



Georgia Solid Waste Management Report 2002



GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

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For more information regarding Georgia's solid waste management or for a glossary of terms used in this report, contact the Georgia Department of Community Affairs, Office of Environmental Management at 404-679-4940, or online at www.dca.state.ga.us/environmental/swar.html

Georgia Department Of Community Affairs

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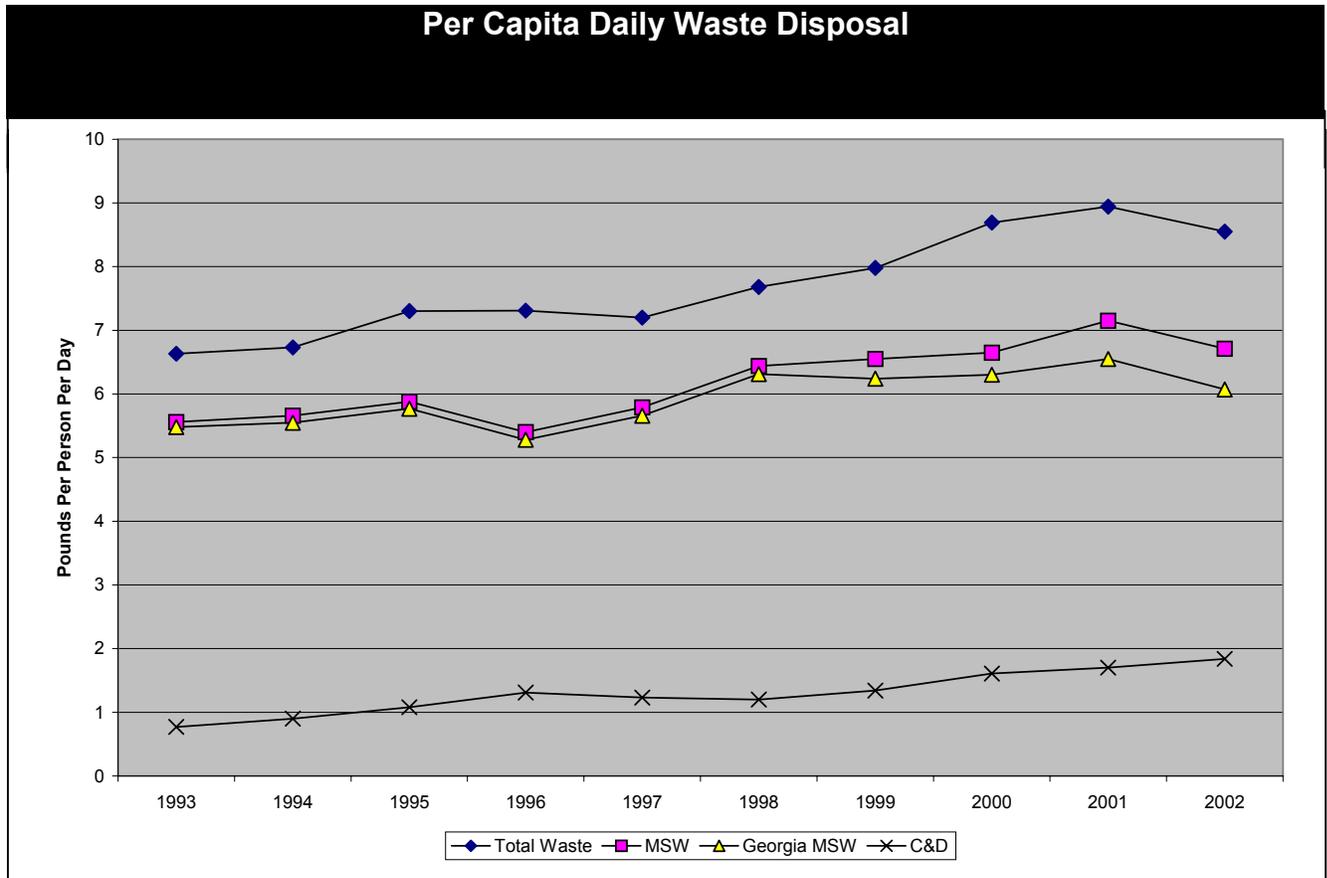


Per Capita Disposal 2002 Solid Waste Management Update

The amount of garbage entering Georgia's Municipal Solid Waste landfills fell during Fiscal Year 2002, bringing Georgia closer to meeting its waste reduction goal. Except for a decline in FY 1996 with the implementation of the yard trimmings ban, per capita waste disposal in Georgia had either climbed gradually, or remained nearly flat.

Since FY 1993, the per capita municipal solid waste disposal rate has climbed from 5.56 lbs/person/day to 6.68 lbs/person/day. Looking at records that exclude the amount of waste disposed from out-of-state sources, the per capita MSW disposal rate has been marginally lower, climbing from 5.48 lbs/person/day in FY 1993 to 6.05 lbs/person/day in FY 2002. It should be noted that the state's 25% waste disposal reduction goal is a per capita reduction goal based upon all MSW disposed within the state. It does not exclude waste generated from out-of-state sources and disposed in landfills located within the state. Also, these rates reflect all waste entering a MSW landfill as reported to the EPD, not just MSW. According to a 2001 study conducted by R.W. Beck for the Department of Community Affairs, about two-thirds of the waste disposed in MSW landfills is actually Municipal Solid Waste. Based upon this estimate, the FY 2002 per capita MSW disposal rate, excluding waste imported into the state, is approximately 3.99 lbs/person/day.

As can be seen in the *Per Capita Daily Waste Disposal* graph, there is more than one way to track per-capita disposal rates. In FY 2002, the Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division (EPD) reported a total of 13,040,765 tons of waste disposed in the state. When looking at the reported total volumes of waste disposed, the per capita waste disposal rate fell to 8.52 lbs/person/day in FY 2002, down from 8.94 lbs/person/day in FY 2001. This figure represents all waste entering MSW and C&D landfills. It includes residential waste, sludge from municipal wastewater treatment plants, some industrial waste, construction debris, commercial and business waste, and waste brought here from other states.





Per Capita Disposal 2002 Update

The impact of out-of-state waste imports plays a role in the state achieving its 25% waste disposal reduction goal. Imported MSW is not exempt from the waste reduction disposal goal and must be factored into the overall equation. Waste disposed from out-of-state sources accounted for 9.3% of the MSW stream and 7.3% of the total waste stream disposed in the state. Imported waste has grown from representing 0.1/lb/person/day in 1998 to 0.6 lb/person/day in FY 2002.

Georgia Waste Disposal and Population FY 1992-2002							
Fiscal Year	Population	Total Waste Landfilled (Millions of tons¹)	Total Waste Landfilled (Pounds/person/day)	Total Waste Disposed in MSW Landfills (Tons)	Out of State Waste² (Tons)	Total MSW (Pounds/person/day)	GA MSW (Pounds/person/day)
1992	6,649,005	8.60	7.09	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1993	6,819,832	8.25	6.63	6,926,022	107,656	5.56	5.48
1994	6,990,658	8.58	6.73	7,222,291	138,946	5.66	5.55
1995	7,161,485	9.54	7.30	7,684,271	149,481	5.88	5.77
1996	7,332,311	9.78	7.31	7,222,499	160,000	5.40	5.28
1997	7,503,138	9.86	7.20	7,925,222	172,150	5.79	5.66
1998	7,673,965	10.75	7.68	9,026,078	193,819	6.44	6.31
1999	7,844,792	11.43	7.98	9,382,622	453,875	6.55	6.24
2000	8,015,626	12.71	8.69	9,724,736	511,472	6.65	6.30
2001	8,186,453	13.36	8.94	10,678,980	893,651	7.15	6.55
2002	8,383,915	13.04	8.52	10,233,692	950,779	6.68	6.05

¹ Does not include waste incinerated. EPD reported 64,347 tons of MSW incinerated during FY 2002

² Virtually all out-of-state waste is MSW.



For more information regarding Georgia's solid waste management or for a glossary of terms used in this report, contact the Georgia Department of Community Affairs, Office of Environmental Management at 404-679-4940, or online at www.dca.state.ga.us/environmental/swar.html.



Disposal and Remaining Landfill Capacity

2002 Solid Waste Management Update

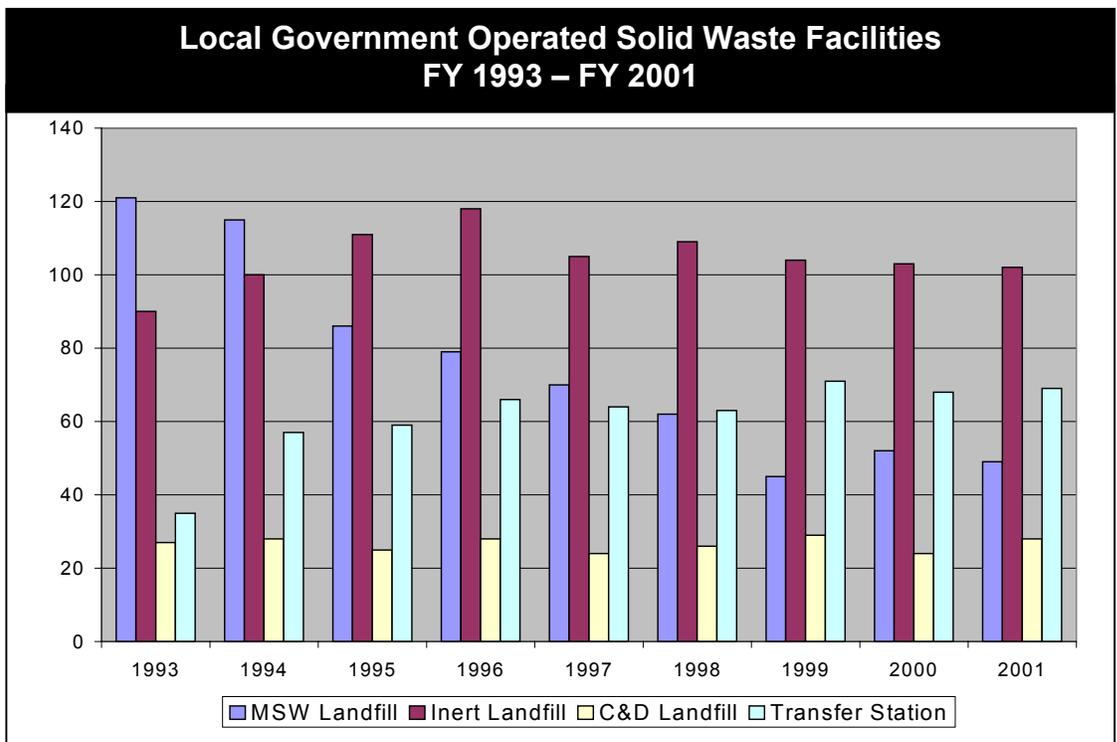
During Fiscal Year 2002 the amount of waste sent to Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) landfills in Georgia fell by 4%, but the amount of waste entering Construction and Demolition (C&D) landfills increased by 10%. At the same time the amount of permitted landfill space continued to grow, with the state having 23.6 years of remaining permitted space. As in past years, recycling and other waste reduction efforts are reducing the amount of garbage that is buried in the state. Increasingly, the private sector controls most of the disposal capacity in the state, and receives most of the waste disposed. Larger landfills continue to replace smaller, older landfills, and the amount of waste entering older, unlined landfills continues to fall. Georgians continue to throw out too much trash to meet Georgia's 25% waste disposal reduction goal, and the amount of waste we import from other states for disposal continues to climb, undercutting local and statewide waste disposal reduction efforts to meet the goal. (See Per Capita Disposal section for more information.)

Most of the MSW and C&D disposed in Georgia enters private facilities, as shown in the table entitled 'Landfill Quick Facts.' In FY 2002, landfill owners/operators reported 7,042,273 tons of waste entering 15 private MSW landfills, compared with 7,002,595 tons entering 14 private MSW landfills in FY 2001. In FY 2002, 3,191,420 tons of waste entered 45 publicly owned MSW facilities in the state, compared with 3,676,386 tons entering 48 public landfills the previous year.

Landfill ownership has changed significantly over the last decade. From FY 1993-2002, the number of MSW landfills operated by cities, counties, and solid waste authorities dropped by more than half, from 121 to 49. During FY 1993-2001 the number of local governments operating solid waste transfer stations nearly doubled, rising from 35 to 69 in FY 2001. The total number of transfer stations operated statewide climbed to 230 in FY 2002.

According to the Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division (EPD), 10,233,621 tons of waste entered MSW landfills in Georgia during FY 2002. This is down 4.2% from FY 2001, when 10.7 million tons of waste entered Georgia MSW facilities. Another 76,987 tons were incinerated, also down slightly from the previous year. In FY 2002, 2,807,092 tons of waste entered C&D landfills in Georgia, approximately a 10% increase from FY 2001.

Landfill Quick Facts FY 2002		
	Private	Public
MSW		
Disposal	7.04 million tons	3.19 million tons
Landfill Ownership	15 facilities	45 facilities
Remaining Capacity		
Years	26.2	45.6
Cubic Yards (Millions)	240	123
C&D		
Disposal	2.44 million tons	366,000 tons
Landfill Ownership	13 facilities	33 facilities
Remaining Capacity		
Years	12.8	16.1
Cubic Yards (Millions)	22.54	9.20





Disposal and Capacity 2002 Update

The Environmental Protection Division of the Department of Natural Resources permits solid waste management facilities in the state. In the table entitled *Permitted Solid Waste Management Facilities* the substantial growth in the number of permitted solid waste transfer stations (127 to 230) and the decline in the number of permitted MSW landfills (95 to 60) from FY 1997 to FY 2002 is readily apparent.

Where Does the Waste Go?

The vast majority of waste disposed of in Georgia enters lined, monitored Municipal Solid Waste Landfills. Of the 13 million tons of waste disposed in permitted Georgia landfills during FY 2002, 10 million tons, or 77%, entered lined, monitored landfills meeting federal Subtitle D requirements. Approximately 2.8 million tons, or 21.5%, entered Construction and Demolition landfills. The remainder was divided among unlined Municipal Solid Waste landfills (1.8%) and the state's only MSW incinerator (0.6%).

C&D Landfills

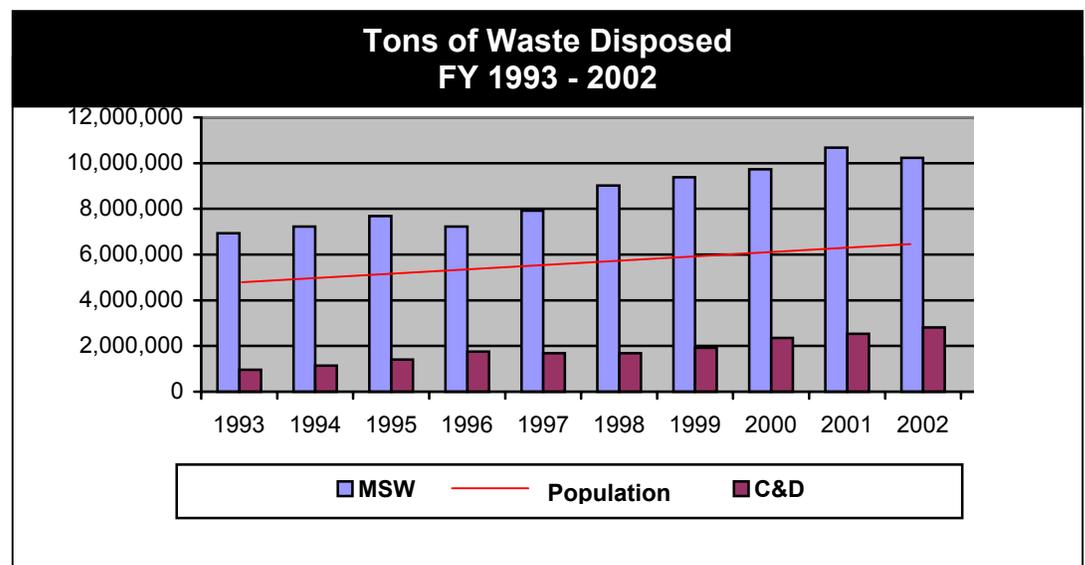
Construction and Demolition landfills are permitted disposal facilities that can only accept waste building materials and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition operations on pavements, houses, commercial buildings and other structures. Such wastes include, but are not limited to asbestos containing waste, wood, bricks, metal, concrete, wall board, paper, cardboard, inert waste landfill material, and other nonputrescible wastes which have a low potential

for groundwater contamination.

Like MSW facilities, the public sector owns and operates a greater number of C&D facilities in the state, but it manages only 41% of the statewide C&D disposal capacity. In FY 2002, landfill operators reported 2,440,787 tons of waste entering 13 private C&D facilities, while 366,286 tons of waste entered 33 publicly owned facilities.

Permitted Solid Waste Management Facilities FY 1997 – 2002 ¹						
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Inert Landfills	1,990	2,101	2,167	2,304	2,399	2,424
Collection Operations ²	398	469	538	610	708	775
Transfer Stations	127	139	161	176	202	230
On-Site Thermal Treatment Facilities	77	79	79	83	88	89
On-site Processing Facilities	54	54	75	84	92	95
Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	95	76	70	69	62	60
Construction and Demolition Landfills	33	34	32	34	33	46
Recovered Materials Processing Facilities	3	3	5	5	5	3
Composting Facilities	2	2	4	3	3	3
Waste-to-Energy Facility	1	1	1	1	1	1
Air Curtain Destroctors	0	0	1	3	1	3
Commercial Industrial Waste Landfill	1	1	1	1	1	1

¹Operating as of July 1 of the indicated fiscal year
²Collection operations are any entity that collects waste from residential or commercial locations.





Disposal and Capacity 2002 Update

Unlined Landfills

During FY 2002, 182,974 tons of waste was disposed in unlined MSW landfills. This represents less than 1.8% of the total waste entering MSW landfills. As of December 2002, six of these unlined MSW facilities were still operating under their original EPD-approved permits, and had not reached their closure capacity. Until they do, they must adhere to the same operating procedures and methane monitoring requirements as their more modern counterparts. When the unlined facilities close, they will be capped and monitored under Subtitle D regulations.

There is no time limit for these landfills to meet Subtitle D regulations, but they will not be granted expansion permits. It is likely that a very small percentage of MSW generated in Georgia will continue to be disposed in unlined landfills for years to come.

MSW Incinerators

There is one incinerator operating in Georgia accepting MSW. Located in Coastal Chatham County, the operation is also known as a waste-to-energy facility. The City of Savannah sends approximately 250 tons per day of waste to the incinerator. There are several other types of incinerators in public and private use that accept only specialized waste, such as wood waste.

Unlined Landfills Accepting MSW					
County	Facility Name	Avg. Daily Tons	Remaining Capacity (CY)	Total Tons Disposed 2002	Remaining Capacity (Years)
Bibb	Macon-Walker Road Phase 2 (SL)	430	2,827,209	87,457	10.3
Decatur	Decatur Co.-S.R. 309 Bainbridge Phase 2 (SL)	97	235,066	28,866	3.5
Franklin	Franklin Co.-Harrison Bridge Road Phase 1 (SL)	44	170,358	12,536	6.3
Grady	Cairo-6 th Ave. (SL)	97	524,918	19,652	10.5
Liberty	U.S. Army-Ft. Stewart Main Cantonment (SL)	55	839,696	15,924	25.5
McIntosh	McIntosh County-King Road (SL)	51	74,493	18,538	22.8
Total		774	4,671,740	182,974	

Municipal Waste Composting

Another unique waste disposal operation in Georgia is Cobb County's MSW composting facility. The facility accepts more than 300 tons per day of MSW collected in Cobb County. The composting process results in a clean, beneficial soil amendment given to Cobb residents free of charge.

Waste Exports

During FY 2001, 20 local governments reported exporting waste to another state. It is difficult to track border waste exchange, and it is suspected that in most cases, it travels relatively short distances across the state border. It is unlikely any Georgia waste is exported to Florida, as that state's tipping fees are substantially higher than tipping fees charged in Georgia.

How Local Governments Dispose of their Waste FY 1995 - 2001							
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Government-owned landfill	483 (72%)	478 (72%)	415 (68%)	371 (62%)	360 (59%)	343 (58%)	326 (49%)
Privately owned landfill	187 (28%)	186 (28%)	195 (32%)	225 (38%)	255 (41%)	252 (42%)	260 (39%)
Total number using landfills	670	664	610	596	615	595	586
Government-owned incinerator	10	12	8	7	5	3	6
Privately owned incinerator	3	6	5	4	7	4	3
Total number using incinerators	13	18	13	11	12	7	9
Out of State	14	13	10	6	14	19	20
Unknown	54	48	41	64	48	61	N/A



Disposal and Capacity 2002 Update

Georgia Counties Receiving Out-Of-State Waste FY 2002

County	Facility Name	Total FY 2002 Tons Disposed from out-of-state	Domain	Facility Type	Remaining Capacity (CY)	Avg. Daily Tons	Rate of Fill (CYD)	Estimated Fill Date	Remaining Permitted Capacity (Years)
Taylor	Allied Services, LLC -S.R. 90/ S.R. 137	339,925	Private	MSWL	40,262,253	2,428	3,237	6/21/2045	42.5
Wayne	Wayne Co. - S.R. 23 Broadhurst	152,603	Public	MSWL	12,465,430	1,442	1,923	1/14/2024	22.0
Charlton	Chesser Island Road Landfill, Inc.	139,882	Private	MSWL	10,968,419	597	853	7/30/2047	44.5
Lowndes	Pecan Row MSWL	137,698	Private	MSWL	3,311,820	1,267	1,325	12/24/2010	8.0
Banks	Chambers R&B Landfill Site #2	103,838	Private	MSWL	23,734,776	1,587	2,442	7/13/2036	33.5
Camden	Camden Co.-S.R. 110 MSWL	41,586	Public	MSWL	2,501,851	305	611	2/17/2015	13.0
Cherokee	Cherokee Co-Pine Bluff Landfill, Inc.	17,881	Private	MSWL	54,030,062	2,598	3,997	10/1/2049	46.5
Chatham	Savannah Energy Systems, Inc.	13,098	Private	Incinerator	N/A	250	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Superior Landfill and Recycling Center	459	Private	MSWL	6,465,778	962	1,480	10/13/2017	14.5
Thomas	Thomasville/Sunset Dr.	8,565	Public	MSWL	3,281,184	444	740	8/28/2018	1.07
DeKalb	WMI-Live Oak #2 (SL)	3,995	Private	MSWL	7,655,574	3,205	4,931	9/13/2006	3.5
	BFI-Hickory Ridge	125	Private	MSWL	1,566,024	2,662	3,179	1/24/2005	3.0
Gwinnett	BFI-Richland Creek Rd (SL)	2,767	Private	MSWL	18,235,309	2,552	4,150	10/24/2021	18.7
Fulton	Chadwick Rd Landfill, Inc.	1,273	Private	C&D	3,342,716	1,400	2,154	11/7/2007	4.7
Coffee	TransWaste Services Inc.	1,013	Private	C&D	47,882	89	137	10/20/2003	0.7
Butts	Butts Co.-Pine Ridge Recycling	36	Private	MSWL	39,727,852	1,631	2,609	6/25/2055	52.5

Top 10 Landfills in Georgia Waste Disposed in FY 2002

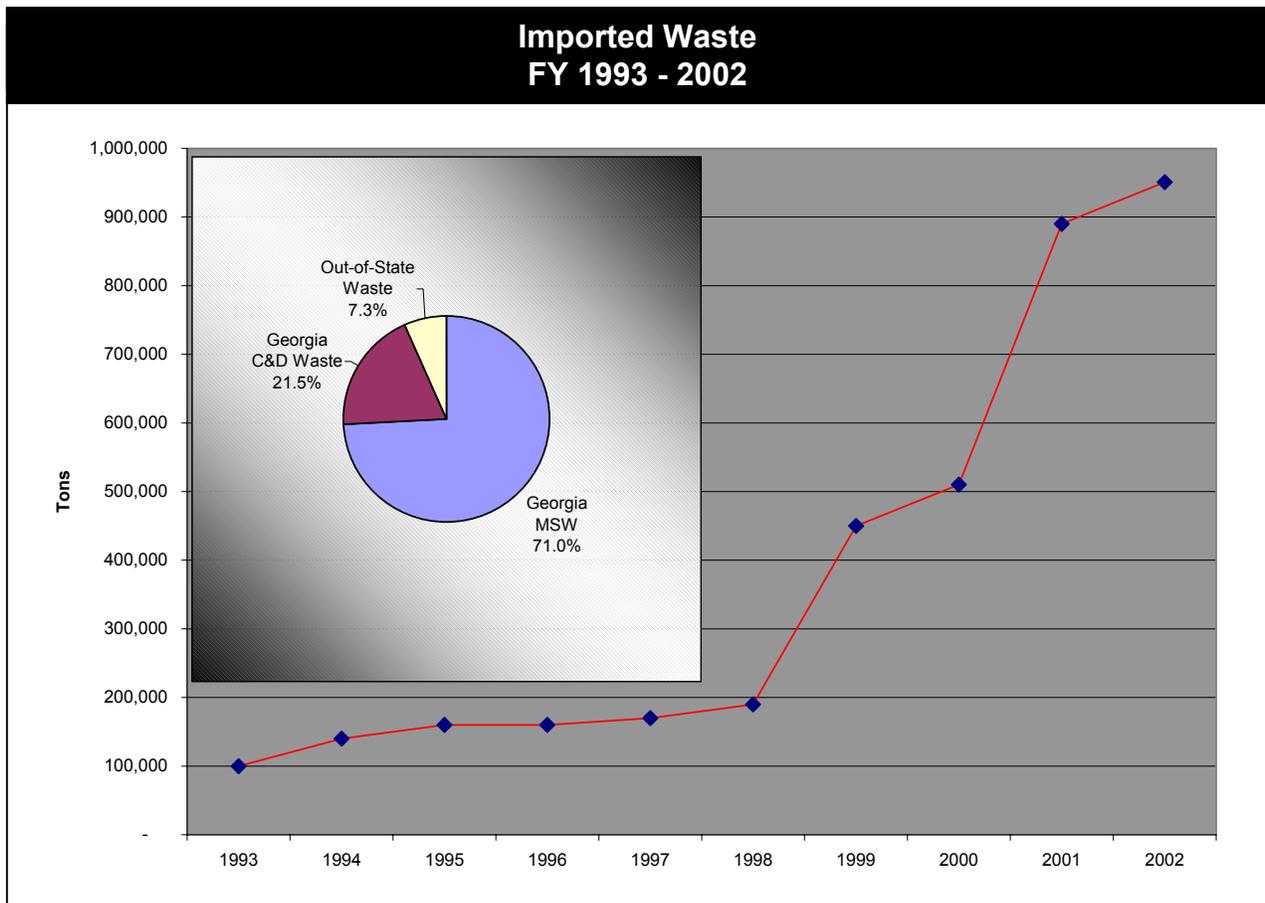
County	Facility Name	Total FY 2002 Tons Disposed	Domain	Facility Type	Remaining Capacity (CY)	Avg. Daily Tons	Rate of Fill (CYD)	Estimated Fill Date	Remaining Permitted Capacity (Years)
DeKalb	WMI-Live Oak #2 (SL)	1,172,769	Private	MSWL	7,655,574	3,205	4,931	9/13/2006	3.5
Taylor	Allied Services, LLC -S.R. 90/ S.R. 137	806,766	Private	MSWL	40,262,253	2,428	3,237	6/21/2045	42.5
Gwinnett	BFI-Richland Creek Rd (SL)	791,163	Private	MSWL	18,235,309	2,552	4,150	10/24/2021	18.7
Cherokee	Cherokee Co-Pine Bluff Landfill, Inc.	743,118	Private	MSWL	54,030,062	2,598	3,997	10/1/2049	46.5
Barrow	Republic Waste-Oak Grove S.R. 324	734,715	Private	MSWL	2,435,862	2,647	3,919	7/31/2004	1.5
DeKalb	BFI-East DeKalb Landfill	550,898	Private	C&D	2,033,193	1,697	1,954	6/24/2006	3.5
DeKalb	BFI-Hickory Ridge (MSWL)	529,107	Private	MSWL	1,866,024	2,662	3,179	1/24/2005	3.0
Wayne	Wayne Co. - S.R. 23 Broadhurst	484,964	Public	MSWL	12,465,430	1,442	1,923	1/14/2024	22.0
Butts	Butts Co.-Pine Ridge Recycling	474,818	Private	MSWL	39,727,852	1,631	2,609	6/25/2055	52.5
Banks	Chambers R&B Landfill Site #2	454,975	Private	MSWL	23,734,776	1,587	2,442	7/13/2036	33.5



Disposal and Capacity 2002 Update

Imported Waste

The amount of waste brought to Georgia from other states and disposed increased 491% from FY 1998 to FY 2002. The amount of imported waste rose again during FY 2002, but not as dramatically as in recent years. Waste imports rose from 894,421 tons in FY 2001 to 950,779 tons in FY 2002. Nearly all of the waste brought to Georgia from other states is MSW. While the amount of out-of-state waste imported to Georgia amounts to only 7.3% of the total amount of waste disposed in the state, the increasing disposal trend merits continued monitoring. (See Imported Waste FY 1993-2002)





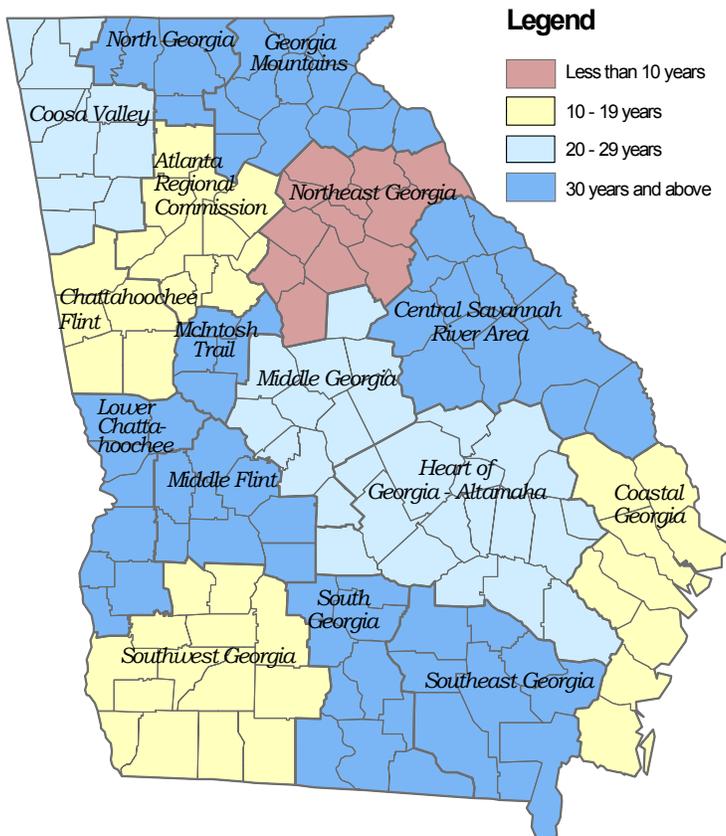
Disposal and Capacity 2002 Update

Remaining Landfill Disposal Capacity

On a statewide basis, Georgia continues to have an adequate supply of permitted landfill disposal capacity. At the close of FY 2002 the state had 25.8 years of remaining permitted MSW landfill space and more than 13 years of permitted C&D landfill space. The maps below highlight the growth in the amount of permitted MSW landfill capacity in the state by Regional Development Center (RDC) area since 1994.

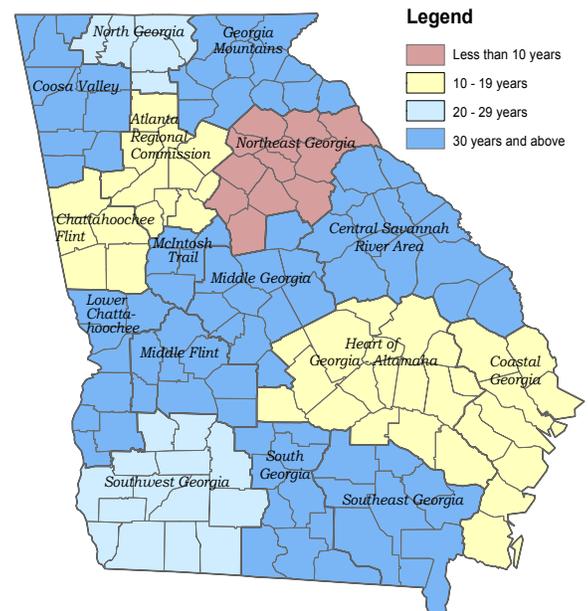
Remaining MSW Landfill Capacity

FY 2002



Map prepared by: Georgia Department of Community Affairs
Source: All information pertaining to annual tonnage, remaining landfill capacity and estimated closure dates was supplied by Environmental Protection Division.

FY 2001



Map prepared by: Georgia Department of Community Affairs
Source: All information pertaining to annual tonnage, remaining landfill capacity and estimated closure dates was supplied by Environmental Protection Division.



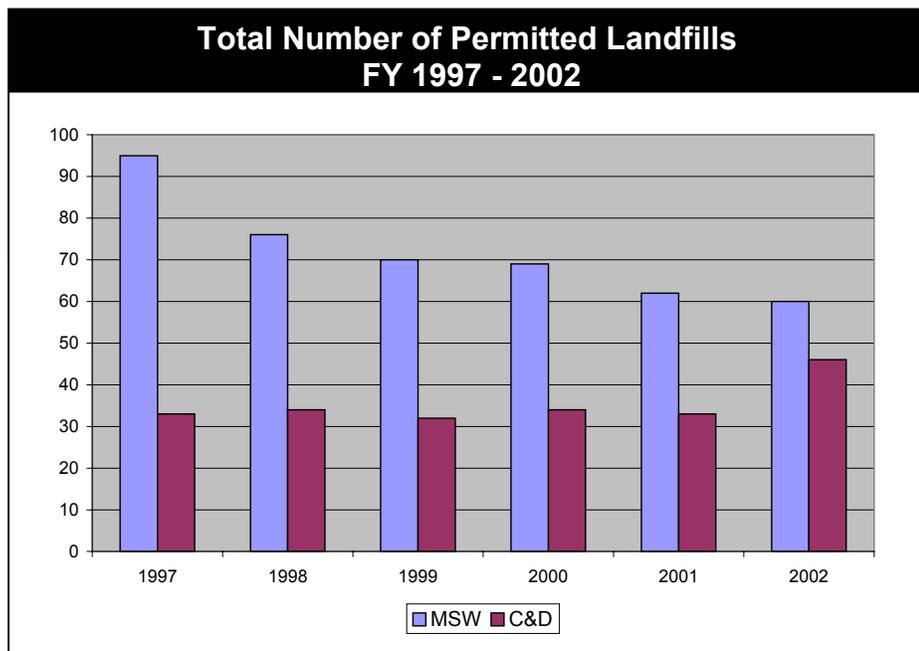
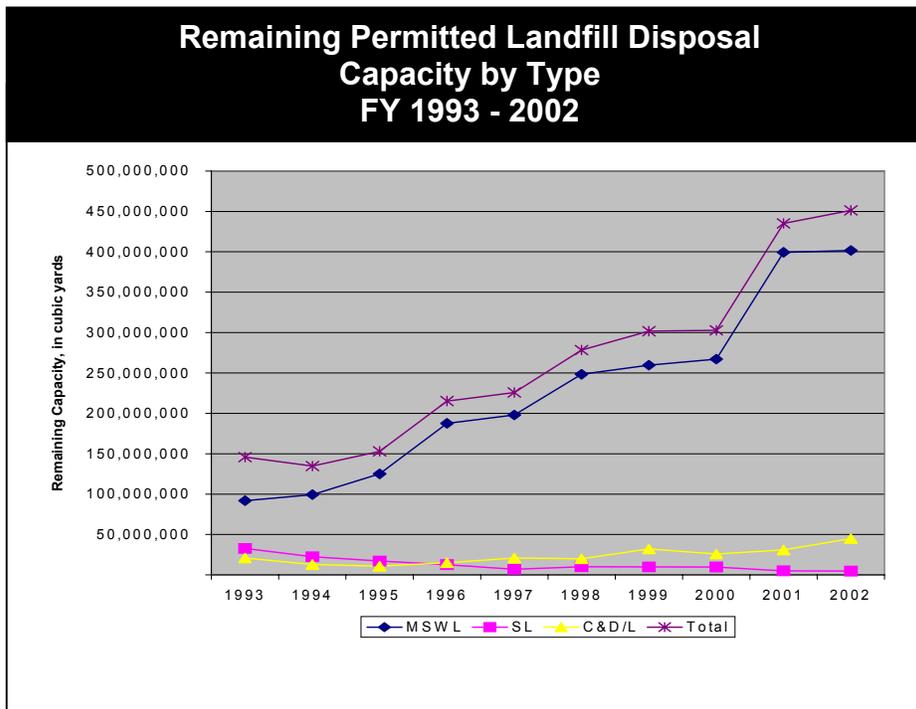
Disposal and Capacity 2002 Update

As can be seen in the Remaining Permitted Landfill Disposal Capacity graph, the challenge of insufficient landfill space that faced Georgia during the early 1990s has largely been met, with new permitted landfill space more than tripling since FY 1994.

Capacity, or the amount of available space in landfills to dispose of tightly compacted waste, grew from 139 million cubic yards in FY 1994 to nearly 440 million cubic yards in FY 2001. In FY 2002, capacity grew to 447 million cubic yards. To help visualize 447 million cubic yards, it would be enough space to pile 39 football fields a mile high in tightly compacted garbage. On average, there is enough waste disposed every year in Georgia to fill about two football fields one mile high. Georgia has an estimated 23.6 years of remaining landfill capacity statewide. A regional breakdown, by RDC, can be found in the back of this section. The projection of remaining capacity is based upon current disposal rates and disposal capacity permitted by the Georgia EPD.

The increases in landfill disposal capacity are the result of a solid waste management trend that emerged in the mid-1990s, a trend that is largely driven by the economics of landfill design and operation. While the state has more disposal capacity today than it had in the past decade, this capacity is contained in fewer landfills. Since 1997, there has been a 17% reduction in the total number of landfills in the state. The number of MSW landfills dropped 37% from FY 1997-FY 2002, but the number of C&D landfills remained fairly static before rising to 46 in FY 2002. In FY 1999, nearly half of the state's total disposal capacity could be found in eight landfills. For FY 2002, more than half of the state's total remaining capacity sits in just seven facilities. And nearly one-third of Georgia's total remaining capacity sits in just three facilities.

These gains in remaining disposal capacity have occurred while smaller or older landfills are closed and enter lengthy post-closure care monitoring periods. The table entitled 'Georgia Landfills with Most Remaining Disposal Capacity FY 2002' ranks the top ten landfills in the state by remaining disposal capacity.





Disposal and Capacity 2002 Update

Georgia Landfills with Most Remaining Capacity FY 2002

County	Facility Name	Total Tons Disposed FY 2002	Domain	Facility Type	Remaining Capacity (CY)	Avg. Daily Tons	Rate of Fill (CYD)	Estimated Fill Date	Remaining Permitted Capacity (Years)
Cherokee	Cherokee Co-Pine Bluff Landfill, Inc.	743,118	Private	MSWL	54,030,062	2,598	3,997	10/1/2049	46.5
Taylor	Allied Services, LLC -S.R. 90/ S.R. 137	806,766	Private	MSWL	40,262,253	2,428	3,237	6/21/2045	42.5
Butts	Butts Co.-Pine Ridge Recycling	474,817	Private	MSWL	39,727,852	1,631	2,609	6/25/2055	52.5
Forsyth	Eagle Point Landfill	49,781	Private	MSWL	28,015,469	800	1,333	12/19/2075	73
Banks	Chambers R&B Landfill Site #2	454,975	Private	MSWL	23,734,776	1,587	2,442	7/13/2036	33.5
Gwinnett	BFI-Richland Creek Rd (SL)	791,163	Private	MSWL	18,235,309	2,552	4,150	10/24/2021	18.7
Wayne	Wayne Co. - S.R. 23 Broadhurst	484,964	Public	MSWL	12,465,430	1,442	1,923	1/14/2024	22.0
Charlton	Chesser Island Road Landfill, Inc.	149,273	Private	MSWL	10,968,419	597	853	7/30/2047	44.5
Gordon	Gordon Co.-Redbone Ridge Rd.	62,804	Public	MSWL	10,871,582	213	313	6/3/2111	108.5
Crisp	Crisp Co.-U.S. 41S	81,561	Public	MSWL	10,695,450	315	618	3/20/2071	68.3

During FY 2002, an additional 11 MSW landfills and four C&D landfills were issued closure certificates, and one unlined landfill ceased accepting MSW. During the same period, permits were issued for two publicly owned C&D landfills and one private C&D landfill. As of July 1, 2002, 156 solid waste disposal facilities were in post-closure care.

Disposal Capacity by RDC C&D and MSW Landfills Combined

Regional Development Center	Total Tons Disposed FY 2002	Remaining Capacity (CY)	Remaining Permitted Capacity (Years)
Atlanta Regional Commission	5,919,823	115,464,521	20.1
Central Savannah River Area	461,633	22,298,044	47.3
Chattahoochee Flint	111,118	3,399,101	17.5
Coastal Georgia	526,660	11,228,496	15.4
Coosa Valley	387,389	20,202,710	19.3
Georgia Mountains	773,300	62,325,527	44.6
Heart of Georgia-Altamaha	623,425	17,287,639	23.1
Lower Chattahoochee	82,480	5,620,161	38.9
McIntosh Trail	569,743	40,451,706	48.3
Middle Flint	888,327	57,272,703	57.1
Middle Georgia	646,045	24,828,776	26.0
North Georgia	169,037	11,384,072	30.6
Northeast Georgia	915,738	18,567,455	8.2
South Georgia	405,241	15,483,385	33.3
Southeast Georgia	237,414	11,495,610	37.2
Southwest Georgia	323,340	9,342,697	19.4
Statewide Total	13,040,713	446,652,603	23.6



Disposal and Capacity
2002 Update

Disposal Capacity by RDC Construction and Demolition Waste Landfills			
Regional Development Center	Total Tons Disposed FY 2002	Remaining Capacity (CY)	Remaining Permitted Capacity (Years)
Atlanta Regional Commission	2,122,347	18,962,351	7.7
Central Savannah River Area	177,604	2,670,910	23.2
Chattahoochee Flint	16,266	403,683	15.7
Coastal Georgia	47	2,482	9.5
Coosa Valley	45,903	520,247	7.7
Georgia Mountains	157,977	2,934,632	12.0
Heart of Georgia-Altamaha	21,785	1,766,798	33.1
Lower Chattahoochee	0	0	N/A ¹
McIntosh Trail	22,255	142,637	38.8
Middle Flint	0	0	N/A ¹
Middle Georgia	128,985	4,189,581	22.3
North Georgia	0	0	N/A ¹
Northeast Georgia	65,721	12,647,025	121.6
South Georgia	9,108	153,375	5.9
Southeast Georgia	34,590	47,882	1.3
Southwest Georgia	4,504	575,017	41.0
Statewide C&D Total	2,807,092	45,016,620	13.4

Disposal Capacity by RDC Municipal Solid Waste Landfills			
Regional Development Center	Total Tons Disposed FY 2002	Remaining Capacity (CY)	Remaining Permitted Capacity (Years)
Atlanta Regional Commission	3,797,476	96,502,170	19.0
Central Savannah River Area	284,029	19,627,134	55.0
Chattahoochee Flint	94,852	2,995,418	17.8
Coastal Georgia	526,613	11,226,014	15.4
Coosa Valley	341,486	19,682,463	20.0
Georgia Mountains	615,323	59,390,895	51.6
Heart of Georgia-Altamaha	601,640	15,520,841	22.3
Lower Chattahoochee	82,480	5,620,161	38.9
McIntosh Trail	547,488	40,309,069	50.4
Middle Flint	888,327	57,272,703	57.1
Middle Georgia	475,254	16,100,326	21.6
North Georgia	169,037	11,384,072	30.3
Northeast Georgia	850,017	5,920,430	2.8
South Georgia	396,133	15,330,010	34.9
Southeast Georgia	202,824	11,447,728	41.9
Southwest Georgia	318,836	8,767,680	18.8
Statewide MSW Total	10,233,621	401,635,983	25.8



Disposal and Capacity 2002 Update

County	Facility Name	Total Tons Disposed FY 2002	Domain	Facility Type	Remaining Capacity (CY)	Average Daily Tons	Rate of Fill (CYD)	Estimated Fill Date	Remaining Permitted Capacity (Years)
Atlanta Regional Commission									
C&D									
Cherokee	Cherokee Construction And Demolition Landfill	16,433	Private	C&D	3,298,500	200	381	10/28/2032	29.5
Cherokee	Cherokee Co-Swims-SR 92 Ph 4	64,688	Private	C&D	253,500	207	43	1/27/2007	5.0
DeKalb	Phillips-Scales Rd C&D (L)	98,605	Private	C&D	100,943	517	725	8/25/2003	0.7
DeKalb	BFI-East DeKalb Landfill	550,898	Private	C&D	2,033,193	1,697	1,954	6/24/2006	3.5
DeKalb	APAC/Ga-Donzi Ln Ph 5a (L)	453,006	Private	C&D	3,895,616	1,476	1,114	12/5/2013	11.0
DeKalb	Rogers Lake Road C&D	379,245	Private	C&D	2,380,211	1,831	1,745	11/26/2006	3.7
DeKalb	Dekalb Co-Seminole Rd Ph 2 (SI)	67,204	Public	C&D	547,261	216	216	8/19/2010	7.5
Douglas	Douglas Co-Cedar Mt/Worthan Rd Ph 1 (SL)	32,634	Public	C&D	578,837	125	281	4/29/2009	6.3
Fulton	Safeguard Landfill Management C & D	89,630	Private	C&D	2,531,574	411	822	5/28/2013	11.5
Fulton	Chadwick Rd Landfill, Inc.	370,004	Private	C&D	3,342,716	1,400	2,154	11/7/2007	4.7
MSW									
Cherokee	Cherokee Co-Pine Bluff Landfill, Inc.	743,118	Private	MSWL	54,030,062	2,598	3,997	10/1/2049	46.5
Clayton	Clayton Co-Sr 3 Lovejoy Site # 3	75,091	Public	MSWL	3,755,844	243	486	6/24/2027	24.5
DeKalb	DeKalb Co-Seminole Rd Ph 2a,3&4 (SL)	402,269	Public	MSWL	10,197,698	1,355	2,258	1/20/2017	15
DeKalb	WMI-Live Oak #2 (SL)	1,172,769	Private	MSWL	7,655,574	3,205	4,931	9/13/2006	3.5
DeKalb	BFI-Hickory Ridge (MSWL)	529,107	Private	MSWL	1,866,024	2,662	3,179	1/24/2005	3.0
Fulton	Chambers-Bolton Rd (SL)	83,959	Private	MSWL	761,659	364	560	10/13/2007	4.7
Gwinnett	BFI-Richland Creek Rd (SL)	791,163	Private	MSWL	18,235,309	2,552	4,150	10/24/2021	18.7
Central Savannah River Area									
C&D									
Burke	Burke Co.-Clarke Rd.	4,419	Public	C&D	94,163	15	71	3/6/2007	4.3
Columbia	Columbia Co-Sample & Son (C&D)	156,219	Private	C&D	1,621,678	157	237	8/28/2024	21.5
Jenkins	Jenkins Co.-CR 54	7,972	Public	C&D	776,979	29	59	10/13/2053	50.8
Richmond	US Army-Ft. Gordon/Gibson Rd.	8,994	Public	C&D	178,090	38	76	6/21/2017	14.5
MSW									
Columbia	Columbia Co-Baker Place Rd (SI), Ph 2	109,309	Public	MSWL	197,116	236	319	7/31/2004	1.5
Jefferson	Jefferson Co. -CR138	10,321	Public	MSWL	1,490,028	62	124	9/5/2045	42.5
McDuffie	McDuffie Co.-Wrightsboro Rd./Moore Rd.	Under Construction	Public	MSWL	10,571,161	0	0	N/A	N/A
Richmond	Richmond Co.-Deans Bridge Rd.	150,336	Public	MSWL	973,032	490	816	4/15/2006	3.3
Screven	Screven Co.-Rocky Ford Rd. MSWL	Under Construction	Public	MSWL	2,986,503	0	0	N/A	N/A
Washington	Washington Co.-Kaolin Rd.	14,063	Public	MSWL	1,267,973	56	113	8/6/2045	42.7
Wilkes	Wilkes Co.-CR 40 MSWL	Built in FY 2001, Not taking waste	Public	MSWL	2,141,321	0	0	N/A	N/A
Chattahoochee Flint									
C&D									
Coweta	Coweta Co.-Ishman Ballard Rd. Landfill	8,552	Public	C&D	244,514	24	48	9/5/2016	13.5



Disposal and Capacity 2002 Update

County	Facility Name	Total Tons Disposed FY 2002	Domain	Facility Type	Remaining Capacity (CY)	Average Daily Tons	Rate of Fill (CYD)	Estimated Fill Date	Remaining Permitted Capacity (Years)
Chattahoochee Flint (cont'd)									
Troup	Troup Co.-S.R. 109 Mountville	7,714	Public	C&D	159,169	25	51	7/18/2012	9.5
MSW									
Troup	LaGrange-I 85/ S.R. 109	13,250	Public	MSWL	266,618	50	63	2/26/2016	13.2
Troup	LaGrange-I 85/ S.R. 109	81,602	Public	MSWL	2,728,800	358	583	6/23/2017	14.5
Coastal Georgia									
C&D									
Liberty	U. S. Army Ft. Stewart Main Cantonment	47	Public	C&D	2,482	1	1	7/31/2027	24.5
MSW									
Camden	Camden Co.- S.R. 110	92,333	Public	MSWL	2,501,851	305	611	2/17/2015	13.0
Chatham	Savannah-Dean Forest Rd.	127,058	Public	MSWL	654,060	248	496	7/2/2006	3.5
Chatham	Superior Landfill & Recycling Center	272,760	Private	MSWL	6,465,778	962	1,480	10/13/2017	14.5
Liberty	U. S. Army Ft. Stewart Main Cantonment	15,924	Public	Unlined MSW Landfill	862,832	55	111	7/31/2028	25.5
McIntosh	McIntosh Co.-King Rd.	18,538	Public	Unlined MSW Landfill	741,493	51	102	10/25/2025	22.8
Coosa Valley									
C&D									
Bartow	Bartow Co.-S.R. 294 Emerson	26,984	Public	C&D	94,500	90	180	5/29/2004	1.4
Floyd	Floyd Co. -Rome Walker Mtn. Rd.	18,611	Public	C&D	325,295	51	78	1/30/2016	14.0
Paulding	Paulding Co.-Gulledge Rd.	199	Public	C&D	3,248	1	1	1/28/2011	9.0
Walker	LaFayette-Coffman Springs Rd.	109	Public	C&D	97,204	1	1	8/22/2448	Exempted
MSW									
Bartow	Bartow Co.-S.R. 294 Emerson	87,520	Public	MSWL	1,250,000	309	618	8/29/2009	6.5
Catoosa	Catoosa Co.-S.R.151,	27,795	Public	MSWL	349,125	200	400	5/19/2005	2.5
Floyd	Rome Walker Mtn. Rd.,	90,316	Public	MSWL	6,198,694	220	440	8/27/2048	45.5
Gordon	Gordon Co.-Redbone Ridge Rd.	62,804	Public	MSWL	10,871,582	213	313	6/3/2111	108.5
Polk	Polk Co.-Grady Rd.	73,051	Public	MSWL	163,562	1,000	2,000	9/20/2002	0.0
Walker	Walker Co.-Marble Top Rd. MSWL	Under Construction	Public	MSWL	849,500	0	0	N/A	N/A
Georgia Mountains									
C&D									
Hall	Reliable Tire Service, Monroe Dr.	151,019	Private	C&D	2,614,740	575	885	10/13/2012	9.8
Rabun	Rabun Co. -Boggs Mountain Rd.	4,879	Public	C&D	299,850	18	42	9/1/2028	25.5
Stephens	Stephens Co.-S.R. 145	2,079	Public	C&D	20,042	6	13	6/24/2006	3.5
MSW									
Banks	Chambers R&B Landfill Site #2	454,975	Private	MSWL	23,734,776	1,587	2,442	7/13/2036	33.5
Forsyth	Eagle Point Landfill	49,781	Private	MSWL	28,015,469	800	1,333	12/19/2075	73
Habersham	Habersham Co.- S.R.13	32,189	Public	MSWL	1,086,672	81	147	8/19/2026	23.5
Hall	Hall Co.-Candler Rd. (S.R. 60)	65,842	Public	MSWL	6,383,620	210	420	8/23/2050	47.5
Franklin	Franklin Co.-Harrison Bridge Rd.	12,536	Public	Unlined MSW Landfill	170,358	44	89	3/11/2009	6.3



Disposal and Capacity 2002 Update

County	Facility Name	Total Tons Disposed FY 2002	Domain	Facility Type	Remaining Capacity (CY)	Average Daily Tons	Rate of Fill (CYD)	Estimated Fill Date	Remaining Permitted Capacity (Years)
Heart of Georgia-Altamaha									
C&D									
Appling	Appling Co.-Roaring Creek	4,597	Public	C&D	649,372	17	48	11/22/2050	48.0
Evans	Evans Co.-Sikes Branch Claxton	5,305	Public	C&D	14,412	18	57	5/27/2003	0.5
Jeff Davis	Jeff Davis Co.-CR 20 C&D Landfill	Under Construction		C&D	802,000	0	0	N/A	N/A
Toombs	Toombs Co. -S1898	11,883	Public	C&D	301,014	50	100	3/24/2013	10.3
MSW									
Candler	Candler Co.-S.R. 121	12,504	Public	MSWL	325,684	47	95	8/29/2015	12.5
Laurens	Laurens Co.-Old Macon Road	41,245	Public	MSWL	163,053	95	153	8/30/2005	2.8
Telfair	Telfair Co. -CR 144	18,252	Public	MSWL	548,985	50	100	1/24/2022	20.0
Toombs	Toombs Co.-S 1898	44,675	Public	MSWL	2,017,689	200	400	7/6/2020	17.5
Wayne	Wayne Co. - S.R. 23 Broadhurst	484,964	Public	MSWL	12,465,430	1,442	1,923	1/14/2024	22.0
Lower Chattahoochee									
MSW									
Muscogee	Columbus, Pine Grove	82,480	Public	MSWL	5,620,161	278	556	8/5/2043	40.5
McIntosh Trail									
C&D									
Spalding	Spalding Co.-Griffin/Shoal Creek Rd.	22,255	Public	C&D	142,637	71	143	7/23/2005	2.5
MSW									
Butts	Butts Co.-Pine Ridge Recycling	474,818	Private	MSWL	39,727,852	1,631	2,609	6/25/2055	52.5
Lamar	Lamar Co. -Cedar Grove Regional	72,670	Public	MSWL	581,217	258	469	12/21/2006	4.0
Middle Flint									
MSW									
Crisp	Crisp Co.-U.S. 41S	81,561	Public	MSWL	10,695,450	315	618	3/20/2071	68.3
Macon	Macon Co.-Middle Georgia SWMA Regional MSWL	Under Construction	Public	MSWL	6,315,000	0	0	N/A	N/A
Taylor	Allied Services, LLC - S.R. 90/ S.R. 137	806,766	Private	MSWL	40,262,253	2,428	3,237	6/21/2045	42.5
Middle Georgia									
C&D									
Bibb	Swift Creek Landfill	76,469	Private	C&D	419,939	204	355	7/5/2006	3.5
Baldwin	Central State Hospital-Freeman Building	269	Public	C&D	7,449	1	1	6/21/2024	21.5
Houston	Houston Co. - S.R.247 Klondike	52,247	Public	C&D	3,762,193	184	368	1/1/2035	33.0
MSW									
Bibb	Macon-Walker Rd.	87,457	Public	Unlined MSW Landfill	2,827,209	430	860	3/27/2013	10.3
Bibb	Swift Creek MSW Landfill	247,701	Private	MSWL	2,892,991	882	1,217	9/5/2010	7.5
Baldwin	Baldwin Co.-Union Hill Church Rd.	33,897	Public	MSWL	2,708,450	100	200	9/19/2045	42.5
Houston	Houston Co. - S.R. 247 Klondike	124,226	Public	MSWL	5,332,182	313	522	12/28/2034	32
Monroe	Monroe Co.-Strickland Loop Rd.	11,943	Public	MSWL	2,339,494	33	67	11/1/2114	111.8
Twiggs	Twiggs Co.-U.S. 80	11,836	Public	MSWL	4,538,869	36	75	7/16/2202	199.5
North Georgia									
MSW									
Murray	Murray Co. -U.S. 411 Westside	38,835	Public	MSWL	1,661,794	185	370	12/27/2019	17.0



Disposal and Capacity 2002 Update

County	Facility Name	Total Tons Disposed FY 2002	Domain	Facility Type	Remaining Capacity (CY)	Average Daily Tons	Rate of Fill (CYD)	Estimated Fill Date	Remaining Permitted Capacity (Years)
North Georgia (cont'd)									
Whitfield	Whitfield Co.-Dalton, Old Dixie Hwy.	130,202	Public	MSWL	9,722,278	564	1,074	12/30/2031	29.0
Northeast Georgia									
C&D									
Jasper	Jasper Co.-S.R. 212 Monticello	3,369	Public	C&D	3,597	19	38	3/1/2003	0.3
Newton	Newton Co.-Forest Tower/Lower River Rd.	26,389	Public	C&D	99,720	66	132	2/21/2005	3.2
Oglethorpe	Oglethorpe Co.-U.S. 78	35,963	Public	C&D	67,708	115	230	5/16/2003	0.5
Walton	Natwell Holdings LLC U.S. 78 C&D Landfill	Under Construction	Private	C&D	12,476,000	0	0	N/A	N/A
MSW									
Barrow	Republic Waste-Oak Grove S.R. 324	734,715	Private	MSWL	2,435,862	2,647	3,919	7/31/2004	1.5
Clarke	Clarke Co. -Athens Dunlap Rd.	75,202	Public	MSWL	1,799,719	2,062	4,124	1/14/2016	14.0
Newton	Newton Co. -Lower River Rd.	40,100	Public	MSWL	1,684,849	114	228	1/21/2023	21.0
South Georgia									
C&D									
Cook	Cook Co.-Taylor Rd. Adel	9,108	Public	C&D	153,375	50	100	12/17/2007	5.0
MSW									
Ben Hill	Fitzgerald, Kiochee Church Rd.	24,619	Public	MSWL	709,110	41	75	9/7/2032	5.0
Cook	Cook Co. -Taylor Rd.	9,112	Public	MSWL	708,675	50	100	7/17/2027	24.5
Lowndes	Lowndes Co.-Deep South Regional MSWL	Under construction	Public	MSWL	10,132,600	0	0	N/A	N/A
Lowndes	Pecan Row	328,689	Private	MSWL	3,311,820	1,267	1,325	12/24/2010	8.0
Tift	Tifton-Omega/Eldorado Rd.	33,713	Public	MSWL	467,805	118	189	1/26/2011	9.0
Southeast Georgia									
C&D									
Coffee	Transwaste Services, Inc. C.R. 129/17	34,590	Private	C&D	47,882	89	137	10/20/2003	0.7
MSW									
Atkinson	Atkinson Co.-S.R. 50	53,551	Public	MSWL	84,141	99	199	10/24/02	0.0
Charlton	Chesser Island Road Landfill, Inc.	149,273	Private	MSWL	10,968,419	597	853	7/30/2047	44.5
Ware	Tricounty MSWL	Under Construction	Public	MSWL	395,168	0	0	N/A	N/A
Southwest Georgia									
C&D									
Thomas	Thomasville/Sunset Dr.	4,504	Public	C&D	575,017	27	54	7/28/2041	38.5
MSW									
Decatur	Decatur Co.-S.R. 309 Bainbridge	28,866	Public	Unlined MSW Landfill	235,066	97	194	6/28/2006	3.5
Dougherty	Dougherty Co.-Fleming/Gaissert Rd.	147,170	Public	MSWL	4,726,512	346	668	8/25/8025	22.5
Grady	Cairo-Sixth Ave	19,652	Public	Unlined MSW Landfill	524,918	97	195	9/23/2013	10.5
Thomas	Thomasville/Sunset Dr.	123,148	Public	MSWL	3,281,184	444	740	8/28/2018	15.7

All information pertaining to annual tonnage, remaining landfill capacity and estimated closure dates was supplied by EPD. Both (C&D) and (L) designations include construction and demolition landfills, while (MSWL) and (SL) designate municipal solid waste landfills. Estimated fill rates by region are cumulative, using average daily fill rates based on 260 operating days per year and remaining capacity reported to EPD.



Disposal and Capacity 2002 Update

MSW Facilities receiving C&D Waste

County	Facility Name	Total Tons Disposed FY 2002	Domain	Facility Type	Remaining Capacity (CY)	Avg. Daily Tons	Rate of Fill (CYD)	Estimated Fill Date	Remaining Permitted Capacity (Years)
Washington	Washington Co.-Kaolin Rd.	4,520	Public	MSWL	152,340	18	51	2/4/2014	11.2
Habersham	Habersham Co.-S.R. 13	4,598	Public	MSWL	118,605	25	62	9/29/2008	5.5
Muscogee	Columbus, Pine Grove	15,1322	Public	MSWL	399,098	51	103	5/5/2017	14.5
Ben Hill	Fitzgerald, Kiochee Church Rd.	2,402	Public	MSWL	71,324	37	121	6/7/2004	1.5
Atkinson	Atkinson Co.-S.R. 50	21,599	Public	MSWL	19,705	67	135	N/A	1.4
Dougherty	Dougherty Co.-Fleming/Gaissert Rd.	52,318	Public	MSWL	4,726,512	346	668	8/25/2025	22.5

Other Permitted Solid Waste Management Facilities

County	Facility Name	Total Tons Disposed FY 2002	Domain	Facility Type	Remaining Capacity (CY)	Avg. Daily Tons	Rate of Fill (CYD)	Estimated Fill Date	Remaining Permitted Capacity (Years)
Chatham	Savannah Regional Industrial Landfill	148,253	Private	Industrial Landfill	4,453,790	512	853	8/15/2020	17.5
Whitfield	DWRSWMA Old Dixie Hwy Baled Carpet	22,580	Public	Baled Carpet Waste Monofill	1,942,693	121	403	9/30/2017	14.8
Cobb	North County Farm Road Composting Facility	74,864	Public	Municipal Composting	N/A	300	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chatham	Montenay Savannah Limited Partnership	76,987	Private	Waste-to-Energy	N/A	250	N/A	N/A	N/A



For more information regarding Georgia's solid waste management or for a glossary of terms used in this report, contact the Georgia Department of Community Affairs, Office of Environmental Management at 404-679-4940, or online at www.dca.state.ga.us/environmental/swar.html



Solid Waste & Recycling Collection

2002 Solid Waste Management Update

Waste Collection

The level and type of solid waste, recycling and yard trimmings collection services provided throughout the state varies greatly depending upon a community's size and demographic profile. The information contained in the following pages attempts to identify how local governments collect and manage solid waste and recyclables generated within their community. Most importantly it notes that the majority of local governments responding to the 2001 Solid Waste Management Survey and Full Cost Report (82%) provide, or arrange for, the collection of residential solid waste. In addition, 56% of the local governments responding reported providing, or arranging for, solid waste collection services for businesses and other non-residential customers.

In the table entitled *Residential Waste & Recyclables Collection* the changing role of local governments as solid waste collection service providers is highlighted. Many local governments have opted to "arrange for" rather than "provide" solid waste collection services. Over the past decade, we have seen the solid waste collection role of the private sector increase. In 1992, 190 communities reported they relied upon the private sector to collect solid waste in their community. In the year 2001, 352 local governments reported they relied upon the private sector for solid waste collection services.

Residential Waste and Recyclables Collection FY 1996 - 2001						
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
No. of local governments responding to Solid Waste Management Survey	682	681	675	676	678	662
Solid Waste Service Providers						
Local governments providing/arranging for residential waste collection	595	581	551	568	555	540
Provided by public sector	500	455	561	559	385	359
Provided by private sector	382	404	302	371	379	352
Types of Residential Programs						
Curbside/backdoor						
City	524	505	415	418	422	412
County	45	45	46	41	67	71
Staffed Drop-off						
City	18	15	21	30	27	30
County	40	46	46	50	74	78
Unstaffed Drop-off						
City	25	37	28	34	40	35
County	19	25	19	21	27	24
Dumpsters (Green box)						
City	44	39	48	68	41	42
County	77	64	46	42	42	37
Recycling Service Providers						
Local governments making residential recycling services available	513	492	497	501	487	478
Provided by public sector	269	395	463	461	420	426
Provided by private sector	247	206	N/A	190	225	223
Provided by non-profit organization	161	114	209	137	130	122

There are several tools local governments use to partner with the private sector to manage the waste generated within their communities, including: permits, ordinances, franchise agreements, and/or contracts. Permits and ordinances governing the collection of solid waste are typically the least restrictive tools local governments use to manage solid waste collection in their community. Collection ordinances typically establish general standards by which a private sector service provider must operate. Franchise agreements, either exclusive or open, typically establish a minimum level of services that must be provided by all service providers and usually stipulate the specific operating standards. A contract between a local government and private waste service provider provides the greatest degree of management control over the waste stream, with the local government setting forth specific

Private/Public Partnerships for Residential Waste Collection		
	City	County
Private collection does not exist	171	32
Issue permit or license	22	15
Local ordinance	21	15
Franchise agreement	38	10
Governments contract	172	36
Open competition – no local government oversight	31	67



Solid Waste & Recycling Collection 2002 Update

performance measures and standards to be met by both parties.

As can be seen in the *Residential Waste and Recyclables Collection* table, the types of residential solid waste collection services range from “green box” or Dumpster drop-off service to curbside or backdoor pick-up. One trend the Department of Community Affairs has been tracking for several years is the use of Dumpsters. Also known as green boxes, they are often placed in unsupervised areas, usually in rural communities, for trash collection. They frequently become dumping grounds for everything from household trash to disabled vehicles, tires, and animal carcasses. They can become an eyesore in a community and attract waste from neighboring jurisdictions. The number of local governments using green boxes for residential waste collection has dwindled in recent years. In 1994, 74 cities and 99 counties reported using them for residential waste collection. In FY 2001, just 42 cities and 37 counties reported using green boxes. An upward blip reported during FY 1999 by cities was caused by some jurisdictions reporting the use of green boxes for collection when in fact they were just used to augment existing curbside collection programs already in place.

Yard Trimmings Collection

The number of local governments reporting they provide for the collection and disposal of yard trimmings rose to 449 in FY 2001. The type of collection service options ranged from accepting yard trimmings at solid waste management facilities like a solid waste transfer station to curbside

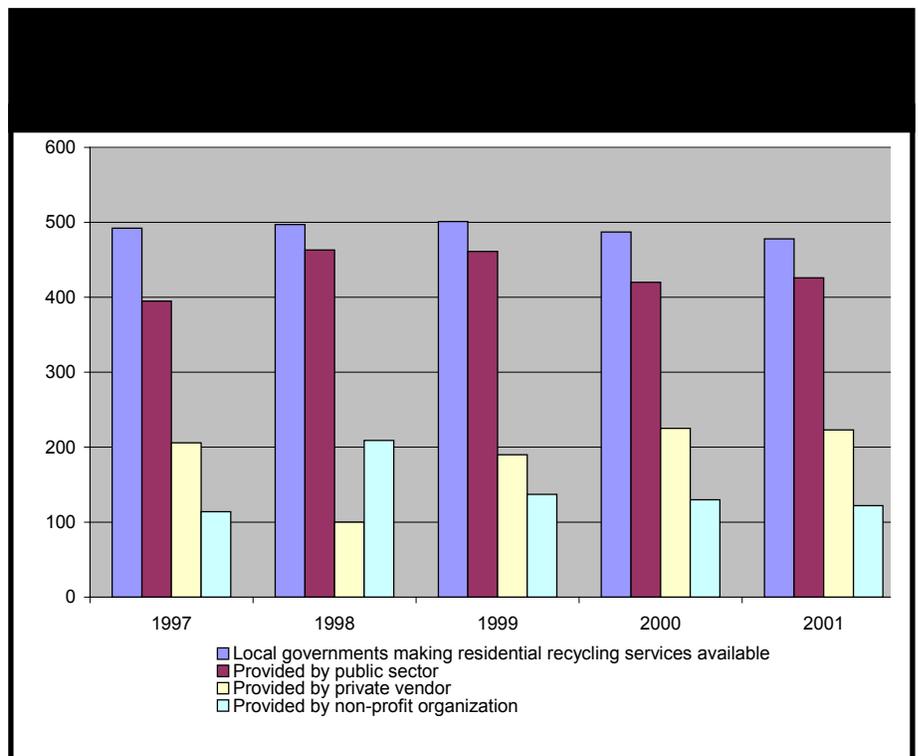
collection programs.

Recyclables Collection

The number of local governments offering or arranging for the collection of residential recyclables remained fairly constant during the late 1990s. During FY 2001, 478 local governments reported they provided or arranged for residential recycling services in their communities. As can be seen in the *Residential Recycling Services Providers* graph, the strong tradition of public, private, and non-profit partnerships used to provide recycling services throughout Georgia continues.

The growth in the number of local governments making residential recycling services available in their communities stalled in FY 1999. During FY 2000 there appeared to be a drop in the number of local collection programs for various recycling materials. As shown in the *Number of Jurisdictions Collecting*

Yard Trimmings Management FY 1998 - 2001								
	1998		1999		2000		2001	
	City	County	City	County	City	County	City	County
Promote home composting and grasscycling	56	40	89	39	75	37	61	38
Provide for collection and disposal	307	86	303	76	353	77	362	87
Collection Options								
Staffed drop-off facilities	18	40	18	34	18	29	17	33
Unstaffed drop-off facilities	14	10	12	6	11	4	12	3
Curbside collection	290	16	295	14	276	14	287	14
Accepted at landfill/transfer station	41	49	41	46	31	43	32	51
Other	10	10	4	11	7	10	8	10





Solid Waste & Recycling Collection 2002 Update

Materials for Recycling tables on page C-4, this drop appears to have stabilized, and in some instances reversed during FY 2001. Nationally and regionally, market prices for recycled materials have ridden a roller coaster. Virtually any recyclable commodity price, when tracked over time, varies greatly, thus affecting what materials some local governments choose to recycle.

This report does not address the scale of the individual local recycling operations, which would be difficult to quantify. Rather, it focuses upon the level of recycling services being offered throughout the state. Since 1992, newspaper has been reported as the residential recyclable material most widely collected in Georgia, followed by aluminum cans. During FY 2001, the most popular commodities recycled from residences were newspaper (406 jurisdictions reporting collection); aluminum (375); corrugated cardboard (332); magazines (315); and glass (293.) The tables on this page tally the number of local governments that collect commercial and residential materials for recycling. For a complete listing of the types of materials that are being recycled in each community, please consult DCA's Web site, www.dca.state.ga.us/environmental/swar.html and view the 'Access to Recycling FY 2001' table.

Recyclables Processing

In FY 2001 240 local governments reported processing recyclables as source separated materials, or reported that they collect source-separated materials from their customers.

Transfer Stations

With fewer, more regional-sized landfills in the state and a wide array of solid waste collection programs, solid waste transfer stations continue to be a popular method of streamlining solid waste collection services. Transfer stations are especially effective when collection routes are farther than 50 miles from a landfill. Combining several conventional rear-loader garbage truck loads into a single tractor-trailer for the trip to the landfill saves fuel costs, vehicle wear and tear, and means fewer trucks can service more customers. Only 20 cities reported using transfer stations in FY 1995 while 142 reported using them in FY 2001.



Use of Solid Waste Transfer Stations FY 1995 - 2001		
	City	County
1995	20	39
1996	19	46
1997	94	51
1998	99	32
1999	102	43
2000	131	70
2001	142	63





Solid Waste & Recycling Collection 2002 Update

Number of Jurisdictions Collecting Commercial Materials for Recycling by Type FY 1997 - 2001					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Automobile components					
tires	101	107	117	110	98
auto batteries	80	86	81	72	74
motor oil	81	85	83	71	82
Metals					
aluminum	280	291	303	257	249
scrap metal	n/a	183	188	178	175
Paper					
newspaper	317	324	345	280	270
magazines	226	238	268	212	218
corrugated cardboard	298	298	328	263	268
white paper	216	211	237	192	184
green bar computer paper	182	184	209	166	161
phone books	157	193	214	172	181
other paper	176	172	195	149	154
Misc.					
plastic	224	220	246	367	353
glass	225	231	241	191	193
other wood waste	n/a	55	58	40	41
pallets	n/a	68	71	61	61
restaurant grease	n/a	22	25	23	23

n/a: Question not asked on that year's survey.

Number of Jurisdictions Collecting Residential Materials for Recycling by Type FY 1997 - 2001					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Automobile components					
tires	142	136	157	144	141
auto batteries	97	94	101	90	88
antifreeze	n/a	23	19	12	15
motor oil	107	114	117	107	109
oil filters	n/a	19	24	21	22
Metals					
aluminum	404	401	408	381	375
steel cans	188	189	193	189	173
scrap metal	217	224	239	215	223
aerosol cans	34	48	52	45	38
Paper					
newspaper	445	456	465	428	406
magazines	309	313	331	316	315
corrugated cardboard	328	341	364	324	332
phone books	205	235	270	238	250
paper board	98	124	148	132	126
other paper	230	240	267	237	238
Misc.					
#1 plastic	321*	314*	327*	280	276
#2 plastic	n/a	n/a	n/a	259	259
other plastic	99	106	115	77	85
glass	328	333	333	289	293
white goods	244	260	280	258	263
Christmas trees	269	271	278	266	262
C&D materials	57	61	62	68	66
Agricultural chemical containers	27	27	29	26	23
electronics	n/a	n/a	n/a	20	20
Household Hazardous Waste					
paint	n/a	18	26	19	19
cleaning products	n/a	11	14	5	6
pesticides	n/a	6	9	4	4
other	n/a	7	8	11	12

n/a: Question not asked on that year's survey

*Prior to the 2000 survey, DCA did not separate #1 and #2 plastics in its survey.



For more information regarding Georgia's solid waste management or for a glossary of terms used in this report, contact the Georgia Department of Community Affairs, Office of Environmental Management at 404-679-4940, or online at www.dca.state.ga.us/environmental/swar.html



Yard Trimmings

2002 Solid Waste Management Update

Georgia banned yard trimmings from lined Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) landfills in 1996, as part of an effort to extend landfill disposal capacity. Effective Sept. 1, 1996, each city, county and solid waste management authority was required to impose restrictions on yard trimmings generated in or disposed within their jurisdiction. The restrictions required that yard trimmings:

- Not be placed in or mixed with municipal solid waste;
- Be sorted and stored for collection to facilitate composting or other handling;
- To the maximum extent feasible be sorted, stockpiled or chipped for composting or used as a mulch or for other beneficial purposes; and
- Be banned from disposal at MSW disposal facilities having liners and leachate collection systems.

Annually, DCA surveys local governments to determine how they collect, process and use yard trimmings generated within their communities. During FY 2001, 61 cities and 38 counties reported actively promoting waste minimization practices such as grasscycling or home composting. During FY 2001, 362 cities and 87 counties reported collecting yard trimmings for diversion from MSW landfills. It is not surprising, given lot sizes and population densities, that cities lead the way in providing yard trimmings collection services. Most local governments also reported that they provided the collection services with just a few indicating they contracted with a private vendor to collect yard trimmings.

In many areas, especially urban and suburban communities, the visible result of the yard trimmings ban has been the presence of large paper bags of leaves and grass at curbsides. Collection of yard trimmings in paper bags enables them to be ground into a mulch or feedstock for composting. The majority of local governments who reported collecting yard trimmings either ground or shredded the collected material for use as a mulch, however 153 local governments reported disposing the collected materials into an inert landfill. Composting and burning were also reported as common processing methods.

Yard trimmings, when processed properly, have numerous beneficial uses in a community. The five-year drought experienced by most of the state helped promote composting and mulching as an effective way for residents and local

Yard Trimmings Management FY 1998 - 2001								
	1998		1999		2000		2001	
	City	County	City	County	City	County	City	County
Promote Home Composting and Grasscycling	56	40	89	39	75	37	61	38
Provide for collection and disposal	307	86	303	76	353	77	362	87
Collection								
Not available	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	166	82	144	69
Your government	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	254	49	255	53
Another government	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13	13	18	14
Solid Waste Authority	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	3	7	9
Private vendor via individual subscription	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	12	9	13
Private vendor via government contract	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	27	5	30	8
Collection Options								
Staffed drop-off facilities	18	40	18	34	18	29	17	33
Unstaffed drop-off facilities	14	10	12	6	11	4	12	3
Curbside collection	290	16	295	14	276	14	287	14
Accepted at landfill/transfer station	41	49	41	46	31	43	32	51
Other	10	10	4	11	7	10	8	10
Processing Methods								
Composting	77	20	89	13	63	15	55	8
Solid waste landfill	35	1	36	1	35	2	37	7
Inert landfill	105	44	101	42	99	44	106	47
Grind/chip into mulch	194	54	199	53	181	44	178	45
Own a chipper/shredder	150	28	160	28	138	20	142	23
Contract out chipping/shredding	47	30	44	24	37	24	37	22
Use another local government's chipper/shredder	13	3	16	4	21	5	19	4
Burning	25	0	24	2	24	3	32	3
Other	7	1	12	3	16	3	19	4
Beneficial Use								
Give away	188	50	196	48	183	43	181	49
Sell	12	12	10	7	9	6	6	4
Used by local government	117	37	127	31	108	28	101	25
Becomes property of private contractor	17	5	24	7	13	7	12	6

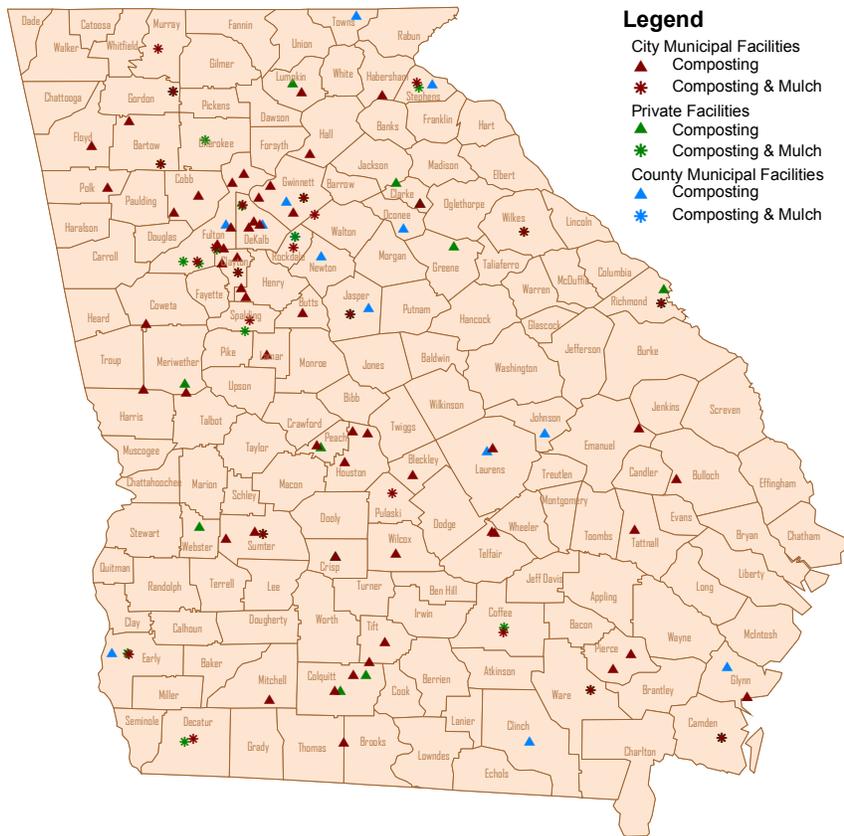
N/A: Questions not asked that year



Yard Trimmings 2002 Update

governments to divert waste from landfills and conserve water. The use of compost and mulch is extremely beneficial for slowing stormwater runoff and retaining moisture around plants. Many local governments used processed yard trimmings as mulch for their landscaping and civil engineering applications or reported offering the processed yard trimmings to their citizens for residential landscaping.

Georgia Composting / Mulching Facilities



Source: Georgia Department of Community Affairs Compost Infrastructure Study, 2001 and Solid Waste Management Survey and Full Cost Accounting Report, 2000



For more information regarding Georgia's solid waste management or for a glossary of terms used in this report, contact the Georgia Department of Community Affairs, Office of Environmental Management at 404-679-4940, or online at www.dca.state.ga.us/environmental/swar.html



Community Solid Waste Management Systems

2002 Solid Waste Management Update

Georgia's 159 counties and 532 cities provide a wide array of solid waste management services. This report summarizes the reported costs incurred by communities to provide solid waste management services, identifies innovative pricing structures used by local governments to fund their programs, identifies communities with local environmental code enforcement programs, and reports individual community rankings based upon the level of services they provide. Because the level of services funded by communities throughout the state varies widely, it is impossible to make revenue and expenditure comparisons between local governments, therefore only summary information is presented in this report. For more information about the level of services offered by local governments, please consult the Department of Community Affairs' (DCA) *Solid Waste and Recycling Collection* section.

Cost of Solid Waste Management

Georgia's local governments reported spending \$11 million more for solid waste management in FY 2001 than they did in FY 2000, according to information submitted to DCA in the 2001 Solid Waste Management Survey and Full Cost Report. Local governments reported a FY 2001 full cost of \$437 million, a 2.5% increase from the \$426 million they reported spending in FY 2000. For the most part, local governments have implemented user fees to pay for their solid waste management programs. In FY 2001, counties reported paying 89% of their solid waste management costs through dedicated solid waste revenues. In FY 2001, cities reported paying 77% of their solid waste management costs through dedicated revenues. The remaining solid waste management costs were paid from general fund revenues.

Innovative Funding Options

Host Community Fees: To offset the costs associated with solid waste management and having a solid waste facility located in their community, sixteen local governments reported charging a host fee on waste brought from outside their jurisdictions and disposed in privately owned and operated landfills within their borders. A host fee is a fee assessed by local governments, usually on a per-ton basis, to owners or operators of landfills. Most jurisdictions charging a host fee charged \$0.50 or \$1.00 per ton.

2001 Communities Charging Host Fees at Private Landfills (\$/ton)

Banks County	\$1.00	DeKalb County	\$1.00	City of Atlanta	\$1.10
Barrow County	\$0.50	Fulton County	\$1.00	City of Buford	\$1.00
Bibb County	\$1.00	Gwinnett County	\$1.00	City of Gainesville	\$1.00
Charlton County	\$1.00	Lowndes County	\$0.01	City of Jesup	\$1.00
Chatham County	\$1.00	Taylor County	\$0.50		
Coffee County	\$1.00	Wayne County	\$1.75		

Pay-As-You-Throw (PAYT): With a Pay-As-You-Throw (PAYT) rate structure, residents pay a fee for solid waste collection and disposal based on the amount of waste they dispose. The household that disposes of ten bags of garbage per week for example, pays more than the household that disposes of two. Reported use of PAYT in Georgia fell from 47 in 2000 to 42 in 2001, but some of these reported programs may not fit the true definition of a PAYT system. While technically a local government charging \$1 for every six bags of garbage is charging by volume, there is no built-in incentive to reduce disposal, which is at the heart of a PAYT program.

There are 28 communities in Georgia with financial incentive PAYT programs. These programs have many different designs. Most counties operate PAYT systems at convenience centers while most cities integrate their program into a curbside or backdoor collection system. In some programs, residents are charged based on the *volume* of waste they dispose, while in others, residents are charged based on the *weight* of the waste they dispose. Some PAYT programs operate on a subscription basis, where residents pay a flat fee to dispose a predetermined amount of waste and are assessed an additional fee if they dispose of more waste. Others operate on a variable basis, where residents purchase bags for a fee that covers the collection, disposal, and the costs of the bags used to manage the waste.



Community Solid Waste Management Systems 2002 Update

As different as the PAYT programs are, there are some common lessons learned, especially when it comes to how the public responds to the programs. Almost all communities report that public education can make or break a PAYT program. Many communities also claim that despite their initial concerns, illegal disposal did not significantly increase when a PAYT program was implemented, especially if ordinances were in place and enforced to minimize illegal dumping. Finally, the way in which solid waste management costs were covered before the PAYT program began can strongly influence public reaction to the program; whether it is seen as an added tax or a way to gain control over individual disposal costs.

2001 Pay-As-You-Throw Communities in Georgia

Athens-Clarke County
Coweta County
Forsyth County
Fulton County
Gordon County
Hart County
Jackson County

Lincoln County
Montgomery County
Murray County
Oconee County
Oglethorpe County
Pickens County
Rockdale County

Tift County
Walker County
Walton County
White County
Austell
Dahlonega
Decatur

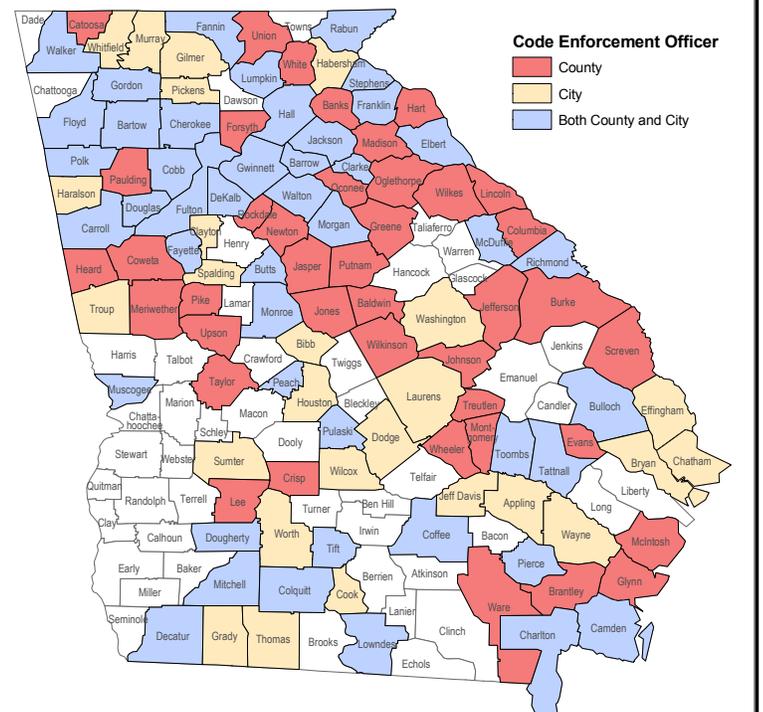
Douglasville
Duluth
Marietta
Morrow
Rome
Sugar Hill
West Point

Solid Waste Education and Enforcement

Eighty-one counties and 112 cities reported having a solid waste management education program in place during FY 2001. In many cases, this program included the efforts of a local affiliate of the national Keep America Beautiful (KAB) system. As of April 2001, there were 63 KAB affiliates in Georgia, and more on the way. Locally operated KAB affiliates blanket nearly 74% of Georgia's population with messages to reduce, recycle, and beautify their local community. Affiliates work with local school systems to spread a message of sound solid waste management.

The map to the right and table below show the high level of commitment local governments have to ensuring solid waste is managed properly within their communities. By protecting the environment, local environmental code officers help to maintain the current and future environmental and economic viability of their communities.

Local Governments with Environmental Code Enforcement Officers, FY 2001



Map prepared by: Georgia Department of Community Affairs, 2001
Data Source: Office of Environmental Management and the 2001 Solid Waste Management Survey and Full Cost Report.

Local Environmental Ordinances, Enforcement FY 2001		
	City	County
Governments with local ordinances prohibiting littering:	273	123
Illegal dumping	261	131
Burning residential waste	195	70
Burning yard trimmings	163	44
Governments with local code enforcement officers	120	86



Community Solid Waste Management Systems 2002 Update

Community Indicators

One tool local governments can use to gauge how well they are managing their solid waste is to review their solid waste management index ranking in DCA's Community Indicators. Annually, DCA awards points to local governments for implementing sound solid waste management practices such as recycling, education, and effective yard trimmings management programs. The points earned establish an environmental ranking in DCA's Community Indicator listing. The Community Indicators listing ranks information on an individual city or county basis to provide a sense of how well a particular community is doing in important areas such as education, health, environment, and local government service delivery. Communities must have their Solid Waste Management Plan and Short Term Work Program up to date to be considered for ranking. Aggressive recycling programs and educational programs also earn them points.

The following tables list the solid waste management ranking for Georgia cities and counties in 2001. To see a local government's complete Community Indicator profile, look on the Department of Community Affairs Web site, at www.dca.state.ga.us/commind/default.asp For information on steps you can take to improve solid waste management in your community, contact the Georgia Department of Community Affairs at (404) 679-4940.

Community Indicators - County Rankings

Extra Effort Counties:

Atkinson	Cherokee	Effingham	Habersham	Newton	Taylor
Barrow	Clayton	Elbert	Hall	Oconee	Thomas
Bartow	Clinch	Emanuel	Harris	Oglethorpe	Tift
Bibb	Colquitt	Evans	Hart	Peach	Treutlen
Bulloch	Columbia	Fayette	Houston	Pike	Troup
Butts	Coweta	Forsyth	Johnson	Polk	Walton
Camden	Crisp	Fulton	Jones	Putnam	Ware
Carroll	Dade	Gilmer	Lamar	Rabun	Wayne
Catoosa	Decatur	Glynn	Laurens	Schley	Wheeler
Charlton	DeKalb	Gordon	Lowndes	Screven	White
Chatham	Dougherty	Grady	McIntosh	Spalding	Wilcox
Chattahoochee	Douglas	Greene	Monroe	Stephens	Wilkinson
Chattooga	Early	Gwinnett	Morgan	Sumter	

Adequate Effort Counties:

Appling	Burke	Dooly	Jasper	Montgomery	Twiggs
Bacon	Calhoun	Echols	Jefferson	Paulding	Union
Baldwin	Candler	Fannin	Lee	Pierce	Walker
Banks	Clay	Franklin	Lumpkin	Pulaski	Washington
Ben Hill	Coffee	Glascok	Madison	Rockdale	Webster
Bleckley	Cook	Haralson	Marion	Tattnall	Whitfield
Brantley	Crawford	Heard	McDuffie	Toombs	Wilkes
Brooks	Dodge Floyd	Jackson	Mitchell	Towns	Worth

Minimal Effort Counties:

Baker	Lanier	Seminole	Turner
Berrien	Lincoln	Stewart	Upson
Dawson	Meriwether	Talbot	Warren
Hancock	Miller	Telfair	
Jeff Davis	Quitman	Terrell	

Counties not in compliance with state laws for Solid Waste Management:

Cobb	Jenkins	Pickens
Henry	Murray	Taliaferro*

Community Indicators - City Rankings

Extra Effort Cities:

Acworth	Alpharetta	Atlanta	Avondale Estates	Blakely	Bremen
Albany	Americus	Attapulgus	Bainbridge	Bogart	Brooklet
Aldora	Aragon	Austell	Barnesville	Bowman	Buford



Community Solid Waste Management Systems 2002 Update

Community Indicators City Rankings - Extra Effort continued

Butler	Dahlonega	Hartwell	Macon	Pooler	Sylvania
Byron	Dalton	Hazlehurst	Madison	Reidsville	Temple
Cairo	Decatur	Hinesville	Marietta	Richmond Hill	Thomasville
Calhoun	Doraville	Homeland	McCaysville	Rincon	Thomson
Camilla	Douglas	Ila	McRae	Riverdale	Tifton
Canton	Douglasville	Ivey	Metter	Roberta	Toccoa
Carrollton	Dublin	Jackson	Milner	Rochelle	Trion
Cartersville	Duluth	Jersey	Monroe	Rome	Turin
Cave Spring	Eastman	Jesup	Montezuma	Roswell	Tybee Island
Centerville	Eatonton	Jonesboro	Morrow	Royston	Union City
Chamblee	Elberton	Kennesaw	Morven	Savannah	Valdosta
Chickamauga	Fitzgerald	Kingston	Moultrie	Screven	Vidalia
Clarksville	Folkston	LaGrange	Newnan	Shiloh	Villa Rica
Claxton	Forest Park	Lake City	Nicholls	Siloam	Warner Robins
Cleveland	Forsyth	Lavonia	Norcross	Smyrna	Washington
Cobbtown	Fort Valley	Lawrenceville	Ocilla	Snellville	Watkinsville
Cochran	Gainesville	Lilburn	Omega	Social Circle	Waycross
College Park	Good Hope	Lincolnton	Oxford	Soperton	White Plains
Colquitt	Gray	Loganville	Pelham	St. Marys	Winder
Comer	Griffin	Lookout	Pembroke	Statesboro	Woodbine
Conyers	Grovetown	Mountain	Perry	Stone Mountain	Zebulon
Cornelia	Guyton	Lula	Pine Mountain	Sugar Hill	
Covington	Hapeville	Lumpkin	Pinelake	Summerville	
Dacula	Harlem	Lyons	Plains	Swainsboro	

Adequate Effort Cities:

Abbeville	Colbert	Georgetown	Ludowici	Pinehurst	Talbotton
Adairsville	Collins	Gibson	Lumber City	Plainville	Tallapoosa
Adel	Commerce	Gillsville	Lyerly	Port Wentworth	Tallah Falls
Adrian	Concord	Glenville	Manassas	Portal	Talmo
Ailey	Coolidge	Glenwood	Manchester	Porterdale	Tennille
Alamo	Cordele	Gordon	Mansfield	Poulan	Thomaston
Allenhurst	Crawfordville	Grantville	Marshallville	Powder Springs	Thunderbolt
Andersonville	Cusseta	Grayson	Maxey	Preston	Tignall
Ashburn	Cuthbert	Greensboro	McIntyre	Quitman	Trenton
Baldwin	Daisy	Hagan	Meansville	Rebecca	Twin City
Ball Ground	Dallas	Hahira	Meigs	Remerton	Tyrone
Bartow	Darien	Hamilton	Midville	Reynolds	Union Point
Barwick	Dasher	Haralson	Midway	Riceboro	Uvalda
Baxley	Davisboro	Hawkinsville	Milledgeville	Richland	Varnell
Bellville	Dawson	Helen	Mitchell	Riverside	Vienna
Berkeley Lake	Demorest	Hiltonia	Molena	Rockmart	Wadley
Berlin	Dexter	Hogansville	Monticello	Rocky Ford	Walnut Grove
Bethlehem	Doerun	Homer	Moreland	Roopville	Walthourville
Blackshear	Donalsonville	Hoschton	Morgan	Rutledge	Warm Springs
Bloomington	Dudley	Ideal	Mount Vernon	Sale City	Warrenton
Boston	East Dublin	Iron City	Mountain Park	Sandersville	Waynesboro
Bowdon	East Ellijay	Jakin	Mt. Zion	Sardis	West Point
Brinson	Ellenton	Jefferson	Nahunta	Sasser	Whigham
Brooks	Ellijay	Jenkinsburg	Nashville	Scotland	White
Buckhead	Emerson	Keysville	Nicholson	Senoia	Whitesburg
Buena Vista	Enigma	Kingsland	Norman Park	Sky Valley	Williamson
Canon	Fayetteville	Kite	Oakwood	Smithville	Winterville
Carl	Flemington	LaFayette	Ochlocknee	Sparks	Woodbury
Carnesville	Flowilla	Lake Park	Offerman	Sparta	Woodland
Cedartown	Flowerly Branch	Lakeland	Oglethorpe	Stapleton	Woodstock
Centralhatche	Franklin	Leary	Orchard Hill	Statham	Woodville
Chester	Franklin Springs	Lenox	Palmetto	Stillmore	Wrens
Clarkston	Ft. Oglethorpe	Leslie	Parrott	Summertown	Wrightsville
Clayton	Garden City	Lexington	Patterson	Suwanee	Yatesville
Clermont	Garfield	Lithonia	Pavo	Sycamore	
Climax	Gay	Louisville	Peachtree City	Sylvester	

Minimal Effort Cities:

Alapaha	Arcade	Avera	Blue Ridge	Bostwick	Braswell
Alto	Arlington	Baconton	Bluffton	Braselton	Bronwood



Community Solid Waste Management Systems 2002 Update

Community Indicators City Rankings - Minimal Effort continued

Broxton	Danielsville	Helena	Milan	Rentz	Unadilla
Buchanan	Dawsonville	Hephzibah	Newington	Resaca	Vidette
Byromville	Desoto	Hiram	Newton	Riddleville	Waco
Cadwell	Dillard	Hoboken	Norwood	Ringgold	Warwick
Camak	Edgehill	Irwinton	Odum	Rossville	Willacoochee
Carlton	Edison	Jeffersonville	Pineview	Shellman	
Cecil	Ephesus	Junction City	Pitts	Springfield	
Coleman	Funston	Lilly	Pulaski	Toombsboro	
Crawford	Geneva	Luthersville	Ray City	Tunnel Hill	
Culloden	Harrison	Maysville	Rayle	Ty Ty	

Cities not in compliance with state laws for Solid Waste Management:

Between*	Eton*	Lithia Springs	Nelson
Bowersville*	Fairburn	Locust Grove	Sharon
Chatsworth*	Hampton	McDonough	Stockbridge
Cumming	Jasper	Millen	Talking Rock
East Point*	Jersey	Mineral Bluff *	

*Local governments marked with an asterisk were not in compliance with the State's Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management at the end of FY 2001 (June 30, 2001.) However, they have subsequently met State solid waste and planning requirements. For a government's current status, go online to www.georgiaplanning.com.



For more information regarding Georgia's solid waste management or for a glossary of terms used in this report, contact the Georgia Department of Community Affairs, Office of Environmental Management at 404-679-4940, or online at www.dca.state.ga.us/environmental/swar.html

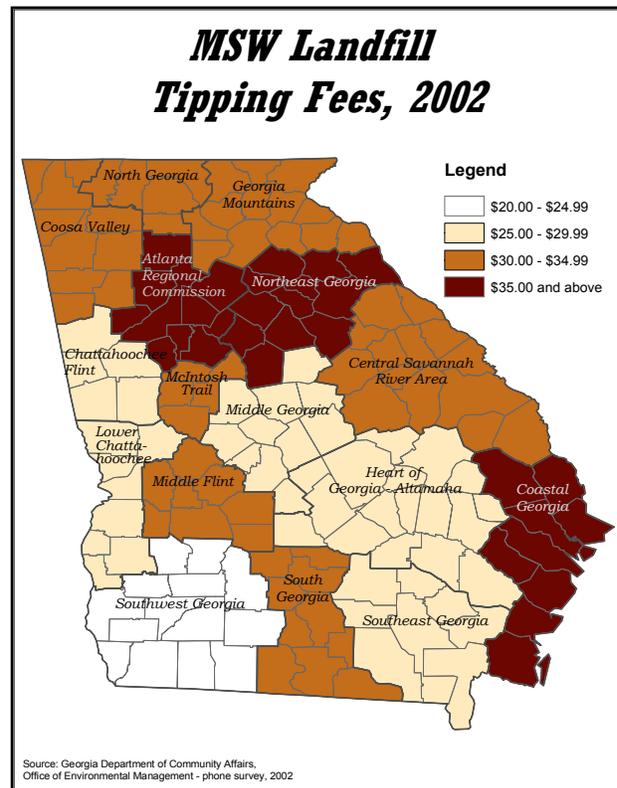
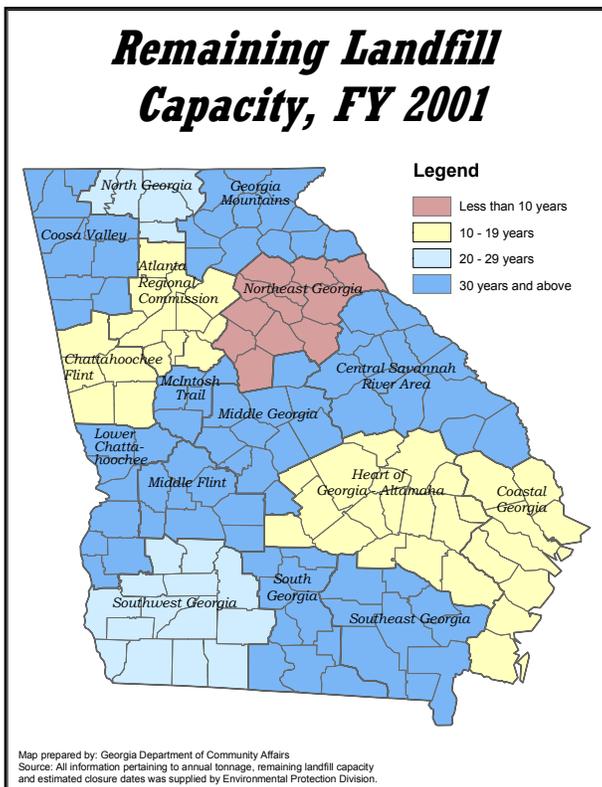


MSW and C&D Landfill Tipping Fees 2002 Solid Waste Management Update

With over 26 years of permitted Municipal Solid Waste landfill capacity and more than 13 years of permitted Construction and Demolition landfill capacity remaining, Georgia continues to have some of the lowest landfill tipping fees east of the Mississippi River. For a more detailed discussion on remaining permitted landfill capacity, please see DCA's *Remaining Capacity and Disposal* section of this report available online at www.dca.state.ga.us/environmental/swar.html.

Annually during the month of July, DCA conducts a phone survey of the landfills in the state to identify their posted "gate rate" or "tipping fee" to calculate a regional and statewide average disposal fee. Based upon these surveys, the average tipping fee for Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) in the state rose from \$31.97 per ton in 2001 to \$33.50 in 2002. It should be noted that the fees reported represent an average of the posted gate rate charged by landfills throughout the state; actual prices paid are frequently lower, sometimes by more than half, depending on volume discounts offered to waste haulers, businesses, and local governments.

DCA also tracks tipping fees for Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste. C&D tipping fees fell from a 2001 statewide average of \$25.94 per ton to \$21.47 in 2002. They fell even lower, to an average of \$19.74 a ton in the area served by the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC). The significant drop in the statewide C&D average tipping fee is largely attributable to the high volume of C&D waste handled within the ARC region.

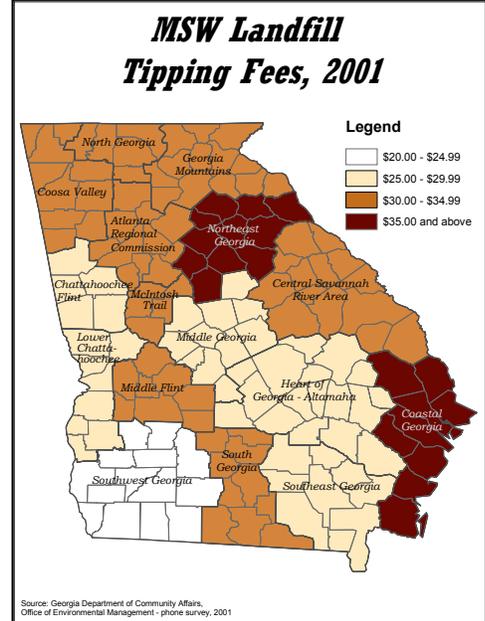




MSW and C&D Landfill Tipping Fees 2002 Update

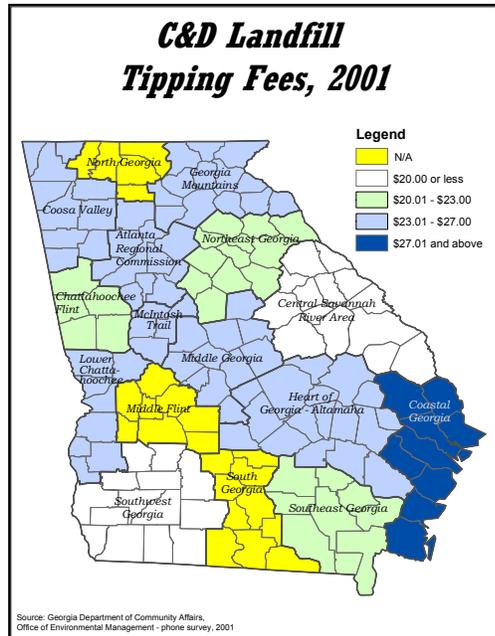
Average Tipping Fees Paid at Georgia MSW Landfills

Region	2001 Average MSW Tipping Fee	2002 Average MSW Tipping Fee
Atlanta Regional Commission	\$33.32	\$35.66
Central Savannah River Area	\$31.75	\$30.96
Chattahoochee Flint	\$29.00	\$29.00
Coastal Georgia	\$40.64	\$42.77
Coosa Valley	\$31.34	\$31.74
Georgia Mountains	\$31.91	\$32.03
Heart of Georgia-Altamaha	\$28.51	\$28.79
Lower Chattahoochee	\$27.00	\$27.00
McIntosh Trail	\$30.25	\$30.56
Middle Flint	\$33.00	\$33.03
Middle Georgia	\$26.52	\$27.29
North Georgia	\$30.50	\$30.27
Northeast Georgia	\$35.91	\$36.47
South Georgia	\$30.96	\$32.03
Southeast Georgia	\$27.80	\$27.93
Southwest Georgia	\$21.48	\$24.65
State of Georgia	\$31.97	\$33.50



Average Tipping Fees Paid at Georgia C&D Landfills

Region	2001 Average C&D Tipping Fee	2002 Average C&D Tipping Fee
Atlanta Regional Commission	\$26.47	\$19.74
Central Savannah River Area	\$19.18	\$24.75
Chattahoochee Flint	\$21.12	\$20.99
Coastal Georgia	\$28.55	\$30.95
Coosa Valley	\$23.13	\$24.09
Georgia Mountains	\$25.75	\$25.32
Heart of Georgia-Altamaha	\$23.27	\$16.08
Lower Chattahoochee	\$25.00	\$25.00
McIntosh Trail	\$26.40	\$26.40
Middle Flint	N/A*	N/A*
Middle Georgia	\$24.76	\$25.35
North Georgia	N/A*	N/A*
Northeast Georgia	\$22.29	\$24.89
South Georgia	N/A*	\$25.75
Southeast Georgia	\$22.84	\$22.87
Southwest Georgia	\$20.00	\$20.00
State of Georgia	\$25.94	\$21.47



*No landfills within this RDC reported charging a separate rate for C&D waste.

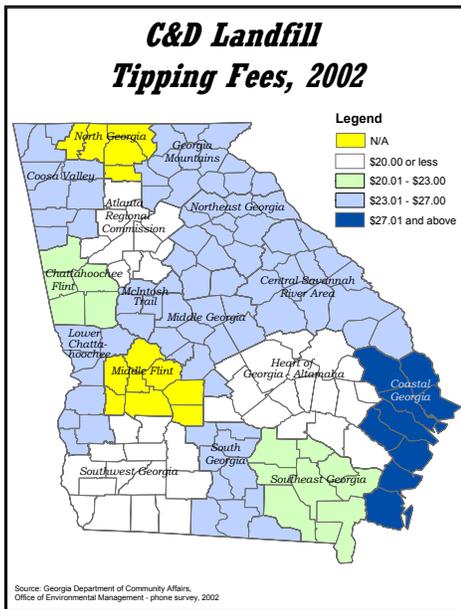
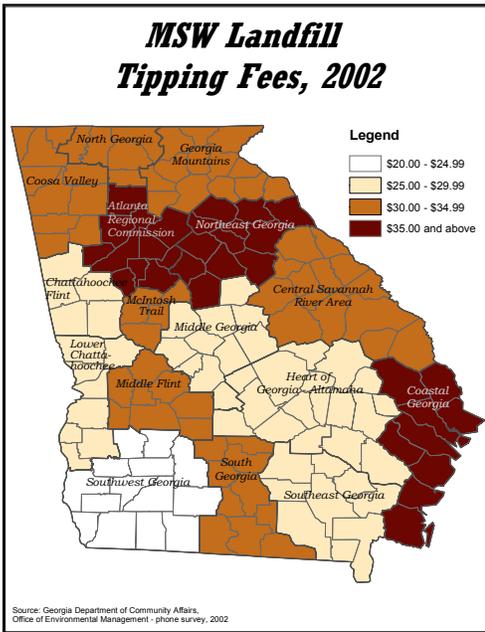
Calculating Weighted Average Tipping Fees

To account for vast disparities in tonnage received by large private facilities and small public operations, a weighted average tipping fee was calculated and used in this report. In the cases where out-of-county residents or businesses were charged a higher rate than in-county residents and businesses, the higher out-of-county rate was used. Tipping fees charged for MSW at transfer stations were not incorporated into the survey calculations. When tipping fee rates were reported by volume rather than weight, a ratio of four cubic yards to one ton (4 CY: 1 ton) was used to approximate weight-based rates.

Weighted averages were calculated for the area served by each RDC and for the state by multiplying the Average Daily Tons received at each facility (ADT) by the per-ton gate fee, divided by the total ADT for all landfill facilities within each RDC and within the state. The process was repeated for C&D landfills. To avoid double counting, Average Daily Tonnage was assigned to the MSW column for those facilities charging the same rate for MSW and C&D waste. Most facilities charge the same rate for C&D and MSW received, but a significant number do not. In these cases, the landfills were asked to provide an approximate ratio of MSW to C&D waste received. Weighted averages were calculated using the method described above, with the Average Daily Tons reported split accordingly between MSW and C&D. For facilities that reported receiving no C&D waste, their fees were not used in calculating average C&D fees. In all RDCs, this dropped the average C&D fee, in some cases resulting in no C&D average cost for certain RDCs.



MSW and C&D Landfill Tipping Fees 2002 Update



Data Collection

Telephone calls were made to landfill scale houses and in some cases county commission offices to obtain posted gate rate fees charged at Georgia landfills. Calls were made in the end of July and early August, to 61 Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) landfills and 77 Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste landfills. Georgia has one incinerator, one industrial landfill and one monofill that takes only baled carpet waste; these facilities were not included in the calculation of average tipping fees.

Note that on the C&D Landfill Tipping Fees maps, the area represented by the South Georgia RDC changed from yellow in FY 2001, indicating the landfills in that region did not charge a separate rate for C&D waste, to light blue in FY 2002, indicating they did. The MSW landfill in Ben Hill County, located in the South Georgia RDC also reported charging different rates for C&D waste and MSW in FY 2002. Cook County, also located in the South Georgia RDC, reported no waste received at its C&D landfill in FY 2001, but did report receiving waste during FY 2002.



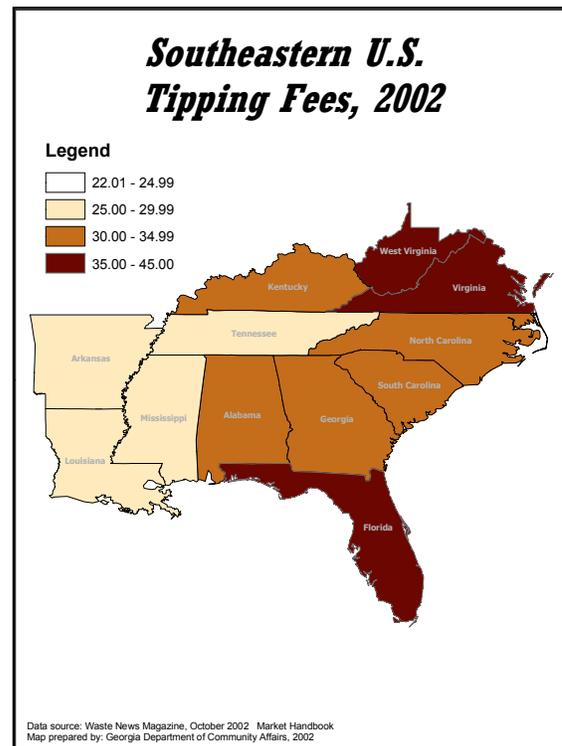
MSW and C&D Landfill Tipping Fees 2002 Update

Landfill Tipping Fees: A Regional Perspective

As reported in **Waste News** magazine's October 2002 Market Handbook, the average landfill tipping fee in Georgia in 2002 was \$31.92, with no distinction made between MSW and C&D waste. From the table below, it is evident that the tipping fees charged in Georgia are on par or slightly higher than the fees charged throughout the southeast, with the exception of Florida and the Virginias. The prices reported by Waste News in the Northeast are far higher, with a regional average of \$52.94 per ton, and a high of nearly \$69 per ton in the state of Massachusetts.

Southeastern U.S. Landfill Tipping Fees	
State	Average Cost per Ton
Alabama	\$30.94
Arkansas	\$25.05
Florida	\$38.13
Georgia	\$31.92
Kentucky	\$30.75
Louisiana	\$25.21
Mississippi	\$26.10
North Carolina	\$31.49
South Carolina	\$32.74
Tennessee	\$29.86
Virginia	\$40.28
West Virginia	\$35.17
Southeastern Total	\$32.90

Source: Waste News October 2002 Market Handbook



For more information regarding Georgia's solid waste management or for a glossary of terms used in this report, contact the Georgia Department of Community Affairs, Office of Environmental Management at 404-679-4940, or online at www.dca.state.ga.us/environmental/swar.html



Grants and Loans to Local Governments 2002 Solid Waste Management Update

During Fiscal Year 2002, nearly 4.7 million dollars in Solid Waste Trust Fund (SWTF) receipts were awarded to Georgia communities to help them manage their solid waste. By fostering the development of local integrated solid waste management programs, the SWTF, funded by a \$1 per tire fee when new tires are purchased in the state, is used to prevent and abate abandoned and illegally disposed scrap tires. The Fund is used to support the Environmental Protection Division's (EPD) Local Government Enforcement and Education Grant program, the Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority's (GEFA) Recycling and Waste Reduction Grant program, solid waste programs offered by the Department of Community Affairs (DCA) and other State Agencies, and local government programs striving to reduce and manage the solid waste generated within Georgia. In addition to the programs supported by the SWTF, the Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority and Department of Community Affairs have other grant and loan programs available to local governments to support their solid waste management efforts.

Environmental Protection Division (EPD)

EPD's Local Government Enforcement and Education grant program supports local efforts to prevent and enforce against illegal scrap tire and solid waste disposal. Enforcement officials know that illegal scrap tire piles have an unpleasant habit of appearing and reappearing and the support they receive from the Enforcement and Education grant program helps them prevent their spread. The program gives local governments financial incentives to use enforcement and education activities to address:

1. The management of scrap tires, including preventing the illegal dumping of scrap tires;
2. Solid waste reduction and the controlling of illegal dumps; and
3. Other environmental issues.

An eligible applicant may be comprised of one or more local governments. Grant funds are available for establishing and maintaining a Local Environmental Compliance Program that uses both enforcement and education to meet program goals. Continued grant funding is not guaranteed from year to year; renewal requests are based upon need, the performance of the Local Environmental Compliance Program, and the availability of funds.

Grant information and application material for the Local Government Enforcement & Education

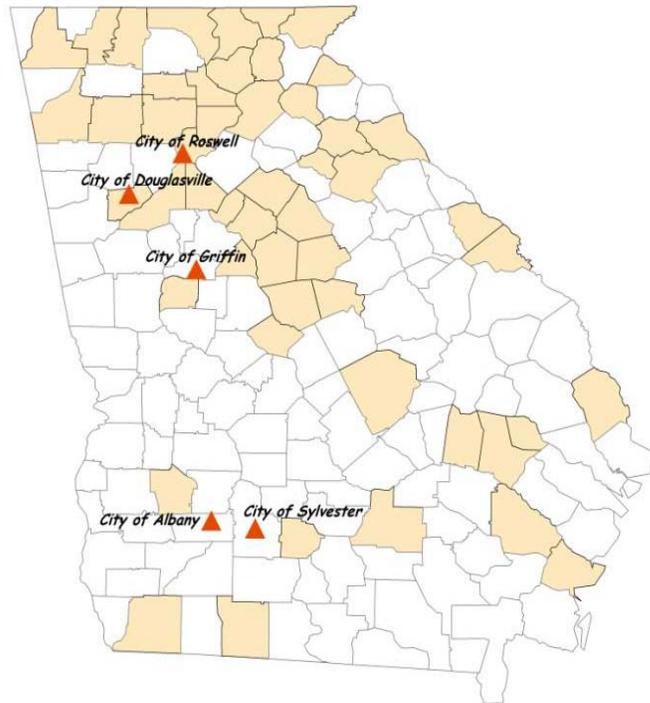
program are available on the Environmental Protection Division's Web site, www.dnr.state.ga.us, under 'Environmental' then under 'Technical Guidance.' Or, contact Lon Revall at 404-362-4500 or email lon_revall@mail.dnr.state.ga.us

EPD disbursed over 3.1 million dollars in Local Government Enforcement & Education grants in FY 2002. The program funded projects in 55 communities, offsetting the local costs to develop and maintain a local code enforcement program to prevent and enforce against the illegal disposal and management of scrap tires and solid waste. A list of communities awarded grants in 2002 and a map of their distribution across the state can be found on the following page.





Scrap Tire Enforcement and Education Grant Awards FY 2002



**Local Government Enforcement and Education Grant Awards
FY 2002**

Community	Amount	Community	Amount	Community	Amount
Augusta-Richmond Co.	\$62,597	Effingham County	\$45,860	Pike County	\$43,298
Baldwin County	\$43,920	Elbert County	\$47,394	Putnam County	\$80,528
Banks County	\$41,564	Evans County	\$28,996	Rabun County	\$48,000
Bartow County	\$64,174	Fannin County	\$46,127	Rockdale County	\$56,220
Bibb County	\$103,505	Floyd County	\$53,981	Stephens County	\$45,171
Butts County	\$42,028	Forsyth County	\$57,492	Tattnall County	\$35,320
Cherokee County	\$50,502	Fulton County	\$57,910	Terrell County	\$42,414
City of Albany	\$63,428	Glynn County	\$72,000	Thomas County	\$79,014
City of Griffin	\$48,000	Hall County	\$67,970	Tift County	\$62,909
City of Roswell	\$69,211	Jasper County	\$36,896	Toombs County	\$61,938
City of Sylvester	\$88,364	Jones County	\$40,100	Towns County	\$37,191
Coffee County	\$75,364	Laurens County	\$79,653	Athens-Clarke Co.	\$60,945
Columbia County	\$49,835	Lumpkin County	\$44,591	Union County	\$40,454
Dalton/Whitfield RSWMA	\$40,000	Madison County	\$45,426	Walker County	\$86,809
Dawson County	\$84,123	Morgan County	\$40,000	Walton County	\$50,207
Decatur County	\$48,000	Murray County	\$47,948	Wayne County	\$44,635
DeKalb County	\$95,857	Newton County	\$125,257	White County	\$35,603
Douglas County	\$48,315	Oglethorpe County	\$41,820	TOTAL	\$3,102,153
Douglasville	\$12,390	Pickens County	\$80,897		



Grants and Loans to Local Governments 2002 Update

Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority (GEFA)

GEFA annually administers a *Recycling and Waste Reduction Grant* program funded by the SWTF that is intended to help local governments foster an integrated approach to solid waste management by supporting waste reduction, recycling, and composting programs. Grants of up to \$50,000 are available to qualified cities, counties, and solid waste authorities. Demonstration projects or projects that implement an integrated solid waste management plan designed to help the state reach its waste reduction goal may receive grants of up to \$200,000.

Grant applications are typically due in late March and reviewed in mid-April. Awards are typically announced in May. GEFA *Recycling and Waste Reduction Grant* applications are available by request or can be downloaded from the GEFA Web site at www.gefa.org. Contact Erin Kelley at 404-656-0938 or e-mail ekelley@gefa.org to request an application or to obtain more information about GEFA's *Recycling and Waste Reduction Grant* program.

GEFA disbursed \$1,575,000 in Recycling and Waste Reduction Grants in FY 2002. The program funded projects in 35 local communities, offsetting the local costs of waste reduction and recycling through the purchase of equipment for local government recycling centers and supporting the development of integrated solid waste management plans. A list of communities awarded grants in 2002 and a brief description of their program are included in the table below.

Recycling and Waste Reduction Grants FY 2002		
Community	Amount	Description
City of Adairsville	\$15,211	Refurbish existing recycling center, concrete pad for composting area.
Baker County	\$125,000	Poultry litter composting demonstration project program.
Baldwin County	\$17,038	Purchase pre-engineered metal building, skid-steer loader & fork attachments.
Charlton County/City of Folkston	\$25,000	Replace compactor truck and purchase 15 additional utility trailers.
Chattooga County	\$43,186	Purchase high capacity chipper for mulching of brush for mulching program.
Cherokee County	\$50,000	Construct new recycling center.
City of Claxton	\$40,000	Purchase front end loader with attachment, enhance existing recycle center with loading dock fence.
Clinch County/Fargo	\$44,444	Purchase wood chipper, bins, renovate center & educate public.
Decatur County	\$20,000	Purchase various educational materials & recycling containers for recycling center.
Elberton/Elbert County	\$70,830	Renovate the recycling center's roof and door.
Floyd County	\$72,000	Improve public education program, curbside collection and remote transfer stations and equipment.
Forsyth County	\$30,000	Construct new recycling center in North Forsyth County.
Fort Oglethorpe	\$9,150	Purchase four trailers & one waste oil-fired EPA approved furnace.
Glynn County	\$20,000	Institute curbside recycling and public education program for residents.
Grady County	\$9,000	Purchase four recycling collection igloos for the local high school.
Hall County	\$8,200	Develop a listserve and complimentary Web site.
Hart County	\$49,500	Purchase eight recycling containers and freight cost.
City of Hazelhurst	\$51,961	Construct parking lot, gated fence, lighting and signage at recycling center.
Jesup/Wayne County	\$50,000	Purchase 150 covered containers to replace wire bins for OCC collection program.
Jones County	\$26,179	Construct four used oil and battery collection facilities & purchase three recycling containers.
Laurens County	\$50,000	Develop 2 new drop-off recycling centers.



Grants and Loans to Local Governments 2002 Update

Recycling and Waste Reduction Grants FY 2002 (cont'd)		
Community	Amount	Description
Lumpkin County	\$200,000	Construct recycling center, purchase baler, satellite drop stations & public education.
Madison County	\$16,000	Purchase skid-steer, bins, oil, trailer and recycling center signs.
Oconee County	\$10,000	Purchase home composting bins for public distribution.
City of Pembroke	\$20,000	Improve curbside recycling program w/ education of public.
Pickens County	\$60,000	Construct additional convenience center in western section of the county.
City of Roswell	\$50,000	Expand and enhance recycling center's customer service area.
City of Snellville	\$50,000	Purchase baler, forklift, baler building, bale storage building and office.
Spalding County	\$31,000	Construct walking trail using crumb rubber, install playground & fitness station in center.
Treutlen County	\$18,655	Purchase a baler, build shed w/electricity for baler, concrete pad and bins for Corrugated Cardboard.
City of Valdosta	\$47,646	Develop a regional composting project.
Walton County	\$50,000	Construct 100x40x20 ft. addition to Walton Co Recycling Center.
Ware County	\$20,000	Purchase one refuse truck, 5 trailers, 20 hampers and 40 cages.
City of Waycross	\$100,000	Design an organic recycling composting program.
McDuffie County	\$75,000	Construct 1/2 mile recycled tire and rubber product athletic track around town park.
	\$1,575,000	

Another financial support program offered by GEFA is their low interest revolving loan program available to local governments. Drawing upon funds from their bond proceeds and revolving loan program, GEFA loaned \$1,201,365 to three local jurisdictions during FY 2002.

GEFA Loans FY 2002		
Recipient	Loan Amount	Project Description
Atkinson County SWMA	\$181,365	Refinance existing landfill equipment including a compactor, dirt pan, refuse collection truck and containers.
City of Berlin	\$20,000	City of Berlin will assume the responsibility of picking up trash instead of a private hauler. City wants to purchase curbside containers and retrofit its barrel truck with two cart tippers to empty the containers into the truck.
City of LaGrange	\$1,000,000	Construct additional Subtitle D cells, vertically expand existing cells, install a leachate recirculation system, install a methane gas collection system, and construct a landfill gas generating facility.



Grants and Loans to Local Governments 2001 Update

Department of Community Affairs (DCA)

DCA annually administers a *Local Development Fund Grant* program, a state appropriated grant program that provides matching grants to finance community improvement activities, including solid waste management projects. Grants are typically awarded in maximum amounts of \$10,000 for single community projects and \$20,000 for multi-community projects. Applications are reviewed based on the following criteria:

- Feasibility including such factors as reasonableness of budgets and timetables, adequate consideration of all the factors necessary for implementation, commitment from other funding sources, etc.
- Impact of the project on the community and community need.

During FY 2002, one grant for \$8,686 was awarded to the City of Gibson, to purchase a sanitation vehicle.

Semi-annual competitions are held in the spring and fall of each year. More information on the Local Development Fund is available on DCA's Web site, at www.dca.state.ga.us or contact Cynthia Easley at 404-679-4789 or ceasley@dca.state.ga.us.



For more information regarding Georgia's solid waste management or for a glossary of terms used in this report, contact the Georgia Department of Community Affairs, Office of Environmental Management at 404-679-4940, or online at www.dca.state.ga.us/environmental/swar.html

Glossary of Terms

Definitions derived from the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act, O.C.G.A. 12-8-20 et seq.

<u>Closure</u>	a procedure approved by EPD which provides for the cessation of waste receipt at a solid waste disposal site and for the securing of the site in preparation of postclosure
<u>Collection Operation/Collector</u>	The person or persons as defined herein who, under agreement, verbal or written, with or without compensation does the work of collecting and/or transporting solid waste, from industries, offices, retail outlets, businesses, institutions, and/or similar locations, or from residential dwellings, provided however, that this definition shall not include an individual collecting and/or transporting waste from his own single family dwelling unit
<u>Commercial solid waste</u>	all types of solid waste generated by stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, and other non-manufacturing activities, excluding residential and industrial wastes
<u>Compost:</u>	a stable, odor-free humus used as a soil amendment that results from the controlled biological decomposition of organic matter. Compost is typically <i>blended into the soil</i> to help nourish vegetation and retain moisture.
<u>Composting</u>	the controlled biological decomposition of organic matter into a stable, odor-free humus
<u>Construction and Demolition Waste:</u>	any waste building materials and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition operations on pavements, houses, commercial buildings and other structures. Such wastes include, but are not limited to asbestos containing waste, wood, bricks, metal, concrete, wall board, paper, cardboard, inert waste landfill material, and other nonputrescible wastes which have a low potential for groundwater contamination.
<u>Disposal facility</u>	any facility or location where the final deposition of solid waste occurs and includes, but is not limited to, landfilling and solid waste thermal treatment technology facilities
<u>Drop-off centers</u>	staffed or unstaffed facilities with collection bins for household solid waste and, usually, recyclables
<u>Generator</u>	any person in Georgia or in any other state who creates solid waste
<u>Green boxes</u>	common name for large, unmanned solid waste collection bins.
<u>Industrial solid waste</u>	solid waste generated by manufacturing or industrial processes or operations that is not hazardous waste regulated under the Georgia Hazardous Waste Management Act. Such waste includes, but is not limited to, waste resulting from the following manufacturing processes: electric power generation, fertilizer and agricultural chemicals, food and related products and by-products; inorganic chemicals; iron and steel products; leather and leather products; non-ferrous metal and foundry products; organic chemicals; plastics and resins; pulp and paper; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; stone, glass, clay and concrete products; textiles; transportation equipment and water treatment. The term does not include mining waste or oil and gas waste.
<u>Landfill</u>	an area of land on which or an excavation in which solid waste is placed for permanent disposal and which is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well or compost pile
<u>Leachate collection system</u>	a system at a landfill for collection of the leachate which may percolate through the waste and into the soils surrounding the landfill

<u>Materials recovery facility</u>	a solid waste handling facility that provides for the extraction from solid waste of recoverable materials, materials suitable for use as a fuel or soil amendment, or any combination of such materials
<u>Mulch:</u>	Yard trimmings that have been size-reduced by grinding, chipping, or shredding and <i>used on top of the soil</i> to retain moisture around vegetation, or for aesthetic purposes.
<u>Municipal solid waste</u>	any solid waste derived from households, including garbage, trash, and sanitary waste in septic tanks and solid waste from single-family and multifamily residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day use recreation areas. The term includes yard trimmings and commercial solid waste but does not include solid waste from mining, agricultural or silviculture operations, or industrial processes or operations
<u>Municipal solid waste disposal facility</u>	any facility or location where the final deposition of any amount of municipal solid waste occurs, whether or not mixed with or including commercial or industrial solid waste, and includes, but is not limited to, municipal solid waste landfills and municipal solid waste thermal treatment technology facilities
<u>Municipal solid waste landfill</u>	a disposal facility where any amount of municipal solid waste, whether or not mixed with or including commercial waste, industrial waste, non-hazardous sludges, or small quantity generator hazardous waste, is disposed of by placing an approved cover thereon
<u>Operator</u>	the person stationed on the site who is in charge of and has direct supervision of daily field operations of a municipal solid waste facility to ensure that the facility operates in compliance with the permit
<u>Pay-As-You-Throw</u>	an equity funding system for local solid waste management where customers are charged for solid waste services based on the amount of waste they dispose, thereby creating an incentive for recycling and waste reduction.
<u>Permit-by-rule facility</u>	a solid waste operation that requires notification of EPD within 30 days of commencing activities and compliance with criteria established in DNR rules for that category of operation
<u>Postclosure</u>	a procedure approved by EPD to provide for long-term financial assurance, monitoring, and maintenance of a solid waste disposal site to protect human health and the environment
<u>Recovered materials</u>	those materials which have known use, reuse, or recycling potential; can be feasibly used, reused, or recycled; and have been diverted or removed from the solid waste stream for sale, use, reuse, or recycling, whether or not requiring subsequent separation and processing
<u>Recovered materials processing facility</u>	a facility engaged solely in the storage, processing, and resale or reuse of recovered materials. Such term shall not include a solid waste handling facility; provided, however, any solid waste generated by such a facility shall be subject to all applicable laws and regulations relating to such solid waste.
<u>Recycling</u>	any process by which materials that would otherwise become solid waste are collected, separated, or processed and reused or returned to use in the form of raw materials or products
<u>Solid waste handling</u>	the storage, collection, transportation, treatment, utilization, processing or disposal of solid waste or any combination of such activities
<u>Solid waste handling facility</u>	any facility, the primary purpose of which is the storage, collection, transportation, treatment, utilization, processing, or disposal, or any combination thereof, of solid waste
<u>Waste-to-energy facility</u>	a solid waste handling facility that provides for the extraction and utilization of energy from municipal solid waste through a process of combustion

Yard trimmings

leaves, brush, grass clippings, shrub and tree prunings, discarded Christmas trees, nursery and greenhouse vegetative residuals, and vegetative matter resulting from landscaping, development and maintenance other than mining, agricultural and silvicultural operations