

WHITE COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING HELD

MONDAY, MAY 3, 2010 AT 4:30 P.M.

On Monday, May 3, 2010 at 4:30 P.M. the White County Board of Commissioners held a Regular Meeting in Courtroom #2 of the White County Courthouse. Present at the meeting were Chairman Travis Turner, Post 1 Commissioner Joe Campbell, Post 2 Commissioner Craig Bryant, County Manager Carol Jackson, Interim Finance Director Vicki Mays, and County Clerk Shanda Smallwood.

Chairman Turner called the meeting to order.

Following the Pledge of Allegiance Pastor David Wright of the Cleveland Seventh Day Adventist Church provided the invocation.

Chairman Turner stated for the record that following the regular meeting, the Board of Commissioners would be entering into Executive Session in order to discuss personnel issues and potential real estate acquisition.

Upon a motion made by Commissioner Bryant, seconded by Commissioner Campbell there was a unanimous vote that the minutes of the April 1, 2010 Regular Meeting be adopted as presented.

Upon presentation the following recognitions and proclamations were made:

- Scout Troop # 48 was recognized for their attendance at the meeting as they are working to fulfill requirements for the Citizenship & Community Merit Badge;
- The White County Ministerial Alliance was presented with a proclamation declaring Thursday, May 6, 2010 “A Day of Prayer in White County” in coordination with the National Day of Prayer;
- Chattahoochee United Methodist Church was presented with a proclamation in honor of their 150th anniversary;
- White County Rotary was presented with a proclamation in honor of their participation in the Group Study Exchange Program; and
- Babyland General was presented with a proclamation in honor of their Grand Opening Celebration & Family Reunion on Saturday, May 8, 2010.

Upon a motion made by Commissioner Bryant, seconded by Commissioner Campbell there was a unanimous vote to approve the consent agenda as presented and containing the following items:

- Approval of a sixty (60) day extension of the YMCA Interim Management Agreement – through June 30, 2010;
- Approval of extension of the current suspension for building permit fees – through June 30, 2010;

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- Approval of the road work budget plan relative to the remaining 2004 SPLOST funds (estimated cost of \$1,003,039.00 – pending bid results);
- Approval of the 176 bed / 43,994 square foot floor plan for the White County Detention Center Construction Project;
- Approval for repairs needed for 911 radio towers located at the Daybreak and Hamby Mountain sites not to exceed \$8,000.00;
- Approval of the re-appointment of Mr. Bob Oliver to the White County Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors for a term to expire 06/30/2012;
- Approval of the re-appointment of Mr. Jerry Brown to the White County CVB Board of Directors for a term to expire 06/30/2012;
- Approval of the appointment of Tanya England to the White County DFACS Board to fulfill the remainder of a term to expire 06/30/2011 (previously held by the late Jimmy Holcomb) and consider appointment of Pam Walden to the White County DFACS Board for a term to expire 06/30/2015 (previously held by Ms. Jean Lindsey);
- Approval of a resolution, being County Resolution 2010-10, changing authorized signers for access to the Regions bank safe deposit box;
- Approval of advance expenditure for grant reimbursement for federally required radio upgrades in the amount of \$11,450.00 for the White County Sheriff's Office and \$47,550.00 for White County 911 – with 100% of the expenditure being reimbursed through approved federal stimulus funds; and
- Approval of correction for an erroneous assessment of a charitable organization.

-End of Consent Agenda-

Chairman Turner explained that Georgia State Law did not require professional services to be bid out for award and the Board of Commissioners had discussed foregoing the local bidding procedure in consideration of the many hours which Architect George Hlavenka had donated of his personal time on the White County Senior Center Expansion Project. Chairman Turner presented the contract for architectural services on the White County Senior Center Expansion Project in the sum of \$19,600.00 submitted by Mr. Hlavenka to the Board of Commissioners for consideration.

Upon a motion made by Commissioner Campbell, seconded by Commissioner Bryant there was a unanimous vote to approve the contract for architectural services as submitted by Mr. George Hlavenka in the sum of \$19,600.00 for the White County Senior Center Expansion Project.

Upon a motion made Commissioner Campbell, seconded by Commissioner Bryant there was a unanimous vote to produce an RFQ (Request for Qualifications) for Construction Manager for

the Senior Center Expansion Project upon approval of the architectural plans by the Board of Commissioners.

Commissioner Bryant asked David Murphy, EMA/E-911 Director, for an update on his correspondence with Georgia Power and Windstream regarding the necessary utility relocation for the Senior Center Expansion Project. Mr. Murphy stated that Windstream utilities would not require relocation of the project and that only Georgia Power lines would need to be moved. He further explained that if only the lines and power poles had to be relocated this would cost approximately \$7,500.00 – however if the transformer had to be moved the cost would be approximately \$10,000.00. Commissioner Bryant stated he would like to see the utility relocation proceed as soon as possible as not to interfere with the construction at a later date.

Upon a motion made by Commissioner Bryant, seconded by Commissioner Campbell there was a unanimous vote to approve the utility relocation with Georgia Power, as necessary for the White County Senior Center Expansion Project – with the expense being paid from the “new” SPLOST account.

Commissioner Campbell stated the Phase I construction of the White County Animal Control Facility would be complete within the next day or so, pending inclement weather – however he would like to see the Board of Commissioner move forward with bidding for the remainder of the work needed to complete the shelter. Commissioner Campbell stated he would provide the specifications for the RFP (request for proposal). Chairman Turner stated the Board of Commissioners would expedite the process by calling an additional meeting, if necessary, in order to consider the bids received.

Tom O’Bryant, Director of Community and Economic Development presented the second reading of the revised White County Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Ordinance.

Commissioner Campbell stated the revisions as presented were mandated by the State of Georgia.

Commissioner Bryant asked what the result of not adopting the new, mandated revisions entailed.

Mr. O’Bryant stated the County could potentially lose their ENS permitting status and residents would be required to go directly to the State for their ENS permits. He further stated the requirements were effective July 1, 2010.

Commissioner Bryant stated he disagreed with the stringent requirements posed by the revision and broadening definitions. Commissioner Campbell stated that local enforcement could apply common sense to each situation and he did not want to see the State of Georgia take away the County’s permitting authority.

Upon a motion made by Commissioner Campbell, seconded by Chairman Turner the second reading and approval of the revised Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Ordinance, being

County Ordinance Number 2010-11 was passed (as follows), with Commissioner Bryant voting against the motion.

FIRST READING: 04/01/2010

SECOND READING: 05/03/2010

ORDINANCE NO. 2010-11

AN ORDINANCE TO REVOKE IN ITS ENTIRETY, THE PRIOR WHITE COUNTY SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL ORDINANCE, AND TO ADOPT A NEW ORDINANCE THAT COMPLIES WITH AMENDMENTS BY THE GEORGIA GENERAL ASSEMBLY CONCERNING THE GEORGIA EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION ACT OF 1975 AND THE GEORGIA WATER QUALITY CONTROL ACT WHICH WERE EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2009; TO ADOPT A NEW ORDINANCE PROVIDING REGULATIONS FOR LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES IN WHITE COUNTY, GEORGIA; TO DEFINE CERTAIN TERMS; TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPLICATION FOR AN ISSUANCE OF A PERMIT; TO PROVIDE EXEMPTIONS TO THE ORDINANCE; TO PROVIDE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL USING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES; TO PROVIDE FOR INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT REGARDING THE REGULATIONS GOVERNING LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES; TO PROVIDE FOR PENALTIES AND INCENTIVES TO COMPLY WITH THE ORDINANCE; TO REQUIRE CERTAIN EDUCATION AND CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS; TO PROVIDE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS; TO PROVIDE FOR PROVISIONS AS TO THE EFFECTIVE DATE, VALIDITY, AND LIABILITY UNDER THE ORDINANCE; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

WHEREAS, White County, Georgia, by and through its County Commission, has previously duly enacted the White County Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Ordinance; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia General Assembly, in 2009, amended the Georgia Erosion and Sedimentation Act of 1975 and the Georgia Water Quality Control Act, which necessitated certain changes in the ordinance previously adopted by White County, Georgia

WHEREAS, the County Commission of White County, Georgia, in order to facilitate administration of the Act, by this ordinance does hereby revoke in its entirety the previous version of the ordinance, and adopts the new version of soil erosion and sedimentation control regulations as provided by this ordinance; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the County Commission of White County,

Georgia, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the local act concerning White County, as amended, and Art. IX, § II, ¶ III of the Georgia Constitution (1983), as amended, as follows:

SECTION 30-30. REPEAL OF PRIOR ORDINANCE

White County, Georgia, does hereby repeal in its entirety, the County’s prior Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Ordinance, and which is presently codified as Article II of Chapter 30 of the White County Code of Ordinances, and does hereby adopt and promulgate the following ordinance, which establishes White County, Georgia’s regulations governing soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution control.

SECTION 30-31. TITLE

This ordinance will be known as “White County Soil Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control Ordinance.”

SECTION 30-32. DEFINITIONS

The following definitions shall apply in the interpretation and enforcement of this ordinance, unless otherwise specifically stated:

1. Best Management Practices (BMP’s): These include sound conservation and engineering practices to prevent and minimize erosion and resultant sedimentation, which are consistent with, and no less stringent than, those practices contained in the ‘Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia’ published by the Commission as of January 1 of the year in which the land-disturbing activity was permitted.
2. Board: The Board of Natural Resources.
3. Buffer: The area of land immediately adjacent to the banks of state waters in its natural state of vegetation, which facilitates the protection of water quality and aquatic habitat.
4. Certified Personnel: A person who has successfully completed the appropriate certification course approved by the Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission.
5. Commission: The Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission (GSWCC).
6. CPESC: Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control with current certification by Certified Profession in Erosion and Sediment Control Inc., a corporation registered in North Carolina, which is also referred to as CPESC or CPESC, Inc.
7. Cut: A portion of land surface or area from which earth has been removed or will be removed by excavation; the depth below original ground surface to excavated surface. Also known as excavation.
8. Department: The Department of Natural Resources.

9. Design Professional: A professional licensed by the State of Georgia in the field of: engineering, architecture, landscape architecture, forestry, geology, or land surveying; or a person that is a Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC) with a current certification by Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control Inc.
10. Director: The Director of the Environmental Protection Division of the Department of Natural Resources or an authorized representative.
11. District: The Upper Chattahoochee River Soil and Water Conservation District, Cleveland, White County, Georgia.
12. Division: The Environmental Protection Division (EPD) of the Department of Natural Resources.
13. Drainage Structure: A device composed of a virtually nonerodible material such as concrete, steel, plastic or other such material that conveys water from one place to another by intercepting the flow and carrying it to a release point for storm-water management, drainage control, or flood control purposes.
14. Erosion: The process by which land surface is worn away by the action of wind, water, ice or gravity.
15. Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control Plan: A plan required by the Erosion and Sedimentation Act, O. C. G. A. Chapter 12-7, that includes, as a minimum protections at least as stringent as the State General Permit, best management practices, and requirements in section 30.34.C. of this ordinance.
16. Fill: A portion of land surface to which soil or other solid material has been added; the depth above the original ground surface or an excavation.
17. Final Stabilization: All soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed, and that for unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures and areas located outside the waste disposal limits of a landfill cell that has been certified by EPD for waste disposal, 100% of the soil surface is uniformly covered in permanent vegetation with a density of 70% or greater, or equivalent permanent stabilization measures (such as the use of rip rap, gabions, permanent mulches or geotextiles) have been used. Permanent vegetation shall consist of: planted trees, shrubs, perennial vines; a crop of perennial vegetation appropriate for the time of year and region; or a crop of annual vegetation and a seeding of target crop perennials appropriate for the region. Final stabilization applies to each phase of construction.
18. Finished Grade: The final elevation and contour of the ground after cutting or filling and conforming to the proposed design.
19. Grading: Altering the shape of ground surfaces to a predetermined condition; this

includes stripping, cutting, filling, stockpiling and shaping or any combination thereof and shall include the land in its cut or filled condition.

20. Ground Elevation: The original elevation of the ground surface prior to cutting or filling.
21. Land-Disturbing Activity: Any activity which may result in soil erosion from water or wind and the movement of sediments into state waters or onto lands within the state, including, but not limited to, clearing, dredging, grading, excavating, transporting, and filling of land but not including agricultural practices as described in Section 152.04, Paragraph 5.
22. Larger Common Plan of Development or Sale: A contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct construction activities are occurring under one plan of development or sale. For the purposes of this paragraph, “plan” means an announcement; piece of documentation such as a sign, public notice or hearing, sales pitch, advertisement, drawing, permit application, zoning request, or computer design; or physical demarcation such as boundary signs, lot stakes, or surveyor markings, indicating that construction activities may occur on a specific plot.
23. Local Issuing Authority: The governing authority of White County, Georgia as certified pursuant to subsection (a) of O.C.G.A. § 12-7-8. Also sometimes referred to as Issuing Authority.
24. Metropolitan River Protection Act (MRPA): A state law referenced as O.C.G.A. § 12-5-440 et.seq., which addresses environmental and developmental matters in certain metropolitan river corridors and their drainage basins.
25. Natural Ground Surface: The ground surface in its original state before any grading, excavation or filling.
26. Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Numerical units of measure based upon photometric analytical techniques for measuring the light scattered by finely divided particles of a substance in suspension. This technique is used to estimate the extent of turbidity in water in which colloiddally dispersed or suspended particles are present.
27. NOI: A Notice of Intent form provided by EPD for coverage under the State General Permit.
28. NOT: A Notice of Termination form provided by EPD to terminate coverage under the State General Permit.
29. Operator: The party or parties that have: (A) operational control of construction project plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications; or (B) day-to-day operational control of those activities that are necessary to ensure compliance with an erosion, sedimentation and pollution control plan for the site or other permit conditions, such as a person authorized to direct workers at a site to carry out activities required by the erosion, sedimentation and pollution control plan or to comply with other permit conditions.

30. **Outfall:** The location where storm water in a discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, leaves a facility or site or, if there is a receiving water on site, becomes a point source discharging into that receiving water.
31. **Permit:** The authorization necessary to conduct a land-disturbing activity under the provisions of this ordinance.
32. **Person:** Any individual, partnership, firm, association, joint venture, public or private corporation, trust, estate, commission, board, public or private institution, utility, cooperative, state agency, municipality or other political subdivision of the State of Georgia, any interstate body or any other legal entity.
33. **Phase or Phased:** Sub-parts or segments of construction projects where the sub-part or segment is constructed and stabilized prior to completing construction activities on the entire construction site.
34. **Project:** The entire proposed development project regardless of the size of the area of land to be disturbed.
35. **Properly Designed:** Designed in accordance with the design requirements and specifications contained in the “Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia” (Manual) published by the Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission as of January 1 of the year in which the land-disturbing activity was permitted and amendments to the Manual as approved by the Commission up until the date of NOI submittal.
36. **Roadway Drainage Structure:** A device such as a bridge, culvert, or ditch, composed of a virtually nonerodible material such as concrete, steel, plastic, or other such material that conveys water under a roadway by intercepting the flow on one side of a traveled roadway consisting of one or more defined lanes, with or without shoulder areas, and carrying water to a release point on the other side.
37. **Sediment:** Solid material, both organic and inorganic, that is in suspension, is being transported, or has been moved from its site of origin by wind, water, ice, or gravity as a product of erosion.
38. **Sedimentation:** The process by which eroded material is transported and deposited by the action of water, wind, ice or gravity.
39. **Soil and Water Conservation District Approved Plan:** An erosion and sedimentation control plan approved in writing by the Upper Chattahoochee River Soil and Water Conservation District.
40. **Stabilization:** The process of establishing an enduring soil cover of vegetation by the installation of temporary or permanent structures for the purpose of reducing to a minimum the

erosion process and the resultant transport of sediment by wind, water, ice or gravity.

41. State General Permit: The National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) general permit or permits for storm-water runoff from construction activities as is now in effect or as may be amended or reissued in the future pursuant to the state's authority to implement the same through federal delegation under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. Section 1251. et.seq., and subsection (f) of O. C. G. A. § 12-5-30.

42. State Waters: Any and all rivers, streams, creeks, branches, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, drainage systems, springs, wells, and other bodies of surface or subsurface water, natural or artificial, lying within or forming a part of the boundaries of Georgia which are not entirely confined and retained completely upon the property of a single individual, partnership, or corporation.

43. Structural Erosion and Sedimentation Control Practices: Practices for the stabilization of erodible or sediment-producing areas by utilizing the mechanical properties of matter for the purpose of either changing the surface of the land or storing, regulating or disposing of runoff to prevent excessive sediment loss. Examples of structural erosion and sediment control practices are riprap, sediment basins, dikes, level spreaders, waterways or outlets, diversions, grade stabilization structures, sediment traps, etc. Such practices can be found in the publication *Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia*.

44. Trout Streams: All streams or portions of streams within the watershed as designated by the Wildlife Resources Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources under the provisions of the Georgia Water Quality Control Act, O.C.G.A. § 12-5-20 et.seq., and in the rules and regulations for Water Quality Control, Chapter 391-3-6 at www.gaepd.org. Streams designated as primary trout waters are defined as water supporting a self-sustaining population of rainbow, brown or brook trout. Streams designated as secondary trout waters are those in which there is no evidence of natural trout reproduction, but are capable of supporting trout throughout the year. First order trout waters are streams into which no other streams flow except springs.

45. Vegetative Erosion and Sedimentation Control Measures: Measures for the stabilization of erodible or sediment-producing areas by covering the soil with:

- a. Permanent seeding, sprigging or planting, producing long-term vegetative cover; or
- b. Temporary seeding, producing short-term vegetative cover; or
- c. Sodding, covering areas with a turf of perennial sod-forming grass.

Such measures can be found in the publication *Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia*.

46. Watercourse: Any natural or artificial watercourse, stream, river, creek, channel, ditch, canal, conduit, culvert, drain, waterway, gully, ravine, or wash in which water flows either

continuously or intermittently and which has a definite channel, bed and banks, and including any area adjacent thereto subject to inundation by reason of overflow or floodwater.

47. Wetlands: Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

SECTION 30-33. EXEMPTIONS

This ordinance shall apply to any land-disturbing activity undertaken by any person on any land except for the following:

1. Surface mining, as the same is defined in O.C.G.A. § 12-4-72, “The Georgia Surface Mining Act of 1968.”
2. Granite quarrying and land clearing for such quarrying;
3. Such minor land-disturbing activities as home gardens and individual home landscaping, repairs, maintenance work, fences and other related activities which result in minor soil erosion;
4. The construction of single-family residences, when such construction disturbs less than one acre and is not a part of a larger common plan of development or sale with a planned disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre and not otherwise exempted under this paragraph; provided, however, that construction of any such residence shall conform to the minimum requirements as set forth in O. C. G. A. § 12-7-6 and this paragraph. For single-family residence construction covered by the provisions of this paragraph, there shall be a buffer zone between the residence and any state waters classified as trout streams pursuant to Article 2 of Chapter 5 of the Georgia Water Quality Control Act. In any such buffer zone, no land-disturbing activity shall be constructed between the residence and the point where vegetation has been wrested by normal stream flow or wave action from the banks of the trout waters. For primary trout waters, the buffer zone shall be at least 50 horizontal feet, and no variance to a smaller buffer shall be granted. For secondary trout waters, the buffer zone shall be at least 50 horizontal feet, but the Director may grant variances to no less than 25 feet. Regardless of whether a trout stream is primary or secondary, for first order trout waters, which are streams into which no other streams flow except for springs, the buffer shall be at least 25 horizontal feet, and no variance to a smaller buffer shall be granted. The minimum requirements of Subsection (b) of O. C. G. A. § 12-7-6 and the buffer zones provided by this paragraph shall be enforced by the Issuing Authority;
5. Agricultural operations as defined in O.C.G.A. § 1-3-3, “definitions”, to include raising, harvesting or storing of products of the field or orchard; feeding, breeding or managing livestock or poultry; producing or storing feed for use in the production of livestock, including but not limited to cattle, calves, swine, hogs, goats, sheep, and rabbits or for use in the production of poultry, including but not limited to chickens, hens and turkeys; producing plants, trees, fowl, or animals; the production of aqua culture, horticultural, dairy, livestock, poultry, eggs and apiarian

products; farm buildings and farm ponds;

6. Forestry land management practices, including harvesting; provided, however, that when such exempt forestry practices cause or result in land-disturbing or other activities otherwise prohibited in a buffer, as established in paragraphs (15) and (16) of Section 152.05 of this ordinance, no other land-disturbing activities, except for normal forest management practices, shall be allowed on the entire property upon which the forestry practices were conducted for a period of three years after completion of such forestry practices;

7. Any project carried out under the technical supervision of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) of the United States Department of Agriculture;

8. Any project involving less than one acre of disturbed area; provided, however, that this exemption shall not apply to any land-disturbing activity within a larger common plan of development or sale with a planned disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre or within 200 feet of the bank of any state waters, and for purposes of this paragraph, “State Waters” excludes channels and drainageways which have water in them only during and immediately after rainfall events and intermittent streams which do not have water in them year-round; provided, however, that any person responsible for a project which involves less than one acre, which involves land-disturbing activity, and which is within 200 feet of any such excluded channel or drainageway, must prevent sediment from moving beyond the boundaries of the property on which such project is located and provided, further, that nothing contained herein shall prevent the Local Issuing Authority from regulating any such project which is not specifically exempted by paragraphs 1,2,3,4,5, 6, 7, 9 or 10 of this section;

9. Construction or maintenance projects, or both, undertaken or financed in whole or in part, or both, by the Department of Transportation, the Georgia Highway Authority, or the State Road and Tollway Authority; or any road construction or maintenance project, or both, undertaken by any county or municipality; provided, however, that construction or maintenance projects of Department of Transportation or State Tollway Authority which disturb five or more contiguous acres of land shall be subject to provisions of O.C.G.A. § 12-7-7.1; except where the Department of Transportation, the Georgia Highway Authority, or the State Road and Tollway Authority is a secondary permittee for a project located within a larger common plan of development or sale under the state general permit, in which case a copy of a notice of intent under the state general permit shall be submitted to the local issuing authority. The local issuing authority shall enforce compliance with the minimum requirements set forth in O.C.G.A. § 12-7-6 as if a permit had been issued, and violations shall be subject to the same penalties as violations by permit holders;

10. Any land-disturbing activities conducted by any electric membership corporation or municipal electrical system or any public utility under the regulatory jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission, any utility under the regulatory jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, any cable television system as defined in O.C.G.A. § 36-18-1, or any agency or instrumentality of the United States engaged in the generation, transmission, or distribution of power: except where an electric membership corporation or municipal electrical system or any public utility under the regulatory jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission, any utility under the regulatory jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, any

cable television system as defined in O.C.G.A. § 36-18-1, or any agency or instrumentality of the United States engaged in the generation, transmission, or distribution of power is a secondary permittee for a project located within a larger common plan of development or sale under the state general permit, in which case the local issuing authority shall enforce compliance with the minimum requirements set forth in O.C.G.A. § 12-7-6 as if a permit had been issued, and violations shall be subject to the same penalties as violations by permit holders; and

11. Any public water system reservoir.

**SECTION 30-34.
MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR EROSION, SEDIMENTATION,
AND POLLUTION CONTROL USING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**

A. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Excessive soil erosion and resulting sedimentation can take place during land-disturbing activities if requirements of the ordinance and the NPDES General Permit are not met. Therefore, plans for those land-disturbing activities which are not exempted by this ordinance shall contain provisions for application of soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution control measures and practices. The provisions shall be incorporated into the erosion, sedimentation and pollution control plans. Soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution control measures and practices shall conform to the minimum requirements of Section 30-34. B. & C. of this ordinance. The application of measures and practices shall apply to all features of the site, including street and utility installations, drainage facilities and other temporary and permanent improvements. Measures shall be installed to prevent or control erosion, sedimentation and pollution during all stages of any land-disturbing activity in accordance with the requirements of this ordinance and the NPDES General Permit.

B. MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS/BMPs

1. Best management practices as set forth in Section 30-34. B. & C. of this ordinance shall be required for all land-disturbing activities. Proper design, installation, and maintenance of best management practices shall constitute a complete defense to any action by the Director or to any other allegation of noncompliance with paragraph (2) of this subsection or any substantially similar terms contained in a permit for the discharge of stormwater issued pursuant to subsection (f) of O.C.G.A. § 12-5-30, the “Georgia Water Quality Control Act”. As used in this subsection, the terms “proper design” and “properly designed” mean designed in accordance with the hydraulic design specifications contained in the “Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia” specified in O.C.G.A. § 12-7-6 subsection (b).

2. A discharge of stormwater runoff from disturbed areas where best management practices have not been properly designed, installed, and maintained shall constitute a separate violation of any land-disturbing permit issued by a local Issuing Authority or of any state general permit issued by the Division pursuant to subsection (f) of O.C.G.A. § 12-5-30, the, “Georgia Water Quality Control Act”, for each day on which such discharge results in the turbidity of receiving waters being increased by more than 25 nephelometric turbidity units for waters supporting warm water fisheries or by more than ten nephelometric turbidity units for waters classified as trout waters.

The turbidity of the receiving waters shall be measured in accordance with guidelines to be issued by the Director. This paragraph shall not apply to any land disturbance associated with the construction of single family homes which are not part of a larger common plan of development or sale unless the planned disturbance for such construction is equal to or greater than five acres.

3. Failure to properly design, install, or maintain best management practices shall constitute a violation of any land-disturbing permit issued by a Local Issuing Authority or of any state general permit issued by the Division pursuant to subsection (f) of O. C. G. A. § 12-5-30, the “Georgia Water Quality Control Act”, for each day on which such failure occurs.

4. The Director may require, in accordance with regulations adopted by the Board, reasonable and prudent monitoring of the turbidity level of receiving waters into which discharges from land disturbing activities occur.

5. The local Issuing Authority may set more stringent buffer requirements than stated in subsection 30-34. C.15. and 16., in light of O. C. G. A. § 12-7-6(c).

C. The rules and regulations or resolutions adopted pursuant to O. C. G. A. § 12-7-1 et seq. for the purpose of governing land-disturbing activities shall require, as a minimum, protections at least as stringent as the state general permit; and best management practices, including sound conservation and engineering practices to prevent and minimize erosion and resultant sedimentation, which are consistent with, and no less stringent than, those practices contained in the *Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia* published by the Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission as of January 1 of the year in which the land-disturbing activity was permitted, as well as the following:

1. Stripping of vegetation, regarding and other development activities shall be conducted in a manner so as to minimize erosion;

2. Cut-fill operations must be kept to a minimum;

3. Development plans must conform to topography and soil type so as to create the lowest practical erosion potential;

4. Whenever feasible, natural vegetation shall be retained, protected and supplemented;

5. The disturbed area and the duration of exposure to erosive elements shall be kept to a practicable minimum;

6. Disturbed soil shall be stabilized as quickly as practicable;

7. Temporary vegetation or mulching shall be employed to protect exposed critical areas during development;

8. Permanent vegetation and structural erosion control practices shall be installed as soon as

practicable;

9. To the extent necessary, sediment in runoff water must be trapped by the use of debris basins, sediment basins, silt traps, or similar measures until the disturbed area is stabilized. As used in this paragraph, a disturbed area is stabilized when it is brought to a condition of continuous compliance with the requirements of O.C.G.A. § 12-7-1 et. seq.;

10. Adequate provisions must be provided to minimize damage from surface water to the cut face of excavations or the sloping of fills;

11. Cuts and fills may not endanger adjoining property;

12. Fills may not encroach upon natural watercourses or constructed channels in a manner so as to adversely affect other property owners;

13. Grading equipment must cross flowing streams by means of bridges or culverts except when such methods are not feasible, provided, in any case, that such crossings are kept to a minimum;

14. Land-disturbing activity plans for erosion and sedimentation control shall include provisions for treatment or control of any source of sediments and adequate sedimentation control facilities to retain sediments on-site or preclude sedimentation of adjacent waters beyond the levels specified in Section 30-34. B. 2. of this ordinance;

15. Except as provided in paragraph (16) of this subsection, there is established a 25 foot buffer along the banks of all state waters, as measured horizontally from the point where vegetation has been wrested by normal stream flow or wave action, except where the Director determines to allow a variance that is at least as protective of natural resources and the environment, where otherwise allowed by the Director pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 12-2-8, or where a drainage structure or a roadway drainage structure must be constructed, provided that adequate erosion control measures are incorporated in the project plans and specifications, and are implemented; or along any ephemeral stream. As used in this provision, the term ‘ephemeral stream’ mean a stream: that under normal circumstances has water flowing only during and for a short duration after precipitation events; that has the channel located above the ground-water table year round; for which ground water is not a source of water; and for which runoff from precipitation is the primary source of water flow. Unless exempted as along an ephemeral stream, the buffers of at least 25 feet established pursuant to part 6 of Article 5, Chapter 5 of Title 12, the “Georgia Water Quality Control Act”, shall remain in force unless a variance is granted by the Director as provided in this paragraph. The following requirements shall apply to any such buffer:

a. No land-disturbing activities shall be conducted within a buffer and a buffer shall remain in its natural, undisturbed state of vegetation until all land-disturbing activities on the construction site are completed. Once the final stabilization of the site is achieved, a buffer may be thinned or trimmed of vegetation as long as a protective vegetative cover remains to protect water quality and aquatic habitat and a natural canopy is left in sufficient quantity to keep shade on the stream bed; provided, however, that any person constructing a single-family residence, when such residence is constructed by or under contract with the owner for his or her own occupancy, may thin or trim vegetation in a buffer at any time as long as protective vegetative

cover remains to protect water quality and aquatic habitat and a natural canopy is left in sufficient quantity to keep shade on the stream bed; and

b. The buffer shall not apply to the following land-disturbing activities, provided that they occur at an angle, as measured from the point of crossing, within 25 degrees of perpendicular to the stream; cause a width of disturbance of not more than 50 feet within the buffer; and adequate erosion control measures are incorporated into the project plans and specifications and are implemented: (i) Stream crossings for water lines: or (ii) Stream crossings for sewer lines: and

16. There is established a 50 foot buffer as measured horizontally from the point where vegetation has been wrested by normal stream flow or wave action, along the banks of any state waters classified as “trout streams” pursuant to Article 2 of Chapter 5 of Title 12, the “Georgia Water Quality Control Act”, except where a roadway drainage structure must be constructed ; provided, however, that small springs and streams classified as trout streams which discharge an average annual flow of 25 gallons per minute or less shall have a 25 foot buffer or they may be piped, at the discretion of the landowner, pursuant to the terms of a rule providing for a general variance promulgated by the Board, so long as any such pipe stops short of the downstream landowner’s property and the landowner complies with the buffer requirement for any adjacent trout streams. The Director may grant a variance from such buffer to allow land-disturbing activity, provided that adequate erosion control measures are incorporated in the project plans and specifications and are implemented. The following requirements shall apply to such buffer:

a. No land-disturbing activities shall be conducted within a buffer and a buffer shall remain in its natural, undisturbed, state of vegetation until all land-disturbing activities on the construction site are completed. Once the final stabilization of the site is achieved, a buffer may be thinned or trimmed of vegetation as long as a protective vegetative cover remains to protect water quality and aquatic habitat and a natural canopy is left in sufficient quantity to keep shade on the stream bed: provided, however, that any person constructing a single family residence, when such residence is constructed by or under contract with the owner for his or her own occupancy, may thin or trim vegetation in a buffer at any time as long as protective vegetative cover remains to protect water quality and aquatic habitat and a natural canopy is left in sufficient quantity to keep shade on the stream bed; and

b. The buffer shall not apply to the following land-disturbing activities; provided that they occur at an angle; as measured from the point of crossing, within 25 degrees of perpendicular to the stream; cause a width of disturbance of not more than 50 feet within the buffer; and adequate erosion control measures are incorporated into the project plans and specifications and are implemented: (i) Stream crossings for water lines: or (ii) Stream crossings for sewer lines.

D. Nothing contained in O. C. G. A. § 12-7-1, et seq. shall prevent the Local Issuing Authority from adopting rules and regulations or resolutions which contain stream buffer requirements that exceed the minimum requirements in Section 30-34. B. & C. of this ordinance.

E. The fact that land-disturbing activity for which a permit has been issued results in injury to the property of another shall neither constitute proof of nor create a presumption of a violation of the standards provided for in this ordinance or the terms of the permit.

**SECTION 30-35.
APPLICATION/PERMIT PROCESS**

A. GENERAL

The property owner, developer and designated planners and engineers shall design and review before submittal the general development plans. The local Issuing Authority shall review the tract to be developed and the area surrounding it. They shall consult the zoning ordinance, subdivision ordinance, flood damage prevention ordinance, this ordinance, and any other ordinances, rules, regulations or permits, which regulate the development of land within the jurisdictional boundaries of the Local Issuing Authority. However, the property owner and/or operator are the only parties who may obtain a permit.

B. APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

1. No person shall conduct any land-disturbing activity within the jurisdictional boundaries of White County, Georgia without first obtaining a permit from the Planning Department to perform such activity and providing a copy of Notice of Intent submitted to EPD if applicable.

2. The application for a permit shall be submitted to the Planning Department and must include the applicant's erosion, sedimentation and pollution control plan with supporting data, as necessary. Said plans shall include, as a minimum, the data specified in Section 30-35. C. of this ordinance. Soil erosion and sedimentation control plans shall conform to the provisions of Section 30-34. B. & C. of this ordinance. Applications for a permit will not be accepted unless accompanied by two copies of the applicant's soil erosion and sedimentation control plans. All applications shall contain a certification stating that the plan preparer or the designee thereof visited the site prior to creation of the plan or that such a visit was not required in accordance with EPD Rule 391-3-7-.10.

3. The following fees shall be charged for each application:

a. For projects involving five acres or less: \$100.00;

b. For projects involving more than 5 acres up to 25 acres: \$250.00;

c. For projects involving more than 25 acres; \$250.00 + \$10.00 per acre for each acre over 25 or fraction thereof, with a maximum fee being \$1,000.00.

4. In addition to the local permitting fees; fees will also be assessed pursuant to paragraph (5) of subsection (a) of O.C.G.A. § 12-5-23. provided that such fees shall not exceed \$80.00 per acre of land-disturbing activity, and these fees shall be calculated and paid by the primary permittee as defined in the state general permit for each acre of land-disturbing activity included in the planned development or each phase of development. All applicable fees shall be paid prior to issuance of the land disturbance permit. In a jurisdiction that is certified pursuant to subsection (a) of O.C.G.A. § 12-7-8 half of such fees levied shall be submitted to the division; except that any and all fees due from an entity which is required to give notice pursuant to paragraph (9) or

(10) of O.C.G.A. § 12-7-17 shall be submitted in full to the division, regardless of the existence of a local issuing authority in the jurisdiction.

5. Immediately upon receipt of an application and plan for a permit, the Local Issuing Authority shall refer the application and plan to the District for its review and approval or disapproval concerning the adequacy of the erosion and sedimentation control plan. The District shall approve or disapprove a plan within 35 days of receipt. Failure of the District to act within 35 days shall be considered an approval of the pending plan. The results of the District review shall be forwarded to the Issuing Authority. No permit will be issued unless the plan has been approved by the District, and any variances required by Section 30-34. C. 15 & 16 and bonding, if required as per Section 30-35. B.7., have been obtained. Such review will not be required if the Issuing Authority and the District have entered into an agreement which allows the Issuing Authority to conduct such review and approval of the plan without referring the application and plan to the District. The Local Issuing Authority with plan review authority shall approve or disapprove a revised Plan submittal within 35 days of receipt. Failure of the Local Issuing Authority with plan review authority to act within 35 days shall be considered an approval of the revised Plan submittal.

6. If a permit applicant has had two or more violations of previous permits, this ordinance section, or the Erosion and Sedimentation Act, as amended, within three years prior to the date of filing of the application under consideration, the Local Issuing Authority may deny the permit application.

7. The Local Issuing Authority may require the permit applicant to post a bond in the form of government security, cash, irrevocable letter of credit, or any combination thereof up to, but not exceeding, \$3,000.00 per acre or fraction thereof of the proposed land-disturbing activity, prior to issuing the permit. If the applicant does not comply with this ordinance or with the conditions of the permit after issuance, the Local Issuing Authority may call the bond or any part thereof to be forfeited and may use the proceeds to hire a contractor to stabilize the site of the land-disturbing activity and bring it into compliance. These provisions shall not apply unless there is in effect an ordinance or statute specifically providing for hearing and judicial review of any determination or order of the Local Issuing Authority with respect to alleged permit violations.

C. PLAN REQUIREMENTS

1. Plans must be prepared to meet the minimum requirements as contained in Section 30-34. B. & C. of this ordinance, or through the use of more stringent alternate design criteria which conform to sound conservation and engineering practices. The *Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia* is hereby incorporated by reference into this ordinance, with a copy of said manual available for inspection in the office of the Planning Department. The plan for the land-disturbing activity shall consider the interrelationship of the soil types, geological and hydrological characteristics, topography, watershed, vegetation, proposed permanent structures including roadways, constructed waterways, sediment control and storm water management facilities, local ordinances and State laws. Maps, drawings and supportive computations shall bear the signature and seal of the certified design professional. Persons involved in land development design, review, permitting, construction, monitoring, or inspections or any land

disturbing activity shall meet the education and training certification requirements, dependent on his or her level of involvement with the process, as developed by the Commission and in consultation with the Division and the Stakeholder Advisory Board created pursuant to O. C. G. A. § 12-7-20.

2. Data Required for Site Plan shall include all the information required from the appropriate Erosion, Sedimentation and Pollution Control Plan Review Checklist established by the Commission as of January 1 of the year in which the land-disturbing activity was permitted.

D. PERMITS

1. Permits shall be issued or denied as soon as practicable but in any event not later than forty-five (45) days after receipt by the Local Issuing Authority of a completed application, providing requirements as developed by the variances and bonding are obtained, where necessary and all applicable fees have been paid prior to permit issuance. The permit shall include conditions under which the activity may be undertaken.

2. No permit shall be issued by the Local Issuing Authority unless the erosion, sedimentation and pollution control plan has been approved by the District and the Local Issuing Authority has affirmatively determined that the plan is in compliance with this ordinance, any variances required by Section 30-34. C. 15. & 16 are obtained, bonding requirements, if necessary, as per Section 30-35. B.7. are met and all ordinances and rules and regulations in effect within the jurisdictional boundaries of the Local Issuing Authority are met. If the permit is denied, the reason for denial shall be furnished to the applicant.

3. Any land-disturbing activities by a local Issuing Authority shall be subject to the same requirements of this ordinance, and any other ordinances relating to land development, as are applied to private persons and the division shall enforce such requirements upon the local Issuing Authority.

4. If the tract is to be developed in phases, then a separate permit shall be required for each phase.

5. The permit may be suspended, revoked, or modified by the Local Issuing Authority, as to all or any portion of the land affected by the plan, upon finding that the holder or his successor in the title is not in compliance with the approved erosion and sedimentation control plan or that the holder or his successor in title is in violation of this ordinance. A holder of a permit shall notify any successor in title to him as to all or any portion of the land affected by the approved plan of the conditions contained in the permit.

6. The LIA may reject a permit application if the applicant has had two or more violations of previous permits or the Erosion and Sedimentation Act permit requirements within three years prior to the date of the application, in light of O. C. G. A. § 12-7-7(f)(1).

SECTION 30-36. INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT

A. The County Building Inspector or other designated agent of the County will periodically inspect the sites of land-disturbing activities for which permits have been issued to determine if the activities are being conducted in accordance with the plan and if the measures required in the plan are effective in controlling erosion and sedimentation. Also, the Local Issuing Authority shall regulate both primary, secondary and tertiary permittees as such terms are defined in the state general permit. Primary permittees shall be responsible for installation and maintenance of best management practices where the primary permittee is conducting land-disturbing activities. Secondary permittees shall be responsible for installation and maintenance of best management practices where the secondary permittee is conducting land-disturbing activities. Tertiary permittees shall be responsible for installation and maintenance where the tertiary permittee is conducting land-disturbing activities. If, through inspection, it is deemed that a person engaged in land-disturbing activities as defined herein has failed to comply with the approved plan, with permit conditions, or with the provisions of this ordinance, a written notice to comply shall be served upon that person. The notice shall set forth the measures necessary to achieve compliance and shall state the time within which such measures must be completed. If the person engaged in the land-disturbing activity fails to comply within the time specified, he shall be deemed in violation of this ordinance.

B. The County Building Inspector or other designated agent of the County shall have the power to conduct such investigations as it may reasonably deem necessary to carry out duties as prescribed in this ordinance, and for this purpose to enter at reasonable times upon any property, public or private, for the purpose of investigation and inspecting the sites of land-disturbing activities.

C. No person shall refuse entry or access to any authorized representative or agent of the Issuing Authority, the Commission, the District, or Division who requests entry for the purposes of inspection, and who presents appropriate credentials, nor shall any person obstruct, hamper or interfere with any such representative while in the process of carrying out his official duties.

D. The District or the Commission or both shall semi-annually review the actions of counties which have been certified as Local Issuing Authorities pursuant to O. C. G. A. § 12-7-8(a). The District or the Commission or both may provide technical assistance to any county for the purpose of improving the effectiveness of the county's erosion, sedimentation and pollution control program. The District or the Commission shall notify the Division and request investigation by the Division if any deficient or ineffective local program is found.

E. The Division may periodically review the actions of counties which have been certified as Local Issuing Authorities pursuant to Code Section 12-7-8(a). Such review may include, but shall not be limited to, review of the administration and enforcement of a governing authority's ordinance and review of conformance with an agreement, if any, between the district and the governing authority. If such review indicates that the governing authority of any county certified pursuant to O. C. G. A. § 12-7-8(a) has not administered or enforced its ordinances or has not conducted the program in accordance with any agreement entered into pursuant to O. C. G. A. § 12-7-7(e), the Division shall notify the governing authority of the county in writing. The governing authority of any county so notified shall have 90 days within which to take the

necessary corrective action to retain certification as a Local Issuing Authority. If the county does not take necessary corrective action within 90 days after notification by the division, the division shall revoke the certification of the county as a Local Issuing Authority.

SECTION 30-37. PENALTIES AND INCENTIVES

A. FAILURE TO OBTAIN A PERMIT FOR LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITY

If any person commences any land-disturbing activity requiring a land-disturbing permit as prescribed in this ordinance without first obtaining said permit, the person shall be subject to revocation of his business license, work permit or other authorization for the conduct of a business and associated work activities within the jurisdictional boundaries of the Issuing Authority.

B. STOP-WORK ORDERS

1. For the first and second violations of the provisions of this ordinance, the Director or the Local Issuing Authority shall issue a written warning to the violator. The violator shall have five days to correct the violation. If the violation is not corrected within five days, the Director or the Local Issuing Authority shall issue a stop-work order requiring that land-disturbing activities be stopped until necessary corrective action or mitigation has occurred; provided, however, that, if the violation presents an imminent threat to public health or waters of the state or if the land-disturbing activities are conducted without obtaining the necessary permit, the Director or Local Issuing Authority shall issue an immediate stop-work order in lieu of a warning;

2. For a third and each subsequent violation, the Director or the Local Issuing Authority shall issue an immediate stop-work order; and;

3. All stop-work orders shall be effective immediately upon issuance and shall be in effect until the necessary corrective action or mitigation has occurred.

4. When a violation in the form of taking action without a permit, failure to maintain a stream buffer, or significant amounts of sediment, as determined by the local issuing authority or by the director or his or her designee, have been or are being discharged into state waters and where best management practices have not been properly designed, installed, and maintained, a stop work order shall be issued by the local issuing authority or by the director or his or her designee. All such stop work orders shall be effective immediately upon issuance and shall be in effect until the necessary corrective action or mitigation has occurred. Such stop work orders shall apply to all land-disturbing activity on the site with the exception of the installation and maintenance of temporary or permanent erosion and sediment controls.

C. BOND FORFEITURE

If, through inspection, it is determined that a person engaged in land-disturbing activities has failed to comply with the approved plan, a written notice to comply shall be served upon that person. The notice shall set forth the measures necessary to achieve compliance with the plan and shall state the time within which such measures must be completed. If the person engaged in the land-disturbing activity fails to comply within the time specified, he shall be deemed in

violation of this ordinance and, in addition to other penalties, shall be deemed to have forfeited his performance bond, if required to post one under the provisions of Section 30-35. B.7. The Issuing Authority may call the bond or any part thereof to be forfeited and may use the proceeds to hire a contractor to stabilize the site of the land-disturbing activity and bring it into compliance.

D. MONETARY PENALTIES

1. Any person who violates any provisions of this ordinance, or any permit condition or limitation established pursuant to this ordinance, or who negligently or intentionally fails or refuses to comply with any final or emergency order of the Director or the Issuing Authority issued as provided in this ordinance shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500.00 per day. For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this ordinance, notwithstanding any provisions in any local act regarding the County to the contrary, the White County Magistrate Court shall be authorized to impose a penalty not to exceed \$2,500.00 for each violation. Each day during which violation or failure or refusal to comply continues shall be a separate violation.

SECTION 30-38. EDUCATION AND CERTIFICATION

A. Persons involved in land development design, review, permitting, construction, monitoring, or inspection or any land-disturbing activity shall meet the education and training certification requirements, dependent on their level of involvement with the process, as developed by the commission in consultation with the division and the stakeholder advisory board created pursuant to O. C. G. A. § 12-7-20.

B. For each site on which land-disturbing activity occurs, each entity or person acting as either a primary, secondary or tertiary permittee, as defined in the state general permit, shall have as a minimum one person who is in responsible charge of erosion and sedimentation control activities on behalf of said entity or person and meets the applicable education or training certification requirements developed by the Commission present on site whenever land-disturbing activities are conducted on that site. A project site shall herein be defined as any land-disturbance site or multiple sites within a larger common plan of development or sale permitted by an owner or operator for compliance with the state general permit.

C. Persons or entities involved in projects not requiring a state general permit but otherwise requiring certified personnel on site may contract with certified persons to meet the requirements of this ordinance.

D. If a state general permittee who has operational control of land-disturbing activities for a site has met the certification requirements of paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of O. C. G. A. §

12-7-19, then any person or entity involved in land-disturbing activity at that site and operating in a subcontractor capacity for such permittee shall meet those educational requirements

specified in paragraph (4) of subsection (b) of O. C. G. A. § 12-7-19 and shall not be required to meet any educational requirements that exceed those specified in said paragraph.

SECTION 30-39. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL

A. ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES

The suspension, revocation, modification or grant with condition of a permit by the Issuing Authority through the Planning Department or other designated agent upon finding that the holder is not in compliance with the approved erosion and sediment control plan; or that the holder is in violation of permit conditions; or that the holder is in violation of any ordinance; is subject to appeal. The request for such appeal shall include specific information regarding the nature of the appeal, the basis for the appeal, statute or Code references, and supporting documentation. The receipt of a notice of appeal shall entitle the person submitting the plan or holding the permit to a hearing before the Board of Commissioners within 30 days after receipt by the Issuing Authority of written notice of appeal.

B. JUDICIAL REVIEW

Any person, aggrieved by a decision or order of the Local Issuing Authority, after exhausting his administrative remedies shall have the right to appeal de novo to the Magistrate's Court of White County, Georgia by filing a notice of appeal with said court within 30 days of the Board's decision. The decision of the Magistrate's Court may be appealed by writ of certiorari granted by the White County Superior Court within 30 days of the Magistrate Court judgment.

SECTION 30-40. EFFECTIVITY, VALIDITY AND LIABILITY

A. EFFECTIVITY

This ordinance shall become effective upon passage.

B. VALIDITY

If any section, paragraph, clause, phrase, or provision of this ordinance shall be adjudged invalid or held unconstitutional, such decisions shall not affect the remaining portions of this ordinance.

C. LIABILITY

1. Neither the approval of a plan under the provisions of this ordinance, nor the compliance with provisions of this ordinance shall relieve any person from the responsibility for damage to any person or property otherwise imposed by law nor impose any liability upon the Issuing Authority or District for damage to any person or property.

2. The fact that a land-disturbing activity for which a permit has been issued results in injury to the property of another shall neither constitute proof of nor create a presumption of a violation of the standards provided for in this ordinance or the terms of the permit.

3. No provision of this ordinance shall permit any persons to violate the Georgia Erosion and Sedimentation Act of 1975, the Georgia Water Quality Control Act or the Rules and regulations promulgated and approved hereunder or pollute any Waters of the State as defined thereby.

SO ORDAINED, this 3rd day of May, 2010.

WHITE COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

By: s/Travis C. Turner

Chairman

s/Joe R. Campbell

Commissioner, Post 1

s/Craig Bryant (Did not vote in favor)

Commissioner, Post 2

Attest:

s/Shanda Smallwood

County Clerk

-End of Adopted Ordinance-

Upon a motion made by Commissioner Campbell, seconded by Commissioner Bryant there was a unanimous vote to accept the contract as present with Advanced Disposal for the operation of the White County Transfer Station, effective July 1, 2010.

Marcie Kreager with Advanced Disposal stated she wanted to express appreciation to Mr. Harry Barton for the professional request for proposal and the professional pre-bid conference which was held for all bidders.

Commissioner Campbell stated that due to the White County Detention Center Construction project the Convenience Center located off Hulsey Road would need to be relocated to the Truelove Road property. He asked that Harry Barton coordinate with Doug Dockery, Public Works Director to decide on the location of the Convenience Center on this tract of property relative to the relocation of the White County Road Department Facilities at a later date.

Upon a motion made by Commissioner Campbell, seconded by Commissioner Bryant there was a unanimous vote to proceed with the relocation of the Convenience Center to the Truelove Road Property.

In considering the purchase of a vehicle for the White County Sheriff's Office from the FY 10 beer and wine tax revenues – Commissioner Bryant stated he would like to see two vehicles purchased out of this fund due to revenues being at \$119,000.00 year to date – which was \$92,000.00 in excess of the budgeted revenue of \$27,000.00.

Sheriff Neal Walden stated the cost of a fully equipped vehicle under state contract pricing was \$31,500.00 and he would have to see what equipment he had that could be utilized to outfit the vehicles.

May 3, 2010 – Regular Meeting Minutes

Upon a motion made by Commissioner Bryant, seconded by Commissioner Campbell there was a unanimous vote to approve Sheriff Neal Walden obtaining bids for two new fully equipped vehicles – aside from the equipment he had on hand which could be utilized - with funds to purchase these vehicles to come from the beer and wine tax revenue from the FY 2010 budget.

Upon a motion made by Commissioner Campbell, seconded by Commissioner Bryant there was a unanimous vote to approve the utility facilities relocation agreement with Habersham EMC relative to the River Road paving project, with costs to be paid from the 2004 Road Department SPLOST funds.

Upon a motion made by Commission Bryant, seconded by Commissioner Campbell there was a unanimous vote to appoint Mr. Chad Knott to the White County Water Authority – representing the general public - for a two year term to expire June 30, 2010 and to reappoint Mr. Edwin Nix – representing the Upper Chattahoochee River Soil & Water Conservation District – for a two year term to expire June 30, 2012.

Carol Jackson, County Manager, presented the monthly financial report for the month of March 2010 (see attached).

Upon a motion made by Commissioner Bryant, seconded by Commissioner Campbell there was a unanimous vote to enter into Executive Session (the attached Closed Meeting Affidavit) in order to discuss personnel related issues.

Upon a motion made by Commissioner Bryant, seconded by Commissioner Campbell there was a unanimous vote to exit Executive Session.

With no decisions requiring a vote following the Executive Session and upon a motion made by Commissioner Campbell, seconded by Commissioner Bryant there was a unanimous vote to adjourn the meeting of May 3, 2010.

The minutes of the May 3, 2010 Regular Meeting are hereby approved as stated this the 7th day of June, 2010.

WHITE COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

s/Travis C. Turner

Travis C. Turner, Chairman

s/Joe R. Campbell

Joe R. Campbell, Post 1 Commissioner

s/Craig Bryant

Craig Bryant, Post 2 Commissioner

s/Shanda Smallwood

Shanda Smallwood, County Clerk