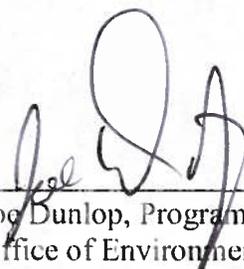


Certification

I hereby certify that I am an officer of the public entity shown below and that I hold the title indicated. The **107** pages attached hereto are true, correct, and accurate copies of the original and current adopted Solid Waste Management Plan for Bibb County and the cities of Payne City and Macon as documented and maintained in my office.



Joe Dunlop, Program Coordinator
Office of Environmental Management
Georgia Department of Community Affairs

Sworn to and subscribed
Before me this 17th day of September, 2010



Notary Public

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

**THE JOINT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR BIBB COUNTY, CITY OF MACON, AND
TOWN OF PAYNE CITY**

Prepared by

The Middle Georgia Regional Development Center

for

Bibb County, City of Macon, and Payne City

June 2006

Updated with minor red. from
Payne City. Addenda carried over
from June 2006 Plan.

REPORT ADDENDUM

Just prior to the submittal of the Joint Solid Waste Management Plan to the RDC for review, the City of Macon has initiated the formation of a Solid Waste Management Authority. Presently, it is only in the discussion stage; and the duties, responsibilities, and the membership of the Authority have not yet been determined. If and when such an authority is approved and formed, the City of Macon will introduce a major amendment to the Joint Solid Waste Management Plan to incorporate this change.

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INTRODUCTION

In 1990, the Georgia General Assembly passed the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act. The intent of the General Assembly in developing and adopting this legislation was to establish a solid waste management planning process necessary to prevent environmental degradation, to manage resources and to effectively reduce and manage solid waste for the State and its residents.

The Act specifies that 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. The Act requires that any request for a solid waste handling facility permit or funding for publicly owned and operated solid waste management facilities or equipment must be consistent with the solid waste management plans of all affected local governments. The most recent Solid Waste Management Plan for Bibb County, City of Macon and the Town of Payne City was adopted in April 1993.

To guide the preparation of local, multi-jurisdictional or regional plans, the Act mandated the preparation of Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management. These Minimum Standards are adopted by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs Board; the most recent addition became effective on January 1, 2004. Based on these Minimum Standards, the Joint Solid Waste Management Plan for Bibb County, City of Macon and the Town of Payne City has the following components.

1. An **Overview of the Area** that includes a discussion of location, topography, population, and commercial and industrial activity in the area;
2. A **Waste Disposal Stream Analysis** that assesses who is generating the waste in the county and what they generate. This section of the report also includes the projected waste stream for the ten-year planning period.
3. Five Core Planning Elements that relate back to the Waste Disposal Stream Analysis; **Waste Reduction, Collection, Disposal, Land Limitation, and Public Education and Involvement**. Each of the elements must include an inventory and assessment and a list of needs and goals. For the Collection and Disposal Elements, a contingency strategy in the event of disruption to the primary option must be identified. The contingency strategy must include an alternative collection/disposal option on an interim basis and the estimated time to bring the contingency option on line. The Land Limitation Element must include a procedure the local governments will follow to determine if a proposed facility, public or private, is consistent with the plan.
4. A **Disaster Debris Management Plan** that specifies what procedures the local governments will follow for the collection and disposal of significant volumes of waste and/or special wastes resulting from any type of disaster, encouraging waste reduction (recycling) of such waste and public notification of the programs established to handle waste generated by a disaster.

5. After all the elements have been inventoried and assessed and the needs and goals have been identified, the Plan must identify an **Implementation Strategy** that includes specific actions that will be taken over the ten-year planning period to address the needs and goals expressed in the planning elements. The Strategy will consist of a table that lists the names of all jurisdictions included in the Plan, the activities, the year or years the activities are covering, the party or parties responsible for managing the activities, the estimated cost of the activities, and the funding source. The first five years of the Implementation Strategy will serve as the first Short-Term Work Program, while the second five-year period will be updated in accordance with the planning schedule established and revised from time to time by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs.

OVERVIEW OF AREA

Location in the State

Formed in December 1822, Bibb County totals 255.1 square miles and is located in the approximate geographic center of the State of Georgia. It is also situated in the center of the Middle Georgia region. There are two incorporated areas in Bibb County; City of Macon and the Town of Payne City. Both of these communities are located in northern quadrant of the county. Maps 1-2 provide a geographic context of Bibb County, City of Macon, and the Town of Payne City as they relate to the State, the Region, and within Bibb County itself, and are presented in Appendix A of this report.

Bibb County is approximately 80 miles south of Atlanta and is easily accessible from all directions as a result of being served by three interstate highways (I-75, I-16, and I-475) and a number of federal and state highways. It is home of four institutions of higher learning, 11 National Register Historic Districts, 2 National Historic Landmarks, a National Monument, several outstanding museums and cultural/entertainment facilities, and one of the country's most popular events--the Macon International Cherry Blossom Festival.

Topography

The Piedmont Plateau and the Coastal Plain are the two major topographic features found in Bibb County. The Piedmont Plateau occupies the northern half of the County. The topography is rolling to hilly and overall is deep red and reasonably fertile. The Coastal Plain covers the southern two-thirds of the County. This portion of the County is comprised of a series of rolling divides between the large creeks that flow in an east to west course to the Ocmulgee River. The soil is composed of fine to coarse sand and in places combined with white kaolin (2015 Comprehensive Plan, Macon-Bibb County Planning and Zoning Commission, 1996).

Current and Projected Population

According the 2000 Census, Bibb County had a population of 153,887, an increase of 2.5 percent of the 1990 figure. The City of Macon's 2000 population was 97,255, or a 9.4 percent decline from 1990, while Payne City's population continues to decline from its peak in 1940, and stood at 178 in the year 2000. Over the last 20 years, Bibb County has seen a significant out-migration to the surrounding counties of Houston, Jones, Monroe, and Peach, particularly from the City of Macon portion. By viewing the projected population totals highlighted in Table 1, Bibb County as a whole will continue to see very slow growth during the planning period and beyond (2.4%); however with this trend, the unincorporated area should be expected to increase significantly, but the City of Macon is expected to experience a decline, though maybe not as significant as in

recent past. Payne City's population will likely plateau at its recent figure with gains shown in future years as its Community Vision begins to make an impact on this old mill town.

TABLE 1
Total Population, 2000-2025

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION
2000	153,887
2005	154,470
2010	155,110
2015	156,180
2020	157,510

Source: 2000 U.S. Census; Woods and Poole Economics, Inc., 2005 State Profile

Another key population variable that impacts solid waste generation is age distribution. In 2000, 26.6 percent of the county residents were age 18 or younger, while 12.6 percent were age 65 or older. Most every projection that has been done for the county shows that the percentage of population age 18 or younger will decline, while the percentage of the population age 65 or older will significantly increase during the planning period. This is a significant trend since older citizens are likely to produce less waste than the younger age groups, and the types of waste generated may also change as well. It is a trend worthy of further research in the future.

Because of its historic character and other attractions in the area, Macon-Bibb County is an active tourist designation, where people from outside the area may visit for several days then return to their residence. It is not considered a seasonal destination where people decide to establish a temporary residence for a number of months and then return to their permanent home. There are several motels and other establishments that cater to individuals who are in town for an extended stay due to business or temporary project assignments. The 2000 Census identified a total of 172 seasonal housing units or less than 0.3 percent of the total units in the County.

Total Households and Household Size

As with the trend in total population, the total number of households will show very slow growth between 2000-2020 as presented in Table 2. This is due in large part to the out-migration to surrounding counties. The unincorporated area of the County is expected to see gains in the number of households, while the City of Macon will continue its downward trend.

TABLE 2
Total Households, 2000-2025

YEAR	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS
2000	59,667
2005	60,700
2010	61,640
2015	62,480
2020	62,990

**Source: 2000 US Census; Woods and Poole Economics, Inc.,
2005 State Profile**

As shown in Table 3, the average household size is projected to decline for the first part of the planning period, and then level off by 2015. This trend can be contributed to the growing population in the older age groups which no longer have children living with them. With the small household size comes a reduction in solid waste generation in the residential sector.

TABLE 3
Average Household Size, 2000-2025

YEAR	AVG. HOUSEHOLD SIZE
2000	2.49
2005	2.45
2010	2.42
2015	2.40
2020	2.40

**Source: 2000 US Census; Woods and Poole Economics, Inc.,
2005 State Profile**

Business and Industrial Activity

The 2000 Census reveals that of the 64,422 employed civilians, 22.5 percent, or 14,468, were in the educational, health, and social services industry. Bibb County has four institutions of higher learning, two large regional medical centers, and significant public and private school systems that employ a large number of county residents. The retail trade industry employs the second largest number of employees; 7,884, or 12.2 percent of the total. Bibb County is a major retail hub that includes a regional mall, several large satellite shopping areas, numerous neighborhood centers, and a growing downtown shopping district. Slightly behind retail trade was the manufacturing industry that employed 11.3 percent, or 7,265 persons. One the county's major industries at the time of the Census (employed approximately 2,500) has closed in operations, thus the percentage employed in manufacturing has significantly dropped with this change. One of the fastest growing industries in Bibb County is Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate. A large automobile insurance company has its regional headquarters in Bibb County and has largely

attributed to the growth in this industry. Table 4 presents the year 2000 percentage of employment for all industry categories.

The Macon Economic Development Commission recently contracted with an international site location firm to identify certain target industries best suited for Macon and Bibb County. Based on their research, the firm selected: aerospace (MRO, subassembly, parts manufacturing, and electronics); high-end back office (shared services, data centers, knowledge centers, call centers); and distribution centers (company, 3PL, fulfillment centers, assembly, cross dock, and rail). In the last year, two large distribution centers have been constructed in the County. The local community has added a fourth target industry; automotive (Tiers 1, 2, 3, parts assembly, metal fabrication, electronic component assembly, component assembly, and distribution).

TABLE 4
Percent of Employment by Industry, 2000

CATEGORY	% OF EMPLOYMENT
Total Employed Civilian Employment	100%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Mining	0.8%
Construction	5.7%
Manufacturing	11.3%
Wholesale Trade	3.6%
Retail Trade	12.2%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	4.8%
Information	2.3%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	9.4%
Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative, and Waste Management Services	7.1%
Educational, Health and Social Services	22.5%
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services	8.2%
Other Services	5.2%
Public Administration	7.0%

Source: 2000 US Census

In 2002, there were a total of 4,487 business establishments in Bibb County. Of that total, 4,236 establishments (94.4 percent) had less than 50 employees, while 251 establishments (5.6 percent) had 50 or more employees. Of the industries that had 50 or more employees, retail trade had the most (46), and was closely followed by healthcare and social assistance (37) and accommodation and food service (36).

Looking into the future:

- the educational, health, and social services sector will continue to be a major player in the county's economy, particularly in the healthcare field with the two regional medical centers, as well as expected growth in the four institutions of higher learning.
- With high-end back office use as a target industry, finance, insurance, and real estate is expected to see respectable growth and employ a sizable portion of the county's workforce.
- Bibb County should continue to be an important regional retail hub, but will likely have substantial competition from its neighboring counties where retail development will take place to meet the demand of its growing population.
- Manufacturing employment should see a rebound during the planning period with aerospace and automotive industries as specific targets for the local economic development program.
- Though only representing 4.8 percent of the employment in year 2000, transportation, warehousing, and utilities should see significant gains during the planning period due to the recent warehouse development, as well as the fact that distribution centers is one of the local target industries.
- The industries that had the highest number of employees in 2002 will likely be the same throughout the planning period.

WASTE DISPOSAL STREAM ANALYSIS

The purpose of the waste disposal stream analysis is to inventory waste stream generators (e.g. residential, commercial, industrial, C & D, etc.), identify the types of waste that is contributed to the waste disposal stream (e.g. paper, plastic, metal, etc.), and give an estimate for these various components as a percentage of the overall waste stream. Data from this analysis can be used in several ways, including determining the quantity of material available for recovery, measuring the effectiveness of existing recycling programs, and right-sizing solid waste and recycling facilities. The following discussion and analysis was drawn from data provided in the *Georgia Statewide Waste Characterization Study (Final Report)* for the State of Georgia and the Middle Georgia Regional Development Center (RDC) service area. To develop composition estimates for the Middle Georgia RDC service area, field sampling was performed at the Houston County Landfill in Kathleen. This particular landfill was chosen due to the extended wastesheds from which waste is received. A total of 37 samples were taken at this facility during September 13-15, 2004. The percentage of waste composition by generator and type determined for the Middle Georgia service area from this study will be assumed to apply for Macon-Bibb County-Payne City.

Current Waste Stream Composition

Total Landfilled MSW Composition

Table 5 outlines the landfilled MSW composition for the Middle Georgia Region/Bibb County and the State of Georgia. The two largest groups of landfilled waste for Bibb County and the State of Georgia are paper and organics. The biggest differences between Bibb County and the State of Georgia in terms of waste landfilled are in the areas of paper, glass, and C&D. In Bibb County, the largest paper materials landfilled were corrugated cardboard (13.8 percent of total) and other (non-recyclable - 8.3 percent of total). These paper materials were also the largest statewide; 11.0 and 10.5 of the total, respectively. For the organics group, food waste was the largest material landfilled both for Bibb County (11.3% of total) and statewide (12.0% of the total.). Other prevalent materials landfilled for Bibb County were film plastic (7.8%), miscellaneous rigid plastic (5.4%), newspaper (5.3%), yard wastes (5.0%), miscellaneous electronics (4.3%), miscellaneous C&D (3.4%) and textiles (3.4%).

TABLE 5
Comparative Table of Landfilled MSW Composition
(Middle Georgia Region/Bibb County & the State of Georgia)

Group	Middle Georgia/ Bibb County	State of Georgia	Difference from State Average
<i>Paper</i>	35.50%	38.70%	-3.20%
<i>Plastic</i>	16.40%	15.80%	0.60%
<i>Glass</i>	1.70%	3.70%	-2.00%
<i>Metal</i>	5.30%	5.40%	-0.10%
<i>Organics</i>	27.20%	27.10%	0.10%
<i>C & D</i>	8.00%	6.00%	2.00%
<i>Inorganics</i>	5.80%	3.30%	-2.50%
Total %	100.00%	100.00%	N/A

Source: Appendix J and Section 4, *Georgia Statewide Waste Characterization Study (Final Report)*, R.W. Beck

Landfilled MSW Composition by Generating Sector

As presented in Table 6.1, the paper group had the highest percentage landfilled composition for both the residential and commercial groups in Bibb County, though the residential sector's percentage was considerably higher. The second highest group was organics, and likewise, the residential group's percentage was much higher than that of the commercial sector. The commercial group had significantly higher percentages of metals, C&D and inorganics, which would appear reasonable considering the type uses that are in the commercial group.

Looking at the specific materials identified under the paper and organics groups, corrugated cardboard (paper) and food wastes and yard wastes (organics) had the highest percentages for both groups. Under the Plastics group, which had the third highest percentage for the residential and commercial sectors, film plastic and other rigid plastic dominated the other landfilled materials. Moving to only the commercial sector: (1) C&D; carpet and other C&D accounted for most of that category; and (2) Inorganics; other electronics dominated this group.

Comparing Bibb County with the State of Georgia (see Table 6.2) by generating sector, the most significant differences are:

- Bibb County has a higher percentage of paper landfilled than that of the entire state in the residential sector. Examining this category more closely reveals that the percentage of corrugated cardboard in Bibb County is double (12.0% vs. 6.0%) that of the State of Georgia and that is where the difference in the paper group lies.
- Bibb County has a lower percentage of paper landfilled than that of the State of Georgia in the commercial sector. This difference can be attributed to the considerably lower

percentage of other (non-recyclable) paper in Bibb County as compared with the entire state.

- Bibb County's percentage of C&D in the commercial sector is almost twice as large as that in State of Georgia. The difference lies in the percentage of carpet and other C&D materials.
- Bibb County's percentage of inorganics in the commercial sector is twice as large as for the State of Georgia. The reason for this difference can be found in the percentage of other electronics (6.7% vs. 2.0%).

TABLE 6.1
Comparative Table of Landfilled MSW Composition by Generating Sector
(Middle Georgia Region/Bibb County)

Group	Middle Georgia/ Bibb County Residential	Middle Georgia/ Bibb County Commercial
<i>Paper</i>	41.10%	30.20%
<i>Plastic</i>	15.20%	17.60%
<i>Glass</i>	2.70%	0.90%
<i>Metal</i>	3.80%	6.80%
<i>Organics</i>	29.30%	25.20%
<i>C & D</i>	5.20%	10.60%
<i>Inorganics</i>	2.70%	8.70%
Total %	100.00%	100.00%

Source: Appendix J and Section 4, *Georgia Statewide Waste Characterization Study (Final Report)*, R.W. Beck

Landfilled MSW Composition for Construction and Demolition Waste

Table 7 presents a comparison between Bibb County and the State of Georgia by generating sector for construction and demolition waste. The residential construction and demolition segment was slightly higher in Bibb County than that of the State. This difference is explained by a greater percentage of wood, inerts, and other C&D.

As described above, the Bibb County commercial sector had almost twice the percentage of construction and demolition waste landfilled than for the State of Georgia, with the difference being in carpet and other C&D materials.

TABLE 6.2
Comparative Table of Landfilled MSW Composition by Generating Sector
(State of Georgia)

Group	State of Georgia Residential	State of Georgia Commercial
<i>Paper</i>	37.10%	39.30%
<i>Plastic</i>	16.60%	15.60%
<i>Glass</i>	4.60%	3.20%
<i>Metal</i>	5.10%	5.50%
<i>Organics</i>	29.80%	26.80%
<i>C & D</i>	3.90%	5.80%
<i>Inorganics</i>	2.80%	3.90%
Total %	100.00%	100.00%

Source: Appendix J and Section 4, *Georgia Statewide Waste Characterization Study (Final Report)*, R.W. Beck

TABLE 7
Comparative Table of Landfilled MSW Composition by Generating Sector for
Construction and Demolition Waste (Bibb County and the State of Georgia)

Sub-group	Middle Georgia/ Bibb Co. Residential	Middle Georgia/ Bibb Co. Commercial	State of Georgia Residential	State of Georgia Commercial	Residential Difference (from the State of GA)	Commercial Difference (from the State of GA)
<i>Drywall</i>	0.10%	0.00%	0.30%	0.30%	-0.20%	-0.30%
<i>Wood</i>	2.20%	0.90%	1.30%	2.30%	0.90%	-1.40%
<i>Inerts</i>	0.70%	1.00%	0.20%	0.60%	0.50%	0.40%
<i>Carpet</i>	0.00%	4.20%	1.10%	1.50%	-1.10%	2.70%
<i>Other C & D</i>	2.20%	4.50%	1.00%	1.10%	1.20%	3.40%
% of C & D within all generating sectors	5.20%	10.60%	3.90%	5.80%	+1.30%	+4.80%

Source: Appendix J and Section 4, *Georgia Statewide Waste Characterization Study (Final Report)*, R.W. Beck

Commonly Recycled Materials Disposed

The *Georgia Waste Characterization Study* mentioned a statistic cannot be overlooked in this Plan. Over 24 percent of all materials disposed in this area are made from commonly recycled paper. Newspaper and corrugated cardboard were found to be disposed in very significant quantities in the community, with recyclable metals, plastics, and glass found at relatively lower disposal rates.

Future Waste Stream Generation

According the Georgia Department of Community Affairs' FY 2004 Solid Waste Annual Report, since 1994 the per capita municipal solid waste disposal rate has climbed from 5.66 lbs/person/day to 7.52 lbs/person/day. To reach the reduction goal of 25 percent of 1992 levels (the statewide goal prior to 2005), no more than 5.33 pounds can enter Georgia MSW landfills per person per day; regardless of its source. To establish a more realistic goal, the reduction rate should be graduated each year with 5.33 target set for the end of the planning period.

To accurately anticipate waste amounts for the planning period, consistent with population trends and projections, the Middle Georgia Regional Development Center developed a methodology to determine the Bibb County annual anticipated solid waste disposal amounts to assist the community in its solid waste management planning. Using the population projections in Table 1, an annual population change was derived. This was combined with the FY 2004 per capita rate disposal rate and the graduated reduction goal to create Tables 8 and 9 that present projected MSW disposal in Bibb County for the planning period.

Based on these projections, Bibb County, including the City of Macon and Town of Payne City, would need to reduce landfilled waste by approximately 345,000 lbs (172 tons) per day by the end of the planning period. Though this appears to be a monumental task to achieve such levels; by looking at the waste stream analysis; and targeting the recycling or source reduction of newspapers, corrugated cardboard, certain plastics, food wastes and yard wastes could make the achievement of this goal a possibility.

TABLE 8
Anticipated Waste Amounts for Bibb County Using FY 2004 Statewide Per Capita MSW Disposal Rate (2005-2020)

Year	Bibb County Population (Estimate)	FY 2004 Statewide Per Capita MSW Disposal Rate (Pounds per Person per Day)	Bibb County MSW Disposal (Pounds per Day)	Bibb County MSW Disposal (Pounds per Year)
2005	154,470	7.52	1,161,614	423,989,256
2006	154,598	7.52	1,162,577	424,340,590
2007	154,726	7.52	1,163,540	424,691,925
2008	154,854	7.52	1,164,502	425,043,259
2009	154,982	7.52	1,165,464	425,394,594
2010	155,110	7.52	1,166,427	425,745,928
2011	155,324	7.52	1,168,036	426,333,315
2012	155,538	7.52	1,169,646	426,920,702
2013	155,752	7.52	1,171,255	427,508,090
2014	155,966	7.52	1,172,864	428,095,477
2015	156,180	7.52	1,174,474	428,682,864
2016	156,446	7.52	1,176,474	429,412,981
2017	156,712	7.52	1,178,474	430,143,098
2018	156,978	7.52	1,180,475	430,873,214
2019	157,244	7.52	1,182,475	431,603,331
2020	157,510	7.52	1,184,475	432,333,448

**Source: Woods and Poole Economics, Inc., 2005 State Profile;
Georgia Department of Community Affairs, 2004 Solid Waste Annual Report**

TABLE 9
Anticipated Waste Amounts for Bibb County Using Per Capita MSW Disposal
Rate-Reduction Goal (2005-2020)

Year	Population (Estimate)	Per Capita MSW Disposal Rate Reduction Goal (Pounds per Person per Day)	Bibb County MSW Disposal (Pounds per Day)	Bibb County MSW Disposal (Pounds per Year)
2005	154,470	7.52	1,161,614	423,989,256
2006	154,598	7.37	1,139,387	415,876,350
2007	154,726	7.23	1,118,669	408,314,178
2008	154,854	7.08	1,096,366	400,173,707
2009	154,982	6.94	1,075,575	392,584,904
2010	155,110	6.79	1,053,197	384,416,869
2011	155,324	6.64	1,031,351	376,443,246
2012	155,538	6.50	1,010,997	369,013,905
2013	155,752	6.35	989,025	360,994,198
2014	155,966	6.21	968,549	353,520,334
2015	156,180	6.06	946,451	345,454,542
2016	156,446	5.91	924,596	337,477,488
2017	156,712	5.77	904,228	330,043,308
2018	156,978	5.62	882,216	322,008,971
2019	157,244	5.48	861,697	314,519,449
2020	157,510	5.33	839,528	306,427,830

Source: Woods and Poole Economics, Inc., 2005 State Profile;
 Georgia Department of Community Affairs, 2004 Solid Waste Annual Report

WASTE REDUCTION ELEMENT

The Waste Reduction Element includes an inventory and assessment of four areas of waste reduction; source reduction, recycling, yard trimming mulching/composting, and special management items. Based on the assessment of the adequacy of waste reduction programs in Bibb County and a review of the targets identified in the Waste Stream Analysis, a list of needs and goals are presented.

Inventory and Assessment

Source Reduction

Source reduction is just that, reducing the amount of waste at the source before it enters the waste stream. This can take on many different forms, such as, reusing products for several different purposes (a plastic coffee container for a planter, plastic bags for grocery store as a lunch bag, etc.), industrial process changes or waste exchanges. It also can involve conducting waste audits for the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors and even providing financial incentives in these sectors to encourage greater participation in this effort.

It is very difficult to catalog the number of residents who have an active source reduction program in their homes, though many probably do some type of source reduction without realizing it. Source reduction participation in the workplace (commercial and industrial sectors) has also been difficult to determine. Several major employers in Bibb County, including GEICO, YKK, and several food packaging plants, have on-going source reduction programs within their operations, though they are the exception and not the rule.

Summer Savers, a summer education program sponsored by the City of Macon, encourages source reduction while youth are out of school for the summer. The program focuses on teaching children to use few disposable products, use reusable dishes and flatware, drink out one cup and wash it during the course of the day. The program also directly correlates the amount of material one person generates to the process it must go through to be disposed and recycled. Students are given a chance to plan ways to reduce waste.

The source reduction programs described above are only the “tip of the iceberg.” There is much more that needs to be done and should be done to expand this waste reduction opportunity in the community:

- The latest communication technology should be used to reach as many citizens in Bibb County as possible and educate them on thinking twice about throwing out a container or other items and looking at their reuse potential and on using fewer disposable products.
- The Summer Savers programs should be a program taught year-round to all school-age children.

- Businesses and industries need to participate in greater numbers by conducting waste audits and looking at ways they reuse materials they would normally discard, or changing certain processes within their operations to make it feasible to re-use.
- Food waste is one of the largest landfilled items in this area. KMBCC can work with restaurants and other establishments where food is served to finding viable options to reducing food wastes before it enters the waste stream.

The more that can be taken out at the source will mean less to collect and dispose, thus a cost savings to all concerned.

Recycling

Southland Waste Systems of Georgia (SWS) located at 2201 Trade Avenue Drive in Macon, as part of their contract with Bibb County, collects household recyclables in the unincorporated area biweekly. The recyclables collected are newsprint; brown, clear, and green glass and jars; aluminum and bi-metal cans; HDPE clear plastic milk jugs and PET plastic soft drink containers. The recyclables are transported by SWS to Macon Iron and Paper.

The City of Macon Public Works Department currently collects at curbside newspaper, newsprint, and glossy magazines utilizing saddlebags attached to the residential real collection vehicles. The processing and marketing of all saleable recyclables is provided through a contracted third party.

Bibb County government places containers in several places throughout the courthouse for departments to recycle their white paper. The materials are collected by the Custodial Department and transported to Macon Iron and Paper. The Bibb County Engineering Department, whose offices are located in a different building, has a program to recycle white paper, greenbar paper, batteries, computer ink cartridges, and radio batteries.

Recyclables are not collected in Payne City. Residents in that community must utilize the center at the nearest fire station or take them to one of the many private recycling establishments.

The Keep Macon-Bibb Beautiful Commission (KMBCC) operates a very active recycling program in Bibb County.

- First, they maintain recycling centers at four (4) fire stations in the county with roll-offs provided by Southland Waste Systems. These centers collect catalogs, magazines, corrugated cardboard, white office paper, and newspapers. SWS also hauls the recyclable items to Graphic Packaging International. Funds received from the recyclables are used to purchase educational materials, flowers, shrubbery and trees. The location of these centers is shown on Map 3.
- They conduct the annual phone book recycling program during June-July at Central City Park in Macon. A company from Atlanta provides a roll-off container for citizens and businesses to discard their old phone books. Last year, 32.04 tons of phone books were collected.

- In addition to their recycling education curriculum in the public and private schools in Bibb County, the KMBCC is beginning to establish recycling programs in the schools. They have begun to work with Appling Middle School as a pilot to see if it feasible. They are also are attempting to work with the apartment complexes in the county to establish recycling efforts in these residential communities.
- Finally, the KMBCC sponsors the annual Christmas tree recycling program in early January called "Bring One for the Chipper" held at Central City Park. The Public Works Department chips the trees into mulch. Through this program 7,000 trees were kept out of the landfill and over 21,113 pounds of mulch were given away.

In addition to the public recycling efforts, there are numerous private recycling and buy-back centers in Macon-Bibb County that will accept such items as aluminum, metals, paper, corrugated cardboard, scrap iron, whole automobiles, and some will receive paper and plastics from residential, commercial, industrial, and demolition interests, and sell them to various markets needing these materials.

As described above, the public and private sectors have done a commendable job in collecting and processing recyclable materials. However, as mentioned in great length in the Waste Stream Analysis, much more can and needs to be accomplished in this waste reduction venue if the goal is to be reached, particularly with the fact that a large percentage of commonly recyclable materials are disposed in the municipal solid waste stream by both the residential and commercial sectors.

- There is significant progress in recycling various materials in Bibb County, however:
 - The City of Macon and Bibb County should look into ways to increase the recycling participation rate among residential customers that is estimated to be around 23 percent, particularly as it relates to newspapers and plastics.
 - The KMBCC can utilize its Commercial and Industrial Committee with increasing participation from businesses and industries in the community.
 - The KMBCC should expand its fire station recycling program.
 - Payne City should work with their current residential waste hauler, Advance Disposal Services to establish either door-to-door collection or at least have divided roll-of container for residences and businesses and place their recyclables.
- There is little effort to date to recycle film plastic and other rigid plastics, particularly in the commercial sector where the rates are the largest. This again could be a program that the KMBCC's Commercial and Industrial Committees can play an important role in defining reasonable options.
- The KMBCC should work in coordination with the private recycling buy-back centers and the State to help increase the markets for the recycled materials, thus generating a constant demand and selling price for these materials.
- For recycling efforts to be truly effective, citizens, businesses and industries need to be encouraged to purchase recycled products, thus completing the recycling circle. To begin this process and set the example for the private sector, the three local governments should institute policies that will set the stage for the purchase of more recycled products. The KMBCC's Commercial and Industrial Committees can then work with local businesses and industries to establish similar policies.

Yard Trimming Mulching/Composting

Limbs collected in the unincorporated area by Southland Waste Systems under contract with the County are transported to the Swift Creek Inert Landfill. The Macon Public Works Department collects the limbs within the City and transports them to the Macon-Walker Landfill and placed in the inert section of that facility. The remaining yard debris, including trees and stumps, is taken to either Swift Creek inert landfill near the MSW facility on Swift Road (by SWS) or to the City of Macon (by the Public Works Department) inert facility located south of their MSW landfill. Yard trimmings are not collected within Payne City. Residents are required to take yard debris to either the City of Macon or Swift Creek facilities.

The most successful mulching program that has been implemented in Bibb County is the one that was described earlier; the Christmas tree recycling program "Bring One for the Chipper." This program last year generated 21,000 pounds of mulch that was given to the general public while saving over 7,000 trees from having to be disposed at the local landfills.

It is difficult to estimate the number of residential households that have established home composting on their property. The University of Georgia Cooperative Extension Service provides classes to the general public on home composting, and many people in the County have taken advantage of this service, with the hope they use this information to begin or update their composting areas. There are no home composting demonstration sites in the County that will give residents a better understanding of how home composting works or its benefits to them and the environment.

In assessing the mulching and composting program in Bibb County, there are opportunities to increase participation and reduce the disposal of these wastes in the community's landfills. The latter is particularly important since 5.0 percent of the total landfilled composition and 7.5 percent of the residential landfilled composition is from yard wastes. Trees and stumps are not grinded, thus its residue material is not used for other purposes. Establishing a program to grind trees and stumps and its subsequent impact on reducing this landfilled waste has to be weighed against the economics of operating such a program over the long-term. The "Bring One for the Chipper" program, though highly successful could be expanded to bring in more trees, particularly at the satellite centers. Home composting, along with establishing demonstration sites, has an enormous potential for expansion. It would be good to learn the percentage of residential households who do have home composts and use that as a base on which to grow the program.

Special Management Items

Under contract with Bibb County, Southland Waste Systems collects white goods on a request basis from residents in the unincorporated area and transported to Macon Iron and Paper. The disposal of tires is monitored by the County's Environmental Code Enforcement Officer who periodically inspects all scrap tire haulers and generators. The County does not handle household hazardous waste or lead acid batteries.

The City of Macon Public Works Department collects and transports brown goods along with the regular household garbage. White goods are collected and transported separately from household garbage and are recycled on a cost recovery basis. Household hazardous waste and lead acid batteries are prohibited items and not collected by the City. Sanitation inspectors give information to residents for proper disposal.

The KMBCC sponsors Technology Day twice a year; April and November. During these times, KMBCC goes into the school systems and also provides several trucks at Central City Park for residential and commercial drop-off. Collected during this event are computers (CPUs), monitors, telephones, televisions, printers, cellphones, AV equipment, etc. A company from Atlanta takes these items and breaks them down and uses the materials to make other electronic equipment. In addition to Technology Day, the KMBCC places boxes into public and private offices to collect used computer cartridges where they are then sent back to the company that makes them.

It appears that the local community's injunction with KMBCC has done an excellent job in reducing the landfilling of special management items from the residential sector. As revealed by the Waste Stream Analysis, there is still substantial work that needs to be done in the commercial/industrial sector. This is certainly evident in the fact that 5.9 percent of the landfilled composition is other ferrous/non-ferrous, and 6.7 percent is other electronics. Again, this is where the KMBCC's Commercial and Industrial Committees can play a role in determining where this waste is being generated and educating the appropriate parties on proper source reduction and recycling methods for these materials.

Waste Reduction Needs and Goals

Based on the inventory and assessment and existing solid waste reduction facilities and programs in Bibb County/City of Macon/Town of Payne City, the following needs have been identified.

Source Reduction Needs

- Expand knowledge and understanding among local residents on reusing containers in their homes and purchasing fewer disposable products.
- Teach the Summer Savers Program year-round to all school-age children.
- Conduct waste audits in local businesses and industries to determine opportunities for reusing in-house materials and other source reduction options.
- Coordinate with local restaurants and other establishments where food is served in determining viable options to disposing food wastes into the waste stream.

Goal: To change the attitudes and behaviors of Bibb County residents to the extent that reusing and reducing over disposing waste is the norm.

Recycling

- Expand residential, business, and industry participation in the local recycling program by making recycling as easy as possible for the participant.
- Expand the fire station recycling program to at least two in each quadrant.
- Expand Phone Book Recycling Day program that includes having messages in the phone books advertising this recycling event.
- Expand recycling programs in the schools and apartment complexes.
- Establish at least limited recycling program in Payne City.
- Establish recycling program for film plastic and rigid plastics, particularly in the commercial/industrial sector.
- Establish greater coordination with private recycling and buy-back centers, as well as the State of Georgia to increase markets for recycled materials.
- Adopt policies in the public and private sectors that encourages the purchase of more recycled products.

Goal: To make it as convenient, easy, and inexpensive as possible for residents, businesses, and industries to recycle.

Goal: To create consistent markets and pricing for recycled materials.

Goal: To significantly reduce the percentage of commonly recycled paper and other materials that are disposed of in the MSW landfills.

Goal: To bring the message home--close the recycling circle and buy recycled products.

Mulching/Composting

- Examine the feasibility of purchasing a tub grinder that can be shared with several entities to grind large branches and stumps in order to reduce the percentage of residential landfilled composition coming from this source of waste. Such a purchase may be justified if it is used as part of the community's disaster debris management plan.
- Accommodate the growing demand at the satellite centers for the Christmas tree recycling program.
- Widely circulate the message about the availability of tree mulch at the Macon Public Works Department.
- Conduct survey of local residents to determine participation in home composting and use that figure to expand the program.
- Establish home composting demonstration sites throughout the county as both an educational tool and application tool for citizens of all ages in the community.

Goal: To create the mindset that yard waste is better in creating new life than decaying in a landfill.

Special Management Items

- Reduce the ferrous/non-ferrous and other electronics landfilled composition percentage in the commercial/industrial sectors.
- Expand the participation in Technology Day that will result in several additional tractor-trailers to be filled with used electronic equipment.
- Expand the oversight over the disposal of household hazardous wastes, lead acid batteries and tires.

Goal: To insure certain commonly used materials by individuals and industries are properly managed in order to reduce the risk of environmental contamination.

COLLECTION ELEMENT

This section of the report will provide: (1) Information on the types of collection arrangements, contracts, agreements, ordinances, etc. established to ensure adequate public or private collection capability for solid waste, recyclables, and yard trimmings; (2) Adequacy of existing collection systems to meet existing and future population needs in the planning area; (3) Identification of the frequency of illegal dumping in the planning area and methods for correcting the problem; and (4) A contingency strategy for the interim collection of solid waste generated within the local government's jurisdiction in the event the primary collection option becomes interrupted. This element concludes with a statement of needs and goals for current and future collection programs that sets forth an effective, affordable collection system for the ten-year planning period.

Inventory and Assessment

City of Macon

The City of Macon Public Works Department located on Lower Poplar Street provides weekly curbside solid waste collection for residences within the city limits using roll-out containers. There is 100 percent participation in the program and each household is billed \$15.00 per month by the Macon Water Authority.

The City's Public Works Department also collects weekly at the curbside; newspaper, newsprint, and glossy magazines utilizing saddlebags attached to residential rear collection vehicles.

Yard waste is collected by the City of Macon on a weekly basis at the curbside. Bulk items are collected by the City of Macon on an on-call basis.

Commercial and industrial establishments, as well as apartment complexes are responsible for contracting with various haulers in the community for their solid waste collection. The primary method of this collection is either by front-load containers, roll-off containers, or roll-out containers.

Solid waste collection within the City of Macon, both residential and commercial/industrial, is adequate to meet the current and future needs of the population. There is concern, however, over the City of Macon's recycling collection program. The City recently had to reduce its recycling program from one that accepted a variety of recyclables to the current one which focuses on paper due to budgetary and financial reasons. It is hoped that sometime in the future, the City can reinstate its comprehensive recycling program to reduce these common recyclable items from being landfilled, which is noted in the Waste Stream Analysis as an issue in the Bibb County and the Middle Georgia region.

Frequency of Illegal Dumping

The City of Macon experiences an illegal dumping problem. Citizens and visitors frequently dispose debris at vacant areas and roadsides throughout the City.

The City Public Works Department employs two inspectors to abate the problem of illegal dumping throughout the City. Both inspectors have subpoena power and have serviced over 130 complaints of illegal dumping in the last year. Of these 130 complaints, six were resolved by citation and fine. If a person is caught illegally dumping they are requested to remove the debris and take it to the City landfill, otherwise they will be issued a citation and fined. The City feels that the measures set forth in Chapter 17, Section 17-2 of the City Code are adequate to meet existing and future needs related to this issue.

Contingency Strategy in Event of Disruption of Primary Service

If a catastrophic event occurs that prohibits the collection of household garbage and yard debris by normal collection methods, the City of Macon will bypass normal bid procedures and contract with a local private waste hauler. The City of Macon anticipates this process to take at least 48 hours to implement.

Public outreach and information regarding the changes would be handled through the local news media.

Town of Payne City

The Town of Payne City contracts with Advanced Disposal Systems located at 4291 Interstate Drive in Macon to collect residential solid waste at the curbside on a weekly basis using a roll-out container. The contract is for two years and reviewed near the end of the contract period for possible renewal. There is 100 percent participation in the collection program. Residents are charged \$8.50 per month on their water bills. Citizens deposit their yard debris in a centralized dumpster where it is collected on a once-a-month basis by Advanced Disposal. The cost of this service is paid from the monthly charge. There is no recyclables collection in Payne City. Residents have to take their recyclables to either one of the four public fire station centers or to private recycling centers.

Commercial establishments in Payne City contract with either Advanced Disposal or Southland Waste Systems of Georgia located at 2201 Trade Drive in Macon. The primary method of this collection is either by front-load containers or roll-out containers.

Solid waste collection within Payne City, both residential and commercial, is adequate to meet both existing and future needs of the community. To reduce the amount of recyclable items and yard debris being landfilled, the Town of Payne City should consider adding to their existing contract with the private hauler the collection of certain recyclables, particularly paper items. The City, in cooperation with KMBCC, should work with the local business establishments to

insure that the collection of paper products, in particular, corrugated cardboard is collected and recycled since that was a major landfilled item identified in the Waste Stream Analysis. Teaming with KMBCC and the UGA Cooperative Extension Service, yard debris that is now being landfilled can be placed instead in household and community compost piles for use in gardening and beautification projects.

Frequency of Illegal Dumping

The Town of Payne City is not currently experiencing a problem with illegal dumping in the city limits. There are no city ordinances that deal with this particular issue in the event it does become a problem in the future. It is recommended that an illegal dumping ordinance be adopted and readied.

Contingency Strategy in Event of Disruption of Primary Service

In the event Payne City's contractor for the collection of residential solid waste no longer could provide service, the City would bypass the formal request for proposal and bidding process and would hire or contract for private hauling services as needed. It is anticipated that the City would have the contingency plan in place within 7 days. Household garbage would be the first priority in collection with yard waste secondary. Because there are several private haulers operating in Bibb County for the collection of commercial waste, businesses and industries would be able to choose another hauler almost immediately.

Public outreach and information regarding the changes would be handled through a mass-mailing to residents and through the local news media.

Unincorporated Bibb County

The Bibb County Board of Commissioners contracts with Southland Waste Systems of Georgia (SWS) located at 2201 Trade Drive in Macon for the collection of household waste, recyclables and yard trimmings in the unincorporated area of Bibb County. The contract is for five years and will end on June 30, 2009.

Household waste is collected at the curbside in a roll-out container on a weekly basis. Recyclables (newsprint; brown, clear, and green glass and jars; aluminum and bi-metal cans; HDPE clear plastic milk jugs and PET plastic soft drink containers) are placed by the household at the curbside every two weeks for collection in blue plastic bins. Yard waste that meets county specifications is placed on the curb and collected every two weeks. There are a total of 18,372 accounts, which is 100 percent participation. Customers are charged \$9.75 per month and billed quarterly through the County Tax Commissioner's Office.

Commercial and industrial establishments are responsible for contracting with various haulers in the community for their solid waste collection. The primary method of this collection is either by front-load containers, roll-off containers, or roll-out containers.

Solid waste collection within Bibb County, both residential and commercial/industrial is adequate to meet the current and future needs of the population. If the community is to reach its waste reduction goals identified in the Waste Stream Analysis, then greater participation by unincorporated area's residents in the recycling program (which is slightly over 20 percent) must take place.

Frequency of Illegal Dumping

The County does not consider illegal dumping to be a significant problem in the unincorporated area since most residents have curbside collection of solid waste and yard debris, however, some occasional problems do occur. The County has an ordinance that regulates illegal dumping and is enforced by the Environmental Code Enforcement Officer.

If a person is caught illegally dumping, the following action is taken:

- Identify the location and the property owner/agent.
- Notify the property owner via certified mail.
- Re-inspect property within 30 days after initial inspection, and if progress is made, monitor in 30-day increments.
- If no progress is made, a subpoena is issued for State Court. The owner is given a 14-day notice prior to the court date.

The County has discussed the creation of an "Environmental Court" to handle illegal dumping and other environmental code violations, but it has not been established yet.

Contingency Strategy in Event of Disruption of Primary Service

In the event the County's contractor for the collection of residential solid waste no longer could provide service, the County would bypass the formal request for proposal and bidding process and would hire or contract for private hauling services as needed. It is anticipated that the County would have the contingency plan in place within seven (7) days. In an extreme case, the County could use existing County vehicles and set up a temporary service route to collect solid waste from residents in the unincorporated area. Additional temporary personnel would be hired by the County as needed. Household garbage would be the first priority in collection with yard waste and recyclables as secondary. Because there are several private haulers operating in the County for the collection of commercial waste, businesses and industries would be able to choose another hauler almost immediately.

Public outreach and information regarding the changes would be handled through a mass-mailing to residents and through the local news media.

Solid Waste Collection Needs and Goals

Based on the inventory and assessment and existing solid waste collection programs in Bibb County/City of Macon/Town of Payne City, the following needs have been identified.

- Study the resumption of the comprehensive recycling collection in the City of Macon.
- Institute a recycling and yard debris collection program in Payne City.
- Increase the percentage of household participating in the recycling collection program in the City of Macon and unincorporated Bibb County.
- Reduce the frequency of illegal dumping by citizens and visitors at vacant areas and roadsides in Bibb County.

Goal: To establish an effective, comprehensive (household waste, recyclables, and yard waste) and affordable collection program that meets the needs of general population and business/industry over the ten-year planning period.

Goal: To establish a continuing, comprehensive, and coordinated approach to address illegal dumping in Bibb County.

DISPOSAL ELEMENT

This element of the solid waste management plan will include an inventory of the type, capacity, ownership, location, and types of wastes accepted for each disposal facility used or planned to be used during the planning period. From this inventory, an assessment is made to determine if the existing facilities and current practices will be adequate throughout the ten-year planning period. Based on the inventory and assessment, a statement of needs and goals as they relate to current and future options will be presented. Finally, a contingency strategy for the interim disposal of the solid waste generated within the local government's jurisdiction in the event the primary option becomes interrupted is identified. Such a strategy will include: (1) the alternative disposal option(s) the local government will use on an interim basis; and (2) the estimated length of time it will take the local government to bring the contingency disposal option(s) on line, if it becomes necessary.

Inventory and Assessment

Disposal Facilities

There are five solid waste disposal facilities serving Macon, Bibb County and the Town of Payne City and they are Swift Creek Environmental MSW Landfill, Swift Creek Environmental C&D Landfill, Pine Ridge MSW Landfill, and the Macon-Walker Road Landfill, and Wolf Creek MSW and C&D Landfill. The locations of the Swift Creek Environmental Landfill and the Macon-Walker Road Landfill are presented on Map 3.

Swift Creek Environmental MSW Landfill

The Swift Creek Environmental MSW Landfill is a private Subtitle D facility owned by Republic Services of Georgia, LP dba Swift Creek Environmental. It is located at 4200 Davis Road in unincorporated Bibb County. Based on an August 2005 engineering report, the estimated annual tons disposed is 320,400 tons, and the net volume of the landfill used per year is 441,931 cubic yards. It is estimated by this report that the remaining capacity for this landfill is 4.16 years, though a more recent (February 2006) estimate by the landfill owner shows the remaining capacity to be from 5-6 years. Waste disposed at this facility includes household and commercial materials such as, paper, plastics, glass, metal and certain organic materials (no yard waste). Yard debris received at this landfill is disposed in a separate inert landfill located in close proximity to the MSW facility at 4200 Davis Road.

Swift Creek Environmental C&D Landfill

Republic Services of Georgia also operates a private C&D landfill at 4200 Davis Road near the MSW facility described above. According to the 2004 Solid Waste Annual Report, there were a total of 25,341 tons of construction and demolition waste disposed at this facility. With a

remaining capacity of 357,897 cubic yards and rate of fill of 144 cubic yards per day, the remaining capacity for this landfill is estimated to be 9.6 years. C&D waste disposed at this landfill includes drywall, wood, carpet, inerts, and other construction and demolition materials.

Pine Ridge MSW Landfill

According to the Landfill Capacity Assurance Letter (see Appendix) submitted by the Republic Services of Georgia to the Bibb County Engineer on April 2006, the Pine Ridge MSW Landfill, a private Subtitle D facility located at 967 Carl Bethlehem Road, Winder, Georgia and owned by Republic Services of Georgia, would be used to satisfy the remainder of the ten years of capacity assurance. As outlined in an August 2005 engineering report, the estimated annual amount of waste disposed at this facility is 818,843 tons. Taking into consideration the net volume of 3,939 cubic yards used per day and the remaining MSW volume of almost 37 million cubic yards, the estimated remaining capacity is 34.9 years. As with the Swift Creek MSW landfill owned by Republic Services of Georgia, household and commercial materials, such as paper, plastics, glass, metal and certain organic waste (no yard waste) and construction and demolition materials are the categories of waste disposed at this facility. Yard debris is disposed in a separate inert facility situated near the MSW landfill.

Macon-Walker Road Landfill

The Macon-Walker Road Landfill is a public facility owned by the City of Macon and located at 920 Eleventh Street in Macon, Georgia. The 2005 engineering report shows that the estimated annual amount of waste disposed at this facility is 134,366 tons. A total of 861.2 cubic yards of the landfill is used per day, and the remaining net MSW volume is 2.549 million cubic yards, thus the remaining capacity is estimated at 9.5 years. The types of waste disposed include household and commercial material, such as paper, plastics, glass, metal and some organics (no yard waste), and construction and demolition materials, including drywall, wood, inerts, carpet, etc. Yard trimmings, such as trees and limbs and other yard debris that are taken to this landfill are disposed in an inert facility located south of this landfill.

Wolf Creek Landfill

Wolf Creek Landfill is a private Subtitle D facility owned by Advanced Disposal Services and located at 911 Landfill Road, Dry Branch, Georgia in northwestern Twiggs County just five miles outside of Bibb County. It was designed by Bill Hodges, originally constructed by the Twiggs-Wilkinson Solid Waste Authority and expanded by Advanced Disposal. It is a 154-acre site with a footprint of 88 acres. Advanced Disposal has invested millions in designing the infrastructure of the landfill to include state-of-the-art liner and leachate collection systems, scale system, paved roads, an impressive and attractive entranceway, and significant landscaping. The landfill is permitted for municipal solid waste, construction and demolition waste, industrial processing waste, pollution control waste, UST/AST contaminated soils, asbestos containing waste, and sludge. Special services such as trench disposal are available for dead animal carcasses and asbestos. Based on a 2006 engineering report, the estimated annual tonnage disposed is 160,202 tons. It is estimated by this report that the remaining capacity of this landfill is 4,221,258 cy of MSW and 194,791 cubic yards of C&D for an estimated 11 years. A vertical

expansion application of 11,511,202 cubic yards is currently under review by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, and is expected to allow Wolf Creek Landfill to have an estimated life expectancy of 30 years.

Thermal Treatment Technologies

There are no thermal treatment technologies (e.g., waste-to-energy, refuse-derived fuel, wood waste incinerator, tire-derived fuel, co-firing industrial boiler) located in Bibb County, City of Macon, or Town of Payne City.

In reviewing the disposal facilities the following observations/recommendations are made:

- Three of the five landfills that serve Bibb County residents and businesses will not have the capacity to handle the solid waste disposal needs for the entire ten-year planning period. Though Bibb County has been given a commitment by the owner that it could use the Pine Ridge MSW, a facility which has sufficient capacity to meet the ten-year requirement, it is likely that the cost to transport Bibb County's solid waste to Butts County could be cost prohibitive, thus possibly eliminating this facility as an option. However, the new Wolf Creek MSW and C&D Landfill is nearby in adjacent Twiggs County only ten miles from the City of Macon and five miles from the Bibb County line, with the municipal waste disposal capacity required for the entire ten-year planning period. In addition, a new C&D disposal option is also available for local contractors and others in the building trades at Wolf Creek Landfill.
- In short, the time to act is now. It is imperative that the City of Macon and Bibb County work together to establish a common disposal option that is cost-effective and meets their long-term solid waste needs. Waiting until the three facilities reach their capacity could result in major service disruptions and create added costs to both the local governments and to the customers. Payne City is not impacted by any disposal capacity limitations over the course of the planning period.
- Another factor that has to be considered in the equation is closure and post-closure costs for these landfills. Bibb County should seek to ensure that the current owner of Swift Creek MSW landfill has begun setting aside funds in an escrow account to cover the closure costs and has a plan to fund the long-term post-closure maintenance costs. The City of Macon must also take immediate steps to ensure sufficient funds are available to cover the costs associated with closure and post-closure costs for the city-owned landfill. Payne City has no such liabilities associated with any closure or post-closure costs.

Contingency Strategy In Event of Disruption to Primary Option

This includes a contingency strategy for the interim disposal of the solid waste generated within the local government's jurisdiction in the event the primary disposal option becomes interrupted. This contingency strategy must identify at a minimum:

- Alternative disposal option(s) the local government will use on an interim basis; and

- Estimated length of time it will take the local government to bring the contingency disposal option(s) on line, if that becomes necessary.

Bibb County

The County's contract with Southland Waste Systems of Georgia requires that it would be the responsibility of SWS to find another disposal facility in the event their primary option becomes interrupted. Because their operation would depend on finding an alternate suitable disposal site quickly, it is anticipated that SWS would be able to have the contingency plan in place within a few days.

City of Macon

If a catastrophic event prohibits the disposal of household garbage and yard debris by normal disposal methods at the City of Macon Landfill, the City of Macon would bypass normal bid procedures and deliver all household waste to the Swift Creek Environmental MSW Landfill or the Pine Ridge Landfill or the Wolf Creek Landfill on a temporary basis until such time as a formal bid process could be enacted. The City of Macon anticipates this process to take at least 48 hours to implement.

Town of Payne City

Payne City's contract with Advance Disposal Services requires that it would be the responsibility of ADS to find another disposal facility in the event their primary option becomes interrupted. Because their operation would depend on finding an alternate suitable disposal site quickly, it is anticipated that ADS would be able to have the contingency plan in place within a few days.

Assurance of Ten-Year Disposal Capacity

Each local government is required by the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990 to provide ten-year capacity assurance whether it relies on its own landfill, another local government, regional authority, private entity, or any combination of these for disposal of the solid waste generated within its jurisdiction. Below is a summary of the assurances that have been submitted by the three participating local governments in this plan.

Bibb County

To satisfy this requirement, Bibb County has received a commitment from Republic Services of Georgia, the owner of Swift Creek Environmental MSW Landfill in Macon, and the Pine Ridge Landfill in Winder, Georgia certifying there is sufficient capacity at these landfills to meet the 10-year capacity requirement. The assurance letter from Republic Services is supplemented by remaining capacity reports certified by a registered professional engineer for each of the two

landfills, and a memorandum that updates the remaining capacity for Swift Creek. These documents are presented in Appendix B of this report.

As stated earlier under the discussion of the various landfill facilities, the transport of Bibb County solid waste to the facility in Winder could be cost prohibitive for the solid waste haulers, thus other options will need to be explored.

City of Macon

The City of Macon's landfill has sufficient capacity up until FY 2014-2015. For the remaining portion of the 10-year capacity requirement, the City of Macon has received a commitment from Republic Services of Georgia, the owner of Swift Creek Environmental MSW Landfill in Macon and the Pine Ridge Landfill in Winder, Georgia certifying there is sufficient capacity at these landfills to meet the remainder of the 10-year capacity requirement. The supporting documentation for these landfills is presented in Appendix B of the report.

Town of Payne City

Payne City has received a commitment from the General Manager of Wolf Creek Landfill (Advance Disposal Services) certifying there is sufficient capacity at this landfill to meet the 10-year capacity requirement. The support documentation is presented in Appendix B of this report.

Solid Waste Disposal Needs and Goals

Based on the inventory and assessment and existing solid waste facilities available for the disposal of solid waste generated within Bibb County/City of Macon/Town of Payne City, the following needs have been identified.

- Establish a cost-effective, long-term solid waste disposal solution that involves a cooperative effort of the three jurisdictions in a time frame that insures no disruption of service or major expense to the solid waste users and gives consideration to alternative disposal methods such as waste-to-energy, refuse-derived fuel etc.
- Establish a means to adequately address the financial obligations (both private and on the part of the City of Macon) that will be involved to meet closure and post-closure requirements for the Swift Creek MSW Landfill, Swift Creek C&D Landfill, and the Macon-Walker Road Landfill.
- Establish a satisfactory contingency strategy for the interim disposal of solid waste in the event the primary disposal option is interrupted.

Goal: To assure that the landfill facilities that are utilized to dispose of the solid waste that is generated within Bibb County have sufficient capacity to meet the needs during the planning period.

Goal: To properly plan for the satisfactory closure of landfills and any responsibilities that come with meeting post-closure requirements.

Goal: To insure a smooth transition of service in the event the primary disposal option is interrupted.

LAND LIMITATION ELEMENT

The Land Limitation Element is designed to accomplish the following:

- Identify on a map those areas that are considered unsuitable for the development of solid waste handling facilities;
- Establish a strategy to discourage the location of such facilities in the areas identified on the map as unsuitable;
- Establish a decision-making process for the selection of sites for new solid waste handling facilities; and
- Establish a procedure Bibb County, City of Macon, and Town of Payne City will follow to determine if a proposed solid waste handling facility, public or private, is consistent with the local solid waste management plan. For EPD to issue or renew a permit for a solid waste handling facility, the facility or facility expansion must be consistent with the local government solid waste management plan.

Identification of Unsuitable Areas

The identification of the unsuitable areas begins with the establishment of factors that must be considered in making this decision. The limiting factors described below apply to municipal solid waste landfills but also should be applied locally to other types of solid waste handling facilities, such as, recycling centers, recovery centers, transfer stations, and composting centers. These factors have been grouped into two categories: exclusionary and restricting. Maps 4-11 displaying these factors are found in Appendix A this report.

Exclusionary Factors

Exclusionary in this case means that a municipal solid waste facility would not be allowed under any circumstances because of local or state regulations, the presence of certain uses already on the property, or the presence of certain sensitive natural resources. Factors that are considered exclusionary for this study are: (1) airports; (2) public, federal and state lands; (3) wetlands and floodplains; (4) river corridors; and (5) local land development regulations.

Airports

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. Map 4 illustrates the runway facilities that have an impact on this study: Herbert Smart Downtown and Middle Georgia Regional Airports in Bibb County and Robins Air Force Base in north Houston County.

Local, State, and Federal Lands

There are certain local, state, and federal lands that are committed to other uses where landfill development would be prohibited. These lands include the Lake Tobesofkee and the surrounding recreation area, Ocmulgee National Monument, Bond Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, and Central City Park. These lands are presented on Map 5.

Floodplains and Wetlands

DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(d) stipulates 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 floodplain, or result in a washout of solid waste so as to pose a threat to human health or the environment. Despite these restrictions, to best protect the floodplains, future municipal landfill facilities should be excluded from these areas.

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

Map 6 displays the location of the floodplain and wetland areas in Bibb County.

River Corridors

DNR Rule 391-3-16-.04(4)(h) prohibits the development of new solid waste landfills within protected river corridors. Map 6 outlines the location of the Ocmulgee River Corridor, which is the only river corridor in Bibb County.

Local Land Development Regulations

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. The Comprehensive Land Development Resolution for the City of Macon and Bibb County, Georgia regulates landfills, as well as other uses in Bibb County. According to Resolution, sanitary landfills are considered a permitted use in a M-3, Heavy Industrial District and a conditional use in an A, Agricultural District and M-2, Heavy Industrial District, subject to the requirements of Section 23.14. Section 23.14 of the Resolution states that "no sanitary landfill shall be allowed, unless it complies with all laws, rules, and regulations of the city, county, state and federal governments." Map 7 illustrates the areas in Bibb County where the local land development regulations do not permit or conditionally allow sanitary landfills.

Payne City currently has no local zoning and/or land use regulations or ordinances. The Payne City Comprehensive Plan is used to guide the land development decisions of elected city officials; however, any allowable solid waste facility within the city limits of Payne City must comply with all laws, rules and regulations of the state and federal governments.

Restricting Factors

The factors considered to be restrictive to the development of a solid waste landfill include steep slopes and shallow rock, significant groundwater recharge areas, municipal water supplies, and county boundaries.

Steep Slope and Shallow Rock

Steep slopes present a challenge to the design of municipal solid waste landfills in the development of effective water control. The absence of sufficient groundcover created by shallow rock also hampers the design of municipal solid waste landfills. The areas of steep slopes and shallow rock in Bibb County are shown on Map 8.

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 a significant groundwater recharge area. Map 9 displays the significant groundwater recharge areas in Bibb County.

Public Water Supplies

Within two miles upgradient of a surface water intake, state regulations (DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(k) require that landfills be lined and have leachate collection. Map 10 presents the public water supply sources with the two-mile buffer that impact Bibb County.

DRI Review Process

The Georgia Department of Community Affairs has established specific thresholds, rules, and procedures for identification and review of Developments of Regional Impact (DRI) as required by the Georgia Planning Act.

The rules require:

- Local governments must submit any development project that meets or exceeds the thresholds for DRI review. According to the thresholds table contained in Chapter 110-12-3-.03, any new waste handling facility or expansion of use of existing facility by more than 50 percent in a metropolitan or non-metropolitan area would require DRI review.
- The Regional Development Center must review the project in accordance with procedures listed in Chapter 110-12-3-.05.
- The local government must not take action furthering the project during DRI review.
- The local government should consider the DRI review comments and findings in making its decisions related to the project.

A map displaying the composite exclusionary factors and a composite map of the exclusionary and restrictive factors are provided as Map 11 and Map 12, respectively.

Land Limitation Strategies

These strategies apply only to Bibb County and the City of Macon and exclude the Town of Payne City. The Macon-Bibb Planning and Zoning Commission does not exercise jurisdictional authority or control over Payne City. As stated elsewhere in this plan, the Payne City Comprehensive Plan is used to guide the land development decisions of elected city officials. Allowable solid waste facilities within the city limits of Payne City must comply with all laws, rules and regulations of the state and federal governments.

Discouraging Location in Unsuitable Areas

- Is it within a zoning district where it is permitted or conditional use?
- If it is in an A, M-2, or M-3 District, the applicant certifies and the Macon-Bibb County Planning and Zoning Commission staff verifies:
 - Facility meets State requirements for siting near airports;
 - Facility is not in a 100-year floodplain, jurisdictional wetland or river corridor;
 - Facility will not be located in one of the local, state, or federal lands mentioned above;
 - Facility will not be located on steep slopes or shallow rock;
 - Facility serving county only in which it is located and located two miles of significant groundwater recharge area will have liners and leachate collection system; regional facilities will be totally out of significant recharge area;
 - Facility within two miles of surface water intake will have liners and leachate collection system.
- Has the DRI review process been completed for the new solid waste handling facility or expansion of such facility, and has comments and findings from the review been considered in making decisions related to the project?
- If any of the above cannot be certified by the applicant and verified by Macon-Bibb County Planning and Zoning staff, then the permit application is denied.

Selection of Sites for New Solid Waste Handling Facilities

- If the facility is within a M-3 District and it has been certified by the applicant and has been verified by the Macon-Bibb County Planning and Zoning Commission not to be in an unsuitable area describe above; meets all other laws, rules, and regulations of the city, county, state, and federal government, including the DRI review process then the permit is issued.
- If the facility is within an A or M-2 District where it is considered a conditional use, and it has been certified by the applicant and been verified by the Macon-Bibb County Planning and Zoning Commission not to be in an unsuitable area described above, then

the application will be placed on the agenda for review by the Planning and Zoning Commission as prescribed by the procedures set forth in the Comprehensive Land Development Resolution.

- The Planning and Zoning Commission will review and make a decision on the merit of the application based on the conditional use standards set forth in the Resolution, DRI review comments and findings, and other testimony presented at the hearing.
- The applicant has the right to request an appeal of a denied application according to the procedures provided in the Resolution.
- Prior to issuing a conditional use permit for the new solid waste handling facility, it must be documented by the applicant that the new facility has complied with all laws, rules, and regulations of the city, county, state, and federal governments.
- In addition, the requirements noted above, all new solid waste handling facilities must meet the following performance standards and requirements:
 - Located not less than one-mile from a residential zoning district, school, recreational area or place of worship.
 - Maintain a 100-foot heavily vegetative buffer around the perimeter of the property where no solid-waste handling activity will occur.
 - Maintain a minimum four-foot “red page wire” fence and topped with two strands of barbed wire around the perimeter of the property.
 - Entrances and exits shall only be through gates monitored by the solid waste handling facility operator.
 - Construct and maintain an asphalt or concrete exit roadway from the right-of-way of the state or county highway on which egress from the landfill occurs back to the solid waste handling facility operation. The exit roadway shall be maintained in good and clean condition by the operator.
 - Prepare a fire prevention control plan which shall be submitted to and approved by the city or county engineer. The fire prevention plan shall demonstrate the procedures and safeguards implemented by the operator for preventing and controlling fires at the solid waste handling facility site.
 - Submit an environmental protection plan that will:
 - Prevent scavenging and scattering of any windblown litter and keep the premises in good condition.
 - Prevent contamination in and around the facility site that includes the description and location of the monitoring systems.
 - Capture any leachate or runoff from the waste feed areas (and ash storage areas for incineration facilities), and areas in which trucks, equipment, containers, and tools that have come into contact with the waste.
 - Submit a site closure plan for the facility that includes:
 - Anticipated date of closure.
 - Estimated cost of closure.
 - Anticipated need for post closure care.
 - Post closure costs.
 - Submit an emergency safety and security plan that includes:
 - Emergency safety and security procedures that will be in use at the facility.

- Details on emergency assistance and emergency medical treatment that will be required from the area's medical facilities and fire departments.

Solid waste handling facilities owned by the City, County, or State governments are exempt from local zoning regulations. It is recommended, however, that any new solid waste handling facility or expansion of an existing facility owned by the City and County governments be required to meet the same requirements and standards as set forth above. It is suggested that since the site location decision will not be the responsibility of the Macon-Bibb County Planning and Zoning Commission that the respective governing bodies (County Commission and Mayor and City Council) insure that all of the above requirements and standards have been met, and all reports and findings submitted by the applicant and city/county staffs are carefully and thoughtfully considered before rendering a decision on the siting of the solid waste handling facility.

Procedure for Plan Consistency

In order for EPD to issue or renew a permit for a solid waste handling facility, the facility or facility expansion must be consistent with a local government solid waste management plan. The plan shall specify a procedure the local government(s) will follow to determine if a proposed facility, public or private, is consistent with the plan. Identified below is the procedure that Bibb County, the City of Macon, and the Town of Payne City will use to determine plan consistency.

Public Involvement and Notification

- The applicant will file a Request for Plan Consistency Determination application with the respective local government city clerk's office in which the solid waste handling facility will be located.
- Within 60 days from the date of the application, the County Commission or City Council will conduct a public hearing to hear the applicant's request to determine if the proposed facility is consistent with the plan.
- To assure satisfactory public involvement and notification for this public hearing, the respective City or County will be responsible for undertaking the following activities:
 - Place a legal notice in the legal organ no more than 30 days and no less than 15 days prior to the public hearing.
 - Place a sign on the property identifying the purpose and the date, time and location of the hearing no less than 45 days prior the date of the public hearing.
 - Affected parties including:
 - Local governments that are contiguous to the City/County and other local governments that are likely to be affected by the proposed facility;
 - Any local authorities, special districts, or other entities that are likely to be affected by the proposed facility;
 - Regional Development Center served by the City/County and other regional development centers that are contiguous to the local government or that are likely to be affected by the proposed facility; and

- Affected state agencies that are likely to be affected by the proposed facility.
- Have copies of the applicant's and staff's analysis reports for public inspection no less than 15 days prior to date of the public hearing.
- The City/County will have copies at the hearing of the standards that will be used to make a plan consistency determination and the procedures for conducting the public hearing.
- At the public hearing, the applicant will have 10 minutes to present his/her arguments for plan consistency; others in audience for plan consistency will have a total of 10 minutes combined to present their arguments; those in the audience opposed to plan consistency will have 10 minutes total to present their arguments; and finally, the applicant will have 5 minutes for a rebuttal.
- After hearing all the arguments for and against Plan Consistency and taking into consideration the applicant's and staff's analysis reports, the respective governing body will vote either for or against Plan Consistency utilizing the standards in making a plan consistency determination. This vote must take place at the next regularly scheduled meeting after the public hearing.
- The applicant will be notified by certified mail no later than three business days after the decision is rendered of the governing body's decision.
- If the governing body has determined that the proposed solid waste handling facility is consistent with the local solid waste management plan, the Chief Elected Officer of the City/County will send a letter to the Director of Georgia DNR-EPD notifying of the governing body's decision.
- If the governing body has determined that the proposed solid waste handling facility is not consistent with the local solid waste management plan, the applicant will have the right to request an appeal of the decision. The request for appeal must be received in the City/County Clerk's office not later than 15 days after receiving written notification of the governing body's decision. The request for appeal must state the reason that the appeal should be granted.
- If the request for appeal is not received within the 15-day period, the Chief Elected Officer of the City/County will send a letter to the Director of Georgia DNR-EPD notifying of the governing body's decision.
- The request for appeal will be placed on the agenda of the next regularly scheduled meeting provided this meeting is at least ten days after the date the appeal was filed.
- If the decision is made to deny the appeal, then no further action on the application by the governing body will be required.
- If the decision is made to approve the appeal, then the application will be placed on the agenda for the next regularly scheduled meeting. There will be no public hearing prior to rendering a decision; the local governing body will follow its normal meeting procedures. The governing body will consider any new information that was not presented at the initial public hearing.
- The decision of the governing body will be final. There will be no other appeals to the governing body.
- The Chief Elected Officer of the City/County will send a letter to the Director of the Georgia DNR-EPD notifying of the governing body's decision.

Analyzing Anticipated Impact of Proposed Facility on Existing Waste Management Facilities

To assess the anticipated impact the proposed facility has on the existing waste management facilities, the applicant and the City/County staff will prepare a report that will analyze the following information:

- What are the need(s) presented in the local Solid Waste Management Plan that justifies the development of the proposed facility;
- How will the proposed facility meet the need(s) established in the local solid waste management plan;
- What are the operational and financial impacts to the existing waste management facilities that will result if the proposed facility is constructed; and
- How will the new facility provide better level of service to the residents of the City/County than would otherwise be provided by the existing facilities.

The City/County staff report will provide a summary of the comments received from affected parties related to the impact of the proposed facility on existing waste management facilities.

Analyzing Anticipated Impact of Proposed Facility on Adequate Collection and Disposal Capability within Planning Area

To assess the anticipated impact of the proposed facility on collection and disposal capability within the planning area, the applicant and City/County staff report will include the following analysis:

- What are the existing collection and disposal capabilities as defined by the local solid waste management plan;
- What deficiencies in the existing collection and disposal capabilities that are identified in the solid waste management plan would be reduced or eliminated if the proposed facility is constructed; and
- How will the new facility provide better collection and disposal capability than would otherwise be provided by existing facilities.

The City/County staff report will provide a summary of the comments received from affected parties related to the impact of the proposed facility on collection and disposal capability.

Analyzing Anticipated Impact upon Achieving Waste Reduction Goal

Since the State of Georgia no longer has a waste reduction goal, any impact would be based on any local waste reduction goal. In this case, the applicant's and City/County staff's analysis report would address the following:

- What is the local waste reduction goal as outlined in the local solid waste management plan?

- If there is no local waste reduction goal in the SWMP, then no further information would be required;
- If there is a local waste reduction goal in SWMP, then the following information is required:
 - How will the proposed facility help the local governments in the planning area achieve their waste reduction goal.

Land Limitation Needs and Goals

Based on the strategies for discouraging location in unsuitable areas and the selection of sites for new solid waste handling facilities, and the procedure for plan consistency, the following land limitation needs are outlined below:

- Establish an in-office review process at the Macon-Bibb County Planning and Zoning Commission to implement strategy to discourage location of solid waste handling facilities in unsuitable areas (pertains to Bibb County and the City of Macon only).
- Establish a public involvement and notification process for determining plan consistency as outlined in the solid waste management plan report.
- Develop a Request for Plan Consistency Determination Application with specific instructions to be completed by applicants desiring a hearing before the respective elected body.
- Develop specific standards to be used by the respective governing bodies to make decisions on Plan Consistency Determinations.
- Establish formats for the applicant and staff analysis reports.
- Establish list of affected parties to receive comments for Plan Consistency Determinations.

Goal: To insure future solid waste handling facilities are not located in unsuitable areas and appropriate sites are used for any future solid waste handling facilities.

Goal: To provide a fair hearing on all applications for Plan Consistency Determination that includes an effective process to notify and involve the public, protects the rights of the applicant, and promotes a sound analysis of the facts that enables policy makers to make the best possible decisions.

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT ELEMENT

This element includes an inventory and assessment of the programs and activities undertaken by Bibb County, City of Macon, and the Town of Payne City or other agencies and organizations in the community to educate the general public and school-age children about solid waste management issues and to gain their active involvement in solid waste minimization, litter prevention, and beautification. To gain a good perspective on solid waste education and public involvement in Bibb County, the inventory and assessment section is divided into three main categories: local government programs, school system programs, and litter control programs. There are no Solid Waste Advisory Committee or Task Force or Regional RDC programs that are currently underway or expected in the foreseeable future.

Local Government Programs

The primary instrument Bibb County, the City of Macon, and the Town of Payne City uses to educate and involve the public in solid waste management issues is the Keep Macon-Bibb Beautiful Commission.

The mission of the Keep Macon-Bibb Beautiful Commission (KMBBC) is to educate, to promote interest, and to activate the community in litter prevention, beautification, conservation, and preservation of the environment. It is recognized as the model program for the nation's first Commission under the Keep America Beautiful, Inc. systems. It is governed by a 28-member appointed Board of Commissioners, with the day-to-day management responsibility being a paid President/CEO. Its major divisions include: education, litter prevention, beautification and community involvement, and solid waste minimization. The work the KMBBC has done under these divisions include:

Education/Public Involvement:

- Multiple billboards (located east, west, north, south)
- Ads in local paper
- TV and radio PSAs
- Brochures and promotional flyers
- Videos
- TV and radio talk shows
- Speeches to civic groups and other organizations, including youth groups
- Classroom presentations
- Special events during Cherry Blossom Festival
- Earth Day events
- KMBBC Litter Bags for Halloween
- Arbor Day Celebration

- Environmental education programs/projects for civic organizations, schools, neighborhoods, business, industry and government

Litter Prevention

- Coordinate Dial-a-Truck, Adopt-A-Highway, Rivers Alive Week, and Great American Clean-up
- Neighborhood and roadside clean-ups
- Litter index to measure community progress; done annually

Beautification and Community Involvement

- Tree planting
- Donation of cherry trees to Macon-Bibb County residents
- Gateway beautification projects
- Neighborhood and school beautification projects
- Junked car removal assistance for residents

Solid Waste Minimization

- Technology Recycling Program
- Recycling at four fire stations
- "Bring One for the Chipper" (Christmas Tree recycling)
- Telephone book recycling
- America Recycles Day
- Computer cartridge recycling

Recognition

- Monthly awards given to yards of the month and houses of worship
- Quarterly awards given to large and small businesses, clean campuses, clean shopping centers, clean apartments, housing neighborhoods, and clean industrial parks
- Annual Awards Luncheon--Winners presented with beautiful Tiffany Crystal
 - Volunteers of the Year;
 - Outstanding Youth Award;
 - Outstanding Youth Group Award;
 - President's Award--Someone in community who has exemplified extraordinary dedication to the environment;
 - Carolyn Crayton Award--Individual who displays a positive and enthusiastic (unselfish) attitude and extends the hand of friendship to all people;
 - William A. Fickling Award--Given to organization, person, industry, etc. for unselfish contributions and community involvement made through the years, which have significantly improved the quality of life in Macon, Bibb County and all of Middle Georgia.

Since 1974, the KMBBC has won 37 national awards, 26 state awards, and 2 international awards and was the recipient of a \$300,000 grant from YKK to build the KMBBC and Cherry Blossom Festival headquarters.

In addition to the KMBBC, Bibb County government maintains information on solid waste issues on their website and includes public education requirements in its contract with Southland Waste Systems of Georgia. The City, as the County, maintains solid waste information on its website, as well as produces public education programming on Channel 14. Bibb County and the City of Macon also have litter control ordinances, as well as ordinances that regulate junked vehicles and old household appliances that they aggressively enforce. The City of Macon and Bibb County Public Works Departments use prison labor to collect litter on the county's major arterials.

School System Programs

In addition to its special presentations to the public and private school students, the KMBBC, through its various public and private sponsors, has developed numerous educational curriculums that can be used in the classroom. This curriculum spans a number of solid waste management related issues, including source reduction and recycling, litter control, nonpoint source pollution prevention, and tree education. One unique program, entitled Jack Golden, "A Litter Bit Goes a Long Way," was sponsored by Georgia Power, covered four days, and reached several thousand second graders. Another important event that the KMBBC conducts in the school system is the Public Lands "School Day" Indian Celebration at the Ocmulgee National Monument, which is designed to give students an appreciation of preserving and protecting public lands, particularly as it relates to solid waste management.

Litter Prevention

Though the KMBCC is involved in many different aspects of solid waste management education and public involvement as describe above, its hallmark program since its inception has been its litter prevention program. Since the year 2000, the litter index survey (LIS) has been used by KMBCC to not only obtain a gauge on the amount of litter in the community, but more importantly to determine if their community activities and programs are making a difference to reduce litter in the area. It is also a basis for determining the winners of the quarterly litter control awards from the various development categories. In short, what KMBCC is doing must be working. In 2001, the LIS was 1.6, while in 2005 it dropped to 1.48. The amount of litter collected for the first nine months of FY 2005 was 140.08 tons. This is a tribute to the hundreds of community volunteers who contribute countless hours to make Macon, Bibb County, and the Town of Payne City a more beautiful place to live, work and shop.

Despite its outstanding success, the Keep Macon-Bibb Beautiful Commission is constantly looking for ways to improve its services and programs, to reach out and contact and educate more people and students, and to solicit more volunteer assistance. Based on a Keep America Beautiful cost/benefit study, for every dollar invested by the local government in KMBBC (\$74,284 in FY 05) equals \$4.25 in benefit to the community. In the future, the KMBCC wants to make the process of recycling easier for businesses and citizens by: expanding recycling efforts in the schools and apartment complexes; expanding the number of PSAs, radio and TV

interviews, exhibits and brochures; expanding the number of satellite centers for its Christmas tree recycling program, and expanding the fire station, the phone book, and the E-Day recycling programs. In addition, the KMBCC would like to encourage more residents to use the free tree mulch and get involved with home composting. Finally, the KMBCC would like to start a source reduction and reuse program in the homes and businesses of Macon, Bibb County, and the Town of Payne City.

As with many efforts, it will take money, and in this case, it currently comes from City and County governments that are financially challenged to just meet the basic services. The City and County governments will have to determine if investing in the education and public involvement efforts of the KMBCC is of benefit to the residents of Bibb County. If what has been demonstrated in this section is any indication, it most certainly is worthy of continued support in the future.

Education/Public Involvement Needs and Goals

Using the inventory and assessment of existing solid waste education and public involvement as a guide, the following needs and goals are presented below.

- Expand KMBCC's educational program on the benefits of solid waste minimization, beautification and litter control by increasing the number of PSAs, radio and TV interviews, community and neighborhood exhibits, classroom presentations and brochure distribution.
- Increase the number of citizen volunteers, businesses/industries, and civic organizations involved in KMBCC's litter prevention, beautification and community involvement, and solid waste minimization efforts and their work in the local school systems, which in turn will enable the KMBCC to expand its programs and activities. KMBCC should continue its citizen volunteer and business recognition program, while at the same time review and implement other means to recognize achievement by these groups.
- Realizing the financial constraints on the respective local governments, Bibb County, the City of Macon, and the Town of Payne City should explore other options beyond its existing annual budget appropriations that will enable the KMBCC to expand its solid waste management education and public involvement programs, such as: an increase of in-kind services; incentives to city/county employees to participate in KMBCC activities outside of normal working hours; expansion of website to include more solid waste information and opportunities to volunteer in KMBCC activities; and expansion of public education and involvement requirements for private collection haulers.

Goal: Develop effective solid waste education and tools that will maximize the understanding of solid waste management issues in Bibb County, the City of Macon, and the Town of Payne City among the youth and adult residents.

Goal: Provide opportunities and incentives that will maximize the participation of local citizens, businesses/industries, and civic organizations in KMBCC's solid waste management programs and activities.

Goal: Expand local government involvement in solid waste management education and public involvement efforts.

DISASTER DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN

Introduction

To minimize the possible loss of lives and property during a disaster, local governments in coordination with the State spend endless hours in disaster preparedness. Unfortunately, one of the most important aspects of disaster preparedness that is usually overlooked at the local level is dealing with the collection and disposal of large volumes of waste created in the aftermath of a disaster.

Disaster debris can have both short-term and long-term impacts. In the short-term, during the first few hours after an event, debris could be an impediment to critical transportation and emergency services, as well as be a potential threat to health and safety to emergency personnel and citizens. While in the long-term, if not properly addressed, disaster debris can create potential problems for commerce and for public health and safety related to fires in wood debris and decay of household or industrial-type wastes.

With this said, the Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Management Planning requires that each community address within its Solid Waste Management Plan procedures for the collection and disposal of residential and commercial debris generated by natural and man-made disasters, procedures for waste reduction of this debris, and public notification of the local disaster debris management process.

The potential natural and man-made disasters that will be the focus of this plan include; **hurricane, tornado, flood, ice storm, wildfire, earthquake, and terrorism**. Other types of disasters not included in this list may occur, and regardless of type, the procedures identified in this plan will remain largely unchanged.

The types of debris created by the above natural and man-made disasters that should be managed include:

- **Vegetation** - Tree limbs, trunks and stumps and other vegetative materials.
- **Sediment** - Deposited by floodwater and wind.
- **Construction and Demolition Materials** - From homes, businesses, and industries partially or totally destroyed during the disaster or from construction sites.
- **Metals**
- **White Goods (Appliances)** - With particular concern for those appliances containing Freon® or other refrigerant.
- **Municipal Solid Waste**
- **Animal Carcasses**
- **Hazardous Waste**

Management Structure

The Macon-Bibb County Office of Emergency Management is responsible for the coordination of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery efforts pertaining to major natural and man-made disasters. In response to disaster debris management, the EMA Director will coordinate with the Bibb County CAO and Engineer, City of Macon CAO and Public Works Director, and the Town of Payne City Mayor to implement the procedures set forth in this Plan. The primary local contacts are listed below. To insure that the City of Payne City is adequately served in the event of an emergency under Phases I-III described below, the City of Payne City should enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with Bibb County and the City of Macon to allow respective emergency personnel and equipment to operate within the city limits of Payne City.

Macon-Bibb County Office of Emergency Management

Col. Johnny Wingers, Director
700 Poplar Street
Macon, GA 31201
Phone: (478) 751-7214
Fax: (478) 751-7440

Bibb County

Mr. Steve Layson, CAO
P. O. Box 4708
Macon, GA 31208-4708
Phone: (478) 621-6684
Fax: (478) 621-6345

Mr. Ken Sheets, County Engineer
Bibb County Engineering Office
780 Third Street
Macon, GA 31201-3282
Phone: (478) 621-6660
Fax: (478) 621-6666

City of Macon

Ms. Regina McDuffie, CAO
P. O. Box 247
Macon, GA 31202
Phone: (478) 751-7170
Fax: (478) 751-7275

Mr. Dexter White, Director
Macon Public Works Department
P.O. Box 247
Macon, GA 31202
Phone: (478) 751-9123
Fax: (478) 751-9146

Payne City

Mayor Richard Mullis
112 Green Street
Payne City, GA 31204
Phone: (478) 743-4904
Fax: (478) 743-4904

Keep Macon-Bibb Beautiful Commission

Mr. L. Wright Tilley, President/CEO
Keep Macon-Bibb Beautiful Commission
794 Cherry Street
Macon, GA 31201

Implementation Plan

The implementation portion of the DDMP has been divided into three phases:

- Phase I: Initial Debris Assessment
- Phase II: Mitigating Threats to Public Health and Safety
- Phase III: Orderly Recovery of Community and Less Immediate Threats to Public Health and Safety

Phase I: Initial Debris Assessment

The initial survey of disaster debris will be conducted by public works employees and first responders. The initial survey would consist of a “windshield” assessment or visual examination to determine: **predominate types of waste; location of waste; and approximate quantity (tons or cubic yards)**. Using information from this assessment, temporary debris management sites (TDMS) would be identified.

Phase II: Mitigating Threats to Public Health and Safety

The next phase of the implementation process takes place in the immediate hours after the disaster where the focus would be in mitigating threats to public health and safety. During this critical time, one of the primary concerns is transportation and access by emergency and rescue

vehicles. The EMA Director, in coordination with local emergency and public works personnel, would identify the primary routes and establish a plan to clear and remove debris from these routes. In identifying these routes, the highest priority should be given to providing access to critical services, such as hospitals, first responder stations, water treatment and wastewater treatment plants, power generation or relay stations, airports, and government buildings coordinating emergency services.

Initial debris removal along critical roads would likely involve moving debris from driving surfaces to less obtrusive locations along the rights-of-way. When this is not possible, the debris would be collected off these roads and transported to the nearest TMDS. Debris that is involved with potentially live power lines should not be addressed until appropriate utility personnel arrive on the scene and de-activate those lines.

The limited collection and hauling that would be conducted in this phase would be accomplished for the most part by city and/or county vehicles and equipment. Additional equipment would be rented locally or mutual aid agreements would be activated where possible as a backup. Assistance from the Georgia Forestry Commission and other state and federal land management agencies may be requested if necessary through the Georgia Emergency Management Agency.

Phase III: Response to Orderly Recovery and Less Immediate Threats to Public Health and Safety

Collection

The third and final phase is to ensure the community's orderly recovery and to address the less immediate threats to health and safety. The first priority in this phase of the process is to eliminate waste that may contain hazardous materials with potential exposure to the public or present a potential health hazard (animal carcass, spoiled food, or sewage-contaminated waste). In addition, debris situated on the public rights-of-way also needs to be addressed.

The collection and hauling of the waste would be accomplished with a combination of equipment from local government, adjoining governments with which mutual aid agreements have been established, state and federal agencies, and outside contractors. Taking into consideration the amount and type of waste to be collected and hauled, the order of selection for equipment would be as follows:

- Local government
- Local mutual aid agreements
- Request assistance through GEMA
- Outside contractors

Public Notification

During this time, Macon-Bibb County EMA office will work with TV, radio, and print media to deliver public announcements to inform the public of facility locations to receive waste, restrictions of the types of waste that will be accepted at the facilities and hours of operation. The

PSAs will also make the private property owners aware of their individual responsibility for cleanup and any public service that may be provided, if any. In short, the items that would need to be communicated to the general public are:

- Available pickup and resident responsibility;
- Scheduling of pickup or availability of the facility locations to receive waste;
- Waste separation requirements prior to pickup or prior to delivery to a collection station;
- Definition of household hazardous wastes and description for handling these items; and
- Contact person to obtain more information.

Disposal

Below is the procedure in which Bibb County/City of Macon/Town of Payne City would handle the removal and disposal of the various types of waste.

Vegetation – This is expected to be the largest segment of the disaster debris waste stream. The hierarchy for handling vegetative waste is as follows:

- Chipping for use as a mulch or boiler fuel at the TDMSs;
- Controlled burning through use of an air curtain destructor (ACD) or similar device at the TDMSs;
- Disposal at Swift Creek and/or City of Macon's landfill operations; and
- Open burning.*

* Would use as last resort because of its impact on the County's air quality (Bibb County is currently in non-attainment of air quality standards for ozone and particulate matter; thus the need not to aggravate the problem would not occur between May-September because of the State-imposed Burn Ban)

Sediment – If the material is suspected that it will be contaminated by wastewater or contaminated water, it would be hauled and disposed at Swift Creek and/or Wolf Creek and/or the City of Macon's landfill operations.

Construction and Demolition Debris – C&D waste would be sorted from all of the waste brought to the TDMSs and, depending on the type of disaster and nature of cleanup required, would be recycled. The remainder of the material would be sent to the Swift Creek or Wolf Creek or City of Macon's landfill operations.

Metals – Metals that are readily recoverable from the waste at the TDMSs would be set aside for recycling. A scrap metal pile would be designated at the TDMS for this purpose. A contractor (selected in advance) would collect and recycle the scrap metal for this pile.

White Goods (Appliances) – White goods would be separated and stockpiled at the TDMSs and a contractor (selected in advance) would process and recycle these items. Appliances containing Freon® or other refrigerant would have such material removed prior to recycling or disposal.

Municipal Solid Waste – Because of the large volume of waste expected from residential and commercial users after a disaster, the frequency of collection would need to be substantially increased, thus necessitating more staff and equipment. The City of Macon and Bibb County

would consider providing 40-yard roll-off containers at the TDMSs for residential use only that would be directly hauled to the Swift Creek and/or Wolf Creek and/or City of Macon landfill operations.

Animal Carcasses – Bibb County would work with local agribusinesses to identify a solution to wholesale animal carcass disposal created by the disaster. Those carcasses found along the public rights-of-way will have to be the responsibility of the individual communities and taken to either the Swift Creek or Wolf Creek or City of Macon landfill operations.

Hazardous Waste – Bibb County would identify contractors qualified to collect, transport, and dispose household hazardous waste for assistance. It may be necessary, depending on the quantity, to contract with a waste handler to provide temporary household hazardous waste collection facility for the entire county. A one-day event would be scheduled as soon as practical and properly advertised. Residents would be encouraged to segregate household hazardous wastes from other wastes and bring the separated waste to the temporary collection facilities on the designated day. Household hazardous waste that is hauled to the TDMSs would be segregated from the waste stream, particularly the C&D waste stream.

Another potential hazardous waste source includes ruptured fuel tanks and chemical storage units within industrial facilities. In the event of a major release, members of the hazmat team would take steps to isolate and contain the waste. The Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division would be contacted immediately regarding this event.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The Implementation Strategy represents the culmination of the information collected and analyzed in the preceding elements. In essence, it is a schedule for relevant current programs and future planned programs for each element and cover a ten-year planning time frame.

The Implementation Strategy will be present in the form of a table that identifies the year-by-year schedule for implementing the identified strategies. The table will include the five core elements (Collection, Disposal, Waste Reduction, Public Education/Involvement, and Land Limitation) and for this Plan will also include the Debris Management Plan.

There will be a table for each of the participating jurisdictions (Bibb County, City of Macon, and Payne City). On each table will be included headings, such as Activity, Year(s) Activity to be Implemented, Party or Parties Responsible for Implementation, Estimated Cost of Activity and Funding Source. The first five years of the Implementation Strategy will serve as the first Short-Term Work Program. The second half of the Implementation Strategy will be updated in accordance with the planning schedule established and revised from time to time by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs.

On the following pages, the Implementation Strategies for Bibb County, City of Macon and Payne City are presented.

Bibb County Solid Waste Management Plan

DESCRIPTION	STWP YEAR										LIKELY PROJECT INVOLVEMENT	ESTIMATED COST	POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCES			
	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16						
COLLECTION																
1	Implement existing weekly curbside collection of residential waste by a private waste collection company.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Bibb County, Private Waste Collection Company	\$1,750,000/yr.	Garbage Fees
2	Implement existing bi-weekly curbside collection of recyclables by a private waste collection company.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Bibb County, Private Waste Collection Company	\$330,000/yr.	Garbage Fees
3	Implement existing bi-weekly curbside collection of yard waste by a private waste collection company.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Bibb County, Private Waste Collection Company	\$250,000/yr.	Garbage Fees
4	Implement existing on-call collection of white goods by a private waste collection company.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Bibb County, Private Waste Collection Company	Included in Waste Collection Costs Noted Above	Garbage Fees
DISPOSAL																
1	Implement existing contract with private waste collection company that disposes the County's household waste in the Swift Creek Environmental Subtitle D Landfill, or another approved Subtitle D landfill.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Private Waste Collection Company, Private Landfill Operator	Included in Waste Collection Costs Noted Above	Garbage Fees

2	Implement existing contract with private waste collection company who markets and transports the recyclables collected from curbside pick-up to various recycling processing locations.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Private Waste Collection Company, Recycling Processors	Included in Recycling Collection Costs Noted Above	Garbage Fees
3	Implement existing contract with private waste collection company to dispose of the yard waste at Swift Creek Environmental's inert landfill, or another approved inert landfill.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Private Waste Collection Company, Private Landfill Operator	Included in Yard Waste Collection Costs Noted Above	Garbage Fees
4	Implement existing contract with private waste collection company to dispose the white goods collected from the curbside pick-up at various processing locations.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Private Waste Collection Company, White Goods Processors	Included in Waste Collection Costs Noted Above	Garbage Fees
5	Coordinate with City of Macon and Payne City in developing a long-term solution for the disposal of solid waste generated within the three jurisdictions.								X	X					Bibb County, City of Macon, Payne City	Staff Time in Budget	Bibb County, City of Macon, Payne City	

WASTE REDUCTION

1	Implement the existing recycling program at the existing fire stations.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	KMBBC, Southland Waste Systems	Staff Time in Budget	KMBBC
2	Implement existing programs, including the annual phone book recycling program, "Bring One for the Chipper" program, the "The Great American Clean-up," and the E-Waste Recycling Program.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	KMBBC, Volunteers	Staff Time in Budget	KMBCC

3	Enforce existing scrap tire regulations that require the proper handling and disposal of old tires.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Bibb County	\$103,505/yr.	Bibb County, DNR Education and Enforcement Grant
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PUBLIC EDUCATION AND INVOLVEMENT

1	Implement existing recycling and waste reduction education programs for local businesses and industries, such as the Waste in the Workplace and Clean Team programs.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	KMBBC, Local Businesses, and Industries	Staff Time in Budget	KMBBC, Private Sources
2	Conduct workshops in the schools using the Waste in the Place curriculum and the Waste: A Hidden Resource program.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	KMBBC, Public and Private Schools	Staff Time in Budget	KMBBC
3	Conduct educational workshops in the schools using the Enviroscope demonstration models.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	KMBBC, Public and Private Schools	Staff Time in Budget	KMBBC
4	Conduct two (2) teacher workshops using the following tools: Waste in the Place; Waste: A Hidden Resource; Graffiti Hurts; Get A Grip; and Let's Reduce and Recycle Curriculum.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	KMBBC, Public and Private Schools	Staff Time in Budget	KMBBC

City of Macon Solid Waste Management Plan

DESCRIPTION	STWP YEAR										LIKELY PROJECT INVOLVEMENT	ESTIMATED COST	POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCES	
	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16				
COLLECTION														
1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Macon	\$4.5 Mill./yr.	City of Macon Waste Collection Fee
2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Macon	Included in Collection Cost Above	City of Macon Waste Collection Fee
3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Macon	Included in Collection Cost Above	City of Macon Waste Collection Fee
4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Macon	Includes Collection Cost Above	City of Macon Waste Collection Fee
DISPOSAL														
1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Macon	\$1.2 Mill./yr.	City of Macon Tipping Fees

2	Monitor methane gas at the current landfill on a monthly basis.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Macon Tipping Fees	\$50,000/yr.	City of Macon
3	Monitor groundwater at the current landfill on a bi-annual basis.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Macon Tipping Fees	\$30,000/yr.	City of Macon
4	Operate and maintain existing inert landfill for yard waste and inert waste.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Macon Tipping Fees	\$300,000/yr.	City of Macon
5	Establish and implement closure and post-closure activities on the City's MSW landfill.															Solid Waste Reserve Fund	\$8 Mill.	City of Macon
6	Coordinate with Bibb County and Payne City in developing a long-term solution for the disposal of solid waste generated within the three jurisdictions.																Staff Time in Budget	City of Macon, Bibb County, Payne City
7	Dispose the City of Macon's solid waste at the location recommended by the above study																TBD	City of Macon, Private Landfill Operator

WASTE REDUCTION

1	Implement existing programs, including the annual phone book recycling program. "Bring One for the Chipper" program, the "The Great American Clean-up," and the E-Waste Recycling Program.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Staff Time in Budget	KMBCC	
		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Staff Time in Budget	KMBCC
2	Implement the existing recycling program at the existing fire stations.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Staff Time in Budget	KMBCC, Southland Waste Systems	KMBCC

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND INVOLVEMENT

1	Implement existing recycling and waste reduction education programs for local businesses and industries, such as the Waste in the Workplace and Clean Team programs.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Staff Time in Budget	KMBCC, Local Businesses and Industries	KMBCC, Private Sources
		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Staff Time in Budget	KMBCC, Public and Private Schools
2	Conduct workshops in the schools using the Waste in the Place curriculum and The Waste: A Hidden Resource program.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Staff Time in Budget	KMBCC, Public and Private Schools	KMBCC
3	Conduct educational workshops in the schools using the Enviroescape demonstration models.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Staff Time in Budget	KMBCC, Public and Private Schools	KMBCC

4	Conduct two (2) teacher workshops using the following tools: Waste in the Place; Waste: A Hidden Resource; Graffiti Hurts: Get A Grip; and Let's Reduce and Recycle Curriculum.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	KMBBC	Staff Time in Budget	University of Georgia
5	Rent four roving billboards in the City/County to promote recycling.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	\$6,000/yr.	KMBBC
6	Prepare bi-weekly newspaper columns in The Macon Telegraph ("Down to Earth") including information on recycling, grasscycling, mulching, and composting.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Staff Time in Budget	University of Georgia
7	Conduct community classes including information on recycling, grasscycling, mulching, and composting.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Staff Time in Budget	University of Georgia, Class Attendees
8	Prepare weekly television segments ("Anything Grows" on WMAZ Channel 13's Weekend Mornin') including information on recycling, grasscycling, mulching, and composting.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Staff Time in Budget	University of Georgia
9	Make research-based literature available to the public available at the Bibb County Extension office and via the internet.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Staff Time in Budget	University of Georgia

10	Implement existing volunteer recognition program.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	KMBBC, Private Sources	Staff Time in Budget	KMBBC, Private Business
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LAND LIMITATION

1	Establish and implement an in-office review process at the Macon-Bibb County Planning and Zoning Commission to implement strategy to discourage location of solid waste handling facilities in unsuitable areas.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Macon, Bibb County, MBP&ZC	Staff Time in Budget	Macon-Bibb County Planning and Zoning Commission
2	Establish and implement a public involvement and notification process for determining plan consistency as outlined in SWMP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Macon	Staff Time in Budget	City of Macon
3	Develop and update when necessary a Request for Plan Consistency Determination Application with specific instructions to be completed by applicants.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Macon	Staff Time in Budget	City of Macon
4	Develop and implement specific standards to make decisions on Plan Consistency Determinations.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Macon	Staff Time in Budget	City of Macon
5	Establish and implement formats for the applicant and staff analysis reports.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Macon	Staff Time in Budget	City of Macon
6	Establish and update when necessary a list of affected parties to receive comments for Plan Consistency Determinations.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Macon	Staff Time in Budget	City of Macon

DISASTER DEBRIS MANAGEMENT

1	Implement the Disaster Debris Management Plan as outlined in the SWMP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
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Payne City Solid Waste Management Plan

DESCRIPTION	STWMP YEAR									LIKELY PROJECT INVOLVEMENT	ESTIMATED COST	POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCES			
	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15				15-16		
COLLECTION															
1	Implement existing weekly curbside collection of residential and business waste by a private waste collection company.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Payne City, Private Waste Collection Company	\$6,600/yr.	Garbage Fees
2		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Payne City, Private Waste Collection Company	\$1,020/yr.	Garbage Fees
3		Establish and implement a recycling collection program in the Town of Payne City.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Payne City, Private Waste Collection Company	\$3,600/yr.	Garbage Fees
DISPOSAL															
1	Dispose residential and business waste in the Wolf Creek landfill or another approved Subtitle D landfill.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Private Collection Company, Private Landfill Operator	Included in Collection Costs Above	Garbage Fees

2	Dispose yard waste that is collected from a dumpster in the City into Wolf Creek landfill or another approved inert landfill.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Private Collection Company, Private Landfill Operator	Included in Collection Costs Above	Garbage Fees
3	Implement contract with private waste collection that markets and transports the recyclables collected from the community's recycling center to various recycling processing locations.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Private Collection Company, Private Recycling Processors	Included in Recycling Collection Costs Noted Above	Garbage Fees
4	Coordinate with City of Macon and Bibb County in developing a long-term solution for the disposal of solid waste generated within the three jurisdictions.					X	X									Payne City, Bibb County, City of Macon	Staff Time in Budget	Payne City, Bibb County, City of Macon

WASTE REDUCTION

1	Implement the existing recycling program at the existing fire stations.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	KMBBC, Southland Waste Systems	Staff Time in Budget	KMBBC
2	Implement existing programs, including the annual phone book recycling program, "Bring One for the Chipper" program, the "The Great American Clean-up," and the E-Waste Recycling Program.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	KMBBC, Volunteers	Staff Time in Budget	KMBBC

6	Conduct community classes including information on recycling, grasscycling, mulching, and composting.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Bibb County Extension	Staff Time in Budget	University of Georgia, Class Attendees
7	Prepare weekly television segments ("Anything Grows" on WMAZ Channel 13's Weekend Mornin') including information on recycling, grasscycling, mulching, and composting.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Bibb County Extension	Staff Time in Budget	University of Georgia
8	Make research-based literature available to the public at the Bibb County Extension office and via the internet.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Bibb County Extension	Staff Time in Budget	University of Georgia
9	Implement existing volunteer recognition program.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	KMBBC, Private Business	Staff Time in Budget	KMBBC, Private Sources

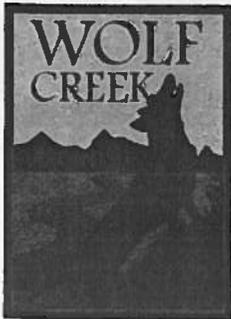
LAND LIMITATION

1	Establish a local review process to implement strategy to discourage location of solid waste handling facilities in unsuitable areas and to identify suitable sites.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Payne City	Staff Time in Budget	Payne City
2	Establish and implement a public involvement and notification process for determining plan consistency as outlined in SWMP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Payne City	Staff Time in Budget	Payne City

3	Develop and update when necessary a Request for Plan Consistency Determination Application with specific instructions to be completed by applicants.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Payne City	Staff Time in Budget	Payne City
4	Develop and implement specific standards to make decisions on Plan Consistency Determinations.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Payne City	Staff Time in Budget	Payne City
5	Establish and implement formats for the applicant and staff analysis reports.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Payne City	Staff Time in Budget	Payne City
6	Establish and update when necessary a list of affected parties to receive comments for Plan Consistency Determinations.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Payne City	Staff Time in Budget	Payne City

DISASTER DEBRIS MANAGEMENT

1	Implement the Disaster Debris Management Plan as outlined in the SWMP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Payne City, Bibb County, City of Macon, GEMA	Staff Time in Budget	Payne City, Bibb County, City of Macon, GEMA
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May 31, 2006

The Honorable Richard Mullis
Mayor
Town of Payne City
112 Green Street
Payne City, GA 31204

Dear Mayor Mullis,

This letter serves as a disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by the Town of Payne City from 2006 to 2016. The Georgia EPD permit number for this facility is 143-008D(SL). This assurance is based upon the Town of Payne City disposing of approximately 3100 cubic yards of waste or approximately 155 tons of waste at this facility on an annual basis.

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

Sincerely,

Virginia Villatoro
Virginia Villatoro
General Manager



April 10, 2006

Mr. Kenneth H. Sheets
 County Engineer
 Bibb County Office of the County Engineer
 780 Third Street
 Macon, GA 31201-3282

Re: Remaining capacity at Swift Creek landfill, and Pine Ridge Landfill.

Dear Mr. Sheets,

Republic Services of Georgia LP, LLC is pleased to submit the following information, as requested, to address the issue of remaining landfill capacity at Republic's two premier sub title D solid waste landfills.

Republic owns and operates the Pine Ridge Landfill in Butts County, Georgia. Pine Ridge is a fully permitted Subtitle D Landfill. Pine Ridge has over thirty years of remaining capacity. Attached is a remaining capacity report for the Pine Ridge landfill.

Republic owns and operates the Swift Creek landfill in Macon, Georgia. Swift Creek is a fully permitted Subtitle D Landfill. The landfill has over six years of remaining capacity and will be fully capable of handling waste quantities from Bibb County for many years. Attached are a remaining capacity report and a memorandum updating the remaining capacity for Swift Creek.

Republic Services appreciates the continuing opportunity to work with Bibb County.

Sincerely,

Steve McClendon
 Landfill Waste Consultant
 Republic Services of Georgia, Limited Liability Partnership

(770) 867-2499

04/10/2006 MON 11:20 FAX 770 307 0934 Oak Grove Landfill

RepublicArea Engineer
770/857-2499
Fax: 770/307-0934c/o Oak Grove Landfill
967 Carl-Bethlehem Road
Winder, GA 30354
Mobile: 678/614-0210**Memorandum**From the Desk of **Tim Laraway**

February 21, 2006

TO: Mark Allen

SUBJECT: Swift Creek MSW Landfill – Remaining Life

Per your request, I have found the available airspace and computed the remaining MSW Landfill life for Swift Creek Landfill.

The remaining capacity of the landfill (total remaining airspace), reported in the Annual Remaining Capacity Report in August 2005 was 1,997,614-cy based on an aerial mapping date of April 11, 2005. The 2005 Annual Remaining Capacity Report also reports a waste density (with cover excluded) of 0.725 tons/cy.

As you know, internally we use a "conversion rate" that is calculated to include cover, and is a better representation of the actual airspace/life relationship. Our calculated conversion rate for 2005, for Swift Creek MSW Landfill, is 1582-lb/cy or 0.791-tons/cy.

During the period of April 11, 2005 and January 31, 2006 Swift Creek MSW Landfill received, based on our scalehouse records, 194,012 tons of waste.

I have calculated estimated landfill life below, based on both the reported waste density (0.725-tons/cy) and our 2005 Conversion Rate (0.791-tons/cy), and a monthly waste receipt of 18,000-tons/month:

1. Life, based on Reported Waste Density of 0.725-tons/cy – 5.81 years.
2. Life, based on Reported Swift Creek LF Conversion Rate of 0.791-tons/cy – 6.33 years.

Therefore, the life of the currently permitted Swift Creek MSW LF is 6-years.

Cc: Files

04/10/2006 MON 11:20 FAX 770 307 0934 Oak Grove Landfill

Feb 20 06 10:22a Swift Creek Environmental 478-750-0653

DATE ENTRY _____

RETURN TO:
REMAINING CAPACITY REPORT
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION
LAND PROTECTION BRANCH
4244 INTERNATIONAL PARKWAY, SUITE 104
ATLANTA, GA 30354
For assistance call: (404) 362-2696

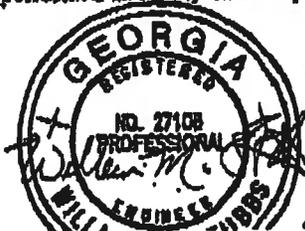
REMAINING MSW CAPACITY REPORT

Permit Holder: Republic Services of Georgia, LP, dba Swift Creek Environmental
Address: 4200 Davis Road Macon, Georgia 31201
Site Name: Swift Creek MSW Landfill (formerly Mullis Davis - Griswold MSW Landfill)
EPD Permit Number: 011-026D (SL)

		CALCULATED	
I. SURVEY DATA		April 11, 2005	
A. Date of Topographic Survey			
B. Remaining MSW Volume (Available Fill Volume Based on Survey)		1,997,614	cy
C. Estimated Percent by Volume of Total Used by Cover Soil		8	%
D. Net Remaining MSW Waste Volume (Line B Reduced by Line C)		1,837,805	cy
II. AMOUNT OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSED			
E. Tons Per Day Received for Disposal		1,200	ton/day
F. Total Operational Days Per Year		267	days
G. Total Estimated Annual Tons Disposed		320,400	tons
III. WASTE PLACEMENT			
H. Estimated Waste Compaction Density		1,450	lbs/cy
I. Estimated Waste Compaction Density		0.725	tons/cy
J. Net Volume Used Per Day (Line E Divided by Line D)		1,655	cy/day
K. Net Volume Used Per Year (Line G Divided by Line D)		441,931	cy/yr
IV. REMAINING CAPACITY (SITE LIFE)			
L. Remaining Capacity (Line D Divided by Line J)		1,110	days
M. Remaining Capacity (Line D Divided by Line K)		4.16	years
N. Estimated Date of Completion for Facility		June 8, 2009*	
V. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION			
1. Estimated date of completion is 2009 versus 2010 last year due to increased tonnage rate received.			
2. Estimated waste density is the anticipated waste density over the remaining life of site.			
*This data may change based on actual waste received and density obtained.			

I hereby certify the above determinations were performed under my direct supervision.

W. Michael Stubbs, P.E.
Registered Professional Engineer
Georgia Registration No. 27108
8-3-05
Date



T.T. Lanning
Permit Holder
8/26/05
Date

RETURN TO:
 REMAINING CAPACITY REPORT
 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION
 LAND PROTECTION BRANCH
 4244 INTERNATIONAL PARKWAY, SUITE 104
 ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30354
 For assistance call: (404) 362-2696

REMAINING CAPACITY REPORT

Permit Holder: Republic Services of Georgia, LP
 Address: 967 Carl Beckman Road, Winder, GA 30680
 Site Name: Pine Ridge Landfill
 EPD Permit Number: 018-0080 (MSWLF)

I SURVEY DATA		
A. Date of Topographic Survey		May 2, 2005
B. Remaining MSW Volume (Available Fill Volume Based on Survey)	36,948,280	cy
C. Estimated Percent by Volume of Total Used by Cover Soil	See Notes	%
D. Net Remaining MSW Waste Volume (Line B Reduced by Line C)	36,948,280	cy
II AMOUNT OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSED		
E. Tons Per Day Received for Disposal	2,757	tons/day
F. Total Operational Days	297	days
G. Total Estimated Tons Disposed	818,843	tons
III WASTE PLACEMENT		
H. Estimated Waste Compaction Density	1400	lb/cy
I. Estimated Waste Compaction Density	0.7	tons/cy
J. Net Volume Used Per Day (Line B Divided by Line I)	3,939	cy/day
K. Net Volume Used	1,169,776	cy
IV REMAINING CAPACITY		
L. Remaining Capacity (Line D Divided By Line J)	9,381	days
M. Remaining Capacity	34.9	years
N. Estimated Date of Completion for Facility	Aug-38	
V ADDITIONAL INFORMATION		
Waste compaction density includes cover soil. Waste compaction information based on operational and survey data since the site commenced operation. Date of previous flyover is April 17, 2004		

I hereby certify the above determinations were performed under my direct supervision

Dana Beth Madema
 Registered Professional Engineer
 Georgia Registration No. 030428
24 August 2005
 Date

Made by: DBM
 Reviewed by: ksb



T.T. Leary
 Permit Holder
8/26/05
 Date



PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

City of Macon

327 LOWER POPLAR STREET
MACON, GA 31201-3215
(478) 751-9131

FAX (478) 751-9146

DEXTER C. WHITE
DIRECTOR

June 19, 2006

To Whom It May Concern:

This letter serves as a disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by City of Macon local government from 2006 to 2014. The Georgia EPD permit number for this facility is 011-017D (SL). This assurance is based upon City of Macon disposing of approximately 134,000 tons of waste at this facility on an annual basis.

After the nine years of disposal is exhausted by the city, we will use Advance Disposal for disposal of our waste. This facility has disposal capacity beyond ten years, as noted in attached letter.

If there are any questions, please advise.

Sincerely,

Dexter C. White



967 Carl-Bethlehem Road Winder, GA 30680 (770) 867-2499 FAX (770) 307-0934

July 18, 2006

Mr. Dexter White, Director
Public Works Department
City of Macon
327 Lower Poplar
Macon, GA 31201

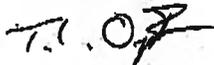
Re: Solid Waste Disposal Capacity

Dear Mr. White:

This letter is intended to address your request relating to solid waste disposal capacity. Republic Services of Georgia, Limited Partnership, maintains ample capacity, at its Swift Creek MSW Landfill and Pine Ridge Landfill, to serve the waste disposal needs of the City of Macon, should the City require such services.

I hope this letter adequately addresses your needs. Please contact me if any further questions arise.

Sincerely,



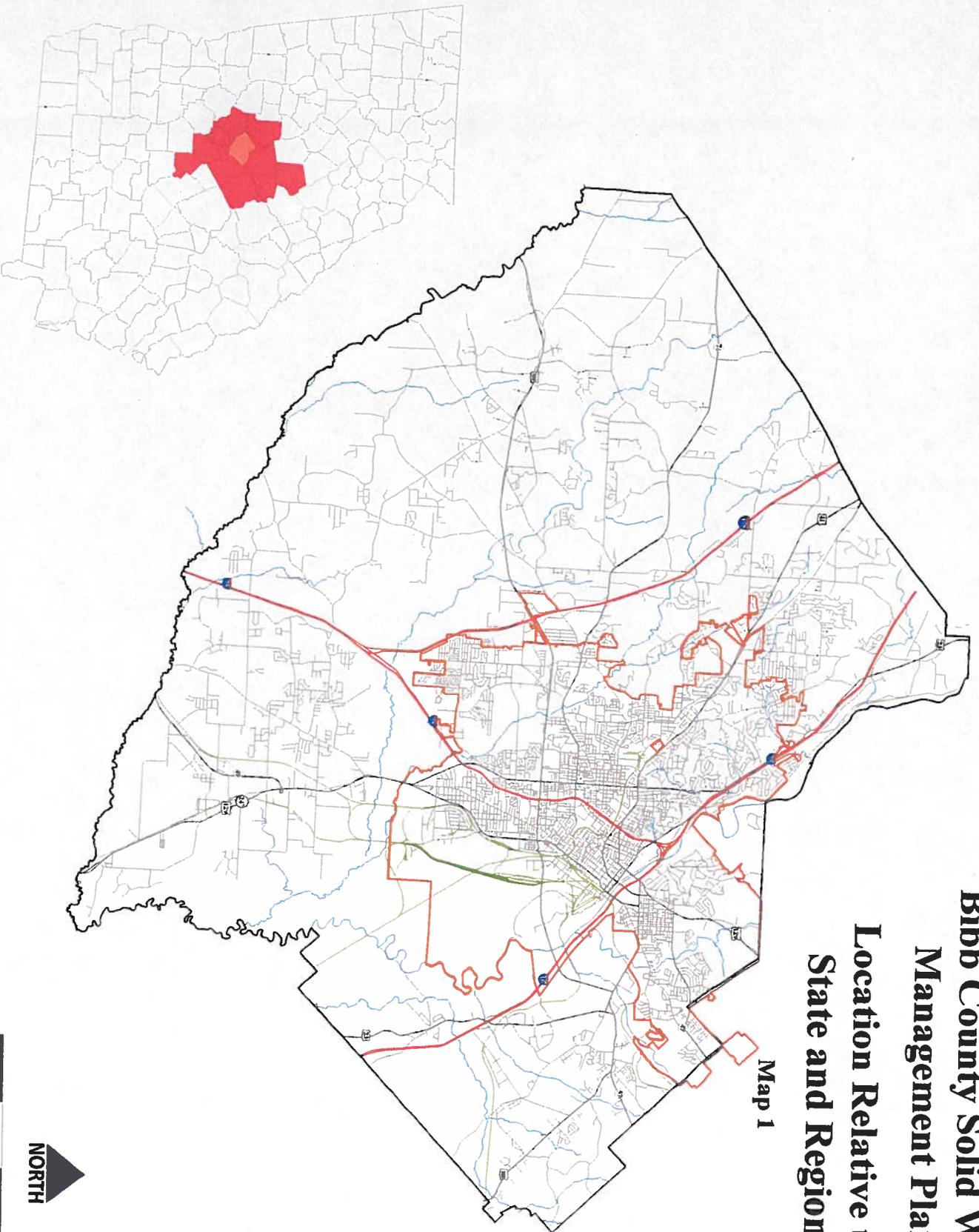
Thad Owings
Area Landfill and Transfer Stations Manager

Cc: Files

Bibb County Solid Waste Management Plan

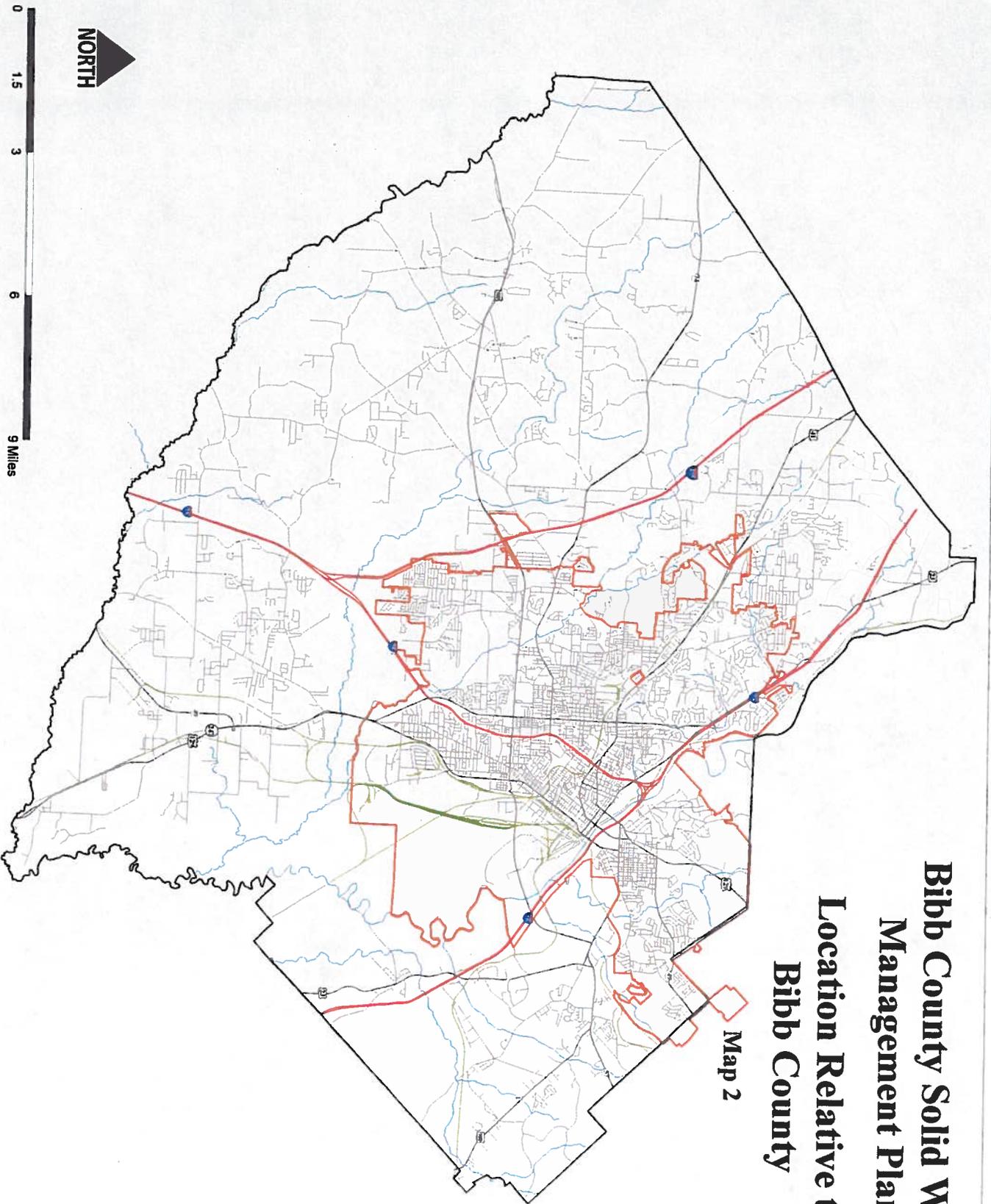
Location Relative to State and Region

Map 1



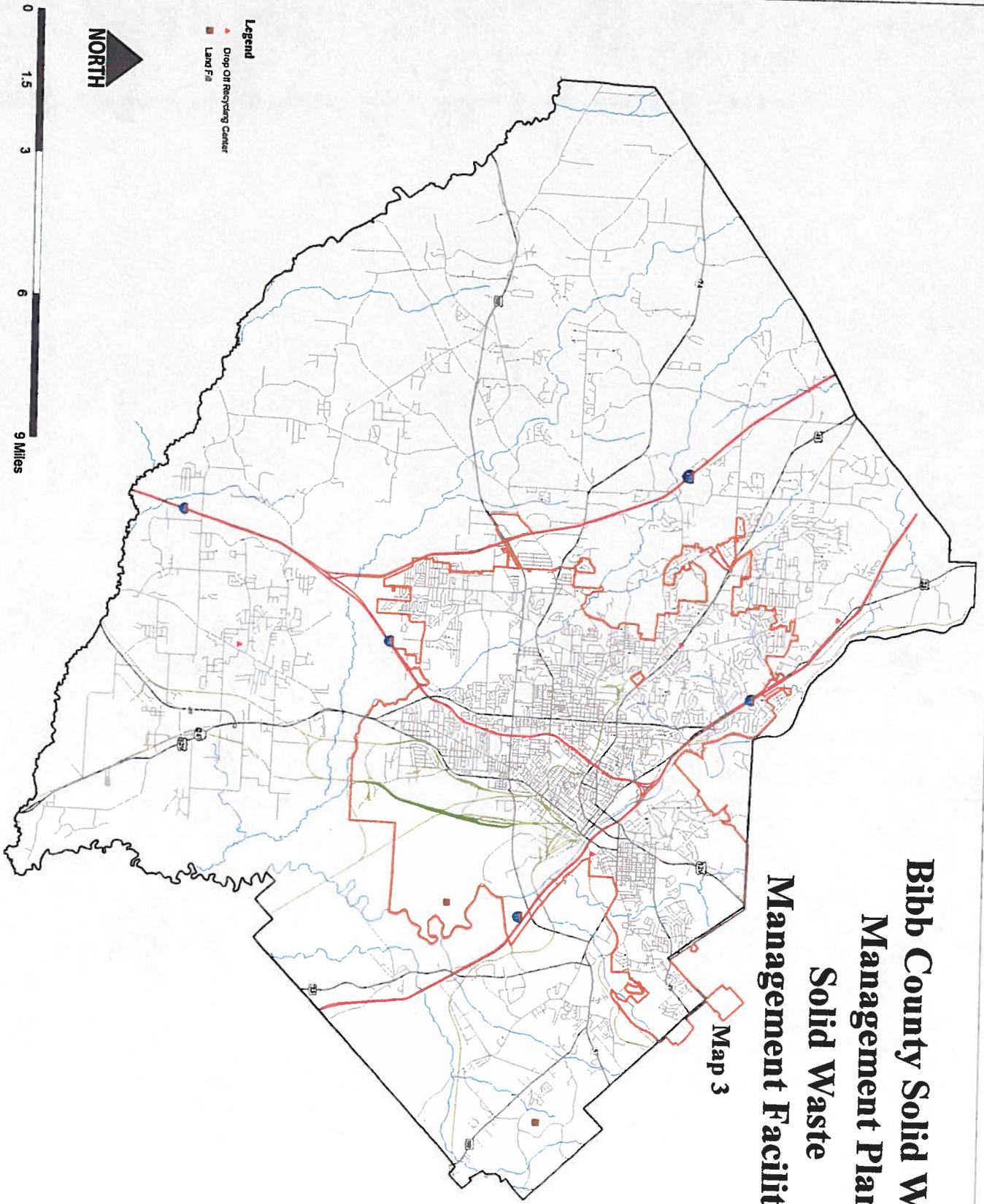
Bibb County Solid Waste Management Plan Location Relative to Bibb County

Map 2



Bibb County Solid Waste Management Plan Solid Waste Management Facilities

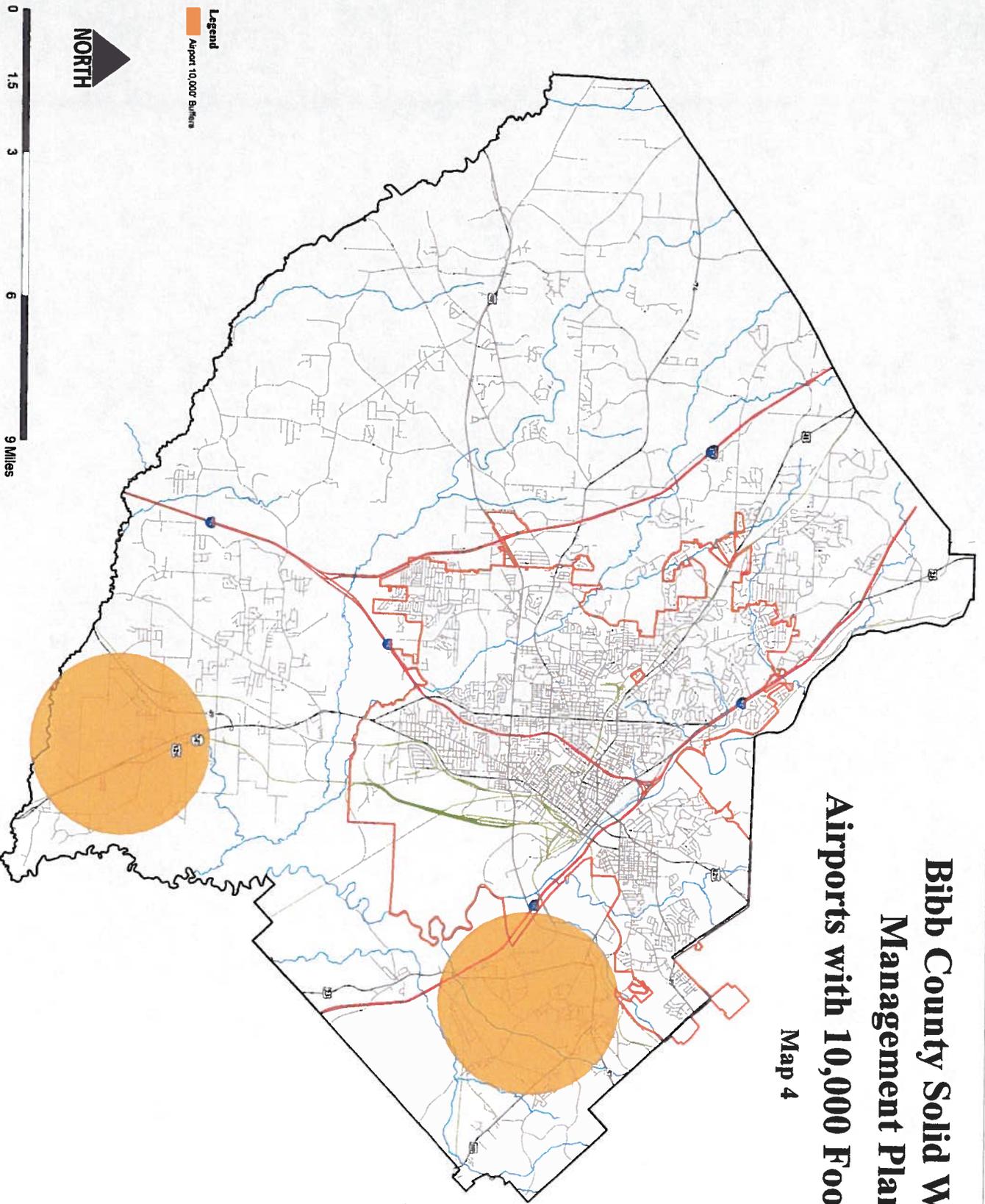
Map 3



Bibb County Solid Waste Management Plan

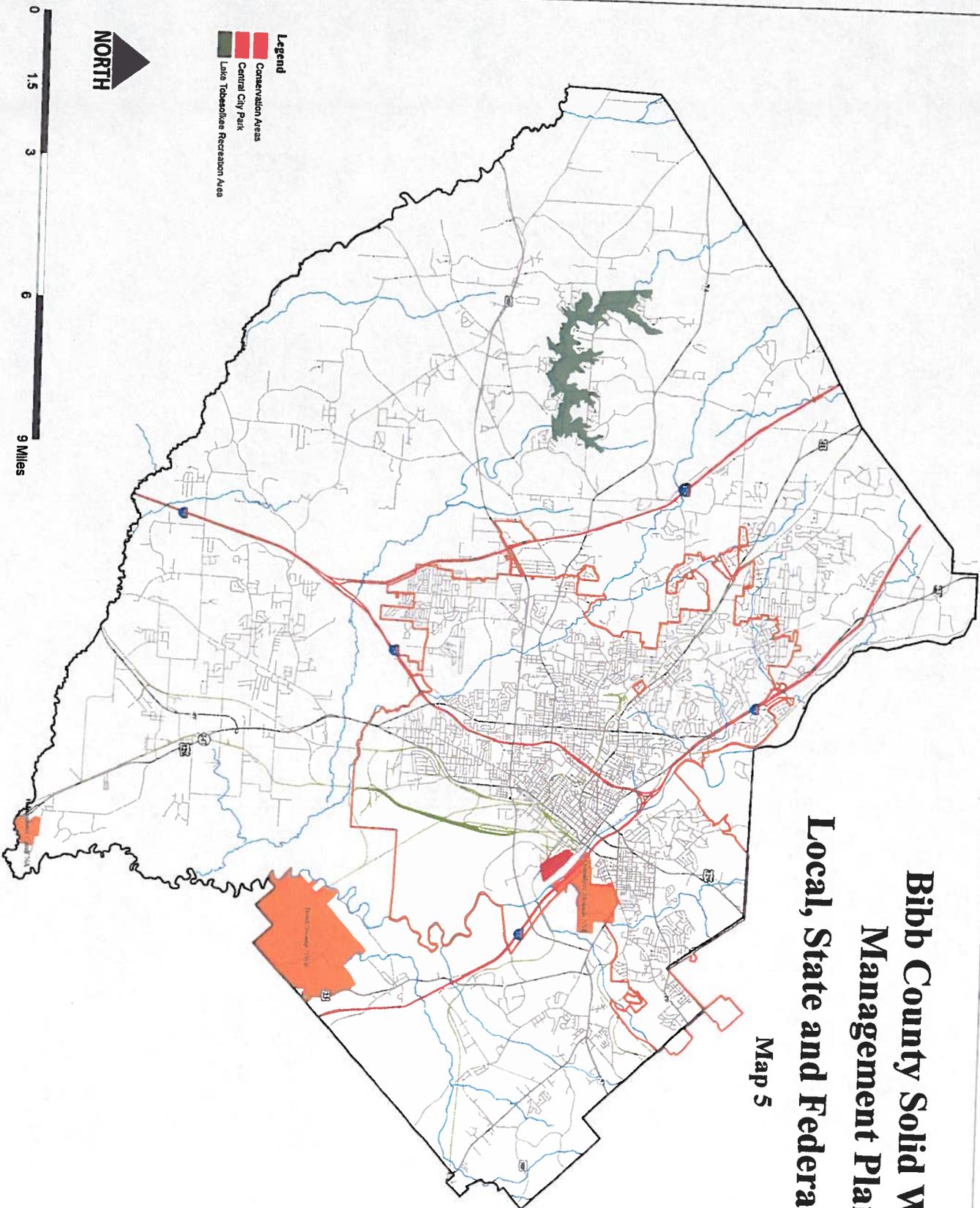
Airports with 10,000 Foot Buffer

Map 4



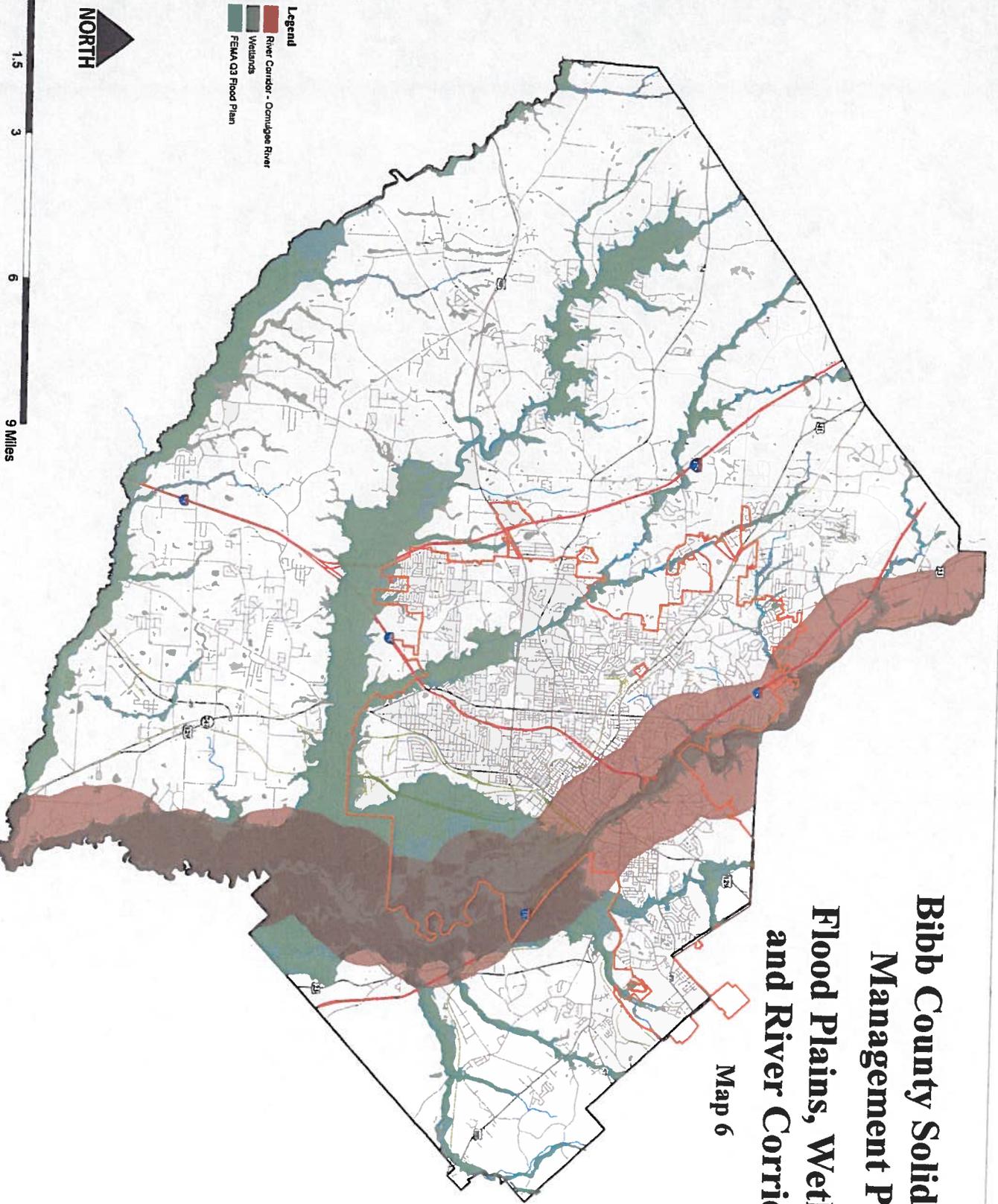
Bibb County Solid Waste Management Plan Local, State and Federal Lands

Map 5



Bibb County Solid Waste Management Plan Flood Plains, Wetlands and River Corridors

Map 6

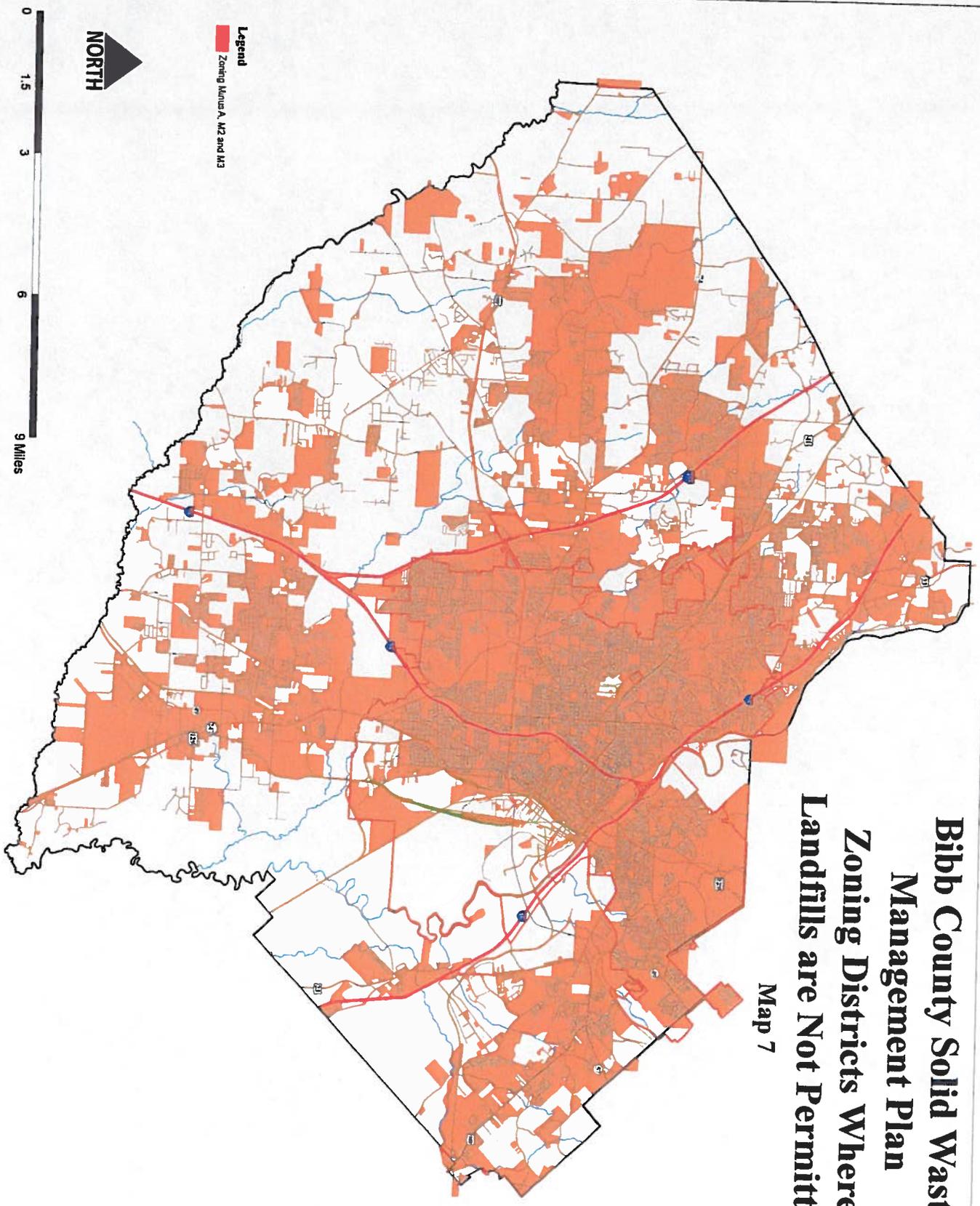


0 1.5 3 6 9 Miles

- Legend**
- River Corridor - Ocmulgee River
 - Wetlands
 - FEMA Q3 Flood Plain

**Bibb County Solid Waste
Management Plan
Zoning Districts Where
Landfills are Not Permitted**

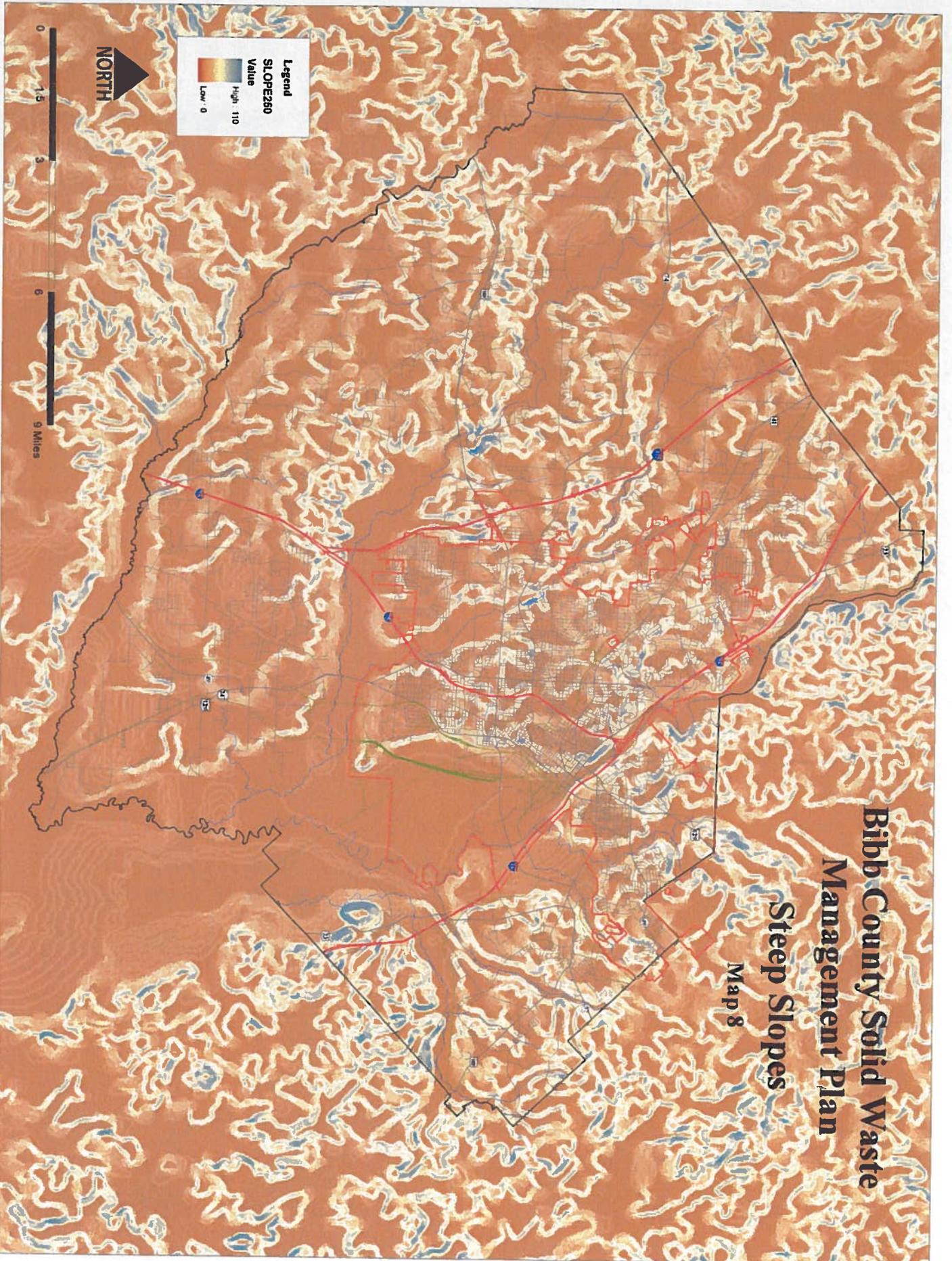
Map 7



Bibb County Solid Waste Management Plan

Steep Slopes

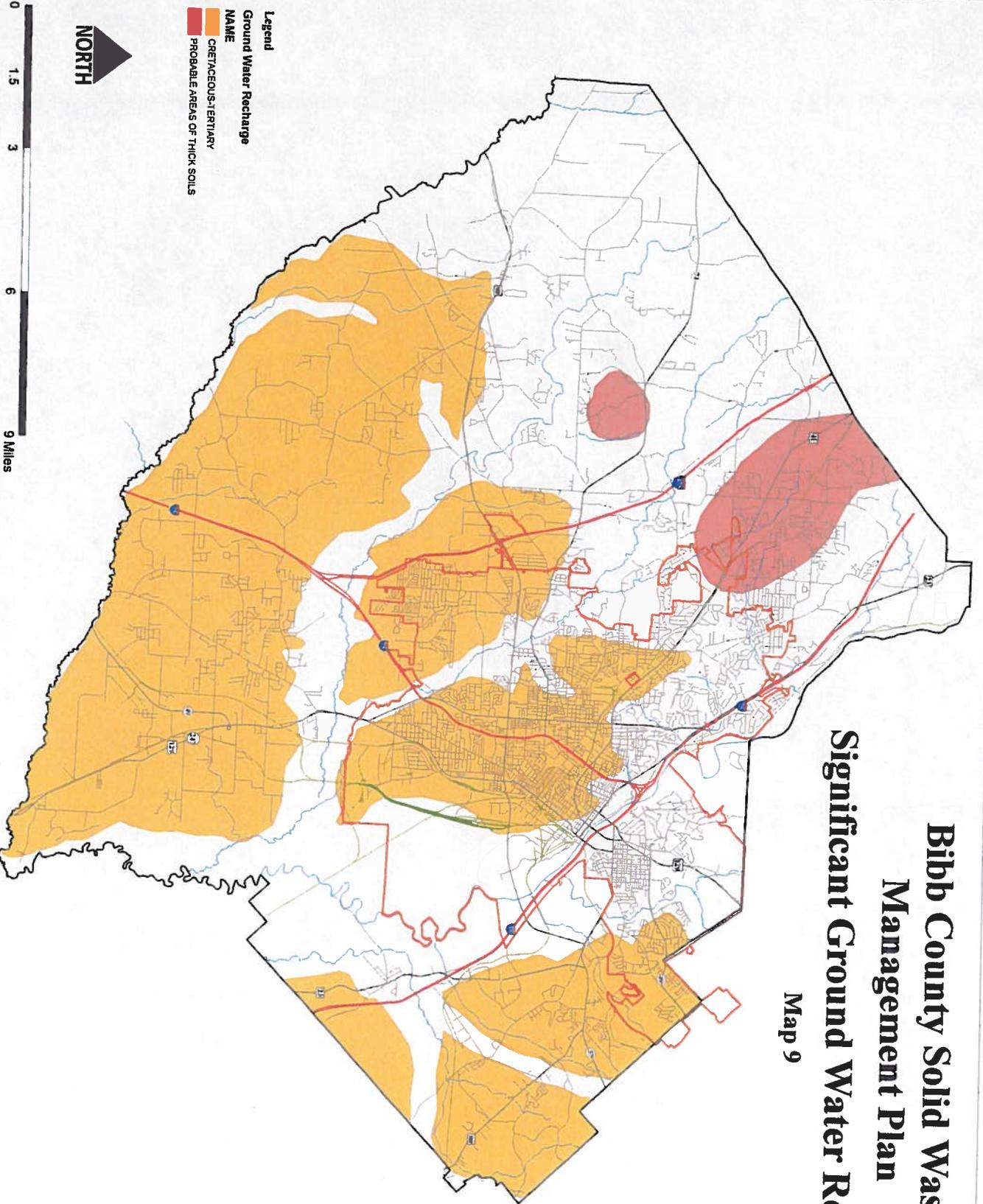
Map 8



Bibb County Solid Waste Management Plan

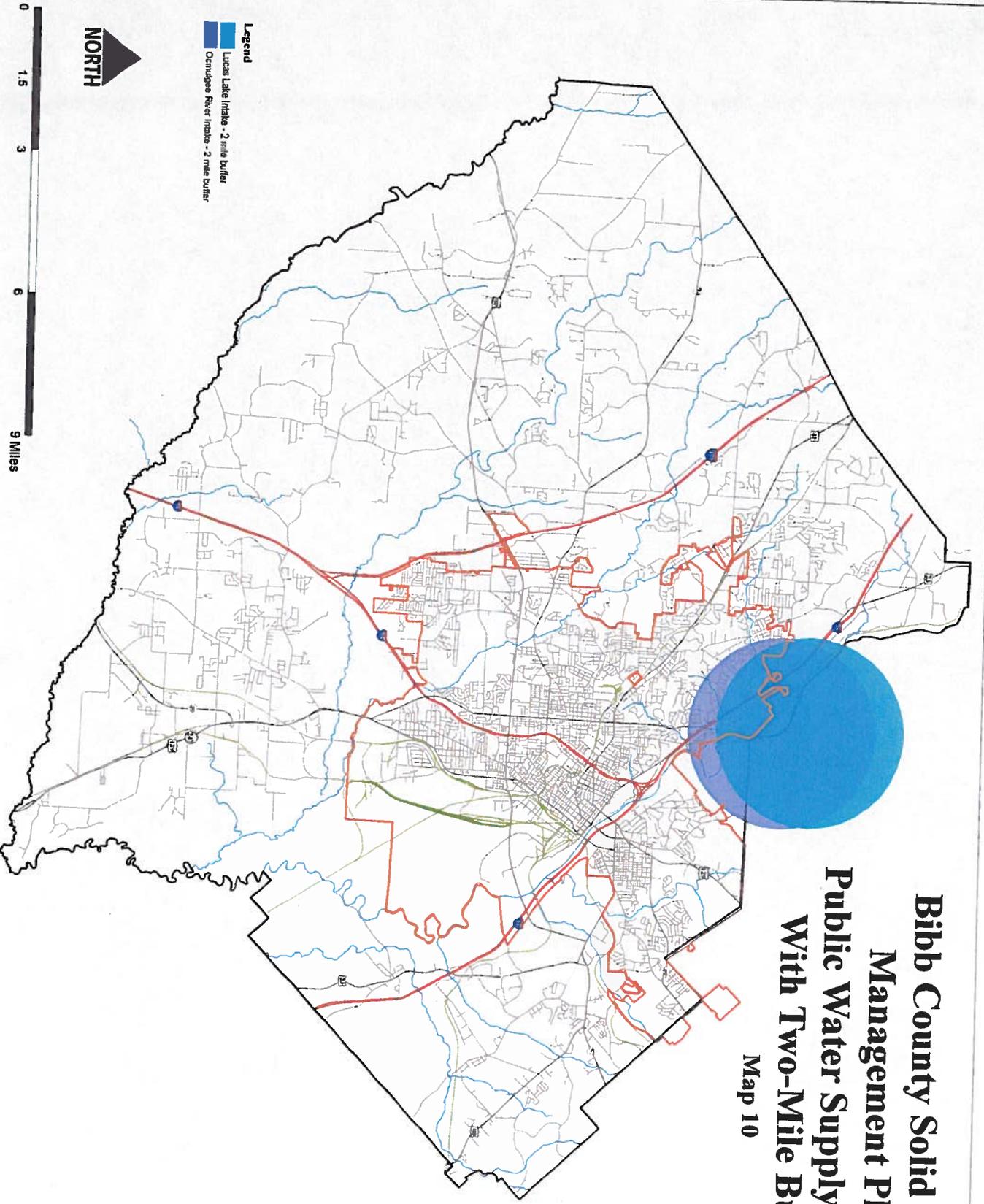
Map 9

Significant Ground Water Recharge



Bibb County Solid Waste Management Plan Public Water Supply Source With Two-Mile Buffer

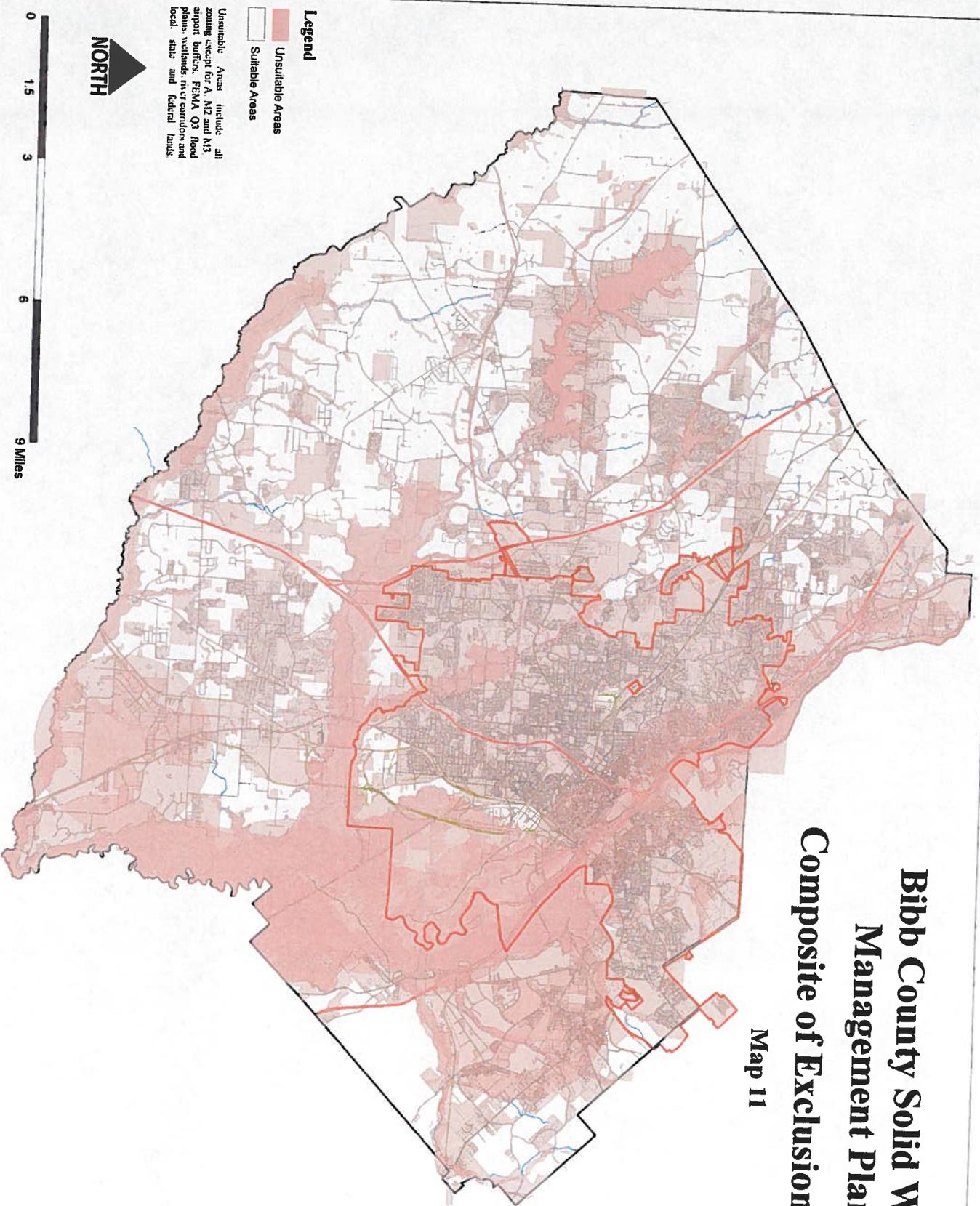
Map 10



Bibb County Solid Waste Management Plan

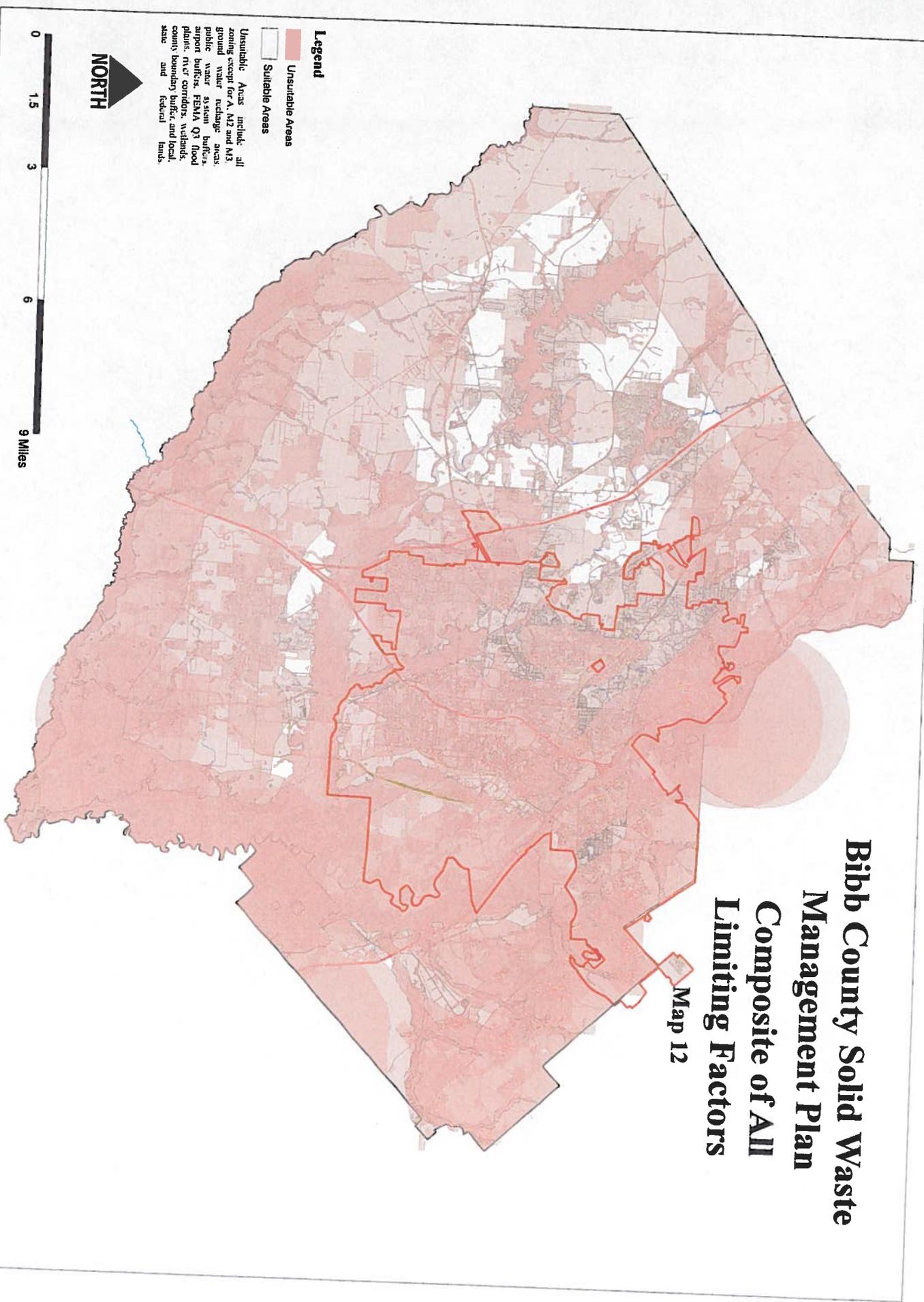
Composite of Exclusion Areas

Map 11



Bibb County Solid Waste Management Plan Composite of All Limiting Factors

Map 12



**A RESOLUTION OF BIBB COUNTY ADOPTING
THE JOINT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR BIBB
COUNTY, CITY OF MACON AND PAYNE CITY**

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of Georgia has required that all communities in the State prepare and adopt solid waste management plans in compliance with prescribed standards; and

WHEREAS, Bibb County, the City of Macon and Payne City have prepared a joint solid waste management plan, which satisfies all applicable standards of the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990; and

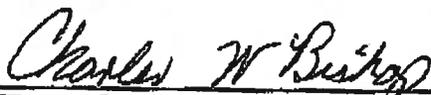
WHEREAS, Bibb County, the City of Macon and Payne City have solicited input into the plan preparation process according to the methods prescribed in the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990; and

WHEREAS, Bibb County, the City of Macon and Payne City have submitted the joint solid waste management plan to the Middle Georgia Regional Development Center for review in accordance with the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia Department of Community Affairs has determined that the joint solid waste management plan complies with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management of the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Commissioners meeting in formal session that Chairman Charles W. Bishop is hereby authorized to sign this resolution adopting the joint solid waste management plan for Bibb County and the Cities of Macon and Payne City in compliance with the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 17th day of October, 2006



Charles W. Bishop, Chairman

ATTEST:



Shelia Thurmond, Clerk of the Board

A RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MACON, GEORGIA ADOPTING THE JOINT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR BIBB COUNTY, CITY OF MACON AND PAYNE CITY; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of Georgia has required that all communities in the State prepare and adopt solid waste management plans in compliance with prescribed standards; and

WHEREAS, the City of Macon, Bibb County, and Payne City have prepared a joint solid waste management plan, which satisfies all applicable standards of the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990; and

WHEREAS, the City of Macon, Bibb County, and Payne City have solicited input into the plan preparation process according to the methods prescribed in the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990; and

WHEREAS, the City of Macon, Bibb County and Payne City have submitted the joint solid waste management plan to the Middle Georgia Regional Development Center for review in accordance with the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia Department of Community Affairs has determined that the joint solid waste management plan complies with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management of the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Macon and it is hereby so resolved by the authority of same that the Mayor is hereby authorized to sign this resolution adopting the joint solid waste management plan for Bibb County and the Cities of Macon and Payne City in compliance with the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990.

SO RESOLVED this 7th day of November, 2006.

President, City Council

SO APPROVED this 7th day of November, 2006.

Mayor

Ellis Adopt Joint Solid Waste Management Plan - 2006

City of Macon, Ga.
I do hereby certify that the above and foregoing Resolution was duly passed at the Regular Meeting of the Council of the City of Macon, held 11-7-2006 With my hand and seal of the City of Macon this 11-8-2006

Clerk of Council

SUBMITTED TO MAYOR'S OFFICE
November 8, 2006
RETURNED FROM MAYOR'S OFFICE

**A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF PAYNE CITY ADOPTING THE
JOINT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR BIBB COUNTY,
CITY OF MACON, AND PAYNE CITY**

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of Georgia has required that all communities in the State prepare and adopt solid waste management plans in compliance with prescribed standards; and

WHEREAS, the City of Macon, Bibb County, and Payne City have prepared a joint solid waste management plan, which satisfies all applicable standards of the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990; and

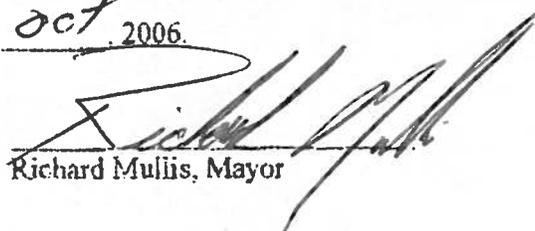
WHEREAS, the City of Macon, Bibb County, and Payne City have solicited input into the plan preparation process according to the methods prescribed in the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990; and

WHEREAS, the City of Macon, Bibb County, and Payne City have submitted the joint solid waste management plan to the Middle Georgia Regional Development Center for review in accordance with the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990; and

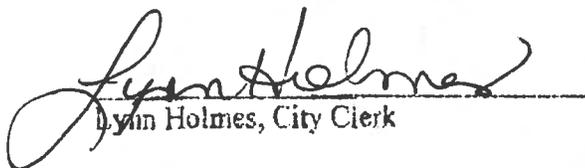
WHEREAS, the Georgia Department of Community Affairs has determined that the joint solid waste management plan complies with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management of the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council meeting in formal session that Mayor Richard Mullis is hereby authorized to sign this resolution adopting the joint solid waste management plan for Bibb County and the Cities of Macon and Payne City in compliance with the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 3 day of oct, 2006.


Richard Mullis, Mayor

ATTEST:


Lynn Holmes, City Clerk

The Telegraph

06 SEP 14 PM 3:02

>KNIGHTRIDDER>

PAGE 1

478-744-4317

BIBB CO. ENGINEERS OFFICE
780 THIRD STREET
MACON, GA 31201

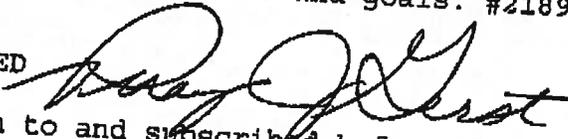
STATE OF GEORGIA
COUNTY OF BIBB

Personally appeared before me, a notary public within and for above state and county, Penny J. Gerst, who deposes and says she is the classified/legal supervisor for The Macon Telegraph and is duly authorized by the publisher thereof to make this affidavit, and that advertisement as follows has been published in The Macon Telegraph on the following dates:

01/20/2006

2189905 # GEORGIA, BIBB COUNTY NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING -A public hearing on the Joint Bibb County/City of Macon/Payne City Solid Waste Management Plan will be held on Monday, February 13, 2006, at 4:30 pm in the Middle Georgia RDC Conference Room A, 175-C Emery Highway, Macon. -The purpose of this, the first of two public hearings, is to inform the public about the purpose of the plan and the process to be followed in the presentation of the solid waste management plan, as well as to elicit community input on solid waste needs and goals. #2189905: 1/21

SIGNED



Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20 day of JANUARY 2006

Notary Public

Kathleen J. Miller



120 BROADWAY • MACON, GEORGIA 31201
P.O. BOX 4167 • MACON, GEORGIA 31208-4167
478-744-4200 OR 1-800-342-5845

OPENS ON ZEBULON

Looking to cure a craving for sushi or Japanese cuisine? You can rest easy.

Taki Japanese Steakhouse and Sushi Bar will hold a ribbon-cutting ceremony today at 6255 Zebulon Road, Suite 300. The restaurant is open Mondays-Thursdays, 11 a.m.-2:30 p.m. and 4:30-10 p.m. It's open Friday from 11 a.m.-2:30 p.m. and 4:30-11 p.m.; from noon to 11 p.m. Saturday; and from noon to 10 p.m. Sunday.

If you know of a business that's opening or relocating in the midstate, call Jamie Caraway at (478) 744-4536 or e-mail her at jcaraway@macontel.com.

will tradition, all ds will benefit the ganization's mis- ing lives, families nities — one job at tionally, the com- benefit from con- such as clothing re, made to Empori- ns received at this ated Goodwill will be processed / trainees who are luable job skills," ood, Goodwill irector of commu- Eighty-five cents of earned at any tail store is rein- job training and rograms."

Cingular strongly refuted the claims in the lawsuit, which seeks class-action status on behalf of the more than 20 million customers AT&T Wireless had at the time of the merger. Many paid \$18 "transfer" fees to switch to Cingular plans and were required to buy new phones or pay other fees, according to the complaint, filed in U.S. District Court in Seattle.

Verizon Wireless, jointly owned by Verizon Communications Inc. and Vodafone Group PLC, serves most of its 54.8 million subscribers with a different digital wireless technology known as "CDMA," but still has an undisclosed number of analog customers. Those users are not charged an extra fee.

Sprint Nextel Corp. has no analog subscribers on either of its two networks, which were built later than those at Verizon and Cingular and use digital technologies. The Sprint network uses CDMA, while Nextel employs a standard called iDEN.

exists today," Peltz ally care about this 'e want to see it want-to-see-it-grow." said.

"We have worked long and hard to get the company to this point, and we just don't want

with foil or duct tape to avoid tripping security-tag alarms at the door or use sophisticated technology to print out counterfeit receipts and labels.

These organized groups have also become shrewd about who they dispatch to do the stealing. According to Joseph LaRocca, vice president of loss prevention at the NRF, many of these rings use pregnant illegal immigrants, who if caught, are usually deported before their child is born in the States.

According to LaRocca, a growing problem over the past year is a dramatic increase in the reselling of stolen products on the Internet, an area that is harder to track than flea markets or pawn shops.

"You don't realize that a longtime drug user that you would never do business with is behind Uncle Bob's online

without reaching the felony level, according to an NRF report.

Moreover, Ives pointed out that shoplifting doesn't become a federal crime until at least \$5,000 in stolen merchandise crosses state lines. And Ives noted that U.S. attorney general's offices don't prosecute unless the figure is \$50,000 or higher.

Many stores declined to talk about what specific measures they are adopting, but said that only by joining will they make a dent in the problem.

Still, they are realistic. "This is an ongoing issue. It is not an issue that you are going to solve," said Bill Titus, vice president of loss prevention at Sears. Stores, he said, have all this inventory, and criminals are trying to get at that.

"Our job is to get ahead of it and prevent it," he said.

"While there's been so much to teach my daughter in her first five years, I find I'm learning more about myself everyday."

— Liz Fabian

Middle Ga. Moms

PARENTING

blog



Telegraph reporter Liz Fabian writes about being a mom in Middle Georgia. Liz will tell you about life with a 5-year-old who's growing up quickly. Read about her

2312523: 7/16, 25, 8/1, 8

Legal Notices 938

GEORGIA, BIBB COUNTY NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
A Public Hearing on the Joint County/City of Macon/Payne City Solid Waste Management Plan will be held on Monday, August 7, 2006, at 11:00 AM in the Bibb County Engineering Annex Conference Room, 760 Third Street, Macon, Georgia.

The purpose of this public hearing, the second of two, is to (1) brief the community on the content of the plan; (2) provide an opportunity for residents to make suggestions, additions, or revisions; and (3) notify the community of the expected date the plan will be submitted to the Middle Georgia Regional Development Center. For additional information regarding this notice, please contact the Middle Georgia RDC at 478-751-6160. #2322641: 8/1

946

GEORGIA, BIBB COUNTY Sealed Bids
City of Macon, Georgia

Sealed bids will be received by the City of Macon, Purchasing Division of Finance, 200-Ibn 23XL Screw Chiller, with a new Carrier 200 Ibn 19 XR to be located at its Macon Centreplex facility. Please contact the Purchasing Division of Finance at (478) 751-7240, or visit the City of Macon official website at <http://www.cityofmacon.net/> for detailed information. Sealed bids must be returned no later than 2:00 PM, August 3, 2006. The City of Macon encourages Small Minority/Female business owners to submit a proposal. #2321561: 7/29, 30, 31, 8/1, 2, 3

2006 SEP 14 PM 3:02

2006 SEP 14 PM 3: 03

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BIBB COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
TRANSMITTING THE JOINT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE TO
THE MIDDLE GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER**

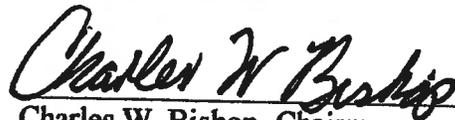
WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of Georgia has required that all communities in the State prepare and adopt amendments to solid waste plans in compliance with prescribed standards; and

WHEREAS, Bibb County, along with the City of Macon and Payne City, have prepared a Joint Solid Waste Management Plan Update which satisfies all applicable standards of the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990; and

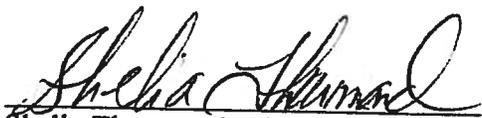
WHEREAS, public input has been solicited in accordance with the methods prescribed in the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Bibb County Board of Commissioners, meeting in formal session, hereby authorizes Chairman Charles Bishop to sign this resolution transmitting the Joint Solid Waste Management Plan Update for Bibb County and the Cities of Macon and Payne City to the Middle Georgia Regional Development Center in compliance with the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 15th day of August, 2006.


Charles W. Bishop, Chairman

ATTEST:


Shelia Thurmond, Clerk of the Board

SPONSOR: MAYOR C. JACK ELLIS

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF
MACON, GEORGIA, ADOPTING THE JOINT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
PLAN UPDATE FOR BIBB COUNTY, CITY OF MACON AND PAYNE CITY
TO COMPLY WITH THE GEORGIA COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1990; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.**

2006 SEP 14 PM 3:03

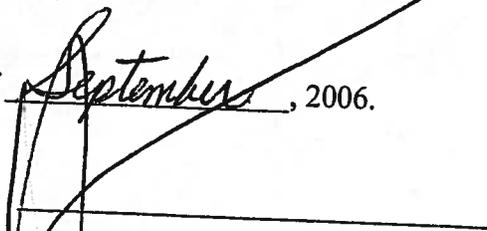
WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of Georgia has required that all communities in the State prepare and adopt amendments to solid waste plans in compliance with prescribed standards; and

WHEREAS, the City of Macon, along with Bibb County and Payne City, have prepared a Joint Solid Waste Management Plan Update which satisfies all applicable standards of the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990; and

WHEREAS, public input has been solicited in accordance with the methods prescribed in the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Macon and it is hereby so ordained by the authority of the same, that the Joint Solid Waste Management Plan Update for Bibb County, Macon and Payne City, attached hereto as Exhibit A, is hereby adopted in compliance with the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990.

SO ORDAINED this 5th day of September, 2006.



President, City Council

SO APPROVED this 11th day of SEP, 2006.



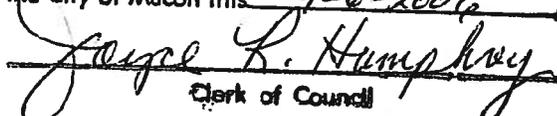
Mayor

Ord/Adopting Joint Solid Waste Mgmt Plan Update 2006

City of Macon, Ga.

I do hereby certify that the above and foregoing Ordinance was duly passed at the Regular Meeting of the Council of the City of Macon, held 9-5-2006. Witness my hand and seal of

the City of Macon this 9-6-2006



Clerk of Council

SUBMITTED TO MAYOR'S OFFICE

September 6, 2006

RETURNED FROM MAYOR'S OFFICE

September 11, 2006 10:25 AM

**A RESOLUTION OF PAYNE CITY TRANSMITTING THE JOINT SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE TO THE MIDDLE REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT CENTER**

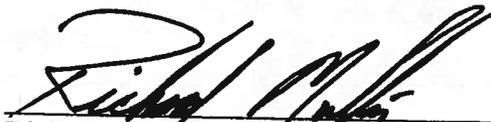
WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of Georgia has required that all communities in the State prepare and adopt amendments to solid waste plans in compliance with prescribed standards; and

WHEREAS, Payne City, along with the Bibb County and the City of Macon, have prepared a Joint Solid Waste Management Plan Update, which satisfies all applicable standards of the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990; and

WHEREAS, public input has been solicited in accordance with the methods prescribed in the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Payne City Council, meeting in formal session, hereby authorizes Mayor Richard Mullis to sign this resolution transmitting the Joint Solid Waste Management Plan Update for Bibb County and the Cities of Macon and Payne City to the Middle Georgia Regional Development Center in compliance with the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 21 day of Aug 2006.


Richard Mullis, Mayor

ATTEST:


Lynn Holmes, City Clerk

SPONSORED BY

Mayor C. Jack Ellis

0-06-0048



AN ORDINANCE OF THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MACON, GEORGIA, ADOPTING THE JOINT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE FOR BIBB COUNTY, CITY OF MACON AND PAYNE CITY TO COMPLY WITH THE GEORGIA COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1990; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

VOTE

Yes No Abstain Absent

COMMITTEE REPORT

Neil Hutto
Nancy Chitt
Henry & James
Ray & John

Read first time *July 18, 2006*

And referred to the Committee on

Public Works & Engineering

REPORT

Rendered

September 5, 2006

and

Adopted

ACTION TAKEN AND DATE: *Approved 8/24/06*

O AND R COMMITTEE

PREPARED BY ASSISTANT CITY ATTORNEY

Katherine M. Kalish
Katherine M. Kalish

APPROVED AS TO LEGAL FORM BY CITY ATTORNEY

J. Pope Langstaff
J. Pope Langstaff

	Yes	No	Abstain	Absent
Youmas	✓			
Hutto	✓			
Lucas	✓			
Timley	✓			
Cranford	✓			
DeFore	✓			
Ross	✓			
Ponder	✓			
Ficklin				✓
Chambliss	✓			
Jones	✓			
Dudley	✓			
Mullis	✓			
Horne	✓			
Thomason	✓			
Total:	14	0		1



**MIDDLE
GEORGIA
REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT
CENTER**

175-C Emery Highway
Macon, GA 31217
tel. 478-751-6160
fax 478-751-6517
<http://www.mgrdc.org>

*Send to
Kenny Dove
P/12 SL*

RECEIVED
JUL 31 REC'D
BY:

Dennis Holder, Chairman
Ralph Nix, Executive Director

MEMORANDUM

DATE: July 27, 2007

TO: Jim Frederick, Director, DCA Office of Planning and Quality Growth
Charlie Bishop, Chairman, Bibb County Board of Commissioners
C. Jack Ellis, Mayor, City of Macon

FROM: Kristina Harpst, Associate Regional Planner *KH*

SUBJECT: Joint Solid Waste Management Plan

The Mayor of Payne City, Richard Mullis, requested the Middle Georgia RDC provide the you with a copy of the recently amended Joint Solid Waste Management Plan for Bibb County / City of Macon / Payne City. The amendments are limited to clarifications of Payne City's solid waste services and do not impact or change the City of Macon or Bibb County. Therefore, DCA considers these amendments minor and does not require other jurisdictions to approve the amendments.

The enclosed plan has been adopted by Payne City and requires no action on the part of Bibb County, the City of Macon or DCA.

If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at 478-751-6160 or kharpst@mgrdc.org.

Enclosure

C: Richard Mullis, Mayor, Payne City

**AN ADOPTION AND TRANSMITTAL RESOLUTION
OF THE PAYNE CITY TOWN COUNCIL**

WHEREAS: The Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990 requires all cities and counties in the State to prepare and adopt a Solid Waste Management Plan; and

WHEREAS: The Payne City City Council, in cooperation with Bibb County and the City of Macon, has prepared a Joint Solid Waste Management Plan in accordance with the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990 and minimum planning standards set forth by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs; and

WHEREAS: Public input was solicited in accordance with the methods prescribed by the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990; and

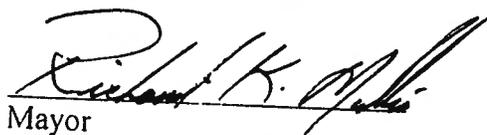
WHEREAS: The Joint Solid Waste Management Plan was submitted to the Middle Georgia Regional Development Center and the Georgia Department of Community Affairs for review and found to be complete; and

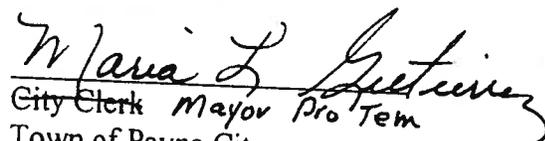
WHEREAS: The Payne City Council has identified provisions of the Solid Waste Management Plan that need clarification on the applicability to Payne City; and

WHEREAS: The amended provisions do not alter the Solid Waste Management Plan in relationship to Bibb County and the City of Macon and, therefore, constitute a minor amendment.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED that the Payne City Town Council, meeting in regular session, hereby authorizes Mayor Richard Mullis to sign this resolution amending and adopting the Joint Solid Waste Management Plan for Bibb County, the City of Macon, and Payne City, and a copy of this resolution shall be forwarded to the Middle Georgia Regional Development Center and the Georgia Department of Community Affairs in compliance with the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act of 1990.

Passed and adopted this 16 day of July 2007.


Mayor
Town of Payne City


City Clerk Mayor Pro Tem
Town of Payne City