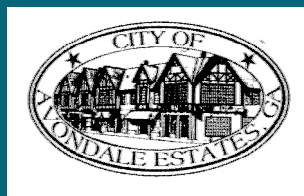


FINAL DRAFT JOINT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN 2005 – 2014



DEKALB COUNTY AND THE CITIES OF:

- Avondale Estates
- Chamblee
- Clarkston
- Decatur
- Doraville
- Lithonia
- Pine Lake



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- C DeKalb County SWMP Jurisdiction Resolutions
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DeKalb County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan 2005–2014

Definitions

It is important to define the major terms used and types of facilities listed in this plan. The facilities are generally defined by function (disposal, transfer, processing, etc.) and the types of material accepted. Pertinent definitions from the Georgia Rules for Solid Waste Management, 391-3-4-.01, are listed alphabetically; however, the reference document should be consulted for an exhaustive list.

Definitions from Georgia Rules for Solid Waste Management

Composting

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

Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste

C&D waste is defined as 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.

Generator

A generator is any person in Georgia or in any other state who creates solid waste.

Inert Waste Landfill

Inert waste landfill means a disposal facility accepting only wastes that will not or are not likely to cause production of leachate of environmental concern. Such wastes are limited to earth and earth-like products, concrete, cured asphalt, rock, bricks, yard trimmings, stumps, limbs, and leaves. This definition excludes industrial and demolition waste not specifically listed above.

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Leachate

Leachate is defined as a liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such wastes.

Liner

Liner means a continuous layer of natural or man-made materials, beneath or on the sides of a disposal site or disposal site cell which restricts the downward or lateral escape of solid waste, solid waste constituents, or leachate.

Materials Recovery Facility

Materials recovery facility is defined as 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.

Municipal Solid Waste

Municipal solid waste is defined as any solid waste derived from households, including garbage, trash, and sanitary waste in septic tanks and means 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 silvicultural operations or industrial processes or operations.

Municipal Solid Waste Disposal Facility

Municipal solid waste facility means 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 solid waste thermal treatment technology facilities.

Municipal Solid Waste Disposal Landfill

Municipal solid waste landfill means a disposal facility where any amount of municipal solid waste occurs, whether or not mixed with or including commercial waste, industrial waste, nonhazardous sludges or small quantity generator hazardous wastes, is disposed of by means of placing an approved cover thereon.

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Recovered Materials

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

Recovered Materials Processing Facility

Recovered materials processing facility means 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 facility shall be subject to all applicable laws and regulations relating to such solid waste.

Solid Waste

Solid waste is defined as any garbage or refuse; sludge from a wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility; and other discarded material including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations and from community activities, but does not include recovered materials; solid or dissolved materials in domestic sewage; solid discharges that are point sources subject to permit under 33 U.S.C. Section 1342; or source, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined by the federal Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 923).

Transfer Station

A transfer station is defined as a facility used to transfer solid waste from one transportation vehicle to another for transportation to a disposal facility or processing operation.

Yard Trimmings

Yard trimmings means 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 silvacultural operations.

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DeKalb County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan 2005–2014

Other Definitions

Commingled Recyclables

Recyclables that are separated from the waste stream and mixed together in a separate container or bag for future separation and sorting.

Citizens Drop-Off Facility

An area designated at the Seminole Road Landfill for DeKalb County citizens' use for disposing of household garbage and recyclables.

Recyclables

Items that can be extracted or separated from the waste stream and processed for delivery to end markets. Typical items include mixed paper, cardboard, aluminum, plastics, glass, and various metals.

Prohibited Wastes

Items that cannot be disposed in a municipal solid waste disposal facility such as regulated quantities of hazardous waste, flammable liquids, biohazardous waste, radioactive waste, lead acid batteries, PCBs or PCB contaminated wastes, liquid waste, tires, or other items prohibited by Georgia EPD or DeKalb County.

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DeKalb County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan 2005–2014

1. Introduction

The DeKalb County Public Works Department Sanitation Division is assisting in developing the Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) for DeKalb County. This SWMP is being prepared in response to the State of Georgia Solid Waste Management Act of 1990. In 1993, DeKalb County adopted its first 10-year SWMP, which was updated in 1998.

There are eight municipalities located completely within the jurisdictional boundaries of DeKalb County: Avondale Estates, Chamblee, Clarkston, Decatur, Doraville, Lithonia, Pine Lake, and Stone Mountain. The City of Atlanta is partially in DeKalb County, with the majority of the jurisdiction located in Fulton County (Figure 1-1).

DeKalb County sent letters to all eight municipalities on March 1, 2005, requesting that a Notice of Intent be returned to DeKalb County Sanitation by April 15, 2005. Copies of the letters sent to the municipalities are included in Appendix A.

This SWMP has been developed as a result of coordinated effort by the DeKalb County Planning Department, Public Works Department, and Sanitation Division and considering comments made from the general public. Initial public meetings for the DeKalb County SWMP were held at locations within the five commission districts for citizens of both unincorporated and incorporated areas at the following DeKalb County branch library locations on the dates listed below:

- Chamblee Library, June 22, 2004
- Wesley Chapel Library, June 24, 2004
- Bruce Street Library (Lithonia), June 28, 2004
- Stone Mountain Library, June 29, 2004
- Tucker Library, June 30, 2004

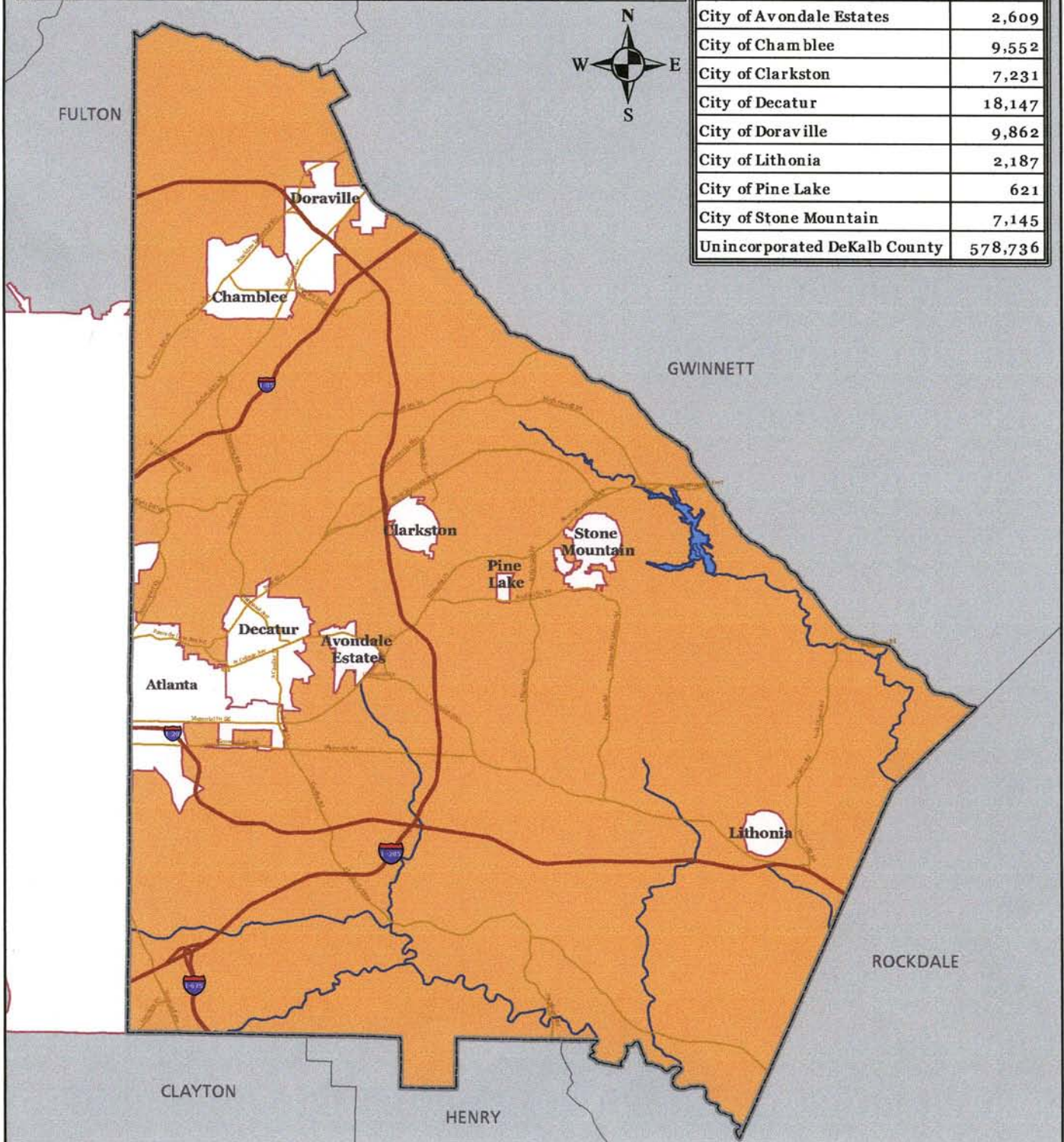
A second round of public meetings for unincorporated and incorporated DeKalb County were held at Lakeside High School on January 13, 2005 and Stephenson High School on January 20, 2005.



DEKALB COUNTY, GEORGIA

Jurisdictions

Jurisdictions	2000 Population
City of Atlanta in DeKalb	29,775
City of Avondale Estates	2,609
City of Chamblee	9,552
City of Clarkston	7,231
City of Decatur	18,147
City of Doraville	9,862
City of Lithonia	2,187
City of Pine Lake	621
City of Stone Mountain	7,145
Unincorporated DeKalb County	578,736



- DeKalb County
- Municipalities
- Major Lakes and Streams
- Interstate
- Roads

Data Sources:
Population.DeKalb County,Census
Figures.2000

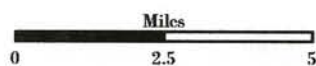


Figure 1-1

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DeKalb County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan 2005–2014

A third and final meeting is scheduled for June 14, 2005 at Maloof Auditorium in Decatur prior to submission of the draft SWMP to the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) for review.

ARCADIS and Dovetail Consulting, Inc. have been contracted to assist in the development of and adherence to compliance conditions with state requirements for the DeKalb County SWMP.

1.1 Solid Waste Management Planning Area

The DeKalb County SWMP planning area consists of unincorporated DeKalb County and the cities of Avondale Estates, Chamblee, Clarkston, Decatur, Doraville, Lithonia and Pine Lake (Figure 1-1). Letters of intent from each jurisdiction submitted in response to DeKalb County’s request previously noted are included in Appendix B.

Following is a brief discussion of how solid waste services are handled in unincorporated DeKalb County and in each municipality within DeKalb County, whether a part of this plan or not.

1.1.1 Unincorporated DeKalb County

DeKalb County provides all standard municipal solid waste collection and disposal requirements for its residents and businesses. Businesses that require nonstandard collection services that are not available by the DeKalb County Sanitation Division are able to utilize private-sector companies. In addition, residents and businesses are able to utilize open subscription agreements for construction and demolition solid waste collection and disposal services.

1.1.2 Municipalities in DeKalb County

The municipalities in DeKalb County provide various solid waste services to their residents and businesses as follows:

The City of Atlanta provides all standard municipal solid waste collection and disposal requirements for its residents and businesses. Businesses that require nonstandard collection services that are not available by the City of Atlanta Sanitation Department are able to utilize private-sector companies. In addition, residents and businesses are able to utilize open subscription agreements for construction and demolition solid waste collection and disposal services.

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DeKalb County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan 2005–2014

The City of Avondale Estates provides all standard municipal solid waste collection and disposal requirements for its residents. Businesses are able to utilize open subscription agreements with individual companies for municipal solid waste collection and disposal services. Residents and businesses are allowed to utilize open subscription agreements for construction and demolition solid waste collection and disposal services.

The City of Chamblee provides all standard municipal solid waste collection and disposal requirements for its residents. Businesses are allowed to utilize open subscription agreements with individual companies for municipal solid waste collection and disposal services. Residents and businesses are allowed to utilize open subscription agreements for construction and demolition solid waste collection and disposal services.

The City of Clarkston provides all standard municipal solid waste collection and disposal requirements for its residents. Businesses are allowed to utilize open subscription agreements with individual companies for municipal solid waste collection and disposal services. Residents and businesses are allowed to utilize open subscription agreements for construction and demolition solid waste collection and disposal services.

The City of Decatur provides all standard municipal solid waste collection and disposal requirements for its residents and businesses. Businesses that require nonstandard collection services that are not available by the City of Decatur Sanitation Department are able to utilize private-sector companies. In addition, residents and businesses are allowed to utilize open subscription agreements for construction and demolition solid waste collection and disposal services.

The City of Doraville provides curb side franchise contract services for all standard solid waste collection and disposal requirements for its residents. The waste collected is transported to the contractor's landfill, but the City of Doraville has a ten (10) year waste capacity disposal agreement with the Seminole Road Landfill in DeKalb County. The City of Doraville provides free collection of yard debris for its residents and free special collection services. Businesses are able to utilize open subscription agreements with individual companies for municipal solid waste collection and disposal services. Residents and businesses are allowed to utilize open subscription agreements for construction and demolition solid waste collection and disposal services.

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DeKalb County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan 2005–2014

The City of Lithonia has an intergovernmental agreement (included in Appendix H) with DeKalb County to provide all standard municipal solid waste collection and disposal requirements for its residents through the Sanitation Division. Businesses are able to utilize open subscription agreements with individual companies for municipal solid waste collection and disposal services. Residents and businesses are able to utilize open subscription agreements for construction and demolition solid waste collection and disposal services.

The City of Pine Lake provides franchise contract services for all standard solid waste collection and disposal requirements for its residents. Businesses are able to utilize open subscription agreements with individual companies for municipal solid waste collection and disposal services. Residents and businesses are able to utilize open subscription agreements for construction and demolition solid waste collection and disposal services.

The City of Stone Mountain provides franchise contract services for all standard solid waste collection and disposal requirements for its residents and businesses. Residents and businesses are able to utilize open subscription agreements for construction and demolition solid waste collection and disposal services.

1.2 Topographic Setting

DeKalb County is located within the Piedmont Physiographic Province of Georgia, an upland province with moderate relief. The county lies within the Upper Chattahoochee and Upper Ocmulgee watersheds.

1.3 Land Use

DeKalb County is an urban county located due east of Fulton County and encompassing 269 square miles (173,021 acres). Because of its centralized location in the Atlanta metropolitan area, DeKalb County has experienced above-average growth in residential and commercial properties during the last several decades. Table 1-1 shows land use patterns in DeKalb County.

Because of the data available, the information presented in Table 1-1 includes municipalities that are not part of the SWMP planning area. However, these municipalities collectively represent 7,872 acres (0.4 percent) of the county total, and therefore, this inclusion is not considered statistically significant.

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DeKalb County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan 2005–2014

Table 1-1									
Land Use Acreage									
DeKalb County, Georgia									
Year	Total Acres	Vacant	Residential			Commercial	Office	Industrial	Institutional
			Single Family	Multi Family	Condo				
1991	173,021	50,990	72,040	6,619	1,676	5,362	2,098	6,020	19,066
SOURCE: DeKalb County Planning									

1.4 Population and Housing Characteristics

Between census years 1990 and 2000, DeKalb County’s population growth increased by 112,065 persons, a 20.2 percent increase. From 1970 to 2000, DeKalb County’s population increased 60 percent. By contrast, the Atlanta region experienced increases for the same periods of 34.1 percent and 128 percent, respectively.

The average number of persons per household increased from 1990 to 2000, from 2.57 to 2.62, compared with a household size of 2.75 persons in 1980. The increase in average household size from 1990 to 2000 is a significant change in the trend toward smaller households that began after World War II.

Table 1-2 summarizes the population and household size trends.

Table 1-2			
Population and Average Household Size (1980-2000)			
DeKalb County, Georgia			
Year	Population	Households	Average Persons Per Household
1980	483,024	173,025	2.75
1990	545,837	208,690	2.57
2000	665,865	261,231	2.62
SOURCE: DeKalb County Planning			

Housing unit growth for DeKalb County for the period of 1990 to 2000 was characterized by a gain of more than 3,357 units per year on average as shown in Table 1-3, compared with a gain of 4,972 units per year on average from 1980 to 1990.

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DeKalb County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan 2005–2014

Table 1-3 Number of Housing Units (1980-2004) DeKalb County, Georgia			
1980	1990	2000	2004
181,803	231,520	265,093	285,668
SOURCE: Atlanta Regional Commission Population and Housing Data, 2004			

Regionally, the combination of over-building of multifamily units in the late 1980s, changes in tax laws, and low mortgage interest rates caused single-family homes to dominate new construction in the 1990s. The DeKalb County breakdown of housing units by structure type has been stable since 1990 as shown in Table 1-4.

Table 1-4 Housing Units by Structure Type (1990-2004) DeKalb County, Georgia							
Year	Total Units	Single Family		Multifamily		Mobile Homes	
		Units	% Share	Units	% Share	Units	% Share
1990	231,520	145,118	62.7	85,807	37.1	595	0.2
2000	265,093	169,006	63.8	95,473	36.0	614	0.2
2004	285,668	181,575	63.6	103,143	36.1	950	0.3
SOURCE: Atlanta Regional Commission Population and Housing Data, 2004							

In the Atlanta regional area, decreasing numbers of persons reside in incorporated cities. However, municipal populations generally have increased in DeKalb County. Table 1-5 illustrates the trend between census years 1980 and 2000. Approximately 13.1 percent of the county population resided in incorporated cities in 2000 (87,129 persons).

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DeKalb County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan 2005–2014

Table 1-5				
Municipal Populations (1980-2000)				
DeKalb County, Georgia				
Municipality	1980	1990	2000	% of Total County, year 2000
Atlanta in DeKalb	37,283	33,537	29,775	4.47
Avondale Estates	1,313	2,209	2,609	0.39
Chamblee	7,137	7,668	9,552	1.43
Clarkston	4,539	5,385	7,231	1.09
Decatur	18,404	17,336	18,147	2.73
Doraville	7,414	7,626	9,862	1.48
Lithonia	2,637	2,448	2,187	0.33
Pine Lake	901	810	621	0.09
Stone Mountain	4,867	6,494	7,145	1.07
Total Municipalities	84,495	83,513	87,129	13.09
Unincorporated DeKalb	398,529	462,324	578,736	86.91
Total DeKalb County	483,024	545,837	665,865	100.00
SOURCE: DeKalb County Planning				

1.5 Employment and Businesses

In DeKalb County, Services is the largest employment sector, providing 32.9 percent of the jobs as of 1999. The other predominant employment sectors are Retail Trade and Government. In 1999, more than 348,800 employees worked in the county. The employment breakdown is shown in Table 1-6.

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DeKalb County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan 2005–2014

Table 1-6			
Employment Sectors, Number of Employees (1990-1999)			
DeKalb County, Georgia			
Sector	1990	1998	1999
Services	83,400	110,600	114,900
Retail Trade	60,600	58,000	56,800
Manufacturing	31,100	30,200	28,900
Transportation, Communications, & Utilities	23,300	26,900	29,000
Wholesale Trade	32,500	28,600	28,100
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	28,700	27,500	27,700
Construction	13,900	13,900	14,900
Government	42,900	45,600	45,900
Miscellaneous	1,900	2,200	2,600
Total	318,300	343,500	348,800
SOURCE: Atlanta Regional Commission, 2000			

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DeKalb County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan 2005–2014

2. Waste Disposal Stream Analysis

2.1 Base Year Per Capita Disposal

The Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA) standards require that SWMPs that indicate a reliance on a landfill in Georgia for waste disposal have a program in effect to reduce per capita disposal by 25 percent (required by the Solid Waste Management Act of 1990) in comparison to per capita solid waste disposal in fiscal year 1992 as the base year.

The original SWMP was referenced to calculate base year disposal for the DeKalb County SWMP planning area. The 1993 plan stated that 766,600 tons of municipal solid waste (MSW) was generated and disposed in 1992. At the time of the original SWMP, construction and demolition (C&D) waste was not accounted for separately. Historical figures for C&D waste since DeKalb County Sanitation began separate accounting of C&D waste indicate that C&D waste is on average 17.4 percent of the total waste generated (average of years 2000 to 2004). Assuming that little or no recycling of C&D was done in 1992, and applying this percentage to the 1992 total of 766,600 tons, results in 133,388 tons of C&D disposed. Therefore, 633,212 tons (766,600 – 133,388) of MSW was disposed for the SWMP planning area in fiscal year 1992, or the base year.

Using interpolated population figures, there were 521,588 persons in the 1992 planning area (unincorporated DeKalb County, Avondale Estates, Chamblee, Clarkston, Decatur, and Lithonia, as stated in the original SWMP). Per capita disposal is calculated by dividing tonnage disposed by population, multiplied by 2,000 pounds/ton and divided by 365 days ($633,212/521,288 \times 2,000/365 = 6.66$).

The 1992 base year per capita MSW disposal rate is 6.66 pounds per person per day.

2.2 Current Per Capita Disposal

Since fiscal year 2000, DeKalb County Sanitation has maintained detailed records for waste generated, disposed, and recycled. Copies of these records are included in Appendix D. These records are used to calculate the current and recent per capita MSW disposal rates as shown in Table 2-1.

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DeKalb County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan 2005–2014

Table 2-1 Per Capita Municipal Solid Waste Disposal (2000-2004) DeKalb County SWMP Planning Area				
Year	DeKalb County Population ¹	Planning Area Population ²	MSW Disposal, tons ³	Pounds Per Person Per Day ⁴
2000	665,865	628,945	357,569	3.12
2001	675,007	637,612	411,983	3.54
2002	684,150	646,248	415,827	3.53
2003	693,292	654,884	425,145	3.56
2004	702,435	663,520	414,854	3.43

¹Population for year 2000 based on 2000 Census for unincorporated and unincorporated DeKalb County. Population for years 2001-2004 based on interpolation of DeKalb Planning projections for unincorporated and incorporated.

²Population for year 2000 based on 2000 Census for unincorporated DeKalb County and planning area municipalities. Population for years 2001-2004 based on interpolation of DeKalb Planning projections for unincorporated DeKalb County and planning area municipalities. Planning area municipality percentages of total county population from 2000 Census held constant.

³DeKalb Sanitation records for fiscal years 2000-2004 included in Appendices.

⁴MSW disposal divided by planning area population multiplied by 2000 pounds per ton divided by 365 days per year.

The average per capita MSW disposal rate for years 2000 to 2004 is 3.44 pounds per person per day, representing a 48 percent reduction from the base year rate of 6.66 pounds per person per day. This exceeds the 25 percent reduction required by the Solid Waste Management Act of 1990. DeKalb County has provided substantial reduction through MSW and C&D recycling. In fact, over the five-year period of 2000 to 2004, an average of 113,700 tons of MSW and 42,047 tons of C&D were recycled annually. In 1996, the statewide ban on disposal of yard trimmings in MSW landfills took effect which has certainly had a broad effect on MSW disposal regionally. However, DeKalb County began separation of yard trimmings at Seminole Road Landfill as early as 1990, so the MSW disposal reduction experienced by DeKalb County since the 1992 base year rate would not be affected by the yard trimming ban.

Table 2-2 shows DeKalb County’s per capita disposal rate as it compares to recent state and national estimates.

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DeKalb County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan 2005–2014

Area	Pounds Per Person Per Day
National ¹	3.1
State of Georgia ²	4.2
DeKalb County ³	3.44
¹ Municipal Solid Waste in the United States: 2001 Facts and Figures. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ² Georgia Department of Community Affairs 2003 Annual Solid Waste Report ³ Average of fiscal years 2000–2004	

2.3 Waste Stream Composition

Determination of the exact composition of the planning area’s waste stream is based on a study completed in 2004 by R.W. Beck for DCA. The study utilized 13 locations across the state of Georgia, including landfills and transfer stations, for sampling of waste. DeKalb County’s Seminole Road Landfill and North Transfer Station were among the sites sampled. Table 2-3 summarizes the major constituents from the study.

Constituent	% of Total (Georgia)²	% of Total (DeKalb)²
Paper	37	39.1
Plastic	16	16.7
Glass	4	4.4
Metal	6	6.1
Organic	28	25.8
C&D	6	5.0
Inorganic	3	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0
¹ Study by R.W. Beck for the Georgia Department of Community Affairs, 2004 ² Percent by Weight		

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DeKalb County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan 2005–2014

2.4 Waste Stream Sources

Wastes generated in DeKalb County fall within the general categories of residential, commercial, municipal, and C&D. These sources are tracked by DeKalb County Sanitation at scales located at Seminole Road Landfill and the three county transfer stations. Table 2-4 summarizes the sources of waste disposed at Seminole Road Landfill since 2000.

Table 2-4					
Source of Waste Disposed (2000-2004), in tons, at DeKalb County Seminole Road Landfill					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Residential	232,334	269,578	272,214	279,222	272,322
Commercial	109,333	126,860	128,100	131,398	128,152
Municipal	15,902	15,545	15,513	14,525	14,380
Total MSW	357,569	411,983	415,827	425,145	414,854
C&D	51,823	64,719	71,636	81,974	65,536
Grand Total	409,392	476,702	487,463	507,119	480,390

SOURCE: DeKalb County Sanitation records for fiscal years 2000-2004 included in Appendices.

The planning area’s average annual waste disposal breakdown for the five-year period from 2000 to 2004 is shown in Table 2-5.

Table 2-5		
Summary of Solid Waste Disposal at Seminole Road Landfill		
Average of Years 2000-2004		
Landfill Waste	Waste Stream Summary (Tons)	% of Total
Residential	265,134	56.2%
Commercial	124,769	26.4%
Municipal	15,173	3.2%
Construction and Demolition	67,137	14.2%
Total	472,213	100.0%

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DeKalb County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan 2005–2014

2.5 Waste Projections

Using an average per capita daily MSW disposal rate for the years 2000 to 2004 of 3.44 pounds per day per person, planning area waste disposal projections were developed for the years 2005 to 2014, as shown in Table 2-6.

Table 2-6 Ten-Year Projected Waste Disposal at Seminole Road Landfill 2005-2014						
Fiscal Year	Projected Planning Area Population¹	Per Capita MSW Disposal Rate	Annual MSW Disposal, tons²	Annual C&D Disposal, tons³	Total Annual Disposal, tons	Cumulative Total, tons
2005	672,156	3.44	421,979	69,838	491,817	491,817
2006	680,791	3.44	427,401	70,735	498,136	989,953
2007	689,427	3.44	432,822	71,633	504,455	1,494,408
2008	698,062	3.44	438,243	72,530	510,773	2,005,181
2009	706,698	3.44	443,665	73,427	517,092	2,522,273
2010	715,333	3.44	449,086	74,324	523,411	3,045,684
2011	723,969	3.44	454,508	75,222	529,729	3,575,413
2012	732,605	3.44	459,929	76,119	536,048	4,111,461
2013	741,240	3.44	465,351	77,016	542,367	4,653,828
2014	749,876	3.44	470,772	77,913	548,686	5,202,514

¹Population from DeKalb County Planning projections for years 2005-2010. Years 2011-2014 interpolated. Planning area municipality percentages of total county population from 2000 Census held constant.

²MSW disposal calculated by multiplying planning area population by per capita rate, then dividing by 2,000 pounds per ton and multiplying by 365 days.

³C&D disposal based on average percentage for fiscal years 2000 to 2004 of 14.2 percent of total waste disposed at Seminole Road Landfill.

These projections are the basis for each element of the SWMP.

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DeKalb County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan 2005–2014

3. Waste Reduction Element

3.1 Inventory

3.1.1 Solid Waste Management Strategies (Reduction)

Ideally, solid waste management combines an integrated approach to reducing the overall waste stream through such methods as source reduction, reuse, and recycling prior to disposal.

3.1.1.1 Source Reduction

Generally, market conditions and product manufacturing determine source reduction. Any significant source reduction requires legislative changes to influence how products are packaged, shipped, and sold.

3.1.1.2 Reuse Reduction

Reuse of existing materials is achieved through education and convenience to the consumer. Today, the Salvation Army, Goodwill, churches, yard sales, antique malls, and other outreach programs are leading in the reuse method. Other common reuse methods are secondary scrap tire sales, appliance salvage, automobile refurbishments, and secondary building materials. The local jurisdiction must take a leadership role in educating the general population of the reuse methods available and how to make reuse more convenient for the average consumer.

3.1.1.3 Recycling Reduction

Recycling is the most common method of the three reduction elements. Today, DeKalb County offers a variety of options to residents and business consumers.

3.1.1.3.1 Residential Recycling

Curbside recycling for residents is available throughout DeKalb County. The unincorporated portions of DeKalb County and the City of Lithonia receive curbside collection of yard debris; appliances; tires; metal objects such as play sets, lawn

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mowers, and grills; newspapers, and aluminum cans. All municipalities provide some form of curbside recycling. Drop-off locations are available throughout DeKalb County for residents to dispose of newspapers, aluminum cans, glass, plastics, cardboard, and mixed papers.

Comprehensive curbside recycling for residents is available to unincorporated DeKalb County and the City of Lithonia at a minimal extra cost. The program includes once-per-week collection of the following material: All grades of mixed papers, seven grades of plastic containers, four colors of glass bottles, tin and aluminum cans.

3.1.1.3.2 Businesses Recycling

DeKalb County businesses have a wide range of options available to them. Most businesses subscribe to cardboard, newspaper, and mixed paper recycling services. Some businesses also bale cardboard and collect office paper. Better education and increased interoffice collection will increase business recycling in DeKalb County.

3.1.2 Waste Stream Reduction Procedures

3.1.2.1 *Material Recovery*

DeKalb County's Sanitation Division provides residential curbside, residential drop-off, and commercial recycling services.

3.1.2.1.1 Residential Curbside Program

DeKalb County Sanitation Division began offering curbside collection of -recyclables to all of unincorporated DeKalb and the City of Lithonia with the introduction of segregated newspaper collection in 1974. Newspapers were collected twice a week in specially designed saddle bags attached to existing residential collection vehicles. In 1975, Sanitation added curbside collection of scrap metals (lawn furniture, mowers, grills, etc.) and appliances. This new curbside collection procedure required the addition of specialized lift vehicles and collection personnel. Aluminum cans were added to the curbside collection program in 1990, at which time Sanitation began collecting aluminum cans on the first collection day of the week and newspapers on the second collection day.

To increase recycling efforts, DeKalb Sanitation has proposed a subscription comprehensive curbside recycling program for unincorporated DeKalb County and the

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City of Lithonia. This program was adopted by the DeKalb County Board of Commissioners in April 2005. This program will focus on a smaller residential base and allow individuals to choose if they want the additional service. The current curbside program will remain in effect for those that decide not to subscribe to the new program.

It is anticipated that by the end of 2005, at least 5,000 single family residences will immediately sign up for the program, with more signing up each year until the program reaches 20 percent of the residential base. It is estimated that 1,300 pounds of recyclables per household will be diverted from disposal each day by participating residences. A participation of 5,000 households in 2005 equals 3,250 tons per year recovered for recycling.

By 2010, the participation is estimated at twenty percent, or 35,000 single family residences, which would result in 22,750 tons per year diverted from disposal. Using a household size of 2.6 persons, the 2010 per capita disposal rate for participating households would be 1.37 pounds per person per day reduction, a 60 percent decrease from the current per capita rate of 3.44 pounds per person per day.

3.1.2.1.2 Residential Drop-off Program

The residential drop-off program began in 1990, with drop-off containers for computer paper and glass provided at various locations. The program was expanded in 1993 to include telephone books and in 1994 to include newspapers. Markets began developing for the addition of more paper items to the recycling program, and in 2002, mixed paper containers were placed at 40 locations throughout the county. The mixed paper containers are locked so that residents slide paper recyclables through the front slot on the box. Mixed paper includes computer paper, telephone books, newspapers, magazines, office paper, cardboard, chip board, and junk mail. In 1996, Sanitation began accepting Christmas trees from all of DeKalb County at Home Depot drop-off locations.

3.1.2.1.3 Commercial Program

DeKalb Sanitation and many private companies supply cardboard, mixed paper, and newspaper drop-off locations to businesses throughout DeKalb County. Sanitation offers the mixed paper drop-off containers at 100 locations, and many businesses have expressed interest in the recycling program. Businesses participate to reduce their

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disposal costs. Table 3-1 summarizes recycling programs available within the planning area.

3.1.2.2 *Recycling Activities*

<p align="center">Table 3-1 Planning Area Recycling Programs DeKalb County, Georgia</p>										
County, City, Other	Collection System	Collector	Newspaper	Cardboard	Aluminum	Plastics	Metals	Glass	Mixed Papers	Yard Debris
DeKalb County	Curbside	DeKalb Sanitation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DeKalb County	Drop-off	DeKalb Sanitation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Farmers Market	Drop-off	Private	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Avondale Estates	Curbside	Private/City	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chamblee	Curbside	Private/City	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*	Yes
Clarkston	Curbside	City	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Yes
Decatur	Curbside/Drop-off	City	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lithonia	Curbside	DeKalb Sanitation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Doraville	Drop-off	Private/City	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Pine Lake	Curbside	Private/City	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<p>* Chamblee does not recycle mixed papers for residents, but does recycle from City offices. * Clarkston is currently in the process of voting on a recycling program to include all recyclables listed above.</p>										

3.2 Yard Trimming Mulching/Composting

Curbside collection of yard debris, including Christmas trees, began in 1991. This required additional vehicles and personnel as well as the development of two mulch facilities.

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DeKalb County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan 2005–2014

A small facility was developed at the Beacon Hill site adjacent to the North Transfer Station. The Beacon Hill facility closed in 2004 as a result of PDK Airport concerns. A second, larger facility was developed at the Seminole Road Landfill. In 1998, the Seminole Road Landfill facility was expanded to include the production of compost material.

Mulch and compost are made available to the general public at several collection points in the county. The mulch and compost are free to those who hand-load the material onto their personal vehicles. The Sanitation Division also delivers the material to residents or businesses for a minimal fee. Most of the material is used in county operations at various locations as soil enhancements and soil cover.

3.3 Special Management Items

The curbside collection of passenger tires began in 2003. This was implemented to recover old tires being stored at residences, which may have been aiding the spread of the West Nile Virus.

Other special management items are diverted from the waste stream at the Seminole Road Landfill citizen drop-off area. White goods are staged for removal of refrigerants prior to being loaded for transport to scrap metal recyclers. Tires are also staged in covered trailers at the landfill for transport to recyclers.

3.4 Assessment

With the new subscription curbside recycling program, DeKalb County offers its residents more recycling options.

3.5 Needs and Goals

To increase recycling efforts, the county will:

- Promote the comprehensive recycling program to residents via DeKalb TV (local cable channel), Keep DeKalb Beautiful, DeKalb County Extension Service, civic groups and community organizations.
- Increase public awareness to all planning area residents and businesses of the availability of county recycling drop-off sites.

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- Maximize the comprehensive curbside recycling program to the point of justifying the program becoming mandatory for all residents in unincorporated DeKalb County and the City of Lithonia.
- Provide opportunities for multifamily complexes and economic incentives for commercial entities to participate in recycling programs.

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DeKalb County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan 2005–2014

4. Waste Collection Element

The DeKalb County service area includes the unincorporated limits of the county and the City of Lithonia. The mission of the Collection Division is to facilitate cost-effective, timely, and high-quality solid waste collection and transportation services, and to ensure an aesthetically pleasing community for the residents and commercial entities within the unincorporated limits of DeKalb County to work, live, and play.

Many municipalities within the county (Avondale Estates, Chamblee, Clarkston, and Decatur) collect and transport their own residential solid waste to approved transfer facilities and landfills within the county. Other municipalities (Atlanta, Doraville, Pine Lake, and Stone Mountain) use contract services to collect, transport, and dispose of residential solid waste. Municipalities either use franchise contracts or allow open competition to collect commercial waste in their jurisdictions. DeKalb Sanitation provides for all standard collection of commercial waste in the unincorporated areas of the county.

4.1 Inventory

4.1.1 Residential Collection Services

DeKalb County provides collection of household garbage twice per week in unincorporated DeKalb County and the City of Lithonia. Presently, this collection service is provided to 165,000 residential homes. Residents are allowed to place an unlimited amount of household solid waste curbside in approved receptacles: 20- to 32-gallon plastic bags or metal and plastic cans. Waste is collected by hand by a crew consisting of a driver and two collectors using a rear-load, high-compaction vehicle. Backdoor service is provided at no extra charge to residents who are exempt for medical reasons from placing their containerized refuse on the curb. Backdoor service is also available to other customers for an additional charge. Residential collection and disposal fees are levied annually as a sanitation assessment on the property tax notice.

Municipalities provide a variety of collection services for various costs to residents in their jurisdictions.



Residential Collection Services

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4.1.2 Curbside Recycling Services

DeKalb County provides weekly residential curbside recycling service for newspapers and aluminum cans. Co-collection of newspapers and aluminum is performed on one of two household garbage collection days. The recyclable materials are collected and manually placed in a side compartment, while solid waste is loaded in the rear packer body vehicle. Co-collection is a cost-efficient program that allows every resident with a desire to recycle the opportunity to participate. These services are paid for through assessment fees.

The comprehensive curbside recycling program collects material once per week using specialized recycling bins and bags. These items are collected using present equipment in a one-pass operation and taken directly to a recycling facility for separation. This operation allows the most cost-effective approach to allow the majority of residents an easy and inexpensive way to recycle as much as 50 percent of their solid waste generated at home.

Additionally, the Sanitation Division maintains 50 drop-off locations throughout the county. These sites accept a variety of items, depending on space limitations. Acceptable items include mixed papers (newspapers, cardboard, telephone books, magazines, office paper, and junk mail), aluminum cans, and glass. All fire stations and most public buildings have mixed paper containers. These services are paid for through assessment fees.

Municipalities provide a variety of collection services at various costs to residents in their jurisdictions.

4.1.2.1 Yard Debris Services

DeKalb County provides curbside collection and recycling of yard debris weekly to all residents within the county service area. Residents are allowed to place an unlimited amount of containerized and properly prepared yard debris at the curb for hand collection using rear-loading vehicles. All yard debris (leaves, grass, branches, shrubs, brush, vines, and twigs) must be containerized in biodegradable bags, or placed in 20- to 40-gallon clean containers or clean cardboard boxes. Plastic bags are unacceptable in the collection program. Limbs may be placed at the curb if they are neatly stacked and no more than 4 feet in length. Larger tree parts must be cut to a size small enough that each piece does not exceed 50 pounds. These services are paid for through assessment fees.



Yard Debris Services

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Special collection services are available for bulky yard debris (non-properly prepared yard debris and yard debris placed at the curb by a contractor) requiring a Special Collection Authorization Form signed by the resident.

All collected yard debris is taken to the Seminole compost facility for processing. Clean mulch and compost material are made available at various locations in the county for the general public to hand-load for personal use. These services are paid for through assessment fees.

Compost is also available for delivery to any resident in the Sanitation Division service area for an additional fee.

Municipalities provide a variety of collection services at various costs to residents in their jurisdictions.

4.1.3 Other Special Collection Services

DeKalb County provides a wide range of special collection services for residents in the Sanitation Division service area. The following special services are included in annual assessment fees: household appliance collection, household furniture collection, and mower collection (gas and oil removed). Household appliances (refrigerators, freezers, washers, dryers, dishwashers, water heaters, and similar household appliances), household furniture (sofas, chairs, mattresses, and box springs), and mowers (gas and oil removed) are collected on an as-soon-as-possible basis using special collection vehicles. These services are paid for through assessment fees.

DeKalb County provides other special collection services for residents under a separate-fee basis. These special collection items include passenger tires, domestic dead animals, major cleanup items, and eviction cleanup items. These items are collected at the curb, and the resident must sign a Special Collection Authorization Form for service. C&D materials (fences, decks, siding, cabinets, sheetrock, sinks, bathtubs, etc.) are collected using open-top containers placed off the right-of-way of the residential property. A hold harmless agreement and separate fee are required for this service.

Municipalities provide a variety of collection services at various costs to residents in their jurisdictions.



Other Special Collection Services

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DeKalb County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan 2005–2014

4.1.4 Commercial Collection Service

DeKalb County provides standard collection service of commercial solid waste to all commercial businesses in its service area. Front-loader container service is used by most businesses in the county. The Sanitation Division also provides specialized services using compactor containers and open-top containers when requested. Businesses or industries that require nonstandard or specialized services may use a licensed private hauler permitted by the County. Cubic yard fees are used to determine the cost to businesses and industries for their solid waste collection and disposal requirements.

Municipalities provide a variety of collection services at various costs to commercial businesses in their jurisdictions. Some provide city collection services and others establish franchised service areas or allow open competition.

4.1.5 Commercial Front-Loader Service

DeKalb County provides front-loader service to commercial customers using one or more containers of various sizes (3 to 8 cubic yards) and service frequency (1 to 6 days per week). The commercial customer may choose loose or compactor front-loader service. Customers that choose compactor front-loader service are required to maintain the compactor unit.

4.1.6 Commercial Compactor Services

DeKalb County provides compactor service to commercial customers that generate large volumes of solid waste with limited space. Compactors may be stationary units with 40-cubic-yard detachable containers or may be 20- to 30-cubic-yard self-contained compactor units. The detachable units are 40-cubic-yard containers provided by the Sanitation Division; the property owner maintains the stationary compactor. The 20- to 30-cubic-yard self-contained compactor units are maintained by the property owner, and the Sanitation Division provides the collection and disposal service. These containers are serviced on a schedule at a minimum of once per week.

4.1.7 Commercial Mixed Paper Services

DeKalb County provides 6-cubic-yard locked mixed-paper recycling containers to commercial customers in the Sanitation Division service area that generate high volumes of cardboard or office paper. Commercial customers that use the recycling



Commercial Front-Loader Services



Commercial Compactor Services

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DeKalb County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan 2005–2014

services are able to reduce their solid waste collection disposal cost. These containers are serviced when the containers are determined to be full by the commercial customer.

4.1.8 Commercial Open-top Container Services

DeKalb County provides open-top container services to commercial and residential customers that generate construction and demolition material during building, remodeling, or construction. These containers vary in size from 10 to 40 cubic yards. Service frequency is dependent on the needs of the customer, but must be at a minimum of once every two weeks.

4.1.9 Cardboard Collection Service

The County provides corrugated cardboard recycling service to commercial entities upon request, for a fee. Customers are provided with a 6-cubic-yard container fitted for disposing of cardboard only.

4.2 Assessment

DeKalb County provides its unincorporated residents, businesses and residents of the City of Lithonia comprehensive collection services. These recipients of these services make up over 90 percent of the planning area. Although all of the planning area municipalities do not provide the same type of collection services, those residents make up only a small portion of the planning area.

4.3 Needs and Goals

Following are DeKalb County's needs and goals in regard to solid waste collections:

- Continue to explore technologically advanced collection procedures that reduce costs, optimize collection efficiencies, and enhance service quality. Implement best practices such as semi-automatic and automatic collection systems, automatic routing, and full cost accounting.
- Consider variable collection options that are more equitable and that provide an economic incentive for recycling. Pay as you throw (PAYT) pricing systems, based on the type of material (bags, cans, stickers), and/or the size and number of containers, have been implemented in many communities nationwide.

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- Implement a household chemical collection program that includes electronic devices. Eventually develop a site for household chemical collection.
- Develop educational and outreach programs, such as source reduction and reuse, to publicize solid waste management and recycling, through brochures, government access programming, and pamphlets.
- Provide adequate vehicle parking and employee facilities at the four DeKalb Sanitation collection districts (north, south, east and central.)

4.4 Contingency Strategy for Collection

DeKalb County maintains annual contracts with private haulers to collect county waste on an interim basis in the event that county collection becomes interrupted. The contracts are renewed or rebid on an annual basis.

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5. Disposal Element

The majority of solid waste generated in the planning area is hauled to the Seminole Road MSW Landfill by county, municipal, and private collection services.

5.1 Inventory

5.1.1 Facilities

DeKalb County owns and operates the Seminole Road MSW Landfill, which is permitted as a municipal solid waste landfill as defined by the Georgia Solid Waste Management Act. Hickory Ridge landfill is the only other active MSW facility permitted by Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) in DeKalb County, and it is expected to reach capacity in December 2005.

This section of the SWMP includes a summary of known closed (Figure 5-1) and active (Figure 5-2) solid waste management facilities in DeKalb County, as determined from county records and research of Georgia EPD files.

5.1.1.1 Closed Municipal Solid Waste Disposal Sites

City and County Owned Closed MSW Landfill Disposal Sites in DeKalb County:

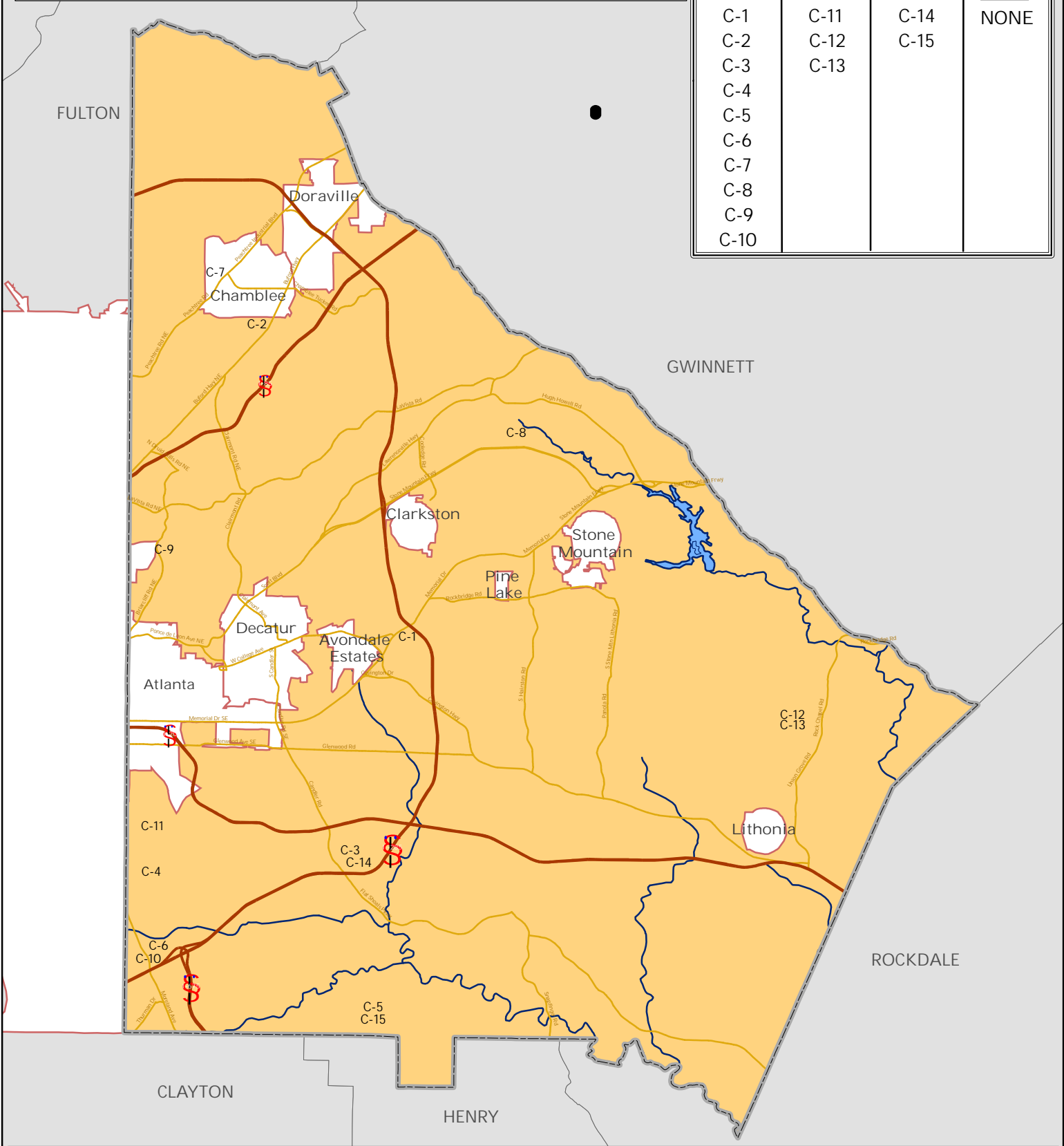
C-1 The Camp Road Disposal Site [Permit No. None], located near I-285 and Memorial Drive, closed on June 1, 1975. This was a MSW landfill owned and operated by DeKalb County Sanitation for disposal of solid waste material generated in the central collection service district of DeKalb County. This facility also accepted material from municipalities, businesses, and the general public with proper verification that the solid waste was generated in DeKalb County. At closure, the solid waste was transferred through the Central Transfer Station [Permit No. 044-004 C(TS)] to the Exchange Park Disposal Site until it closed in 1977. After that date, the solid waste was transferred to the Seminole Road MSW Landfill Disposal Site [Permit No. 044-017 D(SL)].



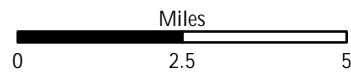
DeKalb County, Georgia

Closed Solid Waste Facilities

Closed Facilities			
Landfills		Transfer Stations	
<i>MSW</i>	<i>C&D</i>	<i>MSW</i>	<i>C&D</i>
C-1	C-11	C-14	NONE
C-2	C-12	C-15	
C-3	C-13		
C-4			
C-5			
C-6			
C-7			
C-8			
C-9			
C-10			



- DeKalb County
- Municipalities
- Major Lakes and Streams
- Interstate
- Roads



Data Sources:
DeKalb County Landfills, Georgia
DNR Geologic Survey, 2001

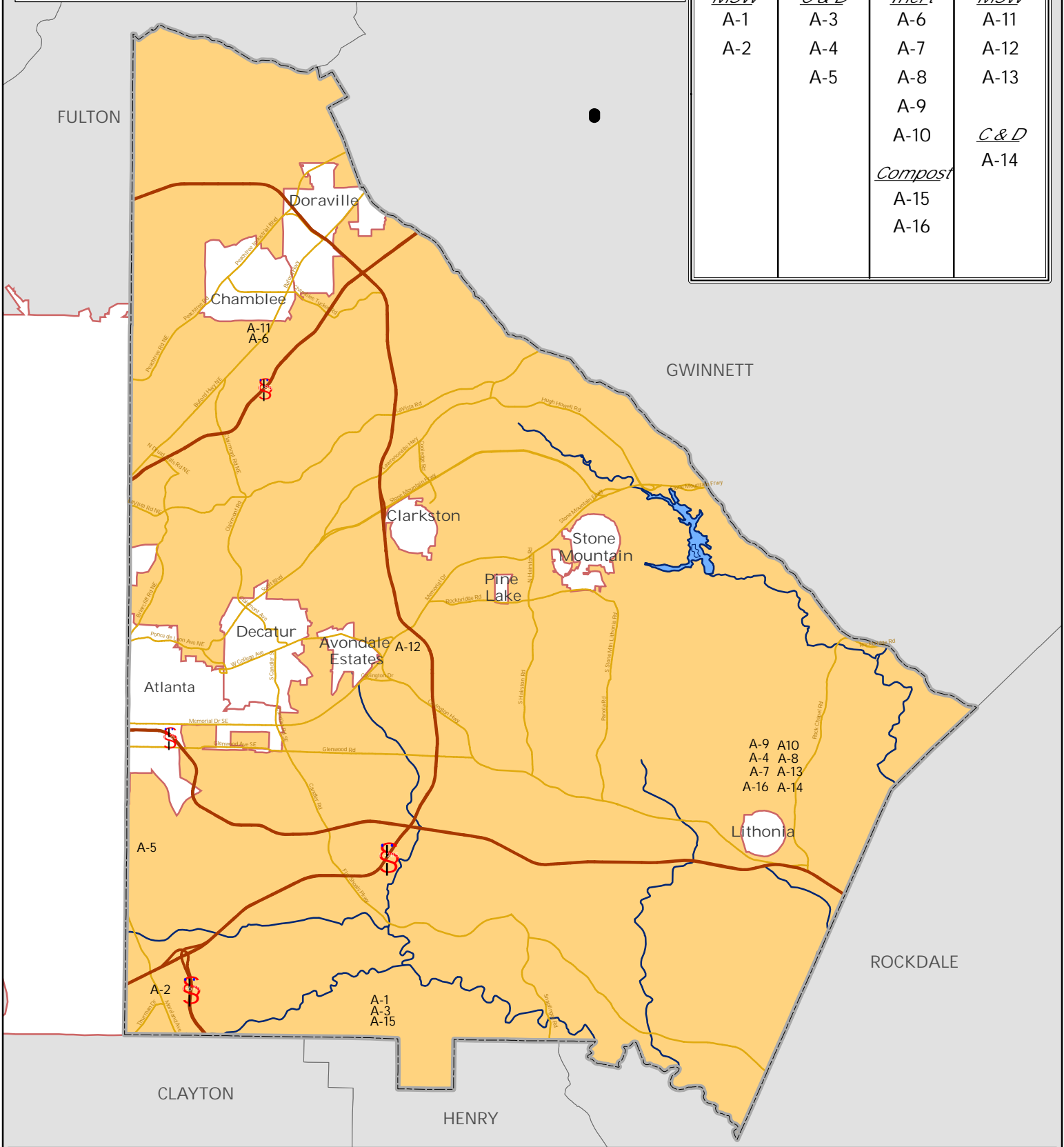
Figure 5-1



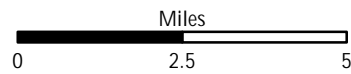
DeKalb County, Georgia

Active Solid Waste Facilities

Active Facilities			
Landfills			Transfer Stations
<i>MSW</i>	<i>C & D</i>	<i>Inert</i>	<i>MSW</i>
A-1	A-3	A-6	A-11
A-2	A-4	A-7	A-12
	A-5	A-8	A-13
		A-9	
		A-10	<i>C & D</i>
		<i>Compost</i>	A-14
		A-15	
		A-16	



- DeKalb County
- Municipalities
- Major Lakes and Streams
- Interstate
- Roads



Data Sources:
DeKalb County Landfills, Georgia
DNR Geologic Survey, 2001

Figure 5-2

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C-2 The Buford Highway Disposal Site [Permit No. 044-009 D(L)], located near Buford Highway and the DeKalb Peachtree Airport, closed in 1981. This was a MSW landfill owned and operated by DeKalb County Sanitation for solid waste material generated in the north collection service district of DeKalb County. This facility also accepted material from municipalities, businesses, and the general public with proper verification that the solid waste was generated in DeKalb County. At closure, the solid waste was transferred through the Buford Transfer Station [Permit No. 044-008 P(SH)] to the Seminole Road MSW Landfill Disposal Site [Permit No. 044-017 D(SL)].

C-3 The Exchange Park Disposal Site [(Permit No. 044-006 D(SL)], located near Georgia Highway 155 and Warren Road, closed in September 1977. This was a MSW landfill owned and operated by DeKalb County Sanitation for solid waste material generated in the south collection service district of DeKalb County. This facility also accepted material from municipalities, businesses, and the general public with proper verification that the solid waste was generated in DeKalb County. At closure, the solid waste was transferred through the Exchange Park Transfer Station [Permit No. 044-007 P(SH)] to the Seminole Road MSW Landfill Disposal Site [Permit No. 044-017 D(SL)].

C-4 The Key Road Disposal Site [Permit No. 060-048], located near Moreland Avenue, closed in 1992. This was a MSW landfill owned and operated by the City of Atlanta for solid waste material generated in the City of Atlanta. Municipalities, businesses, and the general public were allowed to use the facility for disposal. At closure, the solid waste was hauled directly by collection vehicles to the Live Oak Landfill Disposal Site (WMI Live Oak #1) [Permit No. 044-035D(SL)].

C-5 The Seminole Road MSW Landfill Phases 1 and 2 Site [Permit No. 044-017D(SL) and 044-037D(SL)], located near River Road and CleveMont Road, closed in December 2003. This was a soil-lined landfill located adjacent to the present synthetically lined Phase 2A [Permit No. 044-050D(SL)]. This site has not started the 30-year post-closure maintenance period because of the proximity of Phase 2A and the combined groundwater monitoring system. This was a MSW landfill owned and operated by DeKalb County Sanitation for solid waste material generated in DeKalb County. The north, east, central, and south collection service districts utilized the County's four transfer stations prior to disposal. The south collection service district began direct hauling when the Seminole Transfer Station [Permit No. 044-039 P(SH)] closed in 2001. This facility also accepted material from municipalities, businesses, and the general public with proper verification that the solid waste was generated in

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DeKalb County. At closure, the solid waste was directed to the adjacent Phase 2A [Permit No. 044-050D(SL)] for disposal.

Privately Owned Closed MSW Landfill Disposal Sites in DeKalb County:

C-6 The BFI-Henrico Road Landfill Disposal Site [Permit No. 044-010D(SL)], located near I-675 and South Moreland Road, closed in 1980. This was a MSW landfill owned and operated by Browning Ferris Industries, Inc. (BFI) that accepted solid waste collected through contracts secured by the parent company and other private haulers from generators in the greater Atlanta metropolitan area. Some of the solid waste was relocated during construction of the I-675/I-285 interchange.

C-7 Chamblee – Keswick Drive Landfill Disposal Site [Permit No. 044-031D(L)], located near East Johnson Ferry Road in the City of Chamblee, closed in 1990. This was a MSW landfill that accepted solid waste generated in the greater Atlanta metropolitan area.

C-8 Pattilo – Mountain Industrial Boulevard Disposal Site [Permit No. 044-032D(L)], located near Georgia Highway 236, had three phases. Phase 1 closed in 1985, and Phases 2 and 3 closed in 1992. This was a MSW landfill that accepted solid waste generated in the greater Atlanta metropolitan area.

C-9 Old Briarcliff Road Disposal Site [Permit No. 044-036D(L)], located near Clifton Springs Road, closed in 1990. This was a MSW landfill that accepted solid waste generated in the greater Atlanta metropolitan area.

C-10 Live Oak Landfill Disposal Site [Permit Nos. 044-035D(SL), Live Oak #1 and 044-047 (MSWL), Live Oak #2], located near I-285 and Moreland Avenue, ceased accepting waste in December 2004 under court order and began closure. This is a synthetically lined MSW landfill owned and operated by Waste Management, Inc. that accepted solid waste material generated in the greater Atlanta metropolitan area and other areas in the state of Georgia, and from out-of-state sources.

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5.1.1.2 Closed Construction and Demolition Disposal Sites

City and County Closed C&D Landfill Disposal Sites in DeKalb County:

No closed city or county sites have been identified.

Privately Owned Closed C&D Landfill Disposal Sites in DeKalb County:

C-11 Donzi Lane C&D Landfill Disposal Site [Permit Nos. 044-002D(L) – Phase 1, 044-029D(L) – Phase 2, 044-033D(L) – Phase 3, and 044-040D(L) – Phase 4] is located near the City of Atlanta and Moreland Avenue. This is a soil-lined C&D landfill owned and operated by APAC – Southeast, Inc. The site accepted C&D material generated in the greater Atlanta metropolitan area. Phase 1 closed in 1982, Phase 2 closed in 1986, Phase 3 closed in 1989, and Phase 4 closed in 1992.

C-12 Scales Road Disposal Site [Permit No. 044-046D(C&D)], located near the City of Lithonia on Scales Road, closed in 2003. This was a C&D landfill owned and operated by Continental Technologies Corporation of Georgia, which filed Chapter 11 Bankruptcy in December 2000. At closure, Georgia EPD assumed responsibility for final closure and post-closure activities because of an inadequate financial assurance mechanism on file with Continental Technologies Corporation of Georgia. This site accepted construction and demolition material generated from businesses in the greater Atlanta metropolitan area.

C-13 East DeKalb C&D Landfill Disposal Site [Permit No. 044-049D(C&D)] is located near the City of Lithonia on Scales Road. This is a soil-lined C&D landfill owned and operated by BFI Waste Systems of North America, Inc. and parent company Allied Waste Systems, Inc. The site accepted C&D material generated in the greater Atlanta metropolitan area. According to the EPD records it was scheduled to reach capacity in December, 2004.

5.1.1.3 Closed Inert Solid Waste Disposal Landfill Sites

City and County Closed Inert Solid Waste Landfill Disposal Sites in DeKalb County:

No closed city or county inert solid waste landfill disposal sites have been identified.

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Privately Owned Closed Inert Solid Waste Landfill Disposal Sites in DeKalb County:

A list of known privately owned inert landfill sites was provided by Georgia EPD. DeKalb Sanitation staff attempted to contact all listed sites. Listed sites were either determined to be closed by telephone interview or assumed closed based on contact numbers being disconnected or otherwise unreachable. Privately-owned closed inert solid waste landfill sites are summarized in Appendix E.

5.1.1.4 Closed Municipal Solid Waste Transfer Station Sites

City and County Closed MSW Transfer Stations in DeKalb County:

C-14 Exchange Park Transfer Station [Permit No. 044-007 P(SH)], located near Georgia Highway 155 on Warren Road, closed in 1987. This was a MSW transfer station owned and operated by DeKalb County Sanitation used to transfer solid waste material generated in the south collection service district of DeKalb County. The facility also accepted material from municipalities, businesses, and the general public with proper verification that the solid waste was generated in DeKalb County. At closure, the incoming south collection district material was direct-hauled by collection vehicles to the Seminole Road Transfer Station [Permit No. 044-039 P(SH)]. The Seminole Road Transfer Station shipped the solid waste material to the Seminole Road MSW Landfill Disposal Site [Permit No. 044-037D(SL)].

C-15 Seminole Road Transfer Station [Permit No. 044-039 P(SH)], located near River Road and Clevefont Road, closed in December 2001. This was a MSW transfer station owned and operated by DeKalb County Sanitation used to transfer solid waste material generated in the south collection service district of DeKalb County. The facility also accepts material from municipalities, businesses, and the general public with proper verification that the solid waste was generated in DeKalb County. At closure, the incoming material was hauled directly to the Seminole Road MSW Landfill Disposal Site [Permit No. 044-037D(SL)].

Privately Owned Closed MSW Transfer Stations in DeKalb County:

No closed private MSW transfer stations have been identified.

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5.1.1.5 Closed C&D Solid Waste Transfer Station Sites

City and County Closed C&D Solid Waste Transfer Stations in DeKalb County:

No closed city or county C&D solid waste transfer stations have been identified.

Privately Owned Closed C&D Solid Waste Transfer Stations in DeKalb County:

No closed privately owned C&D solid waste transfer stations have been identified.

5.1.1.6 Closed Inert Solid Waste Transfer Station Sites

City and County Closed Inert Solid Waste Transfer Stations in DeKalb County:

No closed city or county inert solid waste transfer stations have been identified.

Private Closed Inert Solid Waste Transfer Stations in DeKalb County:

No closed private inert solid waste transfer stations have been identified.

5.1.1.7 Active Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Disposal Sites

City and County Owned Active MSW Landfill Disposal Sites in DeKalb County:

A-1 The Seminole Road MSW Landfill Phases 2A, 3, and 4 Disposal Site [Permit No. 044-050D(SL)] is located near River Road and Clevefont Road. Phase 2A opened in August 1997. This is a synthetically lined MSW landfill owned and operated by DeKalb County Sanitation for solid waste material generated in DeKalb County. Phases 3 and 4 have not been developed. The north, east, and central service districts utilize the three existing county MSW transfer stations for shipping material to the site for disposal. The south collection service district hauls directly to the site for disposal. The facility also accepts material from municipalities, businesses, and the general public with proper verification that the solid waste was generated in DeKalb County. Phase 2A is expected to reach capacity and close in July 2007. Phase 3 is expected to begin accepting MSW for disposal in 2007.

Privately Owned Active MSW Landfill Disposal Sites in DeKalb County:

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A-2 Hickory Ridge Landfill Disposal Site [Permit No.044-048D(SL)], located near I-285 and Moreland Avenue. This is a synthetically lined MSW landfill that opened in 1992 and is owned and operated by BFI Waste Systems of North America, Inc. and its parent company, Allied Waste Systems, Inc. The site accepts solid waste material generated in the greater Atlanta metropolitan area and other areas in the state of Georgia, and from out-of-state sources. It is expected to reach capacity in December 2005.

5.1.1.8 Active C&D Landfill Disposal Sites

City and County Owned Active C&D Landfill Disposal Sites in DeKalb County:

A-3 The Seminole Road C&D Disposal Site [Permit No. 044-050D(SL)] is located near River Road and Clevefont Road. This is a soil-lined C&D disposal unit owned and operated by DeKalb County Sanitation for C&D material generated in DeKalb County. The C&D material is generated from municipalities, businesses, and the general public with proper verification that the C&D was generated in DeKalb County. Horizontal and vertical expansion of the C&D disposal unit is planned prior to 2010.

Privately Owned Active C&D Landfill Disposal Sites in DeKalb County:

A-4 Rogers Lake Road C&D Disposal Site [Permit No. 044-041D(L)] is located near the City of Lithonia on Rogers Lake Road. This is a soil-lined C&D landfill owned and operated by Advanced Disposal. The site accepts C&D material generated in the greater Atlanta metropolitan area. It is expected to reach capacity and close in 2008.

A-5 Donzi Lane C&D Landfill Disposal Site [Permit No. 044-042D(L), Phase 5A] is located near the City of Atlanta and Moreland Avenue. This is a soil-lined C&D landfill owned and operated by APAC – Southeast, Inc. The site accepts C&D material generated in the greater Atlanta metropolitan area. It is expected to reach fill capacity and close in 2008.

5.1.1.9 Active Inert Landfill Disposal Sites

City and County Owned Active Inert Landfill Disposal Sites in DeKalb County:

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A-6 DeKalb-Peachtree Airport (PDK) Inert Disposal [PBR No. 044-007(IL)] is located near Buford Highway on airport property. This facility is owned and operated by PDK for disposal of inert material generated by the airport.

Privately Owned Active Inert Landfill Disposal Sites in DeKalb County:

A- 7 Chapman Road Inert Disposal [PBR No. 044-142(IL)] is located at 6790 Chapman Road in Lithonia. This facility is owned and operated by Advanced Disposal. The contact is Gerald Allen.

A-8 Maddox Road Recycling Center [PBR No. 044-101(IL)] is located at 7040 Maddox Road, Lithonia. The facility contact is Jack Phillips.

A-9 Kelly Paving Inert Landfill [PBR No. 044-134(IL)] is located at 6525 Marbut Road in Lithonia and is operated by Advanced Disposal. The facility contact is Gerald Allen.

A-10 CSR Hydro-Conduit Inert Landfill [PBR No. 044-107(IL)] is located at 6890 Chapman Road in Lithonia and is operated by Advanced Disposal. The facility contact is Gerald Allen.

5.1.1.10 Active Municipal Solid Waste Transfer Station Sites

City and County Active MSW Transfer Stations in DeKalb County:

A-11 North Transfer Station [Permit No. 044-008P(SL)] is located near the DeKalb-Peachtree Airport and Georgia Highway 13 (Buford Highway). This facility is owned and operated by DeKalb County Sanitation for MSW and yard debris material generated in the north collection service district of DeKalb County. The facility also accepts material from municipalities and businesses with proper verification that the MSW and yard debris were generated in DeKalb County. The facility is planned for expansion to ensure that long-range transfer needs for DeKalb County are met.

A-12 Central Transfer Station [Permit No. 044-004C(TS)] is located near I-285 and Georgia Highway 10 (Memorial Drive). This facility is owned and operated by DeKalb County Sanitation for MSW material generated in the central collection service district of DeKalb County. The facility also accepts material from municipalities and businesses with proper verification that the MSW was generated in DeKalb County. The facility has a planned expansion to ensure that long-range

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transfer needs for DeKalb County are met. This facility includes a pathological incinerator [Permit No. 9349-044-4096-0] for the disposal of dead animals

A-13 East Transfer Station [Permit No. 044-038C(TS)] is located near the City of Lithonia on Rogers Lake Road. This facility is owned and operated by DeKalb County Sanitation for MSW and yard debris material generated in the east collection service district of DeKalb County. The facility also accepts material from municipalities and businesses with proper verification that the municipal solid waste and yard debris were generated in DeKalb County. The facility is planned for expansion to ensure that long-range transfer needs for DeKalb County are met.

Privately Owned Active Municipal Solid Waste Transfer Stations in DeKalb County:

No active MSW transfer stations are located in DeKalb County.

5.1.1.11 Active C&D Solid Waste Transfer Station Sites

City and County Active C&D Solid Waste Transfer Stations in DeKalb County:

No active city or county C&D solid waste transfer stations are located in DeKalb County.

Privately Owned Active C&D Solid Waste Transfer Stations in DeKalb County:

A-14 Maddox Road Transfer Station [Permit No. 044-144TS] is located at 7040 Maddox Road, Lithonia. This facility is owned and operated by George Bergeron for C&D material.

5.1.1.12 Active Inert Solid Waste Transfer Station Sites

City and County Active Inert Solid Waste Transfer Stations in DeKalb County:

No active city or county inert solid waste transfer stations have been identified.

Privately Owned Active Inert Solid Waste Transfer Stations in DeKalb County:

No active private inert solid waste transfer stations have been identified.

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5.1.1.13 Active Yard Debris/Composting/Processing Sites

City and County Active Yard Debris/Composting/Processing Sites in DeKalb County:

A-15 Seminole Compost Facility [Permit No. 044-050D (SL)] is located near River Road and Clevefont Road. This facility is owned and operated by DeKalb County Sanitation for yard debris material generated in DeKalb County. The north, east, and central service districts utilize the North and East Transfer Stations for shipping material or directly haul material to the site. The facility also accepts yard debris material from municipalities, businesses, and the general public with proper verification that the material was generated in DeKalb County. The material is made into mulch and compost and either sold, given away, or used on site.

Privately Owned Active Yard Debris/Composting/Processing Sites in DeKalb County:

A-16 Maddox Road Recycling Center [PBR No. 044-101(IL)] is located at 7040 Maddox Road, Lithonia. The facility contact is Jack Phillips..

5.1.1.14 Active Municipal Solid Waste Material Recovery Facility Sites

City and County Active Material Recovery Sites in DeKalb County:

No active city or county material recovery sites have been identified.

Private Active Material Recovery Sites in DeKalb County:

No active private material recovery sites have been identified.

5.1.1.15 Active Biomedical Collection and Treatment Facilities

Biomedical collection and treatment facilities are regulated by Georgia EPD under Hazardous Waste Management Branch. Georgia EPD maintains a list of permitted sites that are located in DeKalb County.

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5.1.2 Disposal Capacity

Table 5-1 summarizes the remaining capacity of the active planning area landfills.

Table 5-1					
Capacities for Active Planning Area Landfills					
		Remaining Capacity (cubic yards)	Average Daily Tons Accepted	Rate of Fill (cubic yards per day)	Estimated Fill Date
MSW ¹	Seminole Road	53,539,341	1,513 through 2009 ³ (1,827 after 2009) ³	2,327 (2,810 after 2009)	December 2071
	Hickory Ridge	1,621,651	2,380	2,876	12/12/2005
	Total MSW Capacity	55,160,992			
C&D ²	Seminole Road	402,710	250 ⁴	263	October 2009
	Donzi Lane, Phase 5A	2,591,114	2,408	2,007	9/10/2008
	Rogers Lake Road	2,158,143	1,034	1,591	9/25/2008
	Total C&D Capacity	5,151,967			
Grand Total		60,312,959			
¹ Remaining MSW capacity for Seminole Road Landfill based on site life calculations using 1,300 pounds per cubic yard waste compaction and 286 operating days per year. Hickory Ridge based on 2004 remaining capacity files at Georgia EPD. ² Remaining C&D capacity for Seminole Road Landfill based on site life calculations using 1,900 pounds per cubic yard waste compaction and 286 operating days per year. Capacities for other landfills based on 2004 remaining capacity files at Georgia EPD. ³ Tonnage based on average projected disposal for years 2005-2014 from Table 2-4. Tonnage increases after 2009 to incorporate C&D waste disposal once C&D unit reaches capacity. ⁴ Tonnage based on average projected disposal for years 2005-2009 from Table 2-4.					

5.2 Assessment

The Seminole Road MSW Landfill has adequate capacity to accommodate all MSW disposed in the planning area. Although the Seminole Road C&D Landfill has limited capacity, C&D waste may be disposed in a Subtitle D MSW landfill. Therefore,

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adequate capacity exists at the Seminole Road MSW Landfill for MSW and C&D waste well beyond the requirements of the SWMP.

5.3 Needs and Goals

Based on existing facilities and life spans, no new MSW landfills, C&D landfills, or solid waste transfer stations will be necessary for the planning area to comply with the state's 10-year disposal capacity requirement. However, DeKalb County has needs and goals to specific to disposal operations as follows:

- Increase efficiency of MSW transfer at existing county facilities in the central, north, and east collection districts within the next ten years.
- Increase capacity of the Seminole Road C&D disposal unit prior to reaching current disposal capacity.

5.4 Assurance of 10-Year Disposal Capacity

According to the waste disposal stream analysis, Table 2-6, for years 2005 to 2014, the cumulative total waste disposal for the planning area is projected at 5,202,514 tons. Using a conservative industry standard waste compaction rate of 1,300 pounds per cubic yard, the waste disposal projection can be converted from weight to volume:

$5,202,514 \text{ tons} \times 2,000 \text{ pounds per ton} / 1,300 \text{ pounds per cubic yard} = 8,003,868$
cubic yards.

Seminole Road Landfill has nearly 54 million cubic yards of disposal capacity. Therefore, Seminole Road Landfill provides the planning area with well beyond 10 years of disposal capacity to meet the requirements of the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act.

5.5 Contingency Strategy for Disposal

DeKalb County maintains annual contracts with private landfills to dispose of county waste on an interim basis in the event that disposal at Seminole Road Landfill becomes interrupted. Currently, the County has a contractual agreement with Hickory Ridge Landfill for MSW disposal and Rogers Lake Road Landfill for C&D disposal. The contracts are renewed or rebid to active landfills on a yearly basis.

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In the event that an interruption of disposal occurs at Seminole Road Landfill, DeKalb County can immediately act upon the contracts and route county collection vehicles and transfer trucks to one of the private landfills.

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6. Land Limitation Element

6.1 Inventory

Siting restrictions as documented in the Solid Waste Management Act of 1990 prohibit development of MSW landfills in areas proximate to historic sites, groundwater recharge areas, airports, and floodplains. These factors, while significant, are subordinate to adopted land use plans and zoning codes for the study area of DeKalb County.

6.1.1 Natural Environmental Limitations

6.1.1.1 Water Supply Watersheds

According to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Rule 393-3-16-.01(7)(c)1, new solid waste landfills at any location within a small water supply watershed must have synthetic liners and leachate collection systems. The southern portion of the county is within the Upper Ocmulgee Watershed, and the northern portion is within the Upper Chattahoochee, as shown on Figures 6-1 and 6-2.

6.1.1.2 Groundwater Recharge Areas

According to DNR Rule 391-3-16-.02(3)(a), DNR will not issue permits for new solid waste landfills located in significant groundwater recharge areas, unless they have synthetic liners and leachate collection systems. Figure 6-2 shows significant groundwater recharge areas in the planning area. The green areas on the map represent areas of greater thickness of soils, which may represent significant recharge areas.

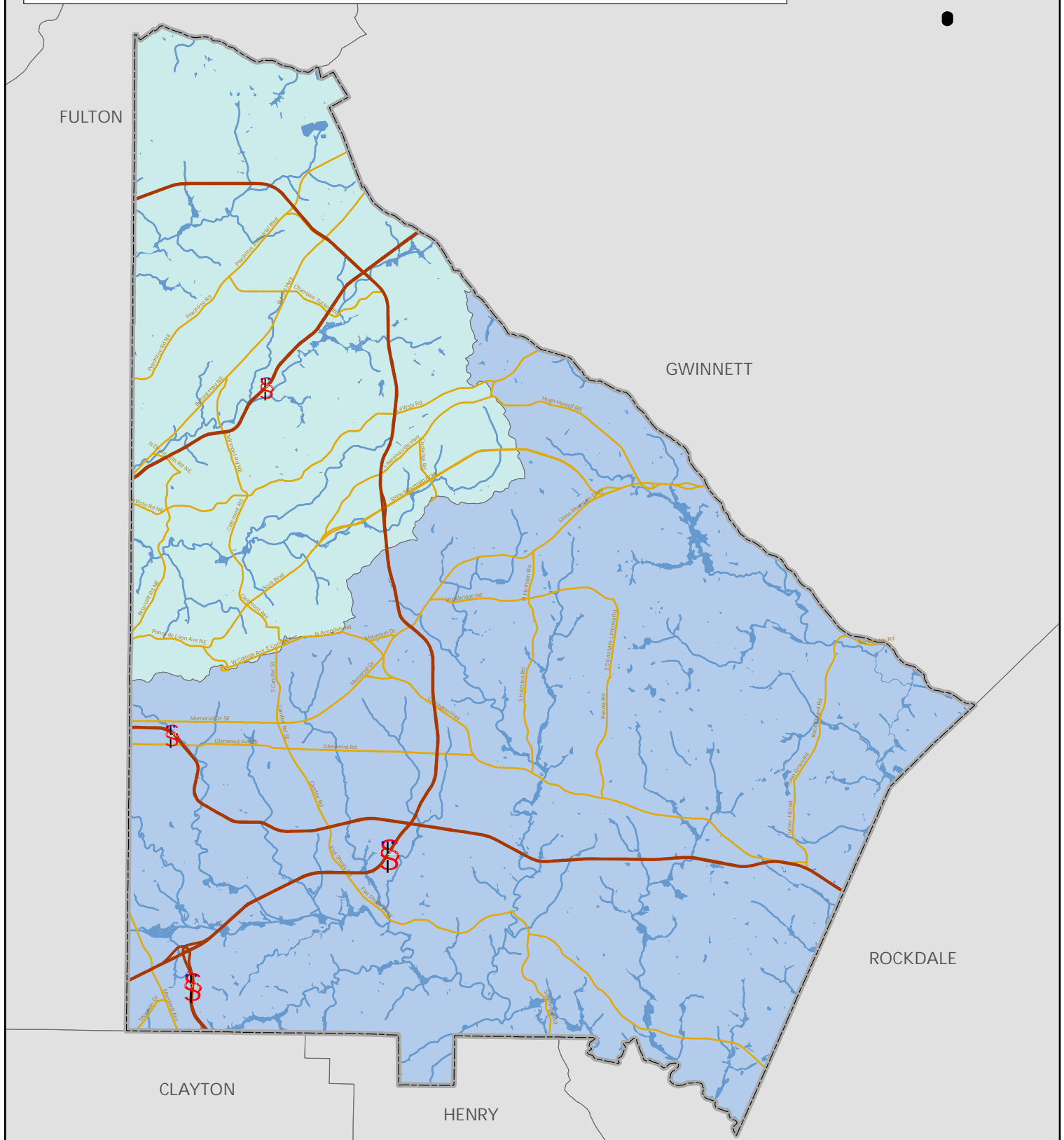
6.1.1.3 Wetlands

DNR Rule 391-3-16-.03(3)(e) establishes that solid waste landfills may constitute an unacceptable use of a wetland; therefore, new solid waste facilities should not be located in areas identified as wetlands. Figure 6-1 shows the wetland areas in the planning area. A careful search for wetlands should be made of every potential location.



DeKalb County, Georgia

Limitations to Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Siting: Wetlands and Streams



- DeKalb County
- Municipalities
- Interstate
- Roads
- Wetland Areas
- Upper Chattahoochee River
- Upper Ocmulgee River

Data Sources:
National Wetland Inventory Areas.2004.Information
Technology Outreach Services - UGA
Hydologic Units (8 digit).1998.USDA NRCS

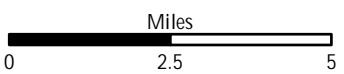
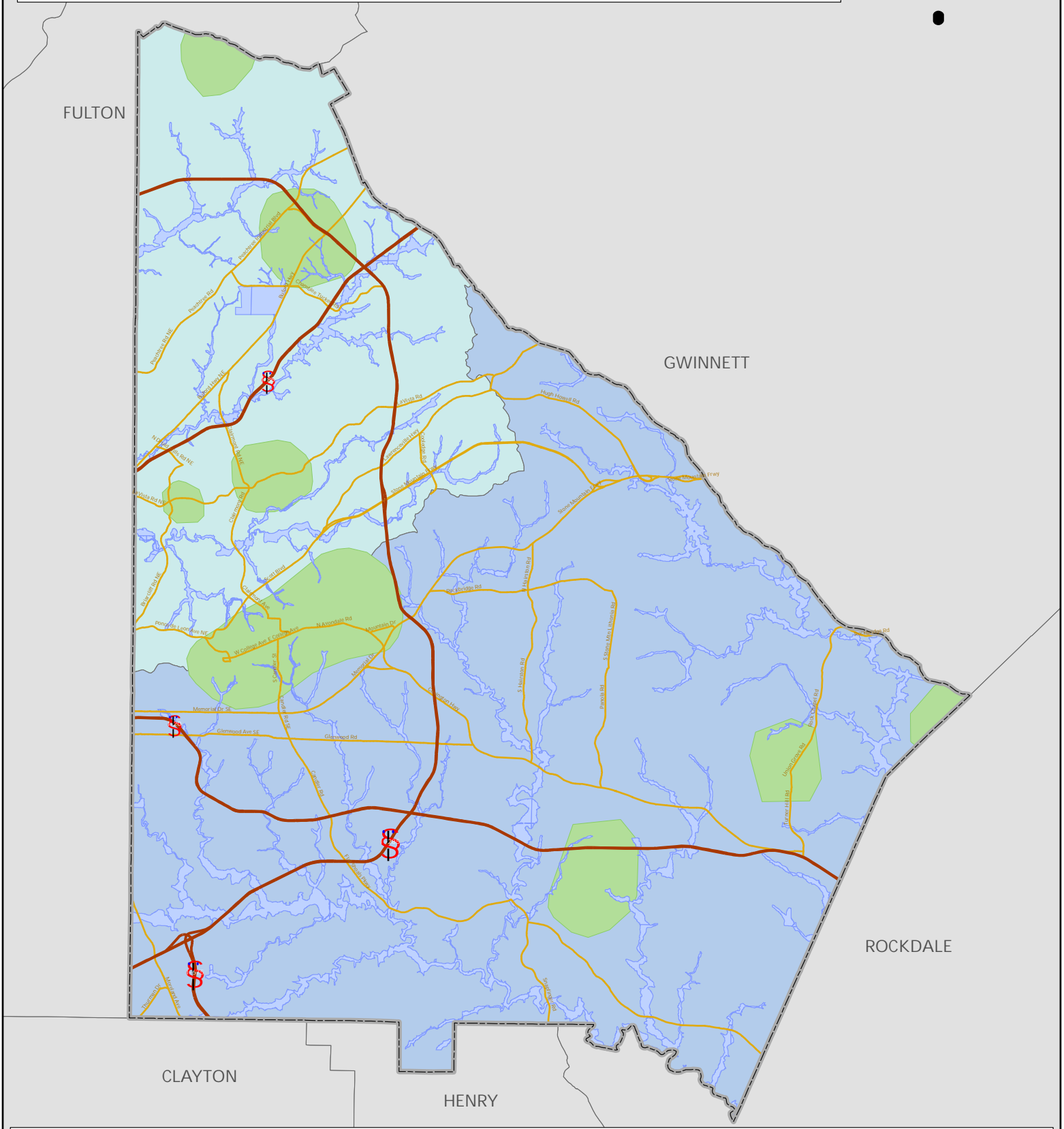


Figure 6-1



DeKalb County, Georgia

Limitations to Landfill Siting: Groundwater Recharge Areas and 100 year Floodplain



- DeKalb County
- Municipalities
- Interstate
- Roads
- Recharge Areas

- 100 year floodplain
- Upper Chattahoochee River
- Upper Ocmulgee River

Data Sources:
Floodplain Values.2000. Federal Emergency Mapping Agency
Most Significant Groundwater Recharge Areas.2000. USGS & GA DNR
Hydrologic Units (8 digit).1998.USDA NRCS

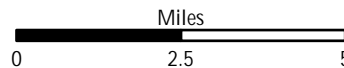


Figure 6-2

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6.1.1.4 River Corridors

DNR Rule 391-3-16-.04(4)(h) prohibits the development of new solid waste landfills within protected river corridors. Potential landfill sites with streams or creeks should be reviewed to determine the existence of on-site floodplains or wetlands, both of which are exclusionary to landfill development. The absence of a creek or stream does not, however, preclude the presence of wetlands. Major streams within DeKalb County have been mapped and are shown on Figure 6-1. These waterways are typically synonymous with wetlands and/or floodplains. A stream on a potential site does not preclude development, but landfilling activity is restricted from the waterway and the associated wetlands or floodplain. There are no protected river corridors within the county boundaries.

6.1.1.5 Protected Mountains

DNR Rule 391-3-16-.05(4)(l) prohibits the development of new solid waste landfills in areas designated as protected mountains. No protected mountains are present in the planning area.

6.2 Assessment

6.2.1 Criteria for Siting

6.2.1.1 Zoning

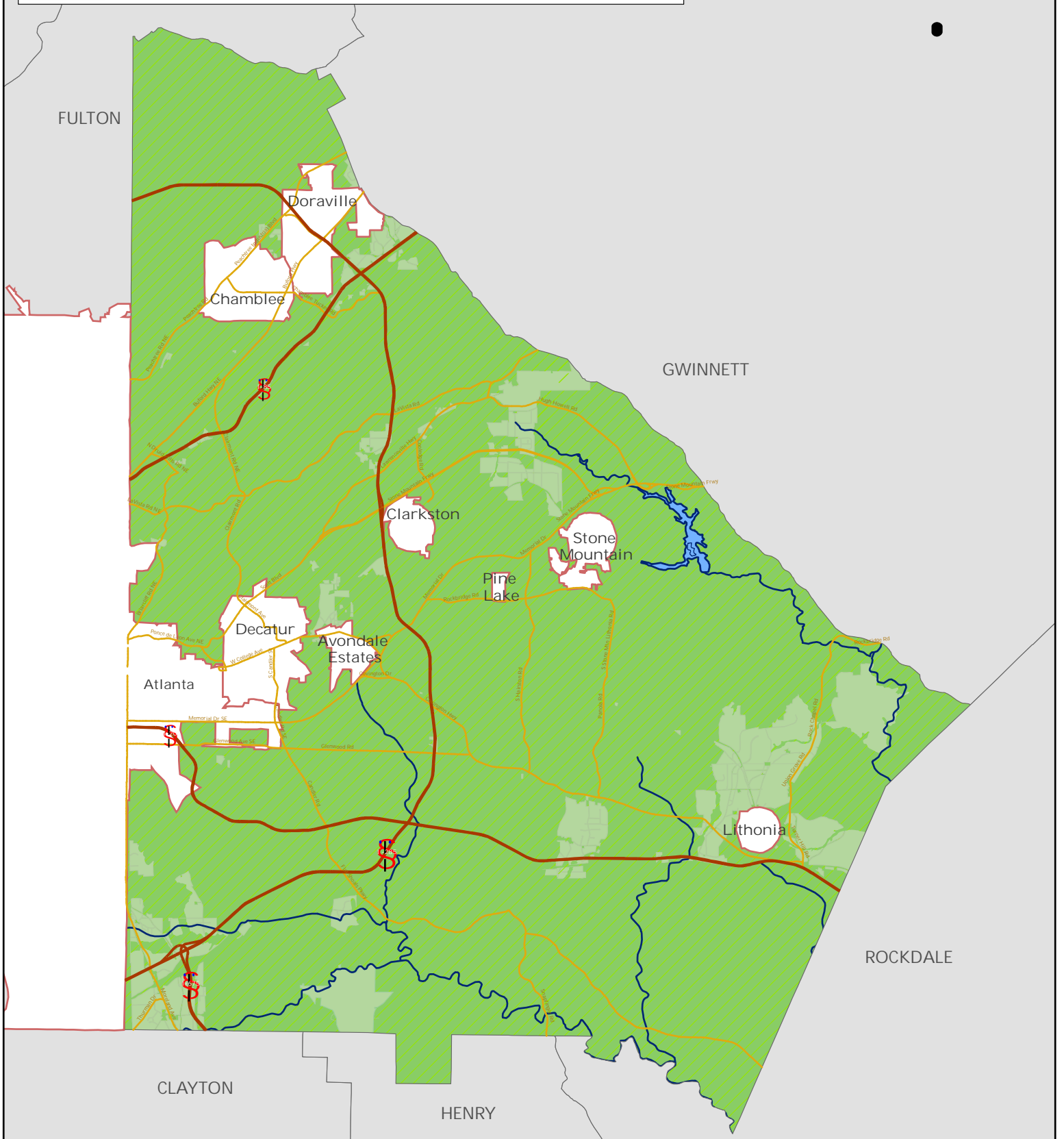
Solid waste facilities must conform to all local zoning and land use ordinances. The DeKalb County Code, Chapter 22 governing Solid Waste issues is included in Appendix F. Zoning and land use ordinances limiting or restricting new landfill siting in DeKalb County, or within municipalities in the county, are also included in Appendix F.

DeKalb County: The siting of landfill facilities within county boundaries requires M2 (heavy industrial) zoning, with special use. Figure 6-3 depicts two zoning category groupings. The dark green color shows all areas that are not zoned for Industrial, light (M1) or heavy (M2). These extensive areas are excluded from new landfill siting. The M zoning category is depicted as a light green color on the figure, indicating allowed industrial uses; however, these areas include the more common M1 zoned areas, as well as the less geographically extensive, more limiting M2 zoned areas. Prior to siting a landfill within an Industrial zoned area, individual detailed zoning maps, available




DeKalb County, Georgia

Zoning Limitations to Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Siting




 DeKalb County

 Municipalities


 Major Lakes and Streams

 Interstate

 Roads

Zoning Categories

 Unsuitable for Landfill Development

 Industrial, including M-2, with special use (required for Landfill Siting)

Data Sources:
Comprehensive Land Use Plan,
1999-2015, DeKalb County

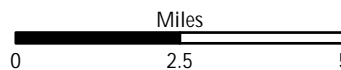


Figure 6-3

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DeKalb County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan 2005–2014

through the DeKalb County Zoning and Planning departments, which delineate M2 and M1 zoning areas, must be consulted.

In addition, an ordinance to amend the Code of DeKalb County, Georgia, Chapter 27, Article IV, adopted by the DeKalb County Board of Commissioners on December 14, 2004, is included in Appendix F. This ordinance adds Section 27-295, which states that the Board of Commissioners shall not approve any amendment to the zoning maps, any amendment to the *comprehensive* land use map, or any application for a special land use permit if such landfill is not in compliance with the applicable requirements of Georgia's Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act, unless the applicant obtains written verification from the Georgia Environmental Protection Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources that the landfill complies with or is not yet required to comply with all applicable requirements set forth in the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act.

City of Atlanta: As outlined in Section 8-1 of their municipal code, criteria for additional solid waste disposal facilities are as follows: As of the effective date of the Act, the Council of the City of Atlanta shall not take any action to select a site for or to approve the operation of any additional municipal solid waste disposal facility, as defined in O.C.G.A. § 12-8-22, specifically including, but not limited to, a sewage sludge incinerator; or take any action to select a site for or to approve the operation of any additional private solid waste disposal facility, as defined in O.C.G.A. § 12-8-22, which has not filed an application for review and approval with the Environmental Protection Division of the Department of Natural Resources, specifically including, but not limited to, a sewage sludge incinerator until the council enacts and implements a local solid waste management plan which provides for the reduction and recycling of solid waste generated within the city in accordance with the procedures and standards provided in O.C.G.A. § 12-8-31.1. (See Appendix F for full text.)

City of Avondale Estates: No solid waste handling or disposal facilities/uses of any type are permitted in any zoning district within city boundaries.

City of Chamblee: No solid waste handling or disposal facilities are specifically permitted in any zoning district within city boundaries.

City of Clarkston: As outlined in Article XII from Section 1200 (Appendix F), Zoning and Ordinance Code – City of Clarkston, Georgia, sanitary landfills are not a permitted use in any zoning district of the city.

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City of Decatur: Solid waste handling and disposal facilities are not a permitted use in any zoning district within city boundaries.

City of Doraville: Only Transfer Stations within M-1 Zoning areas are permitted.

City of Lithonia: Solid waste handling and/or disposal facilities are not specifically permitted within city boundaries.

City of Pine Lake: There are no city ordinances governing solid waste sites; however, the zoning ordinances specify the types of business acceptable within the city.

City of Stone Mountain: According to Section 5-3.1 of the Zoning Ordinance (Appendix F), Industrial zoning district M permitted uses do not include solid waste facilities.

6.2.1.2 Airport Safety

DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(c) requires that new solid waste landfill units or lateral state regulations prohibit the permitting of municipal solid waste landfill units or lateral expansions of existing units within 10,000 feet of any public use or private use airport runway end used by turbojet aircraft or within 5,000 feet of any public use or private use airport runway end used by only piston type aircraft. There are two airports located within the county. Peachtree-DeKalb airport, located in northern DeKalb County, is a public airport supporting turbojet traffic; therefore, no sanitary landfills may be located within 10,000 feet of the airport runway end. LT World is a small private airport located in southeast DeKalb County. This airport supports only piston-type aircraft traffic; therefore, sanitary landfills are restricted within 5,000 feet of the runway end.

6.2.1.3 Floodplains

DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(d) stipulates that any solid waste landfill located in the 100-year flood plain shall not restrict the flow of the 100-year flood, reduce the temporary water storage capacity of the flood plain, or result in a washout of solid waste so as to pose a threat to human health or the environment. Figure 6-2 delineates these restricted areas in DeKalb County.

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6.2.1.4 Wetlands

DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(e) prohibits the development of solid waste landfills in wetlands, as defined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, unless evidence is provided by the applicant to the EPD that use of such wetlands has been permitted or otherwise authorized under all other applicable state and federal laws and rules. Figure 6-1 delineates wetland areas occurring in DeKalb County.

6.2.1.5 Fault Areas

New landfill units and lateral expansions of existing landfills located within 200 feet of a fault that has had displacement in Holocene time are not allowed unless it is demonstrated that an alternative setback distance of less than 200 feet will prevent damage to the structural integrity of the landfill unit and will be protective of human health and the environment. There are no Holocene faults located within the county.

6.2.1.6 Seismic Impact Zones

DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(g) prohibits the development of new landfill units and lateral expansions may not be located in seismic zones, unless it is demonstrated that all containment structures, including liners, leachate collection systems, and surface water control systems, are designed to resist the maximum horizontal acceleration in lithified earth material for the site. A seismic impact zone is defined as an area with a 10 percent or greater probability that the maximum horizontal acceleration in lithified earth material, expressed as a percentage of the earth's gravitational pull, will exceed 0.10g in 250 years (or 0.02g in 50 years). U.S. Geological Survey earthquake hazard maps (USGS, 1996: <http://eqhazmaps.usgs.gov/index.html>) indicate that throughout DeKalb County there is a 10 percent or greater probability that the peak horizontal acceleration in lithified materials will exceed 10 percent (ranging from approximately 10 to 14 percent) of the earth's gravitational pull (0.10-0.14g) in 250 years. All new landfills developed within the county must be designed in accordance with the requirements described above.

6.2.1.7 Unstable Areas

On-site or local soil conditions that may result in significant differential settling, geologic or geomorphologic features, or human-made features or events, may result in unstable conditions. At new or existing landfills units or lateral expansions, it must be demonstrated that engineering measures have been incorporated into the landfill unit's

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design to ensure that the integrity of the structural components of the landfill unit will not be disrupted.

6.2.1.8 Significant Groundwater Recharge Areas

State regulations specifically require liner systems for landfills developed within 2 miles of significant groundwater recharge areas. Development of a landfill within a significant groundwater recharge area is prohibited if the landfill accepts waste from outside of its region and if operated by a regional authority, or from outside of the county if operated by a single county. Figure 6-2 outlines areas of significant groundwater recharge within the county.

6.2.1.9 Senate Bill 32

Senate Bill 32 amends the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, Georgia Solid Waste Management Act, to provide limits on the number of solid waste facilities that may be permitted within any given area of the state. The purpose of this addition to the Code is to provide protection against any given community becoming an involuntary host to an excessive concentration of solid waste facilities.

The Code has been amended to state that no permit shall be issued for any solid waste handling facility other than a material recovery facility or compost facility or for any solid waste disposal facility other than a private industry solid waste disposal facility if three or more landfills are located within a 2-mile radius of any part of the premises proposed for permitting. A copy of Senate Bill 32 is contained in Appendix G.

Figure 6-4 identifies two areas within the county, in which two or more landfills within a two mile radius of one another currently exist, where Senate Bill 32 landfill siting restrictions may apply.

6.2.2 Other Considerations

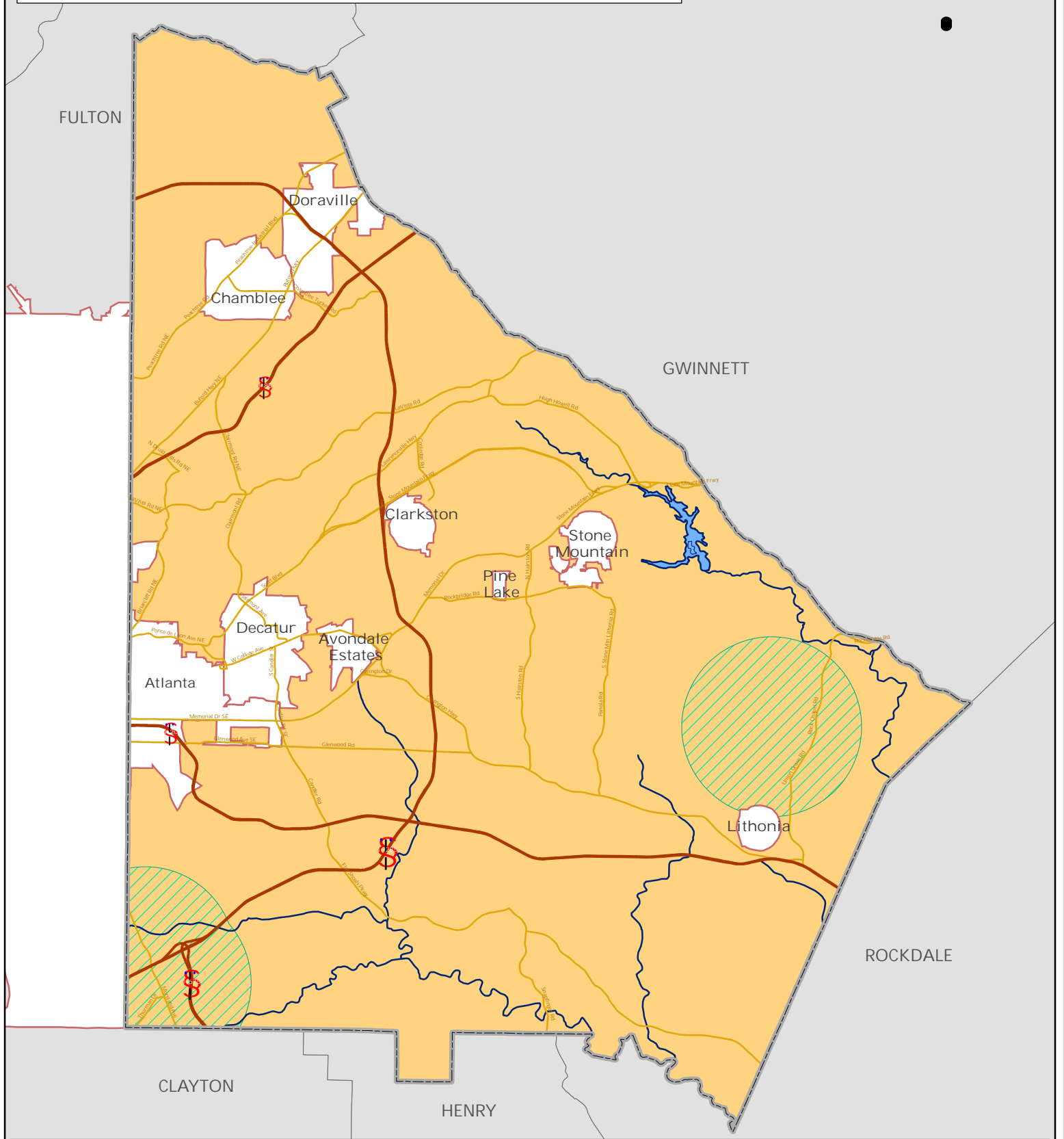
6.2.2.1 Buffer Zones







Georgia EPD requires that at least a 200-foot buffer be maintained around the site perimeter, and a minimum of a 500-foot buffer be maintained between the waste boundary and any occupied dwelling and the dwelling's water supply well. DeKalb County has practiced a more stringent buffer zone requirement to maintain a 300-foot buffer around the Seminole Road Landfill perimeter, with the inner 200 feet left



DeKalb County, Georgia

Limitations to New Solid Waste Facility Siting: Senate Bill 32



-  DeKalb County
-  Municipalities
-  Major Lakes and Streams
-  Interstate
-  Roads
-  Areas where Senate Bill 32 Solid Waste Siting Restrictions may apply

Data Sources:
DeKalb County Landfills, Georgia
DNR Geologic Survey, 2001

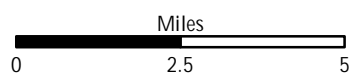


Figure 6-4

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DeKalb County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan 2005–2014

undisturbed and the remaining 100 feet used as a managed buffer, including landscaping and passive use activities such as multiuse trails.

Upon adoption of the SWMP, any proposed new or expanded disposal facilities will be required to maintain a 400-foot minimum buffer with 300 feet left undisturbed and the remaining 100 feet to be used as a managed buffer.

6.2.2.2 Historic Areas

6.3 Needs and Goals

As stated in Section 5.3, based on existing facilities and life spans, no new MSW landfills, C&D landfills, or solid waste transfer stations will be necessary for the planning area to comply with the state's 10-year disposal capacity requirement.

However, DeKalb County maintains the following goal for limitations on new facilities:

- Increase separation of any proposed new or expanded disposal facilities from residential or other properties in the county by requiring a minimum buffer of 400 feet or double the minimum state requirement at the time of permitting. The current minimum state requirement is 200 feet.

6.4 Plan Consistency

In order for EPD to issue or renew a permit for a solid waste handling facility within the planning area, the facility or facility expansion must be consistent with the DeKalb County Solid Waste Management Plan.

Prior to making application to Georgia EPD, the applicant for a proposed facility or facility expansion shall prepare a study and provide a report to DeKalb County to determine if a proposed facility, public or private, is consistent with the plan. At a minimum, the study shall address:

(i) how the public will be involved and notified;

(ii) the anticipated impact the proposed facility will have on current solid waste management facilities;

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DeKalb County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan 2005–2014

(iii) the anticipated impact the proposed facility will have on adequate collection and disposal capability within the planning area; and

(iv) the effect the facility will have on waste generated within the state achieving the 25 percent per capita disposal reduction goal.

FINAL DRAFT

DeKalb County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan 2005–2014

7. Education and Public Involvement Element

To date, public-sector programs to encourage good solid waste management practices have been individually implemented by municipal and county government(s). These public programs have been designed to reduce waste, increase recycling, and prevent litter. Development of a coordinated program engaging the citizenry to promote proper solid waste management in the study area not only will contribute significantly to extending the useful “life” of existing landfills, but also will improve the overall natural environment of DeKalb County.

7.1 Inventory

7.1.1 Keep DeKalb Beautiful

Organized in 1978, Keep DeKalb Beautiful (KDB) is a department of DeKalb County Government and a local affiliate of Keep America Beautiful dedicated to improving solid waste management at the community level. In keeping with Keep America Beautiful, KDB’s programs and events are designed to change attitudes and behaviors through education, technology, ordinances, and enforcement. KDB activities include Bring One for the Chipper, Arbor Day, Great American Cleanup, Rivers Alive, and America Recycles Day. In addition, KDB sponsors community cleanups throughout the year.

Keep DeKalb Beautiful provides continuous education to the community through the public school system, the media, and neighborhood and civic associations as follows:

- **Environmental Education:** KDB’s environmental education program consists of three components geared for elementary education. Waste in Place is Keep America Beautiful’s elementary curriculum guide for teaching litter prevention and solid waste management. The Environmental Teachers Corp is Georgia Power’s elementary curriculum to raise awareness about recycling and water quality and has been developed by educators to address the state’s educational standards. Storytime is a program in which books with environmental themes are read to children.

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DeKalb County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan 2005–2014

- **Media:** KDB educates the public by announcing events and soliciting public involvement utilizing the media by way of press releases. In addition, KDB events and programs are announced on the County’s cable access channel, DCTV23.
- **Neighborhood and Civic Associations:** KDB increases awareness and distributes information regarding environmental issues to the DeKalb community at community meetings and events.

Other educational methods utilized by Keep DeKalb Beautiful include presentations and exhibits, workshops, a quarterly newsletter, promotional items, litter bags, fliers, and brochures.

7.1.2 Ordinances

In addition to the landfill ordinance amending Code Section 27 and the DeKalb County solid waste Code Section 22, DeKalb County maintains ordinances specifically targeting litter control. The following ordinances are included in Appendix F:

- **DeKalb County Scrap Tire Enforcement Ordinance, Code Section 22,** outlines regulations and procedures that govern scrap tires from the point of generation to the point of disposal.
- **Litter Control Ordinance, Code Section 22,** was amended to ensure that litter does not enter county streams, lakes, and rivers by prohibiting littering on public and private property and placing stricter controls on collection procedures.

7.2 Assessment

Keep DeKalb Beautiful has been successful in developing strong partnerships with local citizen groups and businesses to promote and implement litter control and recycling programs.

Keep DeKalb Beautiful continues to measure the presence of litter in communities through the Litter Index. The data gathered from the Litter Index is used to determine the types of litter prevention and community improvement programs to implement locally. When conducted annually, comparisons of the Litter Index data can be used to identify what works locally to change attitudes and behaviors regarding litter and related community issues.

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DeKalb County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan 2005–2014

7.3 Needs and Goals

Given Keep DeKalb Beautiful's success in implementing recycling and litter control programs, it is proposed that KDB will continue to function as the coordinator and disseminator of environmental education information and education to county citizens and participating municipalities when additional recycling programs or similar activities are implemented. Among the services that could be provided are:

- Develop and conduct a survey to determine the level of knowledge the public has about recycling to determine promotional and educational strategies.
- Develop and implement a recycling education program that would promote and publicize the County's efforts to further reduce the solid waste stream through recycling.
- Develop media events and develop and disseminate newsletters, press releases, statistical reports, promotional materials, etc., to show the civic and monetary benefits of the program.
- Educate public on all solid waste related ordinances and enforce scrap tire and litter control ordinances.

FINAL DRAFT

DeKalb County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan 2005–2014

8. Implementation Strategy

The effectiveness of any solid waste management plan is directly linked to the level of enforcement and compliance with waste disposal regulations as adopted and the finances available to implement those regulations. The conflict of increasing regulatory controls on solid waste management and decreasing tax revenues that could conceivably be used to augment the present solid waste collection program's fee structure to finance mandated improvements will continue to present financing problems for local governments.

Table 8-1 summarizes the Implementation Strategy.

**Table 8-1
Summary of Implementation Strategy for
DeKalb County & Cities of Avondale Estates, Chamblee, Clarkston, Decatur, Doraville, Lithonia, and Pine Lake**

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN ELEMENT ACTIVITIES	Years Covered by SWMP									Management Responsibility	Program Cost Estimate	Funding Source			
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013				2014		
WASTE REDUCTION ELEMENT															
Increase recycling efforts by promotion of subscription comprehensive curbside recycling program.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Staff Time	*	
Provide opportunities for multifamily complexes and economic incentives for commercial entities to participate in recycling programs.			X										Staff Time	*	
COLLECTION ELEMENT															
Continue to explore technologically advanced collection procedures to reduce cost, optimize collection efficiencies, and enhance service quality. Implement best practices such as semi-automatic and automatic collection systems, automatic routing, and full cost accounting.	X					X							Planning Area	Staff Time	*
Consider collection options that are more equitable and efficient and provide an economic incentive for recycling.	X							X					Planning Area	Staff Time	*
Implement a household chemical collection program, including electronic devices. Eventually develop a site for household chemicals.				X									Planning Area	Staff Time	*
Develop educational and outreach programs, such as source reduction and reuse, to publicize solid waste management and recycling, thorough brochures and government access programming.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Planning Area	Staff Time	*
Provide adequate vehicle parking and employee facilities at the North Sanitation District		X											Planning Area	TBD	*
Provide adequate vehicle parking and employee facilities at the Central Sanitation District					X								Planning Area	TBD	*
Provide adequate vehicle parking and employee facilities at the East Sanitation District				X									Planning Area	TBD	*
Provide adequate vehicle parking and employee facilities at the South Sanitation District			X										Planning Area	TBD	*
DISPOSAL ELEMENT															
Increase efficiency of MSW transfer at existing Central transfer station		X											Planning Area	TBD	*
Increase efficiency of MSW transfer at existing North transfer station						X							Planning Area	TBD	*
Increase efficiency of MSW transfer at existing East transfer station							X						Planning Area	TBD	*
Increase capacity of Seminole Rd C&D disposal unit prior to reaching current C&D disposal capacity.								X					Planning Area	TBD	*
LAND LIMITATION ELEMENT															
Increase separation of any proposed new disposal facilities from residential or other properties in the county by requiring a minimum buffer of 400 feet, or double the minimum state requirement at the time of permitting.		X											Planning Area	Staff Time	*
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT ELEMENT															
Develop and conduct a survey to determine the level of knowledge the public has about recycling to determine promotional and educational strategies.		X											Planning Area	Staff Time	*
Develop and implement a recycling education program to promote and publicize the County's efforts to further reduce the solid waste stream through recycling.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Planning Area	Staff Time	*
Develop media events and develop and disseminate newsletters, press releases, statistical reports, promotional materials, etc., to show the civic and monetary benefits of the program.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Planning Area	Staff Time	*
Educate public on all solid waste related ordinances and enforce scrap tire and litter control ordinances.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Planning Area	Staff Time	*

* DeKalb County Services will use Sanitation Enterprise Fund. Cities would use various committed funds for their jurisdictional activities.

TBD-To be determined

FINAL DRAFT

DeKalb County Joint Solid Waste Management Plan 2005–2014

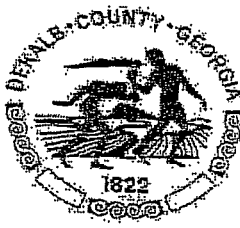
9. Disaster Management Plan

DeKalb County's emergency management activities are coordinated through the DeKalb Emergency Management Agency (DEMA). The County has an approved Emergency Operations Plan. The plan is a planning tool as well as a guide for response to and recovery from emergency situations and disasters which may impact the County. The DeKalb County Public Works Department also has an emergency operations plan for its own internal use. As a part of this plan, the activities related to handling of solid waste are described in detail. Pre-disaster mitigation, emergency response, and emergency recovery plans are included. The experience gained from previous emergencies and the training derived from table top exercises are worked into the plan by way of revisions and updates.

Appendix A

DeKalb County SWMP
Concurrence Letters

DeKalb County, Georgia



Public Works Department
Sanitation Division

3643 Camp Circle, Decatur, Georgia 30032

March 1, 2005

CERTIFIED MAIL

7900 1670 0003 7685 6545

Ms. Shirley Franklin, Mayor
City of Atlanta
55 Trinity Avenue, Suite 2400
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

**RE: Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan
DeKalb County**

Dear Ms. Franklin:

DeKalb County is in the final stages of completing its Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP). According to the Solid Waste Management Act, any jurisdiction that utilizes our Seminole Road Landfill for waste disposal must have a strategy to meet Georgia's (GA) 25% per capita waste disposal reduction goal.

The Georgia Department of Community Affairs' (DCA) Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management were promulgated from the Act, and the Standards state that each local government must identify a ten-year disposal capacity.

Local governments can meet this capacity assurance requirement by having another local government provide the disposal capacity. Since the City of Atlanta is partially located within the DeKalb County Solid Waste Management Plan and utilizes the Seminole Road Landfill for disposal - you are eligible to be included in DeKalb County's Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

By having a joint DeKalb County/City of Atlanta Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan - the City of Stone Mountain will comply with the following:

- Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, Years 2005 -2014
- Disposal capacity for the next 10 years.

Enclosed a draft Notice of Intent letter for you to print on your letterhead. By submitting your intent to be included in the DeKalb SWMP, you agree to meet the minimum procedural standards outlined in the GA DCA Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures.

We respectfully request the letter of intent to be returned by April 15, 2005 so that we may include your jurisdiction in our SWMP. A sample Resolution letter/template is also included for your review. This will be required to be executed at a later date. Your immediate attention is greatly appreciated.

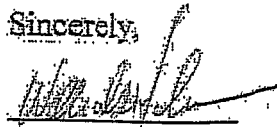
Page 2

Comprehensive SWMP

March 1, 2005

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Billy Malone, Assistant Director, DeKalb County Sanitation, at (404) 294-2927.

Sincerely,



Leroy Scott

Associate Director

Attachment: Notice of Intent Letter
Draft Resolution

cc: Ted Rhinehart
Dan Hall
Billy Malone
Tracy Hutchinson
Site Operating Record

March 1, 2005

Mr. Leroy Scott, Associate Director
DeKalb County Public Works – Sanitation Division
3643 Camp Circle
Decatur, GA 30032

**Subject: Notice of Intent
 Joint Solid Waste Management Plan
 (Jurisdiction) and DeKalb County
 Years 2005 to 2014**

Dear Mr. Scott:

It is my understanding that DeKalb County is in its final stages of completing its Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. To comply with the State of Georgia Solid Waste Management Act of 1990, the **(jurisdiction)** would like to be included in DeKalb's County Solid Waste Management Plan.

The Joint **(jurisdiction)** and DeKalb County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan will be valid from 2005-2014 once approved.

Please contact me with any questions you have.

Sincerely,

(Name)

(Title)

SAMPLE

RESOLUTION

**A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE TRANSMITTAL OF THE
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR (JURISDICTION)
AND DEKALB COUNTY**

WHEREAS, the (Jurisdiction) and DeKalb County have prepared a Joint Solid Waste Management Plan for the years of 2005-2014.

WHEREAS, the Joint Solid Waste Management Plan was prepared in According with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management Plans established by the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act; and,

WHEREAS, Public Hearings on the Plan were held _____
At the _____ Courthouse;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the (Jurisdiction) Board of Commissioners does hereby submit the Joint Solid Waste Management Plan to the Center for review, as per the requirements of the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED, this _____ day of _____ 2005.

BY:

ATTEST:

DeKalb County, Georgia



Public Works Department
Sanitation Division

3643 Camp Circle, Decatur, Georgia 30032

March 1, 2005

CERTIFIED MAIL

7000 1670 0001 7625-6390

Mr. Bryan Armistead
Public Works Supervisor
City of Avondale Estates
Public Works Department
166 Locust Street
Avondale Estates, Georgia 30002

**RE: Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan
DeKalb County**

Dear Mr. Armistead:

DeKalb County is in the final stages of completing its Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP). According to the Solid Waste Management Act, any jurisdiction that utilizes our Seminole Road Landfill for waste disposal must have a strategy to meet Georgia's (GA) 25% per capita waste disposal reduction goal.

The Georgia Department of Community Affairs' (DCA) Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management were promulgated from the Act, and the Standards state that each local government must identify a ten-year disposal capacity.

Local governments can meet this capacity assurance requirement by having another local government provide the disposal capacity. Since the City of Avondale Estates is located within the DeKalb County Solid Waste Management Plan and utilizes the Seminole Road Landfill for disposal - you are eligible to be included in DeKalb County's Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

By having a joint DeKalb County/City of Avondale Estates Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan - the City of Avondale Estates will comply with the following:

- Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, Years 2005 - 2014
- Disposal capacity for the next 10 years.

Enclosed a draft Notice of Intent letter for you to print on your letterhead. By submitting your intent to be included in the DeKalb SWMP, you agree to meet the minimum procedural standards outlined in the GA DCA Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures.

DeKalb County, Georgia



Public Works Department
Sanitation Division

3643 Camp Circle, Decatur, Georgia 30032

March 1, 2005

CERTIFIED MAIL

7000 1670 0003 7685 6613

Mr. Tillman Hannon
City of Chamblee
3210 Cumberland Drive
Chamblee, Georgia 30341

**RE: Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan
DeKalb County**

Dear Mr. Hannon:

DeKalb County is in the final stages of completing its Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP). According to the Solid Waste Management Act, any jurisdiction that utilizes our Seminole Road Landfill for waste disposal must have a strategy to meet Georgia's (GA) 25% per capita waste disposal reduction goal.

The Georgia Department of Community Affairs' (DCA) Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management were promulgated from the Act, and the Standards state that each local government must identify a ten-year disposal capacity.

Local governments can meet this capacity assurance requirement by having another local government provide the disposal capacity. Since the City of Chamblee is located within the DeKalb County Solid Waste Management Plan and utilizes the Seminole Road Landfill for disposal - you are eligible to be included in DeKalb County's Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

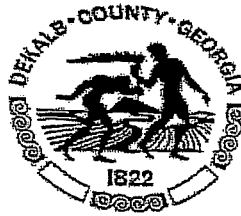
By having a joint DeKalb County/City of Chamblee Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan - the City of Chamblee will comply with the following:

- Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, Years 2005 -2014.
- Disposal capacity for the next 10 years.

Enclosed a draft Notice of Intent letter for you to print on your letterhead. By submitting your intent to be included in the DeKalb SWMP, you agree to meet the minimum procedural standards outlined in the GA DCA Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures.

We respectfully request the letter of intent to be returned by April 15, 2005 so that we may include your jurisdiction in our SWMP. A sample Resolution letter/template is also included for your review. This will be required to be executed at a later date. Your immediate attention is greatly appreciated.

DeKalb County, Georgia



Public Works Department
Sanitation Division

3643 Camp Circle, Decatur, Georgia 30032

March 1, 2005

CERTIFIED MAIL

7000 1670 0003 7685 6514

Mr. Lee Swaney, Mayor
City of Clarkston
3921 Church Street
Clarkston, Georgia 30021

**RE: Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan
DeKalb County**

Dear Mr. Swaney:

DeKalb County is in the final stages of completing its Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP). According to the Solid Waste Management Act, any jurisdiction that utilizes our Seminole Road Landfill for waste disposal must have a strategy to meet Georgia's (GA) 25% per capita waste disposal reduction goal.

The Georgia Department of Community Affairs' (DCA) Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management were promulgated from the Act, and the Standards state that each local government must identify a ten-year disposal capacity.

Local governments can meet this capacity assurance requirement by having another local government provide the disposal capacity. Since the City of Clarkston is located within the DeKalb County Solid Waste Management Plan and utilizes the Seminole Road Landfill for disposal – you are eligible to be included in DeKalb County's Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

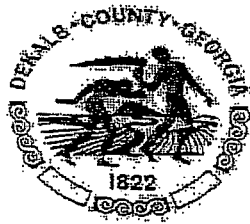
By having a joint DeKalb County/City of Clarkston Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan – the City of Clarkston will comply with the following:

- Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, Years 2005 -2014
- Disposal capacity for the next 10 years.

Enclosed a draft Notice of Intent letter for you to print on your letterhead. By submitting your intent to be included in the DeKalb SWMP, you agree to meet the minimum procedural standards outlined in the GA DCA Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures.

We respectfully request the letter of intent to be returned by April 15, 2005 so that we may include your jurisdiction in our SWMP. A sample Resolution letter/template is also included for your review. This will be required to be executed at a later date. Your immediate attention is greatly appreciated.

DeKalb County, Georgia



Public Works Department
Sanitation Division

3643 Camp Circle, Decatur, Georgia 30032

March 1, 2005

CERTIFIED MAIL

7000 1670 0003 7685 6620

Mr. Bill Floyd, Mayor
City of Decatur
509 North McDonough Street
PO Box 220
Decatur, Georgia 30083

**RE: Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan
DeKalb County**

Dear Mr. Floyd:

DeKalb County is in the final stages of completing its Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP). According to the Solid Waste Management Act, any jurisdiction that utilizes our Seminole Road Landfill for waste disposal must have a strategy to meet Georgia's (GA) 25% per capita waste disposal reduction goal.

The Georgia Department of Community Affairs' (DCA) Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management were promulgated from the Act, and the Standards state that each local government must identify a ten-year disposal capacity.

Local governments can meet this capacity assurance requirement by having another local government provide the disposal capacity. Since the City of Decatur is located within the DeKalb County Solid Waste Management Plan and utilizes the Seminole Road Landfill for disposal - you are eligible to be included in DeKalb County's Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

By having a joint DeKalb County/City of Decatur Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan - the City of Decatur will comply with the following:

- Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, Years 2005 -2014
- Disposal capacity for the next 10 years.

Enclosed a draft Notice of Intent letter for you to print on your letterhead. By submitting your intent to be included in the DeKalb SWMP, you agree to meet the minimum procedural standards outlined in the GA DCA Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures.

We respectfully request the letter of intent to be returned by April 15, 2005 so that we may include your jurisdiction in our SWMP. A sample Resolution letter/template is also included for your review. This will be required to be executed at a later date. Your immediate attention is greatly appreciated.

DeKalb County, Georgia



Public Works Department
Sanitation Division

3643 Camp Circle, Decatur, Georgia 30032

March 1, 2005

CERTIFIED MAIL

7000 1670 0003 7685 6569

Mr. Ray Jenkins, Mayor
City of Doraville
3725 Park Avenue
Doraville, Georgia 30340

**RE: Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan
DeKalb County**

Dear Mr. Jenkins:

DeKalb County is in the final stages of completing its Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP). According to the Solid Waste Management Act, any jurisdiction that utilizes our Seminole Road Landfill for waste disposal must have a strategy to meet Georgia's (GA) 25% per capita waste disposal reduction goal.

The Georgia Department of Community Affairs' (DCA) Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management were promulgated from the Act, and the Standards state that each local government must identify a ten-year disposal capacity.

Local governments can meet this capacity assurance requirement by having another local government provide the disposal capacity. Since the City of Doraville is located within the DeKalb County Solid Waste Management Plan and utilizes the Seminole Road Landfill for disposal – you are eligible to be included in DeKalb County's Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

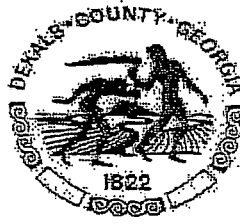
By having a joint DeKalb County/City of Doraville Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan – the City of Doraville will comply with the following:

- Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, Years 2005 -2014
- Disposal capacity for the next 10 years.

Enclosed a draft Notice of Intent letter for you to print on your letterhead. By submitting your intent to be included in the DeKalb SWMP, you agree to meet the minimum procedural standards outlined in the GA DCA Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures.

We respectfully request the letter of intent to be returned by April 15, 2005 so that we may include your jurisdiction in our SWMP. A sample Resolution letter/template is also included for your review. This will be required to be executed at a later date. Your immediate attention is greatly appreciated.

DeKalb County, Georgia



Public Works Department
Sanitation Division

3643 Camp Circle, Decatur, Georgia 30032

March 1, 2005

CERTIFIED MAIL

7000 1670-0003 7625 6585

Mr. Donald Honore, Jr., Mayor
City of Lithonia
6980 Main Street
Lithonia, Georgia 30058

**RE: Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan
DeKalb County**

Dear Mr. Honore:

DeKalb County is in the final stages of completing its Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP). According to the Solid Waste Management Act, any jurisdiction that utilizes our Seminole Road Landfill for waste disposal must have a strategy to meet Georgia's (GA) 25% per capita waste disposal reduction goal.

The Georgia Department of Community Affairs' (DCA) Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management were promulgated from the Act, and the Standards state that each local government must identify a ten-year disposal capacity.

Local governments can meet this capacity assurance requirement by having another local government provide the disposal capacity. Since the City of Lithonia is located within the DeKalb County Solid Waste Management Plan and utilizes the Seminole Road Landfill for disposal - you are eligible to be included in DeKalb County's Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

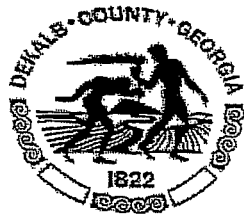
By having a joint DeKalb County/City of Lithonia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan - the City of Lithonia will comply with the following:

- Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, Years 2005 -2014
- Disposal capacity for the next 10 years.

Enclosed a draft Notice of Intent letter for you to print on your letterhead. By submitting your intent to be included in the DeKalb SWMP, you agree to meet the minimum procedural standards outlined in the GA DCA Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures.

We respectfully request the letter of intent to be returned by April 15, 2005 so that we may include your jurisdiction in our SWMP. A sample Resolution letter/template is also included for your review. This will be required to be executed at a later date. Your immediate attention is greatly appreciated.

DeKalb County, Georgia



Public Works Department
Sanitation Division

3643 Camp Circle, Decatur, Georgia 30032

March 1, 2005

CERTIFIED MAIL

7000 1670 0003 7685 6521

Mr. Greg Zarus, Mayor
City of Pine Lake
462 Clubhouse Drive
Pine Lake, Georgia 30072

**RE: Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan
DeKalb County**

Dear Mr. Zarus:

DeKalb County is in the final stages of completing its Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP). According to the Solid Waste Management Act, any jurisdiction that utilizes our Seminole Road Landfill for waste disposal must have a strategy to meet Georgia's (GA) 25% per capita waste disposal reduction goal.

The Georgia Department of Community Affairs' (DCA) Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management were promulgated from the Act, and the Standards state that each local government must identify a ten-year disposal capacity.

Local governments can meet this capacity assurance requirement by having another local government provide the disposal capacity. Since the City of Pine Lake is located within the DeKalb County Solid Waste Management Plan and utilizes the Seminole Road Landfill for disposal – you are eligible to be included in DeKalb County's Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

By having a joint DeKalb County/City of Pine Lake Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan – the City of Pine Lake will comply with the following:

- Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, Years 2005 -2014
- Disposal capacity for the next 10 years.

Enclosed a draft Notice of Intent letter for you to print on your letterhead. By submitting your intent to be included in the DeKalb SWMP, you agree to meet the minimum procedural standards outlined in the GA DCA Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures.

We respectfully request the letter of intent to be returned by April 15, 2005 so that we may include your jurisdiction in our SWMP. A sample Resolution letter/template is also included for your review. This will be required to be executed at a later date. Your immediate attention is greatly appreciated.

DeKalb County, Georgia



Public Works Department
Sanitation Division

3643 Camp Circle, Decatur, Georgia 30032

March 1, 2005

CERTIFIED MAIL

7000 1670-0003 7685 6532

Mr. Gary Peet, Mayor
City of Stone Mountain
922 Main Street
Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083

**RE: Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan
DeKalb County**

Dear Mr. Jenkins:

DeKalb County is in the final stages of completing its Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP). According to the Solid Waste Management Act, any jurisdiction that utilizes our Seminole Road Landfill for waste disposal must have a strategy to meet Georgia's (GA) 25% per capita waste disposal reduction goal.

The Georgia Department of Community Affairs' (DCA) Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management were promulgated from the Act, and the Standards state that each local government must identify a ten-year disposal capacity.

Local governments can meet this capacity assurance requirement by having another local government provide the disposal capacity. Since the City of Stone Mountain is located within the DeKalb County Solid Waste Management Plan and utilizes the Seminole Road Landfill for disposal - you are eligible to be included in DeKalb County's Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

By having a joint DeKalb County/City of Stone Mountain Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan - the City of Stone Mountain will comply with the following:

- Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, Years 2005 -2014
- Disposal capacity for the next 10 years.

Enclosed a draft Notice of Intent letter for you to print on your letterhead. By submitting your intent to be included in the DeKalb SWMP, you agree to meet the minimum procedural standards outlined in the GA DCA Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures.

We respectfully request the letter of intent to be returned by April 15, 2005 so that we may include your jurisdiction in our SWMP. A sample Resolution letter/template is also included for your review. This will be required to be executed at a later date. Your immediate attention is greatly appreciated.

Appendix B

DeKalb County SWMP
Notice of Intent Letters

Avondale Estates Public Works Department

21 North Avondale Plaza
Avondale Estates, Georgia 30002

Craig Mims
DIRECTOR

Telephone (404) 508-4531
Fax (404) 420-2049

April 7, 2005

Mr. Leroy Scott, Associate Director
DeKalb County Public Works-Sanitation Division
3643 Camp Circle
Decatur, GA 30032

RECEIVED

APR 11 2005

RE: Notice of Intent
Joint Solid Waste Management Plan
Avondale Estates and DeKalb County
2005 to 2014

SANITATION

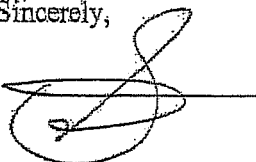
Dear Mr. Scott:

It is my understanding that DeKalb County is in its final stages of completing its Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. To comply with the state of Georgia Solid Waste Management Act of 1990, the City of Avondale Estates would like to be included in the DeKalb County Solid Waste Management Plan.

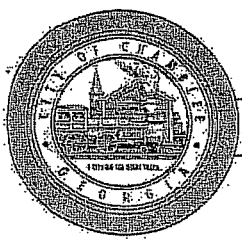
The Avondale Estates and DeKalb County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan will be valid from 2005-2014 once approved.

Please contact me with any questions you have.

Sincerely,



Craig A. Mims, Director
Public Works



CITY OF CHAMBLEE

5000 CHAMBLEE ROAD CHAMBLEE, GA 30138

April 20, 2005

Mr. Leroy Scott, Associate Director
DeKalb County Public Works - Sanitation Division
3643 Camp circle
Decatur, GA 30032

RE: Notice of Intent Joint Solid Waste Management Plan City of Chamblee and DeKalb County years 2005 - 2014

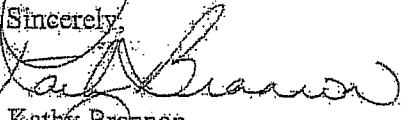
Dear Mr. Scott:

This is a follow-up to a letter dated November 29, 2004 from our Public Works Director, Tillman Hannon. It is my understanding that DeKalb County is in its final stages of completing its Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. To comply with State of Georgia Solid Waste Management Act of 1990, the City Council of the City of Chamblee voted at their regular Council meeting last night to request to be included in DeKalb County's Solid Waste Management Plan.

The Joint City of Chamblee and DeKalb County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan will be valid from 2005-2014 once approved. A City Council resolution authorizing transmission will be sent to you after the public hearings on the final draft.

Please contact me with any questions you have; thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,


Kathy Brannen
City Manager/CEO

cc: Tillman Hannon - Director of Public Works

RECEIVED

APR 21 2005

SANITATION

"SMALL TOWN - BIG HEART"
CITY OF CLARKSTON

April 5, 2005

Mr. Leroy Scott, Associate Director
DeKalb County Public Works - Sanitation Division
3643 Camp Circle
Decatur, GA 30032

Subject: ~~Notice of Intent~~
~~Joint Solid Waste Management Plan~~
City of Clarkston and DeKalb County
Years 2005-2014

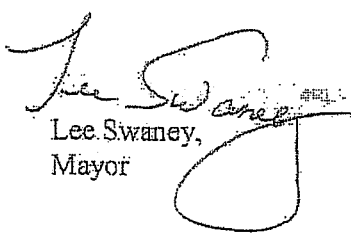
Dear Mr. Scott:

It is my understanding that DeKalb County is in its final stages of completing its Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. To comply with the State of Georgia Solid Waste Management Act of 1990, the City of Clarkston would like to be included in DeKalb's County Solid Waste Management Plan.

The Joint City of Clarkston and DeKalb County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan will be valid from 2005-2014 once approved.

Please contact me with any questions you may have.

Sincerely,


Lee Swaney,
Mayor

3921 Church Street, Clarkston, GA 30021
(404)296-6489 * Fax (404)296-6480

RECEIVED

APR 15 2005

SANITATION DEPT



City Manager's Office
509 North McDonough Street
P.O. Box 220
Decatur, Georgia 30031
404-370-4102 • Fax 404-378-2579
info@decatur-ga.com • http://www.decatur-ga.com

April 14, 2005

Mr. Leroy Scott, Associate Director
DeKalb County Public Works - Sanitation Division
3643 Camp Circle
Decatur, Georgia 30032

Subject: Notice of Intent
Joint Solid Waste Management Plan
City of Decatur and DeKalb County
Years 2005 to 2014

Dear Mr. Scott:

It is my understanding that DeKalb County is in its final stages of completing its Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. To comply with the State of Georgia Solid Waste Management Act of 1990, the City of Decatur would like to be included in DeKalb's County Solid Waste Management Plan.

The City of Decatur and DeKalb County Comprehensive Solid Waste Plan will be valid from 2005 - 2014 once approved.

Please contact me with any questions you have.

Sincerely,

Peggy Merriss
City Manager

cc: Hugh Saxon, Deputy City Manager
Charles Hammonds, Public Works Director

RECEIVED

APR 21 2005

SANITATION DEPT.



**City of
DORAVILLE**

3725 Park Avenue
DORAVILLE, GA 30340
770-451-9746
Fax 770-936-3862

MAYOR:
Ray Jenkins

CITY COUNCIL:
District 1
Ed Lowe
Donna Pittman

District 2
Madene Hadden
Lamar Lang,
Vice Mayor

District 3
Jason Anavitarte
David Weese

CITY CLERK:
Betty Cleer

CHIEF OF POLICE:
John King

ACCOUNTING CLERKS:
Annie Pollock
Gennie Rockelein
Sandra Bryant



A Good Place To Live

April 4, 2005

Mr. Leroy Scott, Assistant Director
DeKalb County Public Works - Sanitation Division
3643 Camp Circle
Decatur, GA 30032

**Subject: Notice of Intent
Joint Solid Waste Management Plan
The City of Doraville and DeKalb County
Years 2005 to 2014**

Dear Mr. Scott:

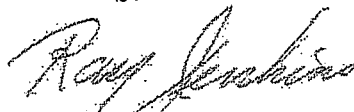
It is my understanding that DeKalb County is in its final stages of completing its Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. To comply with the State of Georgia Solid Waste Management Act of 1990, the City of Doraville would like to be included in DeKalb County's Solid Waste Management Plan.

The Joint City of Doraville and DeKalb County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan will be valid from 2005-2014 once approved.

The City of Doraville would like a 10 year disposal assurance letter.

Please contact me with any questions you have.

Sincerely,


Ray Jenkins
Mayor

RECEIVED

APR - 8 2005

SANITATION DEPT.

City of Lithonia



April 27, 2005

Darold P. Honore
Mayor

CITY COUNCIL

Jackie R. Harbin
Councilmember

Elizabeth Mitchell
Councilmember

Barbara Lester
Councilmember

Marcus Lloyd
Councilmember

Yvian Dixon
Councilmember

Olivia Sims
City Clerk

Willie Rosser
Chief of Police

Robin Goolsby
Clerk of Court

Mr. Leroy Scott, Associate Director
DeKalb County Public Works-Sanitation Division
3643 Camp Circle
Decatur, GA 30032

Subject: Notice of Intent
Joint Solid Waste Management Plan
City of Lithonia and DeKalb County
Years 2005 to 2014

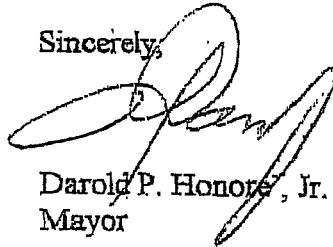
Dear Mr. Scott:

It is my understanding that DeKalb County is in its final stages of completing its Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. To comply with the State of Georgia Solid Waste Management Act of 1990, the City of Lithonia would like to be included in DeKalb's County Solid Waste Management Plan.

The Joint City of Lithonia and DeKalb Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan will be valid from 2005-2014 once approved.

Please contact me with any questions you have.

Sincerely,



Darold P. Honore, Jr.
Mayor

DH/sg

Historic City Hall
6980 Main Street, Lithonia, Georgia 30058
Telephone: 770.482.8136 Facsimile 678.526.0252

DeKalb's Hidden Treasure



CITY OF PINE LAKE

CITY OF PINE LAKE

PO Box 1325
459 Pine Drive
Pine Lake, GA 30072
404-292-4250
fax: 404-292-4859
www.pinelakega.com

Located at the geographic center of DeKalb county Pine Lake, is just 12 miles east of Atlanta. DeKalb's smallest city is a quiet arts community of around 850 residents. This historic neighborhood is centered by a 12-acre lake and surrounding wildlife habitat which serves as its gathering place for community and recreational events.

April 19, 2005

Mr. Leroy Scott, Associate Director
DeKalb County Public Works - Sanitation Division
3643 Camp Circle
Decatur, GA 30032

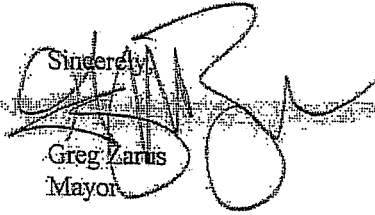
**Subject: Notice of Intent
Joint Solid Waste Management Plan
Pine Lake and DeKalb County
Years 2005 to 2014**

Dear Mr. Scott:

It is my understanding that DeKalb County is in its final stages of completing its Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. To comply with the State of Georgia Solid Waste Management Act of 1990, the city of Pine Lake and DeKalb County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan will be valid from 2005 - 2014 once approved.

Please contact me with any questions you have.

Sincerely,


Greg Larus
Mayor

RECEIVED

APR 15 2005

SANITATION DEPT.

Appendix C

DeKalb County SWMP
Jurisdiction Resolutions

A RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, DeKalb County, Georgia and the cities of Avondale Estates, Chamblee, Clarkston, Decatur, Doraville, Lithonia, and Pine Lake have prepared a joint Solid Waste Management Plan for the years 2005-2015; and

WHEREAS, the joint Solid Waste Management Plan was prepared in accordance with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management Plans established by the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act; and

WHEREAS, the existing facilities and life spans, no new additional MSW landfills, C&D landfills, or solid waste transfer stations will be necessary for the planning area to comply with the state's 10-year disposal capacity requirement; and

WHEREAS, to maximize the comprehensive curbside recycling program to the point of justifying the program becoming mandatory for all residents in unincorporated DeKalb and the City of Lithonia; and

WHEREAS, to increase public awareness to all planning area residents and businesses of the availability of county recycling drop-off sites; and

WHEREAS, initial public hearings were held by DeKalb County Planning & the Department of Public Works - Sanitation on behalf of all participating jurisdictions prior to development of the joint Solid Waste Management Plan within each of the five county commission districts on June 22, 2004, June 24, 2004, June 28, 2004, June 29, 2004, and June 30, 2004; and

WHEREAS, a second round of public hearings were held by DeKalb County Planning & the Department of Public Works - Sanitation on behalf of all participating jurisdictions at two county locations on January 13, 2005 and January 20, 2005; and

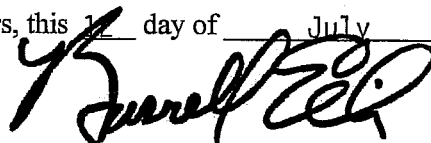
WHEREAS, the draft joint Solid Waste Management Plan was made available for public review at DeKalb County libraries and on the county website March 4, 2005; and

WHEREAS, the revised draft of the Solid Waste Management Plan was made available for public review at DeKalb County libraries and on the County website June 6, 2005; and

WHEREAS, a final public hearing was held by DeKalb County Planning on behalf of all participating jurisdictions at DeKalb County Maloof Auditorium on June 14, 2005; and

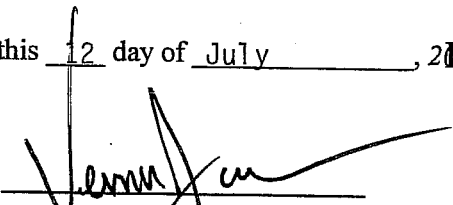
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by DeKalb County and it is hereby resolved, that the governing authority of the Cities of Avondale Estates, Chamblee, Clarkston, Decatur, Doraville, Lithonia, and Pine Lake do hereby submit the final draft joint Solid Waste Management Plan to the Atlanta Regional Commission dated June 1, 2005 for review in accordance with the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act.

ADOPTED by the DeKalb County Board of Commissioners, this 12 day of July, 2005.



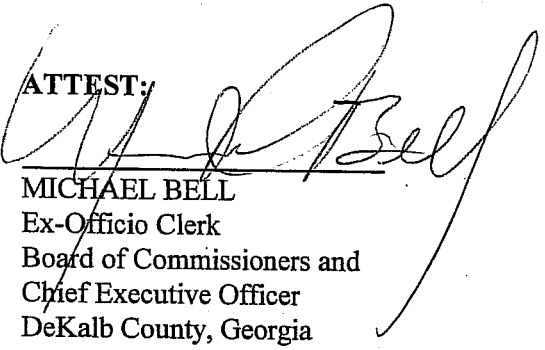
BURRELL ELLIS
 Presiding Officer
 Board of Commissioners
 DeKalb County, Georgia

APPROVED by the Chief Executive Officer of DeKalb County, this 12 day of July, 2013



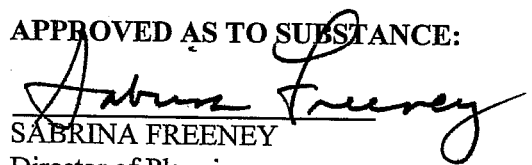
VERNON JONES
Chief Executive Officer
DeKalb County, Georgia

ATTEST:

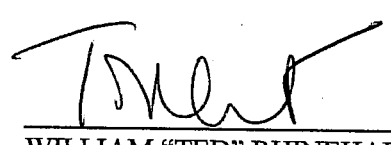


MICHAEL BELL
Ex-Officio Clerk
Board of Commissioners and
Chief Executive Officer
DeKalb County, Georgia

APPROVED AS TO SUBSTANCE:



SABRINA FREENEY
Director of Planning
DeKalb County, Georgia



WILLIAM "TED" RHINEHART
Director of Public Works
DeKalb County, Georgia

A RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, DeKalb County, Georgia and the cities of Avondale Estates, Chamblee, Clarkston, Decatur, Doraville, Lithonia and Pine Lake have prepared a joint Solid Waste Management Plan for the years 2005-2014; and

WHEREAS, the joint Solid Waste Management Plan was prepared in accordance with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management Plans established by the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act; and

WHEREAS, initial public hearings were held by DeKalb County Planning on behalf of all participating jurisdictions prior to development of the joint Solid Waste Management Plan within each of the five county commission districts on June 22, 2004, June 24, 2004, June 28, 2004, June 29, 2004 and June 30, 2004; and

WHEREAS, a second round of public hearings were held by DeKalb County Planning on behalf of all participating jurisdictions at two county locations on January 13, 2005 and January 20, 2005; and

WHEREAS, the draft joint Solid Waste Management Plan was made available for public review at DeKalb County libraries and on the county website March 4, 2005; and

WHEREAS, a final public hearing was held by DeKalb County Planning on behalf of all participating jurisdictions at DeKalb County Maloof Auditorium on June 14, 2005; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Mayor and Commissioners of the City of Avondale Estates, and it is hereby resolved, that the governing authority of the City of Avondale Estates does hereby submit the final draft joint Solid Waste Management Plan to Atlanta Regional Commission dated June 1, 2005 for review in accordance with the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act.


RESOLVED this 27th day of June, 2005.

**BOARD OF MAYOR AND COMMISSIONERS
OF THE CITY OF AVONDALE ESTATES, GEORGIA**



JERRY D. McCUMBER, Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



A. Joseph Nardone, Jr.
City Attorney
Avondale Estates, Georgia

A RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, DeKalb County, Georgia and the cities of Avondale Estates, Chamblee, Clarkston, Decatur, Doraville, Lithonia, and Pine Lake have prepared a joint Solid Waste Management Plan for the years 2005-2014; and

WHEREAS, the joint Solid Waste Management Plan was prepared in accordance with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management Plans established by the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act; and

WHEREAS, initial public hearings were held by DeKalb County Planning on behalf of all participating jurisdictions prior to development of the joint Solid Waste Management Plan within each of the five county commission districts on June 22, 2004, June 24, 2004, June 28, 2004, June 29, 2004, and June 30, 2004; and

WHEREAS, a second round of public hearings were held by DeKalb County Planning on behalf of all participating jurisdictions at two county locations on January 13, 2005, and January 20, 2005; and

WHEREAS, the draft joint Solid Waste Management Plan was made available for public review at DeKalb County libraries and on the county website March 4, 2005; and

WHEREAS, a final public hearing was held by DeKalb County Planning on behalf of all participating jurisdictions at DeKalb County Maloof Auditorium on June 14, 2005; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City of Chamblee, and it is hereby resolved, that the governing authority of the City of Chamblee does hereby submit the final draft joint Solid Waste Management Plan to Atlanta Regional Commission dated June 1, 2005 for review in accordance with the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED, this 21ST day of June 2005.

BY:

Evelyn Kennedy
MAYOR

ATTEST:

Becky Crowe - CMC
City Clerk

A RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, DeKalb County, Georgia and the cities of Avondale Estates, Chamblee, Clarkston, Decatur, Doraville, Lithonia, and Pine Lake have prepared a joint Solid Waste Management Plan for the years 2005-2014; and

WHEREAS, the joint Solid Waste Management Plan was prepared in accordance with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management Plans established by the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act; and

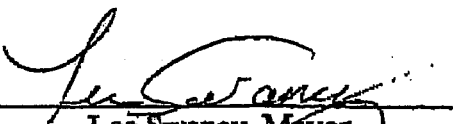
WHEREAS, initial public hearings were held by DeKalb County Planning on behalf of all participating jurisdictions prior to development of the joint Solid Waste Management Plan within each of the five county commission districts on June 22, 2004, June 24, 2004, June 28, 2004, June 29, 2004, and June 30, 2004; and

WHEREAS, a second round of public hearings were held by DeKalb County Planning on behalf of all participating jurisdictions at two county locations on January 13, 2005, and January 20, 2005; and

WHEREAS, the draft joint Solid Waste Management Plan was made available for public review at DeKalb County libraries and on the county website March 4, 2005; and

WHEREAS, a final public hearing was held by DeKalb County Planning on behalf of all participating jurisdictions at DeKalb County Maloof Auditorium on June 14, 2005; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City of Clarkston, and it is hereby resolved, that the governing authority of the City of Clarkston does hereby submit the final draft joint Solid Waste Management Plan to Atlanta Regional Commission dated June 1, 2005 for review in accordance with the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act.



Lee Swaney, Mayor

Attest:



Tracy Ashby, City Clerk

A RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, DeKalb County, Georgia and the cities of Avondale Estates, Chamblee, Clarkston, Decatur, Doraville, Lithonia, and Pine Lake have prepared a joint Solid Waste Management Plan for the years 2005-2014; and

WHEREAS, the joint Solid Waste Management Plan was prepared in accordance with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management Plans established by the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act; and

WHEREAS, initial public hearings were held by DeKalb County Planning on behalf of all participating jurisdictions prior to development of the joint Solid Waste Management Plan within each of the five county commission districts on June 22, 2004, June 24, 2004, June 28, 2004, June 29, 2004, and June 30, 2004; and

WHEREAS, a second round of public hearings were held by DeKalb County Planning on behalf of all participating jurisdictions at two county locations on January 13, 2005, and January 20, 2005; and

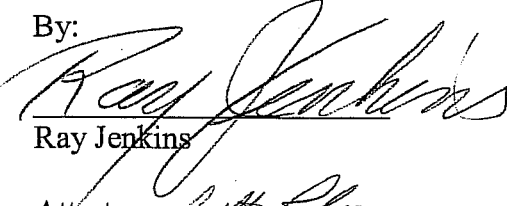
WHEREAS, the draft joint Solid Waste Management Plan was made available for public review at DeKalb County libraries and on the county website March 4, 2005; and

WHEREAS, a final public hearing was held by DeKalb County Planning on behalf of all participating jurisdictions at DeKalb County Maloof Auditorium on June 14, 2005; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City of Doraville, and it is hereby resolved, that the governing authority of the City of Doraville does hereby submit the final draft joint Solid Waste Management Plan to Atlanta Regional Commission dated June 1, 2005 for review in accordance with the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act.

Approved and Adopted, this June 20, 2005

By:


Ray Jenkins

Attest: 

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE TRANSMITTAL
OF THE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE
CITY OF DECATUR AND DEKALB COUNTY

WHEREAS, the City of Decatur and DeKalb County, Georgia have prepared a joint Solid Waste Management Plan for the years 2005-2014; and

WHEREAS, the joint Solid Waste Management Plan was prepared in accordance with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management Plans established by the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act; and

WHEREAS, initial public hearings were held by DeKalb County Planning on behalf of all participating jurisdictions prior to development of the joint Solid Waste Management Plan within each of the five county commission districts on June 22, 2004, June 24, 2004, June 28, 2004, June 29, 2004, and June 30, 2004; and

WHEREAS, a second round of public hearings were held by DeKalb County Planning on behalf of all participating jurisdictions at two county locations on January 13, 2005, and January 20, 2005; and

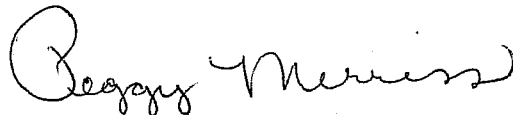
WHEREAS, the draft joint Solid Waste Management Plan was made available for public review at DeKalb County libraries and on the county website March 4, 2005; and

WHEREAS, a final public hearing was held by DeKalb County Planning on behalf of all participating jurisdictions at DeKalb County Maloof Auditorium on June 14, 2005; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City of Decatur, and it is hereby resolved, that the governing authority of the City of Decatur does hereby submit the final draft joint Solid Waste Management Plan to Atlanta Regional Commission dated June 1, 2005 for review in accordance with the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act.

Adopted this 20th day of June 2005.

Attest:



Peggy Merriss
Acting City Clerk

STATE OF GEORGIA
DEKALB COUNTY

RESOLUTION


WHEREAS, the City of Lithonia and DeKalb County have prepared a Joint Solid Waste Management Management Plan for the years of 2005-2014.

WHEREAS, the Joint Solid Waste Management Plan was prepared in according with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management Plans established by the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act; and,

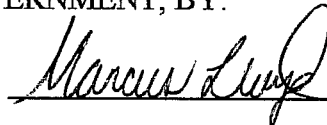
WHEREAS, the Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA) Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management were promulgated from the Act, and the Standards state that each local government must identify a ten-year disposal capacity.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the City of Lithonia does hereby submit the Joint Solid Waste Management Plan to the Center for review, as per the requirements of the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act.

RESOLVED THIS 2nd DAY OF MAY, 2005
CITY OF LITHONIA GOVERNMENT, BY:



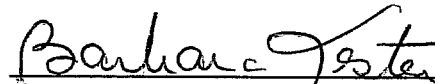
Darold P. Honore, Jr., Mayor



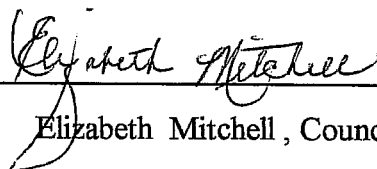
Marcus Lloyd, Mayor Pro Tempore



Jackie Harbin, Council



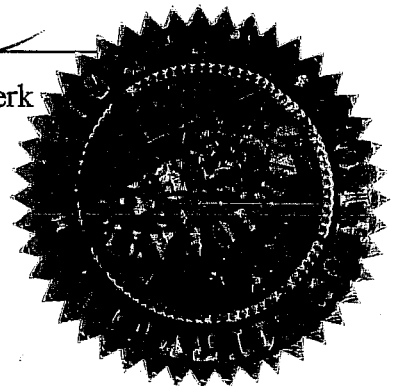
Barbara Lester, Council



Elizabeth Mitchell, Council



Olivia Sims, City Clerk



A RESOLUTION

Resolution 13-05 Agreement with DeKalb County Solid Waste Management.

WHEREAS, DeKalb County, Georgia and the cities of Avondale Estates, Chamblee, Clarkston, Decatur, Doraville, Lithonia, and Pine Lake have prepared a joint Solid Waste Management Plan for the years 2005-2014; and

WHEREAS, the joint Solid Waste Management Plan was prepared in accordance with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures for Solid Waste Management Plans established by the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act; and

WHEREAS, initial public hearings were held by DeKalb County Planning on behalf of all participating jurisdictions prior to development of the joint Solid Waste Management Plan within each of the five county commission districts on June 22, 2004, June 24, 2004, June 28, 2004, June 29, 2004, and June 30, 2004; and

WHEREAS, a second round of public hearings were held by DeKalb County Planning on behalf of all participating jurisdictions at two county locations on January 13, 2005, and January 20, 2005; and

WHEREAS, the draft joint Solid Waste Management Plan was made available for public review at DeKalb County libraries and on the county website March 4, 2005; and

WHEREAS, a final public hearing was held by DeKalb County-Planning on behalf of all participating jurisdictions at DeKalb County Maloof Auditorium on June 14, 2005; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City of Pine Lake, and it is hereby resolved, that the governing authority of the City of Pine Lake does hereby submit the final draft joint Solid Waste Management Plan to Atlanta Regional Commission dated June 1, 2005 for review in accordance with the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act.

Absent
Mayor Greg Zarus

L. Elizabeth Shields
Councilmember Shields

Kathie deNobriga
Mayor Pro tem deNobriga

Debra Dunbar
Councilmember Dunbar

Attest: I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate copy of Resolution R-013-05

[Signature]
Councilmember Walker

Mavis J. Crossley
Mavis J. Crossley, City Clerk
(SEAL)

[Signature]
Councilmember Conlon

Appendix D

**DeKalb County Generated and
Recycled Tonnage Summary**

DeKalb County Tonnage Generated and Recycled

Year	Quarter	DeKalb MSW Generation			DeKalb MSW Recycled			Residential MSW Disposal			Commercial MSW Disposal			Municipal MSW Disposal		
		Generation	MSW Recycled	MSW Disposal	DeKalb MSW Recycled	DeKalb MSW Disposal	Residential MSW Disposal	Commercial MSW Disposal	Municipal MSW Disposal	DeKalb C&D Recycled	DeKalb C&D Disposal	DeKalb C&D Disposal	DeKalb C&D Recycled	DeKalb C&D Disposal	Municipal C&D Disposal	
2000	1st	105,983	33,318	46,669	21,962	21,962	4,034	105,983	1,342	8,683	280	105,983	1,342	8,683	280	
	2nd	93,467	21,640	46,137	21,712	21,712	3,978	93,467	7,067	14,766	355	93,467	7,067	14,766	355	
	3rd	137,755	21,072	76,632	36,062	36,062	3,989	137,755	3,085	12,896	706	137,755	3,085	12,896	706	
	4th	116,883	20,489	62,895	29,598	29,598	3,901	116,883	676	13,832	305	116,883	676	13,832	305	
		454,087	96,518	232,334	109,333	109,333	15,902	454,087	12,169	50,177	1,646	454,087	12,169	50,177	1,646	
2001	1st	134,456	25,994	71,648	33,716	33,716	3,098	134,456	1,569	14,945	329	134,456	1,569	14,945	329	
	2nd	145,051	43,220	66,179	31,143	31,143	4,509	145,051	811	16,003	465	145,051	811	16,003	465	
	3rd	126,731	24,386	66,842	31,455	31,455	4,048	126,731	261	16,400	330	126,731	261	16,400	330	
	4th	127,604	28,259	64,909	30,546	30,546	3,890	127,604	1,271	15,967	280	127,604	1,271	15,967	280	
		533,842	121,859	269,578	126,860	126,860	15,545	533,842	3,912	63,315	1,404	533,842	3,912	63,315	1,404	
2002	1st	112,548	19,512	60,693	28,561	28,561	3,782	112,548	467	15,274	249	112,548	467	15,274	249	
	2nd	139,374	31,831	70,285	33,076	33,076	4,182	139,374	25,344	18,294	410	139,374	25,344	18,294	410	
	3rd	136,823	29,280	70,535	33,193	33,193	3,815	136,823	22,345	18,352	352	136,823	22,345	18,352	352	
	4th	139,729	32,024	70,700	33,271	33,271	3,734	139,729	19,163	18,384	321	139,729	19,163	18,384	321	
		528,474	112,647	272,214	128,100	128,100	15,513	528,474	67,319	70,304	1,332	528,474	67,319	70,304	1,332	
2003	1st	133,949	33,058	66,248	31,176	31,176	3,467	133,949	7,182	14,534	257	133,949	7,182	14,534	257	
	2nd	143,527	31,167	73,758	34,710	34,710	3,892	143,527	28,900	18,279	421	143,527	28,900	18,279	421	
	3rd	150,438	38,875	73,464	34,572	34,572	3,527	150,438	32,832	12,815	329	150,438	32,832	12,815	329	
	4th	129,962	29,631	65,751	30,941	30,941	3,639	129,962	19,114	35,001	338	129,962	19,114	35,001	338	
		557,876	132,731	279,222	131,398	131,398	14,525	557,876	88,028	80,629	1,345	557,876	88,028	80,629	1,345	
2004	1st	122,959	22,421	65,990	31,054	31,054	3,494	122,959	21,734	16,150	355	122,959	21,734	16,150	355	
	2nd	133,468	26,488	70,190	33,030	33,030	3,760	133,468	8,363	16,871	433	133,468	8,363	16,871	433	
	3rd	137,054	30,428	70,009	32,945	32,945	3,672	137,054	7,915	16,261	430	137,054	7,915	16,261	430	
	4th	126,118	25,408	66,134	31,122	31,122	3,454	126,118	794	14,674	362	126,118	794	14,674	362	
		519,599	104,745	272,322	128,152	128,152	14,380	519,599	38,806	63,956	1,580	519,599	38,806	63,956	1,580	
2000 - 2004		2,593,879	568,501	1,325,669	623,844	623,844	75,865	2,593,879	210,234	328,381	7,307	2,593,879	210,234	328,381	7,307	
5 Year Average		518,776	113,700	265,134	124,769	124,769	15,173	518,776	42,047	65,676	1,461	518,776	42,047	65,676	1,461	
% MSW / C&D Generated		100.00%	21.92%	51.11%	24.05%	24.05%	2.92%	100.00%	38.51%	60.15%	1.34%	100.00%	38.51%	60.15%	1.34%	
% MSW / C&D Disposed		100.00%	65.45%	30.80%	3.75%	3.75%		100.00%	97.82%	2.18%		100.00%	97.82%	2.18%		

Appendix E

Closed Inert Landfill Disposal Sites
in DeKalb County

Closed Inert Landfill Disposal Sites in DeKalb County

Permit Number	Facility Name	Facility Address
PBR-044-004IL	DEWEY MORRIS-MORELAND AVENUE INERT LF	MORELAND AVENUE, CONLEY
PBR-044-005IL	HOFFMAN-SOUTH COBB DRIVE INERT LANDFILL	SOUTH COBB DRIVE, DEKALB
PBR-044-006IL	WEDGEWOOD BUILDERS, INC. PANGBORN ROAD INERT LF	PANGBORN ROAD
PBR-044-008IL	OGLETHORPE UNIVERSITY WINDSOR PKWY-HERMANCE DR. INERT	WINDSOR PARKWAY-HERMANCE DRIVE, ATLANTA
PBR-044-009IL	EMORY UNIVERSITY-ROADS AND GROUNDS INERT LF	ON CAMPUS AT OLD BRIARCLIFF ROAD, ATLANTA
PBR-044-010IL	STEVE KIMBLE-HENRY ROAD INERT LF	I-20 EAST FROM ATLANTA, EXT.39 TURN LEFT (TURNER HILL ROAD) 4, LITHONIA
PBR-044-011IL	GOODWILL INDUSTRIES OF ATLANTA-GLENWOOD INERT LF	GLENWOOD AVENUE, ATLANTA
PBR-044-013IL	PARADISE HOMES, INC.-5804 GILES ROAD INERT LANDFILL	5804 GILES ROAD, LITHONIA
PBR-044-014IL	PARADISE HOMES, INC.-5879 GILES ROAD INERT LANDFILL	5879 GILES ROAD, LITHONIA
PBR-044-015IL	LIFESTYLE COMMUNITY BUILDERS, INC. ROSE ARBOR SD LT 94	ROSE ARBOR S/D-LOTS 94,95,125, DORAVILLE
PBR-044-016IL	LIFESTYLE COMMUNITY BUILDERS-ROSE ARBOR SD-LT#28	ROSE ARBOR SUBDIVISION - LOT 28 STREET F, DORAVILLE
PBR-044-017IL	SHAWN DEVELOPMENT-KATIE KERR DRIVE-LOT 3B INERT LF	KATIE KERR DRIVE - LOT 3B, DECATUR
PBR-044-019IL	SHAWN DEVELOPMENT, INC. -KATIE KERR DRIVE-LOT 22A	KATIE KERR DRIVE - LOT 22A, DECATUR
PBR-044-022IL	BOWEN AND BOWEN	RIVERMIST SID-DOGWOOD FARM ROAD AND RIVERMIST COURT, LITHONIA
PBR-044-024IL	PARADISE HOMES, INC. INERT LANDFILL	1563 ST. DUNSTANG ROAD, LITHONIA
PBR-044-025IL	PARADISE HOMES, INC. INERT LANDFILL	5496 TUMBRIDGE WELLS ROAD, LITHONIA
PBR-044-026IL	PATADISE HOMES, INC. INERT LANDFILL	5658 TUNBRIDGE WELLS ROAD, LITHONIA
PBR-044-027IL	PARADISE HOMES, INC. INERT LANDFILL	1543 ST. DUNSTANG ROAD, LITHONIA
PBR-044-038IL	D.C. WOODLEY AND ASSOC., INC. INERT LANDFILL	2748 LOGAN CIRCLE, ATLANTA
PBR-044-039IL	D.C. WOODLEY AND ASSOC., INC. INERT LANDFILL	OAKHILL PLACE LOT 7, ATLANTA
PBR-044-040IL	GLEN DEVON DEVELOPMENT, INC. INERT LANDFILL	ASHFORD CHASE S/D, LOT 27, FIRKDALE DRIVE, DUNWOODY
PBR-044-041IL	GLEN DEVON DEVELOPMENT, INC. INERT LANDFILL	ASHFORD CHASE S/D, LOT 11 AND 12 LANGLEY WALK, DUNWOODY
PBR-044-042IL	GLEN DEVON DEVELOPMENT, INC. INERT LANDFILL	ASHFORD CHASE S/D, LOT 13 LANGLEY WALK, DUNWOODY
PBR-044-043IL	GLEN DEVON DEVELOPMENT, INC. INERT LANDFILL	ASHFORD CHASE S/D, LOT 45 BIRKDALE MANOR COURT, DUNWOODY
PBR-044-044IL	GLEN DEVON DEVELOPMENT, INC. INERT LANDFILL	ASHFORD CHASE S/D, LOT 6 BIRKDALE DRIVE, DUNWOODY
PBR-044-046IL	RYLAND HOMES INERT LANDFILL	LOT 96 AND 97 THE MEADOWS S/D, LITHONIA
PBR-044-049IL	PITTMAN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INERT LANDFILL	765 SOUTH HAIRSTON, STONE MOUNTAIN
PBR-044-050IL	DRIFTWOOD BUILDERS, INC. INERT LANDFILL	BRIDGEPORT CIRCLE, DECATUR
PBR-044-051IL	R.W.F. CONTRACTORS INERT LF	1073 PINE GROVE AVENUE, DECATUR
PBR-044-052IL	PARADISE HOMES, INC. INERT LANDFILL	KWALFI DRIVE, LITHONIA
PBR-044-053IL	BROCK CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC. INERT LANDFILL	WALDORF'S GALE S/D LOTS 1 & 2 WALDORF'S COURT, DECATUR
PBR-044-054IL	BROCK CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC. INERT LANDFILL	WALDORF'S GALE S/D LOTS 5 & 6 WALDORF'S COURT, DECATUR
PBR-044-055IL	BARBER HOMES, INC. INERT LANDFILL	EDMONTON COUJRT OFF ROGERS LAKE ROAD, LITHONIA
PBR-044-056IL	GLEN DEVON DEVELOPMENT, INC. INERT LANDFILL	ASHFORD CHASE SID - CHARNLEY WALK - BEHIND LOT #54, DECATUR
PBR-044-057IL	GLEN DEVON DEVELOPMENT, INC.	ASHFORD CHASE S/D - CHARNLEY WALK - BEHIND LOT #52, DECATUR
PBR-044-058IL	GLEN DEVON DEVELOPMENT, INC.	ASHFORD CHASE S/D - CHARNLEY WALK - BEHIND LOT#3,4,5 25-27, DECATUR

Closed Inert Landfill Disposal Sites in DeKalb County

PBR Number	Facility Name	Facility Address
PBR-044-0591L	GLEN DEVON DEVELOPMENT, INC.	ASHFORD CHASE S/D - BIRKDALE LANE - BEHIND LOTS# 74-71, DECATUR
PBR-044-0601L	GLEN DEVON DEVELOPMENT, INC.	ASHFORD CHASE S/D-BIRKDALE LANE/BEHIND LOTS# 14,15,16, 17, DECATUR
PBR-044-0611L	GLEN DEVON DEVELOPMENT, INC.	ASHFORD CHASE S/D-BIRKDALE LANE/BEHIND LOTS# 57-59, DECATUR
PBR-044-0621L	GLEN DEVON DEVELOPMENT, INC.	ASHFORD CHASE S/D BIRKDALE LANE BEHIND LOT# 28, DECATUR
PBR-044-0631L	GLEN DEVON DEVELOPMENT, INC.	ASHFORD CHASE S/D BIRKDALE LANE BEHIND LOTS #31 & 41, DECATUR
PBR-044-0651L	CICI OF GWINNETT, INC. INERT LANDFILL	HUNTINGTON S/D LOT 5C 6582 ALFORD WAY, STONE MOUNTAIN
PBR-044-0661L	CICI OF GWINNETT, INC. INERT LANDFILL	HUNTINGTON S/D LOT 48G 6587 ALFORD WAY, STONE MOUNTAIN
PBR-044-0671L	CICI OF GWINNETT, INC. INERT LANDFILL	HUNTINGTON S/D LOT 48G 6593 ALFORD WAY, STONE MOUNTAIN
PBR-044-0681L	CICI OF GWINNETT, INC. INERT LANDFILL	HUNTINGTON S/D LOT 9B 1044 ALFORD ROAD, STONE MOUNTAIN
PBR-044-0691L	CICI OF GWINNETT, INC. INERT LANDFILL	HUNTINGTON S/D LOT 11B 1028 ALFORD ROAD, STONE MOUNTAIN
PBR-044-0701L	CICI OF GWINNETT, INC. INERT LANDFILL	HUNTINGTON S/D LOT 5A 113B ALFORD ROAD, STONE MOUNTAIN
PBR-044-0711L	CICI OF GWINNETT, INC. INERT LANDFILL	HUNTINGTON S/D LOT 52G 1041 ALFORD ROAD, STONE MOUNTAIN
PBR-044-0721L	CICI OF GWINNETT, INC. INERT LANDFILL	HUNTINGTON S/D LOT 53G 1047 ALFORD ROAD, STONE MOUNTAIN
PBR-044-0731L	CICI OF GWINNETT, INC. INERT LANDFILL	HUNTINGTON S/D LOT 61G 1107 ALFORD ROAD, STONE MOUNTAIN
PBR-044-0741L	CICI OF GWINNETT, INC. INERT LANDFILL	HUNTINGTON S/D LOT 62G 1113 ALFORD ROAD, STONE MOUNTAIN
PBR-044-0751L	CICI OF GWINNETT, INC. INERT LANDFILL	HUNTINGTON S/D LOT 68G 1157 ALFORD ROAD, STONE MOUNTAIN
PBR-044-0761L	CICI OF GWINNETT, INC. INERT LANDFILL	HUNTINGTON S/D LOT 69G 1167 ALFORD ROAD, STONE MOUNTAIN
PBR-044-0771L	PARADISE HOMES, INC. INERT LANDFILL	5422 TERRYTOWN LANE, LITHONIA
PBR-044-0771L-A	BROCK CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC.	SUMMERSET S/D LOTS 1&2, ATLANTA
PBR-044-0781L	BROCK CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC.	SUMMERSET S/D LOT #3, ATLANTA
PBR-044-0791L	BROCK CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC.	SUMMERSET S/D LOT #4, ATLANTA
PBR-044-0801L	BROCK CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC.	SUMMERSET S/D LOT #6, ATLANTA
PBR-044-0811L	BROCK CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC.	SUMMERSET S/D LOT #9, ATLANTA
PBR-044-0821L	BROCK CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC.	SUMMERSET S/D LOT #10 & 11, ATLANTA
PBR-044-0831L	BROCK CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC.	SUMMERSET S/D LOT #11 FRONT, ATLANTA
PBR-044-0841L	BROCK CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC.	SUMMERSET S/D LOT #12, ATLANTA
PBR-044-0881L	PARADISE HOMES, INC. INERT LANDFILL	1135 MICHAEL COURT, LITHONIA
PBR-044-0891L	PARADISE HOMES, INC. INERT LANDFILL	1139 MICHAEL COURT, LITHONIA
PBR-044-0901L	PARADISE HOMES, INC. INERT LANDFILL	5637 TINBRIDGE WELLS ROAD, LITHONIA
PBR-044-0911L	ROSE HOMES, INC. INERT LANDFILL OPERATION	ROSEBROOK S/D NORTH VALLEY BROOK ROAD LOT 18, CLARKSTON
PBR-044-0921L	ROSE HOMES, INC. INERT LANDFILL OPERATION	DERING CIRCLE-CLAIRMONT TRACE-UNIT 2-LOTS 4 AND 5, CHAMBLEE
PBR-044-0931L	COURT VILLA APARTMENTS INERT LANDFILL	2221 FLAT SHOALS ROAD, ATLANTA
PBR-044-0951L	RYLAND HOMES INERT LANDFILL	1931 GREENSBROOKE CLOSE, THE MEADOWS AT HIDDEN HILLS S/D, STONE MOUNTAIN
PBR-044-0961L	MIKE YOUNG DESIGNS INERT LANDFILL--DEKALB	BRITT ROAD AND OLD NORCROSS-TUCKER ROAD, NORCROSS
PBR-044-0971L	TORREY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION INERT LANDFILL	STONE BREEZE UNIT III S/D--LOT 27, STONE MOUNTAIN
PBR-044-0981L	TORREY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION INERT LANDFILL	STONE BREEZE UNIT III S/D--LOTS 38 AND 39, STONE MOUNTAIN

Closed Inert Landfill Disposal Sites in DeKalb County

Permit Number	Facility Name	Facility Address
PBR-044-099IL	EHE, L.L.C. INERT LANDFILL	3955 NORTH PEACHTREE ROAD, CHAMBLEE
PBR-044-100IL	RYLAND HOMES	1922 GREENSBROOKE CLOSE, STONE MOUNTAIN
PBR-044-102IL	PINNACLE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INERT LANDFILL	1434 DIAMOND KEY, LOT 4-B REDAN VALLEY II SUBDIVISION, STONE MOUNTAIN
PBR-044-103IL	LIFESTYLE COMMUNITIES, INC. INERT LANDFILL	ROSE WOODS SUBDIVISION, DORAVILLE
PBR-044-104IL	RIDGEWOOD PROPERTIES, INC. INERT LANDFILL	LAND LOT 161 #1, OAK GROVE
PBR-044-105IL	RIDGEWOOD PROPERTIES, INC. INERT LANDFILL	LAND LOT 161 #2, OAK GROVE
PBR-044-106IL	LIFESTYLE/PARAMOUNT PARTNERSHIP INERT LANDFILL	ROSE ARBOR S/D LOTS 80-87, DORAVILLE
PBR-044-108IL	BROCK CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INERT LANDFILL	BROOKHAVEN VILLAGE PHASE II SUBDIVISION, LOT 10, ATLANTA
PBR-044-109IL	BROCK CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INERT LANDFILL	BROOKHAVEN VILLAGE PHASE II SUBDIVISION, LOT 9, ATLANTA
PBR-044-110IL	BROCK CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INERT LANDFILL	BROOKHAVEN VILLAGE PHASE II SUBDIVISION, LOT 8, ATLANTA
PBR-044-111IL	BROCK CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INERT LANDFILL	BROOKHAVEN VILLAGE PHASE II SUBDIVISION, LOT 7, ATLANTA
PBR-044-112IL	BROCK CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INERT LANDFILL	BROOKHAVEN VILLAGE PHASE II SUBDIVISION, LOT 5, ATLANTA
PBR-044-113IL	BROCK CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INERT LANDFILL	BROOKHAVEN VILLAGE PHASE II SUBDIVISION, LOT 6, ATLANTA
PBR-044-114IL	BROCK CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INERT LANDFILL	BROOKHAVEN VILLAGE PHASE II SUBDIVISION, LOT 11, ATLANTA
PBR-044-115IL	BROCK CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INERT LANDFILL	BROOKHAVEN VILLAGE PHASE II SUBDIVISION, LOT 12, ATLANTA
PBR-044-116IL	BROCK CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INERT LANDFILL	BROOKHAVEN VILLAGE PHASE II SUBDIVISION, LOT 13, ATLANTA
PBR-044-117IL	CHARLES J. BUCKLEY, RIDGEWOOD PROPERTIES, INC	OAK GROVE RD, LOT 198 16TH DISTRICT
PBR-044-118IL	JOHN WIELAND HOMES	PROPERTY INTERSECTION OF OSBORNE RD & WINDSOR PARKWAY
PBR-044-119IL	BILL GRANT, INC. INERT LANDFILL	STEPHENS WALK SUBDIVISION LOT 17, DUNWOODY
PBR-044-120IL	LEON BENTON INERT LANDFILL	3911 LINCOLN JONES ROAD, ATLANTA
PBR-044-121IL	PINNACLE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC. INERT LANDFILL	REDAN VALLEY UNIT II S/D LOT 36, STONE MOUNTAIN
PBR-044-122IL	PINNACLE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC. INERT LANDFILL	CHRYSTAL LAKE UNIT III S/D LOT 112, STONE MOUNTAIN
PBR-044-123IL	PINNACLE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC. INERT LANDFILL	CHRYSTAL LAKE UNIT III S/D LOT 123, STONE MOUNTAIN
PBR-044-124IL	PINNACLE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC. INERT LANDFILL	REDAN VALLEY UNIT II S/D LOT 37, STONE MOUNTAIN
PBR-044-125IL	GREGORY COLBERT	457 SUMMER GLEN COURT, STONE MOUNTAIN
PBR-044-125IL-A	PINNACLE CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.	LOT 115 1332 TO LANI FARM RD, STONE MOUNTAIN
PBR-044-126IL	PINNACLE CONSTRUCTION CO., INC	LOT 178 LAKESIDE MANOR WAY; 2096 PINTAIL DR, STONE MOUNTAIN
PBR-044-127IL	PINNACLE CONSTRUCTION CO., INC	LOT 181A LAKESIDE MANOR WAY; 5483 PERCHING PLACE, STONE MOUNTAIN
PBR-044-128IL	PINNACLE CONSTRUCTION CO., INC	LOT 182 LAKESIDE MANOR WAY; 5487 PERCHING PLACE, STONE MOUNTAIN
PBR-044-129IL	PINNACLE CONSTRUCTION CO., INC	LOT 57A WILKINS COVE; 2268 RAMBLE WOOD CIRCLE, STONE MOUNTAIN
PBR-044-130IL	PINNACLE CONSTRUCTION CO., INC	LOT 58A WILKINS COVE; 2262 RAMBLEWOOD CIRCLE
PBR-044-131IL	STEPHENSON DEVELOPMENT CO., INC.	STEPHENSON CROSSING SUBJ.; LOT 37/38
PBR-044-132IL	MARK TUMMILLO INERT LANDFILL	2345 BYNUM ROAD, ATLANTA
PBR-044-135IL	STONE MTN DEV. CO.-SALEM HILLS INERT LANDFILL	SALEM ROAD, LITHONIA
PBR-044-139IL	HAIRSTON CREEK INERT LANDFILL	SOUTH HAIRSTON ROAD, DECATUR
PBR-044-140IL	STONE MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT CO., INC.	P.O. BOX 922149, NORCROSS

Appendix F

DeKalb County and Municipality Zoning, Land Use, and Code Ordinances

- DeKalb County Code
Governing Solid Waste
Issues, Chapter 22
- DeKalb County Scrap Tire
Enforcement Ordinance
- DeKalb County Litter
Ordinance
- DeKalb County Ordinance to
Amend DeKalb County
Code, Chapter 27, Article IV
- City of Atlanta Code,
Chapter 8: Criteria for
Additional Solid Waste
Disposal Facilities
- City of Clarkston Zoning and
Ordinance Code, Article XII,
Section 1200: Zoning
Districts in Which Sanitary
Landfills are Permitted
- City of Decatur Code
Governing Solid Waste
Issues, Chapter 82
- City of Stone Mountain
Code, Article V, Section
5-3.1: Zoning in Industrial
District-M

DeKalb County Code Governing
Solid Waste Issues, Chapter 22

ARTICLE I. IN GENERAL

Sec. 22-1. Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning.

Approved receptacle means a galvanized metal or durable plastic container of a capacity of not less than twenty (20) gallons and not to exceed thirty-two (32) gallons, having two (2) handles on the side thereof or a bail by which it may be lifted, with a tight-fitting metal or plastic top with a handle and so constructed as to permit the free discharge of its contents. Containers shall be waterproof. Oil or grease drums, paint cans and similar salvaged containers shall not be acceptable.

Collector means a person who, under agreements, 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 the individual's own single-family dwelling unit.

Commercial container means a manufactured container suitable for emptying by mechanical equipment and approved by the director. The following general standards are prescribed for commercial containers:

- (1) All containers must be steel, continuous welded and properly reinforced.
- (2) All lids will be flanged and reinforced for strength.
- (3) Pickup side of container shall be reinforced inside or outside at point of torque tub contact.
- (4) Inside reinforcement shall be pressed steel angle.
- (5) Bottoms shall be reinforced with one-and-one-half-inch drain plug installed flush to bottom.

(6) All containers shall be primed and finished with enamel or epoxy paint.

(7) Body dimensions as to length and height of container can vary with the size of container, however, all container widths will be seventy (70) inches. Minimum gauges of steel shall be as follows:

Walls	12 gauge
Ends	12 gauge
Bottoms	12 gauge for 4 cu. ft. and below 10 gauge for all over 4 cu. ft.
Lids	16 gauge
Doors	14 gauge

Commercial establishment means any hotel, motel, apartment house, roominghouse, business, industrial, public or semipublic establishment of any nature or kind whatsoever other than a single dwelling unit/residential unit and condominiums.

Commercial/industrial refuse means waste material from industrial processes, manufacturing canneries, slaughterhouses, packing plants, poultry processing plants or similar industries, and large quantities of condemned foods. Commercial refuse also includes waste material from the construction, remodeling and repair operations on houses, commercial buildings, multiple dwellings and other structures such as concrete, bricks, plaster, stone, earth, lumber, roofing materials, gutters, shavings and sawdust.

Compactor container means a manufactured commercial container of any size with a self-contained compacting mechanism or an external compactor which is designed to be used in conjunction with the individual home appliance.

Condominium means individual ownership units in a multifamily structure with a front and back entrance to each unit on the ground level.

Department means the public works department or its successor for purposes of this chapter.

Director means the public works director or the director's successor for purposes of this chapter.

Disposal facility means any facility or location where any treatment, utilization, processing or deposition of solid waste occurs.

Finance director means the director of the department of finance as established by Ga. L. 1981, p. 4304.

Garbage means food waste, including waste-accumulation of animal or vegetable matter used or intended for use as food, or that attends the preparation, use, cooking, dealing in or storing of meat, fish, fowl, fruit or vegetables.

Hazardous waste means solid or liquid waste material resulting from the manufacture or use of pesticides and drugs (other than normal household use); pathological wastes; highly flammable or explosive wastes; toxic wastes; sewage sludges; and other waste material that the director determines to be a likely hazard to the public health, safety or environment, except radioactive waste materials as provided in rules of the department of human resources, chapter 270-5-20, entitled "Radioactive Materials."

Incinerator means the incinerator operated by the county.

Landfill means a method of disposing of solid wastes, other than putrescible wastes or hazardous wastes, on land by placing an earth cover thereon.

Multiple dwelling means a building designed for and containing two (2) or more dwelling units.

Noncombustible trash means materials which are unburnable in the incinerator or at incinerator temperature of eight hundred (800) to one thousand eight hundred (1,800) degrees Fahrenheit such as mineral matter, metal furniture, large metal scraps and wires, auto bodies or parts, wooden crates, boxes or pallets, logs over four (4) inches in diameter and other similar materials or construction debris.

Owner means any person owning, leasing, renting, occupying or managing any premises in the jurisdiction of the board of commissioner.

Plastic bag means a polyethylene or other heavy-duty plastic bag meeting the National Sanitation Foundation standard of at least one and one-half (1.5) mils and not exceeding a thirty-gallon capacity, with securing twist tie. An untied plastic bag shall not be an approved container.

Putrescible waste means wastes that are capable of being decomposed by microorganisms. Examples of putrescible wastes include but are not necessarily limited to kitchen wastes, animal manure, offal, hatchery and poultry processing plant wastes, and garbage.

Refuse means garbage, rubbish or commercial refuse.

Residential unit means any freestanding structure or shelter or any part thereof used or constructed for use as a residence for one (1) family.

Rubbish means waste paper, cartons, boxes, wood, tree branches, yard trimmings, furniture, appliances, metals, cans, glass crockery, dunnage and/or similar materials.

Rubbish container means any durable watertight container such as any metal or plastic box, can or waterproof bag.

Sanitary landfill means a method of disposing of putrescible waste and/or hazardous waste on land by placing an earth cover thereon.

Sanitation or sanitary district means the unincorporated area of the county and may include any other area as set out in this Code or as set out by contract with a municipality.

Scavenge means uncontrolled picking from discarded solid waste materials.

Scavenger, private contractor or commercial sanitation firm means any person, other than a municipality, who collects, removes, salvages or disposes of refuse from one (1) or more public or private premises, other than the person's own, whether or not under written contract, and whether or not for compensation.

Special industrial waste container means any container such as a metal box, bucket, an open bed container or special container used for transporting chemicals, paint, metals, glass, oil products, plastics or any type of material that requires special handling and cannot be incinerated.

all refuse in the area under jurisdiction of the county as presently or hereafter established. It prescribes rules and regulations therefor, regulates the private collection of garbage and refuse, provides for the licensing and regulation of private garbage and refuse collection, prescribing rules and regulations for hauling garbage, refuse and other waste material within or through the county, and prohibits the deposit of litter within the unincorporated area of the county.
(Code 1976, § 6-3002)

Sec. 22-3. Private transportation of refuse.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person including county refuse collectors and sanitary contractors to haul, convey or cause to be conveyed any refuse, including discarded building material or discarded furniture, upon or along the public streets and roadways except when the material transported is adequately secured in such a manner as to prevent it from falling, leaking or being blown from transporting vehicles. The operator or owner of the offending vehicle shall be personally responsible for any violation of this section.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person not licensed by the county to collect and haul any refuse other than that arising from such person's own accumulation within any areas of the county in which refuse collection service is maintained by the county.
(Code 1976, § 6-3009)

Sec. 22-4. Disposal of refuse and garbage generally.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to dump or to cause to be dumped any garbage, refuse, litter, junk, appliances, equipment, cans, bottles, paper, lumber, trees, tree limbs, brush or parts thereof anywhere in the unincorporated area of the county except as may be permitted by county regulations at the incinerator or sanitary landfills operated by the county without the expressed approval by action of the board of commissioners under such terms and conditions as may be invoked from time to time by the board.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section do not apply to the dumping on private property with the owner's permission of sand, dirt,

broken dirt, blocks, broken pavement or other suitable material for use as a fill to raise the elevation of the land, provided it is not maintained in an unsightly condition and provided the owner or owners of the property on which such material is dumped agrees to level such dumped material with appropriate grading equipment and assess the cost thereof against the real property on which such material was dumped.

(c) If any of the matter or material dumped in violation of the provisions of subsection (a) of this section can be identified as having last belonged to, been in the possession of, sent to or received by, or to have been the property of any person prior to its being dumped as prohibited therein, this identification shall be presumed to be prima facie evidence that the owner dumped or caused to be dumped such matter and material in violation of this chapter.

(d) For information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person violating the provisions of this chapter or the provisions of any state law prohibiting the dumping of garbage, refuse or litter on any public or private property within the county, the board shall pay a reward in the amount established by action of the board of commissioners, a copy of which is on file in the office of the clerk of the board of commissioners, to the person furnishing such information leading to such arrest and conviction and such monies as may be a necessary cost of the operation and administration of the county government.

(e) All compactors containing combustible materials emptied at a county disposal facility will pay the price per ton established in section 22-33 of this chapter.
(Code 1976, § 6-3011)

Sec. 22-5. Operation of private landfills.

No sanitary landfill or dump shall be operated within the county without written approval of the county and the state.
(Code 1976, § 6-3012)

Secs. 22-6—22-25. Reserved.

ARTICLE II. COUNTY COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL SERVICE

Sec. 22-26. Notice to owner, occupant of unacceptable container or area.

The county, upon determining that a can, container or area is becoming or has become unserviceable or unsanitary or likely to cause an unsanitary condition, shall issue a notice to the owner or occupant of the premises upon which the can, container or condition exists to inform such person of the condition existing.

(Code 1976, § 6-3004(b))

Sec. 22-27. Pickup routes and districts established.

The county shall divide the unincorporated areas of the county into pickup routes, which routes shall be plainly outlined on a map of the county and numbered numerically. The county shall prepare a list of the names of all the streets, roads, alleys, drives, highways and other public thoroughfares within each route; shall keep the map and lists for public inspection; and shall furnish a copy of the map showing any particular route along with a list of the names of the public thoroughfares therein to any person who requests them upon the payment of the actual cost for the reproduction of the map and list by either a county or commercial facility, whichever is available.

(Code 1976, § 6-3005)

Sec. 22-28. Preparation and storage of residential refuse for collection; placement; unacceptable refuse.

It shall be the duty of the occupant or owner of any premises to keep all refuse pending collection and disposal as follows:

- (1) All garbage shall be free from liquid and placed in watertight paper or plastic bags and the tops secured and placed in a refuse receptacle. Receptacles adequate to hold the refuse normally accumulating between scheduled removals shall be provided on each premises.
- (2) Other household refuse will be containerized in disposable containers (box, water-

tight or plastic bag) except that tree branches and heavy brush which will not fit into containers shall be cut in lengths not exceeding four (4) feet in length and stacked in a compact pile on the parkway in front of the residence adjoining the curb, but these piles shall not extend into the street. Sticks, hedge clippings and small brush shall be gathered into bundles and tied securely so that each bundle does not exceed four (4) feet in length nor weigh more than fifty (50) pounds. The county will not collect logs and limbs over four (4) inches in diameter or over four (4) feet long.

- (3) Noncombustible trash and liquids will not be collected by the county and shall be disposed of by other means.
- (4) All refuse receptacles, except single-use paper or plastic bags, single-use paper or cardboard boxes, shall be kept clean and free of accumulated waste and shall be treated with an effective insecticide if necessary to prevent nuisance.
- (5) It shall be the duty of the occupant of any single residential unit, condominium or multiple residential unit not serviced by a commercial container to place refuse receptacles, watertight paper or plastic bags securely tied, rubbish and bundles, on assigned collection days, at a front curbside location in such a manner as not to obstruct passage; except that the residential superintendent may require it to be placed on any side of a property for the reasons of topography or efficiency. It shall also be the duty of the occupant to place the refuse at an appropriate curbside location at or before 8:00 a.m. or prior to the arrival of the sanitation truck; this placement shall not be made before 5:00 p.m. on the day prior to collection day. Any refuse placed on the curb after the departure of the pickup crew shall be at the peril of the owner and the owner shall be subject to prosecution for violation of this chapter should the street become littered from the refuse.
- (6) It shall be the duty of the occupant to remove containers from the curbside location

to the storage location, which storage location shall be nearer to the residential unit located on the premises than to any street abutting the premises; the removal shall be accomplished not later than 7:00 p.m. on the day the contents are emptied and collected.

- (7) Each owner shall prevent the continued, excessive and unsightly accumulation of refuse upon the property such person occupies or the public thoroughfares adjoining the property.
- (8) It shall be unlawful to place or cause to be placed in any refuse can or container for collection any acid, explosive material, inflammable liquid or dangerous or corrosive material of any kind.
- (9) Inoperative, privately used or worn out household appliances (refrigerators, stoves, washing machines, dryers, discarded furniture) will be collected at the curb on an on-call basis to the department.
- (10) Commercial waste generated from the conduct of business or commercial enterprise carried on from residential units will not be collected except on a special fee basis.
(Code 1976, § 6-3006)

Sec. 22-29. Preparation and storage of commercial and multiple dwelling refuse for collection.

(a) Before a building permit shall be issued for construction of a commercial establishment, condominium or multiple dwelling, arrangements for the storage of refuse and location of containers must be approved by the county.

(b) Commercial containers at existing commercial establishments and multiple dwellings shall be placed at locations approved by the county for collection by the county. The county will not collect refuse from commercial establishments or multiple dwellings unless it is placed in commercial containers, properly located. Cardboard boxes shall be flattened and placed in containers.

(c) Where the occupants of two (2) or more commercial establishments share the use of a refuse can or commercial container, it shall be the joint

responsibility of the users to maintain the area surrounding such cans or containers clean and free of accumulations of refuse.

(d) The occupant, or occupants, of commercial establishments and the management of multiple dwellings serviced by commercial containers shall be responsible for maintaining the area surrounding such commercial containers clean and free of accumulations of refuse.

(e) All garbage and rubbish shall be free of liquid and placed in watertight paper or plastic bags with the tops secured prior to placing in commercial containers.

(f) Commercial containers containing any of the following items will not be emptied:

- (1) Large household or industrial appliances.
- (2) Furniture.
- (3) Tires.
- (4) Wooden crates.
- (5) Logs or limbs over four (4) feet in length or four (4) inches in diameter.
- (6) Bed springs.
- (7) Rock, dirt, concrete blocks, etc.
- (8) Uncontainerized garbage, yard debris and household trash.

(g) Normal household appliances will be collected on a special fee basis at multiple dwellings served by commercial containers, when placed adjacent to the commercial container and reported to the department.

(h) It is unlawful to place or cause to be placed in any refuse can or container for collection any acid, explosive material, inflammable liquids or dangerous or corrosive material of any kind.
(Code 1976, § 6-3007)

Sec. 22-30. Collection of refuse generally; conditions for collection by county.

(a) Refuse may be collected for disposal by the county, by municipalities or by persons or commercial sanitation firms licensed by the county.

(b) The county and its licensed scavengers will collect refuse under the following conditions:

- (1) Refuse will be collected twice each week from residential units except for exceptionally large piles of limbs which may require an excessive period of time to load.
- (2) Refuse will be collected as often as six (6) times a week from commercial establishments.
- (3) Dead animals (other than dogs and house pets) will not be collected, and dead dogs and house pets will be collected only from animal hospitals, curbsides and public rights-of-way. Dead house pets shall be in a plastic bag and placed at the curb. They will be collected on a special fee basis and on an on-call basis by the county. Large dead animals shall be disposed of by burying on the individual's property to whom the animal belongs as the county has no responsibility to supply service for the removal and disposal of large dead animals.
- (4) Collection service shall be discontinued where garbage or trash cans or commercial containers are inadequate or have been condemned as unfit by an inspector and notice has been given to the owner or occupant of the premises who has refused to correct the situation then existing.

(c) The county shall not be responsible for collecting or hauling discarded building material, dirt, rock or discarded furniture and appliances from private property, nor shall it be responsible for collecting or hauling trees, bushes or other vegetation from commercial tree trimmers, landscapers or building contractors except on a special fee basis.

(Code 1976, § 6-3008)

Sec. 22-31. Garbage collection for disabled persons.

(a) Any person who is a full-time resident of a residential unit who is disabled to the extent of being incapable of moving refuse and shall obtain a physician's certificate as to this disability shall not be required to place the refuse at curbside. This section does not apply unless all of the per-

sons in a residential unit are disabled and obtain a physician's certificate. These certificates will be mailed to the director for appropriate notification of pickup crews. This subsection also applies to temporary disability not to exceed ninety (90) days (extensions are required).

(b) Residential cans shall not be placed more than one hundred fifty (150) feet from the curb or road edge, nor will refuse cans be picked up if any of the following conditions exist:

- (1) Gates are locked.
 - (2) Gates are wired or tied shut.
 - (3) Dogs are loose in yard.
 - (4) Cans are in carports or garages.
- (Code 1976, § 6-3013)

Sec. 22-32. Statements, payment and sanitary docket.

(a) It shall be the duty of the finance director or the authorized designee thereof to prepare and mail to each owner or commercial lessee in the sanitary districts of the county a statement showing the entire amount due for the calendar year, the amounts of the quarterly installments due and the amount in arrears, if any. These statements shall be prepared quarterly in advance and each quarterly payment shall be paid in advance by the owner and the payment shall become delinquent upon the first day of the next succeeding quarter. In accordance with section 2-112, a late payment penalty and an assessment of interest shall be imposed upon each account for which payment is not made within the time limits prescribed herein. Owners may pay the entire amount due for the calendar year in advance if they so desire.

(b) It shall be the duty of the finance director or the authorized designee thereof to prepare, maintain and keep for public inspection a complete record of the name of each owner, the address or by tax map reference if no street address is available, the amount due for the calendar year, the amount of each quarterly payment and an entry showing when each payment was made. This record shall be called the sanitary docket and shall be prepared quarterly in advance. Each quarterly docket shall be cumulative of all unpaid quarterly installments.

(c) Upon the request of any person interested in examining the title of any parcel of real estate in the sanitary districts of the county, the person in charge of the maintenance of the sanitary docket under the supervision of the finance director or the authorized designee thereof shall furnish to such person a form statement showing the information required in this section, which form statement shall be signed by the person maintaining the docket and the finance director or an authorized designee as to the correctness of the information contained therein.

(d) It shall be the duty of the finance director or the authorized designee thereof to make an annual audit of the sanitary docket during the last quarter of each calendar year, but not later than December 31, and initiate action to collect all unpaid amounts. It shall be the duty of the finance director or authorized designee to enforce the collection of fees and assessments imposed by this chapter. Failure to pay any amount due for the collection and disposal of refuse and/or fee imposed pursuant to section 22-33 shall be unlawful and an offense in violation of this Code. Failure to pay any amount due for the collection and disposal of refuse and/or fee imposed pursuant to section 22-33 may be treated by the county as a debt for which an action at law may be brought in the same manner as any other charge, assessment or debt, including a late payment penalty and interest thereon as provided by section 2-112.

(e) On premises being served by the department where there is a delinquent sanitary installment, after the owner or commercial lessee thereof has been notified by the inclusion of the amount of the past due installment in a current statement or on a separate bill or other notice and the owner or commercial lessee refuses to promptly pay it, the county may refuse sanitary pickup at those premises, regardless of whether the installment remaining delinquent was incurred by a prior owner or commercial lessee, and sanitary service shall not be restored until these delinquent and current installments are paid in full.

(Code 1976, § 6-3014; Ord. No. 94-29, 12-27-94)

Sec. 22-33. Fee.

The fees for the collection and disposal of refuse and providing such services and to construct and

maintain facilities therefor shall be as established by action of the board of commissioners, a copy of which is on file in the office of the clerk of the board of commissioners.

(Code 1976, § 6-3015; Ord. No. 94-29, 12-27-94)

Sec. 22-34. Burning combustible materials in containers owned or used by county.

No person shall burn or attempt to burn or cause to be burned in any container belonging to or used by the county for refuse collection purposes any combustible material of any nature.

(Code 1976, § 10-4001)

Secs. 22-35—22-50. Reserved.

ARTICLE III. PRIVATE SERVICES

Sec. 22-51. Definition.

In this article, "commercial sanitation firm" includes any person engaged in the business of operating a sanitary compactor.

Cross reference—Definitions and rules of construction generally, § 1-2.

Sec. 22-52. License.

(a) No person shall engage in the business of operating a commercial sanitation firm without a license issued by the county. A license application in compliance with this section shall be submitted to the department for approval or other disposition.

(b) Applications are available and may be submitted at the sanitation building, Camp Road, during working hours (8:00 a.m.—4:30 p.m.) Monday through Friday.

(c) Each application shall have attached a list showing the type, size and location of stationary compactors, stationary compactor containers and/or industrial waste materials to be serviced by the applicant. A commercial sanitation firm applying for a permit to operate stationary compactors, stationary compactor containers or industrial waste containers shall certify at the time of application that the applicant or any corporate officer of the

firm is not engaged in any illegal servicing of any commercial containers or refuse collection of any type in the sanitation district.

(d) Approved licenses shall become effective on the first day of the calendar year. The fee to be paid to the county for each approved application shall be as established by action of the board of commissioners, a copy of which is on file in the office of the clerk of the board of commissioners. The fee shall be prorated for the remainder of the calendar year from the day this license is approved.

(Code 1976, § 6-3010(a)-(d), (m))

Sec. 22-53. Performance bond.

Each authorized commercial sanitation firm shall post a performance bond with the county in the amount established by action of the board of commissioners, a copy of which is on file in the office of the clerk of the board of commissioners. (Code 1976, § 6-3010(e))

Sec. 22-54. Monthly charge for each container in use.

In addition, each authorized commercial sanitation firm shall pay a monthly charge in the amount established by action of the board of commissioners, a copy of which is on file in the office of the clerk of the board of commissioners, for each stationary compactor container or industrial waste container in use on the last day of each month. This fee shall be paid on or before the fifteenth day of each succeeding month for which the service was rendered. A schedule of the location of each stationary compactor shall accompany the payment of the fees.

(Code 1976, § 6-3010(f))

Sec. 22-55. Decals on trucks.

Each truck used by a commercial sanitation firm to collect and transport combustible solid waste shall bear a decal issued by the department. The issuance and placement of the decal must be accomplished at the county sanitation office building, Camp Road, by the county.

(Code 1976, § 6-3010(g))

Sec. 22-56. Decals, identification on compactors, containers.

Each stationary compactor and industrial waste container shall carry in a conspicuous spot a decal issued by the county which shows it has been properly permitted to operate in the county. In addition each stationary compactor, stationary compactor container or industrial waste container shall carry in a conspicuous spot the name, telephone number and address of the firm permitted to service the stationary compactor, stationary compactor container or industrial waste container. Any arrangement between firms to service another's units must receive written approval from the county.

(Code 1976, § 6-3010(h))

Sec. 22-57. Installation of stationary compactor unit; prior approval of plans.

Plans and specifications for installing a stationary compactor unit shall be approved by the county prior to the installation. All stationary compactor shredders and stationary compactor containers shall be installed on class A, three thousand (3,000) psi concrete pads of not less than six (6) inches thickness. All installations shall comply with the requirements of the county mechanical code, fire code and health regulations.

(Code 1976, § 6-3010(i))

Sec. 22-58. Special permit for handling special industrial waste.

Special permits shall be granted to firms holding stationary compactor permits for the installation of special industrial waste containers to handle refuse requiring special handling or special equipment. No special industrial waste container shall be emptied at the incinerator.

(Code 1976, § 6-3010(j))

Sec. 22-59. Establishment contracting services exempt from county sanitary assessment.

A commercial establishment which contracts with a firm licensed to operate a stationary compactor service shall not be required to pay a coun-

ty sanitary assessment while it uses the stationary compactor service, provided additional service is not supplied by the county.

(Code 1976, § 6-3010(k))

Sec. 22-60. Disposal of collected refuse.

Licensees under this article may dispose of their stationary compactor refuse and all acceptable industrial waste container refuse at the county disposal facilities at a fee in the amount established by action of the board of commissioners, a copy of which is on file in the office of the clerk of the board of commissioners.

(Code 1976, § 6-3010(l))

**DeKalb County Scrap Tire
Enforcement Ordinance**

ARTICLE IV. SCRAP TIRE ENFORCEMENT

Sec. 22-61. Title.

This article shall be known as the "DeKalb County Scrap Tire Enforcement Ordinance."
(Ord. No. 14-03, Pt. 1, 6-10-03)

Sec. 22-62. Intent and purpose.

The DeKalb County Board of Commissioners finds that protection of the environment is vital to the health, safety, welfare and economic progress of DeKalb County and its citizens. Therefore, it is the intent of this article to develop regulations and procedures that govern scrap tires from the point of generation to the point of disposal.

(Ord. No. 14-03, Pt. 1, 6-10-03)

Sec. 22-63. Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter, certain terms and words are hereby defined. Where words are not herein defined, but are defined in section 1-2, those words shall have the meaning as defined in therein.

Dump means to throw, discard, place, deposit, discharge, bury, burn, or dispose of a substance.

End user means the last person who uses the scrap tires, chips, crumb rubber, or similar materials to make a product with economic value, or in the case of energy recovery, the person who utilizes the heat content or other forms of energy from the incineration or pyrolysis of waste tires, chips or similar materials.

Environmental code enforcement officer means an officer of the county authorized by section 2-41 of this Code to write official warnings and citations to insure compliance with the DeKalb County scrap tire management ordinance and solid waste code. This definition shall include anyone designated by the county as a sanitation inspector.

Manifest means a document used to identify the quantity and composition and the origin, routing, and destination of scrap tires during transportation from the point of generation, through any intermediate points, to an end user, processor or disposer approved by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division, hereinafter referred to as EPD.

Mixed tires means a heterogeneous group of tires consisting of used, retreadable casings and scrap tires.

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

Retreadable casing means a tire suitable for retreading.

Reused tire means a tire used for purposes, approved by the EPD, other than intended, such as playground equipment, offshore reefs, and erosion control.

Scrap tire means a tire that is no longer suitable for its originally intended purpose because of wear, damage, or defect.

Scrap tire carrier means any person engaged in picking up or transporting scrap tires, not otherwise exempted, for the purpose of removal to a scrap tire processor, end use, or disposal facility.

Scrap tire generator means any person who generates scrap tires. Generators may include, but are not limited to, retail tire dealers, retreaders, scrap tire processors, automobile dealers, private company vehicle maintenance shops, garages and service stations.

Scrap tire processing means any method, system, or other treatment designed to change the physical form, size, or chemical content of scrap tires and includes all aspects of its management (administration,

personnel, land, equipment, building, and other elements) and includes processing by: shredding, chopping, chipping, baling, splitting, recycling or sorting of scrap tires.

Scrap tire processor means any person who is approved by the EPD to receive tires from scrap tire generators, scrap tire carriers or the general public for the purpose of scrap tire processing.

Scrap tire sorter means any person, other than the original scrap tire generators, who handles mixed tires by separating used tires and retreadable casing from scrap tires.

Solid waste means any garbage or refuse; sludge from a wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility; and other discarded material including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operation materials; solid or dissolved matters in domestic sewage; solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges that are point sources subject to permit under 33 U.S.C. Section 1342; or source, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined by the federal Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended and as defined by O.C.G.A. § 12-8-22(33) as may hereafter be amended.

Tire means a continuous, solid or pneumatic covering designed for encircling the wheel of a vehicle that is not permanently attached to the vehicle or a part of the vehicle as original equipment.

Tire handling business means any person that derives fifteen (15) percent or more of its gross income from the sale, processing, transporting or disposal of tires.

Tire retailer means any person engaged in the business of selling new replacement tires.

Tire retreader means any person actively engaged in the business of retreading scrap tires by scarifying the surface to remove the old surface tread and attaching a new tread to make a usable tire.

Ultimate consumer means the last person who receives and uses a new replacement tire. Ultimate consumers may be, but are not limited to: individual, leasing and private companies purchasing tires from retail dealers for their vehicle fleets and government agencies.

Used tire means a tire which has a minimum of two-thirty-seconds (2/32) foot of road tread and which is still suitable for its original purpose. It must be inventoried and marketed in substantially the same fashion as a new tire, and the dealer must be able to provide satisfactory evidence to the county that a market exists, and that the used tires are in fact being marketed.

(Ord. No. 14-03, Pt. I, 6-10-03)

Sec. 22-64. General.

It shall be unlawful to dump scrap tires or cause, suffer or allow the dumping of scrap tires at any place in DeKalb County including the following:

- (1) Any public highway, road, street, alley, or thoroughfare, including any portion of the right of way thereof, or on any other public lands except in containers or areas lawfully provided for such dumping; and
- (2) Any river, canal, stream, creek, or fresh water lake; and
- (3) Any public property or private property not owned or maintained by the alleged violator.

(Ord. No. 14-03, Pt. I, 6-10-03)

Sec. 22-65. Scrap tire storage, handling, and disposal.

(a) O.C.G.A. § 12-8-20 et seq., as amended, are hereby incorporated in this section as if fully set forth herein.

(b) It shall be the responsibility of the owner or occupant of property to store all scrap tires in a manner that will not adversely affect the public health and safety.

(c) It shall be the responsibility of the owner or occupant of property to store all scrap tires in a manner that is consistent with federal, state and local law.

(Ord. No. 14-03, Pt. I, 6-10-03)

Sec. 22-66. Accumulation.

(a) No person may store more than one hundred (100) scrap tires anywhere in the county. Any person storing in excess of one hundred (100) scrap tires shall be deemed to be in violation of this part. The following exceptions shall apply:

- (1) A solid waste disposal site permitted by the division if the permitted by the EPD if the permit authorizes the storage of scrap tires prior to their disposal;
- (2) A tire retailer with not more than three thousand (3,000) scrap tires in storage;
- (3) A tire retreader with not more than one thousand five hundred (1,500) scrap tires in storage so long as the scrap tires are of the type that the retreader is actively retreading.
- (4) An auto salvage yard with not more than five hundred (500) scrap tires in storage; and
- (5) A scrap tire processor approved by the division so long as the number of scrap tires in storage do not exceed the quantity approved by the EPD.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to store scrap tires except in a container, located outside of an authorized business, enclosed on all four (4) sides by a solid screen and having a secure top cover to prevent the accumulation of water in the container.

(Ord. No. 14-03, Pt. I, 6-10-03)

Sec. 22-67. Compliance.

(a) *Scrap tire generator.* Any person who generates scrap tires shall obtain a scrap tire generator identification number issued by EPD and shall maintain copies of manifests for any scrap tires that have been shipped or removed from the business location within the past thirty-six (36) months. Separate identification numbers are required for each generator having multiple generation locations.

- (1) The manifests shall include the following information:
 - a. Name and identification number of the generator;
 - b. Number and total tonnage (accurate to within ten (10) percent of actual number) of scrap tires to be transported;
 - c. Name and permit number of the scrap tire carrier;
 - d. Date of transport;
 - e. Destination of scrap tires; and
 - f. Signatures of the scrap tire generator, scrap tire carrier and scrap tire processor.
- (2) The completed manifest(s) and the scrap tire generator identification number shall be made available to the environmental code enforcement officer upon request.
- (3) Scrap tire generator identification numbers are not transferable; and each generator shall insure that the scrap tire section of the EPD approves the carrier being used to transport scrap tires.

(b) *Scrap tire carrier.* It shall be the responsibility of the carrier to return a completed copy of the manifest to the scrap tire generator within thirty (30) days from the date on which the scrap tire carrier takes possession of the scrap tires. The date the scrap tire carrier takes possession of the scrap tires shall be indicated on the manifest.

(c) *Tire handling businesses.* All tire handling businesses shall maintain an accurate inventory of all new and used tires received at the place of business, sold to a consumer, sent to another tire handling businesses, or shipped to an approved processor. Inventory and quarterly transport reports shall be kept on site and made available for inspection by environmental code enforcement officers. Quarterly reports shall be sent to the DeKalb County director of public works and shall include the following information:

- (1) Name of company that transported tires;
- (2) Name of owner of company and driver of transport vehicle;
- (3) Telephone number of transport company;
- (4) Valid environmental protection division scrap tire program transportation identification number;
- (7) Type of vehicle used to transport tires; and
- (8) Quarterly tire transport report shall be mailed to the address below:

DeKalb County Director of Public Works
1300 Commerce Drive
Decatur, Georgia 30030

(Ord. No. 14-03, Pt. I, 6-10-03)

Sec. 22-68. Enforcement.

- (a) Enforcement of this article shall be the responsibility of the DeKalb County Director Of Public Works or his or her designee.
- (b) The environmental code enforcement officers are authorized to enforce this article on behalf of DeKalb County, and shall be empowered to enter private property, with the owner's consent, at reasonable times in order to inspect the property for violation of this article. If the owner does not consent to such entry on private property for inspection, such officer shall obtain a warrant to enter upon the property.

(Ord. No. 14-03, Pt. I, 6-10-03)

Sec. 22-69. Violations and penalties.

Any person violating any portion of this article shall be guilty of an ordinance violation and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as set forth in section 1-10 of this Code, and as follows:

- (1) First offense: A fine not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or more than one thousand dollars one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or up to thirty (30) days imprisonment, or both.
- (2) Upon conviction, the court may also order the convicted person to remove any scrap tires that have been accumulated in violation of this article from the property.

(Ord. No. 14-03, Pt. I, 6-10-03)

DeKalb County Litter Ordinance

AN ORDINANCE

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE CODE OF DEKALB COUNTY, GEORGIA, CHAPTER 22, ARTICLE I AND ARTICLE V, (SOLID WASTE) PERTAINING TO LITTER CONTROL, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

WHEREAS, the governing authority of DeKalb County is tasked with the protection of the County's public health, safety, and general welfare; and

WHEREAS, in 2001, the Georgia General Assembly enacted the Metropolitan North Georgia Planning District Act (the "Act"), and created the Metropolitan North Georgia Planning District Governing Board (the "North Georgia Planning Board"), as codified in O.C.G.A. § 12-5-570, *et seq.*; and

WHEREAS, DeKalb County is located in the geographical district covered by the Act; and

WHEREAS, the purpose of the Act is to create a planning entity dedicated to developing comprehensive regional and watershed-specific plans for implementation by local governments in the district; and

WHEREAS, according to the Act, such plans should be and are designed to protect water quality and public water supplies within and downstream of the Metropolitan North Georgia Region; and

WHEREAS, O.C.G.A. § 12-5-570, *et seq.*, delineated specific powers granted to the North Georgia Planning Board, including the power to establish model ordinances for consideration and adoption by counties and other local governments within the district covered by the Act; and

WHEREAS, the North Georgia Planning Board has adopted such model ordinances and provided a model litter control ordinance to DeKalb County for review and consideration; and

WHEREAS, the governing authority of DeKalb County finds that litter throughout the County has made its way into the County's streams, rivers and lakes, and detracts from the high quality of life enjoyed by its citizens; and

WHEREAS, the governing authority of DeKalb County finds that this ordinance is consistent with the Georgia Litter Control Law, as amended, and serves to protect the County's public health, safety and general welfare; and

WHEREAS, the governing authority of DeKalb County also finds that due to the health, safety and general welfare of the employees of the County's Sanitation Division, that the solid waste chapter of the Code is in need of a clear limitation on the amount of residential solid waste that shall be stored by County residents in receptacles with a capacity that exceeds thirty-two gallons.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the governing authority of DeKalb County, Georgia, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of same, that Chapter 22 of the Code of DeKalb County be and the same is hereby amended as follows:

PART I. ENACTMENT

By deleting the definitions of "Rubbish," "Rubbish container," "Scavenger, private contractor or commercial sanitation firm" in Section 22-1:

Section 22.1. Definitions.

[To the Codifier: Delete the definitions of "Rubbish," "Rubbish container," and "Scavenger, private contractor or commercial sanitation firm"]

By amending Section 22.1 to substitute and add the following new definitions in alphabetical order, to read as follows:

Sec. 22-1. Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter, certain terms and words are defined. Where words have not been defined, but are defined in Section 1-2, those words shall have the meaning as defined therein. The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this chapter shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Approved receptacle for residential solid waste means a galvanized metal container or durable plastic container or durable plastic bag with the capacity of not less than twenty gallons and no more than thirty-two gallons, with the containers having two durable handles on the sides thereof and a removable tight-fitting top. All containers shall be waterproof. Oil or grease drums, paint cans and similar salvaged containers shall not be acceptable.

Approved receptacle for yard debris trimmings means a biodegradable paper bag, empty card board box, clean galvanized metal container or durable plastic container with a capacity of not less than twenty gallons and no more than forty gallons. Containers shall have two durable handles on the sides thereof or a bail by which it may be lifted. Oil or grease drums, paint cans and similar salvaged containers shall not constitute an approved receptacle for yard debris trimmings.

Commercial Front Loader Container means a manufactured container suitable for emptying by mechanical equipment and approved by the director.

Commercial/industrial solid waste means solid waste from commercial establishments that includes but is not limited to material from industrial processes, manufacturing canneries, slaughterhouses, packing plants, poultry processing plants or similar industries, and food waste.

Compactor Front Loader Container means a manufactured commercial container of any size with an external mechanical compacting system that detaches in order to be serviced by driving forward to the container using a commercial front loader vehicle.

Compactor Roll-off Container means a manufactured commercial container of any size with an internal or external mechanical compacting system that either detaches or is fully self-contained and is serviced by backing up to the container and hoisting it onto a commercial roll-off container vehicle.

Construction and Demolition Solid Waste means solid waste from construction and demolition projects that include but is not limited to remodeling, repair operations on houses, commercial buildings, multiple dwellings and other structures such as concrete, bricks, plaster, stone, earth, lumber, roofing materials, gutters, shavings and sawdust.

Conveyance means any automobile, plane, train, bus, bicycle, motorcycle or other method of transporting persons from one place to another.

Director means the director of the public works department or designee.

Discard means to throw, abandon, place, deposit, discharge, dump, bury, burn or dispose of a substance.

Garbage means waste including but not limited to food waste, including waste accumulation of animal or vegetable matter used or intended for use as food, or that attends the preparation, use, cooking, dealing in or storing of meat, fish, fowl, fruit or vegetables.

Hazardous waste means solid or liquid waste that does not meet the Toxic Characteristic Leachate Procedure requirements and includes but is not limited to highly flammable or explosive wastes; toxic wastes; industrial sludge; and other waste material that the director determines to be a likely hazard to the public health, safety or environment, except radioactive waste materials.

Incinerator means the high temperature waste combustion unit designed to dispose of pathological matter.

Litter means, but is not limited to, any organic or inorganic waste material, rubbish, refuse, garbage, trash, yard debris, hulls, peelings, debris, grass, weeds, ashes, sand, gravel, slag, brickbats, metal, plastic, and glass containers, broken glass, dead animals or intentionally or unintentionally discarded materials of every kind and description but the term litter does not include "waste" as that term is defined in O.C.G.A. §16-7-51(6), as amended.

Municipal solid waste means, but is not limited to, any solid waste derived from households, including garbage, trash 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 debris not separated for recycling and commercial solid waste but does not include solid waste from mining, agricultural, or silvicultural operations or industrial processes or operations.

Noncombustible trash means, but is not limited to, materials which are unburnable in the incinerator or at incinerator temperature of eight hundred to one thousand eight hundred degrees Fahrenheit such as mineral water, metal furniture, large metal scraps and wires, auto bodies or parts, and other similar materials.

Owner means any person or entity that generates solid waste on real property in the county and who is designated by the records of the office of tax commissioner as the owner of such real property within the county.

Plastic bag means a polyethylene or other heavy-duty plastic bag meeting the National Sanitation Foundation standard of at least one and one-half (1.5) mils and not exceeding a thirty-two gallon capacity.

Public or private property means the right of way of any road or highway; any body of water or watercourse or the shores or beaches thereof; any park, playground, building, refuge, or conservation or recreation area; timberlands or forests; and land used for business, residential, commercial, industrial, or farm purposes.

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

Sanitary landfill means a method of disposing of putrescible waste on land for final disposition and/or management.

Sanitation or sanitary district means designated service areas established by this code or by a contract with a municipality.

Solid waste means any garbage or refuse; sludge from a wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility; and other discarded materials including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operation materials; solid or dissolved matters in domestic sewage; solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges that are point sources subject under 33 U.S.C. § 1342; or source, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined by the federal Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended and as defined by O.C.G.A. § 12-8-22(33), as amended.

Yard debris means 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.

By deleting Section 22-2 in its entirety and substituting in lieu thereof the following new Section 22-2, to read as follows:

Sec. 22-2. Applicability.

This chapter applies to the preparation and storage, collection, transportation and disposal of all refuse in the unincorporated area of the county, including all public and private property, and any property within a municipality that contracts with the County for collection and disposal services. This chapter prescribes rules and regulations therefore, regulates the collection of garbage and refuse, provides for the licensing and regulation of private garbage and refuse collection, prescribes rules and regulations for hauling garbage, refuse and other waste material within or through the county, and prohibits the unlawful deposit of litter within the unincorporated area of the county.

By deleting Section 22-28(1) in its entirety and substituting in lieu thereof the following new Section 22-28(1), to read as follows:

Sec. 22-28. Preparation and storage of residential refuse for collection; placement; unacceptable refuse.

...

- (1) All garbage shall be free from liquid and initially placed in watertight plastic bags with the tops of such bags securely closed. The owner shall then place the closed plastic bags in an approved receptacle for residential solid waste to be collected and removed by the appropriate county employee.

Chapter 22, entitled "Solid Waste" is hereby amended by adding Article V., Sections 22-70 through 22-77, to read as follows:

ARTICLE V. LITTER CONTROL

Sec. 22-70. Title.

This article shall be known as the "DeKalb County Litter Control Ordinance."

Sec. 22-71. Purpose and Objectives.

The purpose of this article is to protect the public health, safety, environment, and general welfare through the regulation and prevention of litter. The objectives of this article are:

- (a) To provide for uniform prohibition of littering on public or private property throughout unincorporated DeKalb County; and,
- (b) To prevent harm to the public health, safety, environment, and general welfare, including the degradation of water and aquatic resources caused by litter; and,
- (c) To preserve the value of the many unique natural resources in DeKalb County and enhance the beauty and quality of life enjoyed by the citizens of DeKalb County.

Sec. 22-72. Applicability.

This article shall apply to all public and private property within unincorporated DeKalb County, Georgia.

Sec. 22-73. Compatibility with Other Regulations.

This article is not intended to interfere with, abrogate, or annul any other ordinance, rule or regulation, statute, or other provision of law. The requirements of this article should be considered minimum requirements, and where any provision of this article imposes restrictions different from those imposed by any other ordinance, rule or regulation, or other provision of law, whichever provisions are more restrictive or impose higher protective standards for human health or the environment shall be considered to take precedence and shall control.

Sec. 22-74. Prohibition Against Littering Public or Private Property or waters.

- (a) It shall be unlawful for any operator of a conveyance or any person or persons to dump, deposit, throw or leave or to cause or permit the dumping, depositing, placing, throwing or leaving of litter on any public or private property or in any waters within DeKalb County unless:
 - (1) The property is designated by the State of Georgia or by any of its agencies or political subdivisions for the disposal of such litter, and such person is authorized by the proper public authority to leave or deposit litter on such property; or
 - (2) The litter is placed into an approved receptacle or container installed on such property.

- (b) It shall be unlawful for any operator of a conveyance to allow any person to dump, deposit, throw or leave or to cause or permit the dumping, depositing, placing, throwing litter out of any conveyance onto any public or private property or in any waters within DeKalb County unless:
 - (1) The property is designated by the State of Georgia or by any of its agencies or political subdivisions for the disposal of such litter, and such person is authorized by the proper public authority to leave or deposit litter on such property; or
 - (2) The litter is placed into an approved receptacle or container installed on such property.

Sec. 22-75. Litter Control Responsibilities.

Owners must place all of their residential solid waste within durable plastic bags and securely tie the plastic bag prior to placing it in an approved receptacle for residential solid waste.

Sec. 22-76. Vehicle Loads Causing Litter; Commercial Front Loader Containers.

- (a) No person shall operate any motor vehicle with a load on or in such vehicle unless the load on or in such vehicle is adequately secured to prevent the dropping or shifting of materials from such load onto the roadway.
- (b) All Commercial Front Loader Containers must meet all of the following requirements:
 - (1) Containers must be steel, continuously welded and properly reinforced according to manufacturer's specifications;
 - (2) Lids must be constructed of durable plastic and reinforced for strength;
 - (3) The pickup side of the container shall be reinforced inside or outside at the point of torque tub contact;
 - (4) The inside reinforcement of the container shall be pressed steel angle;
 - (5) The bottoms of the containers shall be reinforced with a one-and-one-half-inch (1½") drain plug installed flush to the bottom;
 - (6) All containers shall be primed and finished with enamel and epoxy paint;
 - (7) Body dimensions as to length and height of container can vary with the size of container; however, all container widths shall be seventy (70) inches; and
 - (8) Minimum gauges of steel for such containers shall be as follows:

Walls	12 gauge
Ends	12 gauge
Bottoms	12 gauge for 4 cu. ft. and below 10 gauge for all over 4 cu. ft.
Lids	16 gauge
Doors	14 gauge

Sec. 22-78. Evidence.

- (a) Whenever litter is thrown, deposited, dropped or dumped from any motor vehicle, boat, airplane, or other conveyance in violation of this article, it shall be a rebuttable presumption that the operator of the conveyance has violated this article.
- (b) Except as provided in subsection (a) of this section, whenever any litter which is dumped, deposited, thrown or left on public or private property in violation of this article is discovered to contain any article or articles, including but not limited to letters, bills, publications or other writing which display the name of the person thereon in such a manner as to indicate that the article belongs or belonged to such person, it shall be a rebuttable presumption that such person has violated this article.

Sec. 22-79. Violations, Enforcement and Penalties.

- (a) Any person that does anything prohibited or fails to do anything required by this article, upon conviction of the violation in a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be subject to fine and/or imprisonment in accordance with Section 1-10. Where any offense or violation continues from day to day, each day's continuance thereof shall be deemed a separate offense.
- (b) Upon conviction of any violation of this article, the court shall impose a fine of not less than \$200.00 in addition to any other penalty or punishment imposed by the court.
- (c) Upon conviction, the court may order the convicted person to pick up and remove from any public street or highway or public right-of-way for a distance not to exceed one mile any litter the convicted person has deposited and any and all litter deposited thereon by anyone else prior to the date of the sentence.
- (d) Upon conviction, the court may order the convicted person to pick up and remove any and all litter from any public property, private right-of-way, or with prior permission of the legal owner or tenant in lawful possession of such property, any private property upon which it can be established by competent evidence that he has deposited litter. Pick up and removal shall include any and all litter deposited thereon by anyone prior to the date of the sentence.
- (e) Upon conviction, the court may publish the names of persons convicted of violating this article in the legal organ of the county.
- (f) All county law enforcement agencies and officers are hereby authorized, empowered and directed to enforce compliance with this article. Primary enforcement responsibilities for litter control are shared by the officers of the code enforcement division of the DeKalb County police department

and officers/employees of the sanitation division of the public works department. The officers/employees of the sanitation division are responsible for enforcement on public property and along public right of ways and easements while the officers/employees of the code enforcement division are responsible for enforcement of this article on private property.


PART II. EFFECTIVE DATE

This ordinance shall become effective upon adoption by the Board of Commissioners and approval by the Chief Executive Officer.

PART III. SEVERABILITY

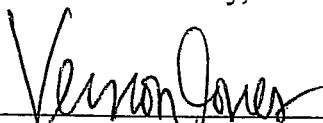
Should any section or provision of this ordinance be declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the ordinance as a whole nor any part thereof other than the part so declared to be invalid or unconstitutional. All ordinances or resolutions, or parts thereof, in conflict with this ordinance are repealed.

ADOPTED by the DeKalb County Board of Commissioners, this 28th day of September, 2004.



BURRELL ELLIS
Presiding Officer
Board of Commissioners
DeKalb County, Georgia

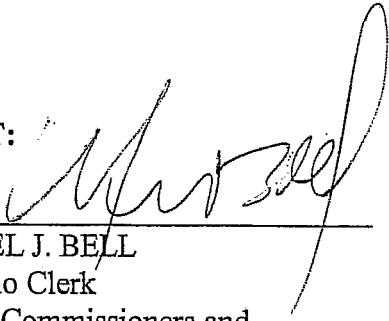
APPROVED by the Chief Executive Officer of DeKalb County, this 28th day of September, 2004.



VERNON JONES
Chief Executive Officer
DeKalb County, Georgia

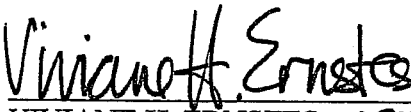
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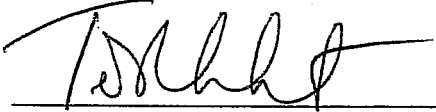


MICHAEL J. BELL
Ex-Officio Clerk
Board of Commissioners and
Chief Executive Officer

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


VIVIANE H. ERNSTES *wcp/TNS*
Acting County Attorney
DeKalb County, Georgia

APPROVED AS TO SUBSTANCE:


WILLIAM E. RHINEHART
Director of Public Works
DeKalb County, Georgia

DeKalb County Ordinance to
Amend DeKalb County Code,
Chapter 27, Article IV

AN ORDINANCE

**AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE CODE OF DEKALB
COUNTY, GEORGIA, CHAPTER 27, ARTICLE IV,
(SUPPLEMENTAL REGULATIONS), AND FOR OTHER
PURPOSES.**

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County fully recognizes that the State of Georgia enacted the Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act ("Act") to ensure that solid waste facilities in this State do not adversely affect the health, safety and well-being of the public and to further ensure that solid waste facilities do not degrade the quality of the environment; and

WHEREAS, the Act is designed to institute and maintain a state-wide program for solid waste management that ensures the location, design and method of operation of solid waste management facilities do not endanger the health, safety and well-being of the citizens of this state; and

WHEREAS, the Act gives the Director of the Environmental Protection Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (Director of the Georgia EPD) broad powers to enforce the provisions of the Act and obtain compliance with the requirements of the Act from owners and operators of solid waste management facilities; and

WHEREAS, for example, the Act at O.C.G.A. § 12-8-7.2, provides that no solid waste handling facility shall be operated or maintained by any person unless that person demonstrates adequate financial responsibility to ensure satisfactory maintenance, closure and postclosure care of such facility; and

WHEREAS, the Act at O.C.G.A. § 12-8-7.2, specifically places the power and authority upon the Director of the Georgia EPD to require operators of solid waste handling facilities to

November 30, 2004

demonstrate this financial responsibility prior to issuing a permit for a solid waste handling facility; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County desires to ensure that owners and operators of solid waste facilities comply with all requirements of the Act and wants to support the State in its efforts to ensure that such owners and operators comply with the Act; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County believes that not approving land use plan amendments, rezonings or special land use permits for solid waste facilities unless the solid waste facility is in compliance with the requirements of the Act will aid the State in its efforts to ensure that such facilities comply with the requirements of the Act; and

WHEREAS, the enactment of this ordinance will provide solid waste facilities with a strong incentive to ensure that their facilities are and remain in compliance with the provisions of the Act; and

WHEREAS, the Governing Authority of DeKalb County finds that this ordinance serves to protect the public health, safety and general welfare of its citizens.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Georgia and it is hereby ordained by the authority of same, that Chapter 27 of the Code of DeKalb County, Section 27-795 is enacted as follows:

PART I. ENACTMENT

By adding section 27-795 as follows:

Sec. 27-795. Solid waste facility regulations.

- (a) The board of commissioners shall not approve any amendment to the zoning maps, the comprehensive land use map or any application for a special land use permit if such landfill is not in compliance with the applicable requirements of Georgia's Comprehensive Solid Waste

Management Act, O.C.G.A. § 12-8-20 *et seq.*, and as may hereafter be amended.

- (b) The board of commissioners shall not approve any amendment to the zoning maps, the comprehensive land use map or any application for a special land use permit unless the applicant obtains written verification from the Georgia Environmental Protection Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources that the landfill complies with or is not yet required to comply with all the applicable requirements set forth in the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act.
- (c) As used in this section the term "landfill" means a disposal facility, a materials recovery facility, a solid waste handling facility, a solid waste landfill, a private industry solid waste disposal facility, a solid waste handling facility, a solid waste thermal treatment technology facility, and a disposal facility for biomedical waste, hazardous and/or toxic materials including radioactive materials as all such terms are defined in O.C.G.A. § 12-8-22 and as may hereafter be amended.

PART II. EFFECTIVE DATE

This ordinance shall become effective upon adoption by the Board of Commissioners and approval by the Chief Executive Officer.

PART III. SEVERABILITY

Should any section or provision of this ordinance be declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the ordinance as a whole nor any part thereof other than the part so declared to be invalid or unconstitutional. All ordinances or resolutions, or parts thereof, in conflict with this ordinance are repealed.

ADOPTED by the DeKalb County Board of Commissioners, this _____ day of _____, 200__.

BURRELL ELLIS
 Presiding Officer
 Board of Commissioners
 DeKalb County, Georgia

November 30, 2004

APPROVED by the Chief Executive Officer of DeKalb County, this ____ day of _____, 200__.

VERNON JONES
Chief Executive Officer
DeKalb County, Georgia

ATTEST:

MICHAEL J. BELL
Ex-Officio Clerk
Board of Commissioners and
Chief Executive Officer
DeKalb County, Georgia

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

APPROVED AS TO SUBSTANCE:

VIVIANE H. ERNSTES
Acting County Attorney
DeKalb County, Georgia

SHARI STRICKLAND
Acting Director of Planning
DeKalb County, Georgia

APPROVED AS TO SUBSTANCE:

WILLIAM E. RHINEHART
Director of Public Works
DeKalb County, Georgia

**City of Atlanta Code, Chapter 8:
Criteria for Additional Solid
Waste Disposal Facilities**



Chapter 8 SOLID WASTE

Sec. 8-1. Criteria for additional solid waste disposal facilities.

Sec. 8-1. Criteria for additional solid waste disposal facilities.

(a) As of the effective date of this Act, the Council of the City of Atlanta shall not take any action to select a site for or to approve the operation of any additional municipal solid waste disposal facility, as defined in O.C.G.A. § 12-8-22, specifically including, but not limited to, a sewage sludge incinerator until the council enacts and implements a local solid waste management plan which provides for the reduction and recycling of solid waste generated within the city in accordance with the procedures and standards provided in O.C.G.A. § 12-8-31.1.

(b) As of the effective date of this Act, the Council of the City of Atlanta shall not take any action to select a site for or to approve the operation of any additional private solid waste disposal facility, as defined in O.C.G.A. § 12-8-22, which has not filed an application for review and approval with the environmental protection division of the department of natural resources, specifically including, but not limited to, a sewage sludge incinerator until the council enacts and implements a local solid waste management plan which provides for the reduction and recycling of solid waste generated within the city in accordance with the procedures and standards provided in O.C.G.A. § 12-8-31.1.

(c) This act shall apply to any sites under consideration on the effective date of this act and shall not apply to existing sites in operation on the effective date of this act except for sewage sludge incinerators.

(1991 Ga. Laws, page 4804, § 1)

City of Clarkston Zoning and
Ordinance Code, Article XII,
Section 1200: Zoning Districts in
Which Sanitary Landfills are
Permitted.

City of Clarkston: The city will permit solid waste handling or disposal facilities in any zoning district within its boundaries subject to the following conditions:

ARTICLE XII. SANITARY LANDFILLS

Section 1200. Zoning districts in which sanitary landfills are permitted.

A privately-owned sanitary landfill may be permitted in any zoning district of Clarkston except a flood hazard district as a special exception, subject to the approval of the mayor and city council after a public hearing if the following conditions and such other conditions as the mayor and city council may require, are met (the mayor and city council of Clarkston may establish a public sanitary landfill for Clarkston without a public hearing):

- (1) A sanitary landfill may be located only on soils having slight or moderate limitations for use for this purpose, as listed in Table 2 of the "Soil Survey, DeKalb County, Georgia: Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service.
- (2) The location, the boundaries, and the proposed method of operation shall have been approved by the DeKalb County Health Department and the Clarkston Planning and Zoning Commission.
- (3) The sanitary landfill shall be accessible without excessive travel over residential streets.
- (4) The sanitary landfill shall be suitably fenced to prevent the spread of paper and other material and shall be screened and planted so that it is not visible from any residential, commercial, or industrial structure or from any street.
- (5) The completion of the sanitary landfill shall result in the improvement of the property on which it is located.
- (6) Landfill deposits shall be covered with at least two (2) inches of soil at least once every twenty-four (24) hours.
- (7) No burning whatsoever shall be permitted on any sanitary landfill.
- (8) When the sanitary landfill is completed, it shall be covered with a final layer of twenty-four (24) inches of topsoil which shall be adequately stabilized with suitable vegetative cover.
- (9) In any event, however, all sanitary landfills shall be developed, operated, and maintained in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection division, as to solid waste management.

(From Section 1200, Zoning and Ordinance Code – City of Clarkston, Georgia). Clarkston proposes to update their ordinances in the near future.

City of Decatur Code Governing
Solid Waste Issues, Chapter 82

Chapter 82

SOLID WASTE*

Article I. In General

- Sec. 82-1. Definitions.
- Sec. 82-2. Administration and enforcement of chapter.
- Sec. 82-3. Penalty for violation of chapter.
- Secs. 82-4—82-30. Reserved.

Article II. Collection and Disposal

- Sec. 82-31. Establishment of collection routes and areas.
- Sec. 82-32. Preparation and storage of residential refuse and recyclables for collection; placement of certain refuse and recyclables for collection prohibited.
- Sec. 82-33. Preparation and storage of commercial and multiple dwelling refuse and recyclables for collection.
- Sec. 82-34. Collection of refuse and recyclables generally; conditions for collection by the city.
- Sec. 82-35. Assessment and collection of special charges for collection by the city of refuse on a special fee basis.
- Sec. 82-36. Regulation of private transportation of refuse and recyclables.
- Sec. 82-37. Regulation of commercial solid waste and recycling firms.
- Sec. 82-38. Disposal of refuse.
- Sec. 82-39. Sanitation tax; assessment and payment.

*Cross references—Buildings and building regulations, ch. 18; environment, ch. 42; health and sanitation, ch. 54; streets, sidewalks and other public places, ch. 86.

State law references—Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act, O.C.G.A. § 12-8-20 et seq.; local, multijurisdictional and regional solid waste plans, O.C.G.A. § 12-8-31.1; scrap tire disposal restrictions, O.C.G.A. § 12-8-40.1; yard trimmings disposal restrictions, O.C.G.A. § 12-8-40.2; Georgia Hazardous Waste Management Act, O.C.G.A. § 12-8-60 et seq.; authorization to provide garbage and solid waste collection and disposal, Ga. Const. art. IX, § II, ¶ III(a)(2); transporting garbage or waste across state or county boundaries without permission, O.C.G.A. § 36-1-16; littering highways, O.C.G.A. § 40-8-249; transportation of biomedical waste, O.C.G.A. § 40-8-253.3; solid waste management education program; establishment of Georgia Clean and Beautiful Advisory Committee and Interagency Council on Solid Waste Management, O.C.G.A. § 50-8-7.3.

ARTICLE I. IN GENERAL

Sec. 82-1. Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Approved commercial refuse container means a manufactured container suitable for emptying by mechanical equipment and approved by the director of sanitation. The following standards are prescribed for commercial containers:

- (1) All containers shall be steel with properly reinforced, full-seam welds.
- (2) All lids shall be flanged and reinforced for strength.
- (3) The pickup side of the container shall be reinforced inside or outside at the point of torque tube contact.
- (4) Inside reinforcement shall be pressed steel angle.
- (5) Bottoms shall be reinforced with a 1½ inch drain plug, installed flush with bottom.
- (6) All containers shall be primed and finished with enamel or epoxy paint.
- (7) Body dimensions as to length and height of the container may vary with the size of container; however, all container widths shall be 72 inches. Minimum gauges of steel shall be as follows:

Walls	12 gauge
Ends	12 gauge
Bottoms	12 gauge for four cubic feet and below; 10 gauge for all over four cubic feet
Lids	16 gauge (or durable molded plastic)
Doors	14 gauge

Approved recyclables container means a durable plastic container of a capacity not to exceed 18 gallons, with the recycling symbol clearly visible on one side.

Approved refuse container means a galvanized metal or durable plastic container of a capacity of not less than 20 gallons and not to exceed 32 gallons, having two handles on the sides or a bail by which it may be lifted, with a tight fitting metal or plastic top with a handle or so constructed as to permit the free discharge of its contents. Containers shall be waterproof. Oil or grease drums, paint cans, and similar salvaged containers shall not be acceptable.

Approved litter container means a stone, metal, plastic or wooden container with a plastic or metal insert designed to be used for the collection of litter. Such containers may be placed at strategic locations to encourage pedestrians to use them for discarded packaging, bottles and cans. It shall be a violation of this chapter to use litter cans for the disposal of garbage, trash (other than litter) or yard trimmings.

Approved single-use refuse container means a plastic bag, watertight paper bag, or corrugated cardboard box used to contain refuse for disposal and intended to be discarded with its contents. The capacity of the container shall not exceed 30 gallons, shall be of sufficient strength to be loaded into a collection vehicle without spilling its contents, and its total filled weight shall not exceed 50 pounds.

Approved single-use yard trimmings container means a watertight paper bag or corrugated cardboard box used to contain yard trimmings for disposal and intended to be discarded with its contents. The capacity of the container shall not exceed 30 gallons, shall be of sufficient strength to be loaded into a collection vehicle without spilling its contents, and its total filled weight shall not exceed 50 pounds.

Collector means a person who, under agreements, oral or written, with or without compensation, does the work of collecting or transporting refuse or recyclables, from residential dwellings, businesses, institutions, offices, retail outlets, or similar locations; provided, however, that this definition shall not include an individual collecting or transporting refuse or recyclables from his/her own dwelling unit.

Commercial and industrial refuse means waste material from industrial processes, manufacturing canneries, packing plants, or similar industries, and large quantities of condemned foods. Commercial refuse also includes waste material from the construction, remodeling and repair operations on houses, commercial buildings, multiple dwellings and other structures, such as concrete, bricks, plaster, stone, rocks, earth, lumber, roofing materials, gutters, shavings and sawdust.

Commercial establishment means any hotel, motel, apartment house, rooming house, business, industrial, public or semipublic establishment of any nature or kind whatsoever other than a single dwelling unit, residential unit or condominium.

Compactor container means a manufactured commercial container of any size with a self-contained compacting mechanism or an external compactor which is designed to be used in conjunction with a front loading vehicle other than those used in conjunction with individual home appliances.

Compost means rich black soil suitable for use as fertilizer or for conditioning land.

Compost facility means any installation operated by, under contract to, or licensed by the county or other jurisdictional authority to which yard trimmings may be transported by public or private transportation to be converted to mulch or compost.

Condominium means individual ownership units in a multifamily structure with a front and back entrance to each such unit on the ground level.

Disposal facility means any landfill, pulverization plant, transfer station or incinerator operated by, under contract to, or licensed by the county or other jurisdictional authority to which refuse may be transported by public or private transportation.

Dwelling unit means a residence for one family.

Front building line means the line established by the front of the dwelling between a property's two side property lines.

Garbage means food waste, including waste accumulation of animal or vegetable matter used or intended for use as food, or that attends the preparation, use, cooking, dealing in or storing of meat, fish, fowl, fruit or vegetables.

Hazardous waste means any refuse which has been defined as a hazardous waste in regulations promulgated by the Georgia Board of Natural Resources, Chapter 391-3-11.

Home composting means collecting yard trimmings in piles or bins in the backyard and allowing them to become mulch or compost onsite.

Incinerator means the incinerator operated by the county.

Landfill means a disposal site for disposing of refuse, other than putrescible wastes or hazardous wastes, on land by placing an earth cover thereon.

Litter means scattered garbage or trash.

Multiple dwelling means (for the purpose of this chapter) a building designed for and containing more than four dwelling units.

Municipal landfill means a landfill operated by the county or some other jurisdictional authority for disposal of putrescible solid waste in compliance with Subtitle D of the United States Resource Conversion and Recovery Act of 1976 as amended.

Noncombustible trash means materials which are unburnable in the incinerator or at incinerator temperatures of 800 to 1,800 degrees Fahrenheit such as dirt, concrete, bricks, plaster, rocks, stone, metal furniture, large metal straps and wires, auto bodies or parts, logs over six inches in diameter and other similar material, or construction debris.

Owner means any person owning, leasing, renting, occupying or managing any premises within the jurisdiction of the city.

Person means the state or any agency or institution thereof, any municipality, political subdivision, public or private corporation, special district empowered to engage in solid waste management or recycling activities, individual, partnership, association or other entity, and includes any of

ficer or governing or managing body of any municipality, political subdivision, special district empowered in solid waste or recycling activities, or public or private corporation.

Plastic bag means a polyethylene or other heavy-duty plastic bag meeting the National Sanitation Foundation standard of at least 1.5 mils and not exceeding a 30-gallon capacity, with securing twist tie. An untied plastic bag shall not be an approved disposable container.

Private contractor or commercial solid waste or recycling firm means any person, other than a municipality, who collects, removes, salvages, or disposes of refuse or recyclables from one or more public or private premises, other than his/her own, whether or not under written contract, and whether or not for compensation.

Putrescible waste means wastes that give off foul odors while being decomposed by microorganisms. Examples of putrescible wastes include, but are not necessarily limited to, animal manure, feces, and garbage.

Recyclables means items designated by the city to be collected separately from refuse for diversion from a municipal landfill and conveyed to a recycling firm. Recyclables may include newspapers, cans, glass containers, and similar materials, but the list of recyclable items will vary with market conditions. Other items such as yard trimmings, appliances and motor vehicle tires may sometimes be considered to be recyclables.

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

Refuse means garbage or trash. It is interchangeable with solid waste.

Residential unit (for the purpose of this chapter) means any freestanding structure that contains from one to four dwelling units.

Scavenge means unpermitted removal of refuse or recyclables.

Solid waste means refuse that is free from liquid. It does not include recyclables, yard trimmings, appliances or motor vehicle tires.

Special fee basis means subject to the availability of personnel and equipment, and when the director of sanitation considers such action to be in the best interests of the city, he/she may authorize the collection by the city of refuse which does not otherwise comply with the standards of this chapter. Where such collection is made at the request of the owner or other responsible individuals, a special charge shall be made based on the actual time required at a rate as set forth in the schedule of fees and charges.

Special industrial waste container means any container such as a metal box, bucket, an open bed container or special container used for transporting chemicals, paint, metals, glass, oil products, plastics or any type of material that requires special handling and cannot be incinerated.

Stationary compactor means an object of a refuse container system which compacts refuse at the site of generation into a pull-on detachable container.

Trash means discarded solid waste that is not considered recyclable by the city including paper, cartons, boxes, clothing, lumber, furniture, crockery, dunnage, and similar materials.

Yard trimmings means plant leaves, brush, grass clippings, vines, discarded Christmas trees, and plant branches (up to six inches in diameter). Also, known as landscape materials. (Code 1967, § 10-2; Ord. No. O-96-07, 4-15-96; Ord. No. O-97-04, § 1, 1-21-97)

Cross reference—Definitions generally, § 1-2.

Sec. 82-2. Administration and enforcement of chapter.

(a) The director of sanitation shall be responsible for the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this chapter. He/she may call upon the city chief of police and the county director of public health for assistance in its enforcement. All regulatory actions of the director of sanitation shall be subject to review and approval by the public works director, city manager and city commission.

(b) The director of sanitation and the sanitation services supervisor shall be sanitation inspectors who shall have authority, and whose duty shall be, to make routine inspections of refuse and recyclables containers and collection areas and determine the serviceability and condition of said containers and collection areas. Upon determining that a container or area is becoming or has become unserviceable or unsanitary or likely to cause an unsanitary condition, the inspector shall issue a notice to the owner or occupant of the premises upon which said container or condition exists to inform him/her of the existing condition. It shall be the duty of the inspector to issue a summons directed to the owner or occupant to whom such notice has been issued and who has failed to take corrective action within a reasonable time as determined by the director of sanitation to appear in the municipal court to answer the charge of violation of the appropriate section of this chapter.

(c) Inspectors shall have the authority to enforce all the provisions of this chapter and may issue a summons to any violator of any provision to appear in the municipal court to answer to the charge of violation of the appropriate section of this chapter.

(Code 1967, § 10-3; Ord. No. O-96-07, 4-15-96)

Sec. 82-3. Penalty for violation of chapter.

Any violation of this chapter is punishable, upon conviction, according to the provisions of section 1-12.

(Code 1967, § 10-12)

Secs. 82-4—82-30. Reserved.

ARTICLE II. COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Sec. 82-31. Establishment of collection routes and areas.

The director of sanitation shall divide the city area into collection areas and routes, with areas and routes plainly outlined on a map of the city and listed numerically. The director shall prepare a list of the names of all the streets, roads, alleys, drives, highways and other public thoroughfares

within each such route and shall keep such map and lists in his office for public inspection and shall furnish a copy of the map showing any particular route along with a list of the names of the public thoroughfares therein to any person who requests same upon the payment of the actual cost for the reproduction of such map and list by either a city or commercial facility, whichever in his discretion is available.

(Code 1967, § 10-4; Ord. No. O-96-07, 4-15-96)

Sec. 82-32. Preparation and storage of residential refuse and recyclables for collection; placement of certain refuse and recyclables for collection prohibited.

It shall be the duty of the occupant or owner of any premises to keep all refuse and recyclables pending collection and disposal as follows:

- (1) *Garbage.* All garbage shall be free from liquid and placed in a watertight paper or plastic bag with the top secured and placed in an approved refuse container. Containers adequate to hold the garbage normally accumulating between scheduled removals shall be provided on each premises.
- (2) *Trash.* Trash shall be free from liquid and placed in an approved refuse container. Large items such as furniture shall be set on the curb separately from yard trimmings and metal appliances. All trash shall be placed at the curb on each premises for collection. Packing materials such as styrofoam "peanuts" shall be placed in securely tied or fastened, approved, single-use containers to prevent scattering.
- (3) *Recyclables.* Recyclables shall be placed in an approved recyclables container. If one container is too small to hold all recyclables, additional approved containers may be placed beside the first container at the curb of each premises.
- (4) *Yard trimmings.* Yard trimmings shall not be mixed with other solid waste. To the maximum extent feasible, yard trimmings shall be chipped, composted, used as mulch or otherwise beneficially reused.

- or recycled. Yard trimmings shall be sorted and stored for collection in such a manner as to facilitate collection, composting or other handling. Yard trimmings shall be containerized in approved refuse containers, or approved single-use yard trimmings containers, except that tree branches and heavy brush which will not fit into containers shall be cut in lengths not exceeding four feet and stacked in a compact pile on the curb (or property line in the case of streets where curbing has not been installed) in front of the premises, but such piles shall not extend into the street or obstruct the sidewalk. Sticks, hedge clippings and small brush shall be gathered into bundles and tied securely so that each bundle does not exceed four feet in length nor weigh more than 50 pounds. Yard trimmings or containers shall be placed or piled on the curb in such location or manner so as not to impede passengers from boarding or departing from vehicles. The city shall not collect logs and limbs over four feet in length, larger than six inches in diameter or weighing more than 50 pounds.
- (5) *Noncombustible trash.* Noncombustible trash, except as provided under subsection (9) below of this section and liquids shall not be collected by the city and shall be properly disposed of by the owner.
- (6) *Cleanliness of containers.* All refuse and recycling containers, except single-use containers, shall be kept clean and free of accumulated waste and shall be treated with an effective insecticide, if necessary, to prevent nuisance.
- (7) *Accumulations of refuse or recyclables; responsibility of the owner.* Each owner shall prevent, or otherwise be held responsible for, unsightly accumulations of refuse or recyclables upon the property occupied by him/her or public thoroughfares adjoining his/her property.
- (8) *Dangerous or corrosive materials.* It shall be a violation of this chapter to place or cause to be placed in any refuse or recyclables container for collection any acid, explosive material, inflammable liquids or dangerous or corrosive material of any kind.
- (9) *Household appliances.* Inoperable or worn out privately used household appliances (refrigerators, stoves, washing machines, dryers) shall be collected at the curb for recycling. Refrigerators and freezers must have their doors removed or secured shut prior to being left at the curb.
- (10) *Commercial waste.* Commercial waste generated from the conduct of business or commercial enterprise carried on from residential units shall not be collected except on a special fee basis.
- (11) *Pet litter; disposable diapers; other similar waste.* Pet litter, disposable diapers and similar waste must be contained in a securely tied plastic bag and placed in a refuse container at the curb.
- (Code 1967, § 10-5; Ord. No. O-96-07, 4-15-96; Ord. No. O-97-04, § 2, 1-21-97)
- Sec. 82-33. Preparation and storage of commercial and multiple dwelling refuse and recyclables for collection.**
- (a) *Arrangements for storage of refuse and recyclables, and location of containers; approval required.* It shall be the responsibility of each commercial establishment, condominium, or multiple dwelling to provide adequate containers for storage of its own waste. Before a building permit shall be issued for construction of a commercial establishment, condominium, or multiple dwelling, arrangements for the storage of refuse and recyclables, and location of containers shall be approved by the director of sanitation. Prior to the collection of recyclables by the city, the director of sanitation shall determine the feasibility of collecting recyclables.
- (b) *Location.* Commercial refuse containers at existing commercial establishments and multiple dwellings serviced by city collection vehicles shall be placed at locations approved by the director of sanitation for collection by the sanitation department. The city shall not collect refuse from com-

mercial establishments or multiple dwellings unless it is placed in commercial containers, properly located, except where space or other limitations dictate other arrangements which shall be specifically approved by the director of sanitation. Similarly, if recyclables are collected by city collection vehicles, recyclables containers and their location for collection must be approved by the director of sanitation.

(c) *Joint responsibility of owners sharing use of a container.* Where the occupants of two or more commercial establishments share the use of a commercial refuse container or recyclables container, it shall be the joint responsibility of the users to maintain the area surrounding such container clean and free of accumulations of refuse or recyclables.

(d) *Maintenance of surrounding area.* The occupant of a commercial establishment and the management of multiple dwellings serviced by a commercial refuse container or a recyclables container shall be responsible for maintaining the area surrounding the container clean and free of refuse and recyclables.

(e) *Preparation of refuse.* All refuse shall be free of liquid and placed in watertight paper or plastic bags with the tops secured prior to being placed in a commercial refuse container.

(f) *Cardboard boxes.* Empty cardboard boxes shall be flattened before being placed in a commercial refuse or a recyclables container.

(g) *Prohibited items.* A commercial refuse container containing the following items shall not be emptied until such items are removed:

- (1) Large household or industrial appliances.
- (2) Furniture and wooden crates.
- (3) Tires and heavy motor vehicle parts such as engines and transmissions.
- (4) Liquids, including paint, cooking oil and motor vehicle fluids and lubricants.
- (5) Logs or limbs over four feet in length or six inches in diameter.
- (6) Bed springs and mattresses.

- (7) Rocks, dirt, bricks, concrete, stone, plaster, sheetrock, roofing or other similar materials.
- (8) Uncontainerized refuse.
- (9) Items such as lumber that protrude from the container or refuse placed on top or in front of the container.
- (10) Yard trimmings.

(h) *Household appliances.* Normal household appliances shall be collected at multiple dwellings served by commercial refuse containers, when placed adjacent to (but not in front of) the container and reported to the sanitation department. Refrigerator and freezer doors shall be removed or secured shut prior to the appliance being left by the container.

(i) *Maintenance of containers.* The users of commercial refuse containers and recyclables containers shall be responsible for the appearance, maintenance and serviceability of containers procured by them or placed for their use.

(j) *Continuation of service.* The city shall continue to empty commercial refuse containers presently in use, subject to their serviceability, as determined by the director of sanitation. All commercial containers put into service after enactment of the ordinance from which this section derives shall meet the requirements set forth under section 82-1 and shall have a capacity of not less than four cubic yards or more than eight cubic yards when emptied by front loading refuse vehicles and not more than three cubic yards when emptied by rear loading refuse vehicles. (Code 1967, § 10-6; Ord. No. O-96-07, 4-15-96; Ord. No. O-97-04, § 3, 1-21-97)

Sec. 82-34. Collection of refuse and recyclables generally; conditions for collection by the city.

(a) *Collection by licensed persons or firms under city contract.* Refuse or recyclables may be collected for disposal by the city by persons or commercial solid waste or recycling firms under contract to or authorized by the city.

(b) *Conditions for refuse and recyclables collection.* The city shall collect refuse and recyclables under the following conditions:

- (1) Refuse and recyclables shall be collected once each week from residential units; except for exceptionally large piles of limbs which may require an excessive period of time to load.
- (2) Refuse and recyclables shall be collected from commercial establishments and multiple dwellings as often as the director of sanitation determines is necessary. Recyclables shall not be collected more than once per week.
- (3) Dead dogs and house pets shall be collected only from animal hospitals, curbsides and public rights-of-way. Dead house pets shall be in a plastic bag placed at the curb and shall be collected on an on-call basis to the sanitation department during normal working hours. Large dead animals shall be disposed of by the individual concerned, the animal owner or property owner, since the city has no responsibility to supply service for the removal and disposal of large dead animals.
- (4) Collection service shall be discontinued where refuse and recyclables containers are inadequate or have been condemned as unfit by a sanitation inspector and notice of same has been given to the owner or occupant of the premises who has refused to correct the situation. If the owner or occupant continues to use improperly a city-issued recyclables container after a notice has been given by a sanitation inspector, the container shall be collected by the sanitation department. Similarly, if a litter container is repeatedly used for refuse other than litter, it shall be removed from that location.
- (5) *Collection on special fee basis.* The city shall not be responsible for collecting or hauling discarded building material, dirt, rock or discarded furniture and appliances from private property, nor shall it be responsible for collecting or hauling

trees, bushes or other vegetation from or generated by commercial tree trimmers, landscapers or building contractors.

(c) *Conditions for removal of residential units on a scheduled basis.* City collectors will remove household garbage from residential units on a scheduled basis under the following conditions:

- (1) Garbage containers shall be located behind the front building line and no more than 150 feet from the curb or street edge in front of the building, except that, in the case of existing units which are sited at a greater distance, garbage containers shall be placed no farther from the curb or street edge than the rear building line.
- (2) Garbage containers must be readily accessible. Containers shall not be emptied which are:
 - a. Inside a garage or carport; or
 - b. Inside a fenced area which has a gate that is locked or otherwise secured; or
 - c. In a yard where a dog is loose or secured in such a manner as to represent a threat to the collector; or
 - d. Not readily accessible using a refuse collection vehicle because of obstructions such as overgrown brush, trash or parked motor vehicles, or unsafe driveways.

(d) *Location of prepared residential trash.* City collectors will remove properly prepared residential trash from the curbside only.

(e) *Timing for placement of prepared refuse.* The owner or occupant shall place the approved refuse and recyclables containers at the curb at or before 7:30 a.m. or prior to the arrival of the collectors. Placement of refuse and recyclables shall not be made before 5:00 p.m. on the day prior to collection day. Yard trimmings, furniture and appliances shall be placed at the curb as close as practical to the next collection day.

(f) *Removal of emptied containers.* The owner or occupant shall remove all refuse and recyclables containers from the curb to the storage location not later than 12:00 midnight on the day the contents are collected.

(g) *Abandoned motor vehicles or parts and refuse generated by commercial tree trimmers and building contractors.* The city shall not collect abandoned motor vehicles, or discarded parts therefrom, or trees, bushes or other vegetation from or generated by commercial tree trimmers, or trash resulting from work done by building contractors. Such items shall be disposed of by other means by the respective owner or contractor concerned.

(h) *Paint cans.* Paint cans shall be collected if empty or if the paint therein is dry or solidified with sand or pet litter and the cans are placed at the curb with lids off.
(Code 1967, § 10-7; Ord. No. O-96-07, 4-15-96)

Sec. 82-35. Assessment and collection of special charges for collection by the city of refuse on a special fee basis.

When, at the request of the owner or other responsible individuals, the director of sanitation authorizes the collection by the city of refuse which does not otherwise comply with the standards of this chapter, the special charge made therefor shall be assessed, based upon the actual time required at the rate as set forth in the schedule of fees and charges, and the amount of such assessment shall be a lien on the real estate from which such refuse is collected, such lien dating from the time of collection. The city commissioners shall have full power and authority to enforce collection of the amount of such assessment so made for such refuse collection, by execution to be issued by the clerk of the city against the real estate and the owner thereof. Such executions shall be levied by the marshal of the city and, after advertising and other proceedings, as in the case of sale of realty for city taxes, such property so levied upon, or so much thereof as may be necessary to bring the amount of such assessment and costs, may be sold by the marshal of the city at public outcry to the highest bidder. Such sale shall vest absolute title to such property in the purchaser, provided that the defendant in execution shall have the right to file an affidavit denying that the whole or any part of the amount of such execution is due and stating what he/she admits to be due, if any, which amount so

admitted to be due shall be paid before the affidavit shall be received. The affidavit shall be filed with the marshal of city and, when received, shall be returned by him/her to the county superior court, and there shall be tried and the issue determined as in cases of illegality, subject to all the penalties provided by law in cases of illegality of delay. The lien for the assessment on real property shall have rank and priority of payment next in point of dignity to lien for taxes and liens for assessment of street and sidewalk improvement, if any.

(Code 1967, § 10-7.1; Ord. No. O-96-07, 4-15-96)

Sec. 82-36. Regulation of private transportation of refuse and recyclables.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person including city collectors and solid waste and recycling contractors to haul, convey, or cause to be conveyed any refuse or recyclables, including discarded building material or discarded furniture, upon or along the public streets and roadways except when the material transported is adequately secured in such a manner as to prevent it from falling, leaking, or being blown from transporting vehicles. The operator or owner of the offending vehicle shall be personally responsible for any violation of this section.

(b) It shall be a violation of this chapter for any person, not approved by the city, to collect and haul any refuse or recyclables other than that arising from his own accumulation. All areas are serviced by the city.

(Code 1967, § 10-8; Ord. No. O-96-07, 4-15-96)

Sec. 82-37. Regulation of commercial solid waste and recycling firms.

(a) *Provision of service by solid waste and recycling firms.* The director of sanitation shall maintain a list of solid waste and recycling firms authorized to provide or service commercial refuse containers, stationary compactors, stationary compactor containers or industrial waste containers in the city.

(b) *Authorization to provide service and pertinent information supplied by the director of sanitation.* Commercial solid waste and recycling firms providing service in the city shall submit a letter

of intent to the director of sanitation listing the type, size and frequency of service of all commercial containers, stationary compactors (excluding residential units), stationary compactor containers, and industrial waste containers to be installed or serviced by them. The director of sanitation shall provide each applicant firm with a written authorization for the service proposed and furnish a copy to the office of the inspector. The director shall, upon request, provide applicant firms with pertinent information as to any other provisions of this chapter relative to the service they propose to provide.

(c) *List of containers supplied to the director of sanitation.* Commercial solid waste or recycling firms authorized to provide service within the city shall provide the director of sanitation with a list showing the type, size and frequency of service of all commercial refuse containers, recyclables containers, stationary compactors (excluding residential units), stationary compactor containers, and industrial waste containers serviced by them. Such list shall be provided within 30 days following enactment of the ordinance from which this section derives. Failure to comply may result in suspension or cancellation of the authorization to provide such service. Changes to the list shall be provided to the director of sanitation by the firm as they occur.

(d) *Permit decal, name, address and phone number of the firm required on containers.* Each commercial refuse container, recycling container, stationary compactor, and industrial waste container serviced by a commercial solid waste or recycling firm shall have affixed in a conspicuous place a distinctive red decal issued by the city sanitation department which shows it is authorized to operate in the city. Commercial solid waste or recycling firms authorized to provide service within the city shall obtain decals from the sanitation department and shall place them on the containers that they service. In addition each commercial refuse container, recyclables container, stationary compactor, or waste container shall carry in a conspicuous place the name, telephone number and address of the firm authorized to service it. Distinctive decals shall be placed on commercial refuse containers serviced by the city sanitation department.

(Code 1967, § 10-9; Ord. No. O-96-07, 4-15-96)

Sec. 82-38. Disposal of refuse.

(a) *Prohibited without approval.* It shall be unlawful for any person to dump or to cause to be dumped any refuse such as garbage, trash, litter, building material, motor vehicle parts, or equipment, or recyclables such as appliances, cans, bottles, newspapers, telephone books, grass clippings, trees, tree limbs, brush or parts thereof anywhere in the city without the expressed approval by action of the city commission under such terms and conditions as may be invoked from time to time by the city commission.

(b) *Exception; conditions.* The provisions of subsection (a) of this section do not apply to the dumping on private property with the owner's permission of sand, dirt, broken brick, blocks or broken pavement or other suitable materials for use as to fill to raise the elevation of the land, provided the same is not maintained in an unsightly condition and provided the owner of the property on which such material is dumped agrees to level such dumped material with appropriate grading equipment, and to cover it with dirt, upon direction of the city commission.

(c) *Identification of party engaging in illegal dumping.* If any of the material dumped in violation of the provisions of subsection (a) of this section can be identified as having last belonged to, been in the possession of, sent to or received by, or to have been the property of any person prior to its being dumped as prohibited therein, such identification shall be presumed to be prima facie evidence that such owner dumped or caused to be dumped such matter and material in violation of this chapter.

(Code 1967, § 10-10; Ord. No. O-96-07, 4-15-96)

Sec. 82-39. Sanitation tax; assessment and payment.

There shall be a sanitation tax, the assessment and payment of which shall be set forth in a valorem tax ordinance of the city.

(Code 1967, § 10-11; Ord. No. O-96-07, 4-15-96)

City of Stone Mountain Code,
Article V, Section 5-3.1: Zoning
in Industrial District-M

CODE
City of
STONE MOUNTAIN, GEORGIA

Codified through
Ord. No. 04-09, enacted July 6, 2004.
(Supplement No. 24)

APPENDIX A ZONING*

ARTICLE V. DISTRICT REGULATIONS

Section 5-3.1 Industrial district-M

5-3.1 (A)— *Description of district:* This district is composed of certain lands and structures used primarily to provide for the manufacture, assembly, processing, storing, and wholesaling of various products or materials. This district permits the normal operation of the majority of industrial uses under such conditions of operation as will protect abutting residential and commercial areas and adjacent industrial uses.

5-3.1 (B)— *Permitted uses:* Within the M Industrial district no building, structure, or land shall be used except for one or more of the following uses:

1. Agricultural uses when located on a tract of not less than five acres.
2. Manufacturing, processing, fabrication, assembly, packaging, repair, or servicing of any commodity or product.
3. Warehousing, wholesaling, storage, or transport of any product.
4. Retail sale of any commodity manufactured, processed, fabricated, assembled, or repaired by the occupant on the premises.
5. Offices, in conjunction with other permitted uses.
6. Laboratories.
7. Building material yards.
8. Automobile, truck or equipment repair garage.
9. Automobile wrecking or junk yards, when completely enclosed by a solid fence having a minimum height of six feet, but in no case less than such a height as will effectively screen all operations from view.
10. Trucking, railroad, airplane or helicopter terminals or stations and service facilities.
11. Public utility structures, areas, and land including telephone, radio and television facilities.
12. Public structures, uses and lands.
13. Signs which comply with the yard requirements of the district.
14. Accessory uses and structures.
15. Meeting halls and lodges.
16. Watchmen or caretakers quarters.

Appendix G

Georgia Senate Bill 32



Georgia Senate - 1995/1996 Sessions

SB 32 - Solid Waste Facilities - limit number in any given area

Page Numbers - 1/ 2/ 3/ 4

Code Sections - 12-8-25.4

Prev Bill	Next Bill	Bill Summary	Bill List	Disclaimer
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1. Scott 36th	2. Ray 19th	3. Gillis 20th
4. Starr 44th	5. Clay 37th	

Senate Comm: Nat R	/	House Comm: Nat R	/
Senate Vote: Yeas 33	Nays 15		

Senate	Action	House
1/10/95	Read 1st time	2/15/95
1/26/95	Favorably Reported	3/14/95
Sub	Committee Amend/Sub	
1/27/95	Read 2nd Time	2/16/95
1/31/95	Read 3rd Time	3/17/95
	Passed/Adopted	3/17/95
	Comm/Floor Amend/Sub	FA
1/31/95*	Postponed	
2/14/95	Passed/Adopted	
CS/FA	Comm/Floor Amend/Sub	
3/17/95*	Amend/Sub Agreed To	3/17/95*
3/24/95	Sent To Governor	
4/20/95	Signed by Governor	
454	Act/Veto Number	
4/20/95	Effective Date	

*1/31/95 Postponed until 2/14/95.

*3/17/95 Senate agrees to House amendments as amended by Senate; House agrees to Senate amendment to House amendments.

Code Sections amended: 12-8-25.4

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SENATE BILL 32

By: Senators Scott of the 36th, Ray of the 19th, Gillis of the 20th, Starr of the 44th, Clay of the 37th and others

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

- 1- 1 To amend Part 1 of Article 2 of Chapter 8 of Title 12 of the
- 1- 2 Official Code of Georgia Annotated, the "Georgia
- 1- 3 Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act," so as to provide
- 1- 4 for regulations with respect to the siting of certain solid
- 1- 5 waste facilities; to restrict the application of certain
- 1- 6 sludge in certain areas; to restrict the location of
- 1- 7 facilities adjacent to certain bombing range facilities; to
- 1- 8 provide limits upon the numbers of solid waste facilities
- 1- 9 which may be permitted within any given area of the state;
- 1-10 to state legislative intent; to provide for the manner of
- 1-11 determination of areas affected; to provide for the meaning

1-12 and applicability of terms; to provide for application to
1-13 certain expanded facilities as well as new facilities; to
1-14 authorize the Board of Natural Resources to provide for
1-15 exemptions in certain areas under certain conditions; to
1-16 provide for other related matters; to provide an effective
1-17 date; to repeal conflicting laws; and for other purposes.

1-18 BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA:

SECTION 1.

1-19 Part 1 of Article 2 of Chapter 8 of Title 12 of the Official
1-20 Code of Georgia Annotated, the "Georgia Comprehensive Solid
1-21 Waste Management Act," is amended by inserting at the end of
1-22 Code Section 12-8-25.3, relating to restrictions on landfill
1-23 sites within significant ground-water recharge areas the
1-24 following:

1-25 "(c) No permit or modification of an existing permit shall
1-26 be issued for land application of untreated municipal
1-27 sewage sludge located in an area designated by Hydrologic
1-28 Atlas 18 prepared by the Department of Natural Resources
1-29 as a significant ground-water recharge area including, but
1-30 not limited to, those areas designated as probable areas
1-31 of thick soils.

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2- 1 (d) No permit shall be issued for a municipal solid waste
2- 2 landfill within two miles of a federally restricted
2- 3 military air space which is used for a bombing range."

SECTION 2.

2- 4 Said part is further amended by adding after Code Section
2- 5 12-8-25.3 a new Code Section 12-8-25.4 to read as follows:

2- 6 "12-8-25.4. (Index)

2- 7 (a) As provided for in Code Section 12-8-21, it is the
2- 8 policy of the State of Georgia to assure that solid waste
2- 9 facilities do not adversely affect the health, safety, and
2-10 well-being of the public and do not degrade the quality of
2-11 the environment. The General Assembly finds that an
2-12 excessive concentration of solid waste facilities in any
2-13 one community can adversely affect the health, safety,
2-14 well-being, and environment of that community and impose
2-15 an onus on the community without any reciprocal benefits
2-16 to the community. The purpose of this Code section is to
2-17 provide a limited degree of protection against any given
2-18 community becoming an involuntary host to an excessive
2-19 concentration of solid waste facilities.

2-20 (b) No permit shall be issued under Code Section 12-8-24
2-21 for any solid waste handling facility other than a
2-22 material recovery facility or compost facility or for any
2-23 solid waste disposal facility other than a private
2-24 industry solid waste disposal facility if any part of the
2-25 premises proposed for permitting would lie within any
2-26 geographic area which can be shown to meet the following

2-27 criteria:

2-28 (1) The geographic area is in the shape of a circle with
2-29 a two-mile radius, the centerpoint of which circle may
2-30 be any point within the premises proposed for
2-31 permitting; and

2-32 (2) The circular geographic area already includes all or
2-33 a portion of three or more landfills within that portion
2-34 of its territory which is within this state (including
2-35 the landfill proposed for permitting in the case of a
2-36 proposed expansion).

2-37 (c) For the purposes of the criteria specified in
2-38 subsection (b) of this Code section, the term 'landfill'
2-39 shall include:

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3- 1 (1) Any active landfill permitted under authority of the
3- 2 state under this part or any prior general law of the
3- 3 state; and

3- 4 (2) Any inactive landfill so permitted under this part
3- 5 or any prior general law, which landfill ceased
3- 6 receiving waste on or after June 29, 1989, and is either
3- 7 in closure or post-closure status, provided that such a
3- 8 landfill which has completed post-closure care status
3- 9 shall no longer be included

3-10 but for purposes of said subsection (b) the count of
3-11 landfills shall not include any permit-by-Rule inert waste
3-12 landfill or any private industry solid waste disposal
3-13 facility; and in counting landfills each existing landfill
3-14 site shall be counted only once even if such landfill site
3-15 has previously been expanded under a new or existing
3-16 permit, provided the facilities under each new or
3-17 existing permit are the same type landfill, are owned by
3-18 the same person, and are contiguous or if not contiguous
3-19 are separated only by the width of a public road.

3-20 (d) Subsection (b) of this Code section shall apply with
3-21 respect to: (1) the permitting of a proposed horizontal
3-22 expansion requiring a permit or a major modification of
3-23 an existing permit; and (2) the permitting of a new site
3-24 requiring a new permit; provided, however, that a permit
3-25 for a vertical expansion not to exceed 5 million tons
3-26 capacity may be granted if all permitted landfills wholly
3-27 or partially in the two-mile radius circular geographic
3-28 area are in compliance with state and federal laws and
3-29 regulations and any applicable remedial plans have been
3-30 implemented.

3-31 (e) The board may by rule authorize an exemption from this
3-32 Code section for one or more areas in the state if the
3-33 board determines that compliance with this Code section is
3-34 not reasonably practicable in such area or areas because
3-35 of a high water table in such area or areas which limits
3-36 the land area suitable for facility siting."

SECTION 3.

3-37 This Act shall become effective upon its approval by the
3-38 Governor or upon its becoming law without such approval.
3-39 This Act shall not apply with respect to a site for which
3-40 the Environmental Protection Division has issued a letter of
3-41 site suitability prior to the effective date of this Act.

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SECTION 4.

4- 1 All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are
4- 2 repealed.

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Appendix H

DeKalb County Agreement with
City of Lithonia for Garbage
Collection

AGREEMENT FOR GARBAGE COLLECTION
AND DISPOSAL SERVICES.

THIS AGREEMENT made by and between the CITY OF LITHONIA, a municipal corporation chartered by the State of Georgia (hereinafter "City") and DEKALB COUNTY, Georgia, a political subdivision of the State of Georgia (hereinafter "County"), each of whom has been duly authorized to enter into this Agreement.

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, both parties hereto are interested in serving the needs of the citizens of the City and County by providing for garbage collection and disposal services; and

WHEREAS, both City and County will benefit from this Agreement;

NOW THEREFORE, For good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged and in consideration of the mutual promises and undertakings contained herein, the parties hereto do agree and consent to the following:

1. Effective January 1, 1995, the DeKalb County Department of Public Works shall provide all garbage and sanitation collection and disposal services for the residents within the City.
2. County shall be responsible for the collection of fees or assessments to pay for the costs of providing such services to the residents of the City and for the con-

struction and maintenance of facilities necessary to provide such services.

3. County shall be responsible for enforcement of compliance with DeKalb County Code provisions concerning garbage and sanitation disposal and collection, and shall be responsible for the enforcement of collection of fees and assessments imposed pursuant to the County Code.
4. County shall be responsible for the initiation of any actions at law necessary to collect any unpaid fees, charges, or assessments.
5. It is understood by the parties that no employees, officers, or agents of either Party shall be under or subject to the direction or control of the other party, its officers, employees and agents for any of the services provided pursuant to this Agreement.
6. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of Georgia.
7. This Agreement shall be deemed to have been made and performed in DeKalb County, Georgia. For the purposes for venue, all suits or

causes of actions arising out of this Agreement shall be brought in the courts of DeKalb County, Georgia.

8. This contract shall be in effect from its effective date and continue in effect from year to year and is terminable at the will of either party upon thirty (30) days written notice to the governing authority of the other party.

9. This Agreement constitutes the entire Agreement between the parties hereto as to all matters contained herein. All subsequent changes in this Agreement must be in writing and signed by both parties. This Agreement is for the benefit of the parties hereto only and is not intended to benefit any third party or to give rise to any duties to or causes of actions for any third party.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto acting through their duly authorized agents have caused this Agreement to be signed.

CITY OF LITHONIA

By: *David H. Dwyer*
Title: *Mayor*
Date: *12/29/04*

ATTESTED:

By: Ann Hall

Title: City Clerk

Date: December 29, 1994

DEKALB COUNTY, GEORGIA

By: Francis Levitan

FRANCIS LEVITAN
Chief Executive Officer

Date: January 16, 1995

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Jonathan Wentrub
JONATHAN WENTRUB
County Attorney

ATTESTED:

By: David W. Joiner

DAVID W. JOINER
Ex-Officio Clerk of the
Chief Executive Officer
and Board of Commissioners
of DeKalb County, Georgia

DEKALB COUNTY

CONTRACT NO. 95-62629