

Georgia

Georgia ranks 21st among the states in number of local governments, with 1,448 as of June 2002.

COUNTY GOVERNMENTS (156)

The entire area of the state is encompassed by county governments except for the areas of Clarke, Muscogee, and Richmond counties. Muscogee County was consolidated with the city of Columbus in 1971 to form the Consolidated Government of Columbus. Similarly, in January 1991, Clarke County was consolidated with the city of Athens to form the Unified Government of Athens-Clarke County. In January 1996, Richmond County was consolidated with the city of Augusta to form the Augusta-Richmond Consolidated Government. All of these consolidated governments are counted as municipal governments, rather than as county governments, in census reporting. Counties operate under home-rule.

Most Georgia counties are governed by a board of county commissioners, but in some counties the governing authority is a sole county commissioner.

SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS (531)

Municipal Governments (531)¹

Municipal governments in Georgia are the cities and towns. The cities and towns operate primarily under charters granted by the general assembly in the form of special laws for individual municipalities, although a 1965 law grants home-rule. There are no significant differences between the cities and towns with regard to legal status and powers that would affect their classification for census purposes.

A 1963 law provides that a minimum population of 200 is required for incorporation as a municipality.

Township Governments (0)

Georgia has no township governments.

¹The Town of Bibb City, located within the area of Muscogee County, continues to exist as a separate municipal government. Similarly, the city of Winterville, located within the area of Clarke County, continues to exist as a separate municipal government. The city of Hephzibah and the town of Blythe continue to exist as separate municipal governments in the Richmond County area.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS (180)

School District Governments (180)

The following types of school districts in Georgia are counted as separate governments for census purposes:

County boards of education
Independent (city) school districts

The county boards of education in each county administer all local schools in the county except those operated by independent (city) school districts. Members of all county boards of education are elected. The county boards of education determine the amount of money to be raised by local school taxes and may issue bonds.

The independent (city) school districts in Georgia were established by special acts of the legislature prior to the adoption of the 1945 constitution, and the legal provisions under which they operate are therefore not uniform. By provision of the 1983 constitution, new independent school districts cannot be created. The members of the boards of independent school districts are elected. These school districts operate independently of municipal governments and may determine their own budgetary needs.

Dependent Public School Systems (0)

Georgia has no dependent public school systems.

Other Educational Activities

The Houston County School District Building Authority was created by a special act to finance school facilities. It is counted as a dependent activity of the Houston County School District.

The regional educational service agencies provide supplementary services to school districts and are financed by state funds and by contributions from participating school districts. For census purposes, they are classified as joint educational service agencies of the school districts they serve. They are not counted as separate governments. As of June 2002, 16 regional educational service agencies were reported in operation.

Any city, county, county school system, independent school system, or other political subdivision of the state possessing a power to tax may separately or jointly establish, maintain, and operate junior colleges. The creating government establishes a mill tax to help fund the junior college.

Gwinnett Technical Institute is governed by the board of education of Gwinnett County but conforms to state standards applicable to technical colleges. Other technical colleges in Georgia are operated by the state government.

SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS (581)²

Georgia statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are counted as governments. These are discussed in detail below.

Airport Authorities—Joint (special acts)

A number of airport authorities serving two or more counties or cities have been authorized by special acts but with similar provisions for administration and operation. The authorities are governed by boards appointed by officials of the establishing governments and, in a few cases, also have one or more local officials serving *ex officio*. The authorities may issue revenue bonds and impose charges for their facilities and services.

Airport authorities serving a single county or city are not counted as separate governments. See “Subordinate Agencies and Areas,” below.

Albany-Dougherty Inner City Authority

This authority was created by a 1977 special act to provide such improvements as parking facilities in the downtown area of Albany. A board of nine members administers the authority, which consists of seven members appointed by the city and county governing bodies, plus the mayor of Albany and the chair of the Dougherty County board of commissioners. The authority may fix and collect fees for services, facilities, and commodities furnished and may issue revenue bonds.

Americus Theater and Cultural Center Authority

This authority was created by special act to develop and promote cultural and educational projects. It is governed by a nine-member board consisting of eight members appointed by the city council, plus the mayor serving *ex officio*. The authority may fix and collect fees and issue revenue bonds.

Augusta-Richmond County Coliseum Authority

This authority was created by a 1973 special act to build and maintain a multiple-use coliseum in the Augusta area. A board of 12 members appointed by the Augusta-Richmond County commission council governs the authority. The authority may fix user charges, receive proceeds from hotel-motel taxes and beer excise taxes, and issue revenue bonds.

²The Northeast Georgia Surface and Air Transportation Commission has been removed from the census of governments. Its legislation has not been repealed, but the commission has not functioned for a number of years.

Cobb Marietta Coliseum and Exhibit Hall Authority

This authority was created by a 1980 special act. The seven-member board includes both appointed and *ex officio* county representatives and the mayors of the cities of Marietta and Smyrna. The authority may fix and collect fees and issue bonds. The county may choose to support bond issues with county-levied taxes but is not obligated to do so.

Community Improvement Districts

These districts may be created by the Georgia legislature through the enactment of local legislation. They may provide such services as streets, parks, sewage, water, ports, public transportation, parking, and other services as specified in the local legislation. They are governed by boards that can consist of local officials, members elected by property owners, or any combination of the two as specified in the authorizing legislation. Districts may levy *ad valorem* property taxes, special assessments, and fees as specified in the authorizing legislation and may issue general obligation and revenue bonds. Community improvement districts that are classified as special districts include those in Chatham, Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, and Gwinnett counties.

Districts that lack the autonomy to be classified as independent governments are classified as dependent agencies of the county or municipality they serve. See “Subordinate Agencies and Areas,” below.

Community Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities, and Addictive Diseases Service Boards

These boards are created by a county or counties to provide services to regions established by the state. They are governed by boards that include members appointed by member counties (based on population) from nominations by the counties’ boards of health; county and municipal officials from jurisdictions contributing a minimum amount to the budget of the board; and one citizen meeting specified requirements appointed by each county. The boards may fix and collect fees. These boards may be referred to as community service boards.

Community mental health, developmental disabilities, and addictive diseases service boards governed by county boards of health are not counted as separate governments. See “Subordinate Agencies and Areas,” below.

Conyers-Rockdale-Big Haynes Impoundment Authority

This authority was created by a special act to provide for flood control and water conservation in Rockdale County. A board of five members, with two appointed by Rockdale County, two by the mayor of Conyers, and one appointed by the other board members, governs the authority. The authority may fix and collect fees and issue revenue bonds.

Covington Parking Authority

This authority was authorized by a constitutional amendment. The five-member board consists of four members appointed by the mayor and the city council and either the mayor or a member of the city council. The authority may issue bonds and fix and collect fees.

Development Authorities (Industrial and Economic)

The joint development authorities may be created under general law by resolution of any combination of municipalities and counties. The resolution creating the authority specifies the number and composition of the board. The authorities conduct a variety of projects including air and water pollution control facilities, sewage and solid waste disposal facilities, and industrial parks. The authorities may issue revenue bonds. These authorities may be named development authority, industrial development authority, or economic development authority.

Development authorities, whether created by a single government or jointly by two or more governments, may be established by general and special constitutional amendments or special acts. Classification depends on the authorizing legislation. These authorities may be designated as an industrial development authority, industrial development and building authority, industrial building authority, or economic development authority.

Development authorities that lack the autonomy to be classified as independent governments are classified as dependent agencies of the counties or municipalities they serve. See “Subordinate Agencies and Areas,” below.

Dougherty County Stadium Authority

The Dougherty County Stadium Authority (formerly listed as the Albany Stadium Authority) was authorized by special act. The governing body is appointed by the city and county governing bodies and by the county board of education. The authority may fix and collect fees and may issue revenue bonds.

Emanuel County Jail Authority

This authority was created by special act. It is governed by five members appointed by the board of commissioners of Emanuel County. The authority may issue bonds and fix and collect fees.

Fort Valley Utility Commission

This commission was created by special act. It has a board elected by the citizenry. The commission may fix and collect fees and issue revenue bonds.

Georgia International and Maritime Trade Center Authority

This authority was created by a special act to operate the Georgia International and Maritime Trade Center project. It is governed by a board composed of one member

appointed by the governing body of Chatham County, one appointed by the city of Savannah, and one appointed by each member of the general assembly representing the county, plus the president of the Savannah Area Convention and Visitor’s Bureau. The authority may fix and collect fees for its services.

Harris County Public Improvements Authority

This authority was created by a special act to provide basic infrastructure and recreational facilities. It is governed by a board appointed by the county governing body. The authority may fix and collect fees for its services and may issue revenue bonds.

Hospital Authorities

Hospital authorities may be created by resolution of one or more county or municipal governing bodies to provide hospital facilities. A board of trustees appointed by the creating governing body(ies) governs each authority. The authority board may issue revenue anticipation certificates or other evidences of indebtedness and fix and collect fees for services. Although these entities have no authority to levy taxes, the governing body of a county or city may levy an annual ad valorem tax to pay for services or facilities provided by the authorities.

Housing Authorities

Housing authorities may be organized in any county or city where the governing body has adopted a resolution declaring the need for a housing authority. The mayor or the county governing body appoints the commissioners of city or county housing authorities, respectively. The authorities may issue bonds and fix and collect rentals. Georgia laws also provide that two or more contiguous counties may establish regional housing authorities with the same legal powers as city or county housing authorities. The authorizing resolution determines the composition and size of the board.

Interlocal Risk Management Agencies—1986 Laws

These agencies are created by intergovernmental agreement between two or more governments to pool liability insurance under the provisions of either of two laws: one applying to local governments and the other to school districts. The number and the manner of selection of the agency trustees are specified in the intergovernmental agreement. The agency may fix rates for its services.

Joint Liberty County, City of Gum Branch, City of Midway, City of Riceboro, and the City of Walthourville Fire Protection Facilities and Equipment Authority

This authority was created by a special act to construct and equip fire protection facilities. The board consists of members appointed by the county and cities. The authority may receive the proceeds of a voter approved sales tax.

Joint Resource Recovery Development Authorities

These authorities may be created by ordinance or resolution of any number of counties or municipalities regardless of location. Each participating governing body appoints two members, and the board of the authority appoints one additional member. The authorities may issue bonds.

Lake Authorities

Three lake authorities have been created by special acts. The Kinchafoonee Lake Authority and the Acworth Lake Authority were created to provide recreational facilities. The Lake Allatoona Preservation Authority was created to preserve Lake Allatoona. The authorities are governed by regional boards appointed by the participating governments; the boards of the Kinchafoonee Lake Authority and the Acworth Lake Authority also include ex officio members. The authorities may fix and collect fees. The Kinchafoonee Lake Authority and Lake Allatoona Preservation Authority may issue bonds.

Lamar County Livestock and Agricultural Exposition Authority

This authority was created by special act to construct and operate livestock and agricultural exposition facilities. It is governed by a board appointed by the county and municipal governing bodies in its service area. The authority may fix and collect fees and issue revenue bonds.

Macon-Bibb County Transit Authority

This authority was created by a 1980 special act to acquire and operate a transit system for the city of Macon and Bibb County upon joint resolution by the governing bodies. A board of seven members governs the authority, of whom four are appointed by the mayor of the city of Macon with the consent of the city council and three are appointed by the Bibb County board of commissioners. The authority may set fares and other charges and issue bonds.

Macon-Bibb County Urban Development Authority³

This authority was created by special act to develop urban central city and downtown areas in Bibb County. The board is appointed by the city and county governing bodies. The authority may fix and collect fees and issue bonds.

Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority

This authority was authorized by a constitutional amendment to operate the transit system in the Atlanta area. It is administered by a 17-member board of directors composed of four members appointed by the city council of

Atlanta and ten members appointed by the governing bodies of the counties in the authority, plus the commissioner of the department of transportation, the state revenue commissioner, and the director of the state properties commission. The authority may fix and collect fees and issue revenue bonds. In addition, the authority receives the proceeds of a sales tax.

Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia

This authority was created by 1975 legislation to generate electric power for sale to political subdivisions in the state. The governing body consists of nine members selected by representatives of participating local governments. The authority may impose rates, fees, and other charges on member governments and may issue revenue bonds.

Municipal Gas Authority of Georgia

This authority was created by 1987 legislation to provide wholesale supplies of gas. The governing body consists of nine members selected by representatives of participating local governments. The authority may impose fees and set rates for member governments and may issue revenue bonds.

Payroll Development Authorities

These authorities are created by constitutional amendments to promote industry, agriculture, trade, commerce, natural resources, and recreation. Most are governed by boards appointed by the participating county and municipality and may include the president of the local chamber of commerce. The authorities may issue bonds and receive income from leases and sales.

Recreation Authorities

These authorities are created by special acts to provide park and recreation facilities. They are governed by boards appointed by benefitted local governments. Most authorities may fix and collect fees and issue revenue bonds. The state legislature has authorized the following authorities:

Americus-Sumter County Parks and Recreation Authority
Chatsworth-Murray County Recreation Authority
City of Hartwell Recreation Authority
Dublin-Laurens County Recreation Authority
Lincoln County Recreation Authority
Miller County Recreation Authority
Towns County Recreation Authority
Twiggs County Recreation Authority

Recreation authorities lacking fiscal or administrative autonomy are not counted as separate governments. See "Subordinate Agencies and Areas," below.

³The Macon-Bibb County Urban Development Authority, previously classified as a joint county municipal, was reclassified as a special district for the 2002 Census of Governments.

Regional Jail Authorities

Authorities to fund and operate jail facilities may be created by resolution of two or more counties or two or more municipalities within the same county and approval by the county sheriffs of counties entering into the agreement. Authorities formed by counties are governed by a board composed of the sheriff of each county, one member appointed by each member county, and one member appointed by the aforementioned appointees. Authorities formed by municipalities are governed by a board consisting of two members appointed by each member municipality and one appointed by the aforementioned members. An authority may fix and collect fees for services and issue revenue bonds.

Regional Solid Waste Management Authorities

Regional authorities to provide the collection and disposal of solid waste are created by ordinance of the governing body of two or more county or municipal governments. A board of directors, consisting of representatives appointed by the participating governments, governs each authority. The authorities may fix and collect rentals and other charges and may issue revenue bonds. Some of these authorities have been established by special acts.

Savannah Economic Development Authority

This authority was established by a constitutional amendment enacted by the legislature and ratified by the voters. The authority may acquire, construct, operate, sell, or lease various self-liquidating projects, such as industrial and manufacturing plants, wharves, docks, roads, bridges, terminals, and ferries. A 19-member board administers the authority; some members are appointed by the mayor of the city of Savannah with the consent of the city council, some by the Chatham County governing body, and others by the chair of the authority with the consent of the other members. The authority may issue revenue bonds and fix and collect rentals and charges for its facilities and services.

Soil and Water Conservation Districts

Soil and water conservation districts may be formed by the state soil and water conservation commission on petition of local landowners, after a local referendum. A board of supervisors of at least five members governs each district, with two members appointed by the state soil and water conservation commission and the others elected. In districts serving three or more counties, the state soil and water conservation commission appoints one member per county and the rest are elected. These authorities may impose charges on benefitted landowners and may accept grants.

South Cobb Development Authority

This authority was created by special act to carry out redevelopment and revitalization programs in a specific area of southern Cobb County. It is governed by a board of nine

members including the chair of the county commission, three elected by property owners, three elected by business owners, and two appointed by the aforementioned seven. The authority may fix and collect fees and may issue revenue bonds.

South Georgia Governmental Services Authority

This authority was created by special act to provide services, particularly a fiber optic network, to specified counties and cities. The eight-member board is appointed by the cities of Cairo, Camilla, Moultrie, and Thomasville and may include city or county officials ex officio. The authority may issue bonds.

Tourism Authorities

Tourism authorities, with a variety of names, have been created by special acts. These authorities construct, maintain, and operate convention centers, arenas, parks, or tourism related facilities. Most are governed by boards appointed by the creating government, but some boards also represent the state, private interests, or other governments, such as industrial authorities. The authorities may fix and collect fees and may issue revenue bonds. The following tourism authorities have been authorized:

Adel-Cook County Tourism Authority
Commerce Civic Center and Tourism Authority
DeKalb County Civic Center Authority
Douglasville Convention and Conference Center Authority
Valdosta-Lowndes County Conference Center and Tourism Authority

Tourism authorities lacking fiscal or administrative autonomy are not classified as independent governments. See “Subordinate Agencies and Areas,” below.

Walker County Fire Prevention Districts

These districts are established by ordinance of the county governing body to provide fire protection services. A board of three elected commissioners governs each district. The districts may levy ad valorem taxes and special assessments upon voter approval.

Water and Sewer Authorities (special acts)

A number of water and sewer authorities to provide water supply or sewerage or both have been created by special acts but with substantially similar provisions. They are administered by boards appointed by officials of the governments they serve. Each water and sewer authority may issue revenue bonds and impose charges for services. Some of these authorities are designated as “utilities authorities.”

Water and sewer authorities that are governed by the county commissioners ex officio are not counted as separate governments. See “Subordinate Agencies and Areas,” below.

West Jackson Fire District

This district was authorized by a special act to provide fire protection services for the western portion of Jackson County. An elected board governs the district. The district may levy ad valorem taxes.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Georgia that have certain characteristics of governmental units but that are classified in census statistics as subordinate agencies of the state or local governments and are not counted as separate governments. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below (see “Public School Systems,” above, regarding educational agencies of this nature).

Georgia Building Authority and Georgia Education Authority (state). These authorities have been established to provide for a variety of public buildings including buildings for markets, prisons, hospitals, universities, schools, and state offices. Substantially similar legal provisions apply to each agency. Their governing bodies include state officers in an ex officio capacity plus an additional member appointed by the Governor. These authorities receive revenues from rentals and charges for facilities and may issue revenue bonds.

Georgia Highway Authority (state). This agency was established by act of the general assembly to build state highways and bridges. The authority board consists of the Governor, the commissioner of transportation, and the director of the office of planning and budget. The authority may fix rentals and may issue revenue bonds.

Georgia Housing and Finance Authority (state). This authority, formerly the Georgia Residential Finance Authority, was authorized by act of the general assembly to provide mortgage credit for low- and moderate-income housing. The authority is governed by the board of community affairs serving in an ex officio capacity. The authority may fix and collect fees for facilities and services in connection with its loans and may issue revenue bonds.

Georgia Ports Authority (state). This authority was established by a 1945 general law to acquire, build, operate, and maintain port facilities. Members of the authority governing board are appointed by the Governor. The authority may fix and collect fees and issue revenue bonds.

Private Colleges and Universities Authority (state). This authority was created by act of the general assembly to finance facilities for private institutions of higher education. A board of five members appointed by the Governor governs the authority. The authority may fix and collect fees and may issue revenue bonds.

Resource recovery development authorities (county or municipal). These authorities are created by ordinance or resolution of a county or municipality. The authorities are governed by a board of five directors appointed by the county or municipality. The authorities may issue revenue bonds.

State Road and Tollway Authority (state). This agency was authorized by act of the general assembly to build toll highway facilities. Authority board members consist of the Governor, the commissioner of transportation, and the director of the office of planning and budget. The authority may fix and collect tolls and may issue revenue bonds.

Urban redevelopment agencies (municipal or county). A municipality or county, in lieu of undertaking urban redevelopment itself or conferring the power on a housing authority may, by resolution, establish an urban redevelopment agency. An agency board of commissioners, appointed by the mayor or by the board of county commissioners, governs each agency. These agencies may issue revenue bonds.

Other examples include:

State⁴

Augusta Port Authority
Brain and Spinal Injury Trust Fund Authority
Family connection authorities
George L. Smith II Georgia World Congress Center Authority
Georgia Agricultural Exposition Authority
Georgia Agrirama Development Authority
Georgia Development Authority
Georgia Education Trust
Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority
Georgia Environmental Training and Education Authority
Georgia Golf Hall of Fame Authority
Georgia High Risk Health Insurance Plan
Georgia Higher Education Assistance Corporation
Georgia Lottery Corporation
Georgia Medical Center Authority
Georgia Music Hall of Fame Authority
Georgia Public Telecommunications Commission
Georgia Rail Passenger Authority
Georgia Regional Transportation Authority
Georgia Sports Hall of Fame Authority
Georgia Student Finance Authority
Georgia Student Finance Commission
Georgia Superior Court Clerks' Cooperative Authority
Georgia Technology Authority
Jekyll Island State Park Authority

⁴The GeorgiaNet (sic) Authority was succeeded by the Georgia Technology Authority. Legislation for the Georgia Hazardous Waste Management Authority was repealed July 1, 2001.

Joint authorities for emergency 911 systems
Lake Lanier Islands Development Authority
North Georgia Mountains Authority
OneGeorgia Authority (sic)
Regional mental health, developmental disabilities, and
addictive diseases boards
Sapelo Island Heritage Authority
Southwest Georgia Railroad Excursion Authority
Stone Mountain Memorial Association

County⁵

Agencies established under general law:

Community mental health, developmental disabilities,
and addictive diseases service boards (governed by
county boards of health)
County boards of health
Development authorities created under general law
(single county)
Health districts (one or more counties)
Recreation systems created as authorities under general
law including the Rome-Floyd Parks and Recreation
Authority
Regional public libraries
Residential care facilities for the elderly authorities
Solid waste management authorities (single county)

Agencies established under special act:

Airport authorities (certain counties)
Bibb County public service districts
Brooks County fire protection districts
Camden County Public Service Authority
Catoosa County Public Works Authority
Catoosa County sewerage districts
Charlton County fire protection districts
Chatham Area Transit Authority
Chatham County water, sewer, sanitation, fire protection,
garbage and trash collection, and street construction
districts
Clayton County Tourism Authority
Cobb County fire prevention districts
Colquitt County water districts
Community improvement districts (lacking sufficient
autonomy including those in the counties of Burke,
Douglas, Fulton, Henry, and Sumter)
Coweta County sanitation, water, sewerage, and fire
protection districts
Crisp County Power Commission
DeKalb County Solid Waste Disposal Authority
Development authorities (industrial and economic) created
under special act and lacking autonomy

⁵The Gwinnett County Water and Sewer Authority, Macon Water Authority, Rockdale County Water and Sewerage Authority, and Walker County Rural Water and Sewer Authority were classified as dependent agencies in the 1997 Census of Governments. They have been reclassified as special districts for the 2002 Census of Governments.

Douglas County Fire District
Floyd County sanitation, water, sewerage, and fire
prevention districts
Fulton County Sanitary and Sewer District
Gordon County fire protection districts
Griffin-Spalding County Personal Care Health Board
Gwinnett County Arts Facilities Authority
Gwinnett County fire protection and sewerage districts
Hall County Water and Sewerage Authority
Henry Tift Myers Air Museum Authority
Keep Pike Beautiful Authority
Newton County sewerage, water, sanitation, garbage
collection, landfill, and fire protection districts
Paulding County fire protection districts
Pike County Agribusiness Authority
Pike County Arts Facility Authority
Public building authorities for the counties of Fannin,
Franklin, Fulton, Lumpkin, Rabun, and Taylor
Public facilities authorities for the counties of Fayette,
Gwinnett, Laurens, and Meriwether
Recreation authorities for the counties of Chatham,
Cherokee, Cobb, Gwinnett, and Pike
Schley County Airport Authority
South Fulton County Coliseum Authority
Spalding County water districts
Sumter County Livestock Authority
Thomas County fire protection districts
Upson County Water and Sewerage Authority
Vines Botanical Gardens Enhancement and Development
Authority of Gwinnett County

Municipal⁶

Agencies established under general law:

Development authorities created under general law (single
municipality)
Downtown development authorities
Recreation systems created as authorities under general
law
Regional public libraries
Residential care facilities for the elderly authorities
Solid waste management authorities (single municipality)
Urban residential finance authorities for large
municipalities

Agencies established under special act:

Acworth Area Convention and Visitors Bureau Authority
Airport authorities (certain cities)
Albany Water, Gas, and Light Commission
Atlanta (City of) Group Insurance Board Authority
Augusta Canal Authority
Augusta Downtown Development Authority (formerly

⁶State law renamed the Conyers-Rockdale Amateur Athletics Authority to the Conyers Athletic Authority. The entity was reclassified from a special district to a municipal dependent agency for the 2002 Census of Governments.

listed as Augusta-Savannah River Parking and Urban Redevelopment Authority)
Bryon Convention and Visitors Bureau Authority
Chatsworth Water Works Commission
Chehaw Park Authority
City business improvement districts in Atlanta
Clarke County sanitation, water, sewerage, and fire protection districts
Classic Center Authority for Clarke County
Columbus Industrial and Port Development Commission
Community improvement districts (lacking sufficient autonomy including those in Atlanta, Dahlonega, and Lenox Park)
Conyers Athletic Authority
Decatur (City of) Parking Authority
Destination Thomasville Tourism Authority
Development authorities (industrial and economic) created under special act and lacking autonomy
East Point Parking Authority
Fitzgerald Water, Light, and Bond Commission
Griffin Spalding County Development Authority
Gainesville Area Park Commission
Kingsland Area Convention and Visitors Bureau Authority
Marietta Parking Authority
Middle Georgia Coliseum Authority (Macon)
Monroe Water, Light, and Gas Commission
Newnan Convention Center Authority
Newnan Water, Sewer, and Light Commission
Perry Area Convention and Visitors Bureau Authority

Public building authorities for the municipalities of Columbus, Cordele, Dalton, Jefferson, and Warner Robins
Public facilities authorities for the municipalities of Athens-Clarke, Milledgeville, Tyrone, and Winder
Recreation authorities for the municipalities of Atlanta-Fulton, Calhoun, Richmond Hill, Rome, and Tallapoosa
Richmond Hill Area Convention and Visitors Bureau Authority
Savannah River Bridge Commission (formerly listed as Savannah Bridge Commission)
Savannah-Chatham County Historic Site and Monument Commission

Joint County-Municipal

Atlanta Region Metropolitan Planning District
Chatham-Savannah Authority for the Homeless
Douglas-Coffee County Industrial Authority
Fitzgerald and Ben Hill Airport Commission
Joint county and municipal sales and use tax districts
Land bank authorities
Recreation systems created as authorities under general law including Swainsboro-Emanuel County Parks and Recreation Authority
Regional public libraries
Richmond County Department of Health
Sparta-Hancock Public Facilities Authority
Thomaston Upton County Office Building Authority
Georgia laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.