

COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANGEMENT PLAN 2009 UPDATE

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Introduction

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

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

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

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

The advisory committee prepared the 2005 County Plan for the following purposes:

- To present a comprehensive status report on solid waste management activities in Clayton County;
- To set forth policies and strategies for reducing and managing solid waste and promote waste management and waste reduction through education;
- To provide specific priorities and a schedule for continued waste management and planning activities;
- To prepare data and material in conformance with the Minimum Planning Standards to meet requirements for certified local solid waste management plans set forth within the act.

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

The 2009 update to the 2005 Clayton County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan has been updated to meet the requirements of the **Five-Year Short-Term Work Program (STWP)** as defined in the *Rules of the Department of Community Affairs, Chapter 110-4-3, Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management, Section (5)(b)* as stated:

Five-Year Short-Term Work Program (STWP): *Local governments shall prepare and submit an update to their Implementation Strategy every five years. This update shall include:*

- (1) a report of plan accomplishments that must identify the current status of each activity in the existing Short-Term Work Program and at a minimum, indicate activities that:
 - (a) have been completed;
 - (b) are currently underway, including an anticipated project completion date if applicable;
 - (c) have been postponed, with justification; and
 - (d) have not been accomplished and are no longer being considered for implementation, again with justification and documentation that the basic tenets of the plan are still intact.

and
- (2) a new Short-Term Work Program covering the next five-year planning period. Each STWP update must also include an assurance that the local government(s) has ten years of disposal capacity. An updated version of the documentation submitted with a full Solid Waste Management Plan must be submitted with a Short-Term Work Program update.

WASTESTREAM

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

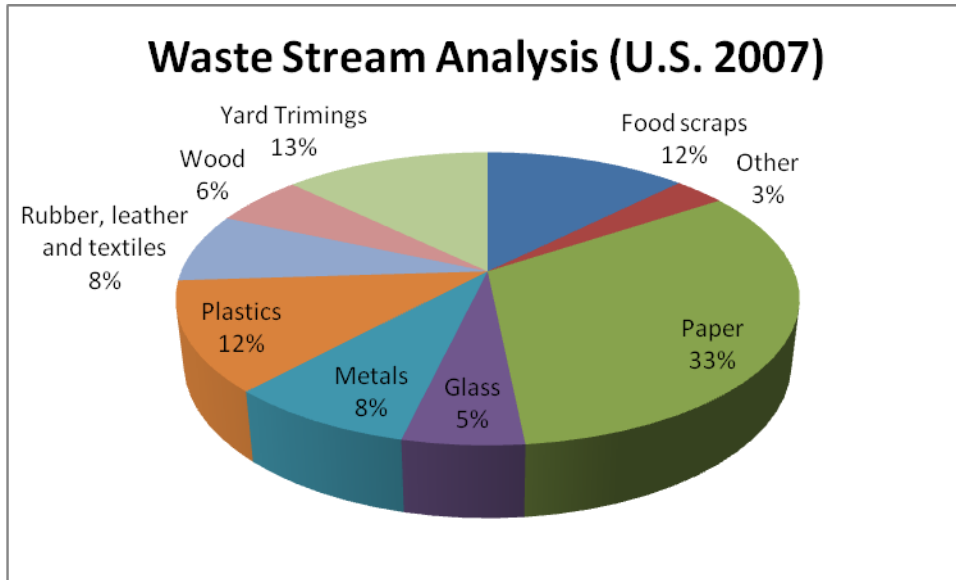
The Amount of Waste Element provides information relative to the following items:
Existing Waste Amount (Weight):

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

CURRENT WASTE STREAM COMPOSITION

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

Current, comprehensive local waste composition or characterization data from the first approach described above does not exist for Clayton County. Therefore, at the present, it is necessary to rely on general information using the study approach as developed by the U.S. EPA. It is important to note that the U.S. EPA data reflects the municipal solid waste stream of the entire nation and may not exactly correlate with Clayton County’s waste stream. Figure 1-1 shows the commercial characterization of municipal solid waste based on the *Municipal Solid Waste Generation, Recycling, and Disposal in the United States: Facts and Figures for 2007* (U.S.EPA). While useful, locally developed waste stream composition analyses are not critical at this time. They may become necessary in the future, however, particularly for the consideration of waste-to-energy facilities and other waste related capital improvement projects.



Source: Municipal Solid Waste Generation, Recycling, and Disposal in the United States: Facts and Figures for 2007

FIG 1-1

ADDITIONAL WASTE PRODUCTS

Industrial Waste

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

Scrap tires

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

The *Scrap Tire Use/Disposal Study 1996 Update* prepared by the *Scrap Tire Management Council* in 1997 indicates that approximately one tire is discarded each year for each resident of the United States. Using this per capita rate, the amount of scrap tires produced in Clayton County in 1990 was approximately 182,052*, an equivalent to 1,996 tons in weight. Using the same generation rate as stated above it is estimated that 250,903 scrap tires, equivalent to 2,710 tons will be produced in the County in the year 2003.

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

Wastewater Sludge

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

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

Wastewater sludge is currently considered non-toxic and disposed of by incineration, composting and palletizing (made into commercial fertilizer pellets). All of these management practices will be evaluated, particularly yard trimmings. However, future federal and state regulations may greatly change the way sludge is processed by requiring stringent testing of sludge to validate its non-toxicity and possibly reducing quantities that can be disposed of by incineration.

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

Biomedical Waste

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

Biomedical waste consists of seven categories or classifications. These are:

1. Pathological waste-human tissue and parts:
2. Biological waste-blood and blood products and bulk body fluids:
3. Chemotherapy waste-any disposable material including medical supplies that may have come in contact with agents used in the chemotherapy process:

4. Cultures/stock of infectious waste-includes cultures from medical laboratories and research and industrial laboratories:
5. Contaminated animal carcasses-including bedding and other animal wastes which have been exposed to infectious agents:
6. Sharps-any discarded article that may cause punctures or cuts: and,
7. Discarded medical equipment-including supplies and materials that were in contact with infectious agents.

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

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

There are currently two biomedical waste incinerators and one autoclave unit in Clayton County. Southern Regional incinerator process on-site waste and is not required to have a solid waste-handling permit.

Browning Ferris Industries owns and operates the other incinerator and autoclave unit, which are permitted by the state. The amount of biomedical waste in Clayton County is very likely to increase in relation to the county's population growth. The handling and disposal of this waste in the future, however, may be complicated by the difficulty in overcoming community opposition to expansion of existing facilities or the development of new facilities.

Other Waste Including Ash

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

AMOUNT OF WASTE

Clayton County has experienced an economic downturn and a 2006 price increase that has affected the amount of waste disposed at the Clayton County Landfill.

Clayton County has seen a continued four year decrease in the tons processed.

The methodology used to estimate the amount of waste currently projected for disposal is based upon the 2006 *State of Georgia Solid Waste Management Plan*. According to the

figures in the report (pages 2-8), the per capita generation rate will increase over the STWP five-year projection period. These figures are based upon the state average and reflect a consistent value for planning purposes.

The figures below reflect that Clayton County Landfill processes a total of 56% of the County's generated waste. The remaining 44% of waste is transported and/or processed elsewhere. These figures do not reflect any source or recycling reductions.

WASTE GENERATION 2004-2008

| Year | Estimated Population | Projected Tons Processed by Clayton County | Actual Tons Processed by Clayton County |
|------|----------------------|--|---|
| 2004 | 241,405 | 109,247 | 138,196 |
| 2005 | 247,440 | 111,978 | 126,237 |
| 2006 | 253,626 | 114,778 | 91,320 |
| 2007 | 259,967 | 117,647 | 88,056 |
| 2008 | 266,466 | 120,589 | 72,673 |

FIG 1-2

STWP ESTIMATED WASTE GENERATION 2009-2013

| Year | Estimated Population | P/P/D | Projected Tons Generated by Clayton County | Percentage Processed in County | Projected Tons Processed by Clayton County |
|------|----------------------|-------|--|--------------------------------|--|
| 2009 | 273,128 | 6.99 | 113,369 | 56% | 63,487 |
| 2010 | 279,956 | 7.08 | 119,104 | 56% | 66,698 |
| 2011 | 288,955 | 7.18 | 123,734 | 56% | 69,291 |
| 2012 | 294,128 | 7.28 | 127,062 | 56% | 71,155 |
| 2013 | 301,482 | 7.37 | 131,096 | 56% | 73,414 |

FIG 1-3

COLLECTION

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

The Collection Element includes an analysis of the following items:

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

COLLECTION PRACTICES AND SERVICE AREAS

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

1. The waste or recyclable material are being collected by city work details which only collect within city's limits: or
2. The city is contracting for the collection of waste or recyclables within its boundaries.
3. C&D recycling material is carried to Stephens MDS recycling and disposal facility on Lees Mill Road.

The City of Forest Park has gone from residential and commercial collection services utilizing city employees to contracting with a private collection company (Waste Management of Atlanta). Waste Management of Atlanta collects household waste, yard debris and bulk trash of approximately 5082 names by curbside service twice per week. Approximately 688 commercial businesses and apartments are picked up by the private collection company. Recyclables are collected at a recycle center located on Lamar Drive. The private collection company also provides 20, 30, and 40 yard construction containers and compactors on an as needed basis. The City of Forest Park handles all billing, scheduling, accounts receivable and customer service issues.

Forest Park residential rates are currently \$200.00 billed annually on the property tax bill for approximately 5082 homes. Businesses are billed at a rate of \$3.50 per cubic yard for approximately 688 locations. Multi-Family apartments are charged a rate of \$10.00 per apartment each month totaling approximately 1791 units.

The City of Forest Park plans to continue the privatization collection, hauling, and disposal services over the next ten years with re-bidding every five years or contract extension on a yearly basis.

The City of Jonesboro operates a Sanitation Department that consists of four city employees. Residential waste is collected from the curbside once each week, at a cost to the resident of \$45.00 per quarter. Yard trimmings are picked up at curbside once per week. Of the Jonesboro's 264 commercial businesses, the Jonesboro Sanitation Department provides a collection service to approximately 100. The remaining businesses contract the collection needs with various private commercial collection companies. Jonesboro has a collection fleet of one twenty yard rear loader truck. Yard trimmings (leaf and limbs) are picked up with a chipper truck and limb chipper.

The City of Lake City contracts with a private collection company (Waste Management of Atlanta) to collect household waste and recyclables from its 625 single family dwellings. Household waste and recyclables are picked up curbside weekly in two different trucks. The City also has an agreement with Waste Management of Atlanta to do a back door pick-up for elderly residents within the City. Waste containers and recyclable bins are furnished to the citizens and the service fee is \$51.00 quarterly. All multi-family dwellings and commercial developments contract independently with a collection company.

Yard waste (leaf & Limbs) is picked up by the City of Lake City Public Works Department at curbside and taken to Waste Management of Atlanta transfer station (Forest Park) weekly. Fees are set price per ton under the garbage contract at \$32.50 per ton.

Lake City will continue to contract for the household waste and yard trimmings and recyclables with Waste Management of Atlanta for the next five years with an annual right to renew contract.

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

The City of Morrow provides twice a week backdoor household collection & disposal service to approximately 945 residential customers by contract with a private company. Also, limb and white good collection and disposal is available to each household once per week according to a designated route at no additional charge. The City employs nine full-time employees, three part-time employees, and operates three F-650 dump trucks, and one limb chipper to provide this service. Yard trimmings such as leaves, pine straw, and grass clippings are collected on a "pay as you throw" basis and residents pay a fee of \$1.75 for each bag disposed of through the Public Works Department.

The City also operates a commercial sanitation division, by private contractor, providing service to all commercial businesses, apartments, and condominiums by means of 2, 4, 6, & 8 yard brown boxes. The City also provides 20, 30, & 40 yard construction containers and compactors by the same contracted company. The City provides collection & disposal services to 323 commercial customers on a daily basis. Construction containers are scheduled as needed by contractors working inside the City limits. All solid waste administrative

functions including billing, accounts receivable, scheduling, etc. are located in the Finance Department.

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

Morrow plans to continue to employ the current collection practice for both residential and commercial sanitation throughout the next ten years. Contracted services bid will be on a five-year basis, with an option for renewal as approved by the Mayor and Council. Due to new home construction in the City, there is a possibility additional employees will be needed to maintain service at current levels for limb and white good collection. The City also anticipates the replacement of one F-650 dump truck and one limb chipper within five years.

The City of Riverdale provides curbside collection service for 3,180 single-family residents and two-family dwellings. A private collection company under contract with the city provides this service. This contract ensures that each household receives curbside service once each week for household waste and once a week for yard trimmings. Each customer is provided a 90-gallon container and pays \$15.00 each month for the service. As of the spring of 2009, Allied Waste Company has served as the City's sole source private collection service for multi-family and commercial properties.

Clayton County does not provide any residential or commercial collection service for the unincorporated areas of the county. Residents and commercial locations contract individually with various collection companies. Presently, there are 16 companies licensed to collect waste in Clayton County: these companies provide 10 residential and 12 commercial collection systems. Residential collection services vary from once per week curbside to twice per week backyard pickup. The collection rates vary from \$13.00 to \$15.00 per month. Commercial collection services vary from pre-scheduled pickups to service as needed with variable rates.

FIG 2-2a

| | Residential | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|--|---|
| | Sanitation Department | Private company under contract with county or city | Private company contracting directly with users |
| 2004-2008 | | | |
| Forest Park | | | |
| Jonesboro | | | |
| Lake City | | | |
| Lovejoy | | | |
| Morrow | | | |
| Riverdale | | | |
| Clayton County | | | |

FIG 2-2b

| | Residential | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|--|---|
| | Sanitation Department | Private company under contract with county or city | Private company contracting directly with users |
| 2009-2013 | | | |
| Forest Park | | | |
| Jonesboro | | | |
| Lake City | | | |
| Lovejoy | | | |
| Morrow | | | |
| Riverdale | | | |
| Clayton County | | | |

FIG 2-1a

| | MULTI-FAMILY USES | | | BUSINESS USES | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|--|---|
| | Sanitation Department | Private company under contract with county or city | Private company contracting directly with users | Sanitation Department | Private company under contract with county or city | Private company contracting directly with users |
| 2004-2008 | | | | | | |
| Forest Park | | | | | | |
| Jonesboro | | | | | | |
| Lake City | | | | | | |
| Lovejoy | | | | | | |
| Morrow | | | | | | |
| Riverdale | | | | | | |
| Clayton County | | | | | | |

FIG 2-1b

| | MULTI-FAMILY USES | | | BUSINESS USES | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|--|---|-----------------------|--|---|
| | Sanitation Department | Private company under contract with county or city | Private company contracting directly with users | Sanitation Department | Private company under contract with county or city | Private company contracting directly with users |
| 2009-2013 | | | | | | |
| Forest Park | | | | | | |
| Jonesboro | | | | | | |
| Lake City | | | | | | |
| Lovejoy | | | | | | |
| Morrow | | | | | | |
| Riverdale | | | | | | |
| Clayton County | | | | | | |

OBJECTIVE

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

ASSESSMENT

The current collection practices are acceptable in meeting the county and cities' objectives. In order to maximize the efficiency of the collection operations, some modifications have been implemented since 2004. These were primarily directed at the changes in the City services as indicted in **Figures 2-1** and **2-2**. Economic trends have had an effect on the collection element.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

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

Lake City contracts its collection and disposal services with Waste Management of Atlanta and all emergency responses will be handled by Waste Management of Atlanta under current contract.

DISPOSAL

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

The Disposal Element includes an analysis of the following items:

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

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

WASTE FLOW INTO AND OUT OF CLAYTON COUNTY

Because private landfill operators have just begun to report to the Environmental Protection Division on the origin

of waste being disposed in their facilities, it is difficult to precisely estimate the amount of waste generated in Clayton County that is being transported to private facilities outside the county's boundaries. In all likelihood, a significant amount of waste is being collected in Clayton County and being transported to surrounding counties for disposal. **Table 3-1a** shows the present private collection companies operating in

Table 3-1a

PRIVATE COLLECTION COMPANIES OPERATING IN CLAYTONCOUNTY

| COLLECTION COMPANY | TYPE OF COLLECTION |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| S & B Roll Off | Construction & Demolition (C & D) |
| T R Sanitation | Residential & Commercial |
| Ron Johnson | Residential & Commercial / C & D |
| All South / United | Residential & Commercial |
| Rover, Inc. | Residential |
| K. W. Construction | Commercial / C & D |
| Mitchell Sanitation | Residential |
| K & G Patton | Commercial / C & D |
| Quality Disposal | Commercial / C & D |
| Waste Management | Residential & Commercial |
| Johnny Wilson | Commercial / C & D |
| Advance | Residential & Commercial |
| ADM Sanitation | Residential & Commercial / C & D |
| E Z Waste | Residential |
| Turnipseed | Residential |
| Peebles | Commercial / C & D |

Clayton County and **Table 3-1b** shows the disposal facilities that are used. There has been a decrease in the number of operating companies over the last five years due to the economic downturn and mergers

Table 3-1b

DISPOSAL FACILITIES USED

| SITE NAME | LOCATION |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Clayton County Landfill | Lovejoy |
| Stephens MDS C&D Landfill | Riverdale |
| Stockbridge Transfer Station | Stockbridge |
| Pine Ridge Landfill | Jackson |
| B.F.I. Landfill | Atlanta |
| Forest Park Transfer Station | Forest Park |
| Rogers Lake | Lithonia |
| Fayette County Transfer Station | Fayetteville |
| Walker Transfer Station | Fairburn |
| Safeguard | Palmetto |
| Henry County Recycle | McDonough |

Table 3-2 estimates the amount of waste being disposed of outside of the county. This estimate was based on the national average as calculated against the county's current population as determined by census figures reported by the Atlanta Regional Commission. **Table 3-2** illustrates an upward trend of waste generated in Clayton County being transported outside of the County for disposal. The tons generated were determined by figures reported in the *Municipal Solid Waste in the United States: 2007 Facts and Figures Executive Summary* (U.S.EPA). The disposal trend is even greater in 2007 with approximately 60% of waste disposed outside of Clayton County. Due to the lower tipping fees for other landfills and some collection company's corporate policies, it is unlikely waste is being transported from another jurisdiction into Clayton County for disposal

Table 3-2

| YEAR | POPULATION | P/P/D | ESTIMATED GENERATED TONS | TONS DISPOSED OF IN LOVEJOY | ESTIMATED TONS DISPOSED OF OUTSIDE OF CLAYTON COUNTY | PERCENTAGE DISPOSED OF OUTSIDE OF CLAYTON COUNTY |
|------|------------|-------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|
| 2005 | 263,900 | 4.63 | 221,156 | 138,197 | 82,959 | 37% |
| 2006 | 270,600 | 4.65 | 227,750 | 126,237 | 101,513 | 44% |
| 2007 | 276,170 | 4.62 | 230,939 | 91,321 | 139,618 | 60% |

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

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

Given the amount of waste capacity within the landfill, and the estimated waste generated, landfill life expectancies in years can be calculated.

Table 3-3 reflects the life expectancy trend of the landfill over the last six years. Based upon these trends the Clayton County landfill will have adequate capacity beyond the current planning period.

Following the implementation of the 25% reduction plan and price increase the Clayton County landfill will provide the amount of capacity required for the ten-year capacity period. Clayton County and all of the cities are now requiring that each collection company submit documentation identifying the disposal facility that they will use over the next ten-year planning period.

FIG 3-3

**REMAINING
CAPACITY**

| Year | Remaining Capacity in Years |
|-------|-----------------------------|
| 2004 | 21 |
| 2005 | 17 |
| 2006* | 16 |
| 2007 | 25 |
| 2008 | 27 |
| 2009 | 28 |

*Price Increase in 2006

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS FOR LANDFILLS

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

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

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

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

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

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

OBJECTIVE

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

ASSESSMENT

The current disposal facilities and procedures are acceptable in meeting the county and cities' objectives. The Clayton County landfill continually monitors and reports on the disposal procedures for the life expectancy of the facility. Current and anticipated strategies allow for more than ten-years of disposal capacity at the facility. The Environmental Management Section also collaborates with the private haulers and disposal sites in an effort to develop and manage a database of procedures and resources for disposal operations. Currently, the data is being transferred to electronic data to provide more effective analysis solutions.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

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

REDUCTION

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

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

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

Background Information

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

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

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

1. Reduce the amount of waste produced in the community to the greatest extent possible.
2. Reuse and recycle as many materials in the community as possible that would otherwise be considered waste.
3. Reduce the volume of the remaining material that has been discarded.
4. Dispose of waste material in a safe and sanitary manner.

The many methods of waste reduction can be categorized in four specific waste reducing processes. These processes are pre-discard recycling, source reduction, waste diversion and volume reduction. The first three, pre-discard recycling, source reduction, and waste diversion will be used in accomplishing the 25 percent waste reduction goal because they meet the intent of the Waste Management

Act by causing a reduction in the actual amount or weight of materials that would otherwise enter a disposal facility. The fourth process of waste reduction, volume reduction, is beneficial because it reduces the volume of waste needing

disposal and thereby extending the life of landfills. **Table 4-1** shows waste reduction efforts at the landfill and the effect on reducing the waste stream to meet the 25 percent reduction goal during the first five years.

Table 4-1

| Year | TONS PROCESSED | TONS RECYCLED | TONS DIVERTED | TONS LANDFILLED | REDUCTION PERCENTAGE |
|------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 2004 | 138,197 | 26,672 | 10,260 | 101,265 | 26% |
| 2005 | 126,237 | 23,038 | 6,433 | 96,766 | 23% |
| 2006 | 91,321 | 23,144 | 7,492 | 60,685 | 33% |
| 2007 | 88,056 | 26,072 | 6,522 | 55,462 | 37% |
| 2008 | 72,673 | 16,618 | 6,584 | 49,472 | 31% |

Waste Stream Reduction

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

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

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

One method of waste reduction that can be implemented by local governments to reduce the amount of waste received at landfills is yard waste composting. The development of municipal yard waste composting programs can divert 18% or more of the waste stream and can conceivably be a major factor in the ability of local governments to reach the 25 percent reduction goal. Local governments can also develop a combined program of backyard composting, mulching and “Grass cycling”. It is estimated that more than half the content of yard waste is grass. Thus, by promoting “grass cycling” or mulching and backyard composting, local governments can possibly reduce the amount of materials required to be handled in a municipal composting program by 50 percent or more. Backyard composting is simple and generally does not require the level of attention needed for larger ones. This is the most cost effective method of handling yard waste because collection, transportation, processing, and/or disposal costs are not involved.

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

Reduced material volume includes buying products or materials in bulk. The consumer can participate in source reduction by purchasing those products or materials packaged in larger quantities. This would include food, drink, and laundry products that are manufactured today. Reduced toxicity or the manufacture of products without environmentally hazardous components is becoming a practice by manufacturers because of environmental concerns. A good example of this form of source reduction includes various laundry detergents that no longer contain

phosphates; primarily because of the adverse effect phosphates have on water resources. The production of lead-free paint is another good example of reduced toxicity in products. Because of technological advances many products are now available with longer lifespan than before. The radial tire has twice the life of bias or bias-belted tires (the only tire sold at one time). Batteries and light bulbs are other products now available with extended lifespan. Source reduction programs adopted by local governments will encourage residents and businesses to purchase longer life and environmentally kinder products.

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

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

The success of any recycling program is directly related to the availability and stability of markets. In the development of implementation of mandatory programs, the identification of reliable markets is critical to its success. Enforcement is another important factor in the success of a mandatory recycling program. Local governments can levy fines to non-participants and/or refuse to service a waste customer if recyclables are not separated. A more positive method of enforcement is to publicly acknowledge and award members of the community for outstanding support of the recycling program.

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

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

Volume based collection rates, particularly for single-family residential customers, are relatively new. With this rate system, a waste customer is charge by the amount of waste collected by the waste hauler. In other words, the less waste to collect the less waste a customer is billed for.

This is considered an excellent method of waste reduction because it motivates customers to reduce their wastes through methods such as recycling

WASTE REDUCTION/RECYCLING PROGRAMS

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

Forest Park

Forest Park currently separates white goods, ferrous metal and aluminum. Citizens are notified to place their white goods on the curb each week where they are collected and transported to the recycling area. The City has fifteen commercial establishments utilizing metal recycling containers so their scraps may be separated and eliminated from the waste stream. The efforts of these businesses accounts for as much as one hundred and fifty cubic yards of metals each month. The City of Forest Park has two pulverizing leaf vacuum machines and two limb chippers to increase efforts of waste reduction. A compost area is

Located behind our Public Works facility and is utilized by our Parks Division and local citizens. Forest Park has a recycling facility located on Lamar Drive, which is open two days per week. This facility has collection areas for tires, aluminum and nonferrous metals, paper, cardboard, glass, plastic and magazines. The City of Forest Park Public Works Department hosts two major “Clean Sweep Events” each year to allow its local citizens the opportunity to bring all discarded trash and recyclables through our recycling facility all at no cost to them.

Jonesboro

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

Lake City

The City of Lake City has a recycling program within its contract with Waste Management of Atlanta. Recyclables are picked-up weekly and placed into a recycling truck. (Paper, Plastic, and Aluminum Products)

The City holds two annual City Wide Clean-Up days every year. One in the Spring and one in the Fall season. On these days residents of the city are allowed to bring any type of trash

(household, yard waste, oil, tires, paint and cooking oil.) to a location within the city and dispose of these goods free of charge. Under contract with Waste Management of Atlanta they supply the city with seven 30-yard waste bins to remove items. Tires, paint and cooking oil are collected and disposed of at the annual Clayton County amnesty day clean-up.

Lovejoy

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

Morrow

The City of Morrow provides twice a week backdoor household collection & disposal service to 945 residential customers. The City has no plans to begin a formal recycling program at the present time.

Bagged yard waste, limbs, and white good collection and disposal are available to each household once per week according to a designated route at no additional charge. Bagged yard trimmings such as leaves, pine straw, and grass clippings are collected on a "pay as you throw" basis. Residents pay a fee of \$1.75 for each bag disposed of through the Public Works Department. The City uses three dump trucks, and one limb chipper to provide collection and mulching operations for the residents. Mulch from grinding operations is used in City parks, right of ways, and grounds of municipal buildings as bedding material. **The City of Morrow has recycled an average of 202 tons of yard waste per year over the past 10 years.**

All metal collected is recycled through a private recycling service. **The City of Morrow has recycled an average of 40 tons of metal per year over the past 5 years. The amount of waste collected is reflected in the chart below. The average annual price to provide these services over the past years is \$80,000.**

| Year | Yard Waste | Metal | City Expense |
|---------------|-------------|------------|----------------|
| 06-07 | 266 | 49 | 8728 |
| 07-08 | 274 | 50 | 8990 |
| 08-09 | 282 | 52 | 9260 |
| 09-10 | 291 | 54 | 9537 |
| 10-11 | 299 | 55 | 9823 |
| 11-12 | 308 | 57 | 10118 |
| 12-13 | 318 | 59 | 10422 |
| 13-14 | 327 | 60 | 10734 |
| 14-15 | 337 | 62 | 11056 |
| 15-16 | 347 | 64 | 11388 |
| Totals | 3049 | 562 | 100,956 |

The City plans to replace at least one truck and the limb chipper within the 5 year planning period.

The City also provides an aluminum recycling bin at Morrow City Hall. The bin is operated by the Morrow Fire Department and the firefighter's burn foundation and annually recycles an average of .75 tons.

Riverdale

The City of Riverdale has contracted with Roberson Sanitation Service for once a week curbside/recycling pickup service for the 3180 single-family residences. Roberson Sanitation Service provides an 18 gallon plastic bin for the collection of mixed recyclables to include plastics, aluminum and steel cans as well as newspapers and magazines.

The City of Riverdale also maintains an unmanned drop off recycling area adjacent to the City Administration buildings. This recycling area currently has for residential and non residential use 3 – newspaper bins, 1- magazine bin and 1 phone book bin as well as one aluminum can trailer maintained by the Riverdale Fire Dept. for the Burn Foundation. Wal-Mart bales and recycles their cardboard and provides recycling containers at their store for paper, glass and aluminum. The average poundage for each month is 62, 000. Kroger bales and recycles their cardboard and accepts #1 and #2 plastics for recycling. The monthly average for cardboard is unknown, but the average pounds for the other items are 1,700. Super-H Supermarket also bales and recycles their cardboard. Their average monthly collection is 3,700 pounds. Taco bell recycles their cardboard in a separate bin. Their average is 600 pounds each month. Riverdale also provides a compost operation that includes a Christmas tree recycling project each year. The mulch is stored in Riverdale and available to the two elementary schools for their playgrounds and for landscaping.

Clayton County

Clayton County owns and operates two recycling drop-off centers, one located at the Lovejoy landfill facility and the other in Jonesboro. Items such as wood, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, mattresses, batteries, white goods and aluminum are separated and transported to markets. Construction debris such as bricks, blocks, rocks, asphalt, and shingle tabs are being separated from the waste stream and utilized on the landfill access roads. Ditching materials like sand, dirt and grass are being separated from the waste stream and blended in with the other compost materials. **Table 4-1** shows the amount of waste diverted and recycled over the first five years of the Solid Waste Management Plan. Additionally, materials from the Jonesboro center are hauled to the County's Landfill facility where a recycling processing center further sorts, bales and transports the materials to the proper recycling markets.

In 2003, Keep Clayton County Beautiful (KCCB) was adopted by the Clayton County Transportation and Development Department (Clayton County government). The agency remains a non-profit organization serving the community in its entirety. However, the headquarters for the facility is located within the Transportation and Development Department complex. Clayton County, Forest Park, Jonesboro, Lake City, Lovejoy, Morrow and Riverdale provide financial support to the KCCB. KCCB provides several drop-off locations throughout the County for the local Christmas Tree Recycling Programs. The organization along with the Clayton County Water Authority and various departments of Clayton County sponsor an annual Household Hazardous Amnesty Day whereby chemical products, paints, pesticides, cleaners and other toxins can be dropped off at a special location. Hazardous materials professionals are on site to provide the collection and disposal services in accordance with Georgia laws.

In 1990, Clayton County prepared and adopted a Governmental Recycling Program for all government departments and agencies. Aluminum, newspapers, and various grades of computer paper are separated and transported by the Refuse Control Department to the County's recycling center. Clayton County's Refuse Control Department and the Transportation and Development Department participate in the collection of some yard waste and right-of-way clearing. All of these materials are being processed into compost at the Lovejoy landfill facility. KCCB has implemented a paper recycling "pilot" program in all county government buildings in partnership with SP Recycling Corporation.

Stephens MDS recycling operations currently process and recycle thousands of tons of construction and demolition waste annually.

Following the implementation of the 25% reduction plan and current waste stream studies the Clayton County landfill will provide the amount of capacity required for the ten-year period. **Table 3-3** demonstrates how Clayton County has the necessary disposal capacity for the ten year planning period. Clayton County and all of the cities are now requiring that each collection company submit documentation identifying the disposal facility that they will use over the ten-year planning period.

OBJECTIVE

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

ASSESSMENT

The current reduction programs have been highly successful in meeting the Counties 25% reduction goal for the Solid Waste Management Plan (see **Table 4-1**). The County has incorporated the Keep Clayton County Beautiful (KCCB) program directly within the Transportation and Development Department. The additional support and interaction has helped to amplify the county's reduction initiatives.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

LAND LIMITATIONS

To insure that proposed solid waste handling facilities are sited in areas suitable for such developments, are compatible with surrounding uses, and are not considered for environmental or other development or land use limitations.

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

DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this element the following definitions apply:

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

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

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

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

Landfills:

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

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

Construction and demolition Waste Landfill: A facility for the disposal of solid waste building materials and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair and demolition operations on pavements, houses, commercial buildings and other structures. Such wastes include, but are not limited to, asbestos containing waste, wood, bricks, metal concrete, wall board, paper

cardboard, inert waste landfill material and other nonputrescible wastes which have a low potential for underground contamination.

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

LAND LIMITATIONS

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

Planning and Zoning

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

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

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

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

Groundwater Recharge Areas as shown on Hydrologic Atlas No. 18

- To be located within two miles of a groundwater recharge area, new municipal solid waste landfills must have synthetic liners and Leachate collection systems.
- No new municipal solid waste landfill should be located in a groundwater recharge area if such landfill accepts waste generated outside the county, unless the boundaries of the counties (or district) are contiguous and the counties (or districts) have entered a contract for the collection and disposal of waste. This limitation is not applicable to other types of landfills.

Wetlands as Shown on DNR Wetland Maps

No solid waste handling facility should be located in a wetland unless no alternative sites or methods are available and the use of such wetland complies with applicable state and federal laws. All sites constructed in these areas must have Army Corp of Engineers permit approval.

Proximity to County boundary

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

National Historical Sites

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

Flood Plains

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

Airport Runways

Municipal solid waste landfills should not be located within:

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

Hydrological Assessment

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

Surface Water Intake

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

Nature Preserves

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

District and Sites on the National Register of Historic Places

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

Scenic View or Vista

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

Habitat or Rare, Threatened and Endangered Plants, Animals and biological Communities

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

Archeological Sites

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

Land Limitation Policies

The following policies should apply countywide:

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

Much of Clayton County is not suitable for new waste handling facilities. As a small, but rapidly developing county with a large amount of residential acreage, several large industrial parks and commercial districts as well as areas of various hydrological concerns, there simply is relatively little area remaining in which to locate such a facility. Based on these limitations, the County should encourage expansion of existing facilities to minimize impacts on other communities.

The Clayton County Comprehensive Plan, which was developed in 1987, includes a Land Use Plan that indicates future development of the county. Certain land use types are particularly vulnerable to solid waste handling facilities, such as residential areas, parks, recreational areas, schools and churches and areas of dense urban development. These land use types take up much of the county, as is displayed on the Land Use Plan map. Zoning regulations are also in effect, which allow solid waste handling facilities only in certain zoning classifications. Under the Clayton County Zoning Ordinance, these facilities are allowed only on land zoned Agricultural (A), Light Industrial (L1) or Heavy Industrial (H1). In addition, a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) is required before such a facility can be located in any of the three zones mentioned. In order to get a CUP for any location, the applicant would have to appear before two public hearings to request the permit, with the County Board of Commissioners having the final say in approving or denying the request. The suitability of the site in question would be discussed at these hearing and decided upon by the County Commissioners.

The areas that are currently zoned either L1 or H1 are outlined on the attached Land Use Plan. Some of these areas have already been developed or plan to be developed soon, so that some locations would not be acceptable for a solid waste handling facility. There are two large industrial locations in the northern half of the county, but both have either already been developed or are in already rapidly developing areas. One is located in the northwestern corner

of the County near the Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport, which heavily impacts the area. The other large industrial area is in the northeastern corner of the county and includes the fastest growing industrial park in the county.

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

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

Map 5-A: Waste Disposal Sites with List
Map 5-B: Groundwater Recharge Area
Map 5-C: Floodplain
Map 5-D: National Register of Historic Places
Map 5-E: Light and Heavy Industrial Zoned Areas
Map 5-F: Nature Preserves
Map 5-G: One Half Mile from County Boundaries
Map 5-H: Rare Species Habitat
Map 5-I: Water Supply Intakes
Map 5-J: Watersheds
Map 5-K: Federal, State, and Public Lands
Map 5-L: Wetlands
Map 5-M: Airport
Map 5-N: Agricultural Zoned Land

OBJECTIVE

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

ASSESSMENT

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

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

LANDFILL EXPANSION

The County should encourage both their own facility and other facilities to expand and optimize their operations to reduce impacts on other areas of the County.

EDUCATION & PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

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

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

Educational Organizations (Public)

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

Education Organizations (Private)

- Media
- Target Audiences

Educational Organizations (Public)

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

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

However, many of the elementary and middle schools have chosen to incorporate the material into classes such as social studies, biology and environmental science. Some of the high schools in the county have included special clubs or organizations into their programs such as Ecology Clubs and Environmental sciences Clubs. These extra curricular functions also provide a source for waste management training. In addition, Keep Clayton County beautiful maintains a Speakers Bureau of its volunteers and experts in the field that are on call to any organization in our area. These individuals go to churches, schools and civic organizations to educate citizens

about beautification of the environment, litter control and recycling of solid waste. By working closely with the department's recycling center, Keep Clayton County Beautiful uses one of the most proven teaching methods to instruct our citizens on the proper handling of solid waste that is to be recycled. The program also utilizes a robot during many of the demonstrations in order to engage the younger children within the community.

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

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

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

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

Clayton County through the Clayton County Board of Education and Clayton Clean and Beautiful has a well-established and successful Solid Waste Management education program in place.

EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (Private)

MEDIA

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

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

The written or printed media (newspaper) is another excellent method of educating the public. This medium is used frequently as local papers inform its readers of waste related issues. Stories range from special feature articles to specific articles related to issues confronting a community. Clayton County Water Authority uses inserts in their billing notices to educate the public on a variety of topics including recycling.

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

SPECIFIC PROGRAMS

CITY OF FOREST PARK

The City of Forest Park is working with local organizations, schools, and its citizens to develop strategies for addressing awareness of social responsibilities of environmental issues regarding solid waste management. Recycling and litter control are of top priorities along with source reduction. The City of Forest Park offers four "Clean Sweep Events" yearly. Brochures are distributed at neighborhood watch meetings, festivals, schools, city building and events regarding recycling, hazardous waste, composting, litter control, and waste.

CITY OF JONESBORO

The City of Jonesboro in cooperation with local organizations is working to help the citizens achieve an understanding and awareness of the social and environmental issues, problems, concern, and needs associated with solid waste management. Thereby informing the public thru emphasizing there better understanding of litter control, waste reduction, recycling, disposal of

hazardous waste, composting, processing, and energy recovery. This would allow the city to meet to goal of increased awareness and support for effective waste management within the City.

CITY OF LAKE CITY

The City of Lake City will continue to financially support Keep Clayton County Beautiful with maintaining brochures on recycling, backyard composting at City Hall. The City is a supporter of the Christmas Tree recycling program and the Adopt-a-Highway program. The City will continue to hold its “City Wide Clean-Up Days” and participate in the County’s “Amnesty Day” Program.

CITY OF MORROW

- Continue financial support of Keep Clayton County Beautiful
- Continue to maintain brochures on recycling, backyard composting, and grasscycling at City Hall and Public Works facilities.
- Continue to provide the brochures at neighborhood meetings, school tours of facilities, and other City events.
- Continue to comply with state requirements concerning “Full Cost Accounting” and disclosure to the public.
- Continue to participate in annual Christmas Tree recycling program.
- Continue to participate in the Adopt a highway program.
- Continue to participate in countywide public involvement efforts, supplying a City representative to serve on committees, boards, and other needed areas.
- Continue to attend conferences and seminars to improve City staff’s education of solid waste management issues and pass that information to citizens.
- Continue to support Countywide “Amnesty Day” to recycle and dispose of household hazardous waste.
- Continue to support Clayton County Water Authority in “Rivers Alive” program to clean creeks and rivers countywide and educate the public on the effects of pollutants to drinking water sources.

CITY OF RIVERDALE

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

- Continue financial support Keep Clayton County Beautiful
- Continue to maintain brochures on recycling, backyard composting, and grasscycling at City Hall and Public Works facilities.

- Continue to attend conferences and seminars to improve City staff's education of solid waste management issues and pass that information to citizens.
- Continue to support Countywide "Amnesty Day" to recycle and dispose of household hazardous waste.

OBJECTIVE

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

ASSESSMENT

The current educational and information programs are adequate. However, the County has updated the Environmental Management portion of its web site to provide increased resources for homeowners. This will include additional information on recycling programs and the Keep Clayton County beautiful program. The Clayton County Water Authority has taken the lead on educating and recycling cooking oils. Their web site has many recycling items of interest.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

IMPLEMENTATION & FINANCING

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

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

Increase costs of Solid Waste Management

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Need and Requirement of Full Cost Accounting

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

The Georgia Solid Waste Management Act requires all local governments in the State of Georgia to monitor and disclose the full cost of solid waste management in future years. According to the State Solid Waste Management Plan, local government accounting systems generally do not isolate, and then consolidate for reporting purposes, the direct and indirect costs related to the operation of their solid waste management systems. Consequently, local governments should employ accounting practices that will identify and report such costs fully. The Act states:

“...effective January 1, 1992 each city and county shall be required to report to the Department of Community Affairs (DCA) the total annual cost of providing solid waste management services and to disclose this information to the public. The department of Community Affairs shall develop the forms, rules, and procedures necessary for cities and counties to meet the requirement.”

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

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

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

Methods of Financing the Costs of Solid Waste Management

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Current Revenue Capital Financing – Current revenue financing has been the main source of financing collection vehicles and selected landfill disposal systems. The major advantage of buying equipment as needed is its simplicity, which no institutional, informational analytical or legal arrangements requires. This method, however, depends on the ability of the authority to generate surplus capital.

Host Fees – The County receives host fees from landfill operating within its boundaries, i.e. Stephens MDS C&D Landfill

Implementation Techniques and Alternatives

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

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

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

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

Government considerations have a strong influence on the final approach taken to project development. Specially, the ability of each of the participants to make needed decisions in a coordinated time frame, the need of governments to move forward within the same time frame, and the integration of an intergovernmental project with other elements of individual solid waste management plans, are all important considerations in determining the project development approach.

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

Implementation Action Programs

Clayton County's Solid Waste Management Plan concludes with an action program and the implementation strategy in worksheets. The worksheets are updated to reflect the progress of the first five years of the comprehensive plan and will serve as the first **Short-Term Work Program**. The projected results of the last years of the plan will serve as the future **Short-Term Work Program**. These work sheets outline a comprehensive strategy for the five core elements that make up the Clayton County Solid Waste Management Plan.

The elements are presented in the following format:

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

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

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

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

OBJECTIVE

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

ASSESSMENT

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

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

Clayton County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

| SOLID WASTE PLAN ELEMENTS | TEN YEAR PLAN | | | | | | | | | | WHO | AMOUNT | POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE | | | |
|--|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---------|-------------|-------------------------|------|------------------|---------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | | COUNTY | CITY | STATE FEDERAL | PRIVATE |
| COLLECTION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forest Park | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City will continue to collect residential & commercial waste as prescribed by City Ordinance | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$2,305,886 | | X | | |
| Private contract to collect residential waste | | | | | | | | | | | Private | \$822,504 | | X | | |
| Private contract to collect commercial waste | | | | | | | | | | | Private | \$836,376 | | X | | |
| Administration of solid waste management, recycling efforts & customer service. | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$200,000 | | X | | |
| Roll-off construction and compactors | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$396,000 | | X | | |
| Jonesboro | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private contract to collect residential waste | | | | | | | | | | | Private | \$13 | | | | X |
| City to collect residential waste | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$15 | | X | | |
| City to pick up white goods as needed | | | | | | | | | | | Private | Variable | | X | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | City | Variable | | X | | |
| Pick up yard waste separate from household waste, once per week curbside | | | | | | | | | | | Private | Variable | | | | X |
| | | | | | | | | | | | City | Variable | | X | | |
| Private contractors will pick up waste at commercial sites | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Private | Variable | | | | X |
| Compile, update and evaluate inventory on collection practices | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$1,000 | | X | | |
| Lake City | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City will continue to contract with private company for collection of residential waste. | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$100,000 | | X | | X |
| | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$118,000 | | X | | X |
| Private contractors will pick up waste at commercial sites | | | | | | | | | | | Private | Variable | | | | X |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Private | \$51/Qtr | | | | X |
| Compile, update and evaluate inventory on | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Clayton County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------|---------|--|---|--|--|
| collection practices | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$1,000 | | x | | |
|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------|---------|--|---|--|--|

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Clayton County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

| SOLID WASTE PLAN ELEMENTS | TEN YEAR PLAN | | | | | | | | | | WHO | AMOUNT | POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE | | | |
|--|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---------|-----------|-------------------------|------|------------------|---------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | | COUNTY | CITY | STATE FEDERAL | PRIVATE |
| COLLECTION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lovejoy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City will continue to allow citizens and businesses to contract with private collection services. | | | | | | | | | | | Private | Variable | | | | X |
| Contract with private firm for residential collection. | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$120,000 | | X | | |
| Morrow | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private contractor to continue to collect waste twice per week | | | | | | | | | | | Private | \$126,000 | | | | X |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Private | \$186,000 | | | | X |
| Private contractor to continue to collect from commercial sites | | | | | | | | | | | Private | \$570,000 | | | | X |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Private | \$614,000 | | | | X |
| City will collect white goods and yard trimmings once per week at curbside | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$91,000 | | X | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$130,000 | | X | | |
| Private contractor to collect newspapers from drop-off point | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Private | Variable | | | | X |
| Purchase new flat-bed dump truck for white goods collection services | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$54,000 | | X | | |
| Purchase new chipper truck for mulching operations | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$25,000 | | X | | |
| Purchase new limb chipper for mulching operations | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$34,000 | | X | | |
| Riverdale | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City will continue to contract with private company for collection of residential waste. | | | | | | | | | | | City | | | X | | |
| City will continue to contract with private company for collection of multi-family residential and business waste. | | | | | | | | | | | City | In Budget | | X | | |
| Compile, update and evaluate inventory on | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Clayton County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------|---------|--|---|--|--|
| collection practices | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$1,000 | | x | | |
|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------|---------|--|---|--|--|

DRAFT

Clayton County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

| SOLID WASTE PLAN ELEMENTS | TEN YEAR PLAN | | | | | | | | | | WHO | AMOUNT | POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE | | | |
|---|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---------|----------|-------------------------|------|------------------|---------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | | COUNTY | CITY | STATE FEDERAL | PRIVATE |
| COLLECTION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clayton County | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private contractors will continue to collect residential and commercial waste | | | | | | | | | | | Private | Variable | | | | X |
| Compile, update and evaluate inventory on collection practices | | | | | | | | | | | County | \$2,000 | X | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Clayton County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

| SOLID WASTE PLAN ELEMENTS | TEN YEAR PLAN | | | | | | | | | | WHO | AMOUNT | POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE | | | |
|--|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---------|-----------|-------------------------|------|------------------|---------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | | COUNTY | CITY | STATE FEDERAL | PRIVATE |
| Disposal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forest Park | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The city of Forest Park presently contracts its disposal needs with the Waste Management Transfer Station located in Forest Park. | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$634,500 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Private | Variable | | | | X |
| Jonesboro | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City will continue to use the Clayton County Landfill for disposal needs. A letter from Clayton concerning adequate capacity will be required | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$47,000 | | X | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City will allow multi-family residential and businesses to contract with private companies for collection and disposal services. Annual reports will be required from the collection companies on the tonnage disposed of and facilities used. | | | | | | | | | | | Private | Variable | | | | X |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City will allow businesses to contract with private companies for collection and disposal services. Annual reports will be required from the collection companies on the tonnage disposed of and facilities used. Multi-family residential will be serviced by City. | | | | | | | | | | | Private | Variable | | | | X |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lake City | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City presently contracts with a private disposal facility. The city will request a letter for 10-year capacity assurance. City will continue to solicit for the most economical means of disposal | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$45,000 | | X | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$118,000 | | X | | |
| City will allow multi-family residential and | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Clayton County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|-----|---------|-------------------------|------|------------------|---------|--|---|
| businesses to contract with private companies for collection and disposal services. Annual reports will be required from the collection companies on the tonnage disposed of and facilities used. | | | | | | | | | | | | Private | Variable | | | | | X |
| SOLID WASTE PLAN ELEMENTS | TEN YEAR PLAN | | | | | | | | | | WHO | AMOUNT | POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | | COUNTY | CITY | STATE FEDERAL | PRIVATE | | |
| Disposal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lovejoy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City will require disposal companies to submit a letter identifying disposal facility and 10-year capacity assurance. | | | | | | | | | | | | Private | \$120,000 | | | X | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morrow | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City currently contracts its residential disposal needs with United Waste which uses Lee Landfill and Forest Park Landfill | | | | | | | | | | | | Private | \$65,000 | | | | | X |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City currently contracts its commercial disposal needs with United Waste which uses Lee Landfill and Forest Park Landfill | | | | | | | | | | | | Private | \$215,000 | | | | | X |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City will continue to use Clayton County Landfill for white goods and other debris | | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$8,000 | | | X | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City will continue to use mulch at city parks and grounds and offer mulch material to the public | | | | | | | | | | | | City | Variable | | | X | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City will require private contractor to submit annual reports in accordance with state reporting laws | | | | | | | | | | | | Private | Variable | | | | | X |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Riverdale | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City will continue to contract its residential collection and disposal with a private contractor. The City maintains a letter on file at least a ten-year capacity for the contractors landfill | | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$572,400 | | | X | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Clayton County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

| SOLID WASTE PLAN ELEMENTS | TEN YEAR PLAN | | | | | | | | | | WHO | AMOUNT | POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE | | | |
|--|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|--------|-------------|-------------------------|------|------------------|---------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | | COUNTY | CITY | STATE FEDERAL | PRIVATE |
| Disposal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Riverdale (Continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| City will continue to use the Clayton County Landfill as needed for special services and will expand composting operation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | City | Variable | | X | | |
| City will continue to contract with private company for collection of multi-family residential and business waste. Annual reports will be required from the collection companies on the tonnage disposed and facilities used | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | City | Variable | | X | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clayton County | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continue to monitor annual volume expended, remaining landfill capacity and life expectancy | | | | | | | | | | | County | \$1,500 | X | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Purchase additional property for landfill expansion | | | | | | | | | | | County | Unknown | X | | | |
| Continue with the development of Site III through the staging operations of constructing cells as needed. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | County | \$4,000,000 | X | | X | |

Clayton County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

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

Clayton County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------|-----------|--|---|--|
| programs and ordinances - 4% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maintain records on current reduction practices, progress and efforts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | City | In Budget | | X | |

| SOLID WASTE PLAN ELEMENTS | TEN YEAR PLAN | | | | | | | | | | WHO | AMOUNT | POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE | | | |
|---|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|------|-----------|-------------------------|------|------------------|---------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | | COUNTY | CITY | STATE FEDERAL | PRIVATE |
| WASTE REDUCTION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lake City | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maintain target reduction of all yard trimmings including emphasis on composting yard trimmings at home - 18% | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$500 | | X | | |
| Maintain and expand drop-off programs for the collection of paper products, cans, glass containers, soft drinks and milk bottles- 6.75% | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$20,000 | | X | | |
| Divert tires, building materials and white goods by educational programs and special collection programs and ordinances - 4% | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$3,500 | | X | | |
| City will maintain curb-side recycling program with private vendor | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$3/House | | X | | |
| City to continue to hold its City Wide Clean-Up program. | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$1,500 | | X | | |
| Maintain records on current reduction practices, progress and efforts. | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$500 | | X | | |
| Lovejoy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maintain target reduction of all yard trimmings including emphasis on composting yard trimmings at home - 15.3% | | | | | | | | | | | City | In Budget | | X | | |

[illegible]

| SOLID WASTE PLAN ELEMENTS | TEN YEAR PLAN | | | | | | | | | | WHO | AMOUNT | POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE | | | |
|---|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|-----|--------|-------------------------|------|---------------|---------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | | COUNTY | CITY | STATE FEDERAL | PRIVATE |
| WASTE REDUCTION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morrow | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Provide & distribute educational material on recycling and composting to citizens | | | | | | | | | | | | City | Variable | | X | |
| Continue to promote Clayton County drop off recycling center, encouraging the use of the facility by citizens | | | | | | | | | | | | City | Variable | | X | |
| Continue to target reduction of all yard waste with emphasis on backyard composting and using mulch created by City operations | | | | | | | | | | | | City | Variable | | X | |
| Continue to serve on the Clayton County Solid Waste Advisory Committee | | | | | | | | | | | | City | Variable | | X | |
| Riverdale | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continue and encourage expansion of volunteer curbside recycling program and encourage expansion of drop-off programs for collection of recyclables - 25% | | | | | | | | | | | | City | In Budget | | X | |
| Continue volunteer curbside recycling program - 20% | | | | | | | | | | | | City | In Budget | | X | |
| Divert tires, building materials and white goods by educational programs and special collection | | | | | | | | | | | | City | In Budget | | X | |

[illegible]

Clayton County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------|-----------|---|---|--|--|
| at home - 15.3% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continue to maintain and operate the recycling drop-off location and recycling processing center at landfill | | | | | | | | | | | | | | County | In Budget | x | | | |
| Continue to support the county funded Amnesty Day for the disposal of household hazardous materials | | | | | | | | | | | | | | County | In Budget | X | X | | |
| Continue to maintain and operate recycling drop-off center and support internal activities associated with Keep Clayton Beautiful | | | | | | | | | | | | | | County | In Budget | X | X | | |

| SOLID WASTE PLAN ELEMENTS | TEN YEAR PLAN | | | | | | | | | | WHO | AMOUNT | POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE | | | |
|---|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|-------------|----------|-------------------------|------|---------------|---------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | | COUNTY | CITY | STATE FEDERAL | PRIVATE |
| LAND LIMITATIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clayton County & Cities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All of the Cities and Clayton County will continue to monitor State and Federal Land Use Regulations which could have impacts on landfill site locations. | | | | | | | | | | | County/City | Variable | X | X | | |
| Clayton County will begin studying additional land purchases options for landfill expansion during the last three years. | | | | | | | | | | | County | Variable | X | | | |

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Clayton County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

| SOLID WASTE PLAN ELEMENTS | TEN YEAR PLAN | | | | | | | | | | WHO | AMOUNT | POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE | | | |
|---|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|------|-----------|-------------------------|------|------------------|---------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | | COUNTY | CITY | STATE FEDERAL | PRIVATE |
| EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forest Park | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continue financial support of Keep Clayton County Beautiful | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$1,800 | | X | | |
| Conduct Public Hearings and Council Meetings concerning solid waste issues. | | | | | | | | | | | City | Variable | | X | | |
| Continue with newsletters to citizens on update of Policy and Procedures for waste collection, source reduction and recycling issues. | | | | | | | | | | | City | In Budget | | X | | |
| Continue our semi-annual "Clean Sweep" event for the collection of all waste materials and recycling items for our city residents. | | | | | | | | | | | City | In Budget | | X | | |
| Begin quarterly "Clean Sweep" event for the collection of all waste materials and recycling items for our city residents. | | | | | | | | | | | City | In Budget | | X | | |
| Comply with State requirements concerning "Full Cost Accounting" and disclosure to the public. | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$100 | | X | | |
| Jonesboro | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Participate in the annual Christmas tree recycling program | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$500 | | X | | |
| Conduct Public Hearings and Council Meetings concerning solid waste issues. | | | | | | | | | | | City | Variable | | X | | |
| Continue financial support of Keep Clayton County Beautiful | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$603 | | X | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$900 | | X | | |
| Comply with State requirements concerning "Full Cost Accounting" and disclosure to the public. | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$100 | | X | | |

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Clayton County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

| SOLID WASTE PLAN ELEMENTS | TEN YEAR PLAN | | | | | | | | | | WHO | AMOUNT | POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE | | | |
|---|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|------|-----------|-------------------------|------|------------------|---------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | | COUNTY | CITY | STATE FEDERAL | PRIVATE |
| EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lake City | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Participate in the annual Christmas tree recycling program | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$1,000 | | X | | |
| Conduct Public Hearings and Council Meetings concerning solid waste issues. | | | | | | | | | | | City | Variable | | X | | |
| Continue financial support of "Keep Clayton County Beautiful" & "Adopt a Highway" | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$2,000 | | X | | |
| Comply with State requirements concerning "Full Cost Accounting" and disclosure to the public. | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$100 | | X | | |
| Lovejoy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lovejoy's Rally Day provides information to citizens to educate them on recycling and composting. | | | | | | | | | | | City | Variable | | X | | |
| Conduct Public Hearings and Council Meetings concerning solid waste issues. | | | | | | | | | | | City | Variable | | X | | |
| Continue financial support of Keep Clayton County Beautiful | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$50 | | X | | |
| Comply with State requirements concerning "Full Cost Accounting" and disclosure to the public. | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$100 | | X | | |
| Morrow | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continue financial support of Keep Clayton County Beautiful | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$1,150 | | X | | |
| Participate in the annual Christmas tree recycling program | | | | | | | | | | | City | Variable | | X | | |
| Continue to provide handouts from City and Keep Clayton County Beautiful | | | | | | | | | | | City | In Budget | | X | | |

Clayton County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

| SOLID WASTE PLAN ELEMENTS | TEN YEAR PLAN | | | | | | | | | | WHO | AMOUNT | POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE | | | |
|---|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|--------|-----------|-------------------------|------|------------------|---------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | | COUNTY | CITY | STATE FEDERAL | PRIVATE |
| EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morrow (Continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continue Public Hearings and Council Meetings concerning solid waste issues | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | AS NEEDED | | | | | | | | | | City | Variable | | X | | |
| Continue to support Clayton County's Amnesty Day | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | City | In Budget | | X | | |
| Continue to provide information, education and events on City Web Site | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | City | Variable | | X | | |
| Comply with State requirements concerning "Full Cost Accounting" and disclosure to the public | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$500 | | X | | |
| Riverdale | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continue financial support of Keep Clayton County Beautiful | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | City | \$2,000 | | X | | |
| Conduct Public Hearings and Council Meetings concerning solid waste issues. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | AS NEEDED | | | | | | | | | | City | Variable | | X | | |
| Continue to encourage public involvement through volunteer curbside recycling and drop-off programs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | City | Variable | | X | | |
| Comply with State requirements concerning "Full Cost Accounting" and disclosure to the public | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | City | Variable | | X | | |
| Clayton County | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continue financial support of Keep Clayton County Beautiful | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | County | \$75,000 | X | | | |
| Conduct tours and classes of landfill facility to target audiences and schools. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | County | \$3,500 | X | | | |
| Provide education materials on backyard | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Clayton County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

| composting and recycling to citizens visiting the landfill and drop-off center. | | | | | | | | | | | County | \$500 | X | | | |
|--|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|--------|----------|-------------------------|------|------------------|---------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SOLID WASTE PLAN ELEMENTS | TEN YEAR PLAN | | | | | | | | | | WHO | AMOUNT | POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCE | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | | COUNTY | CITY | STATE FEDERAL | PRIVATE |
| EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clayton County (Continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continue to provide information, education and events on County web site. | | | | | | | | | | | County | Variable | X | | | |
| Conduct public meetings concerning solid waste issues | | | | | | | | | | | County | Variable | X | | | |
| Comply with State requirements concerning "Full Cost Accounting" and disclosure to the public | | | | | | | | | | | County | \$6,500 | X | | | |
| Attend training programs and seminars to improve education of staff on solid waste management issues | | | | | | | | | | | County | \$6,000 | X | | | |
| Use media outlets to promote recycling and educate public on solid waste management and other environmental issues | | | | | | | | | | | County | Variable | X | | | |

Clayton County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

| CITY OF FOREST PARK | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Annual Expenditures | | | | | | | | | | |
| Description | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
| Salaries Incl. Benefits | \$1,171,073 | \$1,229,627 | \$1,291,108 | \$1,355,663 | \$109,104 | \$113,544 | \$183,415 | \$188,917 | \$194,585 | \$200,422 |
| Vehicle Insurance | \$62,286 | \$65,400 | \$68,670 | \$72,104 | \$1,027 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Property and Liability Insurance | \$29,576 | \$31,055 | \$32,608 | \$34,238 | \$6,281 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Telephone | \$9,300 | \$9,765 | \$10,253 | \$10,766 | \$735 | \$1,228 | \$1,920 | \$1,977 | \$2,037 | \$2,098 |
| Radio and Maintenance | \$8,125 | \$8,531 | \$8,958 | \$9,406 | \$2,372 | \$1,658 | \$1,700 | \$1,751 | \$1,804 | \$1,858 |
| Education Fund | \$3,400 | \$3,570 | \$3,749 | \$3,936 | \$947 | \$1,134 | \$665 | \$685 | \$706 | \$727 |
| Printing | \$5,000 | \$5,250 | \$5,513 | \$5,788 | \$163 | \$9 | \$441 | \$454 | \$468 | \$482 |
| Office Equip. | \$3,600 | \$3,780 | \$3,969 | \$4,167 | \$1,256 | \$741 | \$1,427 | \$1,470 | \$1,514 | \$1,559 |
| Office Supplies | \$3,775 | \$3,964 | \$4,162 | \$4,370 | \$556 | \$792 | \$664 | \$684 | \$704 | \$725 |
| General Facility Expenses | \$5,800 | \$6,090 | \$6,395 | \$6,714 | \$560 | \$433 | \$393 | \$404 | \$416 | \$429 |
| Commercial Container Renovation | \$5,000 | \$5,250 | \$5,513 | \$5,788 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Utilities | \$15,800 | \$16,590 | \$17,420 | \$18,290 | \$7,596 | \$7,573 | \$5,719 | \$5,891 | \$6,068 | \$6,250 |
| Fleet Gas | \$41,205 | \$43,265 | \$45,429 | \$47,700 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Uniforms | \$15,000 | \$15,750 | \$16,538 | \$17,364 | \$850 | \$790 | \$617 | \$636 | \$655 | \$674 |
| Fleet Maintenance | \$285,946 | \$300,243 | \$315,255 | \$331,018 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Disposal Costs | \$634,500 | \$666,225 | \$699,536 | \$734,513 | \$1,647,844 | \$1,826,243 | \$1,647,844 | \$1,697,279 | \$1,748,197 | \$1,800,643 |
| Capital Outlay | \$3,000 | \$3,150 | \$3,308 | \$3,473 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Recycle Events | \$3,500 | \$3,675 | \$3,859 | \$4,052 | \$1,227 | \$732 | \$471 | \$485 | \$499 | \$514 |
| Totals: | \$2,305,886 | \$2,421,180 | \$2,542,243 | \$2,669,350 | \$1,780,516 | \$1,954,876 | \$1,845,274 | \$1,900,632 | \$1,957,651 | \$2,016,381 |
| FUND PLAN REVENUES | | | | | | | | | | |

| CITY OF JONESBORO | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Annual Expenditures | | | | | | | | | | |
| Description | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
| Salaries Incl. Benefits | 140,453 | 195,233 | 200,114 | 205,117 | 210,245 | 215,501 | 220,888 | 105,321 | 107,427 | 110,575 |
| Vehicle Insurance | 9,005 | 13,861 | 14,208 | 14,563 | 14,927 | 15,300 | 15,682 | 800 | 800 | 840 |
| Repair & Maintenance | 22,000 | 44,000 | 45,100 | 46,228 | 47,383 | 48,568 | 49,782 | 2,000 | 2,300 | 2,600 |

Clayton County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Fuel | 7,500 | 8,500 | 8,713 | 8,930 | 9,154 | 9,382 | 9,617 | 8,000 | 8,200 | 8,200 |
| Disposal Costs | 47,000 | 48,000 | 49,200 | 50,430 | 51,691 | 52,983 | 54,308 | 28,224 | 28,450 | 28,700 |
| Materials & Supplies | 3,500 | 5,000 | 5,125 | 5,253 | 5,384 | 52,983 | 5,657 | 5,500 | 5,800 | 6,100 |
| Totals: | 229,458 | 314,594 | 322,460 | 330,521 | 338,784 | 5,519 | 355,934 | 149,845 | 152,977 | 157,015 |
| FUND PLAN REVENUES | | | | | | | | | | |

| CITY OF LAKE CITY | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Annual Expenditures | | | | | | | | | | |
| Description | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
| Residential Contracts | \$75,000 | \$75,000 | \$75,000 | \$78,750 | \$82,687 | \$86,821 | \$118,000 | \$118,000 | \$118,000 | \$118,000 |
| Disposal Fees | \$2,300 | \$2,300 | \$2,300 | \$2,800 | \$3,300 | \$3,300 | \$4,000 | \$4,200 | \$4,400 | \$4,600 |
| Program Fees | \$686 | \$722 | \$722 | \$722 | \$800 | \$800 | \$800 | \$810 | \$820 | \$840 |
| Administrative Cost | \$15,000 | \$15,200 | \$15,400 | \$15,800 | \$16,000 | \$16,200 | \$16,400 | \$16,600 | \$16,800 | \$17,000 |
| Totals: | \$92,986 | \$93,222 | \$93,422 | \$98,072 | \$102,787 | \$107,121 | \$139,200 | \$139,610 | \$140,020 | \$140,440 |
| FUND PLAN REVENUES | | | | | | | | | | |

| CITY OF LOVEJOY | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Annual Expenditures | | | | | | | | | | |
| Description | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
| Residential Contract Costs | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$120,000 | \$126,000 | \$132,300 | \$130,915 |
| Totals: | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$120,000 | \$126,000 | \$132,300 | \$130,915 |
| FUND PLAN REVENUES | | | | | | | | | | |

| CITY OF RIVERDALE | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Annual Expenditures | | | | | | | | | | |
| Description | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
| Residential Contract | 387,512 | 406,887 | 427,231 | 448,592 | 471,021 | 494,572 | 519,300 | 545,265 | 572,528 | 601,154 |
| Landfill Disposal Fee | 6,000 | 6,300 | 6,615 | 6,945 | 7,292 | 7,646 | 8,028 | 8,429 | 8,850 | 9,292 |
| Administrative Cost | 21,432 | 27,475 | 28,848 | 30,290 | 31,804 | 33,394 | 35,063 | 36,816 | 38,656 | 40,588 |
| Education Fund | 1,000 | 1,050 | 1,102 | 1,157 | 1,214 | 1,274 | 1,337 | 1,403 | 1,473 | 1,546 |
| Keep Clayton County Beautiful | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| Totals: | 417,944 | 443,712 | 465,796 | 489,484 | 513,831 | 539,386 | 566,228 | 594,413 | 624,007 | 655,080 |
| FUND PLAN REVENUES | | | | | | | | | | |

Clayton County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Residential Pick-up | \$572,400 | \$601,020 | \$631,071 | \$662,624 | \$695,755 | \$730,542 | \$767,069 | \$805,422 | \$845,693 | \$887,977 |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

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Clayton County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

| CITY OF MORROW | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Annual Expenditures | | | | | | | | | | |
| Description | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Salaries Incl. Benefits | \$117,400 | \$120,922 | \$12,550 | \$128,286 | \$132,135 | \$136,099 | \$140,182 | \$144,387 | \$148,719 | \$15,380 |
| Fuel & Oil | \$1,800 | \$1,890 | \$1,947 | \$2,005 | \$2,065 | \$2,127 | \$2,191 | \$2,257 | \$2,324 | \$2,394 |
| Equipment Repair & Maintenance | \$2,500 | \$2,625 | \$2,756 | \$2,894 | \$3,039 | \$3,191 | \$3,350 | \$3,518 | \$3,694 | \$3,878 |
| Capital Equipment Depreciation | \$9,000 | \$9,000 | \$9,000 | \$8,200 | \$8,200 | \$8,200 | \$8,200 | \$13,300 | \$13,300 | \$13,300 |
| Disposal Fees (Yard/White Goods) | \$6,500 | \$6,825 | \$7,166 | \$7,525 | \$7,901 | \$8,296 | \$8,711 | \$9,146 | \$9,603 | \$10,084 |
| Residential Contract Cost | \$170,000 | \$175,100 | \$180,353 | \$185,764 | \$1,911,337 | \$197,077 | \$202,989 | \$209,079 | \$215,351 | \$221,811 |
| Commerical Contract Cost | \$777,000 | \$800,310 | \$814,319 | \$849,049 | \$874,520 | \$900,756 | \$927,779 | \$955,612 | \$984,280 | \$1,013,809 |
| Capital Equipment (Truck Repl.) | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$45,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$51,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Capital Equipment (Chipper Repl.) | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$25,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Office Supplies | \$1,000 | \$1,030 | \$1,061 | \$1,093 | \$1,126 | \$1,159 | \$1,194 | \$1,230 | \$1,267 | \$1,305 |
| Keep Clayton County Beautiful | \$1,100 | \$1,100 | \$1,155 | \$1,155 | \$1,213 | \$1,213 | \$1,274 | \$1,274 | \$1,338 | \$1,338 |
| Postage | \$2,300 | \$2,369 | \$2,440 | \$2,513 | \$2,589 | \$2,666 | \$2,746 | \$2,829 | \$2,914 | \$3,001 |
| Stationary & Printing | \$3,100 | \$3,193 | \$3,289 | \$3,387 | \$3,489 | \$3,594 | \$3,702 | \$3,813 | \$3,927 | \$4,045 |
| Software Maintenance | \$1,360 | \$1,401 | \$1,443 | \$1,486 | \$1,531 | \$1,577 | \$1,624 | \$1,673 | \$1,723 | \$1,774 |
| Totals: | \$1,093,060 | \$1,125,765 | \$1,159,479 | \$1,263,357 | \$1,229,143 | \$1,265,954 | \$1,303,941 | \$1,399,116 | \$1,388,440 | #REF! |
| FUND PLAN REVENUES | | | | | | | | | | |
| Residential Billing | \$266,743 | \$280,080 | \$294,084 | \$308,788 | \$324,228 | \$340,439 | \$357,461 | \$375,334 | \$394,101 | \$413,806 |
| Commerical Billing | \$1,140,996 | \$1,198,046 | \$1,257,948 | \$1,320,845 | \$1,386,888 | \$1,456,232 | \$1,529,044 | \$1,605,496 | \$1,685,771 | \$1,770,059 |
| Pay-As-You-Throw | \$1,733 | \$1,733 | \$1,733 | \$1,733 | \$1,733 | \$1,733 | \$1,733 | \$1,733 | \$1,733 | \$1,733 |
| Metal Recycling | \$800 | \$850 | \$850 | \$900 | \$900 | \$900 | \$900 | \$900 | \$900 | \$900 |
| Totals | \$1,410,272 | \$1,480,709 | \$1,554,615 | \$1,632,267 | \$1,713,749 | \$1,799,304 | \$1,889,138 | \$1,983,463 | \$2,082,505 | \$2,186,498 |

Clayton County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

| CLAYTON COUNTY | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Actual Annual Expenditures | | | | | | | | | | |
| Description | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
| Salaries Incl. Benefits | \$752,669 | \$771,486 | \$790,773 | \$810,542 | \$830,806 | \$851,576 | \$872,865 | \$874,687 | \$917,054 | \$939,980 |
| Misc. Fees | \$118,095 | \$121,047 | \$124,074 | \$127,175 | \$130,355 | \$133,614 | \$136,954 | \$140,378 | \$143,887 | \$147,484 |
| Machinery & Equipment | \$500 | \$513 | \$525 | \$538 | \$552 | \$566 | \$580 | \$594 | \$609 | \$624 |
| Office Equipment Rental | \$1,600 | \$1,640 | \$1,681 | \$1,723 | \$1,766 | \$1,810 | \$1,858 | \$1,902 | \$1,949 | \$1,998 |
| Other Rental | \$1,116 | \$1,144 | \$1,172 | \$1,202 | \$1,232 | \$1,263 | \$1,294 | \$1,327 | \$1,360 | \$1,394 |
| Supplies | \$64,390 | \$66,000 | \$67,650 | \$69,341 | \$71,075 | \$72,851 | \$74,673 | \$76,539 | \$78,453 | \$80,414 |
| Utilities | \$19,140 | \$19,619 | \$20,109 | \$20,612 | \$21,127 | \$21,655 | \$22,197 | \$22,751 | \$23,320 | \$23,903 |
| Depreciation / Land Expense | \$557,000 | \$570,925 | \$585,198 | \$599,828 | \$614,824 | \$630,194 | \$645,949 | \$662,098 | \$678,650 | \$695,617 |
| Advertisement and Subscriptions | \$550 | \$564 | \$578 | \$592 | \$607 | \$622 | \$638 | \$654 | \$670 | \$687 |
| Rubber Tire Disposal | \$13,000 | \$13,325 | \$13,658 | \$14,000 | \$14,350 | \$14,708 | \$15,076 | \$15,453 | \$15,839 | \$16,235 |
| Landfill Post Closure | \$112,517 | \$115,330 | \$118,213 | \$121,169 | \$124,198 | \$127,303 | \$130,485 | \$133,747 | \$137,091 | \$140,518 |
| Training and Travel | \$1,750 | \$1,794 | \$1,839 | \$1,885 | \$1,932 | \$1,980 | \$2,029 | \$2,080 | \$2,132 | \$2,186 |
| Uniforms | \$3,628 | \$3,719 | \$3,812 | \$3,907 | \$4,005 | \$4,105 | \$4,207 | \$4,313 | \$4,420 | \$4,531 |
| Building Maintenance | \$4,000 | \$4,100 | \$4,203 | \$4,308 | \$4,415 | \$4,526 | \$4,639 | \$4,755 | \$4,874 | \$4,995 |
| Equipment Maintenance | \$80,000 | \$82,000 | \$84,050 | \$86,151 | \$88,305 | \$90,543 | \$92,775 | \$95,095 | \$97,472 | \$99,909 |
| Office Furniture | \$370 | \$379 | \$389 | \$398 | \$408 | \$419 | \$429 | \$440 | \$451 | \$462 |
| Road Maintenance | \$61,220 | \$62,751 | \$64,319 | \$65,927 | \$67,575 | \$69,265 | \$70,998 | \$72,771 | \$74,591 | \$76,455 |
| Permits \$ Fees | \$37,837 | \$38,783 | \$39,752 | \$40,746 | \$41,765 | \$42,809 | \$43,879 | \$44,976 | \$46,101 | \$47,253 |
| Interest | \$250,000 | \$256,250 | \$262,656 | \$269,223 | \$275,953 | \$282,852 | \$289,923 | \$297,171 | \$304,601 | \$312,216 |
| Agent Fees | \$2,000 | \$2,050 | \$2,101 | \$2,154 | \$2,208 | \$2,263 | \$2,319 | \$2,377 | \$2,437 | \$2,498 |
| Totals: | \$2,081,382 | \$2,133,419 | \$2,186,752 | \$2,241,421 | \$2,297,458 | \$2,324,924 | \$2,413,767 | \$2,454,108 | \$2,535,961 | \$2,599,359 |
| FUND PLAN REVENUES | | | | | | | | | | |
| Landfill Fees | \$1,948,643 | \$1,997,359 | \$2,047,293 | \$2,098,475 | \$2,150,937 | \$2,204,711 | \$2,259,828 | \$2,316,324 | \$2,374,232 | \$2,433,588 |
| Recycling Revenue | \$90,000 | \$92,250 | \$94,556 | \$96,920 | \$99,343 | \$101,827 | \$104,372 | \$106,982 | \$109,656 | \$112,398 |
| Interest Income | \$40,000 | \$41,000 | \$42,025 | \$43,076 | \$44,153 | \$45,256 | \$46,388 | \$47,547 | \$48,736 | \$49,955 |
| Misc. Revenue | \$2,769 | \$2,769 | \$2,909 | \$2,982 | \$3,056 | \$3,133 | \$3,211 | \$3,291 | \$3,374 | \$3,458 |
| Totals: | \$2,081,412 | \$2,133,378 | \$2,186,783 | \$2,241,453 | \$2,297,489 | \$2,354,927 | \$2,413,799 | \$2,474,144 | \$2,535,998 | \$2,599,399 |

CONCLUSION

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

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

GLOSSARY

A

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

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

B

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

Biomedical waste means pathological waste, biological waste cultures and stocks of infectious agents and associated biologicals, contaminated animal carcasses (body parts, their bedding, and other wastes from such animals), sharps, chemotherapy waste, discarded medical equipment and parts, not including expendable supplies and materials which have not been decontaminated, as further defined in Rule 391-3-4-15 of the board, and other such waste materials.

C

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

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

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

Commercial waste means waste resulting from business activities.

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

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

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

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

D

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

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

Disposal rate means the amount of solid waste being disposed of in disposal facilities. Disposal rates are different from the generation rates because not all waste generated are disposed of in disposal facilities.

E

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

F

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

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

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

G

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

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

H

Hazardous constituent means any substance listed as a hazardous constituent in regulations promulgated pursuant to the federal act by the administrator of the United States Environmental

Protection Agency which are in force and effect on February 1, 1990, codified as Appendix VIII to 40 D.F.R. Part 261 Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste.

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

I

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

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

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

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

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

L

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

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

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

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

M

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

O

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

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

P

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

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

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

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

R

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

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

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

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

S

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

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

Solid waste means discarded putrescible and non-putrescible waste, except water carried body waste and recovered materials, and shall include garbage; rubbish such as paper, cartons, boxes, wood, tree branches, yard trimmings, furniture and appliances, metal, tin cans, glass, crockery, or dunnage; ashes; street refuse; dead animals; sewage sludges; animal manures; industrial waste, such as waste materials generated in industrial operations; residue from solid waste thermal treatment technology; food processing waste; demolition waste; abandoned automobiles; dredging waste; construction waste; and any other waste material in a solid, semisolid, or liquid state not otherwise defined in the part. Such term shall not include any material that is regulated pursuant to Article 2 of Chapter 5 of this title, the “Georgia Waste Quality Control Act,” or Chapter 9 of this title “The Georgia Air Quality” Act of 1978.

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

W

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

Y

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

DRAFT

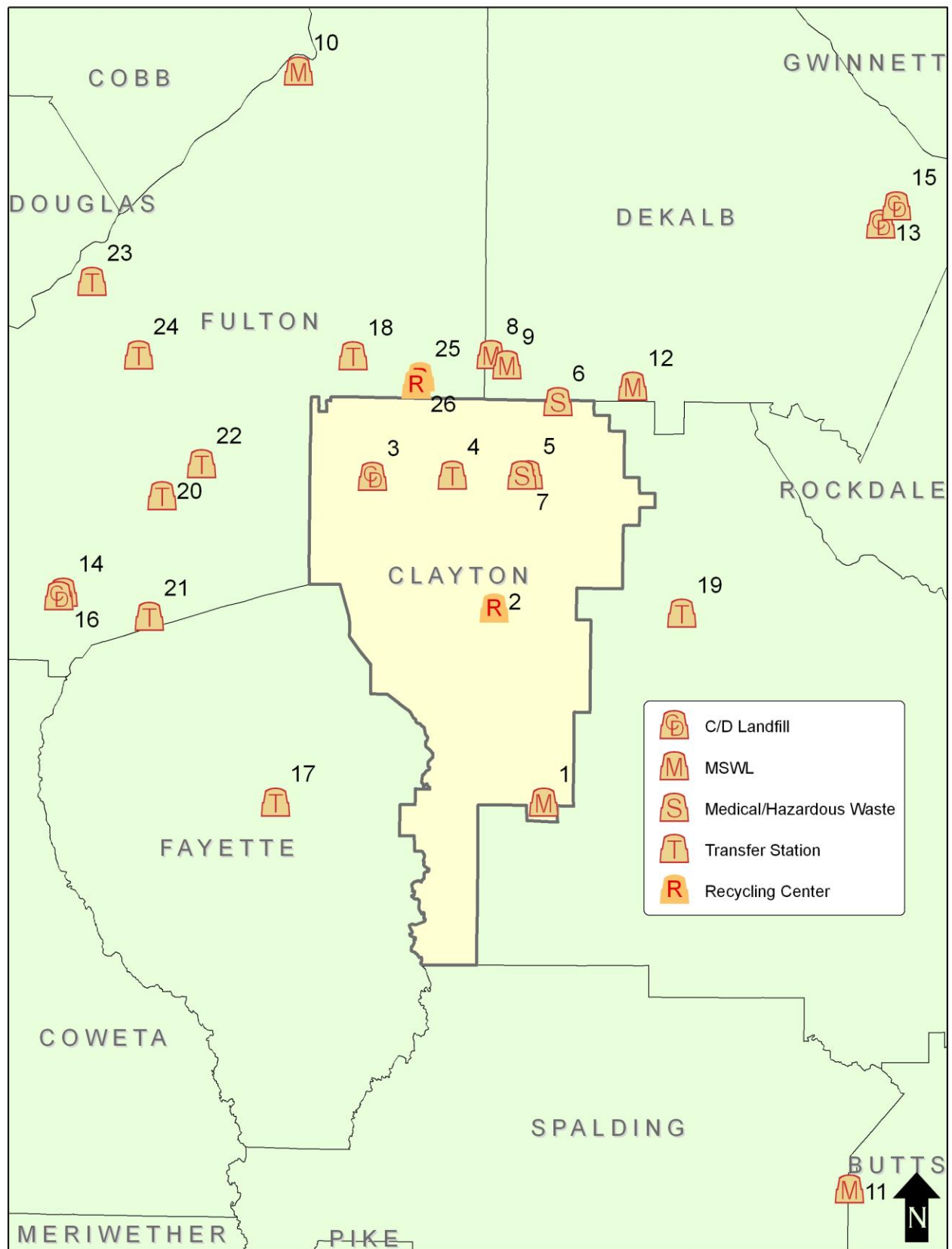
MAPS

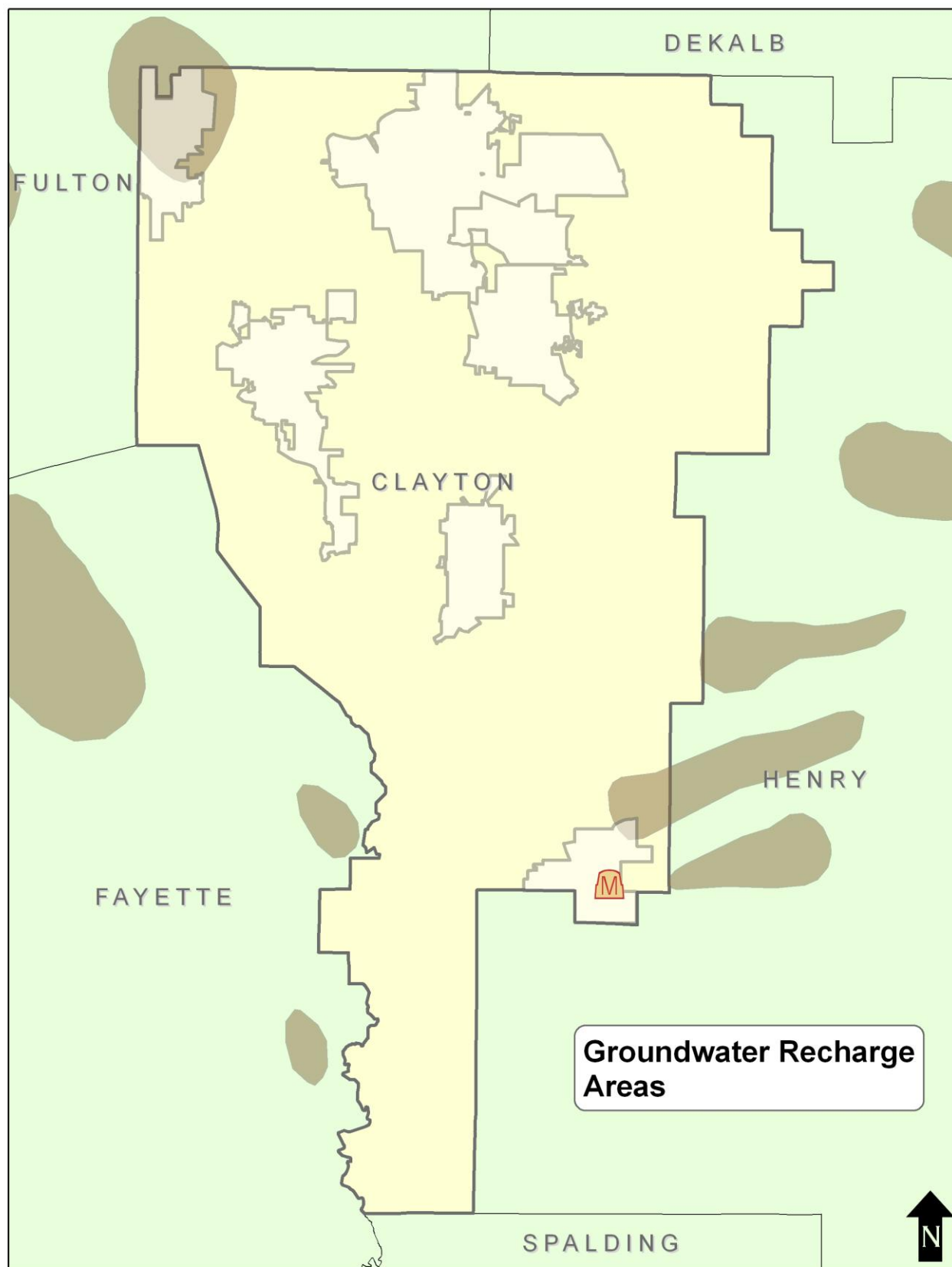
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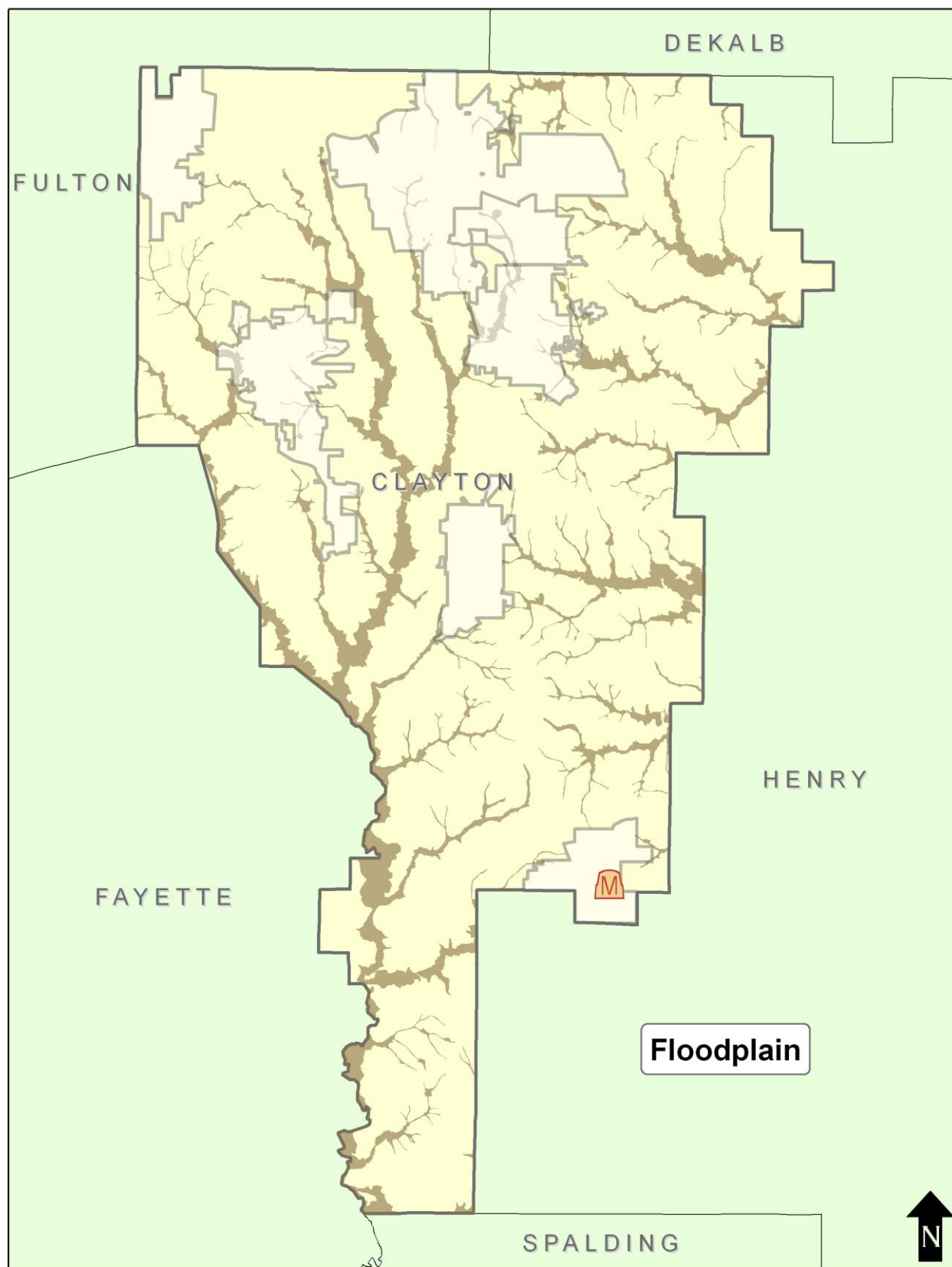
Waste Disposal Sites

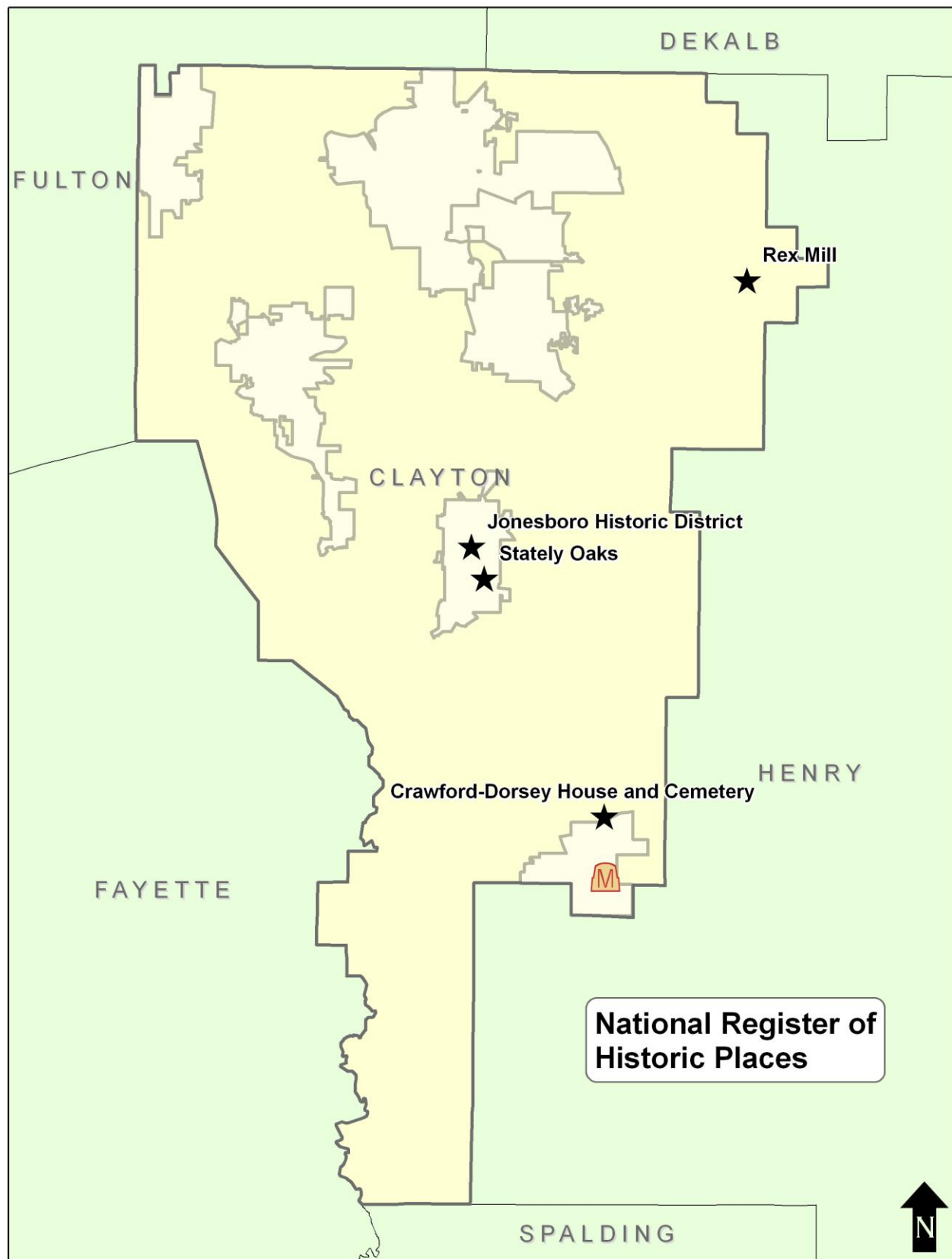
Clayton County Facilities

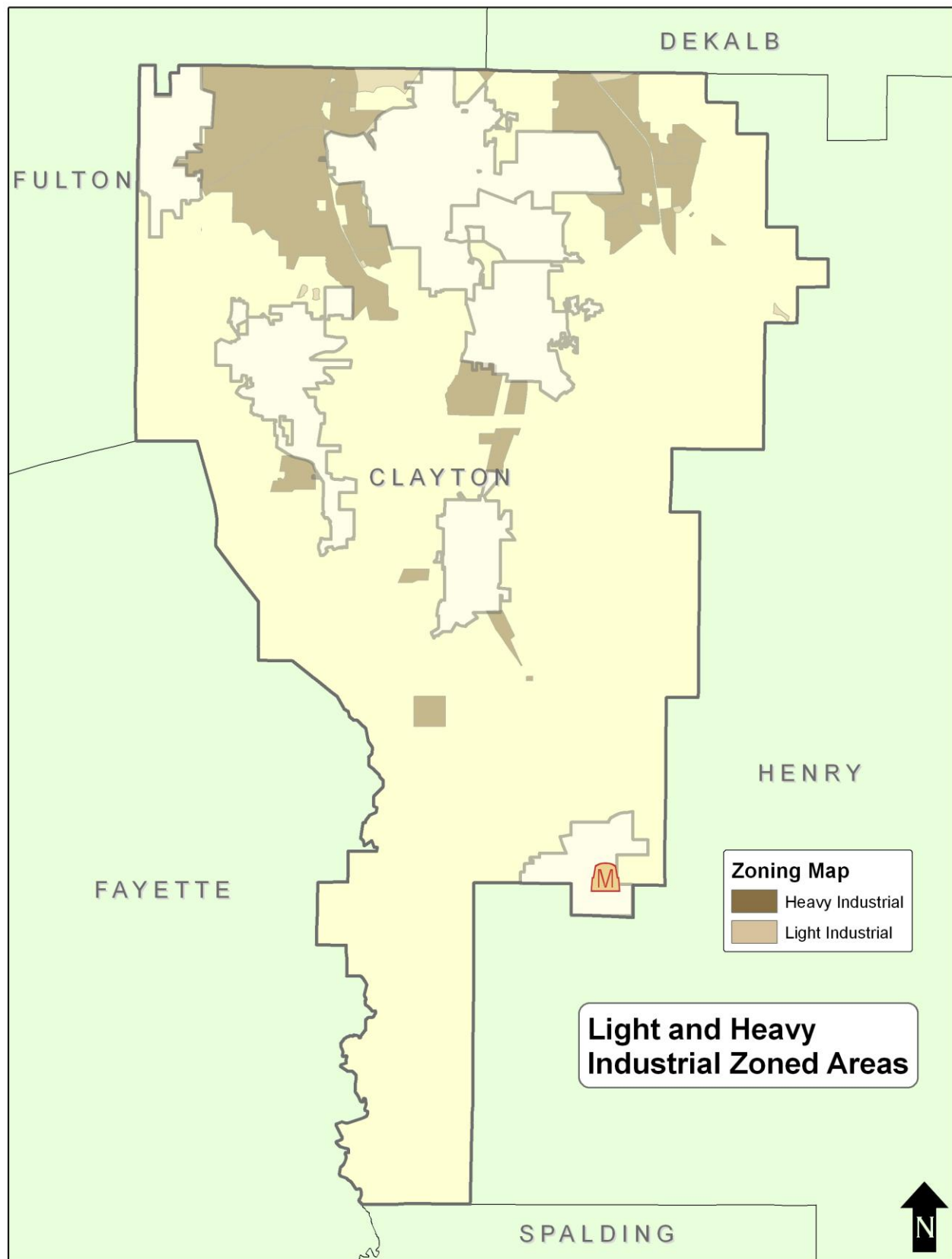
| Facility# | Name | Address | Type |
|-----------|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 1 | Clayton County LF | 11678 Hastings Bridge Rd, Lovejoy, GA 30250 | MSWL |
| 2 | Clayton County Recycling Center | 1430 Hwy 138, Jonesboro, GA 30236 | Recycling Center |
| 3 | Stephens MDS LF | 5173 Pelican Dr, College Park, GA 30349 | C&D Landfill |
| 4 | Forest Park TS | 327 Lamar Dr, Forest Park, GA | Transfer Station |
| 5 | Veolia Environmental Services | 5371 Cook Rd, Morrow, GA 30260 | Medical/Hazardous Waste |
| 6 | SP Petroleum Transporters | 3854 Grant Rd, Ellenwood, GA 30049 | Medical/Hazardous Waste |
| 7 | BFI- Medical Waste | 1924 Joy Lake Rd, Lake City, GA 30260 | Medical/Hazardous Waste |
| 8 | Waste Management-Live Oak LF | 1189 Henrico Rd, Conley, GA 30288 | MSWL |
| 9 | Hickory Ridge LF | 3330 Moreland Ave, Conley, GA 30288 | MSWL |
| 10 | Southern States LF | Collins Rd NW, Atlanta, GA | MSWL |
| 11 | Pine Ridge LF | 105 Bailey Jester Rd, Griffin, GA 30224 | MSWL |
| 12 | Seminole Rd LF | 4203 Clevefont Rd, Ellenwood, GA 30294 | MSWL |
| 13 | Rogers Lake LF | 1851 Rogers Lake Rd, Lithonia, GA | C&D Landfill |
| 14 | Safeguard LF | 6895 Roosevelt Hwy, Fairburn, GA | C&D Landfill |
| 15 | BFI - East Dekalb LF | 7253 Scales Rd, Lithonia, GA | C&D Landfill |
| 16 | Willow Oak LF | 7395 Roosevelt Hwy, Fairburn, GA 30213 | C&D Landfill |
| 17 | Fayette County TS | 211 First Manassas Mile Rd, Fayetteville, GA 30214 | Transfer Station |
| 18 | BFI East Point TS | 3125 S Martin St, East Point, GA 30344 | Transfer Station |
| 19 | Stockbridge TS | 141 Railroad St, Stockbridge, GA 30281 | Transfer Station |
| 20 | Soful TS - Willow Oak LF | 5700 Roosevelt Hwy, Union City, GA 30291 | Transfer Station |
| 21 | Philip Services Corp TS | 8025 Spence Rd, Fairburn, GA 30213 | Transfer Station |
| 22 | Welcome All TS | 5225 Welcome All Rd, College Park, GA 30349 | Transfer Station |
| 23 | Gateway TS | 1625 Westgate Pkwy SW, Atlanta, GA 30336 | Transfer Station |
| 24 | Merk Miles TS | 3225 Merk Rd, College Park, GA 30349 | Transfer Station |
| 25 | Plasmet Plastic Recycling | 3400 Hamilton Blvd SW, Atlanta, GA 30354 | Recycling Center |
| 26 | Amerisouth Recycling | 3799 Browns Mill Rd SE, Atlanta, GA 30354 | Recycling Center |

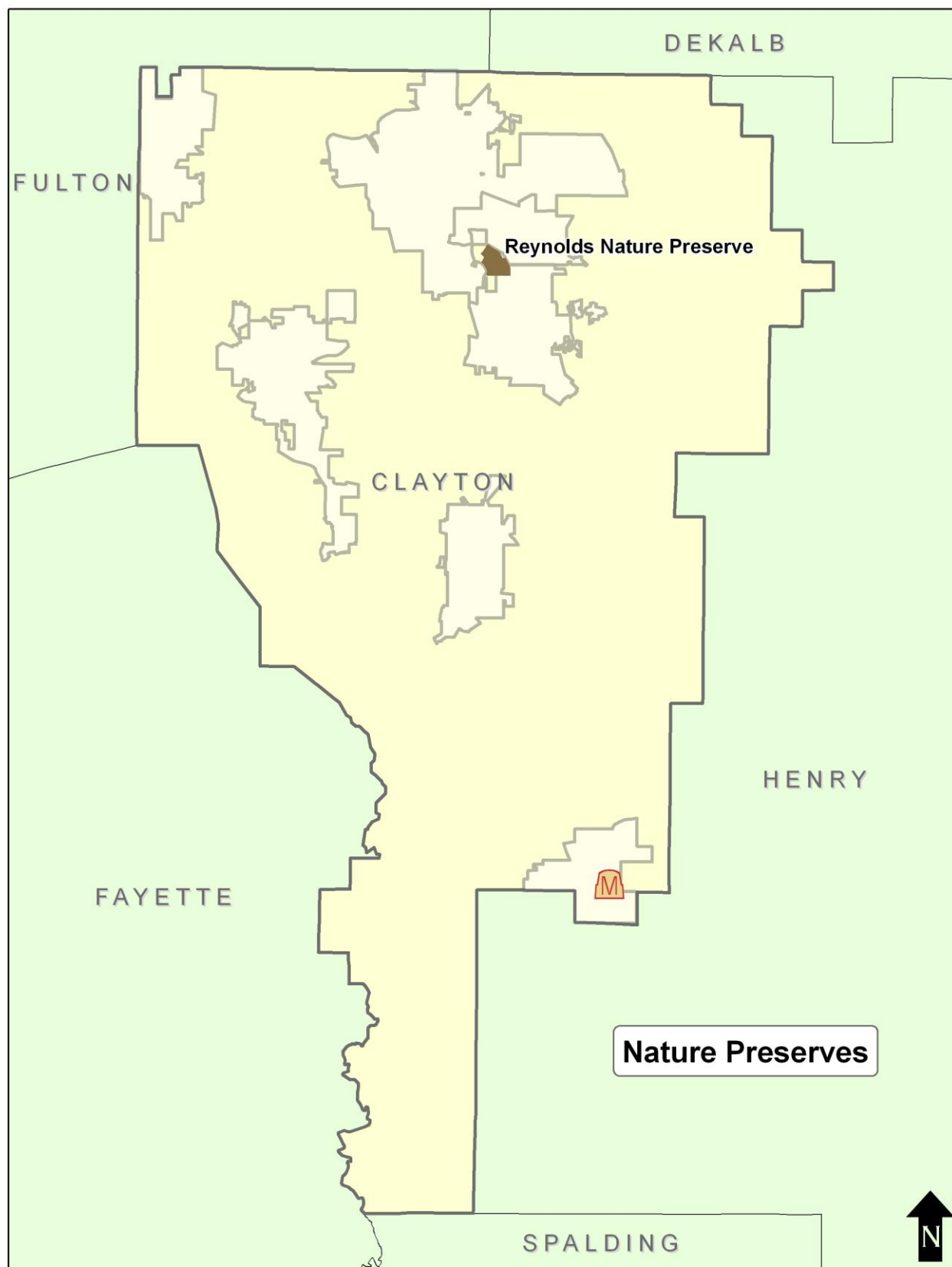


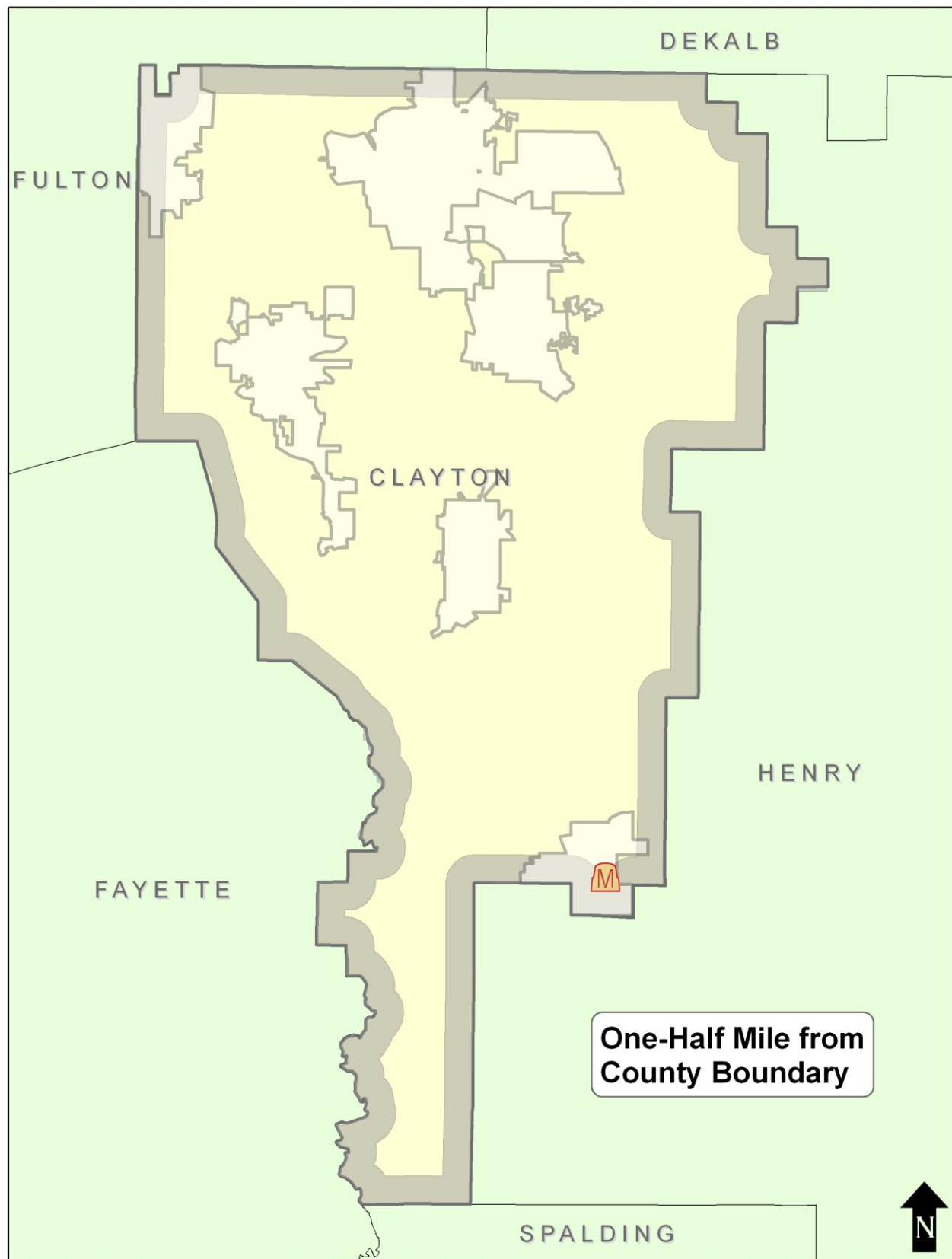


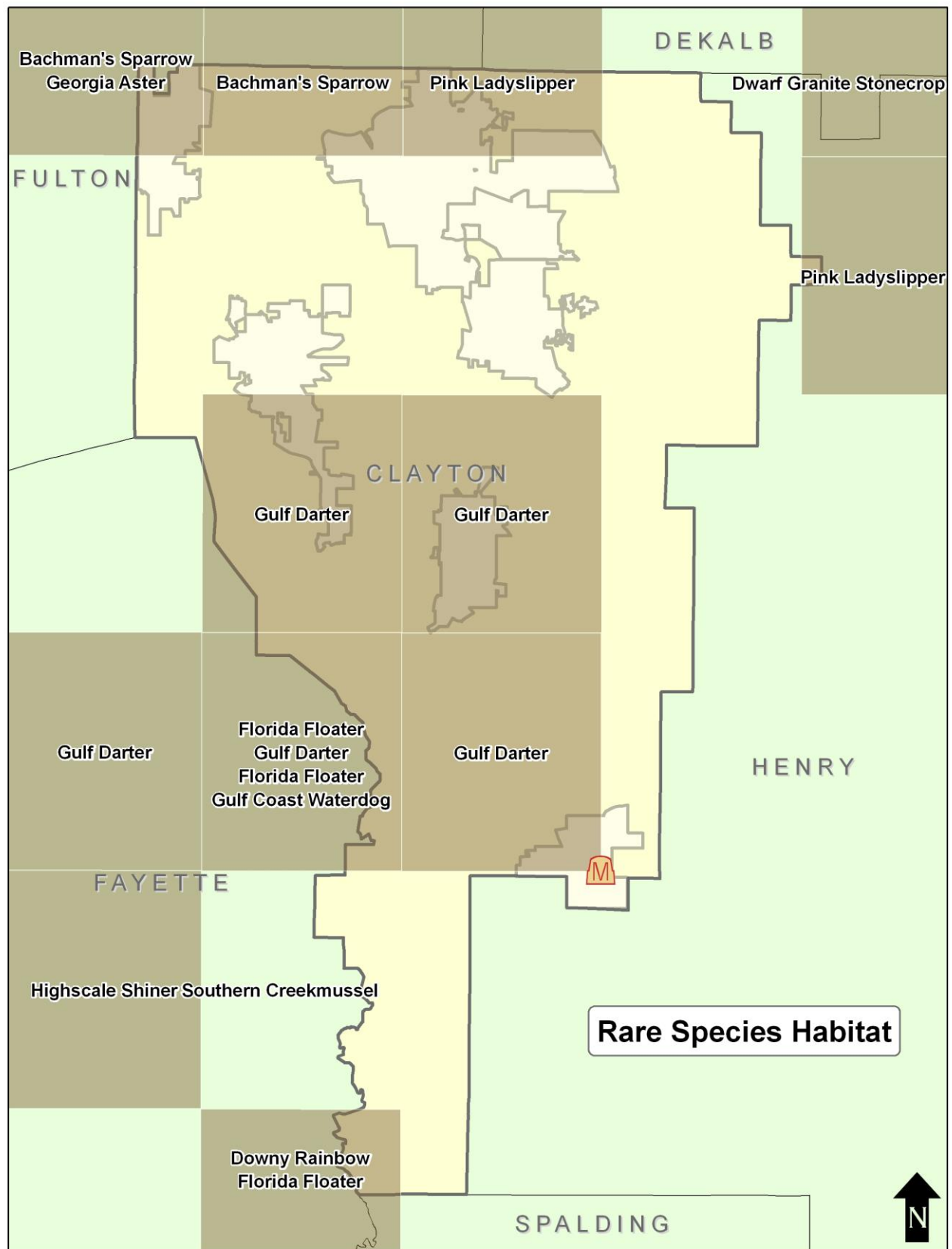


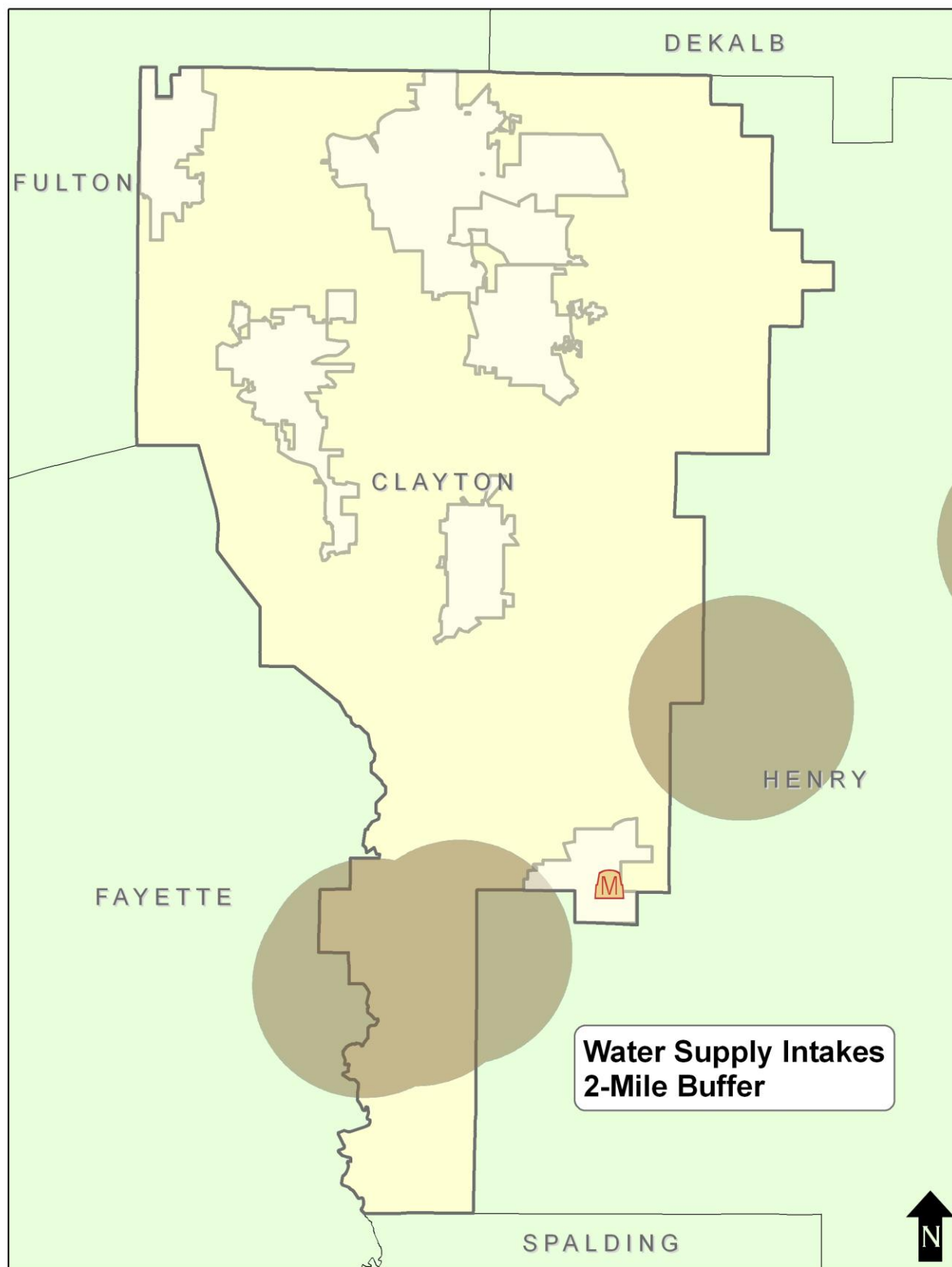


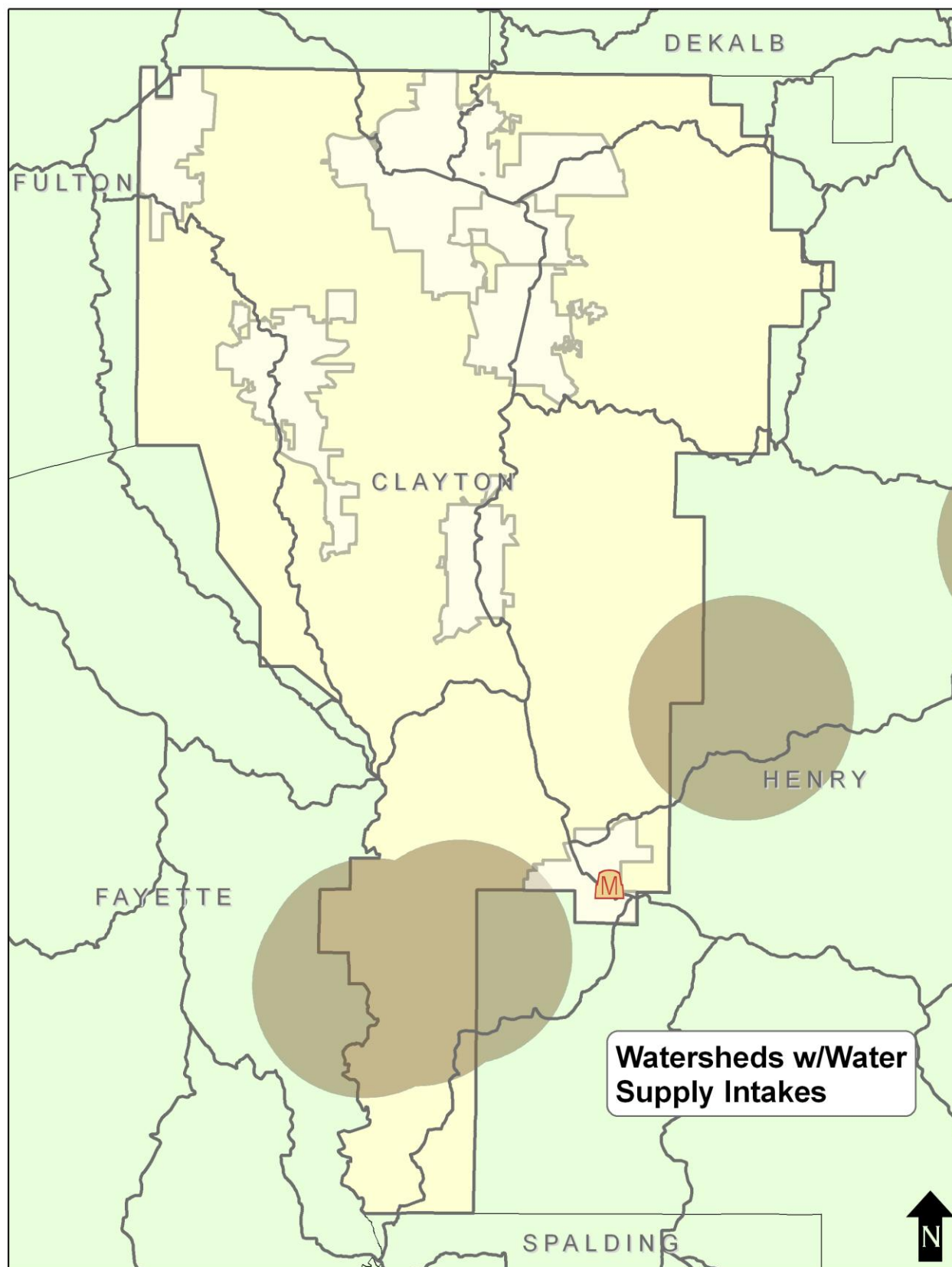


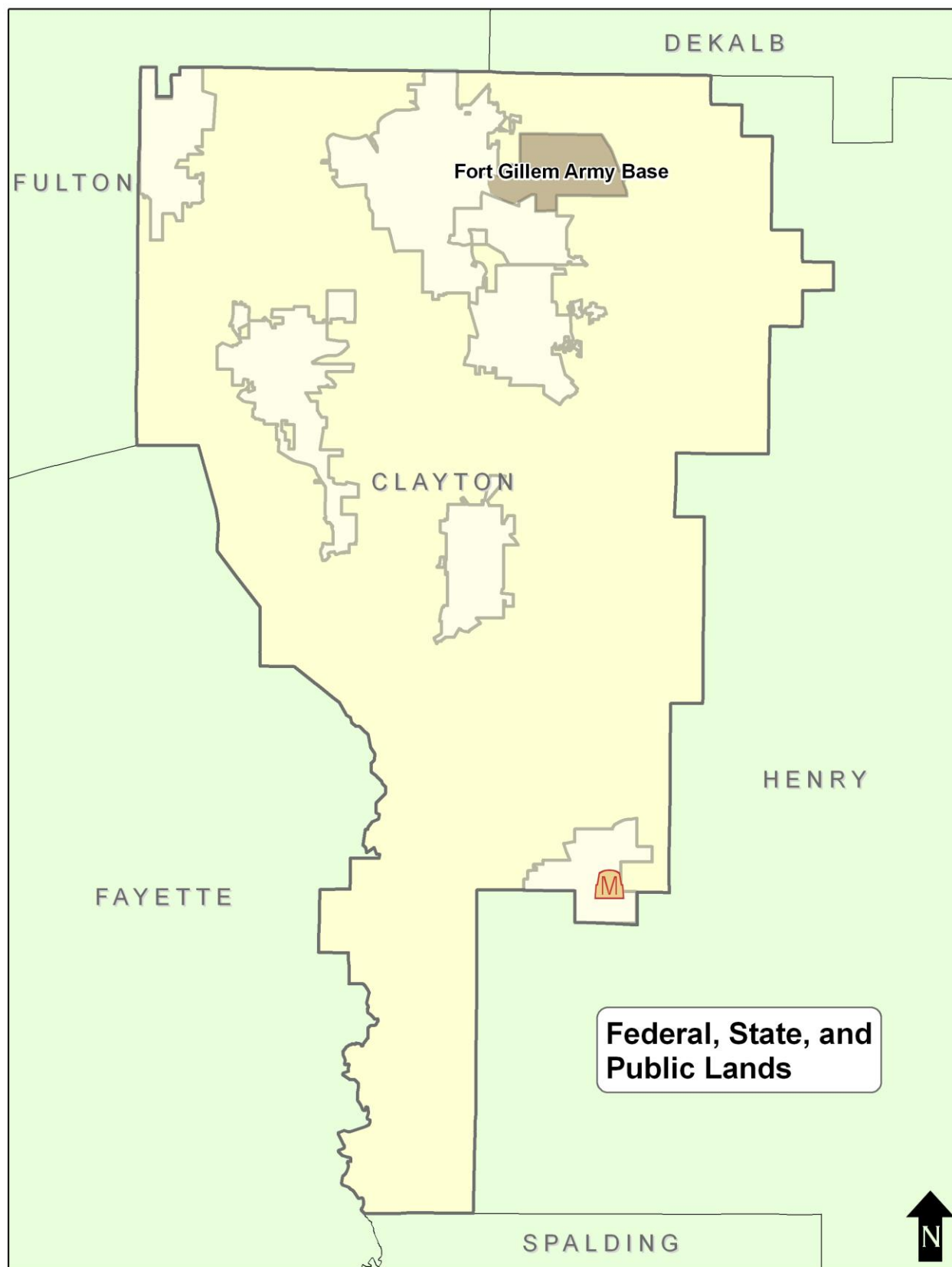


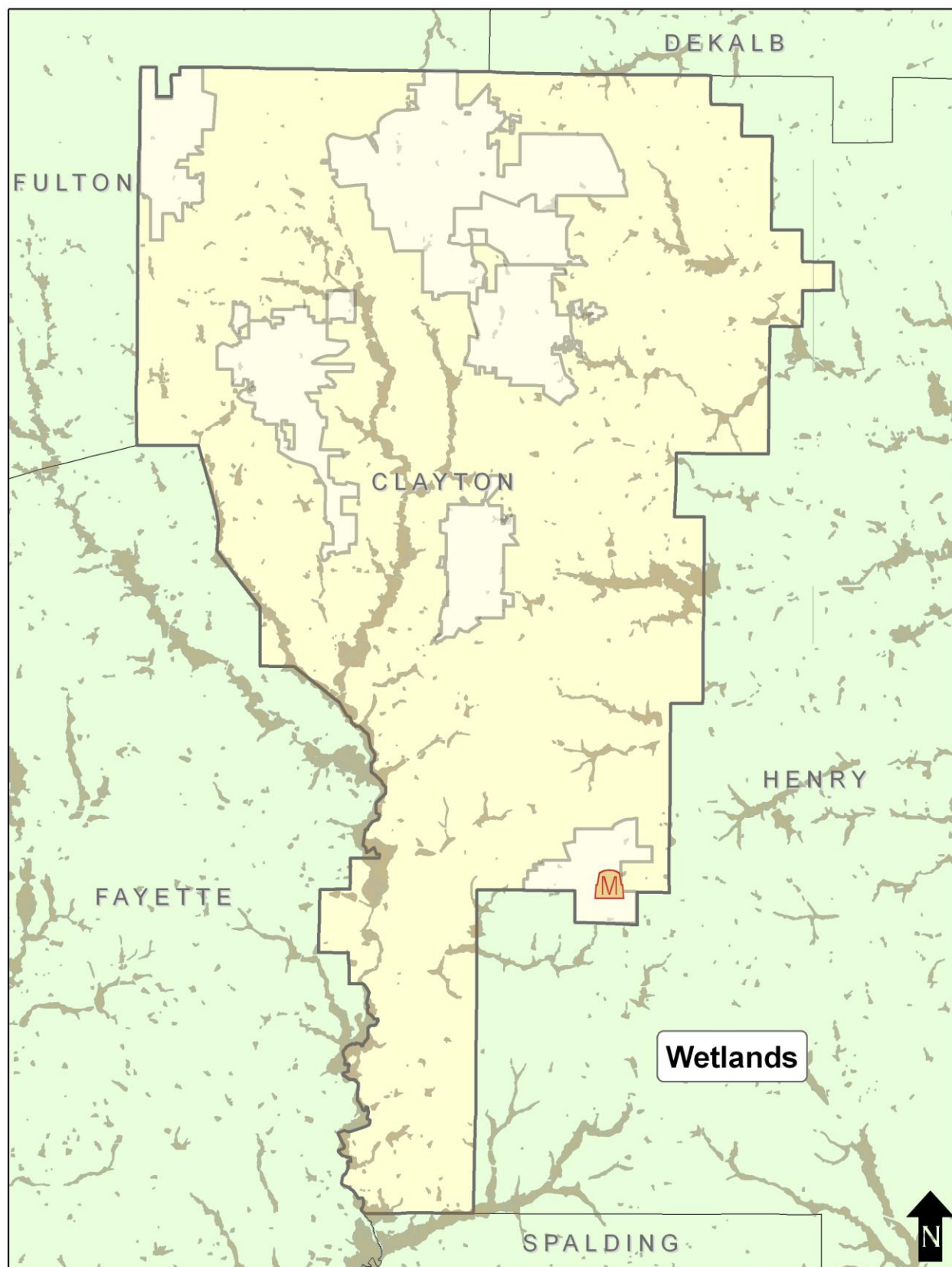




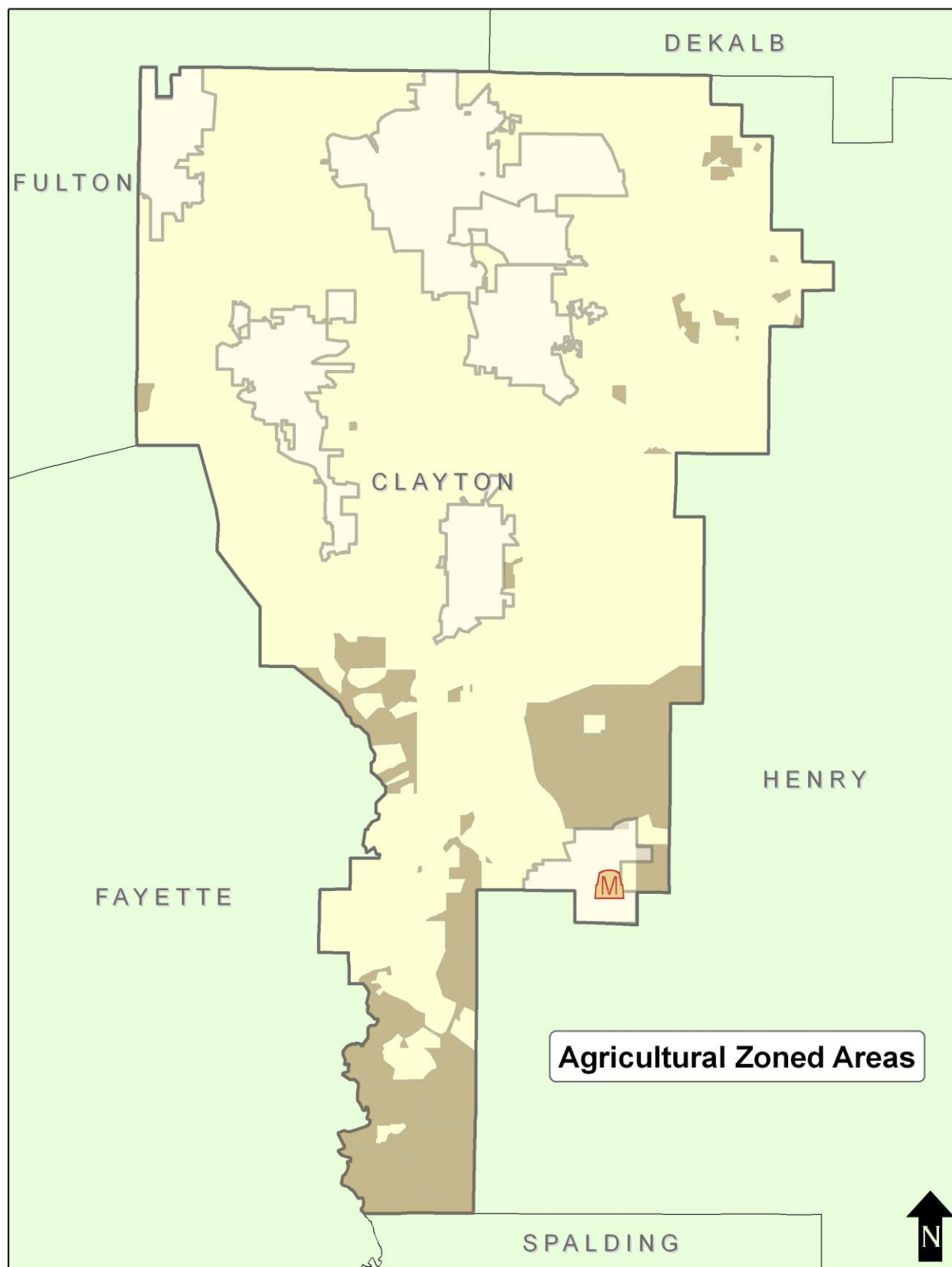












Capacity Assurance

DRAFT

**Clayton County
Department of
Transportation and Development**

7960 North McDonough Street
Jonesboro, Georgia 30236
Telephone: (770) 477-3674
Fax: (770) 473-3990

Jeff Metarko
Director

Andrew C. Adams, P.E.
Assistant Director

CAPACITY ASSURANCE LETTER

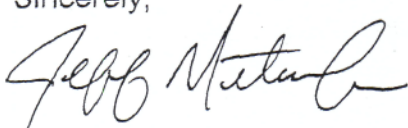
CLAYTON COUNTY LANDFILL

Dear Mayor Deyton,

This letter serves as a disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by the **City of Forest Park** from 2009-2019. The Georgia EPD permit number for this facility is 031-037D (SL). This assurance is based upon Forest Park disposing of approximately 46,000 cubic yards of waste or approximately 23,000 tons of waste at this facility on an annual basis.

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

Sincerely,



Jeff Metarko
Director
Clayton County Department of Transportation

**Clayton County
Department of
Transportation and Development**

7960 North McDonough Street
Jonesboro, Georgia 30236
Telephone: (770) 477-3674
Fax: (770) 473-3990

Jeff Metarko
Director

Andrew C. Adams, P.E.
Assistant Director

CAPACITY ASSURANCE LETTER

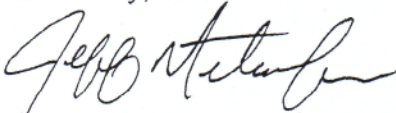
CLAYTON COUNTY LANDFILL

Dear Mayor Maddox,

This letter serves as a disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by the **City of Jonesboro** from 2009-2019. The Georgia EPD permit number for this facility is 031-037D (SL). This assurance is based upon Jonesboro disposing of approximately 8,906 cubic yards of waste or approximately 4,453 tons of waste at this facility on an annual basis.

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

Sincerely,



Jeff Metarko
Director
Clayton County Department of Transportation

**Clayton County
Department of
Transportation and Development**

7960 North McDonough Street
Jonesboro, Georgia 30236
Telephone: (770) 477-3674
Fax: (770) 473-3990

Jeff Metarko
Director

Andrew C. Adams, P.E.
Assistant Director

CAPACITY ASSURANCE LETTER

CLAYTON COUNTY LANDFILL

Dear Mayor Oswalt,

This letter serves as a disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by the **City of Lake City** from 2009-2019. The Georgia EPD permit number for this facility is 031-037D (SL). This assurance is based upon Lake City disposing of approximately 3,738 cubic yards of waste or approximately 1,868 tons of waste at this facility on an annual basis.

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

Sincerely,



Jeff Metarko
Director
Clayton County Department of Transportation

**Clayton County
Department of
Transportation and Development**

7960 North McDonough Street
Jonesboro, Georgia 30236
Telephone: (770) 477-3674
Fax: (770) 473-3990

Jeff Metarko
Director

Andrew C. Adams, P.E.
Assistant Director

CAPACITY ASSURANCE LETTER

CLAYTON COUNTY LANDFILL

Dear Mayor Murphy,

This letter serves as a disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by the **City of Lovejoy** from 2009-2019. The Georgia EPD permit number for this facility is 031-037D (SL). This assurance is based upon Lovejoy disposing of approximately 20,000 cubic yards of waste or approximately 10,000 tons of waste at this facility on an annual basis.

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

Sincerely,



Jeff Metarko

Director

Clayton County Department of Transportation

Clayton County
Department of
Transportation and Development

7960 North McDonough Street
Jonesboro, Georgia 30236
Telephone: (770) 477-3674
Fax: (770) 473-3990

Jeff Metarko
Director

Andrew C. Adams, P.E.
Assistant Director

CAPACITY ASSURANCE LETTER

CLAYTON COUNTY LANDFILL

Dear Mayor Millirons,

This letter serves as a disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by the **City of Morrow** from 2009-2019. The Georgia EPD permit number for this facility is 031-037D (SL). This assurance is based upon Morrow disposing of approximately 10,836 cubic yards of waste or approximately 5,418 tons of waste at this facility on an annual basis.

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

Sincerely,



Jeff Metarko
Director
Clayton County Department of Transportation

**Clayton County
Department of
Transportation and Development**

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CAPACITY ASSURANCE LETTER

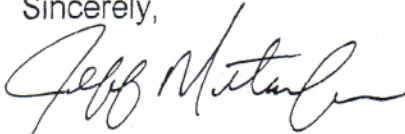
CLAYTON COUNTY LANDFILL

Dear Mayor Wynn-Dixon,

This letter serves as a disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by the **City of Riverdale** from 2009-2019. The Georgia EPD permit number for this facility is 031-037D (SL). This assurance is based upon Riverdale disposing of approximately 46,000 cubic yards of waste or approximately 23,000 tons of waste at this facility on an annual basis.

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

Sincerely,



Jeff Metarko
Director

Clayton County Department of Transportation

**Clayton County
Department of
Transportation and Development**

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Jonesboro, Georgia 30236
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Jeff Metarko
Director

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Assistant Director

CAPACITY ASSURANCE LETTER

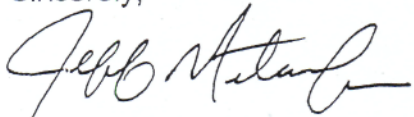
CLAYTON COUNTY LANDFILL

Dear Chairman Bell,

This letter serves as a disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by the citizens of **Clayton County** from 2009-2019. The Georgia EPD permit number for this facility is 031-037D (SL). This assurance is based upon Clayton County disposing of approximately 245,640 cubic yards of waste or approximately 122,820 tons of waste at this facility on an annual basis.

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

Sincerely,



Jeff Metarko
Director
Clayton County Department of Transportation

DRAFT

RESOLUTION FOR SUBMITTAL AND REVIEW

State of Georgia
County of Clayton

RESOLUTION NO. 2005 – 08

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLAYTON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

ELDRIN BELL, CHAIRMAN

VIRGINIA BURTON GRAY, VICE-CHAIRMAN

CARL RHODENIZER, COMMISSIONER

J. CHARLEY GRISWELL, COMMISSIONER

WOLE RALPH, COMMISSIONER

ATTEST:
SUZANNE BROWN, CLERK

STATE OF GEORGIA

COUNTY OF CLAYTON

RESOLUTION NO. 2009 - 170

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

WHEREAS, the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste management Act, Section 12-8-31.1(a), states each city and county in Georgia shall develop or be included in a Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan ("Plan").

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

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

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

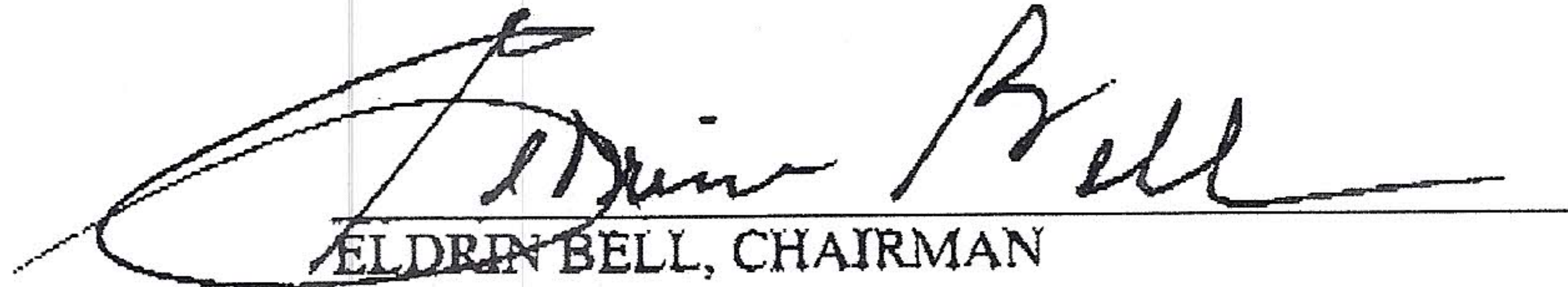
NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
OF CLAYTON COUNTY, GEORGIA AND IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED

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

Section 2. This Resolution shall become effective upon its approval by the Board of Commissioners.

SO RESOLVED, this the 20th day of October, 2009.

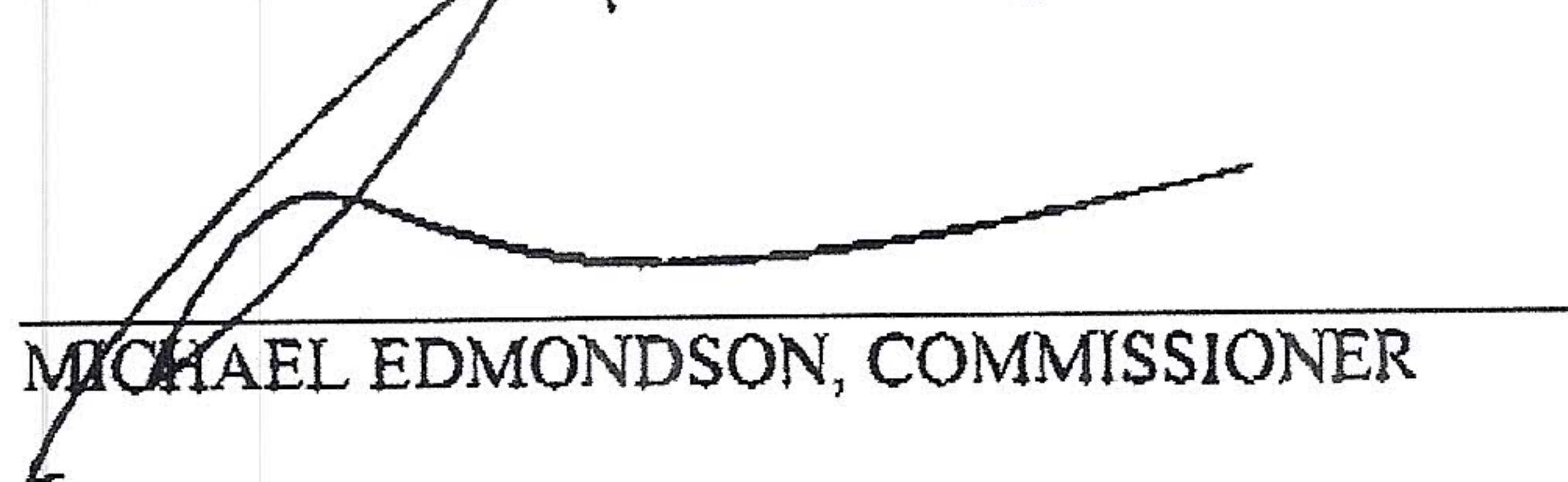
CLAYTON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS


ELDRIN BELL, CHAIRMAN

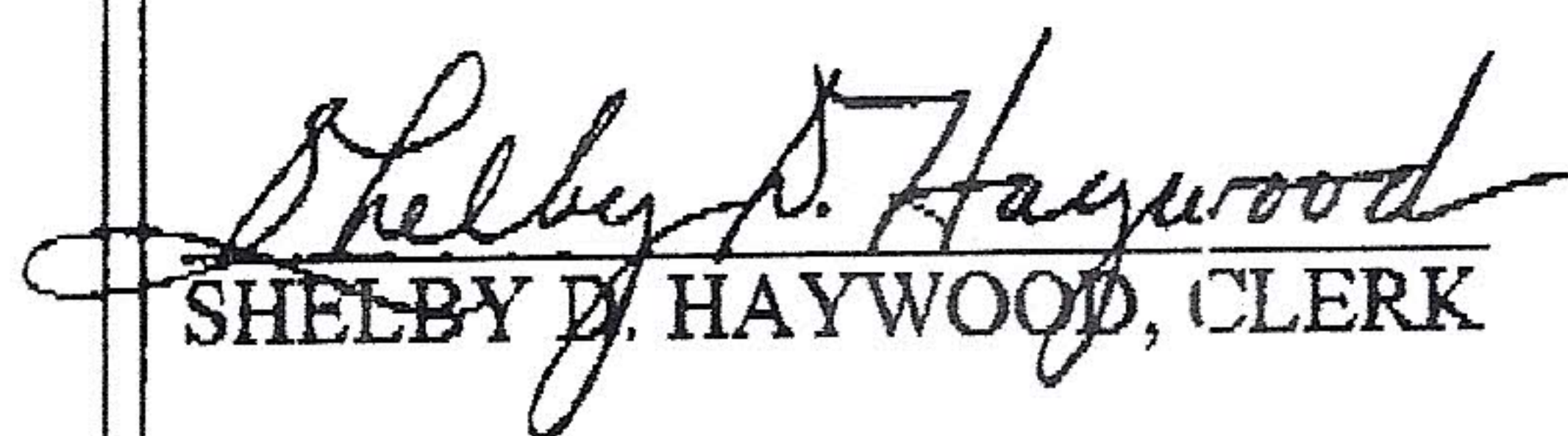

WOLE RALPH, VICE CHAIRMAN


GAIL B. HAMBRICK, COMMISSIONER


SONNA SINGLETON, COMMISSIONER


MICHAEL EDMONDSON, COMMISSIONER

ATTEST:


SHELBY D. HAYWOOD, CLERK

CITY OF LOVEJOY

STATE OF GEORGIA

RESOLUTION NO. 2010 - 01

WHEREAS, The Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act requires county and municipal governments to prepare a local solid waste management plan and periodic update; and

WHEREAS, Clayton County, Georgia has completed an update to the 2004-2014 Solid Waste Management Plan for Clayton County; and

WHEREAS, the Plan encompasses the cities within Clayton County; and

WHEREAS, Clayton County, Georgia has complied with the Rules of Georgia Department of Community Affairs Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management (Chapter 110-4-3) including public participation requirements;

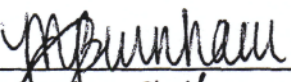
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Lovejoy that the document entitled 2009 Update to the 2004-2014 Solid Waste Management Plan may be sent by the Clayton County government to the Atlanta Regional Commission and the

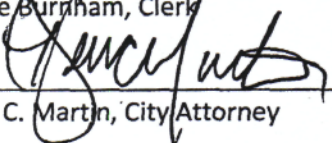
Department of Community Affairs and any other necessary governmental entity for review and approval.

SO RESOLVED, this 11th day of January, 2010.

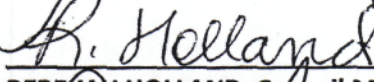
CITY OF LOVEJOY, GEORGIA

Attest:

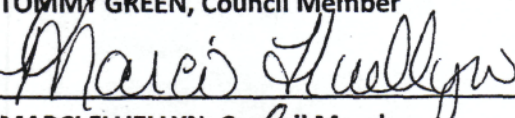

Marie Burnham, Clerk

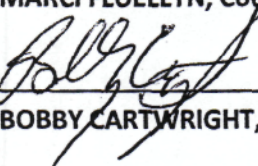

Keith C. Martin, City Attorney


JOE MURPHY, Mayor


REBEKAH HOLLAND, Council Member


TOMMY GREEN, Council Member


MARCI FLUELLYN, Council Member


BOBBY CARTWRIGHT, Council Member

**STATE OF GEORGIA
COUNTY OF CLAYTON**

RESOLUTION NO. 09 - 37

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

WHEREAS, the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act, Section 12-8-31.1(a), states each city and county in Georgia shall develop or be included in a Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan ("Plan").

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

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

WHEREAS, the Mayor and Council of the City of Forest Park has determined that it is desirable and necessary for the Clayton County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan be reviewed by the Atlanta

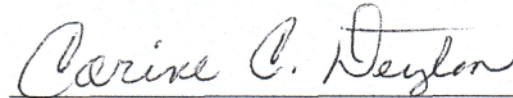
**NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND
COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF FOREST PARK, GEORGIA AND IT IS
HEREBY RESOLVED**

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

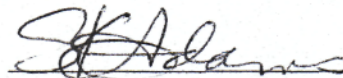
Section 2. This Resolution shall become effective upon its approval by the Mayor and Council.

SO RESOLVED, this 21st day of December 2009.

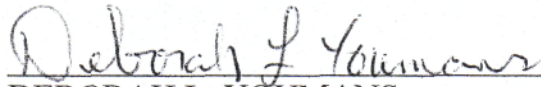
CITY OF FOREST PARK, GEORGIA



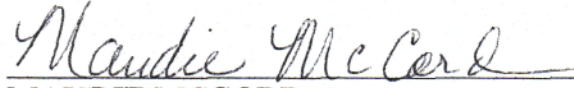
CORINE C. DEYTON, MAYOR



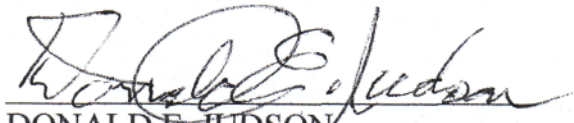
SPARKLE K. ADAMS, MAYOR
PRO-TEMPORE (WARD ONE)



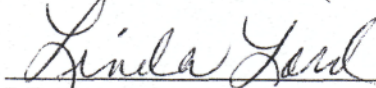
DEBORAH L. YOUMANS,
COUNCILMEMBER (WARD TWO)



MAUDIE MCCORD,
COUNCILMEMBER (WARD THREE)

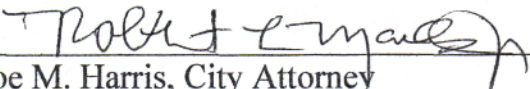


DONALD E. JUDSON,
COUNCILMEMBER (WARD FOUR)



LINDA LORD,
COUNCILMEMBER (WARD FIVE)

Approved as to form:


Joe M. Harris, City Attorney

A RESOLUTION TO TRANSMIT

WHEREAS, The Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act requires county and municipal governments to prepare a local solid waste management plan and periodic update: and

WHEREAS, Lake City, Georgia has completed an update to the 2004-2014 Solid Waste Management Plan for Clayton County; and

WHEREAS, Lake City, Georgia has complied with the Rules of Georgia Department of Community Affairs Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management (Chapter 110-4-3) including public participation requirements;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and Council of Lake City, Georgia that the document entitled 2009 Update to the 2004-2014 Solid Waste Management Plan may be sent to the Atlanta Regional Commission and the Department of Community Affairs for review and approval.

RESOLVED THIS THE 14th DAY OF DECEMBER, 2009.



MAYOR

**STATE OF GEORGIA
COUNTY OF CLAYTON**

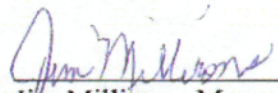
RESOLUTION 2009-15

**A RESOLUTION TO ADOPT AND TRANSMIT THE UPDATED
CLAYTON COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**


- Whereas:** The Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act requires county and municipal governments to prepare a local solid waste management plan and periodic update; and
- Whereas:** Clayton County has completed an update to the 2004-2014 Solid Waste Management Plan for Clayton County and surrounding cities in Clayton County, including the City of Morrow; and
- Whereas:** Clayton County, Georgia has complied with the Rules of Georgia Department of Community Affairs Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management (Chapter 110-4-3) including public participation requirements; and
- Whereas:** The City of Morrow adopts the update to the 2004-2014 Clayton County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Morrow, Georgia that the document entitled 2009 Update to the 2004-2014 Solid Waste Management Plan may be sent to the Atlanta Regional Commission and the Department of Community Affairs for review and approval.

SO RESOLVED this 23rd day of November, 2009.


Jim Millirons, Mayor

Attest:


Evyonne Browning, City Clerk
(Seal)



State of Georgia
Clayton County
City of Riverdale

Adopted by the Governing Body this 14th day of December 2009

RESOLUTION NO. 49-12-09

BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED THAT THE CITY OF RIVERDALE APPROVES AND ADOPTS THE CLAYTON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSION RESOLUTION NO. 2009-170, "COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN;" REQUESTS THAT THE ATLANTA REGIONAL COMMISSION REVIEW THE PLAN; AND PROVIDES FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act requires county and municipal governments to prepare a local solid waste management plan and periodic updates; and

WHEREAS, Clayton County, Georgia has completed an update to the 2004 through 2014 solid waste management plan for Clayton County; a copy of which is attached hereto and labeled Exhibit A; and

WHEREAS, Clayton County, Georgia has complied with the rules of the Georgia Department of Community Affairs minimum planning and standards procedures for solid waste management (Chapter 110-4-3) including public participation requirements; and

WHEREAS, on October 20, 2009, the Clayton County Board of Commissioners adopted Resolution No. 2009-170 approving the preliminary Clayton County, Georgia comprehensive solid waste management plan, a copy of which is labeled Exhibit B and attached herein. In addition, Resolution No. 2009-170 requested that the Atlanta Regional Commission review the plan for approval.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED, by the Mayor and Council that the City of Riverdale hereby approves and adopts the Clayton County Board of Commission Resolution No. 2009-170, "Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan;" requests that the Atlanta Regional Commission review the plan; and provides for an effective date

The foregoing **RESOLUTION** No. 49-12-09 Solid Waste Prog. was offered by Councilmember Wanda Wallace who moved its approval. The motion was seconded by Councilmember Kenny Ruffin, and being put to a vote, the result was as follows:

| | YEA | NAY |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Mayor Evelyn Wynn-Dixon | <u>✓</u> | <u> </u> |
| Councilmember Rick Scoggins | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| Councilmember Wayne Hall | <u> </u> | <u>✓</u> |
| Mayor Pro Tem Wanda Wallace | <u>✓</u> | <u> </u> |
| Councilmember Kenneth Ruffin | <u>✓</u> | <u> </u> |

The Mayor thereupon declared Resolution No. 49-12-09 adopted this 14th day of December 2009.

City of Riverdale, Georgia

BY: Mr. Evelyn Wynn-Dixon
Mayor Evelyn Wynn-Dixon
Rick Scoggins
Councilmember Rick Scoggins
Wayne Hall
Councilmember Wayne Hall
Wanda Wallace
Mayor Pro Tem Wanda Wallace
Kenneth Ruffin
Councilmember Kenneth Ruffin

ATTESTED BY: Stephanie L. Thomas
Stephanie Thomas, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY:
Deana Johnson
Deana Johnson, City Attorney