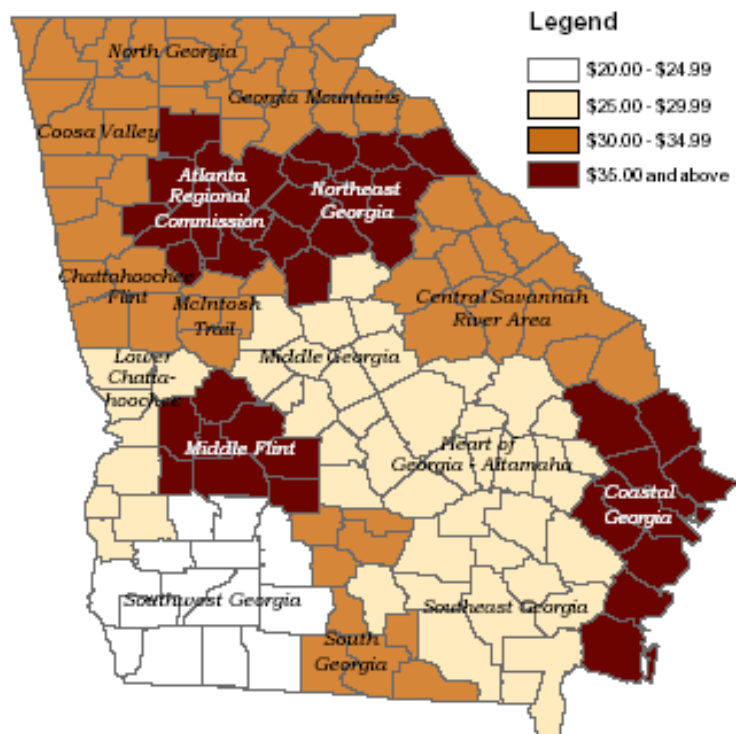
#### **Decatur County, Attapulugus, Brinson and Climax**

All wastes generated in Decatur County and the cities of Attapulugus Brinson and Climax are disposed of at the Decatur County Solid Waste Facility located on U.S. 27 South and built in 2006. The facility has a capacity of 1,369,557 cubic yards of permitted air space and a projected life of 30 years.

<b>5.2.2 Decatur County Solid Waste Facility Tipping Fees</b> (As of 11/06)	
In County MSW	\$24.50 ton
Out of County MSW	\$32.00 ton
Asbestos	\$50 ton - \$100 minimum
Passenger Tires	\$2 tire
Passenger Tires With Rims	\$3 tire
Agricultural Plastic	\$40 ton - \$100 minimum
Tractor Tires	\$30 tire
Heavy Equipment Tires	\$60 tire
Tires with total weight over 500 Lbs.	\$150 ton
Clean Fill	\$20 ton
Minimum Gate Charge	\$5.00



## 2004 GEORGIA LANDFILL TIPPING FEES



### **5.3 State Tipping Fees**

Average tipping fees in southwest Georgia, shown in the illustration above, are the lowest in the state, averaging less than \$25 per ton in 2004. Such low fees do not encourage a reduction in disposal rates.

### **5.4 Needs and Goals**

- Decatur County and the Cities of Attapulgus, Brinson and Climax will ensure the sufficient disposal capacity to handle all wastes generated in the County for the next ten years and beyond.
- Decatur County and the Cities of Attapulgus, Brinson and Climax will continue to dispose of all solid wastes at the Decatur County Solid Waste Facility until its expected close date in 2036.
- The County will consider the expansion of the Decatur County Solid Waste Facility.
- The County is considering charging a solid waste fee.
- The County is considering hiring a professional Solid Waste Facility manager.

### **5.5 Contingency Strategy**

In the event the 27 South Solid Waste Facility is overwhelmed by significant amounts of waste, there are a number of backup landfills that could be used. From Bainbridge, the Thomasville Landfill is roughly 42 miles away, the Cairo Landfill is 23 miles away, the landfill in Cambellton, Florida is about 54 miles away, the Taylor County landfill near Mauk, Georgia is about 130 miles away, and the Donalsonville Transfer Station is about 20 miles away.

Contingency plans would commence within one week of the disaster and communication to residents will be through television, radio and newspapers if the infrastructure for such methods is sufficiently unscathed by the disaster. Emergency signage and door-to-door visits could be used to convey vital information to residents if the communications infrastructure is destroyed.

## **6. CHAPTER SIX LAND LIMITATION**

### **6.1 Purpose of the Chapter**

The purpose of this chapter is to indicate areas in Decatur County which are not suitable for solid waste facilities based on environmental limitations or land use and zoning restrictions. Environmental factors include floodplains, wetlands, groundwater recharge areas, steep slopes, water supply watersheds and unstable areas which are susceptible to seismic disturbances. Land use and zoning restrictions apply to developed areas, National Historic Sites, airports and jurisdictional boundaries. See land limitation map in appendix.

### **6.2 Basic Limitations for the Siting of Solid Waste Handling Facilities**

Specifically, the following Department of Natural Resources (DNR) rules outline basic limitations for the siting of solid waste handling facilities:

#### **6.2.1 Natural Environmental Limitations:**

**Water supply watersheds:** DNR Rule 391-3-16-.01(7)(c)1 requires that at any location within a small water supply watershed, new solid waste landfills must have synthetic liners and leachate collection systems.

**Groundwater Recharge Areas:** DNR Rule 391-3-16-.02(3)(a) requires that in significant groundwater recharge areas, DNR shall not issue permits for new solid waste landfills not having synthetic liners and leachate collection systems.

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

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

**Protected Mountains:** DNR Rule 391-3-16-.05(4)(l) prohibits the development of new solid waste landfills in areas designated as protected mountains.

**6.2.2 Criteria for siting:** The following items are criteria for siting solid waste facilities under DNR Rules. Local governments preparing plans should consult with DNR for the most current applicable rules.

**Zoning:** DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(a) requires that the site must conform to all local zoning/land use ordinances, and that written verification of such be submitted to EPD.

**Airport safety:** DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(c) requires that new solid waste landfill units or lateral expansions of existing units shall not be within 10,000 feet of any public use or private use airport runway end used by turbojet aircraft or within 5,000 feet of any public use or private use airport runway end used by only piston type aircraft.

**Flood Plains:** DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(d) stipulates that any solid waste landfill located in the 100-year flood plain shall not restrict the flow of the 100-year flood, reduce the temporary water storage capacity of the floodplain, or result in a washout of solid waste so as to pose a threat to human health or the environment.

**Wetlands:** DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(e) prohibits the development of solid



waste landfills in wetlands, as defined by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, unless evidence is provided by the applicant to EPD that use of such wetlands has been permitted or otherwise authorized under all other applicable state and federal laws and rules.

**Fault areas:** DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(f) requires that new landfill units and lateral expansions of existing landfills shall not be located within 200 feet of a fault that has had displacement in the Holocene Epoch unless the owner or operator demonstrates to EPD that an alternative setback distance of less than 200 feet will prevent damage to the structural integrity of the landfill unit and will be protective of human health and the environment.

**Seismic impact zones:** DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(g) prohibits the development of new landfill units and lateral expansions in seismic impact zones unless the owner or operator demonstrates to EPD that all containment structures, including liners, leachate collection systems, and surface water control systems are designed to resist the maximum horizontal acceleration in lithified earth material for the site.

**Unstable areas:** DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(h) requires owners or operators of new landfill units, existing landfill units, and lateral expansions located in unstable areas to demonstrate that engineering measures have been incorporated in the landfill unit's design to ensure that the integrity of the structural components of the landfill unit will not be disrupted.

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

"Hazardous wastes," as that term is defined by O.C.G.A. §12-8-62(10), as may be amended from time to time, are prohibited.

### **6.2.3 Required applicant actions relating to landfill siting.**

Applicants should always check with DNR and the local planning jurisdiction to verify procedures for siting solid waste management facilities that include but are not limited to the following:

**Disposal facility siting decision:** DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(b) requires that whenever any applicant begins a process to select a site for a solid waste disposal facility, documentation demonstrating compliance with O.C.G.A. § 12-8-26(a) be submitted to EPD; further, whenever any applicant takes action resulting in a siting decision for a publicly or privately owned solid waste disposal facility, documentation demonstrating compliance with O.C.G.A. § 12-8-26(b) be submitted to EPD.

Once a site has been selected, the applicant must conduct a Hydrological Assessment in accordance with the provisions of DNR Rule 391-3-4- 23 .05(1)(k). Preparation of the land limitation element of a solid waste management plan should comply with the Solid Waste Management Act and the Rules of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for Solid Waste

Management (Chapter 391-3-4) relating to historic sites, airports, jurisdictional boundaries, access, etc. These documents should be consulted for specifics on land limitations and siting of solid waste management facilities.

If an applicant undertakes the Facilities Issues Negotiation Process pursuant to a facility siting decision, the process will be undertaken in accordance with O.C.G.A. § 12-8-32 and any guidelines issued by the Department pursuant to State law.

### **6.3 Written Statement of Consistency**

In addition to compliance with the above rules, companies wishing to site a solid waste facility shall submit to the local governing body at least 60 days prior to filing a solid waste permit a “Written Statement of Consistency” that documents general information and how the solid waste facility will impact the community in the following areas:

- What the effect will be on local traffic surrounding the facility
- How the proposed facility will help the county contribute to the state’s waste diversion goals
- What efforts will be made to visually screen the facility
- What efforts will be made to control litter and offensive odors produced by the site
- When the hours of operation will be
- The anticipated impact the proposed facility will have upon adequate collection and disposal capability within the planning area
- Types of wastes accepted or rejected
- Geographic area the site will serve
- Target tip fee or cost of operation
- Maximum haul distance
- Minimum and possibly maximum site operating life
- Profile of potential site users
- Whether the proposed facility or facility expansion negatively impacts the county’s ability to contribute to the state’s waste reduction goal
- Whether the proposed facility or facility expansion is sited in a location that is consistent with local zoning ordinances
- Whether the proposed facility or facility expansion negatively impacts natural or cultural resources of the county
- What the anticipated impact will be on current solid waste management facilities.
- What the anticipated impact will be on current collection and disposal practices.

Adjacent property owners to the proposed site shall be notified by mail at the time the written statement of consistency is submitted, and an advertisement run in the local newspaper(s) briefly describing the proposed project and where and when the public meeting will be held.

#### **6.4 Host Fee**

The host fee paid to the local government shall be negotiable, but shall be no less than \$2 per ton. A trust fund shall be established at a bank within the county chosen by the Board of County Commissioners, into which the operator shall pay \$1.00 per ton of waste disposed into this facility for the operational life of the landfill. Expenditures from the trust fund are to be approved by a committee consisting of one citizen appointed by the Board of County Commissioners, the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, and one representative of the owner/operator. Funds may be used without limitation, for off-site litter control, groundwater and surface water monitoring, provision of alternate water supplies in the event of ground-water contamination, to support waste reduction and recycling efforts in the county, and for payments to adjacent property owners and others, at the discretion of the committee, for damages caused as a result of the landfill or its related operations. The trust fund shall exist and earn interest for 20 years following the expiration of the post-closure period, and at that time the remaining funds, if any, shall be paid to the owner/operator or its successors or assigns.

#### **6.5 Needs and Goals**

Decatur County will ensure that proposed solid waste handling facilities and expansions will meet the needs of the County, will be compatible with surrounding land uses, will not be sited in areas which have been identified as having land use limitations, are consistent with this plan and all Decatur County ordinances, and will meet federal, state and local requirements. Additionally, Decatur County will keep updated and make available to developers all relevant information about natural limitations, and land use.

## **7. CHAPTER SEVEN**

### **EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

#### **7.1 Purpose of the Chapter**

The purpose of this chapter is to describe the existing environmental education programs taking place in Decatur County, Attapulgus, Brinson and Climax to reduce waste.

It is important to educate the public on the importance of source reduction, recycling, composting and proper disposal of solid waste. The County and Attapulgus, Brinson and Climax should continue to partner with local organizations to ensure that the annual Keep Decatur/Bainbridge Beautiful program is recognized each year.

#### **7.2 Inventory and Assessment of Existing Programs**

The Cities of Attapulgus, Brinson and Climax are Keep Decatur/Bainbridge Beautiful program affiliates. The affiliate is very active in Decatur County and has hosted the following activities:

- The KGB regularly cooperates with the County's Solid Waste Advisory Committee.
- The KGB Board of Directors meets monthly to assess current and past activities and to establish and track goals.
- In 2006 the County collected and sent 4,000 scrap tires for recycling through an \$8,000 Scrap Tire Amnesty Grant from the EPD.
- In October 2006 354 volunteers removed 2.7 tons of trash from waters and watersheds. Pre-event educational activities included television interviews, display boards at schools, and presentations at the Chamber of Commerce monthly breakfast.
- In October 2006 environmental lessons were taught to elementary school children at Bainbridge College Southwest GA Youth Science and Technology Center.
- In November 2006 the *America Recycles Day* promoted aluminum recycling at the Decatur County Seminole Training Center through press releases, banners, and articles on the website, [www.bainbridgega.com](http://www.bainbridgega.com).
- In November 2006 collected a trailer full of cardboard at Swine Time in Climax, which was a Litter Free Event.
- In December 2006 walked a larger-than-life puppet named Mother Earth at the Bainbridge annual Christmas parade to promote recycling and a clean county.
- In February 2007 a talk at the American Association of University Women was given about KAB and Rivers Alive Cleanup.
- In March 2007 a national award from the American Forest and Paper Association was given to the Potter Street School for 100% school recycling effort. From August 2006 to February 2007 they recovered nearly 10,000 pounds of paper.
- In March and April of 2007 Adopt-A Highway permits were renewed.
- In April 2007 a Scrap Tire Amnesty Grant from the EPD was approved.
- In March and April 2007 during trash amnesty days in Attapulgus, Bainbridge, Brinson and Climax at least 307 tons of trash were collected.
- In April environmental classes were taught at Elcan King and Jones Wheat Elementary Schools.
- In May 2007 a tire amnesty day allowed citizens to turn in tires at the fairgrounds. Over 210 tons of tires were collected.

- The Cities of Attapulgus and Brinson have litter control ordinances in place.
- Signage in the County and Cities remind citizens not to litter and the penalties for littering.
- Cities and County utilize prisoner or probationer labor for the control of roadside litter.
- The County has a nine member Solid Waste Advisory Committee that meets regularly to advise to County Commission on matters on matters of solid waste management.

### **7.3 Needs and Goals**

Objectives for educating the public on the importance of source reduction, recycling, composting and proper disposal of solid waste may include the following:

- Continue support and funding of the Keep Decatur/Bainbridge Beautiful Coordinator position.
- Promote and expand the Keep Decatur/Bainbridge Beautiful programs.

## **8. CHAPTER EIGHT IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY**

P.O Box 346  
30 W. Broad Street  
Camilla, GA 31730  
229-522-3552  
229-522-3558 (fax)



February 18, 2010

Karen E. Vickers  
Georgia Department of Community Affairs  
60 Executive Park South, NE  
Atlanta, Georgia 30329-2231

Dear Ms. Vickers:

This letter is to certify that the communities in the planning area described in the Decatur County Solid Waste Management Plan that includes Decatur County, and the cities of Attapulgus, Brinson and Climax still have the same collection, disposal and planning elements as required by the Minimum Planning Standards, and as described in the Decatur County Solid Waste Management Plan adopted in November, 2007. The elements as described remain adequate through the new planning period of 2010-2020.

Sincerely,

Shane Kelsey  
Planner

Serving all of Southwest Georgia

Baker.Calhoun.Colquitt.Decatur.Dougherty.Early.Grady.Lee.Miller.Mitchell.Seminole.Terrell.Thomas.Worth





## **LAND LIMITATION MAP**

The Land Limitation Map depicts the geographic suitability of land within the county for the purpose of siting a solid waste handling facility.

In the areas designated SEVERE LIMITATIONS, generally the soil is too porous, the relief too steep, the proximity to a waterway too close, or typically some combination of these factors. These areas are not suitable for siting a waste handling facility.

In the areas designated MODERATE LIMITATIONS, generally at least one of the above variables, often soil type, makes the area somewhat unsuitable for siting a waste handling facility.

In the areas designated SLIGHT LIMITATIONS, the soil type, relief, proximity to streams, might allow the siting of a waste handling facility.

## **CAPACITY ASSURANCE LETTER**

FROM :Decatur Cnty Planning Dept

FAX NO. :2292464480

Feb. 03 2010 03:05PM P2



# DECATUR COUNTY

## Municipal Solid Waste Facility

P.O. Box 726, 20 W. Broughton Road

Bainbridge, Georgia 39818

(229) 248-3030

February 3, 2010

Dr. Earl Perry  
Chairman of Decatur County Board of Commissioners  
P.O. Box 726  
Bainbridge, GA 39818

Dear Dr. Perry,

This letter serves as a disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by the cities of Brinson, Climax, Attapulgus and the unincorporated areas of Decatur County from 2010 to 2020. The Georgia EPD permit number for this facility is 043-011D (MSWL). This assurance is based upon the cities of Brinson, Climax, Attapulgus and Decatur County disposing of up to approximately 26,139 tons of waste at this facility on an annual basis.

We look forward to providing environmentally sound waste disposal options for the foreseeable future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Carl Rowland". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Carl Rowland,  
Decatur County Landfill  
203 West Broughton Street  
Bainbridge, GA 39817

## **PUBLIC ADVERTISING**

## RESOLUTIONS

**A RESOLUTION TO ADOPT THE DECATUR COUNTY CONSOLIDATED  
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**WHEREAS**, the Board of County Commissioners of Decatur County, Georgia, the Mayor and City Council of the City of Attapulgus, the Mayor and City Council of the City of Brinson, and the Mayor and City Council of the City of Climax have found it necessary to prepare a solid waste management plan for Decatur County and the Cities of Attapulgus, Brinson and Climax to meet the needs associated with the collection, disposal, and reduction of solid waste in the communities and to ensure the planned orderly strategy for solid waste management policies that protect the public health, safety and welfare; and,

**WHEREAS**, the readoption of this waste plan is required by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs to allow solid waste plan deadlines to align with the new planning schedule; and,

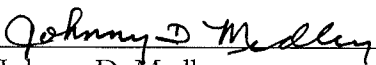
**WHEREAS**, the update and adoption of this revised Consolidated Solid Waste Management Plan will ensure that the county remains in compliance with state law and retains its eligibility for solid waste loans, grants and permits; and

**WHEREAS**, Decatur County and the cities of Attapulgus, Brinson and Climax have the same collection, disposal and planning elements as required by the Minimum Planning Standards, and as described in the Decatur County Solid Waste Management Plan adopted in November, 2007, and that the elements as described remain adequate through the new planning period of 2010-2020; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Georgia Department of Community Affairs has reviewed this solid waste management plan and found the plan to be in compliance with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management;

**THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the Mayor and City Council of Attapulgus Georgia do hereby adopt the revised Consolidated Solid Waste Management Plan for Decatur County.

Adopted this 23<sup>rd</sup> day of March, 2010.

  
Johnny D. Medley  
Mayor  
Attapulgus, Georgia

Attest:

  
Witness

(seal)

**A RESOLUTION TO ADOPT THE DECATUR COUNTY CONSOLIDATED  
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**WHEREAS**, the Board of County Commissioners of Decatur County, Georgia, the Mayor and City Council of the City of Attapulgus, the Mayor and City Council of the City of Brinson, and the Mayor and City Council of the City of Climax have found it necessary to prepare a solid waste management plan for Decatur County and the Cities of Attapulgus, Brinson and Climax to meet the needs associated with the collection, disposal, and reduction of solid waste in the communities and to ensure the planned orderly strategy for solid waste management policies that protect the public health, safety and welfare; and,

**WHEREAS**, the readoption of this waste plan is required by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs to allow solid waste plan deadlines to align with the new planning schedule; and,


**WHEREAS**, the update and adoption of this revised Consolidated Solid Waste Management Plan will ensure that the county remains in compliance with state law and retains its eligibility for solid waste loans, grants and permits; and

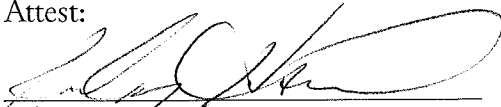
**WHEREAS**, Decatur County and the cities of Attapulgus, Brinson and Climax have the same collection, disposal and planning elements as required by the Minimum Planning Standards, and as described in the Decatur County Solid Waste Management Plan adopted in November, 2007, and that the elements as described remain adequate through the new planning period of 2010-2020; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Georgia Department of Community Affairs has reviewed this solid waste management plan and found the plan to be in compliance with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management;

**THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the Mayor and City Council of Climax, Georgia do hereby adopt the revised Consolidated Solid Waste Management Plan for Decatur County.

Adopted this 8 day of March, 2010.

  
Charles Hadsock  
Mayor  
Climax, Georgia

Attest:  
  
Witness

(seal)

**A RESOLUTION TO ADOPT THE DECATUR COUNTY CONSOLIDATED  
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**WHEREAS**, the Board of County Commissioners of Decatur County, Georgia, the Mayor and City Council of the City of Attapulgus, the Mayor and City Council of the City of Brinson, and the Mayor and City Council of the City of Climax have found it necessary to prepare a solid waste management plan for Decatur County and the Cities of Attapulgus, Brinson and Climax to meet the needs associated with the collection, disposal, and reduction of solid waste in the communities and to ensure the planned orderly strategy for solid waste management policies that protect the public health, safety and welfare; and,

**WHEREAS**, the readoption of this waste plan is required by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs to allow solid waste plan deadlines to align with the new planning schedule; and,

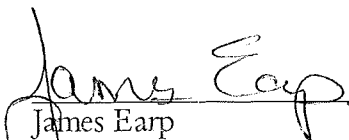
**WHEREAS**, the update and adoption of this revised Consolidated Solid Waste Management Plan will ensure that the county remains in compliance with state law and retains its eligibility for solid waste loans, grants and permits; and

**WHEREAS**, Decatur County and the cities of Attapulgus, Brinson and Climax have the same collection, disposal and planning elements as required by the Minimum Planning Standards, and as described in the Decatur County Solid Waste Management Plan adopted in November, 2007, and that the elements as described remain adequate through the new planning period of 2010-2020; and,

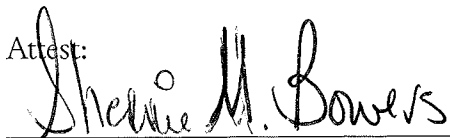
**WHEREAS**, the Georgia Department of Community Affairs has reviewed this solid waste management plan and found the plan to be in compliance with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management;

**THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the Mayor and City Council of Brinson, Georgia do hereby adopt the revised Consolidated Solid Waste Management Plan for Decatur County.

Adopted this 15<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2010.

  
James Earp  
Mayor  
Brinson, Georgia

(seal)

Attest:  
  
Witness



**A RESOLUTION TO ADOPT THE DECATUR COUNTY CONSOLIDATED  
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**WHEREAS**, the Board of County Commissioners of Decatur County, Georgia, the Mayor and City Council of the City of Attapulgus, the Mayor and City Council of the City of Brinson, and the Mayor and City Council of the City of Climax have found it necessary to prepare a solid waste management plan for Decatur County and the Cities of Attapulgus, Brinson and Climax to meet the needs associated with the collection, disposal, and reduction of solid waste in the communities and to ensure the planned orderly strategy for solid waste management policies that protect the public health, safety and welfare; and,

**WHEREAS**, the readoption of this waste plan is required by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs to allow solid waste plan deadlines to align with the new planning schedule; and,


**WHEREAS**, the update and adoption of this revised Consolidated Solid Waste Management Plan will ensure that the county remains in compliance with state law and retains its eligibility for solid waste loans, grants and permits; and,

**WHEREAS**, Decatur County and the cities of Attapulgus, Brinson and Climax have the same collection, disposal and planning elements as required by the Minimum Planning Standards, and as described in the Decatur County Solid Waste Management Plan adopted in November, 2007, and that the elements as described remain adequate through the new planning period of 2010-2020; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Georgia Department of Community Affairs has reviewed this solid waste management plan and found the plan to be in compliance with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management;

**THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the Board of County Commissioners of Decatur County, Georgia does hereby adopt the revised Consolidated Solid Waste Management Plan for Decatur County.

Adopted this 9th day of March, 2010.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Dr. Earl Perry  
County Commission Chairman  
Decatur County, Georgia

Attest:  
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Witness

(seal)