

**THE JOINT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR TWIGGS COUNTY, CITY OF DANVILLE
AND CITY OF JEFFERSONVILLE**



Prepared by

The Middle Georgia Regional Development Center

for

Twiggs County, City of Danville, and City of Jeffersonville

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INTRODUCTION

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

The Act specifies that in order to receive a permit, grant, or loan for a solid waste management facility, each city and county shall develop or be included in a comprehensive solid waste management plan. The Act requires that any request for a solid waste handling facility permit or funding for publicly-owned and operated solid waste management facilities or equipment must be consistent with the solid waste management plans of all affected local governments. The most recent Solid Waste Management Plan for Twiggs County and the Cities of Danville and Jeffersonville was adopted in August 1993.

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

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

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

OVERVIEW OF AREA

Location in the State

Twiggs County totals 362.9 square miles and is situated in the geographic center of Georgia and in the southeastern portion of the Middle Georgia region. There are three incorporated areas in Twiggs County; City of Jeffersonville, the County seat located in the east-central section of the county, and the Cities of Danville and Allentown located in the extreme southeastern portion of the County. Map 1 provides a geographic context of Twiggs County and the three cities and is presented in the Appendix of this report. This Solid Waste Management Plan will include only the Cities of Danville and Jeffersonville. The City of Allentown was included within the Joint Wilkinson County Solid Waste Management Plan.

Twiggs County is approximately 15 miles southeast of Macon, which can be accessed via U.S Highway 80 and Interstate 16. Seven State, US, or Interstate highways serve Twiggs County and provide excellent connections to points in all directions.

Formed in December 1809, Twiggs County was Georgia's 37th county and was named for General John Twiggs, a prominent leader in the Revolutionary War and the Indian Wars. Jeffersonville was named for President Thomas Jefferson and was originally called Rain's Store. It became a city in 1828. The City of Danville was incorporated in 1922. Twiggs County is best known for its abundance of kaolin and the large number of National Register sites (Twiggs County, Georgia and the Georgia.gov websites).

Topography

There are two geologic provinces located in Twiggs County, the Piedmont Province and the Coastal Plain Province. The Piedmont Province is located in the northern portion of the County and consists of crystalline rock that is not very porous along with gentle rolling hills. South of the Fall Line is the Coastal Plain Province that includes sand and gravel with layers of clay and silt that act as confining beds.

Current and Projected Population

According to the 2000 Census, Twiggs County had a population of 10,590, an increase of only 3.7 percent of the 1990 figure. The City of Danville's 2000 population was 373, or a 14.5 percent decline from 1990, while the 2000 population for the City of Jeffersonville was 1,209, or a 13.9 percent decrease from 1990. By viewing the projected population totals highlighted in Table 1a, Twiggs County as a whole will see a slow but steady decline during the planning period (4.9%); with the unincorporated area and the Cities of Danville and Jeffersonville projected to show similar trends (see Tables 1b, 1c and 1d).

These projections are largely based on current trends. Twiggs County has recently taken steps to diversify its economic base beyond the declining kaolin industry by purchasing land for an industrial park off the I-16/Highway 96 interchange and is now in the process of making infrastructure improvements to that site. The announcement by Academy Sports to build a distribution center on portions of that site is what is hoped to be an important first step in the County’s diversification strategy. It is quite possible that the successful transition of its economic base, could lead to a reversal in current population trends. This possible change should be monitored closely relating to its impact on existing infrastructure capabilities, including solid waste management.

**TABLE 1a
Total Population, 2000 - 2020
Twiggs County -Total**

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION
2000	10,590
2005	10,300
2010	10,210
2015	10,140
2020	10,090

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

**TABLE 1b
Total Population, 2000 - 2020
Unincorporated Twiggs County**

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION
2000	9,008
2005	8,761
2010	8,684
2015	8,625
2020	8,583

Source: 2000 U.S. Census; Woods and Poole Economics, Inc., MGRDC

**TABLE 1c
Total Population, 2000 - 2020
City of Danville**

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION
2000	373
2005	363
2010	360
2015	357
2020	355

Source: 2000 U.S. Census; Woods and Poole Economics, Inc., MGRDC

TABLE 1d
Total Population, 2000 - 2020
City of Jeffersonville

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION
2000	1,209
2005	1,176
2010	1,166
2015	1,158
2020	1,152

Source: 2000 U.S. Census; Woods and Poole Economics, Inc., MGRDC

Another key population variable that impacts solid waste generation is age distribution. In 2000, 27.0 percent of the county residents were age 17 or younger, while 11.3 percent were age 65 or older. By 2020, the percentage of population age 17 or younger will decline, while the percentage of the population age 65 or older will significantly increase during the planning period. This is a significant trend since older citizens are likely to produce less waste than the younger age groups, and the types of waste generated may also change as well. It is a trend worthy of further research in the future.

Twiggs County and the Cities of Danville and Jeffersonville are not considered a seasonal destination where people decide to establish a temporary residence for a number of months and then return to their permanent home. The 2000 Census identified a total of 46 seasonal housing units or slightly more than 1.0 percent of the total units in the County.

Total Households and Household Size

The total number of households in Twiggs County will show a steady growth from 2000 - 2020 as presented in Table 2. This is largely due to the decrease in household size brought on by the growth in the older age population that will reside in smaller households.

TABLE 2
Total Households, 2000 - 2020

YEAR	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS
2000	3,832
2005	3,820
2010	3,870
2015	3,920
2020	3,940

Source: 2000 US Census; Woods and Poole Economics, Inc.

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

TABLE 3
Average Household Size, 2000 - 2020

YEAR	AVG. HOUSEHOLD SIZE
2000	2.72
2005	2.67
2010	2.61
2015	2.56
2020	2.53

Source: 2000 US Census; Woods and Poole Economics, Inc.

Business and Industrial Activity

The 2000 Census reveals that of the 4,203 employed civilians, 41.7 percent were employed in the manufacturing, construction, or retail trade industries. Realizing that the kaolin (mining) industry was the principal employer in Twiggs County at that time, it can be assumed that most of those employed in the three industries mentioned above were working in nearby Bibb and Houston Counties where such jobs were plentiful. As mentioned earlier in this report, Twiggs County is making strides to diversify its economy and create opportunities for employment for civilian employees who live in the County. Table 4 presents the year 2000 percentage of employment for all industry categories.

TABLE 4
Percent of Employment by Industry, 2000

CATEGORY	% OF EMPLOYMENT
Total Employed Civilian Employment	100.0%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Mining	7.3%
Construction	11.2%
Manufacturing	20.1%
Wholesale Trade	3.3%
Retail Trade	10.4%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	5.0%
Information	1.3%
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	6.5%
Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative, and Waste Management Services	5.2%
Educational, Health, and Social Services	11.3%
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, and Food Services	7.0%
Other Services	4.3%
Public Administration	7.2%

Source: 2000 US Census

WASTE DISPOSAL STREAM ANALYSIS

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

Current Waste Stream Composition

Total Landfilled MSW Composition

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

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

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

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

Landfilled MSW Composition by Generating Sector

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Landfilled MSW Composition for Construction and Demolition Waste

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Commonly Recycled Materials Disposed

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

Future Waste Stream Generation

Based on information provided by the General Manager of the Wolf Creek Landfill for Twiggs County and the Cities of Danville and Jeffersonville, the total annual tons of MSW for Twiggs County and the Cities of Danville and Jeffersonville were calculated at 6,500 tons; Twiggs County, 6,000 tons; City of Danville, 100 tons; City of Jeffersonville, 400 tons. The total annual tonnage figure was used to derive the generation rate per person, which is 3.46 pounds. During the planning period, Twiggs County and the Cities of Danville and Jeffersonville desire to maintain this disposal rate.

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

TABLE 8
Anticipated Waste Amounts for Twiggs County Using Current Per Capita MSW Disposal Rate (2005 - 2020)

Year	Twiggs County Population (Estimate)	Twiggs County Per Capita MSW Disposal Rate (Pounds per Person per Day)	Twiggs County MSW Disposal (Pounds per Day)	Twiggs County MSW Disposal (Pounds per Year)
2005	10,300	3.46	35,638	13,007,870
2006	10,282	3.46	35,576	12,985,138
2007	10,264	3.46	35,513	12,962,406
2008	10,246	3.46	35,451	12,939,673
2009	10,228	3.46	35,389	12,916,941
2010	10,210	3.46	35,326	12,894,209
2011	10,196	3.46	35,278	12,876,528
2012	10,182	3.46	35,230	12,858,848
2013	10,168	3.46	35,181	12,841,167
2014	10,154	3.46	35,133	12,823,487
2015	10,140	3.46	35,084	12,805,806
2016	10,130	3.46	35,050	12,793,250
2017	10,120	3.46	35,015	12,780,475
2018	10,110	3.46	34,981	12,767,919
2019	10,100	3.46	34,946	12,755,290
2020	10,090	3.46	34,911	12,742,661

Source: MGRDC, Twiggs County, Wolf Creek Landfill

WASTE REDUCTION ELEMENT

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

Inventory and Assessment

Source Reduction

Source reduction is just that, reducing the amount of waste at the source before it enters the waste stream. This can take on many different forms, such as, reusing products for several different purposes (a plastic coffee container for planter, plastic bags from a grocery store as a lunch bag, etc.), industrial process changes, or waste exchanges. It also can involve conducting waste audits for the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors and even providing financial incentives in these sectors to encourage greater participation in this effort. Unfortunately, the consumer has little direct control over manufacturing and packaging of the products they use. There are, however, source reduction options for the consumer. Some of these options include:

- **Product Reuse.** Using reusable products instead of their disposable equivalents reduces the amount of materials that must be managed as waste.
- **Reduced Material Volume.** Larger containers can reduce the amount of packaging used. For example, a single 16-ounce can uses 40 percent less material than two 8-ounce cans.
- **Increased Product Lifetime.** The solid waste stream can be significantly reduced by purchasing products with longer lifetimes over short-lived alternatives designed to be discarded at the end of their useful lives.
- **Decreased Consumption.** Consumers can be educated on what materials are difficult to dispose of or are harmful to the environment. Buying practices can be altered (i.e. buying in bulk) to reflect this environmental consciousness.

It is very difficult to catalog the number of residents who have an active source reduction program in their homes, though many probably do some type of source reduction without realizing it.

Source reduction participation in the workplace (commercial and industrial sectors) is also difficult to determine. Local businesses and industries should be encouraged to conduct waste audits and look at ways they can reuse materials they would ordinarily discard. The more that can be taken out at the source will mean less to collect and dispose, thus a cost savings to all concerned.

Recycling

Twiggs County operates a recycling program at its four convenience centers. At these centers, metals and plastics are collected, and then transported by the Twiggs County Road Department to Macon Iron and Paper. The Cities of Danville and Jeffersonville do not operate a recycling program. Instead, Danville and Jeffersonville residents utilize the nearest County convenience center to deposit their metal and plastic recyclables.

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

- Twiggs County should continue to work in coordination with the private recycling buy-back centers and the State to help increase the markets for the recycled materials, thus generating a constant demand and selling price for these materials. Items worth noting related to the demand for recyclable materials include: (1) fifteen (15) of Georgia's paper mills use recycled fiber, and nine (9) out of these use 100 percent recycled fiber; and (2) one of the largest importers of PET and HDPE plastics in North America is located in Dalton, Georgia.

Yard Trimming Mulching/Composting

Twiggs County and the Cities of Danville and Jeffersonville do not have a program to mulch or compost yard trimmings. Residents from these communities are responsible for disposing their own yard trimmings, some of which are used in private composting areas.

Due to severe funding restrictions, it is unlikely that Twiggs County and the Cities of Danville and Jeffersonville will establish a mulching/composting program in the future. The greatest opportunity rests with households creating their own mulching and composting areas at their place of residence. There is an extensive amount of resource materials and training available from various sources, including the University of Georgia Cooperative Extension Service. These materials and training seminars explain how to establish and maintain mulch and compost areas on site, and the positive benefits that they provide to both the homeowner as well as the environment.

Special Management Items

Residents of unincorporated Twiggs County and the Cities of Danville and Jeffersonville can bring their electronic and white goods items to either one of the four county convenience centers. From there, the County Road Department transports them to the Wolf Creek Landfill for final disposition.

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

Waste Reduction Needs and Goals

Based on the inventory and assessment and existing solid waste reduction facilities and programs in Twiggs County and the Cities of Danville and Jeffersonville, the following needs have been identified.

Recycling

- Encourage residential participation in the local recycling program.
- Establish greater coordination with private recycling and buy-back centers, as well as the State of Georgia to increase markets for recycled materials.

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

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

COLLECTION ELEMENT

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

Inventory and Assessment

City of Danville

Residents from the City of Danville bring their household solid waste, metal and plastic recyclables, white goods and electronic items to the nearest Twiggs County convenience center. On a weekly basis, Twiggs County hauls the household waste, white goods, and electronic items to the Wolf Creek Landfill where it is disposed. The metal and plastic recyclables are transported to Macon Iron and Paper. Since this service is financed by county taxes, there is no fee charged to Danville residents.

There is no collection of yard trimmings in the City of Danville. Some city residents create their own mulch and compost areas, while the rest are disposed at a landfill that will accept them or burned during times of the year permitted by law.

Businesses in the City of Danville contract individually with various private haulers to collect waste from roll-off containers and transport the waste to the Wolf Creek Landfill.

Frequency of Illegal Dumping

Illegal dumping of solid waste is not considered a problem in the City of Danville. The City does not at this time have an illegal dumping ordinance. Even if such an ordinance was in place, the City would not have an effective means to enforce it.

Contingency Strategy in Event of Disruption of Primary Service

If the convenience center closest to the City of Danville became inoperative for a period of time, the county would work with DNR-EPD to locate a temporary debris management site in the same general area. Roll-off containers would likely be acquired and placed on the site. It is

hoped that the contingency option can be brought on line within 72 hours, but additional time may be needed to obtain the necessary State approvals.

Public outreach and information regarding the changes would be handled through the local news media and other methods deemed appropriate by the Board of Commissioners Office and the City of Danville.

City of Jeffersonville

The City of Jeffersonville contracts with Sinclair Disposal Service located at 154 Dundee Drive in Milledgeville, Georgia for the weekly curbside collection of residential and commercial solid waste. Each residence and commercial business is provided an 80-gallon plastic cart in which to place the waste for Sinclair Disposal to collect. The contract is for a five-year period. All utility accounts participate in this service and are charged \$5.75 per month on their utility bill.

There is no collection of recyclables, yard waste, or white goods in the City of Jeffersonville. Residents bring their metal and plastic recyclables and white goods to the nearest county convenience center.

Some city residents create their own mulch and compost areas, while the rest are disposed at a landfill that will accept them or burned during times of the year permitted by law.

Frequency of Illegal Dumping

According to the City, illegal dumping is not considered to be a problem within the city limits. The City at this time does not have an adopted illegal dumping ordinance.

Contingency Strategy in Event of Disruption of Primary Service

The City of Jeffersonville has identified two options in the event their current collection service is disrupted. The first option would be to enter into negotiations with another hauler to collect the residential and commercial solid waste. If a contract could not be worked out within a 72-hour time frame, the City would request their residents and businesses to utilize the nearest county convenience center until such time a contract can be finalized.

Public outreach and information regarding the changes would be handled through the local news media and other methods deemed appropriate by the City of Jeffersonville.

Unincorporated Twiggs County

Twiggs County operates and maintains four (4) manned convenience centers located at:

- 1319 Ridge Road,
- 15448 Highway 80,
- 538 Hill-Brown Road,

- 17061 Highway 129.

Map 2 shows the location of these convenience centers.

These centers are opened to the public daily from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Materials collected at these centers include household waste, metal and plastic recyclables, white goods and electronics items. All of these materials, with the exception of the recyclables are taken to the Wolf Creek Landfill for disposal. The recyclable items are taken to Macon Iron and Paper by the County Road Department. Because the cost of this collection service is financed by county taxes, residents in the unincorporated area of Twiggs County are not charged a fee. It is estimated that 85 percent of the residents in the unincorporated area utilize this service. The remainder either contract with a private hauler or dispose of it on their property.

Twiggs County does not collect yard trimmings in the unincorporated area. Residents are faced with several different choices including creating their own mulch and compost areas on their property, disposing them at a landfill that will accept them, or burning them at times of the year permitted by law.

Businesses and industries in the unincorporated area of Twiggs County contract individually with various private haulers to collect waste from roll-off containers and transport the waste to the Wolf Creek Landfill.

Frequency of Illegal Dumping

The greatest illegal dumping problem in the unincorporated area of the County is tires. The County has an illegal dumping ordinance that is enforced by the Twiggs County Sheriff's Department or the game warden of Twiggs County. If someone is found violating the ordinance, the person is issued a citation, and at the discretion of the Court can be punished with a fine or no more than sixty (60) days in the Twiggs County Jail, or both.

Contingency Strategy in Event of Disruption of Primary Service

In the event that one or more of the county's convenience centers became inoperative for a period of time, the county would work with DNR-EPD to locate a temporary debris management site in same general area of the inoperable convenience center. Roll-off containers would likely be acquired and placed on the site. It is hoped that the contingency option can be brought on line within 72 hours, but additional time may be needed to obtain the necessary State approvals.

Public outreach and information regarding the changes would be handled through the local news media and other methods deemed appropriate by the Board of Commissioners Office.

Solid Waste Collection Needs and Goals

Based on the inventory and assessment and existing solid waste collection programs in Twiggs County and the Cities of Danville and Jeffersonville, the following collection needs have been identified:

- Continue the existing collection services within Twiggs County and the Cities of Danville and Jeffersonville.

Goal: To establish an effective and affordable collection program that meets the needs of general population and business/industry over the ten-year planning period.

Goal: To establish an approach to illegal dumping that meets the needs in the unincorporated area of Twiggs County.

DISPOSAL ELEMENT

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

Inventory and Assessment

Disposal Facilities

The Wolf Creek Landfill is the only disposal facility serving Twiggs County and the Cities of Danville and Jeffersonville. Below is a description of that landfill.

Wolf Creek Landfill and C & D Landfill

Wolf Creek Landfill is a private Subtitle D facility owned by Advanced Disposal Services and located at 911 Landfill Road, Dry Branch, Georgia in northwestern Twiggs County (see Map 2). It was designed by Bill Hodges, P.E., originally constructed by the Twiggs-Wilkinson Solid Waste Authority and expanded by Advanced Disposal. It is a 154-acre site with a footprint of 88 acres. Advanced Disposal has invested millions in designing the infrastructure of the landfill to include state-of-the-art liner and leachate collection systems, scale system, paved roads, an impressive and attractive entranceway, and significant landscaping. The landfill is permitted for municipal solid waste, construction and demolition waste, industrial processing waste, pollution control waste, UST/AST contaminated soils, asbestos containing waste, and sludge. Special services such as trench disposal are available for dead animal carcasses and asbestos. Based on a 2006 engineering report, the estimated annual tonnage disposed is 160,202 tons with a remaining capacity of 4,221,258 cubic yards of MSW and 194,791 cubic yards of C&D. A vertical expansion application of 11,511,202 cubic yards was recently approved by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, bringing the estimated remaining capacity of Wolf Creek Landfill to 15,732,460 cubic yards for a life expectancy of 25 years.

Thermal Treatment Technologies

There are no thermal treatment technologies (e.g., waste-to-energy, refuse-derived fuel, wood waste incinerator, tire-derived fuel, co-firing industrial boiler) located in Twiggs County and the Cities of Danville and Jeffersonville.

Contingency Strategy In Event of Disruption to Primary Option

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

- Alternative disposal option(s) the local government will use on an interim basis; and
- Estimated length of time it will take the local government to bring the contingency disposal option(s) on line, if that becomes necessary.

Twiggs County

In the event its primary disposal option was interrupted, the County would work out an interim agreement with either the operators of the City of Macon MSW Landfill or Swift Creek Environmental MSW Landfill located in Bibb County until such time the Wolf Creek Landfill is back in operation. It is hoped that such agreement can be in place within 48-72 hours of the interruption.

Public outreach and information regarding the changes would be handled through the local news media and other methods deemed appropriate by the Board of Commissioners Office.

City of Danville

Since Twiggs County is responsible for the disposal of the solid waste generated in the City of Danville, the contingency strategy identified above for Twiggs County will be the one that is followed for the City of Danville.

Public outreach and information regarding the changes would be handled through the local news media and other methods deemed appropriate by the Board of Commissioners Office and the City of Danville.

City of Jeffersonville

If the City's primary disposal option was interrupted, the City of Jeffersonville would work out an interim agreement with either the operators of the City of Macon MSW Landfill or Swift Creek Environmental MSW Landfill located in Bibb County until such time the Wolf Creek

Landfill is back in operation. It is hoped that such agreement can be in place within 48-72 hours of the interruption.

Public outreach and information regarding the changes would be handled through the local news media and other methods deemed appropriate by the City of Jeffersonville

Assurance of Ten-Year Disposal Capacity

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

Twiggs County

To satisfy this requirement, Twiggs County has obtained a letter from the Manager of the Wolf Creek Landfill certifying there is sufficient capacity at this landfill facility to meet the ten-year capacity requirement. This document is presented in the Appendix of this report.

City of Danville

The City of Danville has received a letter from the Manager of the Wolf Creek Landfill certifying that there is sufficient capacity at this landfill facility to meet the solid waste demand from the City of Danville for at least the next ten years. This document is presented in the Appendix of this report.

City of Jeffersonville

The City of Jeffersonville has received a letter from the Manager of the Wolf Creek Landfill certifying that there is sufficient capacity at this landfill facility to meet the solid waste demand from the City of Jeffersonville for at least the next ten years. This document is presented in the Appendix of this report.

Solid Waste Disposal Needs and Goals

Based on the inventory and assessment and existing solid waste facilities available for the disposal of solid waste generated within Twiggs County and the Cities of Danville and Jeffersonville, the following needs have been identified.

- Maintain the existing cost-effective solid waste disposal strategy.

- Establish a satisfactory contingency strategy for the interim disposal of solid waste in the event the primary disposal option is interrupted.

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

LAND LIMITATION ELEMENT

The Land Limitation Element is designed to accomplish the following:

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

Identification of Unsuitable Areas

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

Exclusionary Factors

Exclusionary in this case means that a municipal solid waste facility would not be allowed under any circumstances because of local or state regulations, the presence of certain uses already on the property, or the presence of certain sensitive natural resources. Factors that are considered exclusionary for this study are: (1) airports; (2) public, federal, and state lands; (3) wetlands and floodplains; (4) river corridors; (5) protected mountains; and (6) local land development regulations.

Airports

DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(c) requires that new solid waste landfill units or lateral expansions of existing units shall not be within 10,000 feet of any public use or private use airport runway end used by turbojet aircraft or within 5,000 feet of any public use or private use airport runway end used by only piston-type aircraft. There are no public or private airports in unincorporated Twiggs County and the Cities of Danville and Jeffersonville that meet this criteria.

Local, State, and Federal Lands

There are certain local, state, and federal lands that are committed to other uses where landfill development would be prohibited. These lands include several existing industrial properties in unincorporated Twiggs County including the County's new industrial park.

Floodplains and Wetlands

DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(d) stipulates that any solid waste landfill located in the 100-year floodplain shall not restrict the flow of the 100-year flood, reduce the temporary water storage capacity of the floodplain, or result in a washout of solid waste so as to pose a threat to human health or the environment. Despite these restrictions, to best protect the floodplains, future municipal landfill facilities should be excluded from these areas.

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

River Corridors

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

Protected Mountains

DNR Rule 391-3-16-.05(4)(l) prohibits the development of new solid waste landfills in areas designated as protected mountains. There are no protected mountains in unincorporated Twiggs County or the Cities of Danville and Jeffersonville.

Local Land Development Regulations

DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(a) requires that the site must conform to all local zoning/land use ordinances and that written verification of such be submitted to EPD. The Twiggs County Land Development Regulations regulate landfills, as well as other uses in unincorporated Twiggs County. According to the Regulations, sanitary landfills are allowed as a conditional use in the I-G (General Industrial) District. The City of Jeffersonville's Land Development Regulations does not allow landfills in the City. The City of Danville does not have any land development ordinances that would regulate the use of the land in that community.

Restricting Factors

The factors considered to be restrictive to the development of a solid waste landfill include steep slopes and shallow rock, significant groundwater recharge areas, water supply watersheds, municipal water supplies, fault areas, seismic impact zones, unstable areas, and DRI review process.

Steep Slope and Shallow Rock

Steep slopes present a challenge to the design of municipal solid waste landfills in the development of effective water control. The absence of sufficient groundcover created by shallow rock also hampers the design of municipal solid waste landfills.

Water Supply Watersheds

DNR Rule 391-3-16-.01(7)(c)1 requires that at any location within a small water supply watershed, new solid waste landfills must have synthetic liners and leachate collection system. There are no small water supply watersheds located in unincorporated Twiggs County or the Cities of Danville and Jeffersonville.

Significant Groundwater Recharge Areas

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

Public Water Supplies

Within two miles upgradient of a surface water intake, state regulations (DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(k)) require that landfills be lined and have leachate collection.

Fault Areas

DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(f) requires that new landfill units and lateral expansions of existing landfills shall not be located within 200 feet of a fault that has had displacement in the Holocene Epoch unless the owner or operator demonstrates to EPD that an alternative setback distance of less than 200 feet will prevent damage to the structural integrity of the landfill unit and will be protective of human health and the environment. There are no known fault areas located in Twiggs County or the Cities of Danville and Jeffersonville.

Seismic Impact Zones

DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(g) prohibits the development of new landfill units and lateral expansions in seismic impact zones unless the owner or operator demonstrates to EPD that all containment structures, including liners, leachate collection systems, and surface water control systems are designed to resist the maximum horizontal acceleration in lithified earth material for the site. There are no known seismic impact zones in unincorporated Twiggs County or the Cities of Danville and Jeffersonville.

Unstable Areas

DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(h) requires owners or operators of new landfill units, existing landfill units, and lateral expansions located in unstable areas to demonstrate that engineering measures have been incorporated in the landfill unit's design to ensure that the integrity of the structural components of the landfill unit will not be disrupted. There are no unstable areas located in unincorporated Twiggs County or in the Cities of Danville and Jeffersonville.

DRI Review Process

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

The rules require:

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

A map displaying the composite map of the exclusionary and restrictive factors is provided as Map 3.

Land Limitation Strategies

Discouraging Location in Unsuitable Areas

Twiggs County

- Is it within a zoning district where it is permitted or conditional use?
- If it is in a I-G District, the applicant certifies and the Twiggs County Planning and Zoning Office staff verifies:
 - Facility is not in a 100-year floodplain, jurisdictional wetland, or river corridor;
 - Facility will not be located on steep slopes or shallow rock;

- Facility serving county only in which it is located and located two miles of significant groundwater recharge area will have liners and leachate collection system; regional facilities will be totally out of significant recharge area.
- Has the DRI review process been completed for the new solid waste handling facility or expansion of such facility, and has comments and findings from the review been considered in making decisions related to the project?
- If any of the above cannot be certified by the applicant and verified by Twiggs County Planning and Zoning Office staff, then the permit application is denied.

City of Danville

Since the City of Danville does not have land development ordinances regulating the use of land within the City, it would be important for the City of Danville to establish a solid waste management facility permit process that would first determine if the proposed facility would be located in an unsuitable area. The procedure for this determination would be as follows:

- As part of the permit application, the applicant certifies and the City of Danville verifies:
 - Facility is not in a 100-year floodplain, jurisdictional wetland, or river corridor;
 - Facility will not be located on steep slopes or shallow rock;
 - Facility serving county only in which it is located and located two miles of significant groundwater recharge area will have liners and leachate collection system; regional facilities will be totally out of significant recharge area.
- Has the DRI review process been completed for the new solid waste handling facility or expansion of such facility, and has comments and findings from the review been considered in making decisions related to the project?
- If any of the above cannot be certified by the applicant and verified by the City of Danville, then the permit application is denied.

Selection of Sites for New Solid Waste Handling Facilities

The City of Jeffersonville's Land Development Ordinance does not permit landfills and other solid waste handling facilities in any district within its jurisdiction, thus the selection of sites would not be an issue.

Twiggs County

- If the facility is within a I-G District where it is considered a conditional use, and it has been certified by the applicant and been verified by the Twiggs County Planning and Zoning Office not to be in an unsuitable area described above, then the application will be placed on the agenda for review by the Twiggs County Board of Commissioners as prescribed by the procedures set forth in the local land development regulations.
- The Board of Commissioners will review and make a decision on the merit of the application based on the special exception standards set forth in the regulations, DRI review comments and findings, and other testimony presented at the hearing.

- The applicant has the right to request an appeal of a denied application according to the procedures provided in the Resolution.
- Prior to issuing a conditional use permit for the new solid waste handling facility, it must be documented by the applicant that the new facility has complied with all laws, rules, and regulations of the city, county, state, and federal governments, including the development of a Hydrological Assessment in accordance with the provisions of DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(k).

City of Danville

- If the facility has been certified by the applicant and been verified by the City of Danville not to be in an unsuitable area described above, then the application will be placed on the agenda for review by the Danville City Council.
- The City of Danville will review and make a decision on the merit of the application based on the DRI review comments and findings, and other testimony presented at the hearing.
- The applicant has the right to request an appeal of a denied application.
- Prior to issuing a solid waste handling facility permit, it must be documented by the applicant that the new facility has complied with all laws, rules, and regulations of the city, county, state, and federal governments, including the development of a Hydrological Assessment in accordance with the provisions of DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(k).

Procedure for Plan Consistency

In order for EPD to issue or renew a permit for a solid waste handling facility, the facility or facility expansion must be consistent with a local government solid waste management plan. The plan shall specify a procedure the local government(s) will follow to determine if a proposed facility, public or private, is consistent with the plan. Identified below is the procedure that Twiggs County and the City of Danville will use to determine plan consistency. Because solid waste handling facilities are not permitted within the City of Jeffersonville this jurisdiction would respond back to EPD that such a facility would not be consistent with the Solid Waste Management Plan.

Public Involvement and Notification

- The applicant will file a Request for Plan Consistency Determination application with the City/County Clerk's office.
- Within 60 days from the date of the application, the City/County will conduct a public hearing to hear the applicant's request to determine if the proposed facility is consistent with the plan.
- To assure satisfactory public involvement and notification for this public hearing, the City/County will be responsible for undertaking the following activities:
 - Place a legal notice in the legal organ no more than 45 days and no less than 15 days prior to the public hearing.

- The City/County will have copies at the hearing of the standards that will be used to make a plan consistency determination and the procedures for conducting the public hearing.
- At the public hearing, the applicant will have sufficient time to present his/her arguments for plan consistency; those in the audience opposed to plan consistency will have sufficient time to present their arguments; and finally, the applicant will be given time for a rebuttal.
- After hearing all the arguments for and against Plan Consistency and taking into consideration the applicant's analysis reports, the Board of Commissioners/City Council will vote either for or against Plan Consistency utilizing the standards in making a plan consistency determination. This vote must take place at the next regularly scheduled meeting after the public hearing.
- If the Board of Commissioners/City Council has determined that the proposed solid waste handling facility is consistent with the local solid waste management plan, the City/County's Chief Elected Official will send a letter to the Director of Georgia DNR-EPD notifying of the decision.
- If the Board of Commissioners/City Council has determined that the proposed solid waste handling facility is not consistent with the local solid waste management plan, the applicant will have the right to request an appeal of the decision. The request for appeal must be received in the City/County Clerk's office not later than 15 days after receiving written notification of the governing body's decision. The request for appeal must state the reason that the appeal should be granted.
- If the decision is made to deny the appeal, then no further action on the application by the governing body will be required.
- If the decision is made to approve the appeal, then the application will be placed on the agenda for the next regularly scheduled meeting. There will be no public hearing prior to rendering a decision; the Board of Commissioners/City Council will follow the normal meeting procedures. The Board of Commissioners/City Council will consider any new information that was not presented at the initial public hearing.
- The decision of the Board of Commissioners/City Council will be final. There will be no other appeals to the governing body.
- The City/County's Chief Elected Official will send a letter to the Director of the Georgia DNR-EPD notifying of the decision.

Analyzing Anticipated Impact of Proposed Facility on Existing Waste Management Facilities

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

- What are the need(s) presented in the local Solid Waste Management Plan that justify the development of the proposed facility;
- What are the operational and financial impacts to the existing waste management facilities that will result if the proposed facility is constructed; and

- How will the new facility provide better level of service to the residents of the City/ County than would otherwise be provided by the existing facilities.

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

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

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

Analyzing Anticipated Impact upon Achieving Waste Reduction Goal

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

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

Land Limitation Needs and Goals

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

- Establish an in-office review process at the Twiggs County Planning and Zoning Office to implement strategy to discourage location of solid waste handling facilities in unsuitable areas. The City of Danville should develop a solid waste handling facility permit process that would include a review to determine if the proposed facility would be located in an unsuitable area.
- Establish a public involvement and notification process for determining plan consistency as outlined in the Solid Waste Management Plan report.

- Develop a Request for Plan Consistency Determination Application with specific instructions to be completed by applicants desiring a hearing before the respective elected body.
- Develop specific standards to be used by the respective governing bodies to make decisions on Plan Consistency Determinations.
- Establish formats for the applicant reports.

Goal: To insure all future solid waste handling facilities in Twiggs County and the City of Danville are not located in unsuitable areas as described in this element.

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

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT ELEMENT

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

Local Government Programs

Twiggs County has established an Adopt-A-Road program whereby local citizens can adopt a local road and remove litter and other debris along the right-of-way. The Board of Commissioners Office is responsible for managing this program. It has proven to be somewhat effective in meeting its objective of reducing litter and improving the appearance along the county's roadways.

The Cities of Danville and Jeffersonville currently do not manage any solid waste education and public involvement programs for its citizens and businesses.

School System Programs

The Twiggs County Board of Education does not operate any specific programs related to solid waste minimization, litter prevention, and beautification.

Litter Prevention

In addition to the Adopt-A-Road Program, Twiggs County has a litter control ordinance. The County Sheriff's Department has been given the responsibility of enforcing it within the unincorporated area. Individuals caught violating the ordinance are issued a citation, and at the discretion of the Court will be fined or held in jail.

There are no litter prevention programs or ordinances currently in place in the Cities of Danville and Jeffersonville.

Education/Public Involvement Needs and Goals

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

- Provide information on the benefits of solid waste minimization, beautification, and litter control.
- Increase the number of citizen volunteers, businesses/industries, and civic organizations involved in litter prevention, beautification, and solid waste minimization.

Goal: Develop effective solid waste education and tools that will maximize the understanding of solid waste management issues in Twiggs County and the Cities of Danville and Jeffersonville among the youth and adult residents.

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

DISASTER DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN

Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

Management Structure

The Twiggs County EMA is responsible for the coordination of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery efforts pertaining to major natural and man-made disasters. In response to disaster debris management, the EMA Director will coordinate with the Cities of Jeffersonville and Danville and the Regional Office of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources-Environmental Protection Division to implement the procedures set forth in this Plan. The primary local contacts are listed below.

Twiggs County EMA

Mr. Sammie Stokes, EMA Director
P. O. Box 500
Jeffersonville, GA 31044
Phone: (478) 945-6968

City of Danville

Mayor David Rickerson
City of Danville
P. O. Box 157
Danville, GA 31017
Phone: (478) 962-3290
Fax: (478) 962-0308

City of Jeffersonville

Mayor Sonja Mallory
City of Jeffersonville
P. O. Box 223
Jeffersonville, GA 31044
Phone: (478) 945-3191
Fax: (478) 945-6894

Georgia DNR-EPD Regional Office

Steve Schleiger
Georgia Department of Natural Resources
1014 Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard
Fort Valley, GA 31030
Phone: 478-825-6150

Implementation Plan

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

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

Phase I: Initial Debris Assessment

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

Phase II: Mitigating Threats to Public Health and Safety

The next phase of the implementation process takes place in the immediate hours after the disaster where the focus would be in mitigating threats to public health and safety. During this critical time, one of the primary concerns is transportation and access by emergency and rescue vehicles. The EMA Director, in coordination with local Emergency and Public Works personnel, would identify the primary routes and establish a plan to clear and remove debris from these routes. In identifying these routes, the highest priority should be given to providing access to critical services, such as hospitals, first responder stations, water treatment and wastewater treatment plants, power generation or relay stations, airports, and government buildings coordinating emergency services.

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

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

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

Collection

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

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

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

Public Notification

During this time, Twiggs County EMA Office will work with TV, radio, and print media to deliver public announcements to inform the public of facility locations to receive waste, restrictions of the types of waste that will be accepted at the facilities, and hours of operation. The PSAs will also make the private property owners aware of their individual responsibility for cleanup and any public service that may be provided, if any. In short, the items that would need to be communicated to the general public are:

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

Disposal

Below is the procedure in which Twiggs County and the Cities of Danville and Jeffersonville would handle the removal and disposal of the various types of waste. It should be noted that all State-required approvals and permits must be obtained prior to removal and disposal of any of these wastes.

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

- Chipping for use as a mulch or boiler fuel at the TDMSs;
- Controlled burning through use of an air curtain destructor (ACD) or similar device at the TDMSs;
- Disposal at the Wolf Creek landfill operation; and
- Open burning.*

* Would not occur between May-September because of the State-imposed Burn Ban.

Sediment – If the material is suspected that it will be contaminated by wastewater or contaminated water, it would be hauled and disposed at the Wolf Creek Landfill operation.

Construction and Demolition Debris – C&D waste would be sorted from all of the waste brought to the TDMSs and, depending on the type of disaster and nature of cleanup required, would be recycled. The remainder of the material would be sent to the Wolf Creek Landfill operation.

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

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

Municipal Solid Waste – Because of the large volume of waste expected from residential and commercial users after a disaster, the frequency of collection would need to be substantially increased, thus necessitating more staff and equipment. The Cities of Danville and Jeffersonville and Twiggs County would consider providing 40-yard roll-off containers at the TDMSs for residential use only that would be directly hauled to the Wolf Creek Landfill operation.

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

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

Another potential hazardous waste source includes ruptured fuel tanks and chemical storage units within industrial facilities. In the event of a major release, members of the hazmat team would

take steps to isolate and contain the waste. The Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division would be contacted immediately regarding this event.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

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

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

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

On the following pages, the Implementation Strategies for Twiggs County and the Cities of Danville and Jeffersonville are presented.

Twiggs County Solid Waste Management Plan

DESCRIPTION	STWP YEAR										LIKELY PROJECT INVOLVEMENT	ESTIMATED COST	POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCES	
	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18				
COLLECTION														
Goal: To establish an effective and affordable collection program that meets the needs of general population and business/industry over the ten-year planning period.														
Goal: To establish an approach to illegal dumping that meets the needs in the unincorporated area of Twiggs County.														
1	Operate and maintain existing convenience centers for the collection of household waste, metal and plastic recyclables, white goods, and electronic items.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Twiggs County	\$110,000/yr.	General Fund
2	Continue to enforce the existing litter control and illegal dumping ordinances to reduce the frequency of illegal dumping and littering at vacant areas and road-sides in unincorporated Twiggs County.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Twiggs County	Staff Time in Budget	General Fund

DISPOSAL

Goal: To assure the landfill facility that is utilized to dispose of the solid waste that is generated within the unincorporated area of Twiggs County has sufficient capacity to meet the needs during the planning period.

1	Continue to dispose household waste from the County's convenience centers into the Wolf Creek Landfill.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Twiggs County Advanced Disposal Services	\$250,000/yr.	General Fund
WASTE REDUCTION														
Goal: To make it convenient, easy, and as inexpensive as possible for residents, businesses, and industries to recycle.														
Goal: To create consistent markets and pricing for recycled materials.														
1	Continue existing metals and plastics recycling program at the four county convenience centers.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Twiggs County	Included in Collection Costs	General Fund
2	Continue to work with private recycling buy-back centers and the State to help increase the markets for the metal and plastic recyclables.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Twiggs County, State of Georgia, Private Recycling Buy-Back Centers	Staff Time in Budget	General Fund
PUBLIC EDUCATION AND INVOLVEMENT														
Goal: Develop effective solid waste education programs and tools that will maximize the understanding of solid waste management issues in unincorporated Twiggs County among youth and adult residents.														
Goal: Provide opportunities that will maximize the participation of local citizens, businesses/industries, and civic organizations in local solid waste management programs and activities.														
1	Continue Adopt-A-Road Program in the unincorporated area of Twiggs County.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Twiggs County, Volunteer Organizations	Staff Time in Budget	General Fund, Volunteer Time

2	Coordinate with Univ. of Ga. Cooperative Extension Services on providing resource materials and training to residents in the unincorporated area on establishing on-site mulch and compost areas.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Twiggs County, UGA Cooperative Extension Service	Staff Time in Budget	Twiggs County General Fund, UGA
3	Distribute existing flyers and brochures on recycling and proper waste disposal at schools, convenience centers, government offices, and public events.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Twiggs County, Board of Education	Staff Time in Budget	Twiggs County General Fund
4	Explore options to increase the number of citizen volunteers, businesses, industries and civic organizations in litter prevention, beautification and solid waste minimization.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Twiggs County	Staff Time in Budget	Twiggs County General Fund
<p>LAND LIMITATION Goal: To insure all future solid waste handling facilities in unincorporated Twiggs County are not located in unsuitable areas. Goal: To provide a fair hearing on all applications for Plan Consistency Determination that includes an effective process to notify and involve the public, protect the rights of the applicant, and promote a sound analysis of the facts that enable policymakers to make the best possible decisions.</p>														
1	Implement an in-office review process in the Planning and Zoning Office to implement strategy to discourage location of solid waste handling facilities in unsuitable areas.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Twiggs County	Staff Time in Budget	Twiggs County

2	Establish and implement a public involvement and notification process for determining plan consistency as outlined in the SWMP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Twiggs County	Staff Time in Budget	Twiggs County
3	Develop and update where necessary a Request for Plan Consistency Determination Application with specific instructions to be completed by the applicants.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Twiggs County	Staff Time in Budget	Twiggs County
4	Develop and implement specific standards to make decisions on Plan Consistency Determinations.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Twiggs County	Staff Time in Budget	Twiggs County

DISASTER DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN

1	Implement the Disaster Debris Management Plan as outlined in the SWMP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Twiggs County EMA, City of Danville, City of Jeffersonville, GEMA, FEMA	Staff Time in Budget	Twiggs County, City of Danville, City of Jeffersonville, GEMA, FEMA
2	Conduct periodic review of Disaster Debris Management Plan and update where necessary.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Twiggs County, EMA, City of Danville, City of Jeffersonville, GEMA, FEMA	Staff Time in Budget	Twiggs County, City of Danville, City of Jeffersonville, GEMA, FEMA

City of Danville Solid Waste Management Plan

DESCRIPTION	STWP YEAR										LIKELY PROJECT INVOLVEMENT	ESTIMATED COST	POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCES	
	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18				
COLLECTION														
Goal: To establish an effective and affordable collection program that meets the needs of general population and business/industry over the ten-year planning period.														
1	Utilize existing Twiggs County-manned convenience center closest to the City of Danville.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Danville Twiggs County	\$110, 000 (Cost of County Collection Program)	Twiggs County General Fund
DISPOSAL														
Goal: To assure the landfill facility that is utilized to dispose of the solid waste that is generated within the City of Danville has sufficient capacity to meet the needs during the planning period.														
1	Dispose of waste from the convenience center that serves the City of Danville into the Wolf Creek Landfill.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Twiggs County, Advanced Disposal Services	250,000/yr. (Cost of County Disposal Program)	Twiggs County General Fund
WASTE REDUCTION														
Goal: To make it convenient, easy, and as inexpensive as possible for residents, businesses, and industries to recycle.														
Goal: To create consistent markets and pricing for recycled materials.														

1	Implement a program with a volunteer group to encourage residents and businesses in the City to recycle metals and plastics and deposit these recyclables at the County convenience center closest to the City.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Danville, Twiggs County, Community Volunteers	Staff Time in Budget	City of Danville, Volunteer Time
2	Assist with Twiggs County efforts in increasing the markets for recycled materials.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Danville, Twiggs County, State of Georgia, Private Recycling Buy-Back Centers, Community Volunteers	Staff Time in Budget	City of Danville, Volunteer Time

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND INVOLVEMENT

Goal: Develop effective solid waste education programs and tools that will maximize the understanding of solid waste management issues in the City of Danville among youth and adult residents.

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

1	Distribute existing flyers and brochures on recycling and proper waste disposal at government offices and public events.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Danville	Staff Time in Budget	City of Danville
2	Explore options to increase the number of citizen volunteers, businesses, industries and civic organizations in litter prevention, beautification, and solid waste minimization.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Danville	Staff Time in Budget	City of Danville

3	Coordinate with Univ. of Ga. Cooperative Extension Services on providing resource materials and training to residents in the City of Danville on establishing on-site mulch and compost areas.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Danville, UGA Cooperative Extension Service	Staff Time in Budget	City of Danville, UGA
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LAND LIMITATION

Goal: To insure all future solid waste handling facilities in the City of Danville are not located in unsuitable areas.

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

1	Establish a solid waste handling facility permit process to discourage location of solid waste handling facilities in unsuitable areas.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Danville	Staff Time in Budget	City of Danville
2	Establish and implement a public involvement and notification process for determining plan consistency as outlined in the SWMP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Danville	Staff Time in Budget	City of Danville

3	Develop and update where necessary a Request for Plan Consistency Determination Application with specific instructions to be completed by the applicants.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Danville	Staff Time in Budget	City of Danville
4	Develop and implement specific standards to make decisions on Plan Consistency Determinations.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Danville	Staff Time in Budget	City of Danville

DISASTER DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN

1	Implement the Disaster Debris Management Plan as outlined in the SWMP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Twiggs County EMA, City of Danville, City of Jeffersonville, GEMA, FEMA	Staff Time in Budget	Twiggs County, City of Danville, City of Jeffersonville, GEMA, FEMA
2	Conduct periodic review of Disaster Debris Management Plan and update where necessary.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Twiggs County, EMA, City of Danville, City of Jeffersonville, GEMA, FEMA	Staff Time in Budget	Twiggs County, City of Danville, City of Jeffersonville, GEMA, FEMA

City of Jeffersonville Solid Waste Management Plan

DESCRIPTION	STWP YEAR										LIKELY PROJECT INVOLVEMENT	ESTIMATED COST	POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCES	
	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18				
COLLECTION														
Goal: To establish an effective and affordable collection program that meets the needs of general population and business/industry over the ten-year planning period.														
1	Contract with a private waste collection company to collect household and business waste at the curb on a weekly basis.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Jeffersonville, Private Waste Collection Company	\$32,000/yr.	Garbage Fees, General Fund
DISPOSAL														
Goal: To assure the landfill facility that is utilized to dispose of the solid waste that is generated within the City of Jeffersonville has sufficient capacity to meet the needs during the planning period.														
1	Continue to dispose household waste and commercial waste from the City of Jeffersonville into the Wolf Creek Landfill.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Jeffersonville, Advanced Disposal Services	Part of Collection Costs	Garbage Fees, General Fund
WASTE REDUCTION														
Goal: To make it convenient, easy, and as inexpensive as possible for residents, businesses, and industries to recycle.														
Goal: To create consistent markets and pricing for recycled materials.														

1	Implement a program to encourage residents and businesses in the City to recycle metals and plastics and deposit these recyclables at the County convenience center closest to the City.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Jeffersonville, Twiggs County, Community Volunteers	Staff Time in Budget	City of Jeffersonville, Volunteer Time
2	Assist with Twiggs County efforts in increasing the markets for recycled materials.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Jeffersonville, Twiggs County, State of Georgia, Private Recycling Buy-Back Centers, Volunteers	Staff Time in Budget	City of Jeffersonville, Volunteer Time

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND INVOLVEMENT

Goal: Develop effective solid waste education programs and tools that will maximize the understanding of solid waste management issues in the City of Jeffersonville among youth and adult residents.









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

1	Distribute existing flyers and brochures on recycling and proper waste disposal at government offices and public events.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Jeffersonville	Staff Time in Budget	City of Jeffersonville
2	Explore options to increase the number of citizen volunteers, businesses, industries, and civic organizations in litter prevention, beautification, and solid waste minimization.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Jeffersonville	Staff Time in Budget	City of Jeffersonville

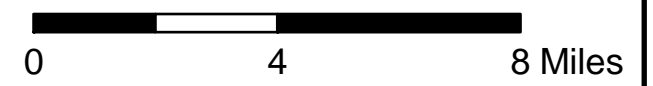
3	Coordinate with Univ. of Ga. Cooperative Extension Services on providing resource materials and training to residents in the City of Jeffersonville on establishing on-site mulch and compost areas.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City of Jeffersonville, UGA Cooperative Extension Service	Staff Time in Budget	City of Jeffersonville, UGA
DISASTER DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN														
1	Implement the Disaster Debris Management Plan as outlined in the SWMP.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Twiggs County EMA, City of Danville, City of Jeffersonville, GEMA, FEMA	Staff Time in Budget	Twiggs County, City of Danville, City of Jeffersonville, GEMA, FEMA
2	Conduct periodic review of Disaster Debris Management Plan and update where necessary.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Twiggs County, EMA, City of Danville, City of Jeffersonville, GEMA, FEMA	Staff Time in Budget	Twiggs County, City of Danville, City of Jeffersonville, GEMA, FEMA

Location Map

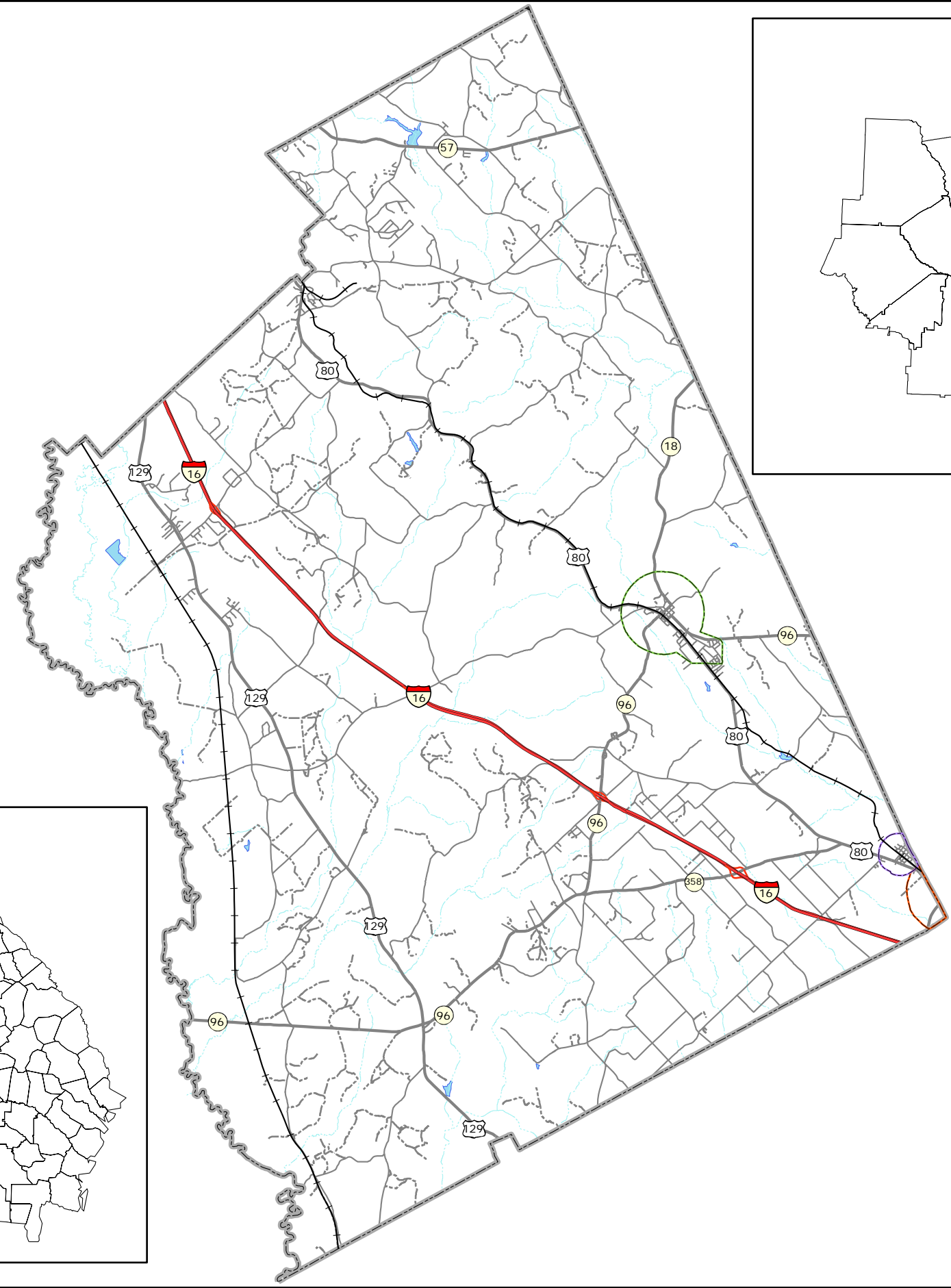
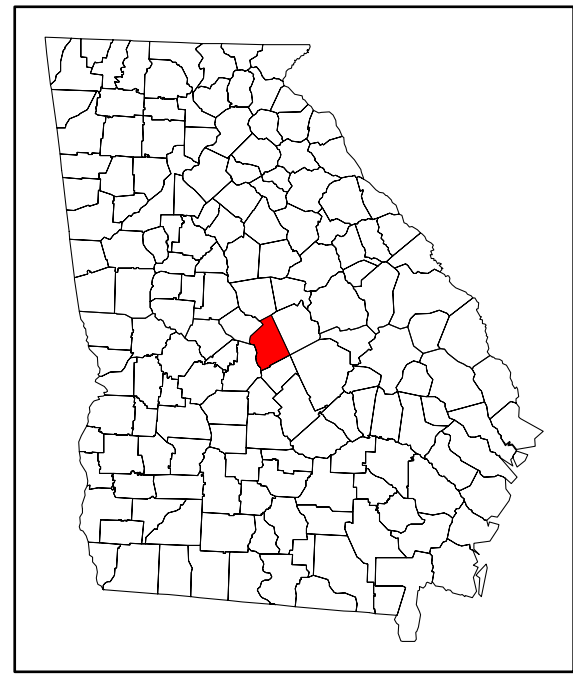
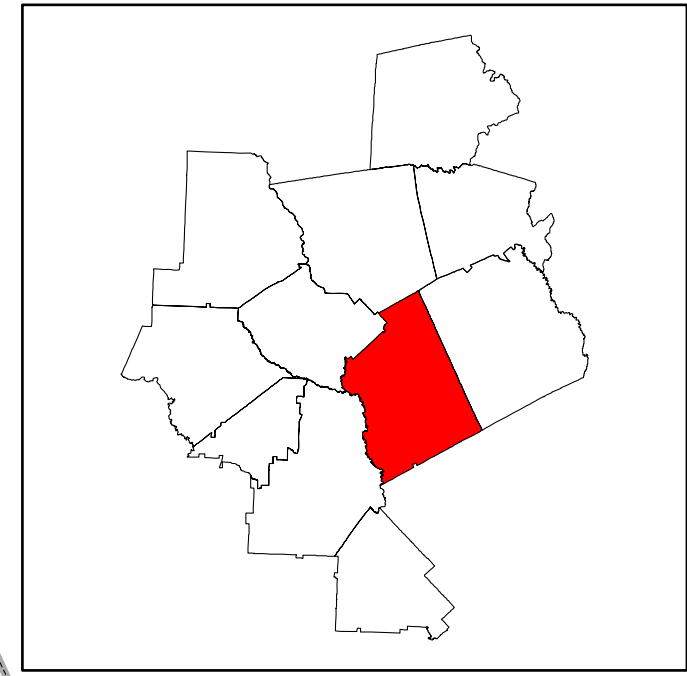
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-  Allentown
-  Danville
-  Jeffersonville
-  Twiggs County
-  Lake or Pond
-  River or Stream
-  City Street
-  County Road
-  Interstate
-  Ramp
-  State Highway
-  Unknown Road
-  Railroad or Spur

Middle Georgia Regional Development Center | <http://www.mgrdc.org>



Map 1

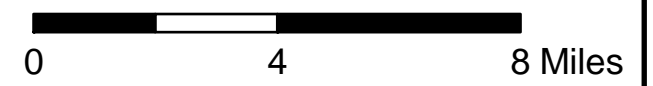
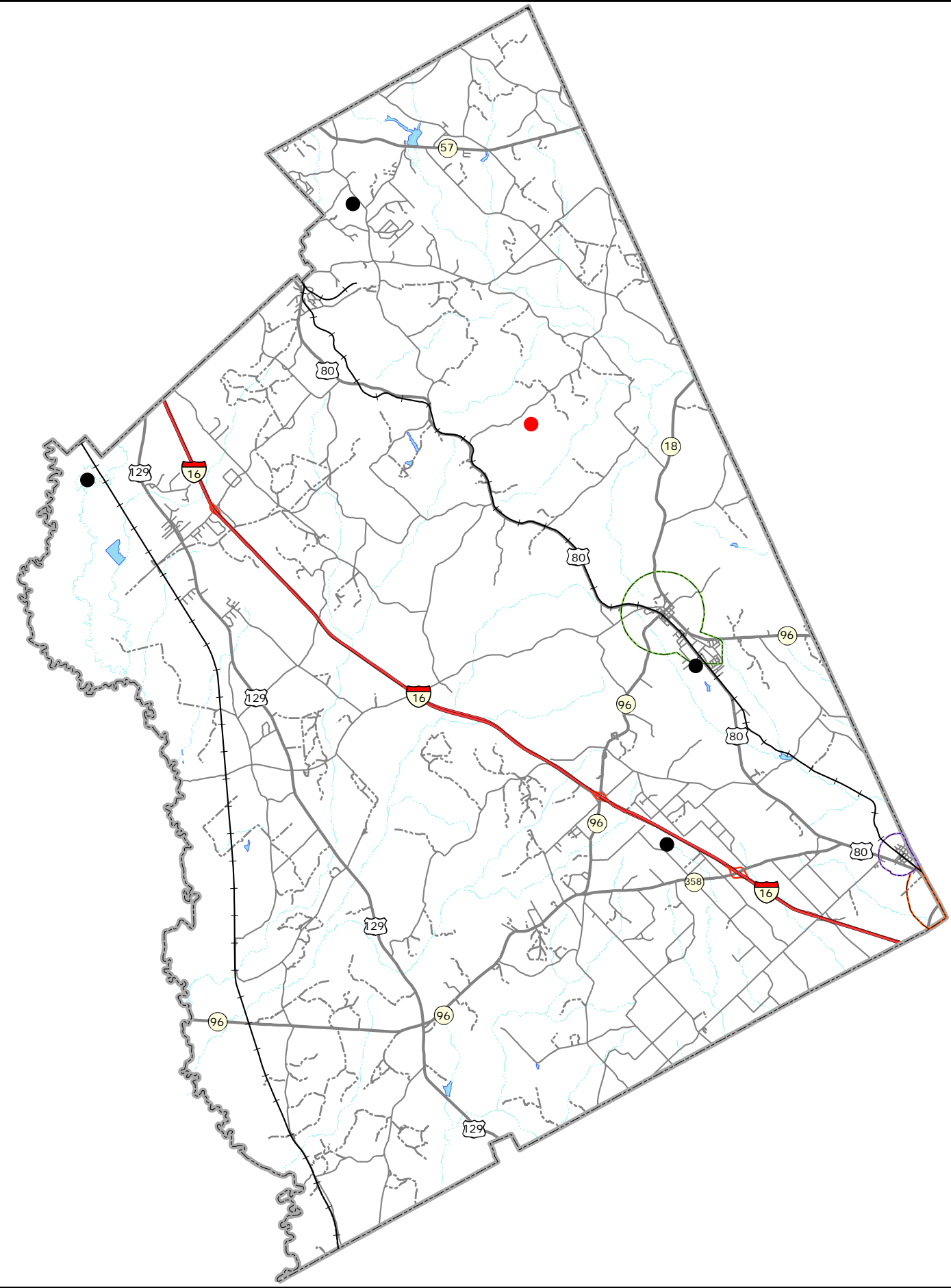


Solid Waste Facilities

Legend















- Wolf Creek Landfill
- Convenience Center
- + Allentown
- + Danville
- + Jeffersonville
- Twiggs County
- ~ Lake or Pond
- River or Stream
- City Street
- County Road
- Interstate
- Ramp
- State Highway
- - - Unknown Road
- +— Railroad or Spur

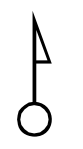
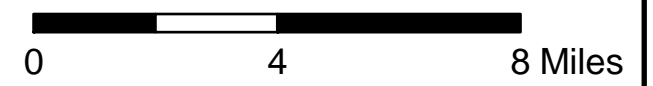
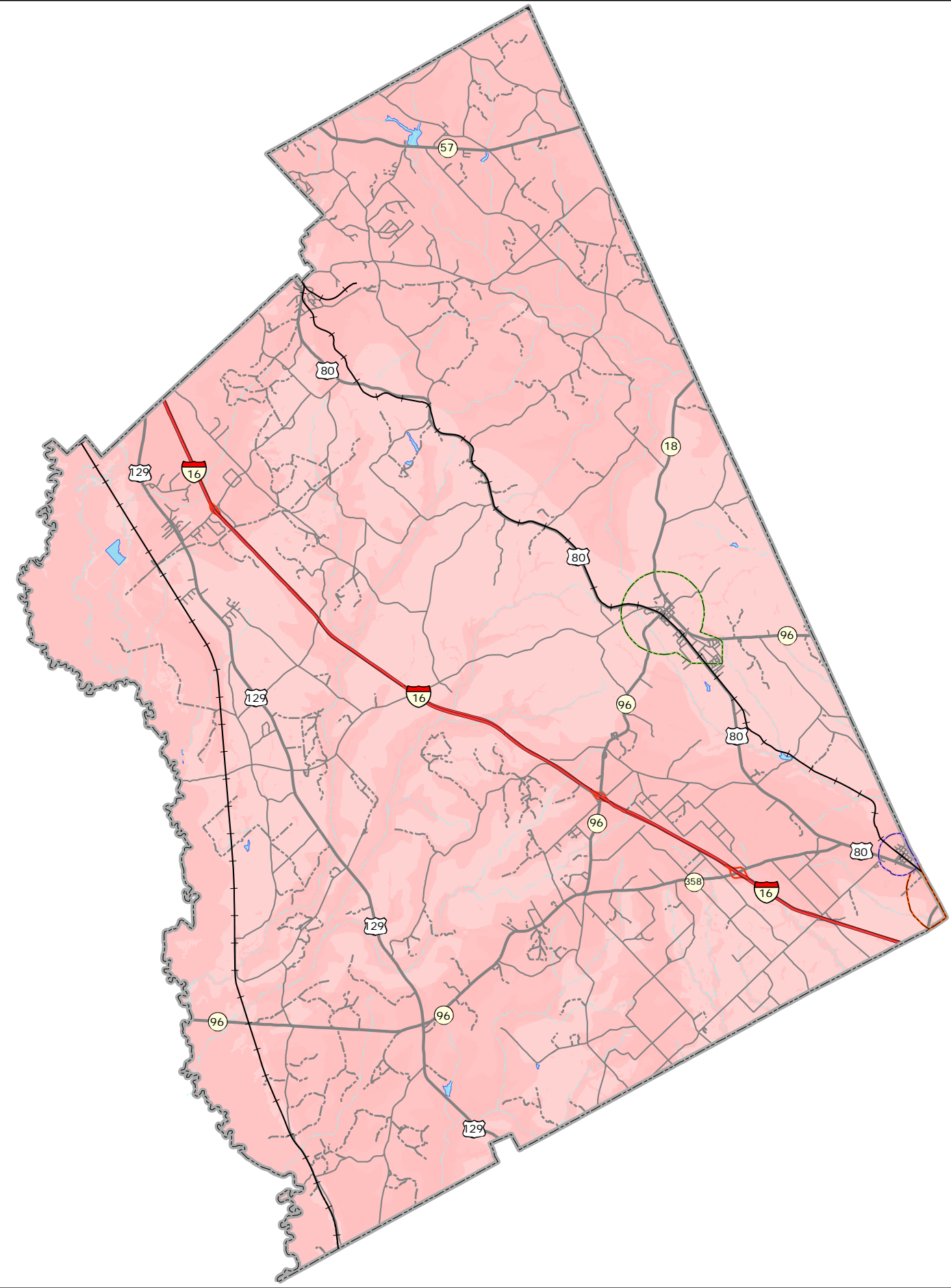
Middle Georgia Regional Development Center | <http://www.mgrdc.org>



Limiting Factors

Legend

-  Unsuitable Areas
-  Allentown
-  Danville
-  Jeffersonville
-  Twiggs County
-  Lake or Pond
-  River or Stream
-  City Street
-  County Road
-  Interstate
-  Ramp
-  State Highway
-  Unknown Road
-  Railroad or Spur



September 25, 2007

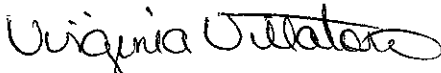
**The Honorable Ray Bennett
Chairman
Twiggs County BOC
PO Box 202
Jeffersonville Ga. 31044**

Dear Chairman Bennett:

This letter serves as a disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by the County of Twiggs from 2007 to 2017. The Georgia EPD permit number for this facility is 143-008D (SL). This assurance is based on the County disposing of approximately 6000 tons of waste at this facility on an annual basis.

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

Sincerely,



**Virginia Villatoro, GM
Wolf Creek Landfill**

September 25, 2007

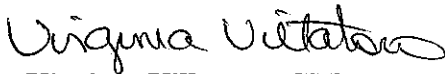
**The Honorable Sonya Mallory
Mayor
City of Jeffersonville
PO Box 202
Jeffersonville Ga. 31044**

Dear Mayor Mallory:

This letter serves as a disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by the City of Jeffersonville from 2007 to 2017. The Georgia EPD permit number for this facility is 143-008D (SL). This assurance is based on the City disposing of approximately 400 tons of waste at this facility on an annual basis.

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

Sincerely,



**Virginia Villatoro, GM
Wolf Creek Landfill**

September 25, 2007

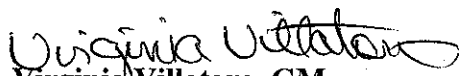
**The Honorable David Rickerson
Mayor
City of Danville
PO Box 157
Danville Ga. 31017**

Dear Mayor Rickerson:

This letter serves as a disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by the City of Danville from 2007 to 2017. The Georgia EPD permit number for this facility is 143-008D (SL). This assurance is based on the City disposing of approximately 100 tons of waste at this facility on an annual basis.

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

Sincerely,


**Virginia Villatoro, GM
Wolf Creek Landfill**