

2021

MITCHELL COUNTY PRE-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Mitigation Plans form the foundation for a community's long-term strategy to reduce disaster losses and break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. The planning process is as important as the plan itself. It creates a framework for risk-based decision-making to reduce damages to lives, property, and the economy from future disasters. Hazard mitigation is sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and their property from hazards.



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CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION

Summary of Changes: There were very few changes to Chapter One.

- The methodology changed somewhat because this is an update to a plan.

I. PROBLEM STATEMENT, PURPOSE, AUTHORITY, AND NEED

Mitchell County is located in Southwest Georgia and has a total area of 514 square miles (1,331.254 km²), of which 512.09 square miles (1,326.3 km²) is land, and 1.91 square miles (4.9 km²) is water, based on United States Census Bureau. The total estimated population was 21,755 based on 2020 population estimates. (U.S Census Bureau) Over the years, the County had been subjected to natural and technological hazards. Early last year (2020), a man-made hazard evolved called COVID-19. This outbreak migrated from China into the United States as travelers move from one place to another. As of August 2021, COVID-19 has claimed over six hundred and thirty-four thousand, one hundred and fifty-seven (634,157) lives, and over thirty-eight million, seven hundred nine thousand, two hundred and ninety-five (38,709,295) confirmed cases according to the Center for Disease and Control (CDC 2021). Any of these hazards have the possibility of causing a serious threat to the health and security of the county's citizens. Natural hazards, for example, tornadoes, winter storms, and floods, are natural and cannot be stopped. Man-made hazards may be prevented if proper precautions are taken. In the event of any of these hazards, the cost of the response to and recovery from potential disasters can be lessened when attention is turned to mitigating impacts and effects before they happen. According to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA 2020), it was reported that the United States had sustained 258* weather and climate disasters where the overall damage costs reached or exceeded \$1 billion since 1980 (including adjustments based on the Consumer Price Index, as of January 2020). The cumulative cost for these 258 events exceeds \$1.75 trillion. Figure 1 below shows the weather and climate disasters in 2019.

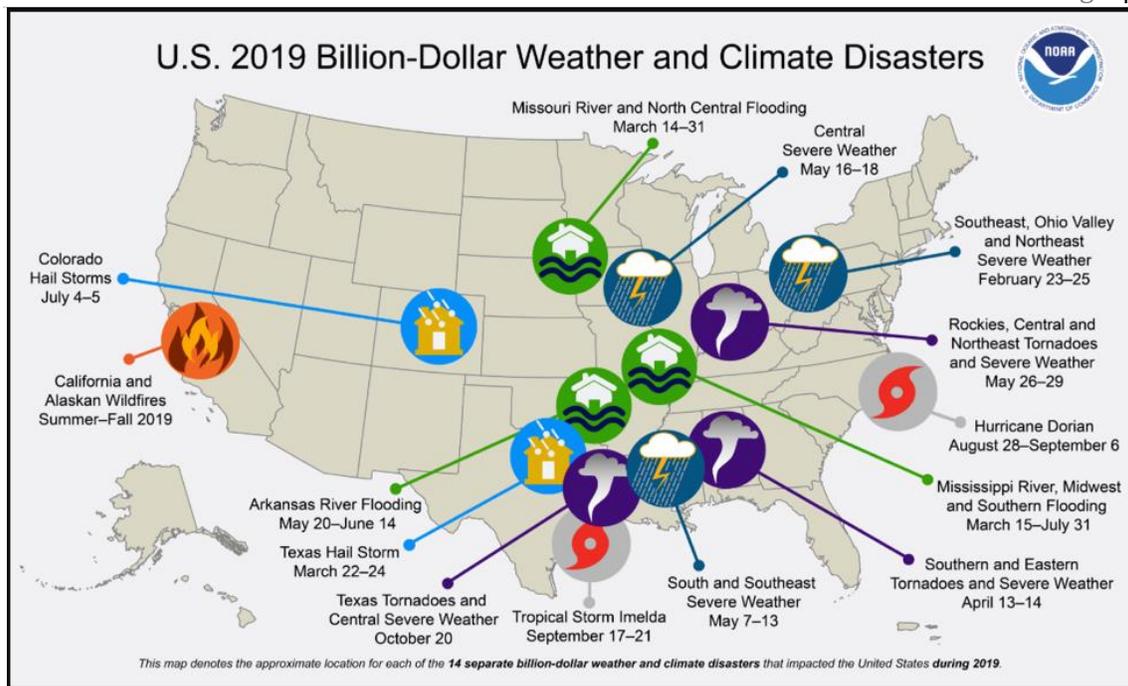


Figure 1: Map locations of the 14 weather and climate disasters to have caused at least one billion dollars in direct damages during 2019. Source: NOAA (2020)

Each year weather-related disasters in the United States cause approximately 500 deaths and approximately \$14 billion in property damage.¹ As the nation's communities continue to expand, carrying with them physical development farther across the landscape, the number of people and developed properties in the path of natural hazards increases significantly. Consequently, the loss of life and property suffered by victims has grown with each disaster, and survivors of these calamities turn to the government for redress, increasing the financial burden placed on the nation's taxpayers. To reduce such losses, communities are being prompted to identify how, where, and why they are susceptible to natural disasters and take measures to mitigate or reduce/eliminate exposure to them and the loss of life and property that so frequently occurs.

Preparation of this document is Mitchell County's response to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, an amendment to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. This law authorizes the release of federal financial assistance to communities that have experienced a disaster of such severity as to receive a presidential declaration. Simply stated, the referenced amendment establishes an additional eligibility requirement; after November 1, 2004, to be eligible for federal financial disaster assistance, a community must not only have been declared a disaster area by the president of the United States but *must have prepared and adopted a federally approved pre-disaster mitigation plan.*

¹ National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

This is not to suggest that mitigation is novel to the community. In recent year's Mitchell County has been among the state's more aggressive communities in planning and implementing preparedness activities. The current effort expands upon those of previous years by placing an increased emphasis on reducing the losses which commonly occur because of disaster, so the cost of response and recovery will also be less. The importance of such efforts was manifested locally in February 2000 and March 2007 with the devastating tornadoes that struck the county.

This plan is not intended as a comprehensive identification and assessment of all potential hazards, only those deemed most likely to occur. It is recognized the community could be assailed by a disaster not addressed herein. Neither does it address the local impacts which may result from a disaster occurring elsewhere, such as the burden placed on a community because of its location on a hurricane evacuation route.

II. METHODOLOGY, PARTICIPANTS, PROCESS

In May 2020, the Southwest Georgia Regional Commission (SWGRC) began working with Mitchell County to update the Pre-Hazard Mitigation Plan, which was last updated in 2016. The Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency (MCEMA) Director and the Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) representative worked with the representative commission staff for the kickoff meeting. The first meeting was held at the Mitchell County Emergency Operations Center (EOC), located at 4767 Georgia Highway 37 East, Camilla, Georgia, on July 29, 2020. Due to COVID-19, the meeting was made available virtually and in person. The kickoff meeting notice was sent to forty-seven people consisting of EMA/EMS personnel, Administrators, Department Heads, Humane Society, and Red Cross officials. Thirty-nine people participated in the kickoff meeting, and everyone was allowed to ask questions and contribute to the plan update during the open discussion session. Also, newly elected city officials (Josh Davis, Mayor of Sale City), city clerk, and other municipalities representatives who could not attend the kick-off meeting met individually with Regional Commission (RC) staff and reviewed the plan. Two additional hazards (Earthen dam and Pandemics) were suggested to be added to the plan update. The meeting consists of diverse group members from the county and cities. Most of the participants had worked on the previous plan. The secondary data used to develop the previous plan came from credible sources. Thus, it will not be necessary to discard the data sources but rather update the current data. Also, there were no newly formed subcommittees during this plan update because the current participants were part of the previous plan and are from the jurisdictions. However, there were a few substitutions in the executive committee members due to changes in the personnel.

Mitchell County and its municipalities each participated in the previous Hazard Mitigation Plan, and they continued to do so in this plan. The SWGRC and the executive committee scrutinized each section of the plan to assess the current content and offer additions/alternatives based on the new requirements of FEMA and community goals. Other local documents were reviewed to determine if any inconsistencies exist. These documents included Mitchell County's Comprehensive Plan, Mitchell County's Emergency Operations Plan, and the Southwest Georgia Regional Plan. Below is a list of participants that participated in the kick-off meeting.

Table 1: Name of Participants at the Kick-off Meeting

Name	Title	Organization	Jurisdiction
Barbara Reddick	Director of Planning	SWGAs Regional Commission	Camilla
Olukayode (Kay) Olubowale	Planner II	SWGAs Regional Commission	Camilla
Tomi King	Hazard Mitigation Specialist	GEMA/HS	Cordele
Gary Rice	Administrator	Mitchell County Government	Mitchell County
Russell Moody	EMA Director	Mitchell County	Mitchell County
Steve Sykes	City Manager	City of Camilla	Camilla
Craig Bennett	City Manager	City of Pelham	Pelham
Johnny Russ	Manager	Grady-South GA EMS	Camilla
Nealie McCormick	Chief of Police	Pelham Police	Pelham
Jessie S. Folsom	Director	Mitchell County E-911	Mitchell County
Charles Gilbert	Safety Manager	Mitchell EMC	Camilla
Floyd Fort	Superintendent	Pelham School System	Pelham
Robert Adams	Superintendent	Mitchell County School System	Camilla
Lynn Pinson	Superintendent	Baconton Charter School	Baconton
Terry Hayes	Captain	Mitchell County Sheriff's Office	Camilla
Ivey Godwin	Chief	Pelham Fire Department	Pelham
Mike Jones	Chief	Mitchell County Fire Department	Mitchell County
Annette Morman	Mayor	City of Baconton	Baconton
Mark Bourbonnais	Chief of Police	City of Sale City	Sale City
Johnny Hendricks	Chief of Police	Camilla Police Department	Camilla
Lucas Czerkawski	Trainmaster	GA-FL Railway	Albany
Gene Renner	Manager	GA-FL Railway	Albany
Jimmy Stewart	Safety Manager	Hays LTI	Camilla
Jim Shaw	Safety Manager	Tyson Food	Camilla
Georgia Taylor	Manager	Flint Hills Resources	Pelham
Carla McNeil	Administrator	Balfour Timber Company	Baconton
Ina Decoria	Emergency Contact	Golden Peanut	Camilla
Anthony Hood	Emergency Contact	Agri-AFC	Camilla
Taylor Bankston	Office Manager	Alltech	Baconton
Robbie Dewberry	Administrator	Mitchell County Hospital	Mitchell County
Michael Lamb	Emergency Contact	Golden Tree Nut	Camilla
Jason Heard	Manager	Nutrien	Camilla

Name of Participants at the Kick-off Meeting (Cont'd)

Name	Title	Organization	Jurisdiction
Randy Gay	Manager	Mitchell County Farm Service	Camilla
Jeffery Bodrey	Emergency Contact	AT&T	
Frank Walthall	Owner	Walthall Oil Company	Camilla
Brian Alligood	Manager	SOWEGA-Baconton Energy	Baconton
Dan Connell	Emergency Contact	CSA Farms	Sale City
Buddy Duke	Emergency Contact	Hopeful Ice of S. GA	Camilla
Jamie Sullivan	Emergency Contact	Fire Department Chief	Camilla

As is customary, the comprehensive plan addressed community facilities, most, if not all, of which were identified in this document as critical facilities. Some issues, such as flood plains, were addressed in the natural resources section but have since been updated by FEMA. Additional hazards such as the earthen dam and pandemics were also added. The local comprehensive plan five-year update is due by October 31st, 2022.

The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) was also reviewed, and portions were used to prepare this document. However, it was found that the LEOP is less concerned about mitigation and more about the response, which is the whole point of the plan, so much of it, although informative, proved not very useful in the mitigation plan. A copy of the EOP may be found in Appendix B.

Numerous other sources were used during plan preparation, including the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Georgia Forestry Commission, Georgia Tornado Database, National Climatic Data Center, National Weather Service, Center for Disease Control and Prevention, newspaper articles, and interviews with numerous local sources. The information gathered from these sources filled in the gaps and details that tables of data could not provide. Interviewing local sources about conditions during and after storms provided us with an “eyes on the ground” perspective that may not have been anticipated, especially if the storm had only isolated pockets of severity. The 2011 Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy was also reviewed, and although informative, not enough information specific to Mitchell County could be gleaned for inclusion. A Flood Mitigation Assistance Plan does not exist for Mitchell County and could not be reviewed. A Flood Insurance study was completed in 2009 to establish the actuarial flood insurance rates and assist the community in promoting sound floodplain management. The 2009 Flood Insurance Study does provide BFE's for the Flint River and stretches of the Big Slough and some of its tributaries. The Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) was not reviewed because wildfires are not considered a priority.

In May 2020, an HMPC was convened consisting of various department heads and personnel representing Mitchell County and its municipalities. This group began examining the existing document and analyzing its contents. Each section of the plan was reviewed and analyzed to determine if the contents were valid and updated. The Local

Hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability sections were scrutinized to determine the top disasters that face Mitchell County. It was found that tornados are the biggest threat to Mitchell County. The prioritized list of hazards affecting Mitchell County and its municipalities has not changed. Tornados and Thunderstorm Winds are still the top hazards faced by Mitchell County.

Man-made hazards, in the past, were not a major threat. However, the intrusion of COVID-19 has made it a national concern, and now man-made hazards are a serious threat to the country as a whole. The significant death rate caused by COVID-19 cannot be overemphasized. Besides, Mitchell County and the municipalities see this as a threat and the entire country and the rest of the world. Additionally, the Earthen Dam can also be a threat if it collapsed or failed. These newly emerged threats have called for an effective and efficient mitigation plan and how to react to these types of hazards when they occur. Mitchell County Hazard Mitigation Plan and Local Emergency Operations Plan will help to respond and address these hazards. Also, a dam failure may result in the loss of lives and properties if proactive plans are not in place.

The goals and objectives were reviewed by the HMPC first to determine whether the goals had changed and, if so, to what degree. The objectives and tasks were then reviewed based on the following basic criteria:

- Is the objective or task still in line with the goals?
- Are the objectives and tasks appropriate for accomplishing the goal?
- Are the tasks associated with each objective cost-effective?
- Are there more efficient ways to accomplish the stated goal and objective?

The Plan Maintenance section was reviewed based on the following criteria:

- Are action steps being overlooked?
- Is measurable progress being made towards goals?
- Is the plan maintenance section cost-effective?

There were no changes made to this section because it was determined that the criteria were being met.

After changes had been proposed, the SWGRC looked at the newest requirements for PHMP from FEMA and GEMA and how to reassemble the plan with proposed changes into an initial draft to be presented to GEMA for comments. At this time, a public hearing was held to allow public comment.

The Executive Committee is comprised of City and County Officials and various stakeholders.

In general, the Executive Committee convened once every 60 days during their months of activity, although some activity extended beyond a month.

- Russell Moody- Mitchell County EMA Director
- Gary Rice – Mitchell County Administrator
- Michael Jones- Mitchell County Fire Department Chief
- Jamie Sullivan – Camilla Fire Department Chief
- Josh Davis- Sale City- Mayor
- Steve Sykes – City of Camilla – City Manager
- Johnny Russ– Grady Ambulance Service - Manager
- Nealie McCormick – Pelham Police Dept. - Chief
- Jessie S. Folsom – Mitchell County E911 - Director
- Charles Gilbert – Mitchell EMC – Safety Manager
- Benjamin Hayward – Mitchell County Board of Commissioners – Chairman
- Floyd Fort – Pelham City Schools – Superintendent
- Mark Bourbonnais – City of Sale City – Chief of Police
- Roscoe Jones– Mitchell County Sheriff’s Office – Captain
- Joseph Ross – Mitchell County Public Works – Supervisor
- Ivey Godwin – Pelham Fire Department – Chief
- John Hendricks – Camilla Police Department – Chief of Police
- Megan Houck – Flint Hills Resources – Health & Safety Manager
- Daniel Noack – Flint Hills Resources – Environmental Manager
- Annette Mormon – City of Baconton - Mayor
- Olukayode (Kay) Olubowale – Southwest Georgia Regional Commission

The Southwest Georgia Regional Commission assisted the committees with data collection, research, and analysis, facilitated all committee meetings and public hearings, compiled an extensive cartographic digital database, including GPS collection of critical facilities, and compiled the final written document.

Letters, emails, and phone calls were used to contact each jurisdiction and invite them to participate in the Hazard Mitigation Planning process and, at the very least, send a representative to be a part of the committee. An invitation by email to neighboring EMA Directors was also sent out. It can be viewed in Appendix E. Neighboring counties were invited to provide input at public hearings and before the plan was submitted to GEMA. A copy of the “Invitation to Review” letter is in Appendix E. Because of their responsibility for promoting public welfare and providing emergency response services. There was a very strong local government interest and involvement in plan development from Mitchell County and its municipalities.

Two publicly advertised meetings will be held during plan development. The first public meeting was held to present a draft of the plan for public review and comment on June 30, 2021, at the Mitchell County E911 Center. There were ten attendees. The second public meeting was held on October 12, 2021, in the Mitchell County Commissioner’s meeting room.

III. ORGANIZATION

In the current plan, four natural hazards were identified. However, the plan update added two new hazards (Dam Failure and Man-made). A detailed analysis of each of the hazards is presented in Chapter 2. The analyses consist of a description of the hazard and the damage potential, historical frequency, and probability of future occurrence. An inventory of assets exposed to the hazard is also conducted, an estimate of the loss the community could reasonably be expected to incur, land use patterns related to each hazard, and any aspects of hazards that may be unique to any jurisdictions. Presented in Chapter 3 is an itemized list of goals, objectives, tasks, and action steps proposed for implementation to mitigate likely adverse impacts of specific hazard events. This part of the plan also identifies, prioritizes, and suggests funding sources for hazard mitigation activities. Chapter 5 describes how the plan will be implemented and maintained. Chapter 6 consists of a concluding statement, followed by appendices.

IV. HAZARD RISK VULNERABILITY (HRV) SUMMARY

This plan identifies and assesses community risks to certain natural hazards and identifies how to reduce exposure to them. The assessment provides the factual basis for activities proposed to minimize losses, including describing the type, location, and extent of natural hazards deemed most likely to occur in Mitchell County. Reference was made to the historical record to compile information on previous events and estimate the probability of hazard recurrence.

Vulnerability includes a summary of past events and their impacts. This is quantified by describing the types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in identified hazard-prone/susceptible areas. Estimates of the potential dollar losses that could reasonably be expected to result from another specified hazard event are also presented.

Land uses and development trends were reviewed to identify mitigation options that can be considered in future land-use decisions to reduce each jurisdiction's specific risk.

Based on these assessments, a blueprint for reducing potential losses was developed, incorporating expansion and improvement on existing authorities, policies, programs, and resources. The blueprint includes goals and objectives to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to hazards. The end product is a prioritized action plan with specific steps to achieve stated goals. This, in turn, is supplemented with a

maintenance process to monitor, evaluate, and update the mitigation plan within a five-year timeframe. The following hazards are addressed in this plan:

- Tornado
- Thunderstorm Winds
- Flood
- Hurricanes
- Dam Failure
- Man-Made

Each hazard is identified in Chapters 2 and 3. The impact and past occurrences of each hazard are discussed as well as how each jurisdiction is affected. Included are particular vulnerabilities in Mitchell County and an estimate of potential losses due to damage from each hazard.

V. LOCAL MITIGATION GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

This plan will guide Mitchell County and its municipalities in coordinating and implementing hazard mitigation policies, programs, and projects. This plan will be periodically updated and revised to facilitate and direct the ongoing implementation of hazard mitigation activities. Through the preparation of this plan and the implementation of the associated Action Plan, the community plans to achieve the following goals:

GOAL #1	Ensure the public health and safety of the citizens of Mitchell County and its municipalities
GOAL #2	To facilitate responsible development in Mitchell County and incorporated areas to reduce or eliminate the potential impacts of disasters
GOAL #3	To enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster preparedness
GOAL #4	To extend and increase public awareness of flood insurance as a mitigative measure
GOAL #5	To enhance post-disaster response and recovery activities

VI. MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

This document has been developed for unincorporated Mitchell County and the Cities of Baconton, Camilla, Pelham, and Sale City. The plan includes identifying and analyzing a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions needed to reduce the adverse effects of specific hazards in each jurisdiction. With few exceptions, each jurisdiction is susceptible to the same natural hazards. However, where applicable, some specific mitigation actions have been identified for each jurisdiction.

VII. ADOPTION, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION

The Mitchell County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan was formally adopted (see the following page) by the Mitchell County Board of Commissioners and the City Councils of Baconton, Camilla, Pelham, and Sale City after receiving notification from the Georgia Emergency Management Agency that the plan complied with applicable federal regulations.

Presented in Chapter 4 are descriptions of plan implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and update activities, public participation, and the process of incorporating mitigation into other planning and administrative functions of each local government. This section details the process that will ensure the Mitchell County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan becomes an integral part of local governance and life in the community.

<u>Milestone</u>	<u>Number of Days to Complete</u>
Initial Planning Meeting for stakeholders	1 day
Identify repetitive loss structures	30 days
Establish a property flood mitigation priority program	30 days
Identify project structures	30 days
Determine mitigation measures for each repetitive loss structure	30 days
Complete Draft Mitigation Plan	90 days
Public Hearing for Review and Comments	30 days
Present Final Mitigation Plan for Approval	15 days
Submit Plan to GEMA for Review	30 days
Submit Plan to FEMA for Review	30 days
Formal Approval and Adoption of Plan	15 days
Implement Changes from FEMA and GEMA Review	15 days
Implementation of Plan	Ongoing
Evaluation of Plan	March - Annually
Update of Plan (Informal – not submitted to GEMA)	May - Annually
Update of Plan (Formal – submitted to GEMA)	October – 2021

CHAPTER 2 - NATURAL HAZARD, RISK AND VULNERABILITY (HRV) SUMMARY

Summary of changes:

- The Enhanced Fujita scale has been added to replace its predecessor.
- All Hazard event tables have been updated to account for storms in the years since the plan's creation.
- Values for critical facilities have been updated.
- GMIS report data has been updated/included in the appendix.

I. NATURAL HAZARD – TORNADO

A. Hazard Identification

A tornado is a violently rotating column of air extending from a thunderstorm to the ground, usually spawned when the weather is warm, humid, and unsettled conditions common to the local area. Severe weather conditions, such as a thunderstorm or hurricane, can produce a tornado. Tremendous destruction can occur with the combined action of strong winds (some at speeds over 250 mph) and the impact of wind-borne debris. Damage paths can be more than one mile wide and fifty miles long. Although the path may be erratic, storm movement is usually from southwest to northeast. Tornadoes most often occur between 3 and 8 p.m. but may occur at any time of day or night. The official tornado season lasts from March-August with a peak in March-May, but they can occur anywhere, any time of year. Planning and quick response are the keys to surviving a tornado. Information gleaned from the National Climatic Data Center, The Tornado Project, and local newspapers revealed the following history of tornadic activity in the community.

Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale Rating System for Tornado Strength

EF-Scale	Intensity	Wind Speed (mph)	Typical Damage (Suggested)
EF0	Gale Tornado	40 - 72	Tree branches broken, chimneys damaged, shallow-rooted trees pushed over; sign boards damaged or destroyed, outbuildings and sheds destroyed.
EF1	Moderate	73 - 112	Roof surfaces peeled off, mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned, moving autos pushed off the roads, garages may be destroyed.
EF2	Significant	113 - 157	Roofs blown off frame houses; mobile homes demolished and/or destroyed, train boxcars pushed over; large trees snapped or uprooted; airborne debris can cause damage.
EF3	Severe	158 - 206	Roofs and walls torn off well constructed houses; trains overturned; large trees uprooted, can knock down entire forest of trees.
EF4	Devastating	207 - 260	Well-constructed frame houses leveled; structures with weak foundations blown off some distance; automobiles thrown, large airborne objects can cause significant damage.
EF5	Incredible	261 - 318	Brick, stone and cinder-block buildings destroyed, most debris is carried away by tornadic winds, large and heavy objects can be hurled in excess of 100 meters, trees debarked, asphalt peeled off of roads, steel reinforced concrete structures badly damaged.
EF6	Inconceivable	319 - 379	Brick, stone and cinderblock buildings destroyed, most debris is carried away by tornadic winds, large and heavy objects can be hurled in excess of 100 meters, trees debarked, asphalt peeled off of roads, steel reinforced concrete structures badly damaged.



Typical EF0 Tornado Damage

Note the trees are stripped of leaves, but the trees remain standing. Only light roof damage and a few missing shingles.



Typical EF1 Tornado Damage

Note the uprooted trees and missing shingles from the roof. There is significant roof damage.

Figure 2.1: Enhanced Fujita Scale Rating System and Aftermath Photos for Tornado

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Storm Data 2018)



Typical EF2 Tornado Damage

This home is missing its entire roof but the exterior walls remain intact. Some of the stronger hardwood trees remain standing.



Typical EF3 Tornado Damage

This home is missing the entire roof as well as some of the exterior walls. Trees are blown over or snapped near the base and outbuildings are destroyed.



Typical EF4 Tornado Damage

This home is almost completely obliterated, with no walls standing. The debris from the home is where the house once stood.



Typical EF5 Tornado Damage

These homes have been completely removed from their original locations. The debris field has been scattered some distance from their foundation.



Typical EF5 Tornado Damage

The asphalt surface has been peeled off of this road.

(All photographs courtesy of Brian Smith, Meteorologist, National Weather Service, Valley NE.)

Figure 2.2: Aftermath Photo's Description for Tornado

In the USA and some other countries, on February 1, 2007, the Fujita scale was decommissioned in favor of what these scientists believe is a more accurate Enhanced Fujita Scale, which replaces it. The EF Scale is thought to improve on the F-scale on many counts—it accounts for different degrees of damage that occur with different types of structures, both man-made and natural. The expanded and refined damage indicators and degrees of damage standardize what was somewhat ambiguous. It also is thought to provide a much better estimate for wind speeds and sets no upper limit on the wind speeds for the strongest level, EF5. *Source: NOAA's National Weather Service, Storm Prediction Center*

B. Hazard Profile

Mitchell County typically sees damage from tornados ranging from simple wind damage to roof damage and large trees uprooted; these are reflected in the magnitude of events to hit Mitchell County, ranging from EF0 to EF3 on the older Fujita Scale (EF0 to EF3 on the Enhanced Fujita Scale). All geographical areas of the county are susceptible to the randomness of tornadic activity. However, there have not been any such hazards of disastrous proportions to befall the community since the February 13, 2000 tornado that killed eleven people. Since then, small storms have nevertheless been present, and climatic conditions were conducive for others to occur, evidenced by the issuance of tornado warnings and watches. Based solely on the historical trend analysis (Appendix A – Hazard Frequencies Table, Page 26) of available data, the community has a 37.68% chance of experiencing a tornado event any given year. The information was not broken down by jurisdiction because accurate data does not exist to permit that to happen. Information gleaned from the National Climatic Data Center revealed the following history of tornadic activity in the community.

Table 2: Injury Data for Twenty-Six Tornado Events Reported Between 01/01/1952 and 02/28/2021 (25262 days), Mitchell County, Georgia

Number of County/Zone areas affected	1
Number of Days with Event	26
Number of days with Event and Death	4
Number of days with Event and Death or Injury	7
Number of days with Event and Property damage	25
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage	3
Number of Event Types reported	1

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								17	397	34.193M	10.000M
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	01/22/1952	07:00	CST	Tornado	F2	0	0	250.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/07/1960	19:30	CST	Tornado	F2	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/26/1963	14:15	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/06/1963	16:00	CST	Tornado	F2	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/17/1968	18:30	CST	Tornado	F0	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/30/1971	06:30	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	01/13/1972	04:00	CST	Tornado	F2	0	2	25.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/02/1972	13:00	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/08/1972	14:35	CST	Tornado	F0	0	0	2.50K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/08/1974	17:15	CST	Tornado	F1	1	3	250.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	01/12/1975	13:00	CST	Tornado	F2	0	15	2.500M	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/16/1976	10:00	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	0.25K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/05/1984	15:25	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	250.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/08/1989	18:50	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	09/29/1998	05:05	EST	Tornado	F1	0	1	500.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	02/13/2000	23:42	EST	Tornado	F3	11	175	20.000M	2.000M
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	02/14/2000	00:57	EST	Tornado	F3	1	1	1.000M	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	10/29/2002	16:04	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	90.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	02/16/2003	08:26	EST	Tornado	F1	0	0	350.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/20/2003	05:05	EST	Tornado	F3	4	200	6.000M	0.00K
SALE CITY	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/22/2005	15:01	EST	Tornado	F1	0	0	250.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	12/28/2005	17:20	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BACONTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/02/2007	00:00	EST-5	Tornado	EF2	0	0	2.250M	500.00K
BACONTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	01/02/2017	22:08	EST-5	Tornado	EF1	0	0	100.00K	7.500M
LESTER	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/20/2020	01:10	EST-5	Tornado	EF2	0	0	100.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/23/2020	11:05	EST-5	Tornado	EF1	0	0	100.00K	0.00K
Totals:								17	397	34.193M	10.000M

Figure 3: Tornado Events Reported Between 01/01/1952 and 02/28/2021 (25262 days), Mitchell County, Georgia.

Column Definitions:

'Mag': Magnitude, 'Dth': Deaths, 'Inj': Injuries, 'PrD': Property Damage, 'CrD': Crop Damage

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Mitchell County had 26 tornado events in the last 69 years that have caused death, injuries, and property loss. The tornadoes have ranged in magnitude from EF0 to EF3 and have caused upwards of \$34.2 million in property damage, 10.0 million in crop damage, 17 deaths, and 397 injuries. After the 2007 EF2 tornado, Mitchell County and cities Baconton, Lester, and Pelham experienced three tornado events from EF1 to EF2. No deaths from these events have been recorded from 2017 to date over the last fourteen years in Mitchell County and Cities.

C. Community Exposure

The random, sudden, and violent natures of the tornado place all residents and all physical development throughout the community at risk. The critical facilities identified in Mitchell County and its cities are schools, governmental facilities, fire, and emergency medical facilities, water and wastewater treatment facilities, and solid waste sites. The Mitchell County Pre-Disaster Planning Team used GIS, E911

information, related websites, GEMA's online database, Hazus Report, and other modeling tools to map the county's critical facilities and determine which are most likely to be affected by tornadoes. This, of course, includes all the community's critical infrastructure, identified in Appendix A. According to the critical facilities inventory report (wind) and Worksheet #3A, the most damage in dollars would be in the residential sector. There is a potential of over \$834 million in damage to structures and \$112.5 million in damage to critical facilities. The data for worksheet 3A, from the tax digest is broken down by jurisdiction in Appendix D. For more specifics on this data, please see Appendix D - for Worksheet #3A Inventory of Assets - Tornado. The Critical Facilities Inventory is also in Appendix A (Page 25).

D. Estimate of Potential Losses

The Georgia Emergency Management Agency prescribed two formats for estimating potential losses: the Georgia Mitigation Information System (GMIS) and the Assets Worksheet. Data input for the Critical Facilities Inventory included the replacement value of each critical facility identified. The value of the critical facilities in Mitchell County is \$112.5 million. All of the facilities are subject to damage from tornadoes. This information can be reviewed in detail in Worksheet #3A - Tornado, Appendix D. Population data is presented in Appendix B.

Mitchell County and its municipalities are susceptible to wind speeds ranging from 90 mph to 109 mph. The 2021 Mitchell County HAZUS report reports that the theoretical tornado path for an EF3 was identified to inflict maximum damage. The HAZUS report estimates that this theoretical tornado would cause damage to approximately 499 buildings, with estimated losses of more than \$19 million, which could impact four essential facilities (one school, two police stations, and one emergency operations center) located in the tornado path. (See Appendix B). Also, the HAZUS report recorded a potential loss of over \$45.0 million to the essential facilities.

E. Land Use and Development Trends

Because of the random nature of tornadoes, the entire community is at risk. Consequently, there are not any local land use or development trends applicable to the tornado hazard. Building codes are enforced in Mitchell County and its municipalities. The wind speed threshold for new construction throughout most of the county is 99 mph and 109 mph for the Southwest area of Mitchell County and parts of Pelham. The rural/agricultural nature of Mitchell County suggests that if a tornado touched down in the county, the losses would likely be minimal, whereas if a tornado touched down in one of the municipalities, the losses would be very drastic.

There are no new or planned structures/buildings/infrastructure/developments that would be considered critical or non-critical facilities planned for Mitchell

County or the cities of Baconton, Camilla, Pelham, or Sale City that would be subject to other requirements above and beyond that of the adopted building codes.

F. Multi-Jurisdictional Differences

The Mitchell County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan assessed each community to determine a variation in risk from tornadoes. The assessment determined there is no variation in the risk of a tornado event in any jurisdiction or at any location that differs from the risk facing the entire community. Tornadoes are statistically more likely to hit the unincorporated Mitchell County because it occupies more land than the municipalities. Pre-disaster mitigation measures relevant to tornadoes are applicable throughout Mitchell County. A map of each jurisdiction related to tornadoes is located in Appendix A (Mitchell County Critical Facilities Map Images – Tornado, Pages 19-23).

G. Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Summary

Tornadoes can strike anywhere in the community, at any time of day and time of year, with suddenness and great intensity due to weather conditions common to the area. The current state of technology cannot prevent such hazards from occurring.

Development regulations can be modified to protect structures from these events and reduce the loss of property and life. Education and public awareness are essential steps in preventing loss from tornadoes and high winds. The community must prepare in advance and be able to respond quickly and appropriately to such an event.

Slight changes have occurred in Mitchell County regarding development, population, infrastructure, etc., that would increase or decrease the community's vulnerability to tornadoes since the previous plan was approved. Mitchell County has experienced three tornadoes after 2007.

II. NATURAL HAZARD – THUNDERSTORM WINDS

A. Hazard Identification

Thunderstorm winds are generally short, involving straight-line winds (as opposed to a rotating column of air) and/or gusts above 50 mph. These winds can cause power outages, loss in communication, transportation, and economic disruptions, significant property damage, and pose a high risk of injuries and loss of life. This hazard affects softwood trees, a common feature in the community, and areas with exposed improvements and infrastructure, and above-ground utilities.

B. Hazard Profile

All areas of the county have experienced damage from thunderstorm winds. Although there have not been any such hazards of “disaster” proportions, it is the most common natural hazard to occur in the community. The wind speed threshold for new construction throughout most of the county is 99 mph and 109 mph for the Southwest area of Mitchell County and parts of Pelham. Examples of local damages include forests, trees blown onto homes, commercial establishments and power lines, moving semi-trailer trucks blown off the highway, roofs torn off buildings, and signs blown off businesses. The historic record obtained from the National Climatic Data Center documents 151 thunderstorm events over 53 years from 1968 to 2021. There is a potential of 834 million in damage to structures and \$112.5 million in damage to critical facilities. The data for worksheet 3A, from the tax digest is broken down by jurisdictions in Appendix D. Four injuries, zero deaths were documented, and property damage reportedly totaled approximately \$1.016 million. Extrapolating from the past half-century of available data, the community has a 216.98% probability of experiencing thunderstorm winds any given year (Appendix A- Hazard Frequencies Table, Page 25).

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	I.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	4	1.016M	50.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/30/1968	14:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/24/1968	20:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/30/1970	14:15	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	02/07/1971	07:20	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/13/1979	16:40	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/20/1980	08:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/19/1980	17:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/18/1981	16:25	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/10/1983	16:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	12/05/1983	19:15	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	12/05/1983	19:15	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	12/05/1983	20:05	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	12/05/1983	20:05	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/22/1984	17:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	11/19/1984	08:10	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/27/1987	15:45	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/10/1988	17:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	11/15/1989	22:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	02/16/1990	13:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/21/1990	17:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/02/1990	14:25	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/31/1990	14:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/23/1990	17:25	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	09/11/1990	18:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	12/03/1990	13:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/30/1991	13:50	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/19/1992	04:00	PST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/30/1992	16:00	PST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/21/1992	14:00	PST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/21/1992	17:00	PST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Bacenton	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/11/1994	13:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	50.00K	0.00K
Colquitt Co	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/11/1994	13:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
Camilla	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/25/1994	09:50	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
Camilla	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/22/1994	18:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
Sale City	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/19/1995	14:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	20.00K	0.00K
Pelham	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/19/1995	14:20	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Pelham	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/10/1995	17:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	50.00K	0.00K
Pelham	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/24/1995	14:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
Camilla	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/19/1995	16:26	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.20K	0.00K
Camilla	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/19/1995	16:43	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
Bacenton	MITCHELL CO.	GA	11/07/1995	15:24	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/05/1998	18:40	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	30.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/06/1999	18:10	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/13/2000	17:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	20.00K	0.00K
BACENTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/03/2001	03:23	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	2	150.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/03/2001	22:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. E	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/20/2001	04:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	10.00K	0.00K
BACENTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	01/19/2002	18:20	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	15.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	01/19/2002	18:20	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
NORTHEAST PORTION	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/31/2002	14:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	20.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/03/2002	20:02	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	10.00K	0.00K
NORTHWEST PORTION	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/04/2002	18:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	1.00K	0.00K
VADA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	10/29/2002	15:04	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	1.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	11/12/2002	03:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	0.00K	50.00K
COUNTYWIDE	MITCHELL CO.	GA	12/24/2002	09:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K

Figure 4: Thunderstorm Wind Events Reported Between 07/30/1968 and 06/10/2021 (19309 days), Mitchell County, Georgia

COTTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/08/2004	11:46	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BACONTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/08/2004	11:49	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/15/2004	17:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	EG	0	0	15.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/22/2005	15:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/10/2006	18:45	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
BACONTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/25/2006	16:57	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/08/2006	18:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	02/13/2007	14:54	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts.	EG	0	0	250.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	02/13/2007	14:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts.	EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/01/2007	17:35	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/11/2007	19:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BACONTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	12/15/2007	20:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts.	EG	0	1	100.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/05/2008	09:51	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/21/2008	15:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HOPEFUL	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/21/2008	16:32	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/07/2008	15:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	75.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/27/2011	14:14	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/26/2011	17:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	40.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/28/2011	16:51	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
HOPEFUL	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/30/2011	15:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	09/05/2011	15:18	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	4.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	09/05/2011	19:57	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	4.00K	0.00K
HOPEFUL	MITCHELL CO.	GA	02/18/2012	21:10	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	02/18/2012	21:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	EG	0	0	7.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	02/18/2012	21:25	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	02/24/2012	12:58	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
COTTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	02/24/2012	13:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
BRANCHVILLE	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/03/2012	08:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	EG	0	0	4.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/03/2012	08:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
LESTER	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/22/2012	16:28	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/11/2012	14:48	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
BACONTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/01/2012	21:58	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/01/2012	22:12	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
COTTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	12/17/2012	13:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts.	EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
HOPEFUL	MITCHELL CO.	GA	01/30/2013	18:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	1.50K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/09/2013	17:25	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	40 kts.	EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/30/2013	18:04	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	40 kts.	EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/06/2014	21:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
BRANCHVILLE	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/08/2014	17:16	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
LESTER	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/19/2014	14:25	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
BRANCHVILLE	MITCHELL CO.	GA	10/03/2014	12:14	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	10/03/2014	12:26	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
SALE CITY	MITCHELL CO.	GA	11/17/2014	07:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL COUNTY ARPT	MITCHELL CO.	GA	01/04/2015	10:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	65 kts.	EG	0	1	10.00K	0.00K
SALE CITY	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/25/2015	18:47	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/31/2015	14:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/31/2015	14:44	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
BRANCHVILLE	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/17/2015	18:24	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENOUGH	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/17/2015	18:35	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BACONTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/17/2015	19:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
HOPEFUL	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/23/2015	15:16	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/02/2015	14:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/02/2015	14:20	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/02/2015	14:24	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LESTER	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/05/2015	10:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BACONTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/21/2015	16:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Figure 4: Thunderstorm Wind Events Reported Between 07/30/1968 and 06/10/2021 (19309 days), Mitchell County, Georgia (Cont'd)

SALE CITY	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/24/2016	18:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SALE CITY	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/03/2016	15:11	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL COUNTY ARPT	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/19/2016	16:48	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/26/2016	14:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BACONTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/31/2016	14:25	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
BACONTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	09/12/2016	19:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	40 kts.	EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
BACONTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	01/21/2017	12:50	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
LESTER	MITCHELL CO.	GA	01/21/2017	13:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HOPEFUL	MITCHELL CO.	GA	02/07/2017	19:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BACONTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/03/2017	12:36	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/03/2017	13:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LESTER	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/03/2017	13:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BRANCHVILLE	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/27/2018	22:06	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL COUNTY ARPT	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/21/2018	11:24	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
HOPEFUL	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/21/2018	11:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HOPEFUL	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/21/2018	21:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BRANCHVILLE	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/21/2018	21:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BACONTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/06/2018	18:35	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
BACONTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/13/2018	18:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COTTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/31/2018	16:50	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/31/2018	16:53	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
COTTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/31/2018	16:53	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/31/2018	16:57	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/31/2018	17:08	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENOUGH	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/31/2018	17:10	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BACONTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	12/02/2018	09:20	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
SALE CITY	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/06/2019	16:10	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/14/2019	11:31	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/19/2019	07:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/11/2019	14:25	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENOUGH	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/20/2019	18:20	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/24/2019	16:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANEY	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/24/2019	16:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SALE CITY	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/24/2019	16:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL COUNTY ARPT	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/07/2019	19:52	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HOPEFUL	MITCHELL CO.	GA	02/06/2020	16:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HOPEFUL	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/31/2020	13:23	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
LESTER	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/13/2020	04:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HOPEFUL	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/23/2020	10:48	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HOPEFUL	MITCHELL CO.	GA	02/15/2021	17:05	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:									0	4	1.016M	50.00K

Figure 4: Thunderstorm Wind Events Reported Between 07/30/1968 and 06/10/2021 (19309 days), Mitchell County, Georgia (Cont'd)

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Column Definitions:

'Mag': Magnitude, 'Dth': Deaths, 'Inj': Injuries, 'PrD': Property Damage, 'CrD': Crop Damage

Wind Magnitude Definitions:

Measured Gust:'MG', Estimated Gust:'EG', Measured Sustained:'MS', Estimated Sustained:'ES'

Table 3: Thunderstorm Wind, 152 events were reported between 07/30/1968 and 06/10/2021 (19309 days)

Number of County/Zone areas affected	1
Number of Days with Event	115
Number of days with Event and Death	0
Number of days with Event and Death or Injury	3
Number of days with Event and Property damage	64
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage	1
Number of Event Types reported	1

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

C. Community Exposure

The random, sudden, and violent natures of thunderstorms place all residents and all physical development throughout the community at risk. The critical facilities identified in Mitchell County and its municipalities are schools, governmental facilities, fire, and emergency medical facilities, water and wastewater treatment facilities, and solid waste sites. The Mitchell County Pre-Disaster Planning Team used GIS, E-911 information, related websites, GEMA's online database, tax accessor's office, and other modeling tools to map the county's critical facilities and determine which are most likely to be affected by thunderstorms. This, of course, includes all the community's critical infrastructure, identified in Appendix A. According to the critical facilities inventory report (Thunderstorm) and Worksheet #3A, the most damage in dollars would be in the residential sector. There is a potential of \$834 million in damage to structures and \$112.5 million in damage to critical facilities. The data for worksheet 3A, from the tax digest is broken down by jurisdictions in Appendix D. The Critical Facilities Inventory is in Appendix A (Page A25).

While there was no damage to critical facilities from the thunderstorm's winds listed in the data above, electricity to those facilities can be severely affected for long periods in thunderstorm events due to wind damage and/or lightning. This creates a need for electricity to be restored quickly by repairing the power lines or obtaining fuel-powered generators. This, of course, includes all the community's critical infrastructure, identified in Appendix A.

D. Estimate of Potential Losses

The Georgia Emergency Management Agency prescribed two formats for estimating potential losses: the Georgia Mitigation Information System (GMIS) and the Assets Worksheet. Data input for the Critical Facilities Inventory included the replacement value of each critical facility identified. This information can be viewed in Appendix

A (Critical Facilities – Wind Hazard Pg. 24). According to the critical facilities inventory, the replacement value totals \$112.5 million, and there was no total for functional use-value.

Mitchell County and its municipalities are susceptible to wind speeds ranging from 90 mph to 109 mph.

Essential facilities are also vulnerable to storm events, and the potential loss of functionality may have significant consequences to the community. According to the Mitchell County Hazus Report 2021, there are thirty-three (33) essential facilities in Mitchell County that may be moderately or severely damaged by winds. Under category one, 133 buildings would be damaged, over \$4.0M in building damage, and \$6.5M in economic loss. (See Mitchell County Hazus Report)

E. Land Use and Development Trends

Because of the random nature of thunderstorms, the entire community is at risk. Consequently, there are not any local land use or development trends applicable to the thunderstorm hazard. Building codes are enforced in Mitchell County and its municipalities. The wind speed threshold for new construction throughout most of the county is 99 mph and 109 mph for the southwest area of Mitchell County and parts of Pelham. The Wind Hazard Scores are based on the 2000 International Building Code, which shows 3-second gust wind speeds with a 50-year return interval (GEMA Hazard Scores Publication). According to FEMA publications, the northwest portion of the state scored an additional point for the 250-mph community tornado shelter design zone.

There was an extension to Baconton Community Charter School since the last plan was adopted. No other planned structures/buildings/infrastructure/developments that would be considered critical or non-critical facilities are planned for Mitchell County or the cities of Baconton, Camilla, Pelham, or Sale City that would be subject to other requirements above and beyond that of the adopted building codes.

F. Multi-Jurisdictional Differences

The Mitchell County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan assessed each community to determine a variation in risk from thunderstorms. The assessment determined there is no variation in the risk of a thunderstorm event in any jurisdiction or at any location that differs from the risk facing the entire community. The municipalities may not receive as much damage as Mitchell County; however, because the development is more concentrated, there is more probability for flying debris to cause more damage. Most of the county is subject to building codes that require structures to withstand the 99-mph wind speed threshold, while parts of the southwestern area of the county, including parts of Pelham, must be built to the 109 mph threshold. The critical facilities map of each jurisdiction related to

thunderstorm winds are in Appendix A (Mitchell County Critical Facilities Map Images – Thunderstorm, Page 19-23).

G. Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Summary

Thunderstorm winds are the community's most common natural hazard event and have demonstrated the ability to strike anywhere at any time. The current state of technology cannot prevent such hazards from occurring. The community must prepare in advance and be able to respond quickly and intelligently to such an event.

Since the previous plan was approved, few changes have occurred in Mitchell County regarding development, population, infrastructure, etc., that would increase or decrease the community's vulnerability to thunderstorm winds. However, Baconton Community Charter School added an extension to the existing facility.

III. NATURAL HAZARD – FLOOD

A. Hazard Identification

The overflow of rivers and streams onto normal drylands due to severe storms or torrential rains is often a secondary impact of tropical storms or hurricanes. Among the most common factors affecting the extent of flooding are topography, ground saturation, rainfall intensity and duration, soil type, drainage, drainage patterns, basin size, vegetative cover, and development density/impervious surfaces. Flooding may occur slowly due to an extended rain or storm event or as the result of a flash flood, sometimes causing dam failure.

B. Hazard Profile

Mitchell County has seen eight flash flood events and four flood events in the past 25 years. Several rivers and creeks run through the county, though they do not cause Mitchell as much damage as flash flooding. The Cities of Baconton, Pelham, and Camilla suffer the most from flash flooding.

Table 4: Eight Flash flood events were reported between 12/01/1996 and 06/14/2021 (8962 days)

Number of County/Zone areas affected	2
Number of Days with Event	6
Number of days with Event and Death	0
Number of days with Event and Death or Injury	0
Number of days with Event and Property damage	2
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage	0
Number of Event Types reported	1

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	TZ	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	250.00K	0.00K
HABERSHAM (ZONE)	HABERSHAM (ZONE)	GA	12/01/1996	11:20	EST	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/25/2006	21:30	EST	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COTTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/23/2008	13:00	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	200.00K	0.00K
LESTER	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/19/2013	19:15	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANEY	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/19/2013	19:15	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FLINT	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/08/2016	18:30	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/08/2016	18:45	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	50.00K	0.00K
LANEY	MITCHELL CO.	GA	09/16/2020	14:31	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	250.00K	0.00K

Figure 5: Flash Flood Events Reported for Mitchell County, Georgia

Column Definitions:

'Mag': Magnitude, 'Dth': Deaths, 'Inj': Injuries, 'PrD': Property Damage, 'CrD': Crop Damage

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	175.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL (ZONE)	MITCHELL (ZONE)	GA	03/08/1998	12:00	EST	Flood		0	0	125.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	01/02/2006	09:00	EST	Flood		0	0	50.00K	0.00K
BACONTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/13/2018	18:55	EST-5	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/23/2020	11:16	EST-5	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	175.00K	0.00K

Figure 6: Flood Events Reported for Mitchell County, Georgia

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Column Definitions: 'Mag': Magnitude, 'Dth': Deaths, 'Inj': Injuries, 'PrD': Property Damage, 'CrD': Crop Damage

Table 5: Four Flood events were reported between 03/08/1998 and 06/14/2021 (8500 days)

Number of County/Zone areas affected	2
Number of Days with Event	4
Number of days with Event and Death	0
Number of days with Event and Death or Injury	0
Number of days with Event and Property damage	2
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage	0
Number of Event Types reported	1

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

FEMA determines the base flood elevation (BFE), which is the predicted flood water elevation above mean sea level, using detailed analysis and modeling. Habitable areas of any new construction must begin above this level. For instance, a property in a B zone with a BFE of 2 feet would need the first habitable floor to be raised 2 feet or more, and the floor under can only be used for things such as parking and/or storage/access. The effective date for the Mitchell County and Cities flood map update was September 25, 2009. All municipalities and Mitchell County participate in the National Flood Insurance Program and will continue to comply by enforcing the floodplain ordinance.

Table 6: Communities Participating in the National Flood Program

Jurisdiction	Effective Date	Participating in FIRM
City of Baconton	9/25/09	YES
City of Camilla	9/25/09	YES
City of Pelham	9/25/09	YES
City of Sale City	9/25/09	YES
Mitchell County	9/25/09	YES

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency (<https://www.fema.gov/cis/GA.html>)

According to the Mitchell County Flood Insurance Study, located in Appendix

B, some Base Flood Elevations (BFE's) have been determined for Mitchell County. Based on those BFE's, the estimated average water depth for the following streams/tributaries during the 1% annual chance flood would be as follows:

- Butler Branch – 5.5 feet
- Lowland-Big Slough Branch – 7.25 feet
- Seaboard Branch – 8.7 feet
- Westwood Branch – 3.33 feet
- Westwood Branch 2 – 10 feet

A table compiling this information is in Appendix B.

There are two monitoring stations located throughout Mitchell County that have provided valuable data for many years in some cases. The following information shows data highlights from various monitoring stations in Mitchell County.

A hydrograph shows how the river level changes over time at a specific location. A key river gauge, such as along navigable rivers, daily forecast hydrographs is provided, whether or not flooding is anticipated. Forecast hydrographs are displayed when flooding is expected; otherwise, the hydrograph for the past few days is provided if the data is available. For some locations, probabilistic outlooks for extended periods of up to 90 days are provided.

In cold regions, the hydrograph may seasonally show the effects of the formation of an ice cover. Gauges may either malfunction due to cold weather and/or show sporadic readings due to ice cover formation on a river or movement of the ice. The number of ice effects can be determined at a site by comparing the gauge forecasts (based on open water flow) to the observed stages.

The following terminology is used when describing floods.

Action Stage - the stage which, when reached by a rising stream, lake, or reservoir, represents the level where the NWS or a partner/user needs to take some type of mitigation action in preparation for possible significant hydrologic activity. The appropriate action is usually defined in a weather forecast office (WFO) hydrologic services manual.

Action stage: can be the same as the forecast issuance stage (see forecast issuance stage)

Minor flooding: minimal or no property damage, but possibly some public threat.

Moderate Flooding: some inundation of structures and roads near the stream. Some evacuations of people and/or transfer of property to higher elevations.

Major Flooding: extensive inundation of structures and roads. Significant evacuations of people and/or transfer of property to higher elevations.

Record Flooding: flooding which equals or exceeds the highest stage or discharge at a given site during the period of record keeping.

Stage: level of the water surface in a river measured about some datum.

Flow: volume of water passing a given point per unit of time.

Kcfs: Thousands of Feet per Second is the measurement of water flow equivalent to 1000 cubic feet of water passing a given point for an entire second.

UTC - Universal Coordinated Time (same as Zulu (Z) and Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)). Time zones around the world are expressed as positive and negative offsets from UTC.

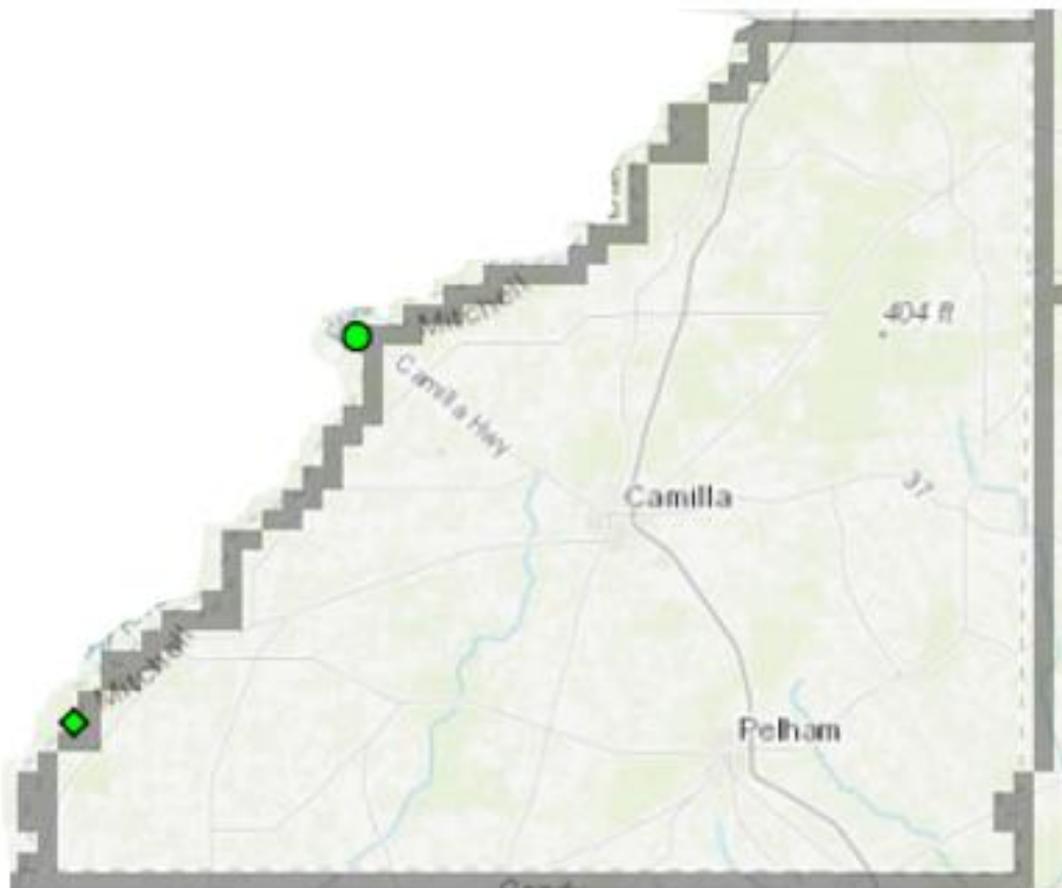


Figure 7: Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service (AHPS) Observed Gauge Location Map of Flint River at Newton, Georgia.

Source: National Weather Service

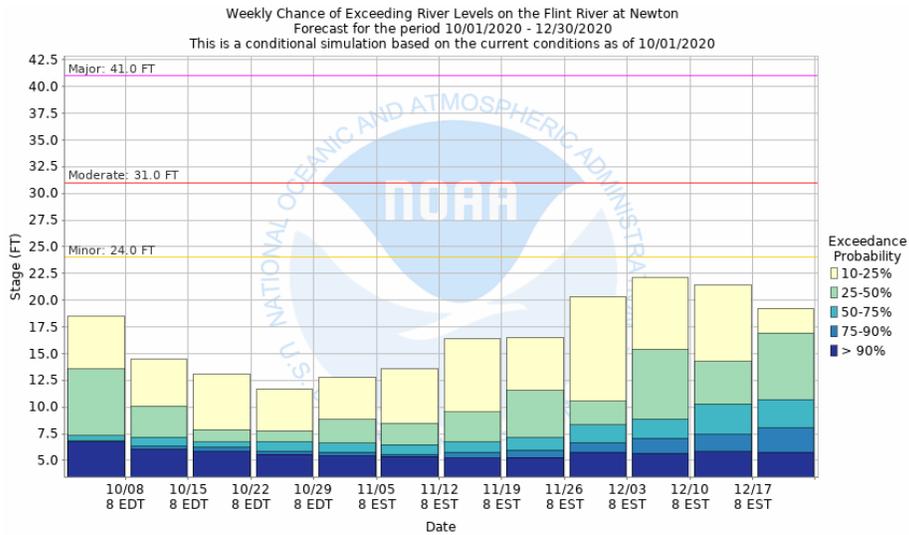


Figure 8: Chart of Weekly Chance of River Levels Exceeding for Flint River at Newton

Source: National Weather Service

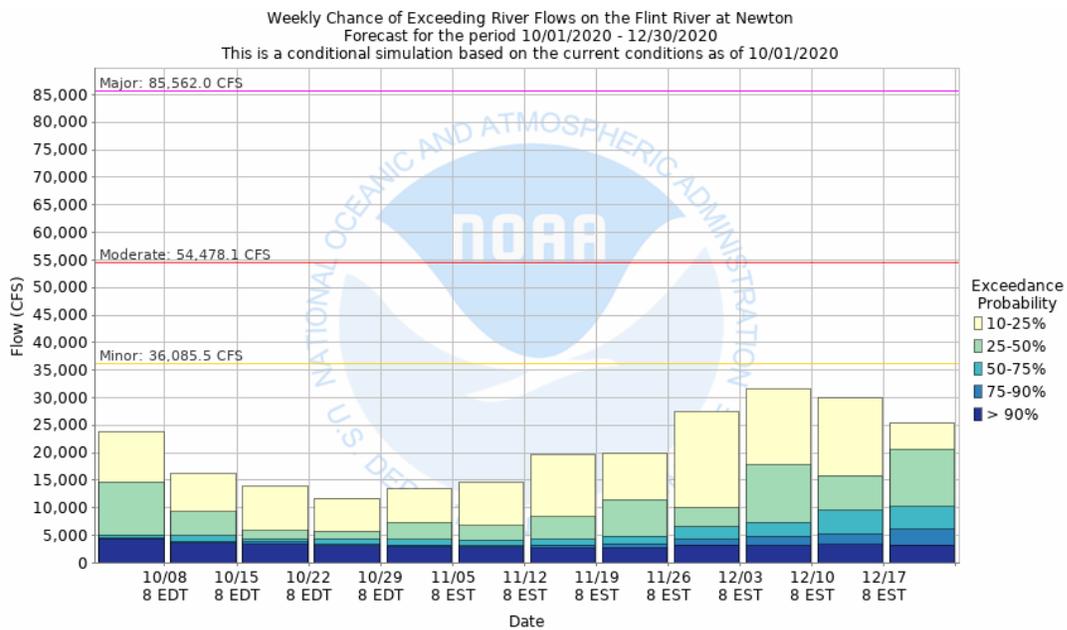


Figure 9: Chart of Weekly Chance of River Flows Exceeding for Flint River at Newton

Source: National Weather Service

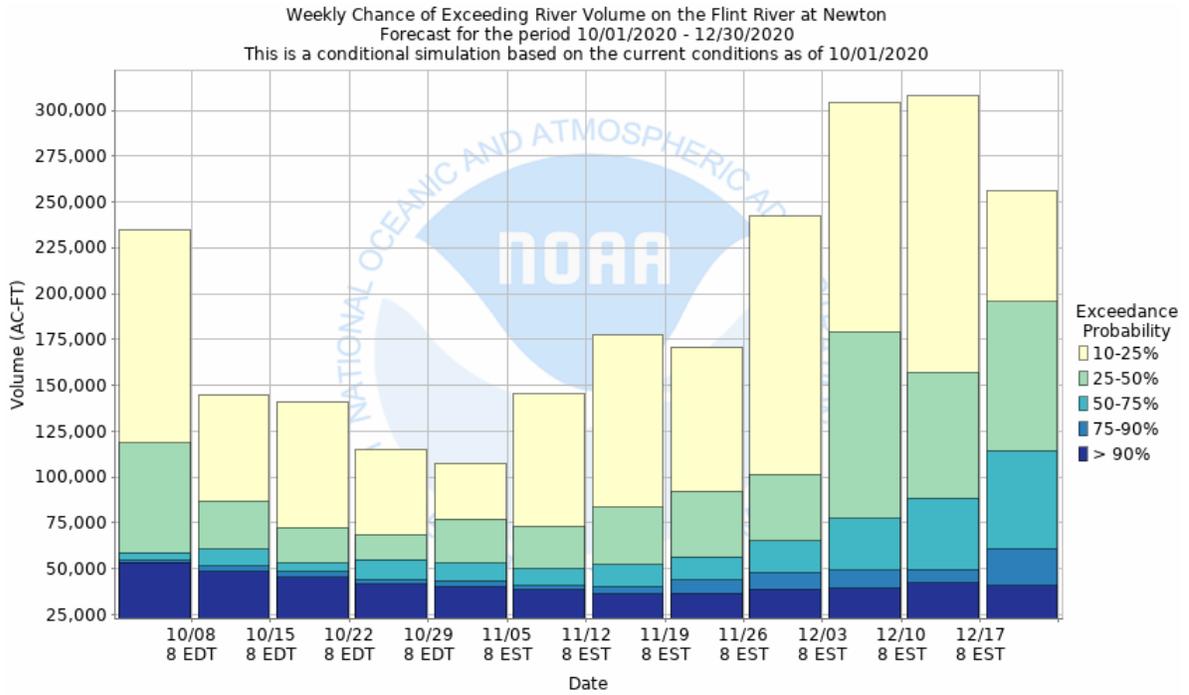
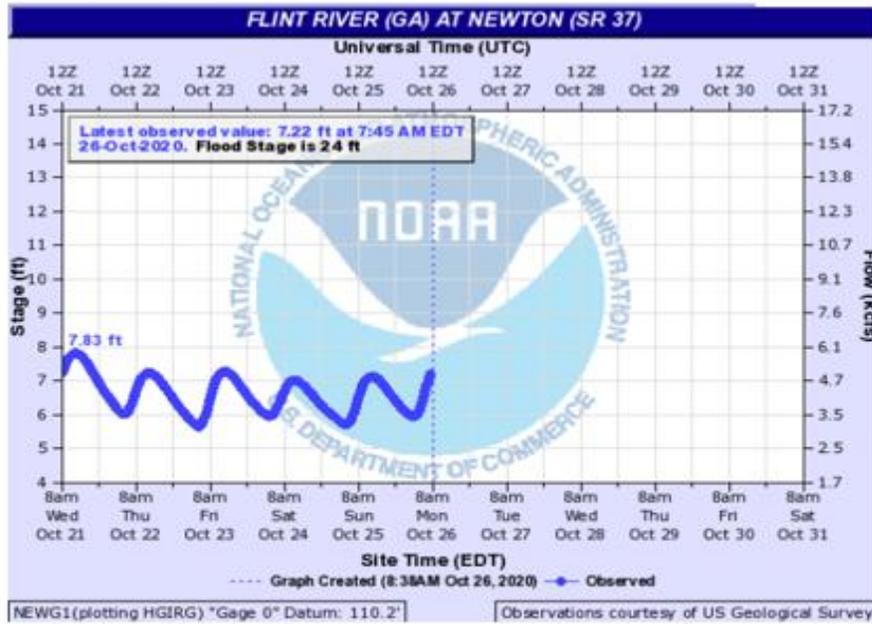


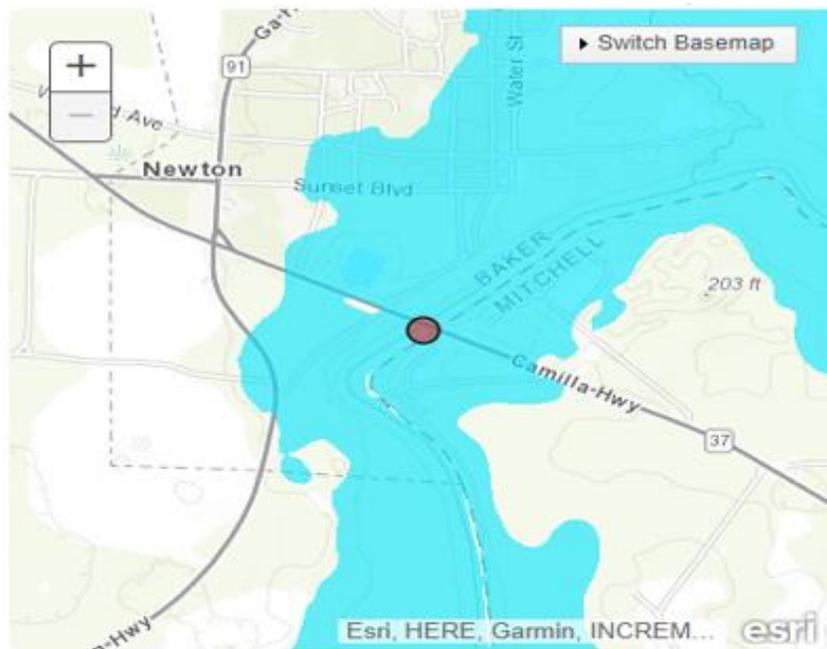
Figure 10: Chart of Weekly Chance of River Volume Exceeding for Flint River at Newton

Source: National Weather Service



Recent Crests

- (1) 32.07 ft on 03/08/2020
- (2) 26.80 ft on 02/27/2020
- (3) 20.06 ft on 12/05/2018
- (4) 18.07 ft on 01/24/2017
- (5) 20.30 ft on 04/08/2016
- (6) 32.54 ft on 01/03/2016
- (7) 24.96 ft on 02/03/2010
- (8) 32.05 ft on 04/05/2009
- (9) 36.44 ft on 03/12/1998
- (10) 45.25 ft on 07/13/1994
- (11) 24.32 ft on 03/07/1991
- (12) 28.81 ft on 03/25/1990
- (13) 24.50 ft on 03/16/1980
- (14) 25.30 ft on 03/03/1979
- (15) 26.60 ft on 02/02/1978
- (16) 28.90 ft on 03/22/1975
- (17) 30.30 ft on 03/11/1971
- (18) 28.80 ft on 04/04/1970
- (19) 34.90 ft on 03/09/1966
- (20) 25.10 ft on 01/02/1965
- (21) 30.20 ft on 04/15/1964
- (22) 27.70 ft on 03/04/1961
- (23) 30.90 ft on 04/08/1960
- (24) 25.70 ft on 05/10/1953
- (25) 31.70 ft on 03/28/1944
- (26) 29.60 ft on 03/27/1943
- (27) 26.80 ft on 03/20/1942
- (28) 25.70 ft on 03/07/1939
- (29) 25.60 ft on 04/15/1938
- (30) 41.30 ft on 01/21/1925

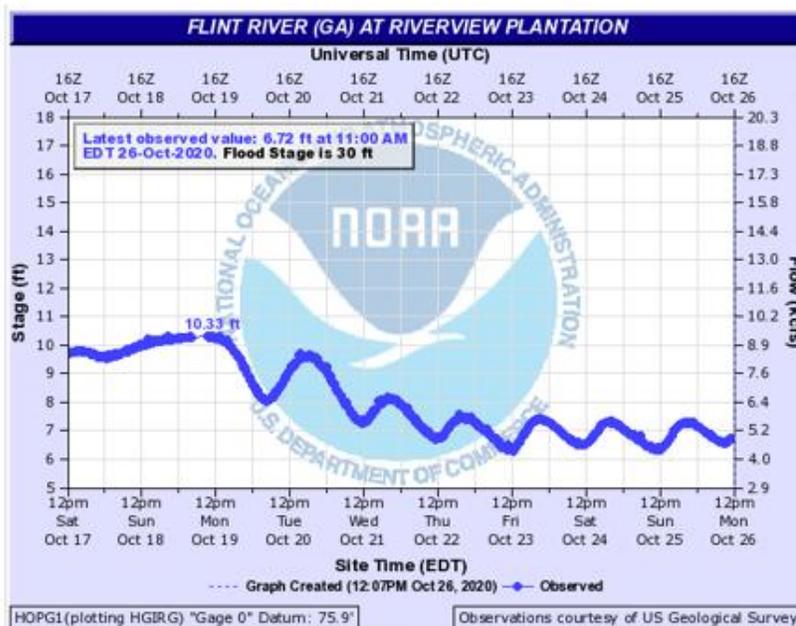


Flood Categories (in feet)	
Major Flood Stage:	41
Moderate Flood Stage:	31
Flood Stage:	24
Action Stage:	20
Low Stage (in feet):	2.8

- Legend**
- 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
 - Regulatory Floodway
 - Special Floodway
 - Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard
 - 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
 - Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
 - Area with Reduced Risk Due to Levee

Figure 11: Forecasts For The Flint River (Ga) At Newton (Sr 37) And FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layers.

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA 2020)



Recent Crests

- (1) 38.75 ft on 03/09/2020
- (2) 31.48 ft on 02/27/2020
- (3) 25.92 ft on 12/05/2018
- (4) 24.84 ft on 01/25/2017
- (5) 25.09 ft on 04/08/2016
- (6) 38.68 ft on 01/04/2016
- (7) 29.23 ft on 03/01/2013
- (8) 31.65 ft on 01/25/2010
- (9) 39.56 ft on 04/06/2009
- (10) 36.87 ft on 04/01/2005
- (11) 44.20 ft on 03/13/1998 (P)
- (12) 51.60 ft on 07/14/1994 (P)

(P): Preliminary values subject to further review.



Flood Categories (in feet)

Major Flood Stage:	43
Moderate Flood Stage:	38
Flood Stage:	30
Action Stage:	25
Low Stage (in feet):	3.8

Figure 12: Forecasts For The Flint River (Ga) At Riverview Plantation and FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layers.

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA 2020)

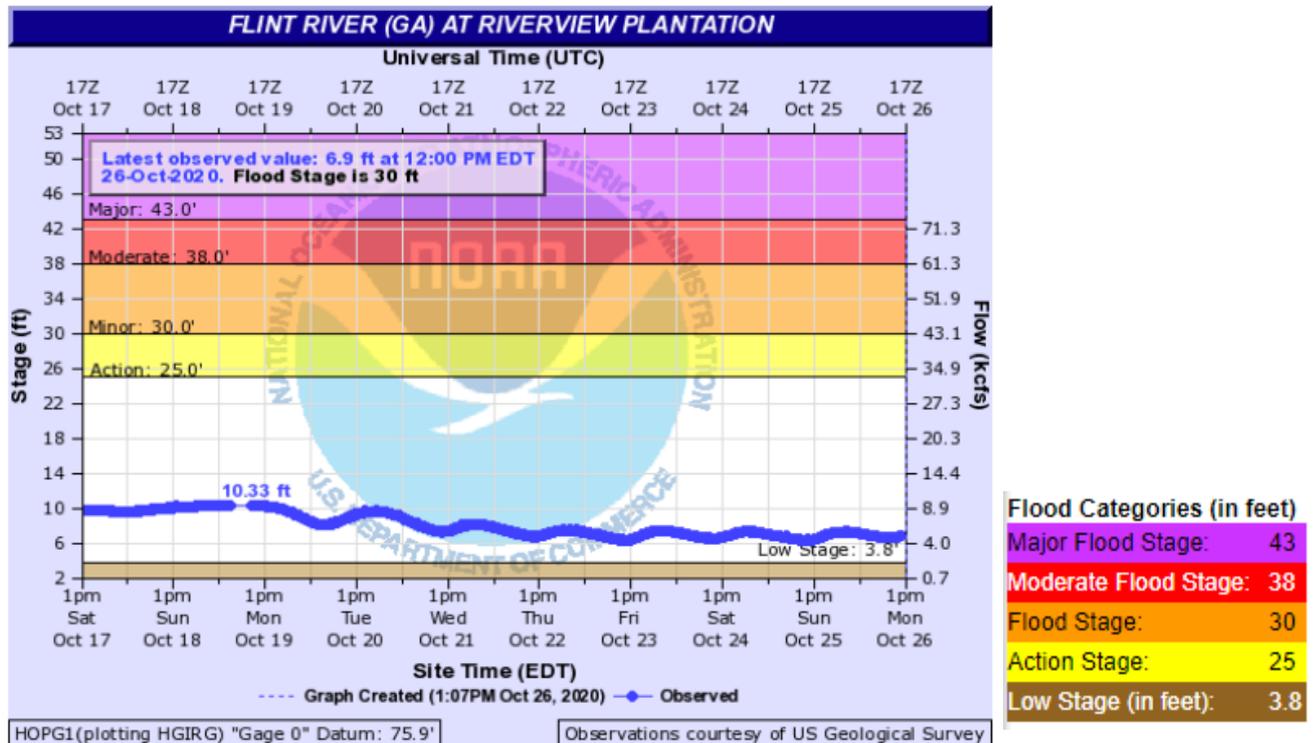


Figure 13: The Flint River (Ga) At Riverview Plantation Flood Tracking Chart

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA 2020)

Forecasts are not available for the Flint River (GA) at Riverview Plantation. Only observed stages are available for this point.

The available data input suggests a 83.3% probability of a flood event in any given year (Appendix A – Hazard Frequencies Table, Page 26). This data cannot be broken down by jurisdiction because all flooding occurred in a variety of jurisdictions, and therefore no trend could be established.

C. Community Exposure

The Mitchell County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan identifies critical facilities located in the County that are susceptible to individual hazards. A critical facility is defined as a facility in either the public or private sector that provides essential products and services to the general public, is otherwise necessary to preserve the welfare and quality of life in the County, or fulfills important public safety, emergency response, or disaster recovery functions.

The critical facilities identified in Mitchell County are schools, governmental facilities, fire, and emergency medical facilities, water and wastewater treatment facilities, and solid waste sites. According to the critical facilities inventory report (flood) and Worksheet #3A, the most damage from the flood would not be extensive as in surrounding counties due to minimal development in floodplain areas. The total value

of non-critical structures in flood hazard areas is over \$21.5 million. The following critical facilities lie either wholly or partially within the floodplain:

Table 7: All-Hazards Facility Flood Hazard

Jurisdiction	Name	Hazard Score	Value	Replacement Value	Year	Building size	Facility type	Risk
Camilla City	Camilla WPCP	4	4500000		2015	1200	Government, Water/Sewer	Important, Lifeline
Baconton City	Baconton WPCP	3	50000		2015	2000	Government, Water/Sewer	Lifeline
Mitchell County	Autry State Prison	3	1535000		2015	223980	Law Enforcement	Essential, Important, Vulnerable Population
Camilla City	Mitchell County High School	3	1070000		2015	153000	Education, K - 12,	Vulnerable Population
Camilla City	Mitchell County Middle School	3	6800000		2015	97000	NGO, Water/Sewer	Vulnerable Population
Camilla City	Mitchell County Primary	3	6200000		2015	93000	NGO, Water/Sewer	Vulnerable Population
Mitchell County	Autry State Prison Fire Department	3	150000		2015	2640	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	Important
Mitchell County	Bethany VFD	3	24000		2015	2000	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	Essential

Sources: Mitchell County Critical Facility Report; Mitchell County Tax Assessor; GEMA Database and SWGRC (2021)

The data for worksheet 3A from the tax digest is broken down by jurisdictions in Appendix D. For more specifics on this data, please see Appendix D - for Worksheet #3A Inventory of Assets – Flood. The Critical Facilities data is in Appendix A (Critical Facilities Inventory– Flood, Page 24).

Even though the critical facilities inventory contains other critical facilities that were not included in Table 7, the facilities are not considered to be threatening by flood, and hazard scores are zero, thus, the reason for not being listed above. Accurate data does not exist to allow the probability of flooding to be determined concerning any particular jurisdiction.

The Mitchell County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan used GIS, FIRM maps, related websites, data from the Mitchell County Tax Assessor’s office, GEMA database, and other modeling tools to map the county’s critical facilities and determine which are most likely to be affected by a flood. The flood stage for the Flint River at Newton is 24 feet and 30 feet at the Flint River/Riverview Plantation Monitoring station.

- The analysis revealed that the portion of the County that is most likely to experience damage from flooding is the areas located in the 100-year Floodplain,

according to the FIRM map. A one-hundred-year flood plain delineation has been identified in Mitchell County and its municipalities by the National Flood Insurance Program. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has mapped the following Flood Prone Areas in Mitchell County and its Municipalities: Most notably that of the Big Slough and its tributaries in Camilla and Mitchell County.

Mitchell County has two repetitive loss properties, and the City of Baconton has two as well. All four properties are residential.

D. Estimate of Potential Loss

Specific areas in Mitchell County continue to be at risk. The risk in the county is mostly damage to agriculture assets, but the risk in the cities is the damage to residential and commercial assets. Also, several residential areas in the cities (particularly Baconton) and counties are at risk of being located in or near a floodplain. Because of floodplain ordinance enforcement, fewer properties will be adversely affected by any future flood event. The City of Baconton and, to a lesser extent, Mitchell County, Camilla, Pelham, and Sale City are usually affected by flash flooding due to stormwater overload. The detailed estimate of potential losses is outlined in APPENDIX D – Worksheet #3A Inventory of Assets - Flood.

Also, buildings in Mitchell County are vulnerable to flooding from events equivalent to the 1% riverine flood, and impacts can be significant. Mitchell County Hazus reported the economic and social impacts from flooding, which affect over 546 buildings and a total loss of over \$21M to buildings in the jurisdiction.

E. Land Use and Development Trends

Land Use is an important tool that provides local government the opportunity to inventory existing land use patterns and trends; determine future patterns of growth based on community needs and desires; and develop goals, policies, and strategies for land use that strike a balance between effective and efficient delivery of public services, protection/preservation of vulnerable natural and historic resources, and respect for individual property rights. The planning process in any community involves making decisions between alternatives in various phases of the community's development. As an essential component of the Land Use Plan, it is necessary to formulate general objectives and recommendations that embody the community's goals and sound planning principles and concepts.

Residential and commercial areas still exist in the floodplains in the cities of Baconton, Camilla, and Pelham, but these areas are not experiencing any marked increase in development. The floodplain areas along the Big Slough and its various tributaries contain residential structures, but only minor development has occurred. Most current development, especially residential, is located outside floodplain areas.

This is due in part to the floodplain ordinances that are being enforced by Mitchell County and the cities of Baconton, Camilla, Pelham, and Sale City.

Development in Mitchell County is generally concentrated in and around its municipalities. There are several developed properties throughout the county, but the density is very sparse. Mitigative actions for existing properties are generally the responsibility of the homeowner and, depending on the work, may require a building permit.

There are no new or planned structures/buildings/infrastructure/developments that would be considered critical or non-critical facilities planned for Mitchell County or the cities of Baconton, Camilla, Pelham, or Sale City that would be subject to other requirements above and beyond that of the adopted building codes.

F. Multi-Jurisdictional Differences

The Mitchell County plan includes the cities of Baconton, Camilla, Pelham, and Sale City. This multi-jurisdictional plan required a review of the county and each city individually for each hazard to determine if special concerns or mitigation measures were needed. Maps of each jurisdiction as related to floods are in Appendix A Flood/Mitchell County Critical Facilities Map Images – Flood (Page 11-16).

All of the municipalities and unincorporated Mitchell County contain floodplain areas. This means that all jurisdictions have to respond to this hazard and are treated the same in this plan. All jurisdictions are part of the National Flood Insurance Program. Maps of each jurisdiction as related to floods are in Appendix A Flood/Mitchell County Critical Facilities Map Images – Flood (Page 11-16).

G. Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Summary

Floods have the most impact on the cities of Baconton and Camilla, both in terms of monetary damage and interruption of services. Requiring development to occur in a more educated manner in flood-prone areas is one of the first and easiest steps to prevent the loss of property and life from this hazard. Education and public awareness are vital steps to make homeowners aware of risks and safeguards available to protect them. Nothing has changed about the community's overall vulnerability to this hazard since the previous plan was completed.

VI. NATURAL HAZARD – HURRICANES

A. Hazard Identification

A hurricane is a tropical storm with winds that have reached a constant speed of 74 miles per hour or more. Hurricane winds blow in a large spiral around a relatively calm center known as the "eye." The "eye" is generally 20 to 30 miles wide, and the storm may extend outward 400 miles. As a hurricane approaches, the skies will begin to darken, and winds will grow in strength. As a hurricane nears land, it can bring torrential rains, high winds, and storm surges. A single hurricane can last for more than two weeks over open waters and can run a path across the entire length of the eastern seaboard. August and September are peak months during the hurricane season that lasts from June 1 through November 30.

Table 8: Saffir -Simpson Hurricane Scale of Wind Magnitude

Saffir -Simpson Hurricane Scale			
Category	Winds (MPH)	Damage	Storm Surge
1	74- 95	Minimal: No real damage to building structures. Damage primarily to unanchored mobile homes, shrubbery, and trees. Also, some coastal flooding and minor pier damage.	4 – 5 feet
2	96-110	Moderate: Some roofing material, door, and window damage. Considerable damage to vegetation, mobile homes, etc. Flooding damages piers, and small craft in unprotected moorings may break their moorings.	6 – 8 feet
3	111 - 130	Extensive: Some structural damage to small residences and utility buildings, with a minor amount of curtainwall failures. Mobile homes are destroyed. Flooding near the coast destroys smaller structures with larger structures damaged by floating debris. Terrain may be flooded well inland.	9 – 12 feet
4	131 - 155	Extreme: More extensive curtainwall failures with some complete roof structure failure on small residences. Major erosion of beach areas. Terrain may be flooded well inland.	13 – 18 feet
5	More than 155	Catastrophic: Complete roof failure on many residences and industrial buildings. Some complete building failures with small utility buildings blown over or away. Flooding causes major damage to the lower floors of all structures near the shoreline. Massive evacuation of residential areas may be required.	Greater than 18 feet

Source: National Climatic Data Center

* Wind speeds are estimates; have never been scientifically verified.

B. Hazard Profile

Mitchell County experienced hurricane Michael in October 2018. Hurricane Michael was classified as a Category 3 storm when it moved into southwest Georgia on October 10, 2018. Although it was classified as a category 3, the destruction effects are significant and the first major hurricane to hit the state since late 1800. The hurricanes that do affect the area have usually been downgraded to Category 3 or lower tropical storms. Mitchell County is approximately 70-100 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. Any hurricane Category 3 or above is considered extreme for Mitchell County. The hazard frequency table (Appendix A, Page 26) projects a 100% probability of a repeat event any given year. Given the broad geographic nature of hurricanes that affect Mitchell County, no jurisdiction is more likely to be adversely affected than any other jurisdiction in Mitchell County.

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	I.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	50.250M	111.000M
MITCHELL (ZONE)	MITCHELL (ZONE)	GA	07/09/2005	18:00	EST	Hurricane (typhoon)		0	0	250.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL (ZONE)	MITCHELL (ZONE)	GA	10/10/2018	07:00	EST-5	Hurricane		0	0	50.000M	111.000M
Totals:								0	0	50.250M	111.000M

Figure 14: Hurricane (Typhoon) Event Reported for Mitchell County, Georgia

Column Definitions: 'Mag': Magnitude, 'Dth': Deaths, 'Inj': Injuries, 'PrD': Property Damage, 'CrD': Crop Damage

Table 9: Hurricane (Typhoon) two events were reported between 07/09/2005 and 06/14/2021.

The number of County/Zone areas affected:	1
Number of Days with Event:	2
Number of Days with Event and Death:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	0
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	2
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	1
The number of Event Types reported:	2

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	I.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	462.00K	7.500M
MITCHELL (ZONE)	MITCHELL (ZONE)	GA	09/03/1998	00:00	EST	Tropical Storm		0	0	20.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL (ZONE)	MITCHELL (ZONE)	GA	09/05/2004	16:00	EST	Tropical Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL (ZONE)	MITCHELL (ZONE)	GA	09/15/2004	12:00	EST	Tropical Storm		0	0	50.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL (ZONE)	MITCHELL (ZONE)	GA	09/26/2004	18:00	EST	Tropical Storm		0	0	15.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL (ZONE)	MITCHELL (ZONE)	GA	08/22/2008	12:00	EST-5	Tropical Storm		0	0	125.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL (ZONE)	MITCHELL (ZONE)	GA	09/02/2016	00:00	EST-5	Tropical Storm		0	0	52.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL (ZONE)	MITCHELL (ZONE)	GA	09/10/2017	22:00	EST-5	Tropical Storm		0	0	200.00K	7.500M
Totals:								0	0	462.00K	7.500M

Figure 15: Tropical Storm Events Reported for Mitchell County, Georgia

Column Definitions: 'Mag': Magnitude, 'Dth': Deaths, 'Inj': Injuries, 'PrD': Property Damage, 'CrD': Crop Damage

Source: *National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)*

Table 10: Tropical Storm, seven events were reported between 09/03/1998 and 06/14/2021.

The number of County/Zone areas affected:	1
Number of Days with Event:	7
Number of Days with Event and Death:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	0
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	6
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	1
The number of Event Types reported:	1

Source: *National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)*

Mitchell County and its cities experienced seven tropical storms and two hurricanes between November 3, 1998, and June 14, 2021 (23 years). The most recent hurricane occurred in 2018 (Hurricane Michael), and no deaths or injuries were reported; however, damages on properties were recorded. Based solely on the historical trend analysis (Appendix A – Hazard Frequencies Table, Page 26) of available data, the community has a 100% chance of experiencing a hurricane or tropical storm wind any given year.

C. Community Exposure

Because of proximity to the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, the community will always be susceptible to tropical storms that caused catastrophic flooding in floodplain areas. The flood protection ordinance continues to be enforced in Mitchell County and its municipalities, participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Also, the community is susceptible to damage by Category 1 hurricane winds or the resulting tornadoes. According to the critical facilities inventory report (wind) and Worksheet #3A, the most damage in dollars would be in the residential sector. There is a potential of \$834 million in damage to structures and \$112.5 million in damage to critical facilities. The data for worksheet 3A was from the tax digest and is broken down by jurisdiction in Appendix D. For more specifics on this data, please see Appendix D - for Worksheet #3A Inventory of Assets – Hurricane. The Critical Facilities Inventory is in Appendix A (Page 25).

D. Estimate of Potential Losses

The Georgia Emergency Management Agency prescribed two formats for estimating potential losses: the Georgia Mitigation Information System (GMIS) and the Assets Worksheet. Data input for the Critical Facilities Inventory included the replacement value of each critical facility identified. This information can be viewed in Appendix A (Critical Facilities – Hurricane Page 25). According to the critical facilities inventory, the replacement value totals \$112.5 million, and there was no total for functional use or contents value. This information can be reviewed in detail in Worksheet #3A - Hurricane, Appendix D.

E. Land Use and Development Trends

Because of the random nature of hurricane winds, the entire community is at risk. Consequently, there are not any local land use or development trends applicable to the hurricane wind hazard. Building codes are enforced in Mitchell County and its municipalities. The wind speed threshold for new construction in Mitchell County is 99 mph in southwestern Mitchell County and 109 mph in the rest of the county.

There are no new or planned structures/buildings/infrastructure/developments that would be considered critical or non-critical facilities planned for Mitchell County or the cities of Baconton, Camilla, Pelham, or Sale City that would be subject to other requirements above and beyond that of the adopted building codes.

F. Multi-Jurisdictional Differences

The Mitchell County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan assessed each community to determine if there was a variation in risk from hurricanes. From the assessment, it was determined there is no variation in the risk of a hurricane event in any jurisdiction or at any location that differs from the risk facing the entire community. Pre-disaster mitigation measures relevant to hurricanes are applicable throughout the county. The wind speed threshold for new construction throughout most of the county is 99 mph and 109 mph for the southwest area of Mitchell County and parts of Pelham. The critical facilities map of each jurisdiction related to hurricanes is in Appendix A (Mitchell County Critical Facilities Map Images – Hurricane, Pages 19-23).

G. Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Summary

Hurricanes usually occur from June to November each year. Weather forecasting gives communities susceptible to hurricanes ample time to prepare for the storm. Despite the amount of warning time, the current state of technology cannot prevent such hazards from occurring. The community must prepare in advance and be able to respond quickly and appropriately to such an event.

Baconton Community Charter School is the only critical facility that has had an extension to the building since 2016 in Mitchell County. Other developments such as population, infrastructure, etc., have changed slightly since the previous plan was approved.

VII. NATURAL HAZARD – DAM FAILURE (NEW)

A. Hazard Identification

Dam failure is typically the result of physical weakness in the dam structure or inundation of the facility by floodwaters which wash away earthen material flanking the dam. The dam houses flood gates used to regulate the upstream lake or pool area. The most common failure results from inundation by floodwaters. Flooding, which precipitates dam failure, can cause damage and destruction to properties fronting the lake, and a breach of the dam can destroy downstream development and create economic hardship.

B. Hazard Profile

There are seventeen dams identified in Mitchell County, Georgia, listed in Table 11 below. According to the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, these dams were classified under category “II” which does not require an Emergency Action Plan (EAP). An EAP is a formal plan that identifies potential emergency conditions at a dam and outlines procedures to minimize damage and possible loss of life. Mitchell County dams may not be considered a threat; however, Pritchard Lake Dam in Worth County is classified as category “I” and may flow into Mitchell County due to its proximity to the Mitchell County boundary. Because of the flow extension into Mitchell County, the dam may cause damage and loss of life if the dam failed. Mitchell County has not experienced this disaster. There is no data currently available to determine the extent of damage a dam failure could have on Mitchell County. A study commissioned by Mitchell County would need to be done. The Pritchard Lake Dam location map is found in Appendix A, Pages 17 and 18. Below is a list of dams, locations, classifications, and addresses in Mitchell County.

Table 11: Name of Dams and Classifications in Mitchell County, Georgia

Dam Name	Location	Classification	Latitude	Longitude	Owner Name	Address	City
Bentley Lake	Mitchell	II	31.082500	-84.152500	Brivis Enterprise LLC	195 MLK Ave. SW	Cairo
Bentley Lake Dam	Mitchell	II	31.082500	-84.152500	Humphries, Shirley	269 Humphries Rd	Pelham
Chickasaw Lake Dam	Mitchell	II	31.088889	-84.155556	Camp Crosspoint Inc.	3574 Spence Rd	Pelham
Connell Lake Dam	Mitchell	II	31.242500	-84.005556	Moss Investment Group, LLC	2465 Rolling View Drive	Dunedin
Hand Lake Dam	Mitchell	II	31.133056	-84.122500	Thompson Farms	5365 Maddox Rd	Ochlocknee
Howell Lake Dam	Mitchell	II	31.177222	-84.145556	Howell, Robert Wayne	3610 Microwave Rd	Pelham
Pittman Lake Dam	Mitchell	II	31.253861	-84.004556	Connell, Dan W.	473 S. Barnes Street	Sale City
Plant Mitchell - Ash Pond	Mitchell	II	31.435000	-84.138333	Southern Company Services	42 Inverness Center Parkway- Bin B426	Birmingham
Rigsby Lake Dam #1	Mitchell	II	31.240111	-84.083500	Sapp Bros Farm, Inc.	4907 Antioch Rd	Sale City
Rigsby Lake Dam #2	Mitchell	II	31.243417	-84.105444	Mr. and Mrs. Richard Reber	3720 Gravel Hill Rd	Albany
Singletery Lake Dam	Mitchell	II	31.107500	-84.072500	Singletery, Terry	P O Box 604	Ochlocknee
Sonny Glenn Estate Lake	Mitchell	II	31.193889	-84.015556	Sonny Glenn Estate	451 Hinsonton Rd	Meigs
Sonny Glenn Estate Lake	Mitchell	II	31.193889	-84.015556	Glenn, Lawrence Lee	500 Liberty Hill Rd	Meigs
Sonny Glenn Estate Lake	Mitchell	II	31.193889	-84.015556	MOSS FARMS, INC.	3256 Funston - Sale City Rd	Doerun
Tom Windhausen Irrigation	Mitchell	II	31.153750	-84.023806	Windhausen, Debra M.	775 Riggs Store Road	Meigs
Wetherbee Lake Dam	Mitchell	II	31.432222	-84.023333	Pinewood CPJ, LLC	3060 Peachtree Rd. NW	Atlanta
Willingham Lake Dam	Mitchell	II	31.193611	-84.111389	Hemphill, Dearl L.	6961 McBride Pt.	Tallahassee

Source: Environmental Protection Division (2019)

Table 11 above presents the list of dams in Mitchell County, Georgia. The data was obtained from the dam inventory database created by the Environmental Protection Division (EPD) by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and updated on November 22, 2019. The dams listed are classified as “II,” and no occupied structure has been identified to be in the dam failure zone. Under category 1, occupied structures have been determined should the dam ever fail, it may lead to loss of life from that failure. Therefore, an Emergency Action Plan is required by the DNR. Although Mitchell County does not have a category I dam, Worth County does have one (Pritchard Lake Dam) close to the Mitchell County boundary. It may affect the properties and residents in that area if dam failure occurs. Thus, it is very important to have a good plan in order to respond to issues if the dam fails. The map below shows the location of Pritchard Lake Dam in Worth County and the closeness to the Mitchell County boundary.



Figure 16: Map showing the Pritchard Lake Dam location in Worth County, Georgia, near Mitchell County boundary

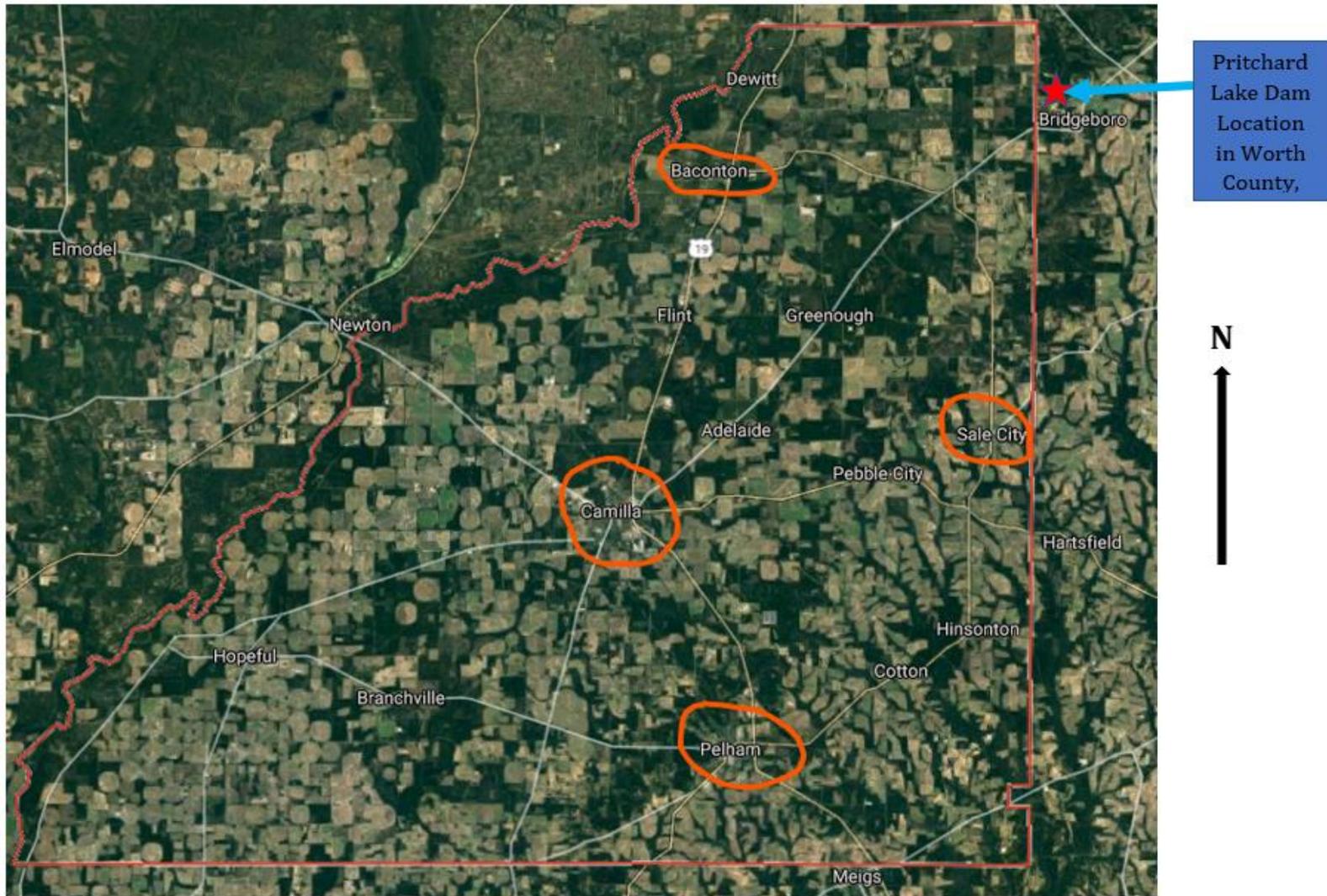


Figure 16.2: Map of Mitchell County, Georgia indicating Cities and Pritchard Lake Dam location in Worth County, Georgia near Mitchell County boundary.

A. Estimate of Potential Loss

The Georgia Emergency Management Agency prescribed two formats for estimating potential losses: the Georgia Mitigation Information System (GMIS) and the Assets Worksheet. Data input for the Critical Facilities Inventory included the replacement value, structure content value, and structure functional use-value of each critical facility identified. However, if the dam fails, the estimated potential loss would affect few houses because the use of the area is mainly for agricultural uses. Since this is a newly added hazard, the plan writer gives an estimated loss if the dam fails by counting the number of buildings and multiplying each building by three (average household size) to estimate the total number of people that may be affected if there is a dam failure. FEMA flood maps and Google earth ariel photographs were used to count the number of buildings and examine the land-use activity in the area. This information can be reviewed in detail in Worksheet #3A.

B. Multi-Jurisdictional Differences

The Pritchard Lake Dam is located in Worth County but close to the Mitchell County boundary line. Both counties may be affected in the case of a dam failure, although no evidence exists to suggest that areas in both counties are more prone to experiencing a dam failure. Obviously, proximity to a dam may increase the probability of experiencing an event, but theoretically, dams can fail at any time, so there is no good way of determining probability. One thing is certain, if Pritchard Lake Dam fails, it would affect Worth County and Mitchell County and may cause damages to agricultural and residential areas. A map of Mitchell County, showing the boundary between Worth County, where the dam is located, and proximity to Mitchell County related to dam failure, is located in Appendix A, Page 17 and 18.

G. Hazard, Risk, and Vulnerability Summary

Pritchard Lake dam failure would have a devastating effect on Worth County and Mitchell County.

Dams are a newly added hazard that may result in loss of life and properties. Further detailed assessment needs to be done, and ordinance/policies should be developed to mitigate the impacts of the dam failure.

VIII. MAN-MADE HAZARD (NEW)

Hazard Description

A man-made hazard is a hazard that does not naturally occur. This hazard has human contributions that may significantly affect the communities and their environs. It may also be called human negligence or failure in a system created by humans. These hazards can be categorized into two forms: Visible and Non-visible. For instance, a collapsed dam can be seen with the naked eye; on the other hand, bacteria, parasites, and virus infections can only be seen under a microscope. Non-visible, man-made (bacteria, parasites, viruses, or technology) may be transmitted by water, food, animal, the environment, or humans. Currently, the world is battling the coronavirus identified in Wuhan, China, and is now being spread across the globe. (Georgia Department of Public Health 2020)

Hazard Identification

Man-made hazard identification can evolve in different forms depending on the type that occurs. For instance, it could be a technological, water-borne, foodborne, airborne, etc. hazard. The occurrence of man-made hazards will determine the identification and mitigation procedures and guidelines to be followed. Also, the nature of the hazard will determine who gets involved in addressing the issue. For example, if there is a failure in a bridge constructed by the engineers, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention would not be the appropriate department to investigate the cause of action for the bridge failure. Instead, the Department of Transportation or the Federal Highway Administration would be better positioned to respond and investigate the issue. Therefore, a man-made hazard cannot be tagged as one event.

In agriculture, crops may be affected if the misuse of chemicals by farmers or natural disasters. According to the Georgia Department of Agriculture, the farmers in Georgia made a tremendous impact on national, state, and local economies. In 2017, Georgia ranked in the nation's top percentile of cotton, poultry, peanut, and tree nut producers. The total sales of cotton in 2017, was more than \$776 million, fruit and tree nut totals exceeded \$421 million, and vegetables totaled more than \$566 million. Georgia's poultry and egg industries led nationwide with sales at more than \$5 billion. However, the bumper crops and continued growth projected in 2018 suffered a nearly \$3 billion loss due to the devastation of Hurricane Michael. (Georgia Department of Agriculture 2019)

Recently, the United States Environmental and Protection Agency (EPA) issued new requirements for drinking water utilities due to potential health risks that may be posed to consumers. Section 2013 of America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (AWIA) requires community water systems that serve more than 3,300 people to complete a risk and resilience assessment and develop an emergency response plan. Mitchell County keyed in

and took steps to develop risk and resilience assessment and emergency response plans that would guide the county and cities if there is an outbreak of waterborne disease.

At present, one of the man-made hazards identified in the world and confirmed in Mitchell County, Georgia counties, and in the United States is COVID-19. Below are graphs and maps showing the current man-made hazard (COVID-19) cases and deaths in Mitchell County, Georgia.

CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19)

COVID-19 is a **respiratory illness** caused by a **new coronavirus** that originated in China. COVID-19 **spreads person to person, anyone can be infected.**

HIGHEST RISK	INCUBATION	SYMPTOMS <small>Most cases are MILD TO MODERATE.</small>
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ TRAVELERS to countries with widespread outbreaks and their close contacts. ✓ OLDER PERSONS (60+) ✓ PERSONS WITH CHRONIC HEALTH CONDITIONS such as diabetes, heart disease, HIV... 	 <p>2-14 DAYS</p> <p>AVERAGE PERIOD: 5 DAYS</p>	 <p>COUGHING</p>  <p>SNEEZING</p>  <p>RUNNY NOSE</p>  <p>FEVER</p>  <p>SHORTNESS OF BREATH</p>

PREVENT THE SPREAD



- ✓ **Wash your hands often** with soap + water.
- ✓ **Avoid touching** your **eyes, nose + mouth** with unwashed hands.
- ✓ **Cover your cough or sneeze** with a tissue, then **throw the tissue** in the trash.
- ✓ **Avoid close contact** with people **who are sick**.
- ✓ **Get a flu shot!**
- ✓ **Clean + disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces** such as counters, door knobs, desks, keyboards, tablets and phones.

IF YOU THINK YOU OR A FAMILY MEMBER HAS COVID-19

- 1  **Call your healthcare provider right away.**
- 2  **Tell the doctor about your recent travel + your symptoms.**
- 3   Your healthcare provider will tell you how to get care **without exposing others.**
- 4  **Stay home & avoid contact** with others.

For more information: dph.georgia.gov/novelcoronavirus
cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html



Figure 17

Source: Georgia Department of Public Health (2020)

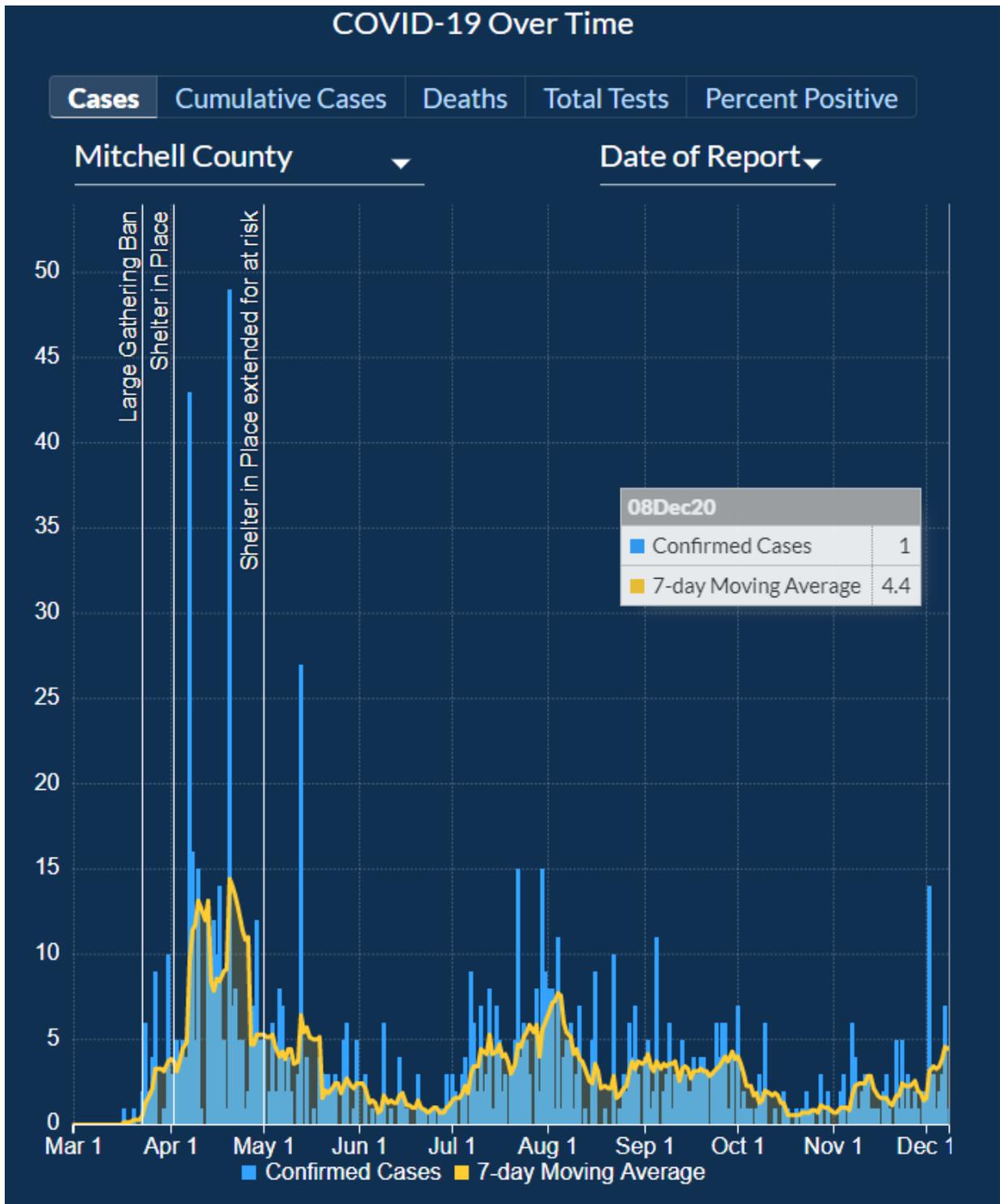


Figure 18: A Chart Showing Mitchell County, Georgia COVID-19 Cases from March to December 2020

Source: Georgia Department of Public Health (2020)

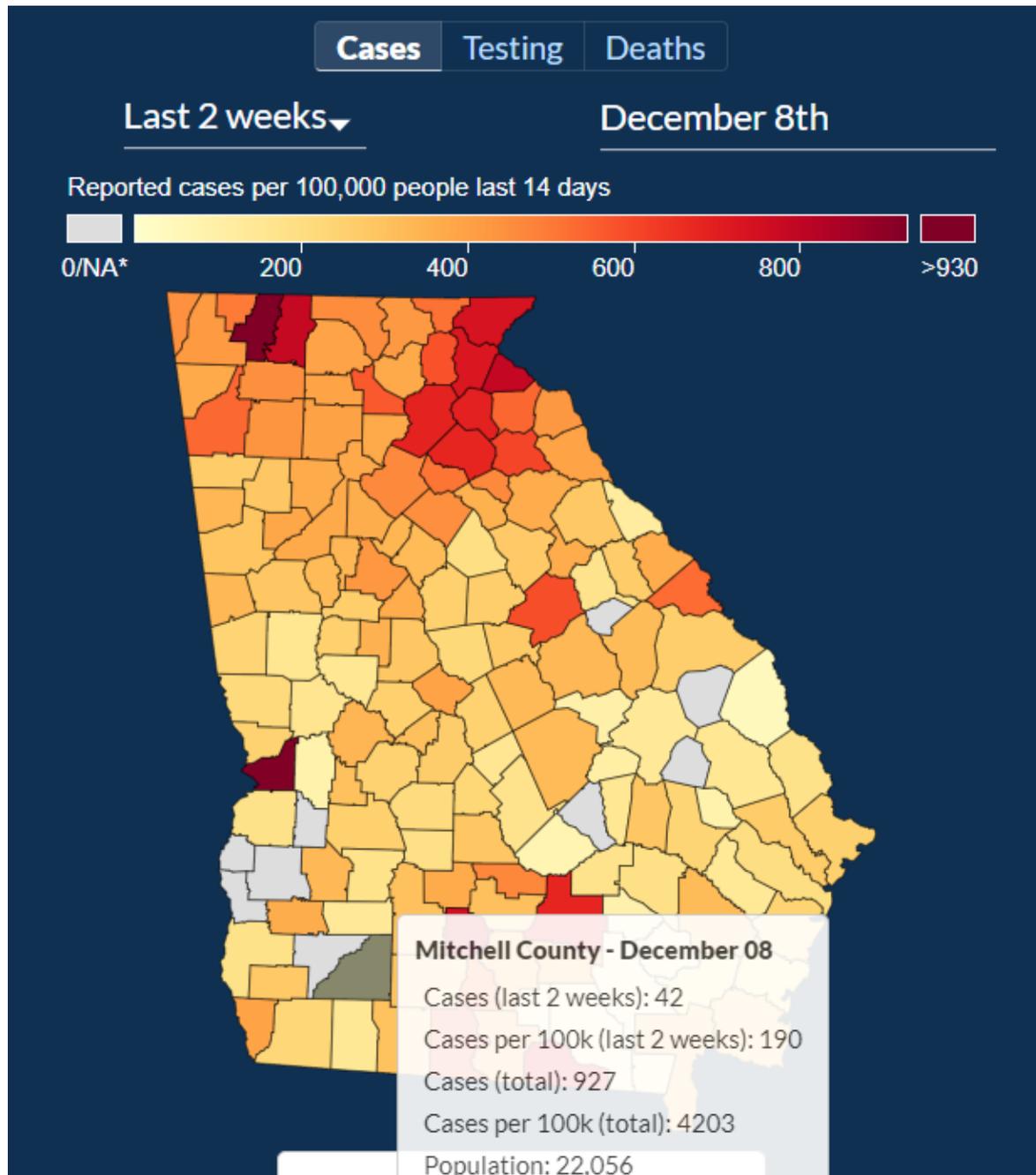


Figure 19: A Map of Georgia Showing Mitchell County, Georgia COVID-19 Cases

Source: Georgia Department of Public Health (2020)

Note – Symptom Onset Date data during the reporting period may be incomplete due to the lag in time between when the case was tested and/or reported and submitted to the Georgia DPH for reporting purposes. This delay can vary depending on the testing facility and/or jurisdiction.

* Rates may not be accurate when case counts are <5 and are not presented. Percent positive may not be accurate when total PCR tests are <10 and are not presented.

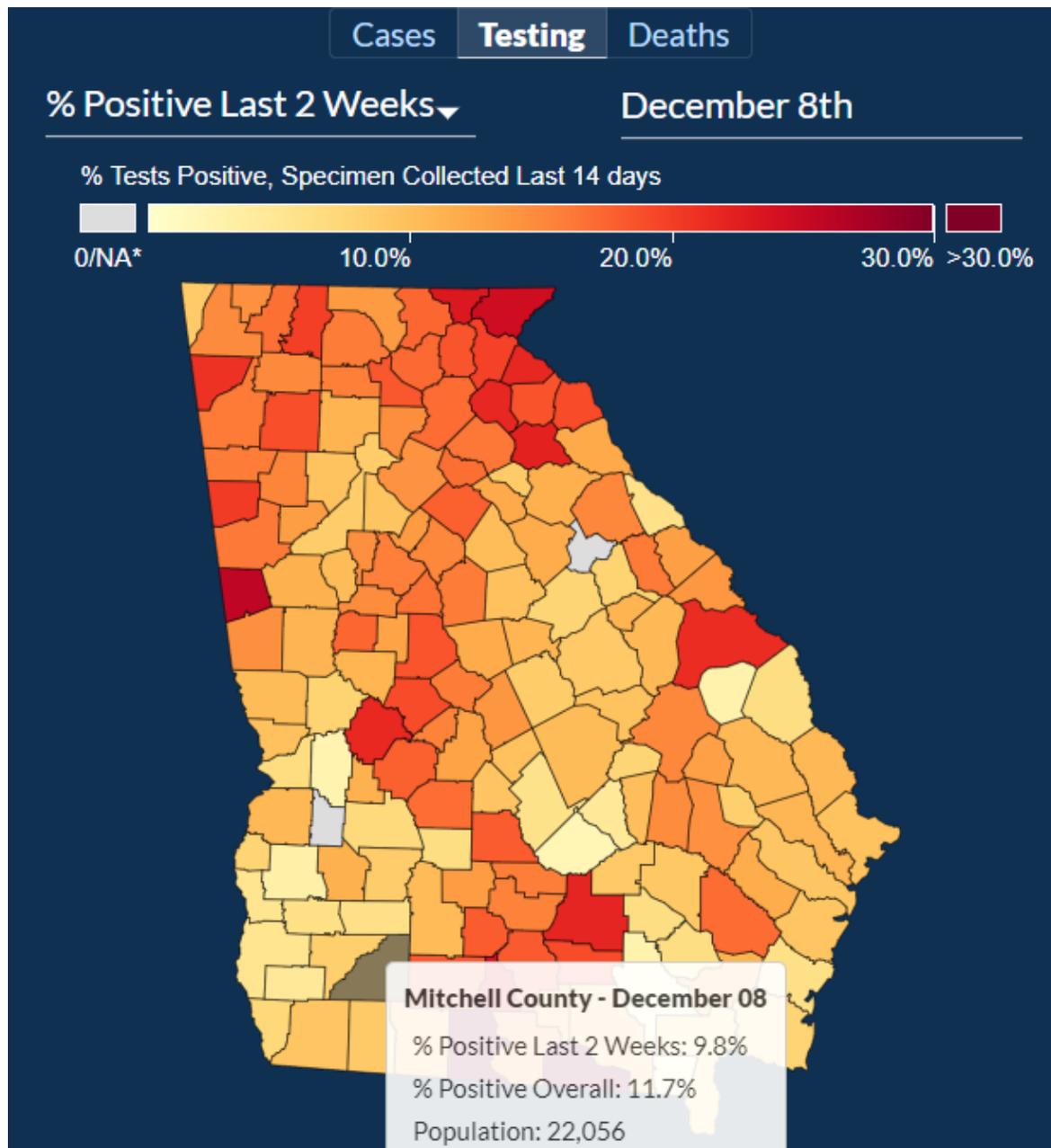


Figure 20: A Map of Georgia Showing Mitchell County, Georgia COVID-19 Testing
Source: Georgia Department of Public Health (2020)

The overall percentage of people that tested positive in Mitchell County from March to December 8, 2020, was 11.7%, and the County population is 22,056.

Note – Symptom Onset Date data during the reporting period may be incomplete due to the lag in time between when the case was tested and/or reported and submitted to the Georgia DPH for reporting purposes. This delay can vary depending on the testing facility and/or jurisdiction.

* Rates may not be accurate when case counts are <5 and are not presented. Percent positive may not be accurate when total PCR tests are <10 and are not presented.

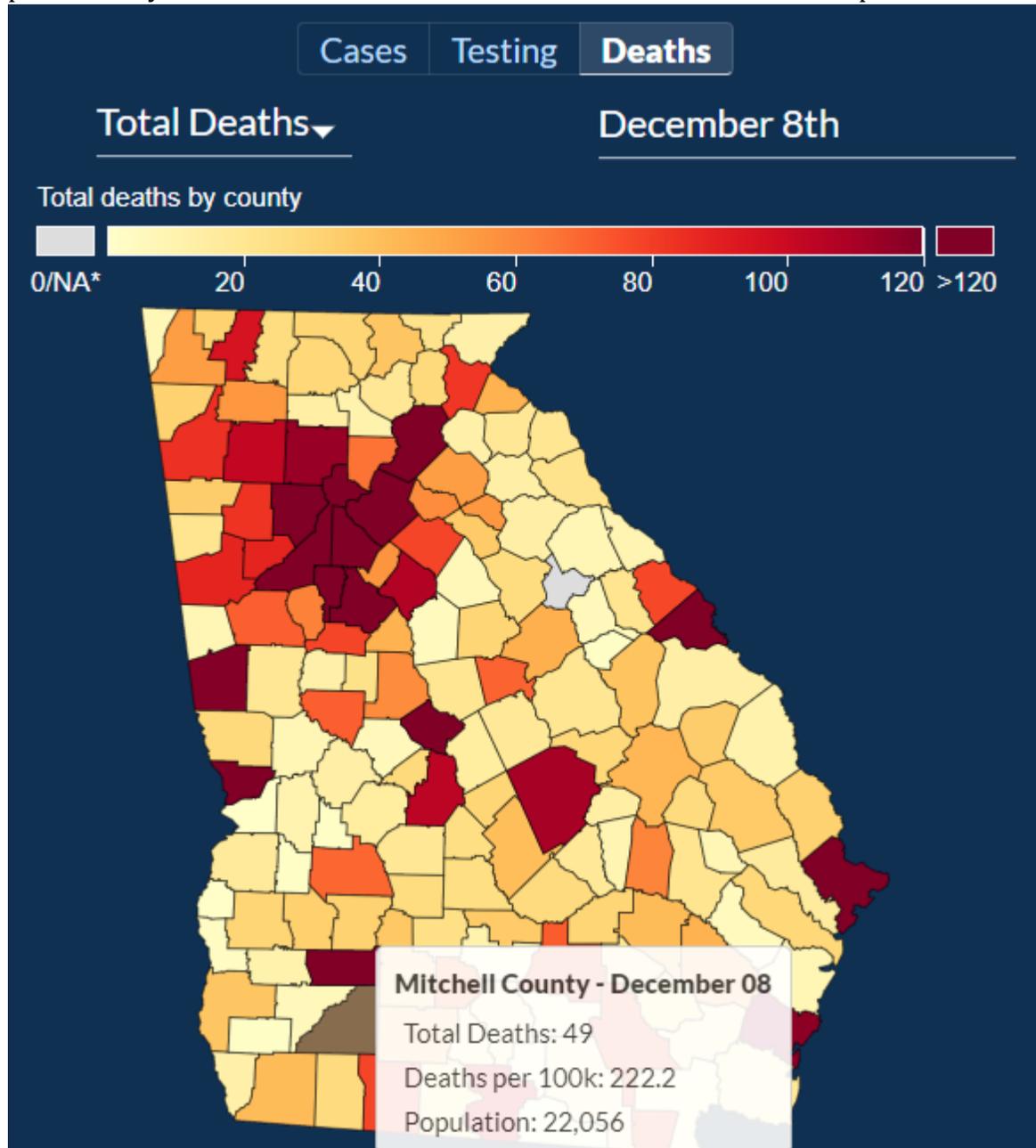


Figure 21: A Map of Georgia Showing Mitchell County, Georgia COVID-19 Total Death, December 2020.

Source: Georgia Department of Public Health (2020)

The total number of deaths of people that contacted COVID-19 in Mitchell County from March to December 8, 2020, was 49, and the County population is 22,056.

CHAPTER 3 – NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Summary of changes:

- The status of Goals/Objectives/Action Steps from the previous plan is in Appendix D.
- New objectives include Next-generation E911 integration, improving the communication avenues with the school, enforcing a higher building wind load requirement, and caching extra communications equipment.

There were no changes in the community's overall priorities related to mitigation since the previous plan was completed.

OVERALL COMMUNITY MITIGATION GOALS, POLICIES, AND VALUES NARRATIVE

General Objectives

Objective 1: Increase coordination between local public and private sectors in pre-disaster planning.

Task#1: Incorporate computer hardware/software and communication compatibility between local emergency response agencies, emergency service providers, and other appropriate public agencies.

Action Step #1: Continue to identify appropriate reserve personnel who can be called upon to assist/backup in time of emergency, determine capabilities and compile essential contact information.

Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Law, Fire, Public Works, Public Utilities in Mitchell County
Coordinating Org: Mitchell County EMA
Timeline: 2022-2026

Cost: Staff time
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget
Benefit: Improved response/assistance during emergencies

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,755. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

Action Step#2: Provide annual meetings of all emergency services directors, local government chief appointed officials, elected officials, and public utilities to share critical service delivery information either through print or electronically.

Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Emergency Responding/Service Providing Agencies (local and state), public utilities, local government in Mitchell County.
Coordinating Org: Mitchell County
EMA Timeline: 2022-2026
Cost: Staff time
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget
Benefit: Improve coordination during emergencies

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,755. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

Task #2: Incorporate pre-disaster mitigation of natural hazards into safety training programs of public and private entities.

Action Step#1: Develop or otherwise secure appropriate training programs for presentation to business, industry, government, and institutions.

Category: Public Education and Awareness
Responsible Org: Mitchell County EMA
Coordinating Org: Mitchell County EMA
Timeline: 2022-2026
Cost: Staff time
Funding Source: GEMA/FEMA
Benefit: Improved response/assistance during emergencies

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,755. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

OBJECTIVE #2: Increase public and private sector and public awareness of hazard mitigation.

Task #1: Institute annual education/training for elected officials and schools

Action Step #1: Establish an annual date for all elected officials and representatives from local media to witness a mock disaster drill from the EOC.

Category: Public Education and Awareness
Responsible Org: Mitchell County EMA
Coordinating Org: Mitchell County EMA
Timeline: 2022-2026
Cost: Staff time
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget
Benefit: Improved response/assistance during emergencies

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,755. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

Task #2: Enhance public education programs through print and broadcast media.

Action Step #1: Provide media and the public with information on local mitigation efforts and emergency response preparedness.

Category: Public Education and Awareness
Responsible Org: Mitchell County EMA
Coordinating Org: Mitchell County EMA
Timeline: 2022-2026
Cost: Staff time
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget
Benefit: Improved public awareness during emergencies

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,755. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

Action Step #2: Encourage all local media to cover (1) mock disaster drills used in annual elected official training/education.

Category: Public Education and Awareness
Responsible Org: Mitchell County EMA
Coordinating Org: Mitchell County EMA
Timeline: 2022-2026
Cost: Staff time
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget
Benefit: Improved public awareness during emergencies

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,755. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

OBJECTIVE #3: Institutionalize mitigation

Task #1: Duplicate and safely store vital public sector records off-site.

Action Step #1: Local government and constitutional officers continue to (1) duplicate existing, essential records, (2) duplicate essential records annually thereafter, and (3) designate a secure, off-site depository for essential public records.

Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Mitchell County and each city
Coordinating Org: Chief Appointed Officials
Timeline: 2022-2026
Cost: Staff time
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget
Benefit: Improved data preservation during emergencies

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,755. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

OBJECTIVE #4: Improve the comprehensive mitigation strategy.

Task #1: Monitor plan implementation annually

Action Step #1: Establish an annual or bi-annual date for a formal, annual review of mitigation strategy implementation.

Category: Prevention
Responsible Org: Mitchell County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Executive Committee.
Coordinating Org: EMA
Timeline: 2022-2026
Cost: Staff time
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget
Benefit: Improved response/assistance during emergencies,

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,755. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

I. NATURAL HAZARD – TORNADOES

A. Community Mitigation Goals

A tornado inflicts a greater loss on the community than any other natural hazard. This is also the only hazard for which a loss of life or injury was documented. The general public fails to appreciate how little time there is to respond to a sudden tornado strike and how important it is that all parties be prepared at all times to respond correctly. Although thunderstorm winds do not reach the speed of tornados, there are many similarities in the damage caused by the two types of hazards. Consequently, virtually all goals, objectives, tasks, and action steps of the two hazards are interchangeable.

B. Range of Mitigation Options

1. Structural v Non-structural – Identified goals address both options. At the owner's expense, residents and developers undertaking new construction or renovation will be encouraged to consider making safe room additions to the structure. Other non-structural options promote an expansion of code enforcement activities and public education.
2. Existing Policies, Regulations, Ordinances, and Land Use – The county and cities currently enforce building codes.
3. Community Values, Historical and Special Considerations – Project implementation will protect historic areas in all the cities in Mitchell County and historic resources dispersed throughout the unincorporated county. No other special considerations were identified.
4. Data on new buildings and infrastructure have been covered in the goals and objectives. Any new buildings and infrastructure will be built with tornado mitigation incorporated in the design. The mitigative actions for tornados include improved building codes, public awareness, warning systems, and obtaining advanced communications equipment.
5. Data on existing buildings and infrastructure is shown in each hazard's critical facility inventory in Appendix A. Any existing buildings and infrastructure will be improved with tornado mitigation incorporated into any renovations. The mitigative actions for tornados include improved building codes, public awareness, warning systems, and obtaining advanced communications equipment.

C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations

Goal #1: Reduce the potential for loss of life and damage to property that commonly results from tornados.

OBJECTIVE #1 Reduce the risk of personal injury during a tornado event.

Task #1 Establish a level of construction permitting activity.

Action Step #1: Promote safe room construction in new development and renovations.

Category: Property Protection
Responsible Org: Mitchell County, Cities of Camilla, Pelham, Baconton, and Sale City
Coordinating Org: Mitchell County, Cities of Camilla, Pelham, Baconton, and Sale City
Timeline: 2022-2026
Cost: Staff time
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget
Benefit: Improved public awareness during emergencies

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,755. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

Action Step #2: Enforce housing/environmental codes to reduce the size of the debris field (airborne missiles) during a tornado event.

Category: Property Protection
Responsible Org: Cities of Camilla, Pelham, Baconton, Sale City, and Mitchell County
Coordinating Org: Mitchell County EMA
Timeline: 2022-2026
Cost: Staff time
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget
Benefit: Mitigate against future wind/storm damage

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,755. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

OBJECTIVE #2: Develop a citizenry well-educated on tornado safety issues.

Task #1: Promote public awareness of safety issues during tornadoes.

Action Step #1: Promote regular tornado drills at high occupancy locations; schools, daycare facilities, hospitals, industries. Also, public awareness by providing materials.

Category: Public Education/Awareness
Responsible Org: Mitchell County EMA
Coordinating Org: Mitchell County EMA
Timeline: 2022-2026
Approximate Cost: Staff time
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget
Benefit: Improved public awareness during emergencies

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,755. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

Action Step #2: Encourage the public to purchase weather radios. Apply for grants when available.

Category: Public Education/Awareness
Responsible Org: Mitchell County EMA
Coordinating Org: Mitchell County EMA
Timeline: 2022-2026
Approximate Cost: Staff time
Funding Source: Citizens
Benefit: Improved public awareness during emergencies

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,755. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

Action Step #3: Encourage the public to utilize weather alert apps on smartphones in Mitchell County.

Category: Public Education/Awareness
Responsible Org: Mitchell County EMA
Coordinating Org: EMA
Timeline: 2022-2026
Approximate Cost: Staff time
Funding Source: Citizens
Benefit: Improved public safety/awareness during emergencies

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,755. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

Action Step #4: Promote storm safety and awareness curriculum in the schools.

<u>Category:</u>	Public Education/Awareness
<u>Responsible Org:</u>	EMA and Mitchell County Board of Education
<u>Coordinating Org:</u>	EMA
<u>Timeline:</u>	2022-2026
<u>Approximate Cost:</u>	Staff time
<u>Funding Source:</u>	Citizens
<u>Benefit:</u>	Improved public awareness during emergencies

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,755. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

Task #2: Provide accurate, complete, and timely weather warning coverage to 100% of the community.

Action Step #1: Encourage/increase participation in the CodeRed Mass Alert System and siren.

<u>Category:</u>	Emergency Services
<u>Responsible Org:</u>	Mitchell County EMA
<u>Coordinating Org:</u>	Mitchell County EMA
<u>Timeline:</u>	2022-2026
<u>Approximate Cost:</u>	\$2 million
<u>Funding Source:</u>	Locally Funded only
<u>Benefit:</u>	Improved public safety/awareness during emergencies

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,755. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

D. Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy

The Mitchell County plan includes the Cities of Camilla, Pelham, Baconton, and Sale City. This multi-jurisdictional plan required a review of the county and each city individually for each hazard to determine if special concerns or mitigation measures were needed. The cities of Baconton and Sale City will need to institute building code enforcement to mitigate against tornado and other storm damage. We included action steps for all jurisdictions in this section.

E. Local Public Information and Awareness Strategy

This will be accomplished by broadcasting public service announcements, promoting tornado drills, and using weather radios.

II. NATURAL HAZARD – THUNDERSTORM WIND

A. Mitigation Goals

Thunderstorm winds are by far the most common natural hazard in the community and have made their presence known in all four quadrants. Although these winds do not reach the speed of tornados, there are many similarities in the damage caused by the two storms. Consequently, virtually all goals, objectives, tasks, and action steps are interchangeable.

B. Range of Mitigation Option

1. Structural v Non-structural – Structural improvements needed for thunderstorm winds are the responsibility of the owner. The community will utilize non-structural options, enforcing and expanding building code compliance, expanding public broadcast of weather warnings, and public education to supplement property owner’s structural options.
2. Existing Policies, Regulations, Ordinances, and Land Use – The county and cities currently enforce building codes.
3. Community Values, Historic and Special Considerations - Project implementation will protect historic districts in Camilla, Pelham, Baconton, and historic resources dispersed throughout the unincorporated county. No other special considerations were identified.
4. Data on new buildings and infrastructure have been covered in the goals and objectives. Any new buildings and infrastructure will be built with thunderstorm winds mitigation incorporated in the design. The mitigative actions for thunderstorms include improved building codes, public awareness, and strengthening critical facilities.
5. Data on existing buildings and infrastructure is shown in each hazard’s critical facility inventory in Appendix A. Any existing buildings and infrastructure will be improved with thunderstorm winds mitigation incorporated into any renovations. The mitigative actions for thunderstorms include improved building codes, public awareness, and strengthening critical facilities.

C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations

GOAL #1 Reduce the potential for loss of life and damage to property which commonly results from thunderstorm winds.

OBJECTIVE #1 Develop a citizenry well-educated on thunderstorm safety issues.

Task #1: Promote public awareness of safety issues during thunderstorms.

Action Step #1: Educate citizens about the importance of (1) monitoring weather information, (2) heeding public weather warnings, and (3) purchasing surge protection against lightning strikes.

Category: Public Education/Awareness

Responsible Org: Mitchell County EMA

Coordinating Org: Mitchell County EMA

Timeline: 2022-2026

Approximate Cost: Staff time

Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget

Benefit: Improve public awareness

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,755. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

Action Step #2: Enforce housing/environmental code to reduce the size of the debris field (airborne missiles) during high wind events.

Category: Property Protection

Responsible Org: Mitchell County, Cities of Camilla, Pelham, Baconton, and Sale City

Coordinating Org: Mitchell County, Cities of Camilla, Pelham, Baconton, and Sale City

Timeline: 2022-2026

Cost: Staff time

Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget

Benefit: Improved housing stock to mitigate wind damage

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,755. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy

Code enforcement, education, and weather warnings are applicable countywide.

E. Public Information and Awareness

This will be accomplished by broadcasting public service announcements, promoting tornado drills, and using weather radios.

III. NATURAL HAZARD - FLOOD

A. Mitigation Goals

In the aftermath of past hazards, local restoration has benefited from three presidential disaster declarations and four state-of-emergency declarations, all elicited by damages resulting from flood events. These declarations belie significant strides in reducing exposure to this recurring natural hazard. Achievement of the following goal will remove a significant local risk.

B. Range of Mitigation Options

- Structural v Non-structural – Over the years, the community has made a significant financial investment in physical infrastructure, storm drainage facilities, stormwater retention ponds, public water systems. The current goal calls for the community to supplement or complete some past successful efforts with non-structural measures.
- Existing Policies, Regulations, Ordinances, and Land Use – The county and cities will enforce flood protection ordinances and land use restrictions through their respective ordinances. Mitchell County, Baconton, Sale City, Camilla, and Pelham participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and will continue to participate by enforcing the floodplain ordinance in their jurisdictions. Currently, there are two repetitive loss properties in Mitchell County and two in Baconton, all of which are residential.
- Community Values, Historical and Special Considerations – The PreDisaster Planning Team has reviewed this hazard and concluded that there are no special considerations.
- Data on new buildings and infrastructure have been covered in the goals and objectives. Any new buildings and infrastructure will be built with flood mitigation incorporated in the design. The mitigative actions are for the increase in elevation of structures in floodplain areas. Also, the FEMA flood maps have been updated, and floodplain ordinances are enforced in the county and cities.
- Data on existing buildings and infrastructure is shown in each hazard's critical facility inventory in Appendix A. Any existing buildings and infrastructure will be improved with flood mitigation incorporated into any renovations. The mitigative actions are for the removal of development or increase the elevation of structures in floodplain areas. The FEMA flood maps will be produced or updated, and floodplain ordinances enforced in the county and cities.

C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations

GOAL #1: Remove conflicts between development (existing and future) and flood-prone areas.

OBJECTIVE #1: Ensure that all future development is compliant with flood protection ordinances, continuing compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

Task #1: Review all development plans for compliance with the local floodplain ordinance.

Action Step #1: Utilize the floodplain review checklist during plan review.

Category: Prevention

Responsible Org: Mitchell County, Cities of Camilla, Pelham, Baconton, and Sale City

Coordinating Org: Mitchell County, Cities of Camilla, Pelham, Baconton, and Sale City

Timeline: 2022-2026

Cost: Staff time

Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget

Benefit: Limit exposure of development to flooding.

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,755. The value of structures benefiting is \$734.7 million.

OBJECTIVE #2: Reduce flood damage in unincorporated Mitchell County.

Task #1: Mitigate flood damage in the 100-year floodplain and low areas subject to flash flooding.

Action Step #1: Identify areas subject to flooding from dams and facilitate periodic inspections of the dams.

Category: Prevention

Responsible Org: Mitchell County

Coordinating Org: Mitchell County

Timeline: 2022-2026

Cost: Staff time

Funding Source: Mitchell County Building Inspection

Benefit: Limit exposure of development to flooding

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,755. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy

Mitchell County and the cities within will continue enforcing flood protection ordinances.

E. Public Information and Awareness Strategy

Builders are aware of flood protection ordinance requirements in Mitchell County and the cities within. The code enforcement officer/zoning administrator will be responsible for disseminating information to builders and residents.

IV. NATURAL HAZARD - HURRICANE

A. Mitigation Goals

Hurricanes have affected Mitchell County more frequently within the past ten years, and the county will experience the effects and aftermath of such storms. In October 2018, Hurricane Michael hit Mitchell County, and the damages experienced cannot be overemphasized. In the past, by the time the storms reach Mitchell County, the winds were no longer hurricane strength and produced tornadoes and heavy rain, causing considerable damage and injury.

B. Range of Mitigation Option

- Structural v Non-structural – Structural improvements needed for hurricane winds are the responsibility of the owner. The community will utilize non-structural options, enforcing and expanding building code compliance, expanding public broadcast of weather warnings, and public education to supplement property owner’s structural options.
- Existing Policies, Regulations, Ordinances, and Land Use - The county and cities will continue to enforce building codes.
- Community Values, Historical and Special Considerations - The PreDisaster Planning Team has reviewed this hazard and concluded that there are no special considerations.
- Data on new buildings and infrastructure have been covered in the goals and objectives. Any new buildings and infrastructure will be built with hurricane mitigation incorporated in the design. The mitigative actions for hurricanes include improved building codes, public awareness, strengthening critical facilities, and preparing for hurricane evacuees.
- Data on existing buildings and infrastructure is shown in each hazard’s critical facility inventory in Appendix A. Any existing buildings and infrastructure will be improved with hurricane mitigation incorporated into any renovations. The mitigative actions for hurricanes include improved building codes, public awareness, strengthening critical facilities, and preparing for hurricane evacuees.

C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations

GOAL #1: Reduce the potential for loss of life and damage to property that commonly results from hurricane/tropical storm winds.

OBJECTIVE #1: Develop a citizenry well-educated on hurricane safety issues.

Task #1: Promote public awareness of safety issues during hurricanes.

Action Step #1: Educate citizens about the importance of (1) monitoring weather information, (2) heeding public weather warnings, and (3) using weather radios in the home and workplace.

Category: Public Education/Awareness
Responsible Org: Mitchell County EMA
Coordinating Org: Mitchell County EMA
Timeline: 2022-2026
Approximate Cost: Staff time
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget
Benefit: Improve public awareness

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,755. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

Action Step #2: Enforce housing/environmental code to reduce the size of the debris field (airborne missiles) during high wind events.

Category: Property Protection
Responsible Org: Mitchell County, Cities of Camilla, Pelham, Baconton, and Sale City
Coordinating Org: Mitchell County, Cities of Camilla, Pelham, Baconton, and Sale City
Timeline: 2022-2026
Cost: Staff time
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget
Benefit: Improved housing stock to mitigate wind damage

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,755. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy

- Education and weather warnings are applicable countywide.

E. Public Information and Awareness

- This will be accomplished by broadcasting public service announcements, promoting tornado drills, and using weather radios.

V. NATURAL HAZARD - DAM FAILURE

A. Mitigation Goals – The ideal strategy to mitigate the Dam at Pritchard Lake is to create an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) in case it fails. It is the rule of the Department of Natural Resource, Chapter 391-3-8-11, all owners of Category I dams which were classified on or after October 1, 2016, must submit an EAP to the Safe Dams Program as part of an Application for Construction and Operation Permit. Therefore, the EAP contains steps to be followed in case of a dam failure. Also, the Mitchell County Emergency Operation Plan (MCEOP) outlines the declaration process in case of an emergency or disaster. (See MCEOP Appendix B, Page 11)

B. Emergency Action Plan Steps

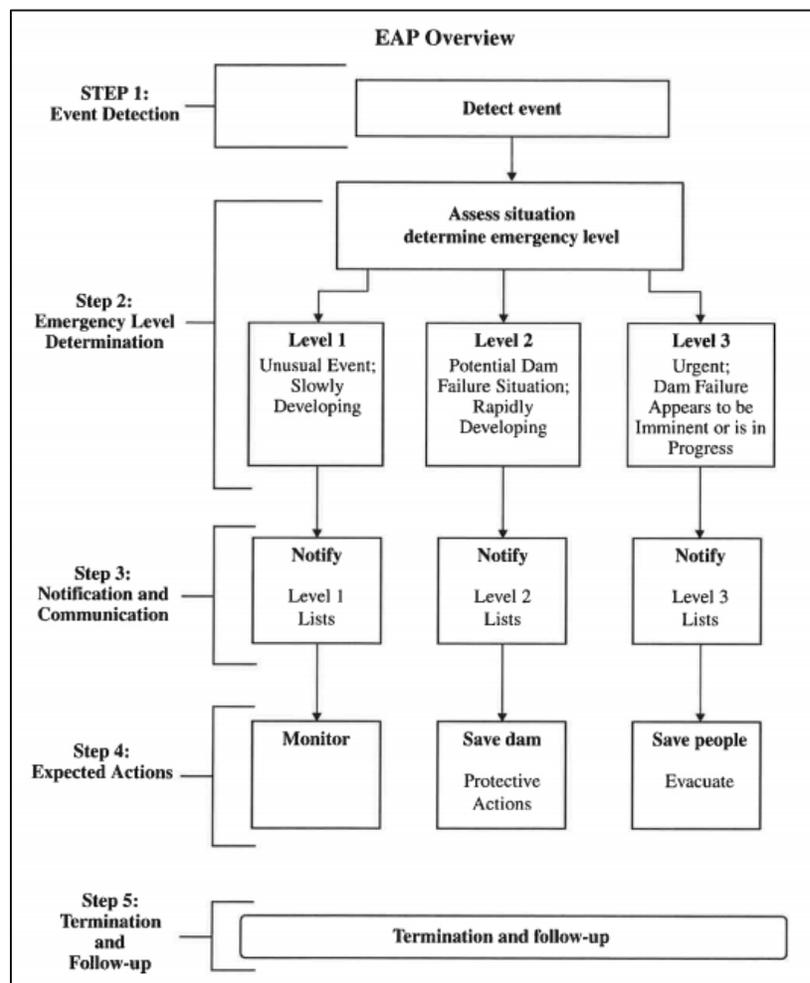


Figure 22: Pritchard Lake Dam Emergency Action Plan, Worth County, Georgia
Source: Worth County Emergency Action Plan Report (2016)

C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations

Goal #1: Prevent the loss of lives and severe damage to properties.

Objective #1: Mitchell County and Worth County will work together and maintain effective communication if they perceive the probable dam failure of Pritchard Lake.

Objective # 2: Provide information to assist the dam operator in determining the emergency level.

Objective # 3: Notify the residents of dam failure.

Objective # 4: Implement the evacuation emergency plan.

Action Step 1: Evaluate the emergency level to determine severity, issue an emergency alert in case of dam failure to ensure adequate time for residences, businesses, and critical facilities that may be affected.

Category: Prevention

Responsible Org: Mitchell County EMA/ Worth County

Coordinating Org: Worth County EMA

Timeline: 2022-2026

Approximate Cost: Staff Time

Funding Source: GEMA/FEMA

Benefit: Provide emergency response and improve public awareness

This action step benefit will affect residents of Mitchell County and Worth County close to the dam depending on the number of households living in the area. The value of structures benefiting may be over \$8 million.

D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy – Worth County is the responsible entity for implementation. However, Mitchell County would be secondary support if the need arises.

E. Public Information and Awareness – This activity would be included in public service announcements and mitigation programs presentations to local civic clubs as an example of mitigation activities and their importance to the community's well-being.

VI. MAN-MADE HAZARD – (NEW)

A. Mitigation Goals

Based on the current man-made hazard (COVID-19) identified globally and confirmed in Mitchell County, Georgia, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention advised communities to practice social distancing and follow Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) procedures. For these reasons, the communities must work together to develop a Hazard Mitigation Plan and coordinate how to trace, mitigate the spread of the virus, and make the communities safe and healthy.

B. Range of Mitigation Options

- Wash hands frequently with soap and water for at least 20 seconds at a time.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.
- Avoid close contact with people who are ill.
- Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze.
- Do not reuse tissue after coughing, sneezing, or blowing your nose.
- Practice social distancing or putting 6 feet between yourself + others.
- Wear a face covering that covers your nose + mouth when you're in public settings.
- Clean and disinfect surfaces that are frequently touched.

C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations

Goal1: Stay current with the risks and appropriate mitigative measures associated with Man-Made hazards.

Objective1: Follow the recommended quarantine safety precautions issued by the Georgia Department of Public Health or the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Action Step1: Restrict or limit the gathering of people and encourage people to follow the personal protective equipment precautions to avoid the spread of the virus.

Category: Prevention
Responsible Org: Mitchell County EMA, Health Department, Business Owners, Mitchell County School System, and Cities in Mitchell County.
Coordinating Org: Mitchell County Board of Commissioners, Mitchell County EMA, and Cities in Mitchell County.
Timeline: 2022 - 2026
Cost: Staff time
Funding Source: DPH, CDC, Grants, and Departmental Operating Budget
Benefit: Improved emergency coordination during Man-Made hazards.

This action step benefit will be implemented countywide with an estimated population of 21,755.

CHAPTER 4 – MITIGATION PLAN EXECUTION

Summary of Changes:

- The EMA director will be responsible for implementing and recommending updates to the plan on an annual basis.

I. IMPLEMENTATION

A. Administrative Actions

The chief elected official (mayor) and county commission chairman chief appointed officials (county administrator, city manager) of the four local jurisdictions are responsible for day-to-day administrative personnel and operations of their respective local governments, mitigation activities proposed herein, and their respective jurisdiction's responsibilities for plan implementation. These individuals will present and recommend to the governing body policy changes, ordinance adoption, or initiate revisions in administrative procedures necessary to accomplish the goals of this mitigation plan. These individuals are responsible for ensuring that action steps specific to their jurisdiction are implemented and reporting progress to the executive committee. The EMA Director is responsible for coordinating and supporting these activities and generally overseeing plan implementation.

B. Authority and Responsibility

The authority and responsibility for implementing this plan are vested in the office of the Emergency Management Director.

C. Prioritization

1. Emergency response personnel and local government staff updated an assessment of the community's ability to respond to any hazards that could seriously affect any of the three participating jurisdictions.

Among the strongest findings gleaned from the capabilities assessment is the lack of information and coordination between elected and appointed officials and between emergency responders and private sector individuals/organizations with assigned emergency responsibilities. These personnel have firsthand knowledge of local capabilities and see the interaction between responsible parties. Because information is fundamental

and essential to success in virtually every endeavor, priority in the development of this plan has been placed on compiling and disseminating pertinent information and coordinating the activities of partners in mitigation. Mitchell County, Emergency Management Agency, will develop a library of mitigation materials and serve as a clearinghouse of information to be presented to the general public in numerous settings and forums, applied to local government activities, and shared between local emergency response agencies. This activity is a non-structural mitigation measure; consisting of action steps less expensive to implement, with broader application irrespective of the type of hazard, less expensive to maintain, and more adaptable for application to specific needs than structural measures. Since this is a non-structural measure with a wealth of information available on the subject matter, the greatest expense associated with this activity is expected to be staff time. As mentioned on page 1, the county has been aggressive in recent years in preparedness activities. The balance of plan action steps either supplement or complete active mitigation measures or are best management practices.

More specifically, priorities were established as functions of time and cost. Actions deemed less costly and less time-consuming to implement were given higher priority, while those of greater expense and requiring more time for implementation were rated lower.

2. Use of cost-benefit – Of the action steps included in this plan, 75% involve compilation and/or dissemination of disaster-related information. A major benefit of such non-structural measures is their cost-effectiveness; they are inexpensive to implement and maintain and have broad applicability. The balance of activity either supplements or completes preparedness measures initiated previously by the community or are best management practices. The “high ticket” actions have a lower public benefit level and will take longer to implement. These appear late in the list of priorities.
3. Use of other calculations – No other calculations were utilized.
4. Use of other review structures – No other review structure was utilized.

D. Incorporation of Pre-Disaster Mitigation into other plans/planning measures

Under Georgia law, local governments must prepare and adopt a comprehensive plan to maintain eligibility for state grants, loans, and/or permits. All local jurisdictions are diligent in maintaining their “Qualified Local Government” status. Although the chief elected official of the jurisdiction is legally accountable for ensuring these plans are prepared following stringent state planning and procedural

standards and formally adopted, responsibility for ensuring this is accomplished is deferred to the chief administrative official. The previous hazard mitigation plan was reviewed during the update process of the comprehensive plan. At that time, there was very little connection between the two documents; however, the push is to incorporate hazard mitigation into comprehensive planning further. During the next comprehensive plan update, this will be done. Annual review and evaluation of this mitigation plan will serve to facilitate the incorporation of mitigation measures into daily management functions of the local governments and the comprehensive plans of the five communities, all scheduled to be updated no later than October 31, 2022. The Southwest Georgia Regional Commission has assisted with preparing this plan but has also been helping the communities comply with comprehensive and other planning requirements. Besides, digital maps prepared for this plan exceed the pre-disaster mitigation planning requirements. Much of the mapped information included here does not appear on any local database but is helpful in revealing the relationships between planning, management, and mitigation. This resource is intended to provide a valuable link between the local governments' mitigation, planning, and management functions.

II. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A. Method

Local monitoring and evaluation will occur annually. The EMA Director will review the plan at a local level to update administrative actions that have been taken and revise the plan as needed. The EMA Director will maintain a current, written record of progress made with plan implementation. The project information recorded during the year(s) will be useful for the end-of-year evaluation (and five-year update). Once the five-year update is due, it will be useful to have the written record of accomplishments and notes ready to be discussed and inserted into the updated plan. Assuming there is no change in the planning requirements, Mitchell County will follow the same method for this plan update, beginning around 2020. One of the first tasks of the EMA Director will be to determine the criteria to evaluate the plan. Included among these criteria should be:

- Do the goals and objectives continue to address expected conditions in Mitchell County?
- Is the risk assessment still appropriate, or has the nature or magnitude of the hazard and/or vulnerability changed over time?
- Are current resources appropriate for implementing this plan?
- Have lead agencies participated as originally proposed?
- Have the outcomes been adequate?

- What problems have occurred in the implementation process?
- Has a member of the public been adequately involved in the process? Are their comments being heard?

B. Responsibility

The responsibility of monitoring, reviewing, and updating the plan will be the Mitchell County Emergency Agency in cooperation with all county agencies and departments in the Cities of Baconton, Camilla, Pelham, and Sale City. The agency may involve other regional, state, and private entities to assist in updating the plan.

C. Timeframe

Upon formal plan adoption, the EMA Director will organize and assign specific responsibilities for plan implementation. The EMA Director shall assess progress quarterly thereafter, and where necessary, develop plan revisions or adjustments. The EMA Director shall perform a progress evaluation of annual progress in December. Based on the results of this evaluation, appropriate steps will be taken to facilitate implementation during the subsequent year.

D. Reporting

Quarterly meetings between the EMA Director and the jurisdictions will be used as the reporting mechanism. Presentations by the EMA Director will keep the local governments abreast of plan progress and any shortcomings in plan implementation. This time will be used to adjust or supplement the plan in the event of significant problems or difficulties and help maintain responsibility and accountability among the participants. The EMA Director will make periodic reports to the Board of Commissioners concerning implementation progress.

The previous plan implementation and maintenance had some delays due to a change in the EMA Director position. The current EMA Director took some time to transition into the responsibilities and the requirements outlined in the Pre-Hazard Mitigation Plan. Consequently, the handbook identified in the previous plan for assessing progress and most of the planning committee meetings did not come to realization.

III. MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL STRATEGY AND CONSIDERATIONS

The Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency (EMA) is the authorized agent of Baconton, Camilla, Pelham, and Sale City for Pre-Disaster Mitigation planning. These officials are responsible for the administrative personnel and

day-to-day operations of their respective local governments, mitigation activities proposed in the plan, and their respective jurisdiction's responsibilities for plan implementation. These individuals will present and recommend to the governing body policy changes, ordinance adoption, or initiate revisions in administrative procedures necessary to accomplish the goals of the mitigation plan. These individuals are responsible for ensuring that action steps specific to their respective jurisdictions are implemented and reporting progress to the executive committee.

IV. PLAN UPDATE AND MAINTENANCE

A. Public involvement

Many of the action steps identified in this plan require direct interaction with the public. These occasions will be used to share critical information needed by the public and inform residents of local mitigation activities and solicit public participation throughout the year. As an official creation of the county, meetings of the executive committee are "public." Consequently, all such meetings will be posted in advance of the meeting date, and the local print media will receive notification directly. The current update of the plan is expected to bear little resemblance to the newly updated document. For that reason, and because it is an official plan of each local jurisdiction, a publicly advertised hearing will be held at the beginning of the update process to inform the public and solicit public participation. A second hearing will be held near the end of the update process for public comment.

Responsible officials of involved organizations and agencies should recommend revisions at any time and provide information periodically as to change of personnel and available resources which would bear on the provisions of this plan and its implementation.

To facilitate the goal of continued public involvement in the planning process, the EMA will assure that the following steps are taken:

- The public will be directly involved in updating and reviewing the plan as members of the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Executive Committee.
- Copies of the plan will be kept on hand at appropriate agencies throughout Mitchell County. Contained in the plan are the address and phone number of the EMA employee responsible for keeping track of public comments on the plan.

- The plan will be available on the City/County's website and contain an e-mail address and phone number the public can use to submit comments and concerns about the plan.
- A public meeting will be held annually to provide the public with a forum for expressing concerns, opinions, and ideas. The EMA will set meeting schedules and dates and use County resources to publicize and host this meeting.

A. Timeframe

It is not presently known what planning standards will apply to the current plan update. Consequently, it is difficult to accurately predict the specific timetable which will be needed. The comprehensive plans of jurisdiction must be prepared, go through regional and state reviews, and be adopted by October 31, 2022. Based on current assumptions of future mitigation planning standards, a committee structure and plan preparation process are proposed like that described in the introduction. The first of two publicly advertised hearings will be held in the summer of 2020 at the beginning of the update process to inform the public and solicit public participation. A second hearing will be held in late fall near the end of the update process for public comment before adoption by local governing bodies.

B. Reporting

The quarterly meetings of the Executive Committee will be used as the reporting mechanism. Presentations by the various responsible parties to this committee will update the EMA Director and keep the full Executive Committee abreast of plan progress and any shortcomings in plan implementation. This time will be used to adjust, maintain, or supplement the plan in the event of significant problems, difficulties, or unanticipated success. This reporting method will help maintain responsibility and accountability among the participants. The EMA Director will make periodic reports to the Board of Commissioners concerning implementation progress. The chief elected or chief administrative officer of all local governments serves on the executive committee. These individuals will also report to their elected governing bodies' progress made in plan implementation.

CHAPTER 5 – CONCLUSION

Summary of Changes:

- Two new hazards were added (Dam Failure and Man-Made).

I. SUMMARY

Local government adoption of this mitigation plan completes the third of four important steps. Resources have been organized to address the issues associated with hazard mitigation. Residents have identified the natural hazards most likely to affect the community and assessed the level of risk associated with each hazard. This document includes the numerous steps that must yet be taken to reduce community exposure to the natural hazards most likely to occur. All the implementation steps for the development of the plan have been reviewed and completed. It is believed that implementing the action steps identified herein will make the community much safer if another natural disaster occurs. The community can capitalize on past successes in emergency preparedness to continue its efforts to provide for the resident population's health, safety, and general well-being.

II. REFERENCES

Publications

Numerous publications were utilized in compiling information for this plan. Each of the sub-committee's resources is indicated on the individual worksheets located in the appendices. Some publications used include:

1. The Camilla Enterprise
2. The Pelham Journal
3. Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)
4. U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper

Numerous publications were utilized in compiling information for this plan. Each sub-committee resource is indicated on the individual worksheets located in the appendices. Some websites used include:

1. GEMA
2. FEMA
3. NCDC

Additional sources of information

- ❖ County records identifying past hazard events
- ❖ Georgia Department of Natural Resources
- ❖ Georgia Forestry Commission
- ❖ Georgia Tornado Database
- ❖ National Climatic Data Center
- ❖ National Weather Service
- ❖ University of Georgia
- ❖ Center for Agribusiness and Economic Development
- ❖ USDA Farm Services Agency
- ❖ United States Census Bureau 2020
- ❖ Newspaper articles
- ❖ Interviews with local sources
- ❖ Mitchell County Joint Comprehensive Plan
- ❖ Mitchell County Emergency Operations Plan 2012

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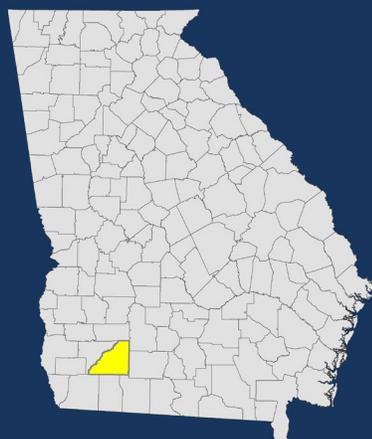
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Hazard Risk Analyses Supplement to the Mitchell County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan



**Carl Vinson
Institute of Government
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA**

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Introduction

The Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA2K) requires state, local, and tribal governments to develop and maintain a mitigation plan to be eligible for certain federal disaster assistance and hazard mitigation funding programs.

Mitigation seeks to reduce a hazard’s impacts, which may include loss of life, property damage, disruption to local and regional economies, and the expenditure of public and private funds for recovery. Sound mitigation must be based on a sound risk assessment that quantifies the potential losses of a disaster by assessing the vulnerability of buildings, infrastructure, and people.

In recognition of the importance of planning in mitigation activities, FEMA Hazus-MH, a powerful disaster risk assessment tool based on geographic information systems (GIS). This tool enables communities of all sizes to predict estimated losses from floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, and other related phenomena and to measure the impact of various mitigation practices that might help reduce those losses.

In 2021, the Georgia Department of Emergency Management partnered with the Carl Vinson Institute of Government at the University of Georgia to develop a detailed risk assessment focused on defining hurricane, riverine flood, and tornado risks in Mitchell County, Georgia. This assessment identifies the characteristics and potential consequences of the disaster, how much of the community could be affected by the disaster, and the impact on community assets.

Risk Assessment Process Overview

Hazus-MH Version 2.2 SP1 was used to perform the analyses for Mitchell County. The Hazus-MH application includes default data for every county in the US. This Hazus-MH data was derived from a variety of national sources and in some cases the data are also several years old. Whenever possible, using local provided data is preferred. Mitchell County provided building inventory information from the county’s property tax assessment system. This section describes the changes made to the default Hazus-MH inventory and the modeling parameters used for each scenario.

County Inventory Changes

The default Hazus-MH site-specific point inventory was updated using data compiled from the Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA). The default Hazus-MH aggregate inventory (General Building Stock) was also updated prior to running the scenarios. Reported losses reflect the updated data sets.

General Building Stock Updates

General Building Stock (GBS) is an inventory category that consists of aggregated data (grouped by census geography — tract or block). Hazus-MH generates a combination of site-specific and aggregated loss estimates based on the given analysis and user input.

The GBS records for Mitchell County were replaced with data derived from parcel and property assessment data obtained from Mitchell County. The county provided property assessment data was current as of March 2021 and the parcel data current as of March 2021. Records without improvements were deleted. The parcel boundaries were converted to parcel points located in the centroids of each parcel boundary; then, each parcel point was linked to an assessor record based upon matching parcel numbers. The parcel assessor match-rate for Mitchell County is 99.3%. The

generated building inventory represents the approximate locations (within a parcel) of structures. The building inventory was aggregated by census block. Both the tract and block tables were updated. Table 1 shows the results of the changes to the GBS tables by occupancy class.

Table 1: GBS Building Exposure Updates by Occupancy Class*

General Occupancy	Default Hazus-MH Count	Updated Count	Default Hazus-MH Exposure	Updated Exposure
Agricultural	94	43	\$22,823,000	\$2,198,000
Commercial	461	556	\$231,891,000	\$57,803,000
Education	20	15	\$29,692,000	\$19,724,000
Government	35	22	\$22,184,000	\$6,107,000
Industrial	123	267	\$82,310,000	\$74,602,000
Religious	62	56	\$38,275,000	\$8,747,000
Residential	8,293	8,488	\$1,273,324,000	\$998,115,000
Total	9,088	9,447	\$1,700,499,000	\$1,167,296,000

*The exposure values represent the total number and replacement cost for all Mitchell County Buildings

For Mitchell County, the updated GBS was used to calculate hurricane wind losses. The flood losses and tornado losses were calculated from building inventory modeled in Hazus-MH as User-Defined Facility

(UDF)¹, or site-specific points. Figure 1 shows the distribution of buildings as points based on the county provided data.

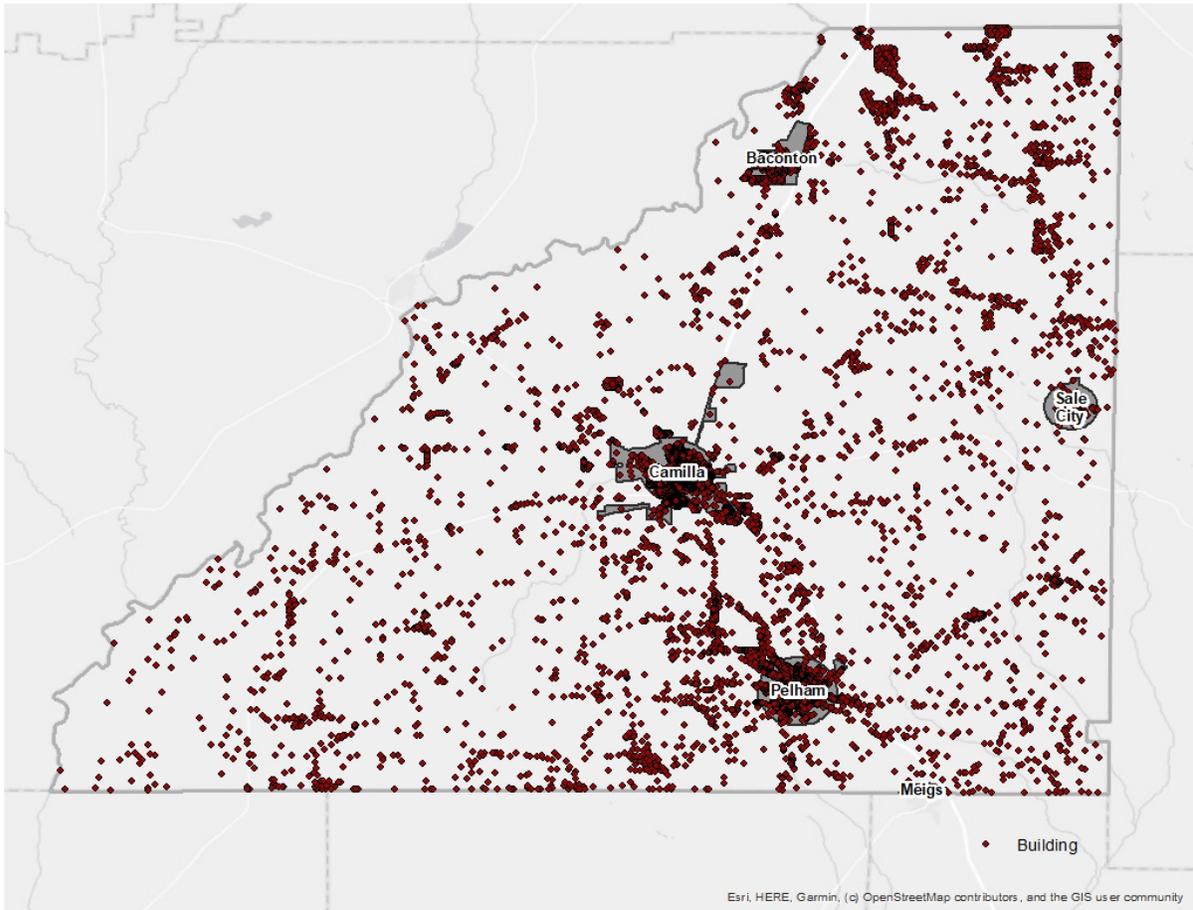


Figure 1: Mitchell County Overview

Essential Facility Updates

The default Hazus-MH essential facility data was updated to reflect improved information available in the Georgia Mitigation Information System (GMIS) as of March 2021. For these risk analyses, only GMIS data for buildings that Hazus-MH classified as Essential Facilities was integrated into Hazus-MH because the application provides specialized reports for these five facilities. Essential Facility inventory was updated for the analysis conducted for this report. The following table summarizes the counts and exposures, where available, by Essential Facility classification of the updated data.

Essential facilities include:

- Care facilities
- EOCs
- Fire stations
- Police stations
- Schools

¹ The UDF inventory category in Hazus-MH allows the user to enter site-specific data in place of GBS data.

Table 2: Updated Essential Facilities

Classification	Updated Count	Updated Exposure
Baconton		
EOC	0	\$0
Care	0	\$0
Fire	1	\$75,000
Police	0	\$0
School	1	\$3,300,000
Total	2	\$3,375,000
Camilla		
EOC	0	\$0
Care	3	\$3,364,000
Fire	1	\$299,000
Police	1	\$299,000
School	5	\$23,022,000
Total	10	\$26,984,000
Meigs		
EOC	0	\$0
Care	0	\$0
Fire	0	\$0
Police	0	\$0
School	0	\$0
Total	0	\$0
Pelham		
EOC	0	\$0
Care	0	\$0
Fire	1	\$229,000
Police	2	\$1,224,000
School	1	\$3,127,000
Total	4	\$4,580,000

Classification	Updated Count	Updated Exposure
Sale City		
EOC	0	\$0
Care	0	\$0
Fire	1	\$67,000
Police	0	\$0
School	0	\$0
Total	1	\$67,000
Unincorporated Areas of Mitchell County		
EOC	1	\$1,300,000
Care	0	\$0
Fire	11	\$759,000
Police	3	\$7,324,000
School	1	\$1,039,000
Total	16	\$10,422,000

Assumptions and Exceptions

Hazus-MH loss estimates may be impacted by certain assumptions and process variances made in this risk assessment.

- The Mitchell County analysis used Hazus-MH Version 2.2 SP1, which was released by FEMA in May 2015.
- County provided parcel and property assessment data may not fully reflect all buildings in the county. For example, some counties do not report not-for-profit buildings such as government buildings, schools and churches in their property assessment data. This data was used to update the General Building Stock as well as the User Defined Facilities applied in this risk assessment.
- Georgia statute requires that the Assessor’s Office assign a code to all of the buildings on a parcel based on the buildings primary use. If there is a residential or a commercial structure on a parcel and there are also agricultural buildings on the same parcel Hazus-MH looks at the residential and commercial “primary” structures first and then combines the value of all secondary structures on that parcel with the value of the primary structure. The values and building counts are still accurate but secondary structures are accounted for under the same classification as the primary structure. Because of this workflow, the only time that a parcel would show a value for an agricultural building is when there are no residential or commercial structures on the parcel thus making the agricultural building the primary structure. This is the reason that agricultural building counts and total values seem low or are nonexistent.
- GBS updates from assessor data will skew loss calculations. The following attributes were defaulted or calculated:
 - Foundation Type was set from Occupancy Class

First Floor Height was set from Foundation Type
Content Cost was calculated from Replacement Cost

- It is assumed that the buildings are located at the centroid of the parcel.
- The essential facilities extracted from the GMIS were only used in the portion of the analysis designated as essential facility damage. They were not used in the update of the General Building Stock or the User Defined Facility inventory.

The hazard models included in this risk assessment included:

- Hurricane assessment which was comprised of a wind only damage assessment.
- Flood assessment based on the 1% annual chance event that includes riverine assessments.
- Tornado assessment based on GIS modeling.

Hurricane Risk Assessment

Hazard Definition

The National Hurricane Center describes a hurricane as a tropical cyclone in which the maximum sustained wind is, at minimum, 74 miles per hour (mph)². The term hurricane is used for Northern Hemisphere tropical cyclones east of the International Dateline to the Greenwich Meridian. The term typhoon is used for Pacific tropical cyclones north of the Equator west of the International Dateline. Hurricanes in the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean form between June and November with the peak of hurricane season occurring in the middle of September. Hurricane intensities are measured using the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale (Table 3). This scale is a 1 to 5 categorization based on the hurricane's intensity at the indicated time.

Hurricanes bring a complex set of impacts. The winds from a hurricane produce a rise in the water level at landfall called storm surge. Storm surges produce coastal flooding effects that can be as damaging as the hurricane's winds. Hurricanes bring very intense inland riverine flooding. Hurricanes can also produce tornadoes that can add to the wind damages inland. In this risk assessment, only hurricane winds, and coastal storm surge are considered.

Table 3: Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale

Category	Wind Speed (mph)	Damage
1	74 - 95	Very dangerous winds will produce some damage
2	96 - 110	Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage
3	111 - 130	Devastating damage will occur
4	131 - 155	Catastrophic damage will occur
5	> 155	Catastrophic damage will occur

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Hurricane Center created the HURDAT database, which contains all of the tracks of tropical systems since the mid-1800s. This database was used to document the number of tropical systems that have affected Mitchell County by creating a 20-mile buffer around the county to include storms that didn't make direct landfall in Mitchell County but impacted the county. Note that the storms listed contain the peak sustained winds, maximum pressure and maximum attained storm strength for the entire storm duration. Since 1851, Mitchell County has had 43 tropical systems within 20 miles of its county borders (Table 4).

Table 4: Tropical Systems affecting Mitchell County³

YEAR	DATE RANGE	NAME	MAX WIND(Knots)	MAX PRESSURE	MAX CAT
1851	August 16-27	UNNAMED	115	0	H3

² National Hurricane Center (2011). "Glossary of NHC Terms." National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. <http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutgloss.shtml#h>. Retrieved 2012-23-02.

³ Atlantic Oceanic and Meteorological Laboratory (2012). "Data Center." National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. http://www.aoml.noaa.gov/hrd/data_sub/re_anal.html. Retrieved 7-20-2015.

YEAR	DATE RANGE	NAME	MAX WIND(Knots)	MAX PRESSURE	MAX CAT
1856	August 25 - September 03	UNNAMED	115	969	H3
1860	August 08-16	UNNAMED	127	0	H3
1871	August 14-23	UNNAMED	115	955	H3
1871	August 17-30	UNNAMED	115	965	H3
1875	September 24-28	UNNAMED	58	0	TS
1877	September 14-21	UNNAMED	81	0	H1
1877	September 21 - October 05	UNNAMED	115	0	H3
1886	June 17-24	UNNAMED	98	0	H2
1886	June 27 - July 02	UNNAMED	98	0	H2
1894	October 01-12	UNNAMED	121	0	H3
1901	June 11-15	UNNAMED	40	0	TS
1901	September 21 - October 02	UNNAMED	52	0	TS
1904	October 31 - November 06	UNNAMED	52	0	TS
1907	September 27-30	UNNAMED	52	0	TS
1909	June 26 - July 04	UNNAMED	52	0	TS
1911	August 04-12	UNNAMED	58	0	TS
1912	July 12-17	UNNAMED	52	0	TS
1912	September 02-06	UNNAMED	52	0	TS
1914	September 15-19	UNNAMED	69	0	TS
1919	September 29 - October 02	UNNAMED	46	0	TS
1926	July 22 - August 02	UNNAMED	138	967	H4
1928	August 03-13	UNNAMED	104	977	H2
1929	September 19 - October 05	UNNAMED	155	986	H4
1941	October 03-13	UNNAMED	121	1004	H3
1947	October 08-16	UNNAMED	104	1000	H2
1950	September 01-09	EASY	121	996	H3
1950	October 13-20	KING	132	1002	H4
1953	September 23-27	FLORENCE	115	1001	H3
1956	September 20 - October 03	FLOSSY	92	1011	H1
1964	August 28 - September 16	DORA	132	1007	H4
1964	September 28 - October 07	HILDA	138	997	H4
1970	July 19-23	BECKY	63	1015	TS
1972	June 14-23	AGNES	86	1001	H1
1985	November 15-23	KATE	121	1006	H3
1986	August 13-30	CHARLEY	81	1015	H1
1995	August 22-28	JERRY	40	1010	TS
1998	August 31 - September 08	EARL	98	1005	H2
2004	August 25 - September 10	FRANCES	144	1009	H4
2004	September 13-29	JEANNE	121	1010	H3
2005	October 05-07	TAMMY	52	1006	TS

YEAR	DATE RANGE	NAME	MAX WIND(Knots)	MAX PRESSURE	MAX CAT
2017	August 30 - September 13	IRMA	178	1008	H5
2018	October 06-15	MICHAEL	161	1006	H5

Category Definitions:

TS – Tropical storm

TD – Tropical depression

H1 – Category 1 (same format for H2, H3, and H4)

E – Extra-tropical cyclone

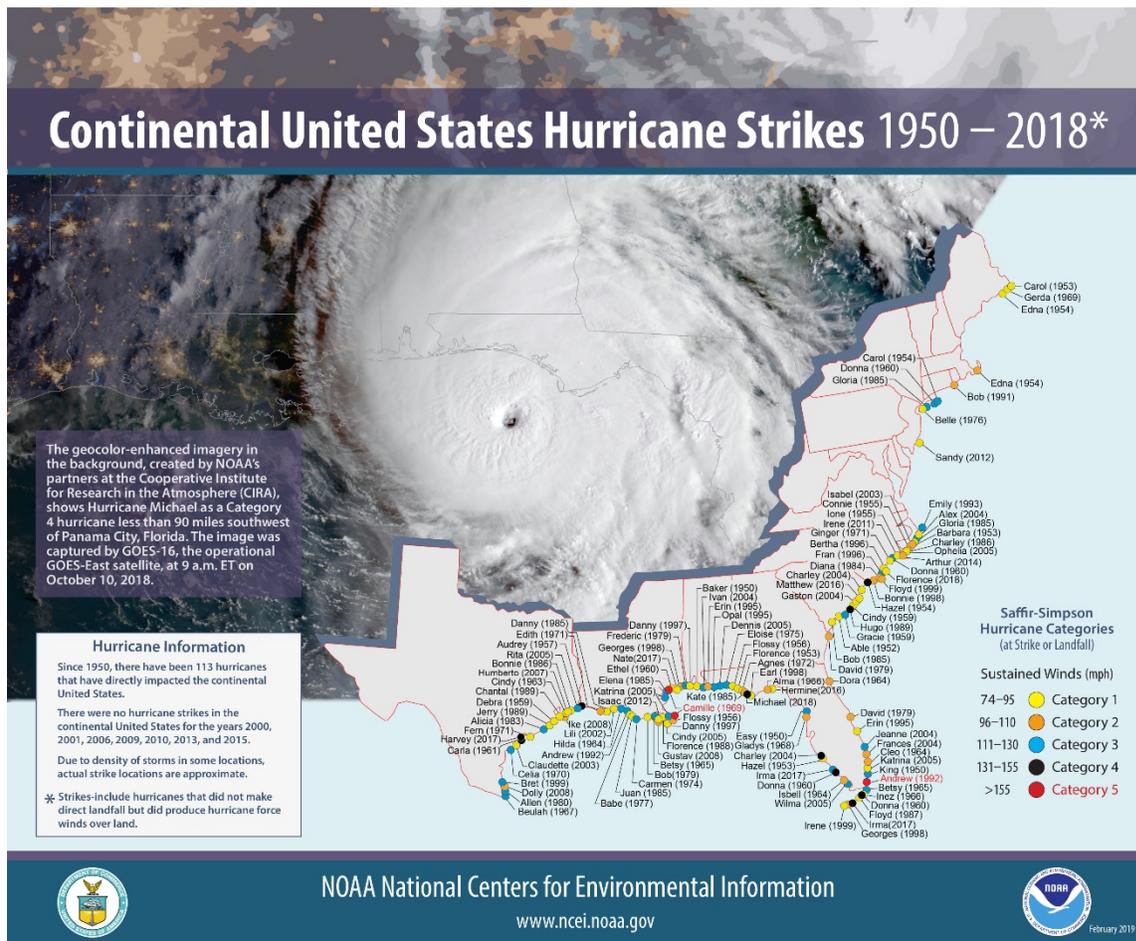


Figure 2: Continental United States Hurricane Strikes: 1950 to 2018⁴

Probabilistic Hurricane Scenario

The following probabilistic wind damage risk assessment modeled a Category One storm with maximum winds of 83 mph.

Wind Damage Assessment

Separate analyses were performed to determine wind and hurricane storm surge related flood losses. This section describes the wind-based losses to Mitchell County. Wind losses were determined from probabilistic models run for the Category One storm which equates to the 1% chance storm event. Figure 3 shows wind speeds for the modeled Category One storm.

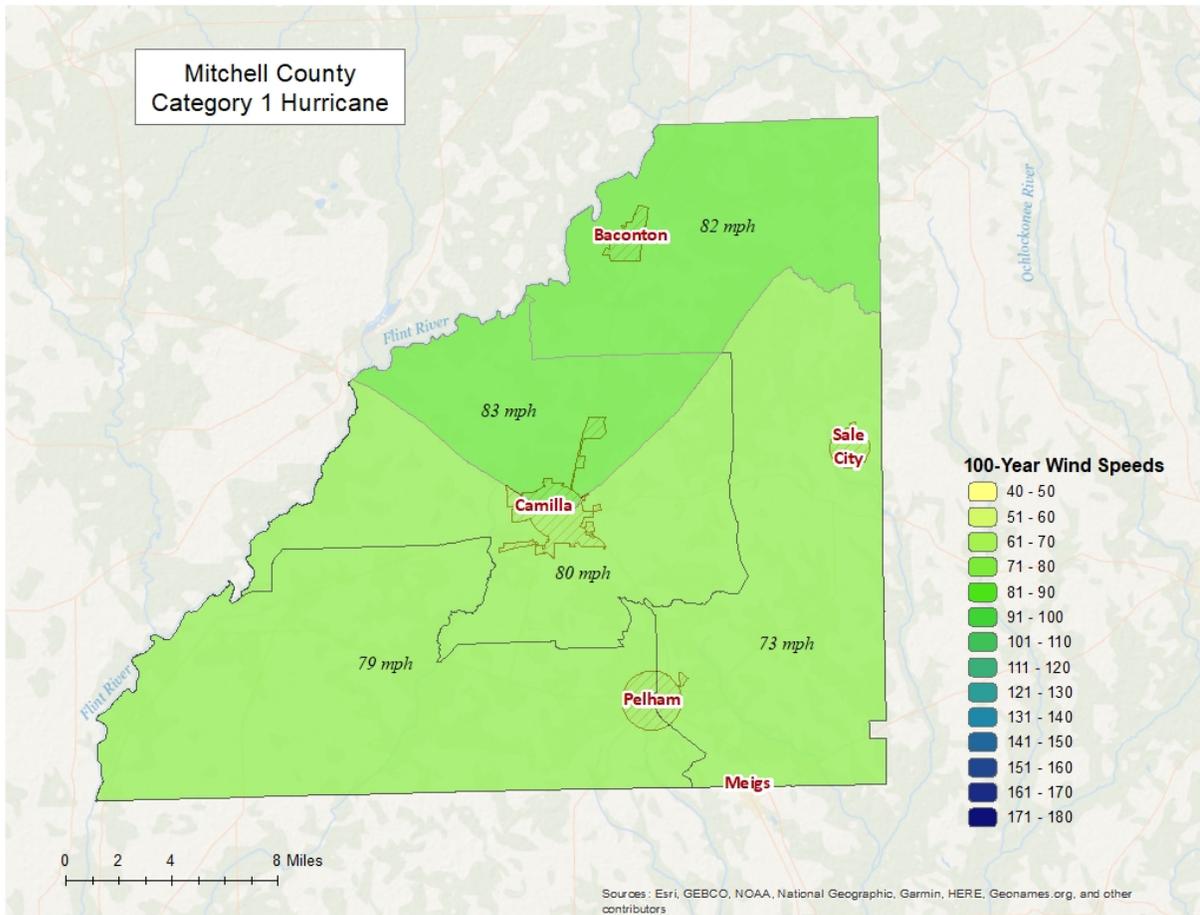


Figure 3: Wind Speeds by Storm Category

⁴ Source: NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information

Wind-Related Building Damages

Buildings in Mitchell County are vulnerable to storm events, and the cost to rebuild may have significant consequences to the community. The following table shows a summary of the results of wind-related building damage in Mitchell County for the Category One (100 Year Event) storm. The loss ratio expresses building losses as a percentage of total building replacement cost in the county. Figure 4 illustrates the building loss ratios of the modeled Category One storm.

Table 5: Hurricane Wind Building Damage

Classification	Number of Buildings Damaged	Total Building Damage	Total Economic Loss ⁵	Loss Ratio
Category One	133	\$4,177,680	\$6,494,360	0.36%

Note that wind damaged buildings are not reported by jurisdiction. This is due to the fact that census tract boundaries – upon which hurricane building losses are based – do not closely coincide with jurisdiction boundaries.

⁵ Includes property damage (infrastructure, contents, and inventory) as well as business interruption losses.

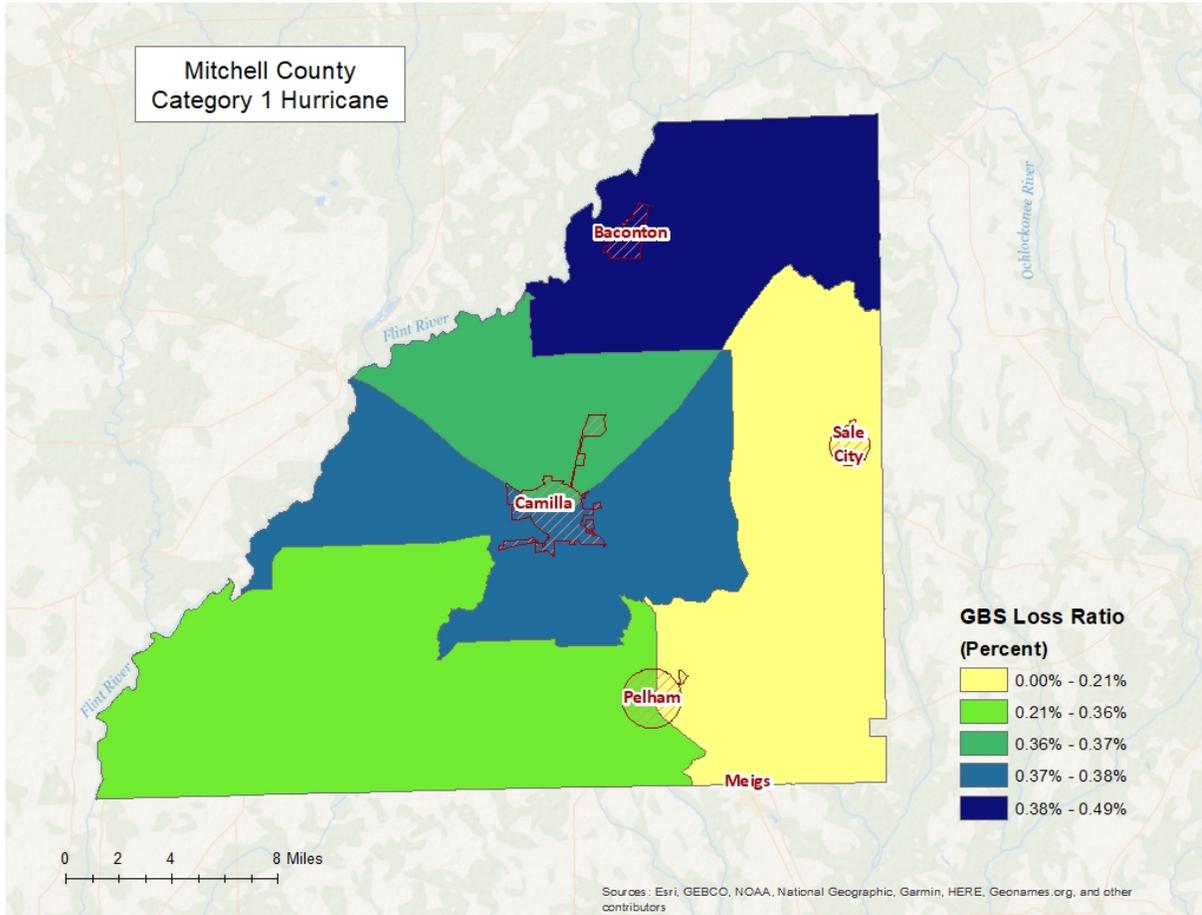


Figure 4: Hurricane Wind Building Loss Ratios

Essential Facility Losses

Essential facilities are also vulnerable to storm events, and the potential loss of functionality may have significant consequences to the community. Hazus-MH identified the essential facilities that may be moderately or severely damaged by winds. The results are compiled in Table 6.

There are 33 essential facilities in Mitchell County.

Classification	Number
EOCs	1
Fire Stations	15
Care Facilities	3
Police Stations	6
Schools	8

Table 6: Wind-Damaged Essential Facility Losses

Classification	Facilities At Least Moderately Damaged > 50%	Facilities Completely Damaged > 50%	Facilities with Expected Loss of Use (< 1 day)
Category One	0	0	33

Shelter Requirements

Hazus-MH estimates the number of households evacuated from buildings with severe damage from high velocity winds as well as the number of people who will require short-term sheltering. Since the 1% chance storm event for Mitchell County is a Category One storm, the resulting damage is not enough to displace Households or require temporary shelters as shown in the results listed in Table 7.

Table 7: Displaced Households and People

Classification	# of Displaced Households	# of People Needing Short-Term Shelter
Category One	0	0

Debris Generated from Hurricane Wind

Hazus-MH estimates the amount of debris that will be generated by high velocity hurricane winds and quantifies it into three broad categories to determine the material handling equipment needed:

- Reinforced Concrete and Steel Debris
- Brick and Wood and Other Building Debris
- Tree Debris

Different material handling equipment is required for each category of debris. The estimates of debris for this scenario are listed in Table 8. The amount of hurricane wind related tree debris that is estimated to require pick up at the public's expense is listed in the eligible tree debris column.

Table 8: Wind-Related Debris Weight (Tons)

Classification	Brick, Wood, and Other	Reinforced Concrete and Steel	Eligible Tree Debris	Other Tree Debris	Total
Category One	468	0	4,063	108,161	112,692

Figure 5 shows the distribution of all wind related debris resulting from a Tropical Storm. Each dot represents 20 tons of debris within the census tract in which it is located. The dots are randomly distributed within each census tract and therefore do not represent the specific location of debris sites.

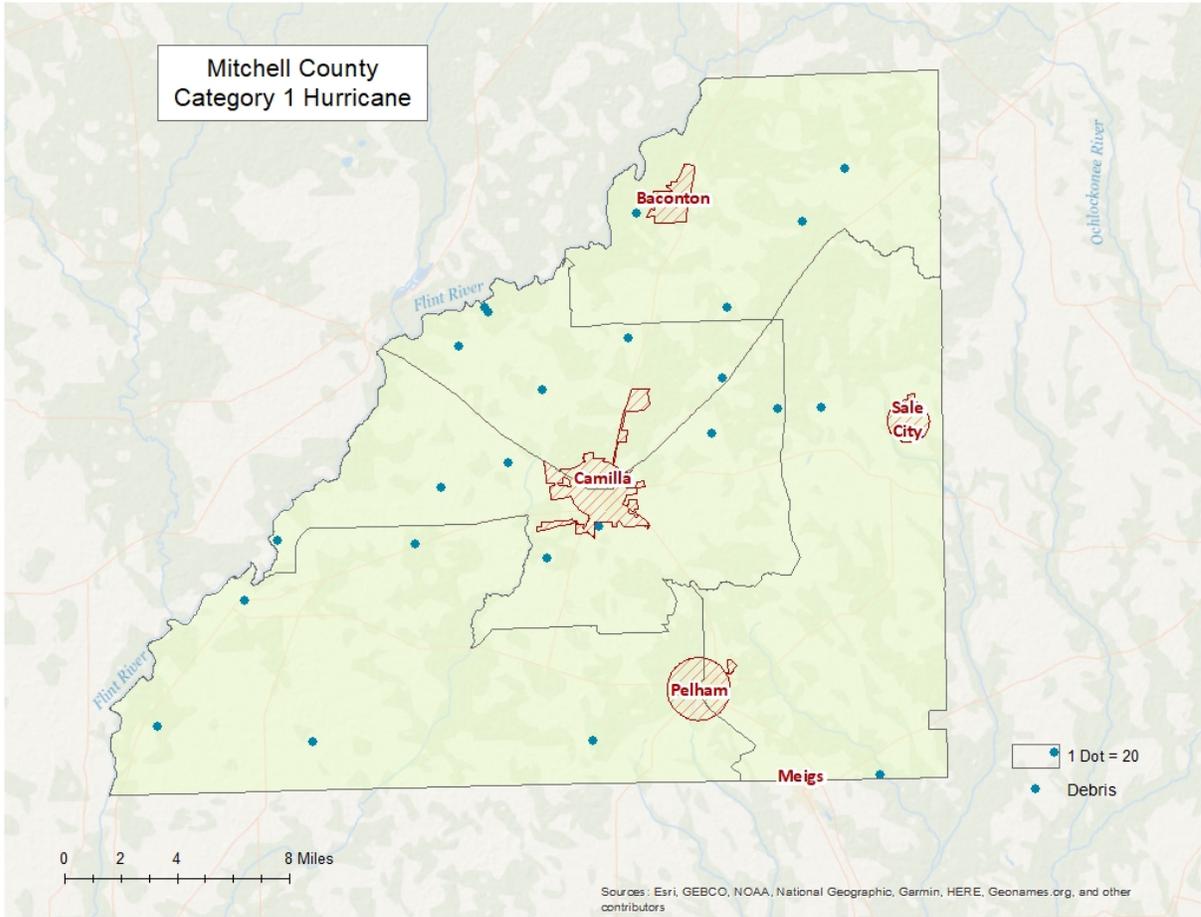


Figure 5: Wind-Related Debris Weight (Tons)

Flood Risk Assessment

Hazard Definition

Flooding is a significant natural hazard throughout the United States. The type, magnitude, and severity of flooding are functions of the amount and distribution of precipitation over a given area, the rate at which precipitation infiltrates the ground, the geometry and hydrology of the catchment, and flow dynamics and conditions in and along the river channel. Floods can be classified as one of three types: upstream floods, downstream floods, or coastal floods.

Upstream floods, also called flash floods, occur in the upper parts of drainage basins and are generally characterized by periods of intense rainfall over a short duration. These floods arise with very little warning and often result in locally intense damage, and sometimes loss of life, due to the high energy of the flowing water. Flood waters can snap trees, topple buildings, and easily move large boulders or other structures. Six inches of rushing water can upend a person; another 18 inches might carry off a car. Generally, upstream floods cause damage over relatively localized areas, but they can be quite severe in the local areas in which they occur. Urban flooding is a type of upstream flood. Urban flooding involves the overflow of storm drain systems and can be the result of inadequate drainage combined with heavy rainfall or rapid snowmelt. Upstream or flash floods can occur at any time of the year in Georgia, but they are most common in the spring and summer months.

Downstream floods, also called riverine floods, refer to floods on large rivers at locations with large upstream catchments. Downstream floods are typically associated with precipitation events that are of relatively long duration and occur over large areas. Flooding on small tributary streams may be limited, but the contribution of increased runoff may result in a large flood downstream. The lag time between precipitation and time of the flood peak is much longer for downstream floods than for upstream floods, generally providing ample warning for people to move to safe locations and, to some extent, secure some property against damage.

Coastal floods occurring on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts may be related to hurricanes or other combined offshore, nearshore, and shoreline processes. The effects of these complex interrelationships vary significantly across coastal settings, leading to challenges in the determination of the base (1-percent-annual-chance) flood for hazard mapping purposes. Land area covered by floodwaters of the base flood is identified as a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA).

The SFHA is the area where the National Flood Insurance Program's (NFIP) floodplain management regulations must be enforced and the area where the mandatory purchase of flood insurance applies. The owner of a structure in a high-risk area must carry flood insurance, if the owner carries a mortgage from a federally regulated or insured lender or servicer.

The Mitchell County flood risk assessment analyzed at risk structures in the SFHA.

The following probabilistic risk assessment involves an analysis of a 1% annual chance riverine flood event (100-Year Flood) and a 1% annual chance coastal flood.

Riverine 1% Flood Scenario

Riverine losses were determined from the 1% flood boundaries downloaded from the FEMA Flood Map Service Center in April 2021. The flood boundaries were overlaid with the USGS 10 meter DEM using the

Hazus-MH Enhanced Quick Look tool to generate riverine depth grids. The riverine flood depth grid was then imported into Hazus-MH to calculate the riverine flood loss estimates. Figure 6 illustrates the riverine inundation boundary associated with the 1% annual chance.

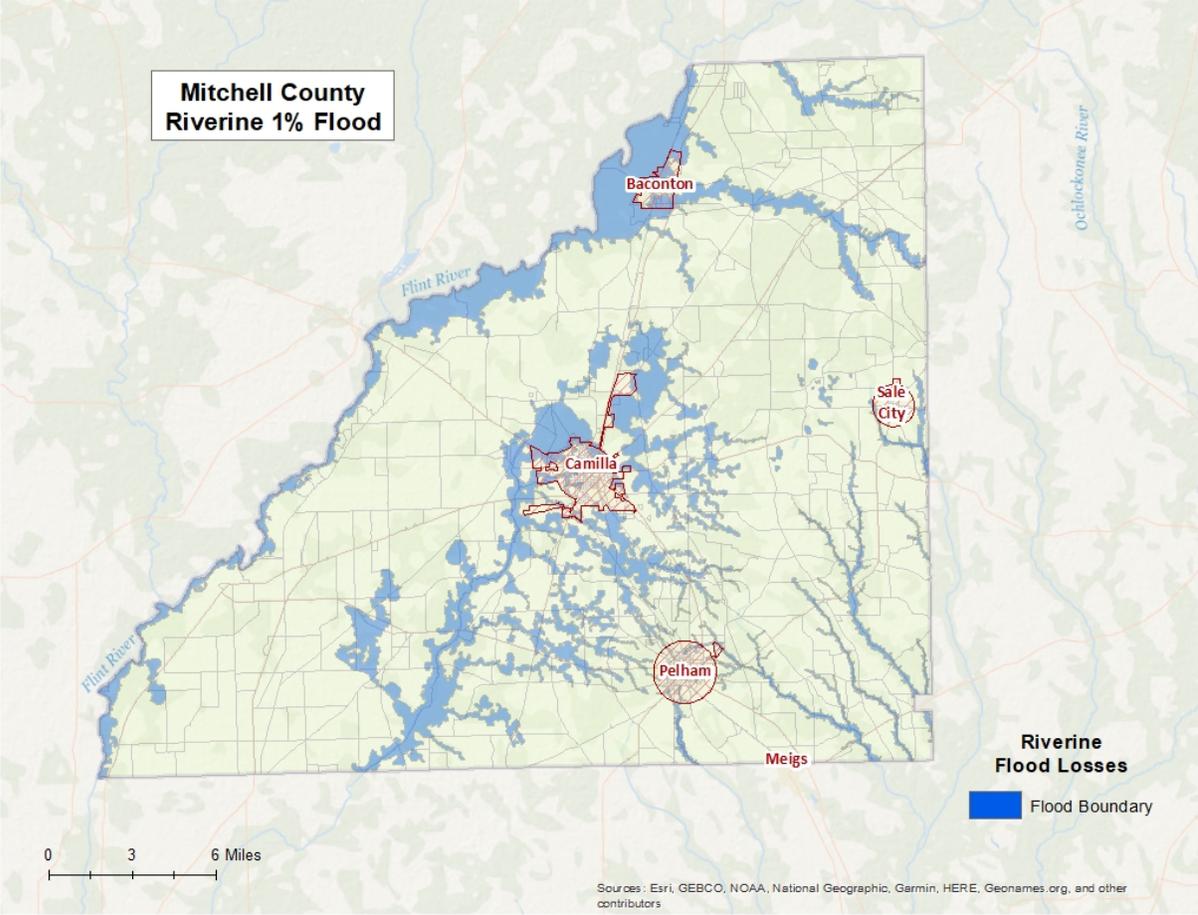


Figure 6: Riverine 1% Flood Inundation

Riverine 1% Flood Building Damages

Buildings in Mitchell County are vulnerable to flooding from events equivalent to the 1% riverine flood. The economic and social impacts from a flood of this magnitude can be significant. Table 9 provides a summary of the potential flood-related building damage in Mitchell County by jurisdiction that might be experienced from the 1% flood. Figure 7 maps the potential loss ratios of total building exposure to losses sustained to buildings from the 1% flood by 2010 census block and Figure 8 illustrates the relationship of building locations to the 1% flood inundation boundary.

Table 9: Mitchell County Riverine 1% Building Losses

Occupancy	Total Buildings in the Jurisdiction	Total Buildings Damaged in the Jurisdiction	Total Building Exposure in the Jurisdiction	Total Losses to Buildings in the Jurisdiction	Loss Ratio of Exposed Buildings to Damaged Buildings in the Jurisdiction
Baconton					
Commercial	14	2	\$929,682	\$2,173	0.23%
Residential	315	144	\$35,539,439	\$2,157,272	6.07%
Camilla					
Commercial	269	15	\$34,432,112	\$62,544	0.18%
Agricultural	27	2	\$1,653,593	\$3,512	0.21%
Residential	1,657	213	\$233,382,266	\$6,388,068	2.74%
Religious	18	1	\$4,030,616	\$64	0.00%
Industrial	100	17	\$44,151,434	\$126,905	0.29%
Pelham					
Residential	1,269	30	\$170,558,210	\$791,862	0.46%
Commercial	162	3	\$14,307,049	\$15,458	0.11%
Industrial	62	2	\$7,879,532	\$4,462	0.06%
Religious	20	2	\$1,914,323	\$6,336	0.33%

Occupancy	Total Buildings in the Jurisdiction	Total Buildings Damaged in the Jurisdiction	Total Building Exposure in the Jurisdiction	Total Losses to Buildings in the Jurisdiction	Loss Ratio of Exposed Buildings to Damaged Buildings in the Jurisdiction
Unincorporated					
Commercial	99	8	\$7,757,543	\$72,654	0.94%
Industrial	86	3	\$20,898,985	\$21,822	0.10%
Agricultural	15	1	\$524,172	\$3,742	0.71%
Residential	5,078	546	\$538,704,253	\$11,886,793	2.21%
County Total					
	9,191	989	\$1,116,663,209	\$21,543,667	

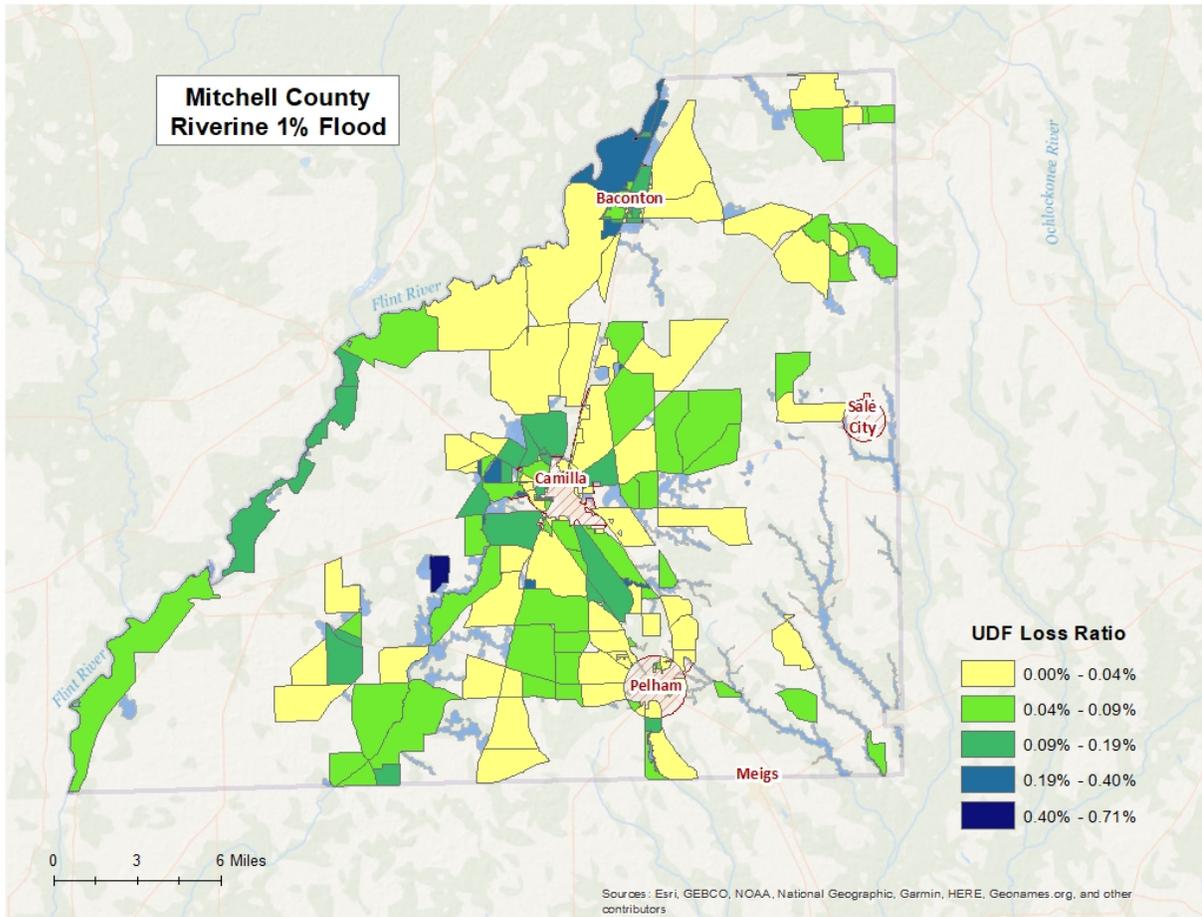


Figure 7: Mitchell County Potential Loss Ratios of Total Building Exposure to Losses Sustained to Buildings from the 1% Riverine Flood by 2010 Census Block

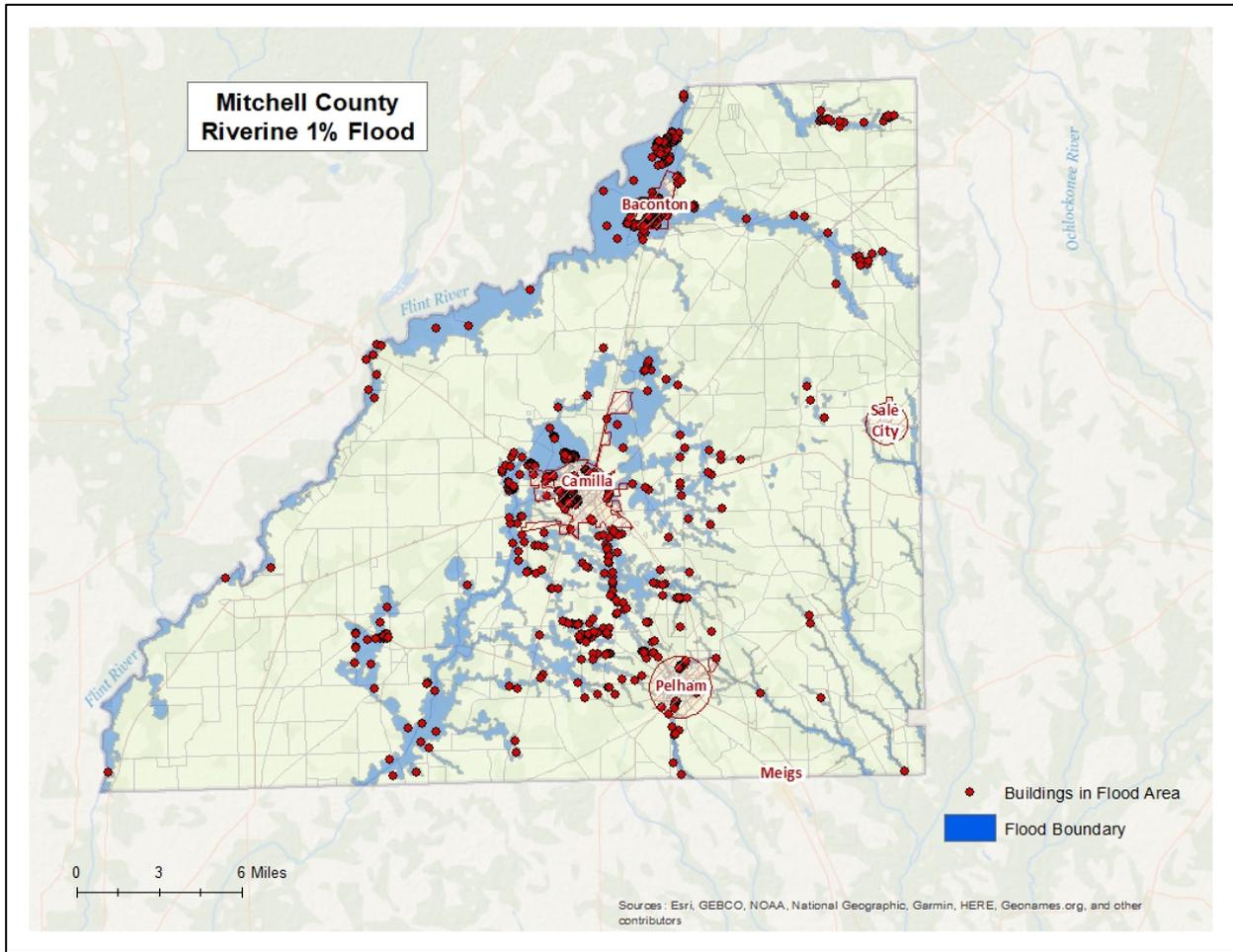


Figure 8: Mitchell County Damaged Buildings in Riverine Floodplain (1% Flood)

Riverine 1% Flood Essential Facility Losses

An essential facility may encounter many of the same impacts as other buildings within the flood boundary. These impacts can include structural failure, extensive water damage to the facility and loss of facility functionality (e.g. a damaged police station will no longer be able to serve the community). The analysis identified 6 essential facilities that were subject to damage in the Mitchell County riverine 1% probability floodplain.

Table 10: Riverine 1% Flood Damaged Essential Facilities

Name	Category	City
Autry State Prison Fire Department	Fire Station	Pelham
Bethany VFD	Fire Station	Camilla
Autry State Prison	Police Station	Pelham
Mitchell County High School	School	Camilla
Mitchell County Middle School	School	Camilla
Mitchell County Primary	School	Camilla

Riverine 1% Flood Shelter Requirements

Hazus-MH estimates that the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to riverine flooding and the associated potential evacuation. The model estimates 1,186 households might be displaced due to the flood. Displacement includes households evacuated within or very near to the inundated area. Displaced households represent 3,557 individuals, of which 2,099 may require short term publicly provided shelter. The results are mapped in Figure 9.

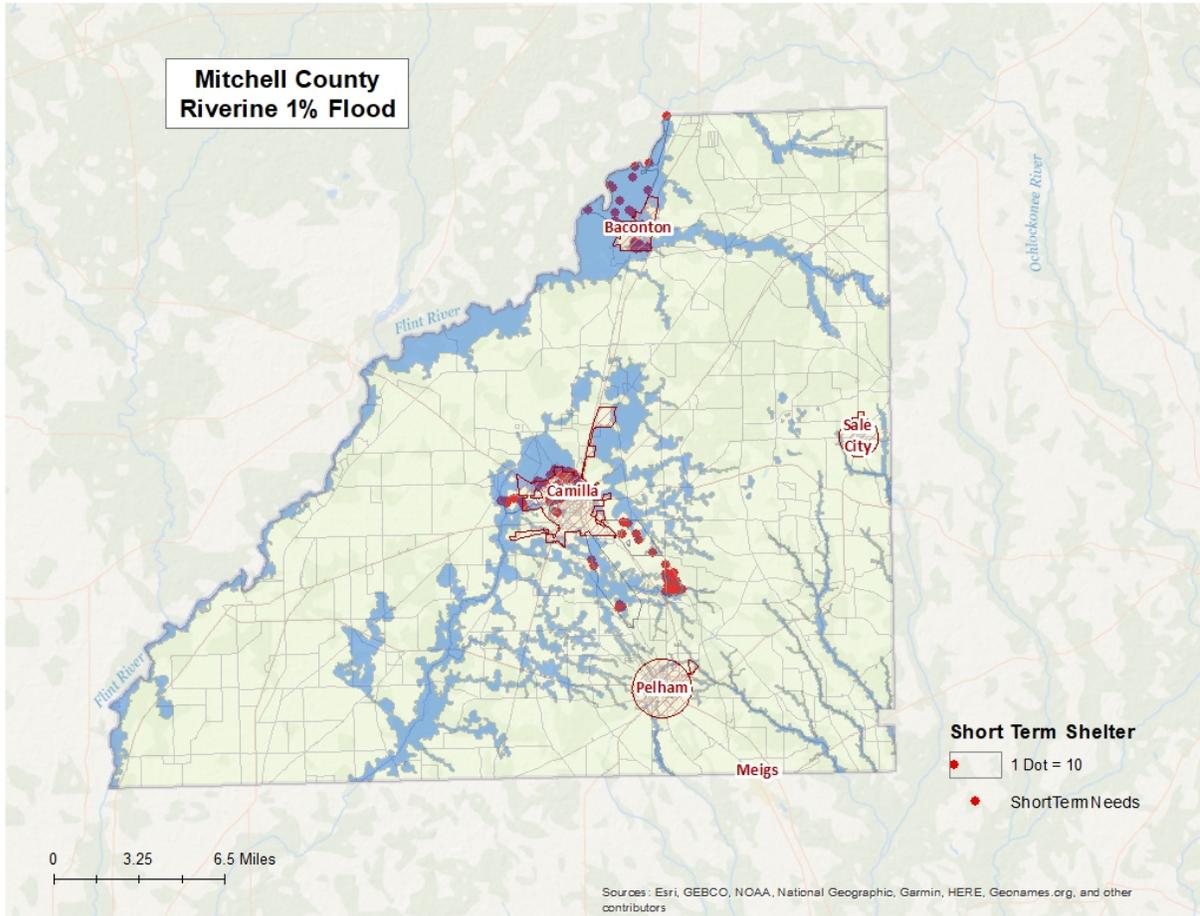


Figure 9: Riverine 1% Estimated Flood Shelter Requirements

Riverine 1% Flood Debris

Hazus-MH estimates the amount of debris that will be generated by the flood. The model breaks debris into three general categories:

- Finishes (dry wall, insulation, etc.)
- Structural (wood, brick, etc.)
- Foundations (concrete slab, concrete block, rebar, etc.)

Different types of material handling equipment will be required for each category. Debris definitions applied in Hazus-MH are unique to the Hazus-MH model and so do not necessarily conform to other definitions that may be employed in other models or guidelines.

The analysis estimates that an approximate total of 6,426 tons of debris might be generated: 1) Finishes- 2,812 tons; 2) Structural – 1,226 tons; and 3) Foundations- 2,388 tons. The results are mapped in Figure 10.

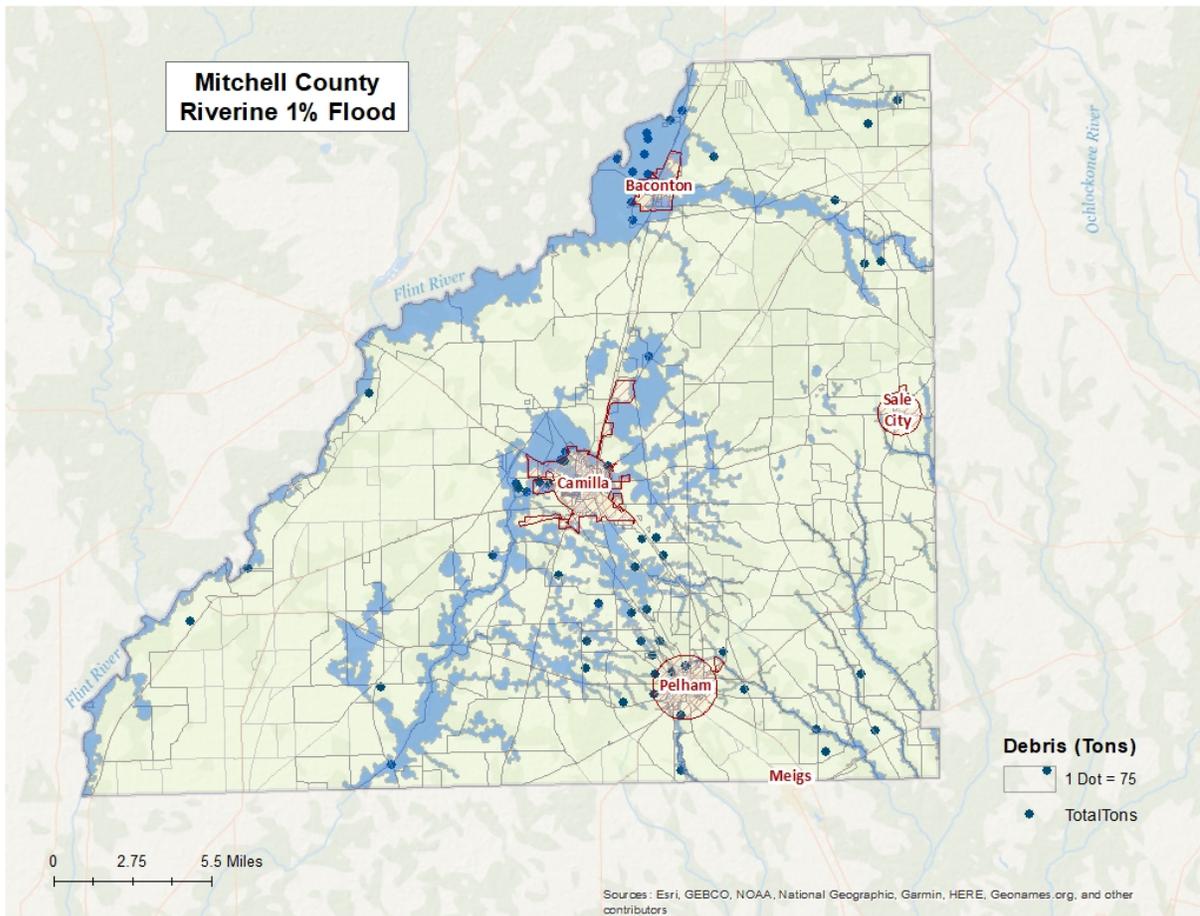


Figure 10: Riverine 1% Flood Debris Weight (Tons)

Tornado Risk Assessment

Hazard Definition

Tornadoes pose a great risk to the state of Georgia and its citizens. Tornadoes can occur at any time during the day or night. They can also happen during any month of the year. The unpredictability of tornadoes makes them one of Georgia’s most dangerous hazards. Their extreme winds are violently destructive when they touch down in the region’s developed and populated areas. Current estimates place the maximum velocity at about 300 miles per hour, but higher and lower values can occur. A wind velocity of 200 miles per hour will result in a wind pressure of 102.4 pounds per square foot of surface area—a load that exceeds the tolerance limits of most buildings. Considering these factors, it is easy to understand why tornadoes can be so devastating for the communities they hit.

Tornadoes are defined as violently-rotating columns of air extending from thunderstorms and cyclonic events. Funnel clouds are rotating columns of air not in contact with the ground; however, the violently-rotating column of air can reach the ground very quickly and become a tornado. If the funnel cloud picks up and blows debris, it has reached the ground and is a tornado.

Tornadoes are classified according to the Fujita tornado intensity scale. Originally introduced in 1971, the scale was modified in 2006 to better define the damage and estimated wind scale. The Enhanced Fujita Scale ranges from low intensity EF0 with effective wind speeds of 65 to 85 miles per hour, to EF5 tornadoes with effective wind speeds of over 200 miles per hour. The Enhanced Fujita intensity scale is included in Table 11.

Table 11: Enhanced Fujita Tornado Rating

Fujita Number	Estimated Wind Speed	Path Width	Path Length	Description of Destruction
EF0 Gale	65-85 mph	6-17 yards	0.3-0.9 miles	Light damage, some damage to chimneys, branches broken, sign boards damaged, shallow-rooted trees blown over.
EF1 Moderate	86-110 mph	18-55 yards	1.0-3.1 miles	Moderate damage, roof surfaces peeled off, mobile homes pushed off foundations, attached garages damaged.
EF2 Significant	111-135 mph	56-175 yards	3.2-9.9 miles	Considerable damage, entire roofs torn from frame houses, mobile homes demolished, boxcars pushed over, large trees snapped or uprooted.
EF3 Severe	136-165 mph	176-566 yards	10-31 miles	Severe damage, walls torn from well-constructed houses, trains overturned, most trees in forests uprooted, heavy cars thrown about.
EF4 Devastating	166-200 mph	0.3-0.9 miles	32-99 miles	Complete damage, well-constructed houses leveled, structures with weak foundations blown off for some distance, large missiles generated.
EF5 Incredible	> 200 mph	1.0-3.1 miles	100-315 miles	Foundations swept clean, automobiles become missiles and thrown for 100 yards or more, steel-reinforced concrete structures badly damaged.

Source: <http://www.srh.noaa.gov>

Hypothetical Tornado Scenario

For this report, an EF3 tornado was modeled to illustrate the potential impacts of tornadoes of this magnitude in the county. The analysis used a hypothetical path based upon an EF3 tornado event running along the predominant direction of historical tornados (southeast to northwest). The tornado path was placed to travel through Camilla. The selected widths were modeled after a re-creation of the Fujita-Scale guidelines based on conceptual wind speeds, path widths, and path lengths. There is no guarantee that every tornado will fit exactly into one of these categories. Table 12 depicts tornado path widths and expected damage.

Table 12: Tornado Path Widths and Damage Curves

Fujita Scale	Path Width (feet)	Maximum Expected Damage
EF-5	2,400	100%
EF-4	1,800	100%
EF-3	1,200	80%
EF-2	600	50%
EF-1	300	10%
EF-0	300	0%

Within any given tornado path there are degrees of damage. The most intense damage occurs within the center of the damage path, with decreasing amounts of damage away from the center. After the hypothetical path is digitized on a map, the process is modeled in GIS by adding buffers (damage zones) around the tornado path. Figure 11 describes the zone analysis.

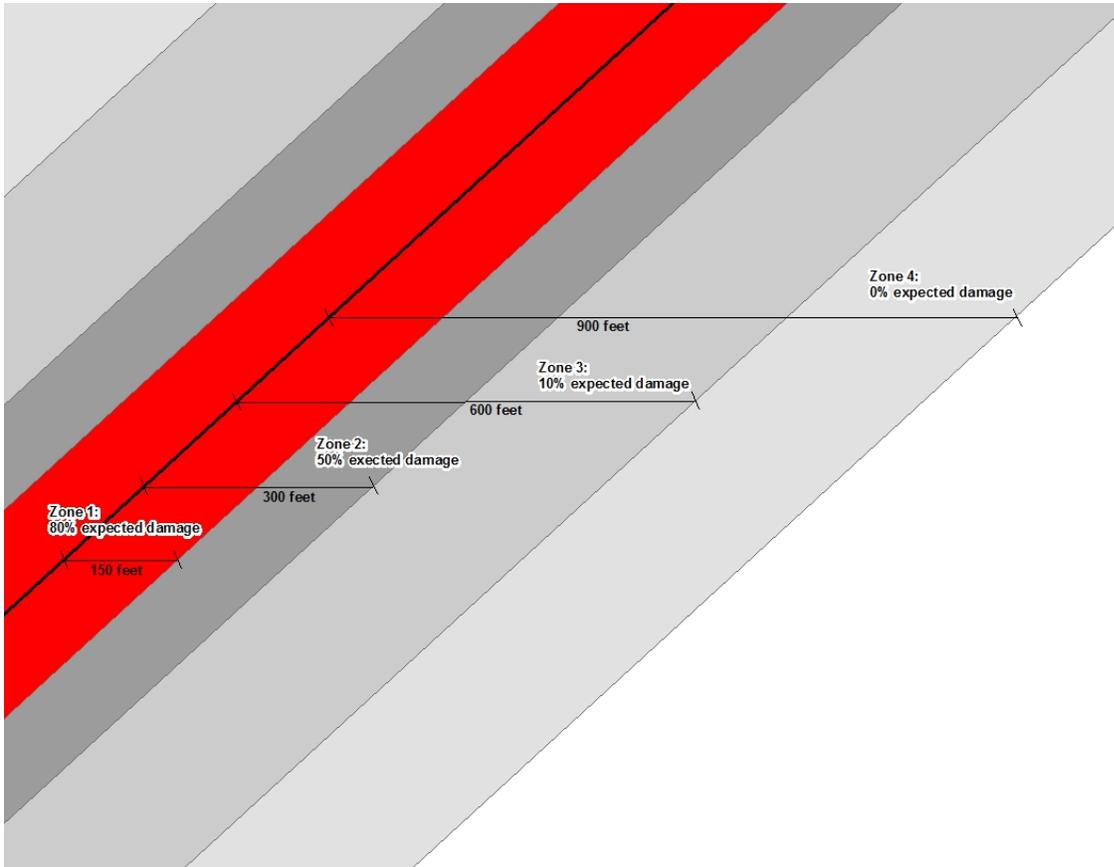


Figure 11: EF Scale Tornado Zones

An EF3 tornado has four damage zones, depicted in Table 13. Major damage is estimated within 150 feet of the tornado path. The outer buffer is 900 feet from the tornado path, within which buildings will not experience any damage. The selected hypothetical tornado path is depicted in Figure 12 and the damage curve buffer zones are shown in Figure 13.

Table 13: EF3 Tornado Zones and Damage Curves

Zone	Buffer (feet)	Damage Curve
1	0-150	80%
2	150-300	50%
3	300-600	10%
4	600-900	0%

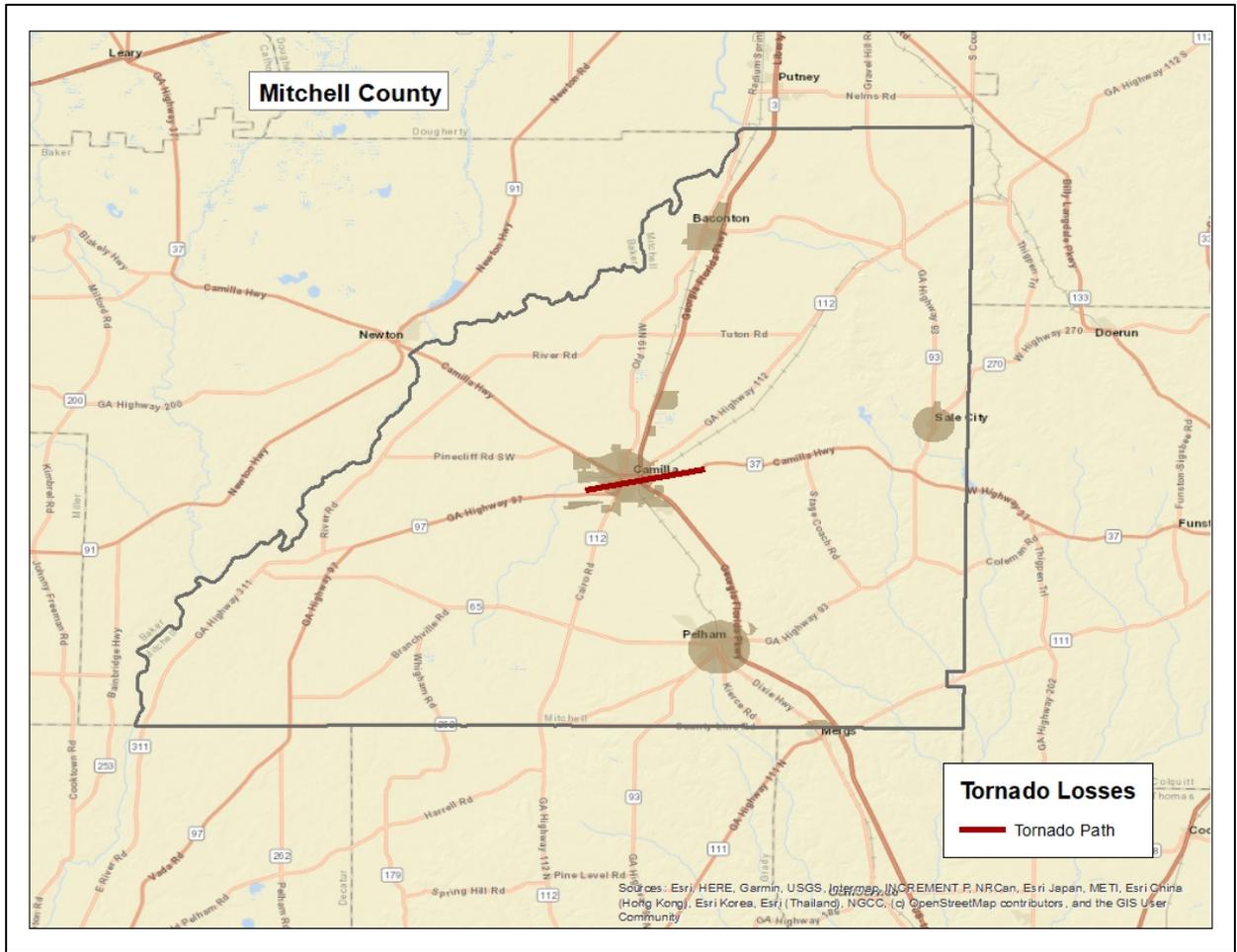


Figure 12: Hypothetical EF3 Tornado Path in Mitchell County

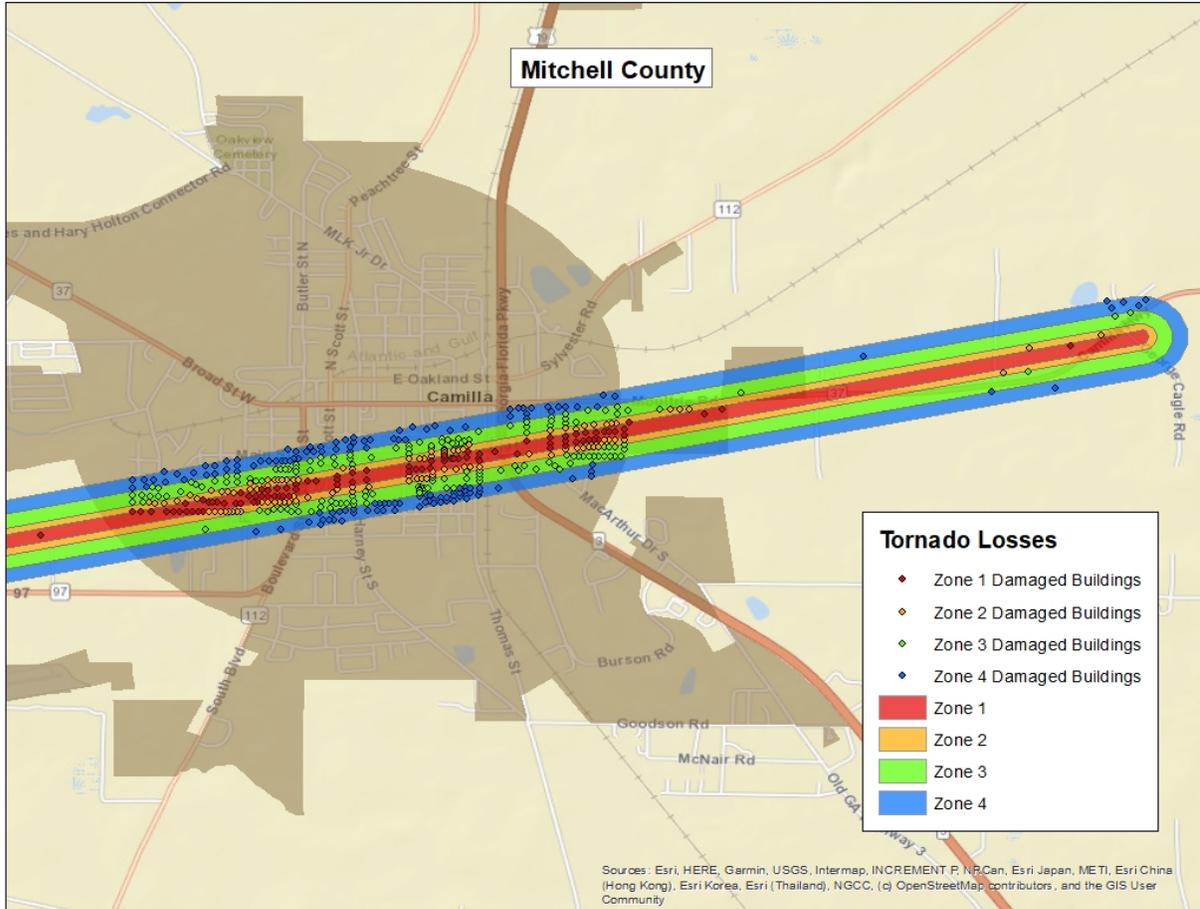


Figure 13: Modeled EF3 Tornado Damage Buffers in Mitchell County

EF3 Tornado Building Damages

The analysis estimated that approximately 499 buildings could be damaged, with estimated building losses of \$19.7 million. The building losses are an estimate of building replacement costs multiplied by the percentages of damage. The overlay was performed against parcels provided by Mitchell County that were joined with Assessor records showing estimated property replacement costs. The Assessor records often do not distinguish parcels by occupancy class if the parcels are not taxable and thus the number of buildings and replacement costs may be underestimated. The results of the analysis are depicted in Table 14.

Table 14: Estimated Building Losses by Occupancy Type

Occupancy	Buildings Damaged	Building Losses
Agricultural	1	\$0
Commercial	21	\$128,961
Education	5	\$740,339
Religious	4	\$15,784
Residential	468	\$18,770,127
Total	499	\$ 19,655,211

EF3 Tornado Essential Facility Damage

There were four essential facilities located in the tornado path – one school, two police stations and one emergency operations center. Table 15 outlines the specific facility and the amount of damage under the scenario.

Table 15: Estimated Essential Facilities Damaged

Facility	Amount of Damage
Mitchell County Prison (County Farm)	Major Damage
Mitchell County Justice Center	Minor Damage
Mitchell Emergency Services Facility	Minor Damage
Westwood School	Minor Damage

Westwood School’s enrollment is approximately 330 students. Depending on the time of day, a tornado strike as depicted in this scenario could result in significant injury and loss of life. In addition, arrangements would have to be made for the continued education of the students in another location.

The location of the damaged Essential Facility is mapped in Figure 14.

Exceptions Report

Hazus Version 2.2 SP1 was used to perform the loss estimates for Mitchell County, Georgia. Changes made to the default Hazus-MH inventory and the modeling parameters used to setup the hazard scenarios are described within this document.

Reported losses reflect the updated data sets. Steps, algorithms and assumptions used during the data update process are documented in the project workflow named PDM_GA_Workflow.doc.

Statewide Inventory Changes

The default Hazus-MH Essential Facility inventory was updated for the entire state prior to running the hazard scenarios for Mitchell County.

Updates to the Critical Facility data used in GMIS were provided by Mitchell County in March 2021. These updates were applied by The Carl Vinson Institute of Government at the University of Georgia. Table 16 summarizes the difference between the original Hazus-MH default data and the updated data for Mitchell County.

Table 16: Essential Facility Updates

Site Class	Feature Class	Default Replacement Cost	Default Count	Updated Replacement Cost	Updated Count
EF	Care	\$36,928,000	1	\$3,364,000	3
EF	EOC	\$880,000	1	\$1,300,000	1
EF	Fire	\$1,419,000	14	\$1,429,000	15
EF	Police	\$481,000	3	\$8,847,000	6
EF	School	\$30,488,000	8	\$30,488,000	8

County Inventory Changes

The GBS records for Mitchell County were replaced with data derived from parcel and property assessment data obtained from Mitchell County. The county provided property assessment data was current as of March 2021 and the parcel data current as of March 2021.

General Building Stock Updates

The parcel boundaries and assessor records were obtained from Mitchell County. Records without improvements were deleted. The parcel boundaries were converted to parcel points located in the centroids of each parcel boundary. Each parcel point was linked to an assessor record based upon matching parcel numbers. The generated Building Inventory represents the approximate locations (within a parcel) of building exposure. The Building Inventory was aggregated by Census Block and imported into Hazus-MH using the Hazus-MH Comprehensive Data Management System (CDMS). Both the 2010 Census Tract and Census Block tables were updated.

The match between parcel records and assessor records was based upon a common Parcel ID. For this type of project, unless the hit rate is better than 85%, the records are not used to update the default aggregate inventory in Hazus-MH. The Parcel-Assessor hit rate for Mitchell County was 99.3%.

Adjustments were made to records when primary fields did not have a value. In these cases, default values were applied to the fields. Table 17 outlines the adjustments made to Mitchell County records.

Table 17: Building Inventory Default Adjustment Rates

Type of Adjustment	Building Count	Percentage
Area Unknown	349	4%
Construction Unknown	1,005	11%
Condition Unknown	301	3%
Foundation Unknown	1,011	11%
Year Built Unknown	379	4%
Total Buildings	9,447	6%

Approximately 6% of the CAMA values were either missing (<Null> or '0'), did not match CAMA domains or were unusable ('Unknown', 'Other', 'Pending'). These were replaced with 'best available' values. Missing YearBuilt values were populated from average values per Census Block. Missing Condition, Construction and Foundation values were populated with the highest-frequency CAMA values per Occupancy Class. Missing Area values were populated with the average CAMA values per Occupancy Class.

The resulting Building Inventory was used to populate the Hazus-MH General Building Stock and User Defined Facility tables. The updated General Building Stock was used to calculate flood and tornado losses. Changes to the building counts and exposure that were modeled in Mitchell County are sorted by General Occupancy in Table 1 at the beginning of this report. If replacements cost or building value were not present for a given record in the Assessor data, replacement costs were calculated from the Building Area (sqft) multiplied by the Hazus-MH RS Means (\$/sqft) values for each Occupancy Class.

Differences between the default and updated data are due to various factors. The Assessor records often do not distinguish parcels by occupancy class when the parcels are not taxable; therefore, the total number of buildings and the building replacement costs for government, religious/non-profit, and education may be underestimated.

User Defined Facilities

Building Inventory was used to create Hazus-MH User Defined Facility (UDF) inventory for flood modeling. Hazus-MH flood loss estimates are based upon the UDF point data. Buildings within the flood boundary were imported into Hazus-MH as User Defined Facilities and modeled as points.

Table 18: User Defined Facility Exposure

Class	Hazus-MH Feature	Counts	Exposure
BI	Building Exposure	9,447	\$1,167,333,944
Riverine UDF	Structures Inside 1% Annual Chance Riverine Flood Area	1,012	\$112,766,778

Assumptions

- Flood analysis was performed on Building Inventory. Building Inventory within the flood boundary was imported as User Defined Facilities. The point locations are parcel centroid accuracy.
- The analysis is restricted to the county boundary. Events that occur near the county boundary do not contain loss estimates from adjacent counties.
- The following attributes were defaulted or calculated:
 - First Floor Height was set from Foundation Type
 - Content Cost was calculated from Building Cost

Appendix A

Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment, and Vulnerability (HRV)

I Hazard - Tornado

A. Hazard Identification

A tornado is a violently rotating column of air extending from a thunderstorm to the ground, usually spawned when the weather is warm, humid, and unsettled; conditions common to the local area. Severe weather conditions, such as a thunderstorm or hurricane, can produce a tornado. Tremendous destruction can occur with the combined action of strong winds (some at speeds over 250 mph) and the impact of wind-borne debris. Damage paths can be more than one mile wide and fifty miles long. Although the path may be erratic, storm movement is usually from southwest to northeast. Tornadoes most often occur between 3 and 8 p.m. but may occur at any time of day or night. The official tornado season lasts from March-August with a peak in March-May, but they can occur anywhere, any time of year. Proactive planning and quick response are keys to surviving a tornado. Information gleaned from the National Climatic Data Center, The Tornado Project and local newspapers revealed the following history of tornadic activity in the community.

The following table identifies the hazard:

HAZARD	HOW IDENTIFIED	WHY IDENTIFIED
Tornado & High Wind	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Input from the Emergency Management Agency➤ Review of past disaster declarations➤ Risk Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Tornadoes have caused extensive property damage and several injuries➤ The County is frequently hit by tornadoes

B. Data –

Location	County/Zone	St	Date	Time	LZ	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								17	397	34.193M	10.000M
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	01/22/1952	07:00	CST	Tornado	F2	0	0	250.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/07/1960	19:30	CST	Tornado	F2	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/26/1963	14:15	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/06/1963	16:00	CST	Tornado	F2	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/17/1968	18:30	CST	Tornado	F0	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/30/1971	06:30	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	01/13/1972	04:00	CST	Tornado	F2	0	2	25.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/02/1972	13:00	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/08/1972	14:35	CST	Tornado	F0	0	0	2.50K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/08/1974	17:15	CST	Tornado	F1	1	3	250.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	01/12/1975	13:00	CST	Tornado	F2	0	15	2.500M	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/16/1976	10:00	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	0.25K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/05/1984	15:25	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	250.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/08/1989	18:50	CST	Tornado	F1	0	0	25.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	09/29/1998	05:05	EST	Tornado	F1	0	1	500.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	02/13/2000	23:42	EST	Tornado	F3	11	175	20.000M	2.000M
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	02/14/2000	00:57	EST	Tornado	F3	1	1	1.000M	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	10/29/2002	16:04	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	90.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	02/16/2003	08:26	EST	Tornado	F1	0	0	350.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/20/2003	05:05	EST	Tornado	F3	4	200	6.000M	0.00K
SALE CITY	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/22/2005	15:01	EST	Tornado	F1	0	0	250.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	12/28/2005	17:20	EST	Tornado	F0	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BACONTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/02/2007	00:00	EST-5	Tornado	EF2	0	0	2.250M	500.00K
BACONTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	01/02/2017	22:08	EST-5	Tornado	EF1	0	0	100.00K	7.500M
LESTER	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/20/2020	01:10	EST-5	Tornado	EF2	0	0	100.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/23/2020	11:05	EST-5	Tornado	EF1	0	0	100.00K	0.00K
Totals:								17	397	34.193M	10.000M

Figure 1: Tornado Events Reported Between 01/01/1952 and 02/28/2021 (25262 days), Mitchell County, Georgia.

Column Definitions:

'Mag': Magnitude, 'Dth': Deaths, 'Inj': Injuries, 'PrD': Property Damage, 'CrD': Crop Damage

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

- C. Map – No specific information available; general maps are included on pages A19-23.

Table 1: Injury Data for Twenty-Six Tornado Events Reported Between 01/01/1952 and 02/28/2021 (25262 days), Mitchell County, Georgia

Number of County/Zone areas affected	1
Number of Days with Event	26
Number of days with Event and Death	4
Number of days with Event and Death or Injury	7
Number of days with Event and Property damage	25
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage	3
Number of Event Types reported	1

II. Hazard – Thunderstorm Winds

A. Hazard Identification

Thunderstorm winds are generally short involving straight-line winds (as opposed to a rotating column of air) and/or gusts over 50 mph. This hazard tends to affect areas of softwood trees, a feature common in the community, areas with exposed improvements and infrastructure, and above-ground utilities. These winds can cause power outages, transportation and economic disruptions, significant property damage, and pose a high risk of injuries and loss of life.

HAZARD	HOW IDENTIFIED	WHY IDENTIFIED
Thunderstorm Winds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Input from the Emergency Management Agency ➤ Review of past disaster declarations ➤ Risk Assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Thunderstorms have caused extensive property damage and several injuries ➤ The County is frequently hit by severe thunderstorms

B. Data -

Table 2: Thunderstorm Wind, 152 events were reported between 07/30/1968 and 06/10/2021 (19309 days)

Number of County/Zone areas affected	1
Number of Days with Event	115
Number of days with Event and Death	0
Number of days with Event and Death or Injury	3
Number of days with Event and Property damage	64
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage	1
Number of Event Types reported	1

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	I.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	4	1.016M	50.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/30/1968	14:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/24/1968	20:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/30/1970	14:15	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	02/07/1971	07:20	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/13/1979	16:40	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/20/1980	08:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/19/1980	17:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/18/1981	16:25	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/10/1983	16:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	12/05/1983	19:15	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	12/05/1983	19:15	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	12/05/1983	20:05	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	12/05/1983	20:05	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/22/1984	17:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	11/19/1984	08:10	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/27/1987	15:45	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/10/1988	17:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	11/15/1989	22:30	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	02/16/1990	13:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/21/1990	17:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/02/1990	14:25	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/31/1990	14:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/23/1990	17:25	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	09/11/1990	18:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	12/03/1990	13:00	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/30/1991	13:50	CST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/19/1992	04:00	PST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/30/1992	16:00	PST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/21/1992	14:00	PST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL CO.	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/21/1992	17:00	PST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Bacenton	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/11/1994	13:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	50.00K	0.00K
Colquitt Co	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/11/1994	13:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
Camilla	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/25/1994	09:50	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
Camilla	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/22/1994	18:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
Sale City	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/19/1995	14:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	20.00K	0.00K
Pelham	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/19/1995	14:20	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Pelham	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/10/1995	17:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	50.00K	0.00K
Pelham	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/24/1995	14:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
Camilla	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/19/1995	16:26	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.20K	0.00K
Camilla	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/19/1995	16:43	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
Bacenton	MITCHELL CO.	GA	11/07/1995	15:24	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	0 kts.	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/05/1998	18:40	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	30.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/06/1999	18:10	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/13/2000	17:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	20.00K	0.00K
BACANTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/03/2001	03:23	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	2	150.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/03/2001	22:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	52 kts. E	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/20/2001	04:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	10.00K	0.00K
BACANTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	01/19/2002	18:20	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	15.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	01/19/2002	18:20	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	5.00K	0.00K
NORTHEAST PORTION	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/31/2002	14:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	20.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/03/2002	20:02	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	10.00K	0.00K
NORTHWEST PORTION	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/04/2002	18:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	1.00K	0.00K
VADA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	10/29/2002	15:04	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	1.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	11/12/2002	03:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind		0	0	0.00K	50.00K
COUNTYWIDE	MITCHELL CO.	GA	12/24/2002	09:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts. EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K

Figure 2: Thunderstorm Wind Events Reported Between 07/30/1968 and 06/10/2021 (19309 days), Mitchell County, Georgia

COTTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/08/2004	11:46	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BACONTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/08/2004	11:49	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/15/2004	17:00	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	EG	0	0	15.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/22/2005	15:15	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
COUNTYWIDE	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/10/2006	18:45	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
BACONTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/25/2006	16:57	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/08/2006	18:30	EST	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	02/13/2007	14:54	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts.	EG	0	0	250.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	02/13/2007	14:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts.	EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/01/2007	17:35	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/11/2007	19:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BACONTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	12/15/2007	20:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts.	EG	0	1	100.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/05/2008	09:51	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/21/2008	15:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HOPEFUL	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/21/2008	16:32	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/07/2008	15:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	75.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/27/2011	14:14	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/26/2011	17:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	40.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/28/2011	16:51	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
HOPEFUL	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/30/2011	15:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	09/05/2011	15:18	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	4.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	09/05/2011	19:57	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	4.00K	0.00K
HOPEFUL	MITCHELL CO.	GA	02/18/2012	21:10	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	02/18/2012	21:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	EG	0	0	7.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	02/18/2012	21:25	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	02/24/2012	12:48	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
COTTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	02/24/2012	13:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
BRANCHVILLE	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/03/2012	08:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	EG	0	0	4.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/03/2012	08:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
LESTER	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/22/2012	16:28	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/11/2012	14:48	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
BACONTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/01/2012	21:58	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/01/2012	22:12	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
COTTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	12/17/2012	13:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	45 kts.	EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
HOPEFUL	MITCHELL CO.	GA	01/30/2013	18:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	1.50K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/09/2013	17:25	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	40 kts.	EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/30/2013	18:04	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	40 kts.	EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/06/2014	21:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
BRANCHVILLE	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/08/2014	17:16	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
LESTER	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/19/2014	14:25	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
BRANCHVILLE	MITCHELL CO.	GA	10/03/2014	12:14	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	10/03/2014	12:26	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.50K	0.00K
SALE CITY	MITCHELL CO.	GA	11/17/2014	07:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL COUNTY ARPT	MITCHELL CO.	GA	01/04/2015	10:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	65 kts.	EG	0	1	10.00K	0.00K
SALE CITY	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/25/2015	18:47	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/31/2015	14:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/31/2015	14:44	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
BRANCHVILLE	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/17/2015	18:24	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENOUGH	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/17/2015	18:35	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BACONTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/17/2015	19:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
HOPEFUL	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/23/2015	15:16	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/02/2015	14:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/02/2015	14:20	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/02/2015	14:24	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LESTER	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/05/2015	10:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BACONTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/21/2015	16:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

Figure 2: Thunderstorm Wind Events Reported Between 07/30/1968 and 06/10/2021 (19309 days), Mitchell County, Georgia (Cont'd)

SALE CITY	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/24/2016	18:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SALE CITY	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/03/2016	15:11	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL COUNTY ARPT	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/19/2016	16:48	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/26/2016	14:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BACONTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/31/2016	14:25	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
BACONTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	09/12/2016	19:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	40 kts.	EG	0	0	10.00K	0.00K
BACONTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	01/21/2017	12:50	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
LESTER	MITCHELL CO.	GA	01/21/2017	13:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HOPEFUL	MITCHELL CO.	GA	02/07/2017	19:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BACONTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/03/2017	12:36	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/03/2017	13:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LESTER	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/03/2017	13:00	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BRANCHVILLE	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/27/2018	22:06	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	5.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL COUNTY ARPT	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/21/2018	11:24	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
HOPEFUL	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/21/2018	11:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HOPEFUL	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/21/2018	21:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BRANCHVILLE	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/21/2018	21:45	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	60 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BACONTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/06/2018	18:35	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
BACONTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/13/2018	18:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COTTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/31/2018	16:50	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/31/2018	16:53	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	1.00K	0.00K
COTTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/31/2018	16:53	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/31/2018	16:57	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/31/2018	17:08	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENOUGH	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/31/2018	17:10	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
BACONTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	12/02/2018	09:20	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
SALE CITY	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/06/2019	16:10	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/14/2019	11:31	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/19/2019	07:30	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
PELHAM	MITCHELL CO.	GA	05/11/2019	14:25	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
GREENOUGH	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/20/2019	18:20	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/24/2019	16:40	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANEY	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/24/2019	16:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
SALE CITY	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/24/2019	16:55	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL COUNTY ARPT	MITCHELL CO.	GA	07/07/2019	19:52	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HOPEFUL	MITCHELL CO.	GA	02/06/2020	16:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HOPEFUL	MITCHELL CO.	GA	03/31/2020	13:23	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	EG	0	0	3.00K	0.00K
LESTER	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/13/2020	04:15	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HOPEFUL	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/23/2020	10:48	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	55 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
HOPEFUL	MITCHELL CO.	GA	02/15/2021	17:05	EST-5	Thunderstorm Wind	50 kts.	EG	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:									0	4	1.016M	50.00K

Figure 2: Thunderstorm Wind Events Reported Between 07/30/1968 and 06/10/2021 (19309 days), Mitchell County, Georgia

Column Definitions:

'Mag': Magnitude, 'Dth': Deaths, 'Inj': Injuries, 'PrD': Property Damage, 'CrD': Crop Damage

Wind Magnitude Definitions:

Measured Gust:'MG', Estimated Gust:'EG', Measured Sustained:'MS', Estimated Sustained:'ES'

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

- C. Map – No specific information available; general maps are included on pages A19-23.

III. Natural Hazard - Flood

A. Hazard Identification

Mitchell County identified several hazards that are addressed in the County’s Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan. These hazards were identified through an extensive process that utilized input from Planning Committee members, public input, researching past disaster declarations in the County, a review of current Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM), and risk assessments completed by the County Emergency Management Agency.

The following table identifies the hazard:

HAZARD	HOW IDENTIFIED	WHY IDENTIFIED
Flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Review of FIRMs ➤ Input from County Land Development Department ➤ Risk Assessments ➤ Review of past disaster declarations ➤ Identification of National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) repetitive loss properties in the County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Several repetitive loss properties are located in the County ➤ The County contains many rivers and creeks, as well as many low-lying areas ➤ The County has had two major flooding events in the past ten years that have caused extensive property damage and evacuation situations

B. Data –

Table 3: Eight Flash flood events were reported between 12/01/1996 and 06/14/2021 (8962 days)

Number of County/Zone areas affected	2
Number of Days with Event	6
Number of days with Event and Death	0
Number of days with Event and Death or Injury	0
Number of days with Event and Property damage	2
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage	0
Number of Event Types reported	1

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	TZ	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	250.00K	0.00K
HABERSHAM (ZONE)	HABERSHAM (ZONE)	GA	12/01/1996	11:20	EST	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	06/25/2006	21:30	EST	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
COTTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/23/2008	13:00	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	200.00K	0.00K
LESTER	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/19/2013	19:15	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
LANEY	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/19/2013	19:15	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
FLINT	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/08/2016	18:30	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/08/2016	18:45	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	50.00K	0.00K
LANEY	MITCHELL CO.	GA	09/16/2020	14:31	EST-5	Flash Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	250.00K	0.00K

Figure 3: Flash Flood Events Reported for Mitchell County, Georgia

Column Definitions:

'Mag': Magnitude, 'Dth': Deaths, 'Inj': Injuries, 'PrD': Property Damage, 'CrD': Crop Damage

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Table 4: Four Flood events were reported between 03/08/1998 and 06/14/2021 (8500 days)

Number of County/Zone areas affected	2
Number of Days with Event	4
Number of days with Event and Death	0
Number of days with Event and Death or Injury	0
Number of days with Event and Property damage	2
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage	0
Number of Event Types reported	1

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	TZ	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	175.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL (ZONE)	MITCHELL (ZONE)	GA	03/08/1998	12:00	EST	Flood		0	0	125.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	01/02/2006	09:00	EST	Flood		0	0	50.00K	0.00K
BACONTON	MITCHELL CO.	GA	08/13/2018	18:55	EST-5	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
CAMILLA	MITCHELL CO.	GA	04/23/2020	11:16	EST-5	Flood		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
Totals:								0	0	175.00K	0.00K

Figure 3: Flood Events Reported for Mitchell County, Georgia

Column Definitions: 'Mag': Magnitude, 'Dth': Deaths, 'Inj': Injuries, 'PrD': Property Damage, 'CrD': Crop Damage

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

***For whatever reason, the Flood of 1994 was not included in the NCDC query results**

*multi-county event; specific local cost not identified

- C. Map – No specific information available; general maps are included on pages A11-16.

IV. Natural Hazard – Hurricane

A. Hazard Identification

A hurricane is a tropical storm with winds that have reached a constant speed of 74 miles per hour or more. Hurricane winds blow in a large spiral around a relative calm center known as the “eye.” The “eye” is generally 20 to 30 miles wide, and the storm may extend outward 400 miles. As a hurricane approaches, the skies will begin to darken, and winds will grow in strength. As a hurricane nears land, it can bring torrential rains, high winds, and storm surges. A single hurricane can last for more than 2 weeks over open waters and can run a path across the entire length of the eastern seaboard. August and September are peak months during the hurricane season that lasts from June 1 through November 30.

Table 5: Saffir -Simpson Hurricane Scale of Wind Magnitude

Saffir -Simpson Hurricane Scale			
Category	Winds (MPH)	Damage	Storm Surge
1	74- 95	Minimal: No real damage to building structures. Damage primarily to unanchored mobile homes, shrubbery, and trees. Also, some coastal flooding and minor pier damage.	4 – 5 feet
2	96–110	Moderate: Some roofing material, door, and window damage. Considerable damage to vegetation, mobile homes, etc. Flooding damages piers and small craft in unprotected moorings may break their moorings.	6 – 8 feet
3	111 - 130	Extensive: Some structural damage to small residences and utility buildings, with a minor amount of curtainwall failures. Mobile homes are destroyed. Flooding near the coast destroys smaller structures with larger structures damaged by floating debris. Terrain may be flooded well inland.	9 – 12 feet
4	131 - 155	Extreme: More extensive curtainwall failures with some complete roof structure failure on small residences. Major erosion of beach areas. Terrain may be flooded well inland.	13 – 18 feet
5	More than 155	Catastrophic: Complete roof failure on many residences and industrial buildings. Some complete building failures with small utility buildings blown over or away. Flooding causes major damage to the lower floors of all structures near the shoreline. Massive evacuation of residential areas may be required.	Greater than 18 feet

Source: National Climatic Data Center

* Wind speeds are estimates; have never been scientifically verified.

B. Data

Table 6: Hurricane (Typhoon) two events were reported between 07/09/2005 and 06/14/2021.

The number of County/Zone areas affected:	1
Number of Days with Event:	2
Number of Days with Event and Death:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	0
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	2
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	1
The number of Event Types reported:	2

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	I.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	50.250M	111.000M
MITCHELL (ZONE)	MITCHELL (ZONE)	GA	07/09/2005	18:00	EST	Hurricane (typhoon)		0	0	250.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL (ZONE)	MITCHELL (ZONE)	GA	10/10/2018	07:00	EST-5	Hurricane		0	0	50.000M	111.000M
Totals:								0	0	50.250M	111.000M

Figure 4: Hurricane (Typhoon) Event Reported for Mitchell County, Georgia
Column Definitions: 'Mag': Magnitude, 'Dth': Deaths, 'Inj': Injuries, 'PrD': Property Damage, 'CrD': Crop Damage
Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Table 7: Tropical Storm, seven events were reported between 09/03/1998 and 06/14/2021.

The number of County/Zone areas affected:	1
Number of Days with Event:	7
Number of Days with Event and Death:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	0
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	6
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	1
The number of Event Types reported:	1

Location	County/Zone	St.	Date	Time	I.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
Totals:								0	0	462.00K	7.500M
MITCHELL (ZONE)	MITCHELL (ZONE)	GA	09/03/1998	00:00	EST	Tropical Storm		0	0	20.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL (ZONE)	MITCHELL (ZONE)	GA	09/05/2004	16:00	EST	Tropical Storm		0	0	0.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL (ZONE)	MITCHELL (ZONE)	GA	09/15/2004	12:00	EST	Tropical Storm		0	0	50.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL (ZONE)	MITCHELL (ZONE)	GA	09/26/2004	18:00	EST	Tropical Storm		0	0	15.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL (ZONE)	MITCHELL (ZONE)	GA	08/22/2008	12:00	EST-5	Tropical Storm		0	0	125.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL (ZONE)	MITCHELL (ZONE)	GA	09/02/2016	00:00	EST-5	Tropical Storm		0	0	52.00K	0.00K
MITCHELL (ZONE)	MITCHELL (ZONE)	GA	09/10/2017	22:00	EST-5	Tropical Storm		0	0	200.00K	7.500M
Totals:								0	0	462.00K	7.500M

Figure 5: Tropical Storm Events Reported for Mitchell County, Georgia
Column Definitions: 'Mag': Magnitude, 'Dth': Deaths, 'Inj': Injuries, 'PrD': Property Damage, 'CrD': Crop Damage
Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

C. Map – No specific information available; general maps are included on pages A19-23.

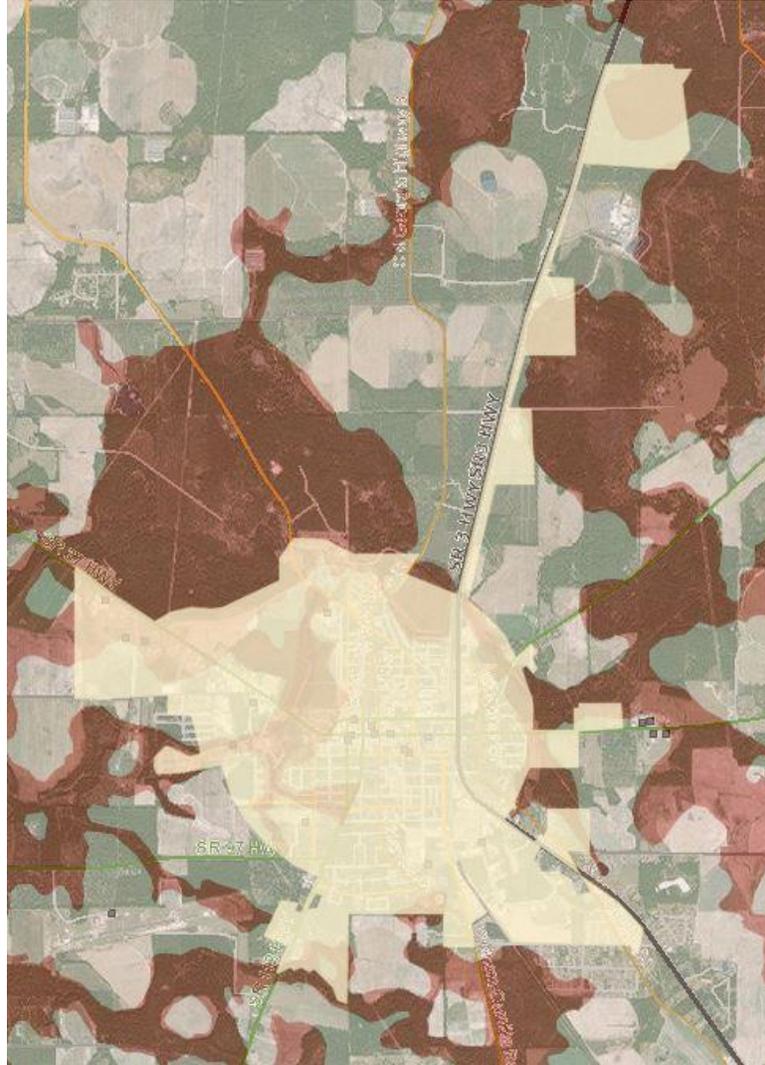
Score	Original Value	Description
4	Floodway	Floodway (within zone AE)
	V	1% with Velocity no Base Flood Elevation (BFE)
	VE	1% with Velocity BFE
3	A	1% Annual Chance no BFE
	A99	1% Federal flood protection system
	AE	1% has BFE
	AH	1% Ponding has BFE
	AO	1% Sheet Flow has depths
2	AR	1% Federal flood protection system
	X500	0.2% Annual Chance
1	ANI	Area not included in survey
	D	Undetermined but possible
0	UNDES	Undesignated
	X	Outside Flood Zones

Hazard - GEMA.flood



CAMILLA, GEORGIA NATURAL HAZARD – FLOOD

CITY OF CAMILLA FLOOD ZONE MAP



Hazard - GEMA.flood



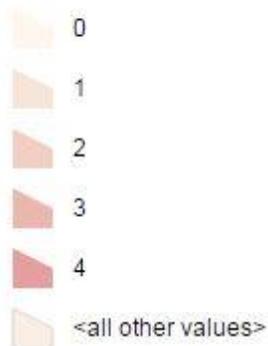
Score	Original Value	Description
4	Floodway	Floodway (within zone AE)
	V	1% with Velocity no Base Flood Elevation (BFE)
	VE	1% with Velocity BFE
3	A	1% Annual Chance no BFE
	A99	1% Federal flood protection system
	AE	1% has BFE
	AH	1% Ponding has BFE
	AO	1% Sheet Flow has depths
2	AR	1% Federal flood protection system
	X500	0.2% Annual Chance
1	ANI	Area not included in survey
	D	Undetermined but possible
0	UNDES	Undesignated
	X	Outside Flood Zones

**PELHAM, GEORGIA
NATURAL HAZARD – FLOOD**



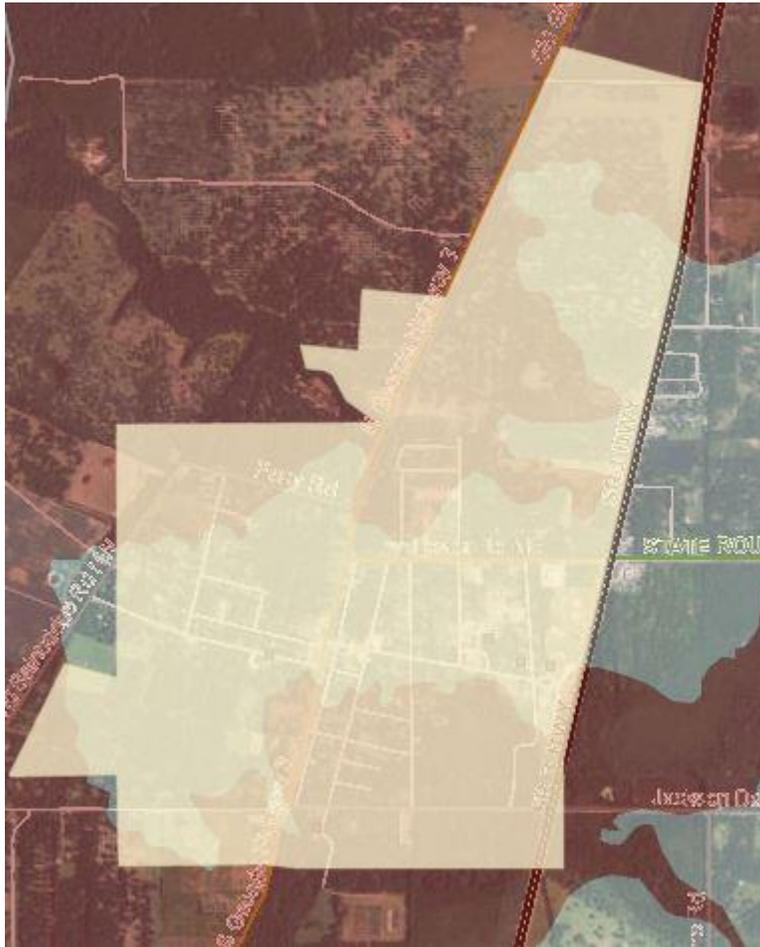
CITY OF PELHAM FLOOD ZONE MAP

Hazard - GEMA.flood



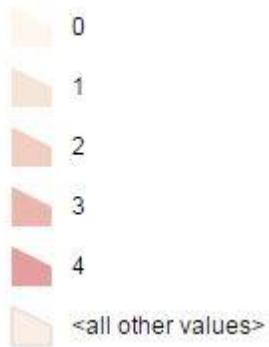
Score	Original Value	Description
4	Floodway	Floodway (within zone AE)
	V	1% with Velocity no Base Flood Elevation (BFE)
	VE	1% with Velocity BFE
3	A	1% Annual Chance no BFE
	A99	1% Federal flood protection system
	AE	1% has BFE
	AH	1% Ponding has BFE
	AO	1% Sheet Flow has depths
2	AR	1% Federal flood protection system
	X500	0.2% Annual Chance
1	ANI	Area not included in survey
	D	Undetermined but possible
0	UNDES	Undesignated
	X	Outside Flood Zones

BACANTON, GEORGIA NATURAL HAZARD – FLOOD



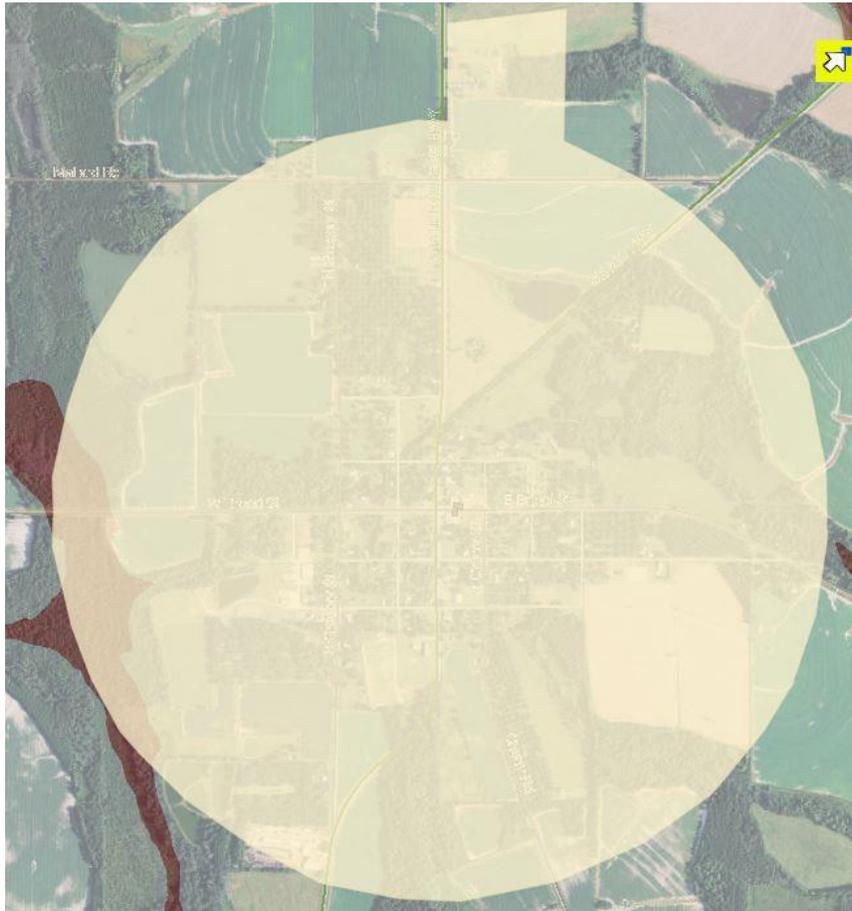
CITY OF BACANTON FLOOD ZONE MAP

Hazard - GEMA.flood

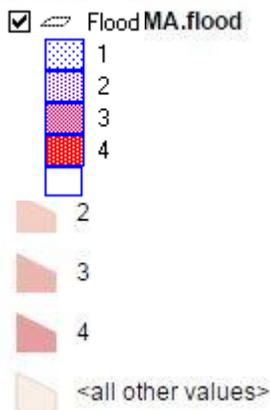


Score	Original Value	Description
4	Floodway	Floodway (within zone AE)
	V	1% with Velocity no Base Flood Elevation (BFE)
	VE	1% with Velocity BFE
3	A	1% Annual Chance no BFE
	A99	1% Federal flood protection system
	AE	1% has BFE
	AH	1% Ponding has BFE
	AO	1% Sheet Flow has depths
	AR	1% Federal flood protection system
2	X500	0.2% Annual Chance
1	ANI	Area not included in survey
	D	Undetermined but possible
0	UNDES	Undesignated
	X	Outside Flood Zones

SALE CITY, GEORGIA NATURAL HAZARD – FLOOD

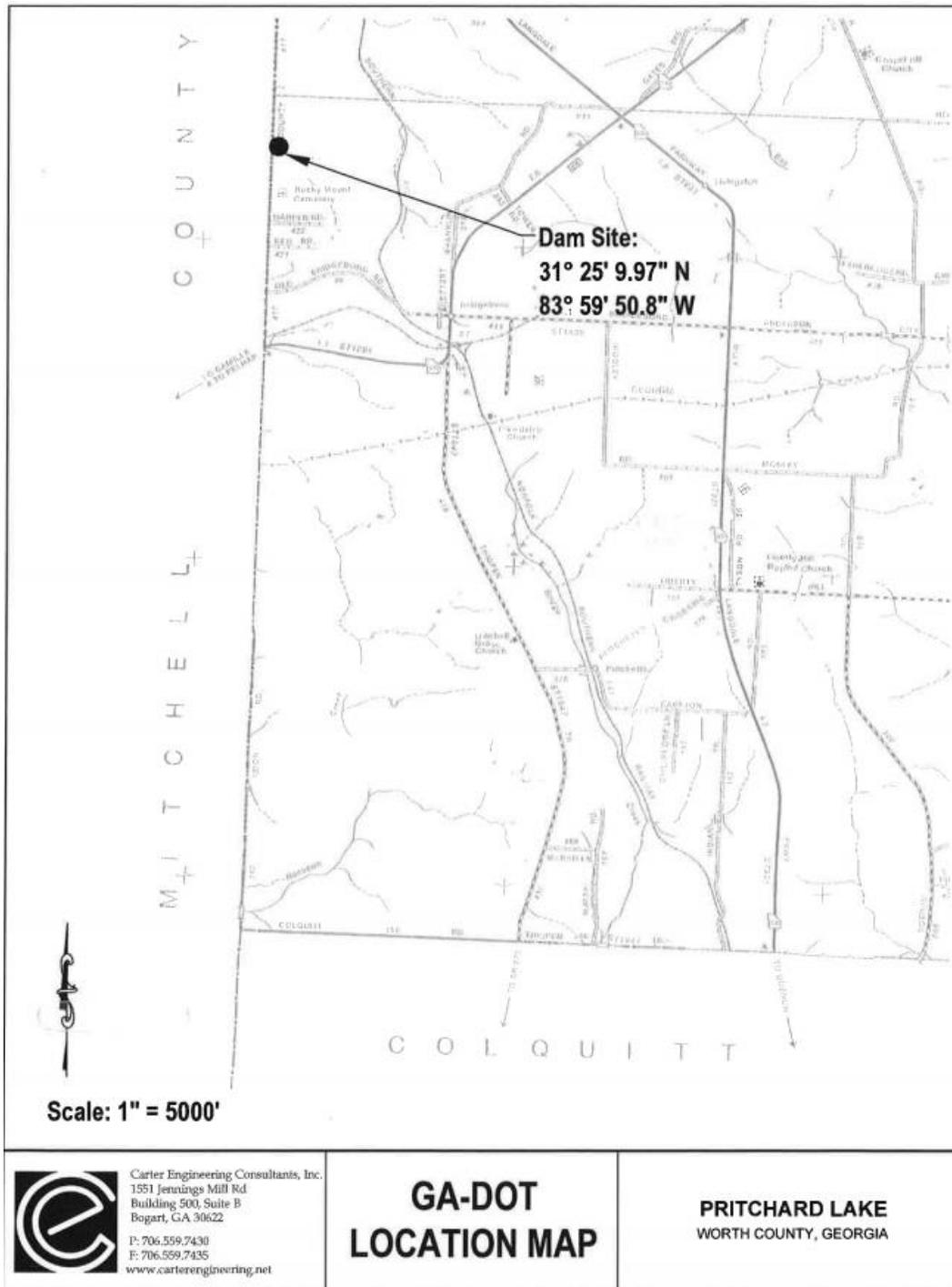


CITY OF SALE CITY FLOOD ZONE MAP



Score	Original Value	Description
4	Floodway	Floodway (within zone AE)
	V	1% with Velocity no Base Flood Elevation (BFE)
3	VE	1% with Velocity BFE
	A	1% Annual Chance no BFE
	A99	1% Federal flood protection system
	AE	1% has BFE
	AH	1% Ponding has BFE
	AO	1% Sheet Flow has depths
2	AR	1% Federal flood protection system
	X500	0.2% Annual Chance
1	ANI	Area not included in survey
	D	Undetermined but possible
0	UNDES	Undesignated
	X	Outside Flood Zones

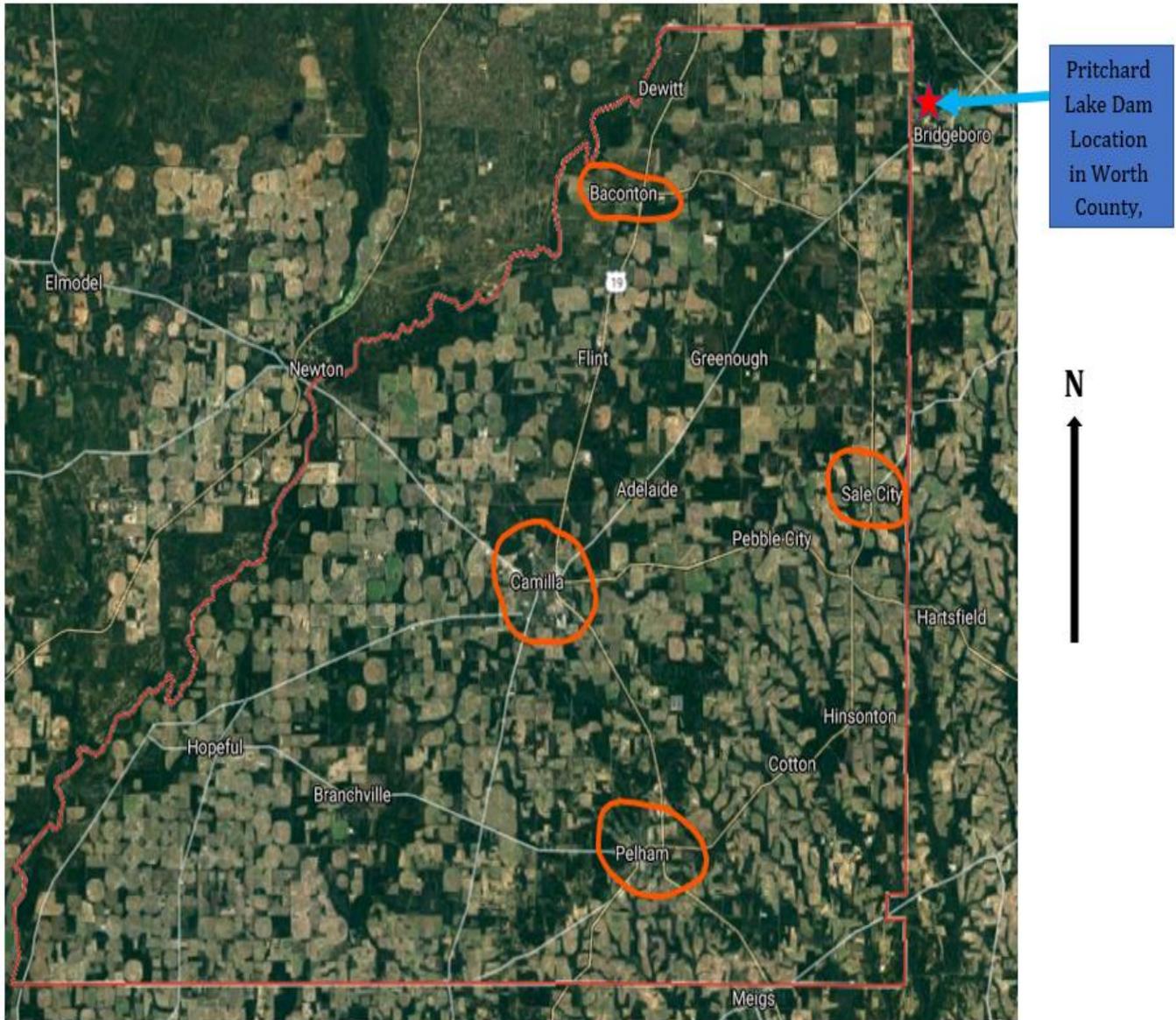
**MITCHELL COUNTY, GEORGIA
NATURAL HAZARD – DAM FAILURE**



A Map Showing Pritchard Lake Dam Location in Worth County Close to the Mitchell County, Georgia Boundary.

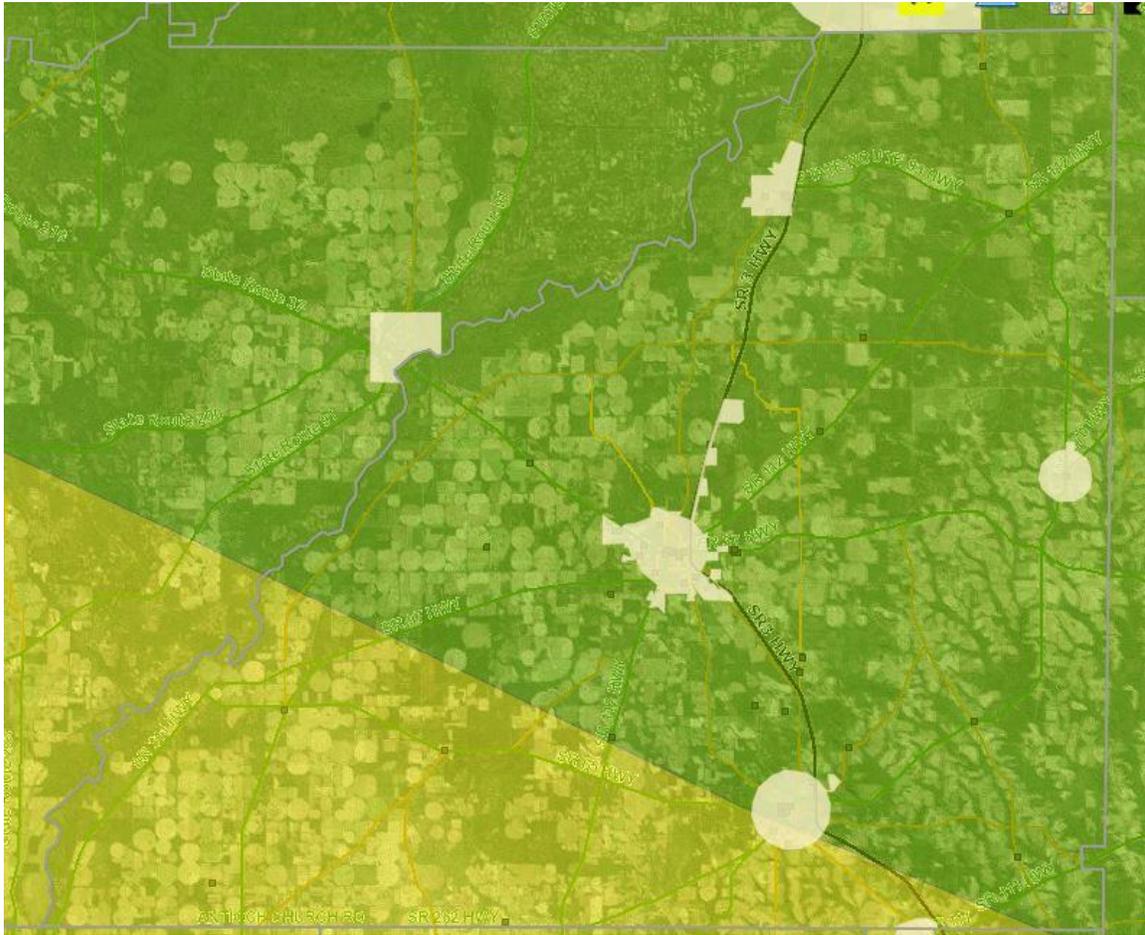
Source: Worth County Emergency Action Plan Report (2016)

MITCHELL COUNTY, GEORGIA NATURAL HAZARD – DAM FAILURE



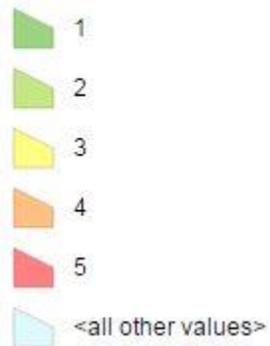
Map of Mitchell County, Georgia Indicating Cities and Pritchard Lake Dam Location in Worth County, Georgia Close to Mitchell County Boundary.

**MITCHELL COUNTY, GEORGIA
 NATURAL HAZARD – HURRICANE, THUNDERSTORM,
 TORNADO**

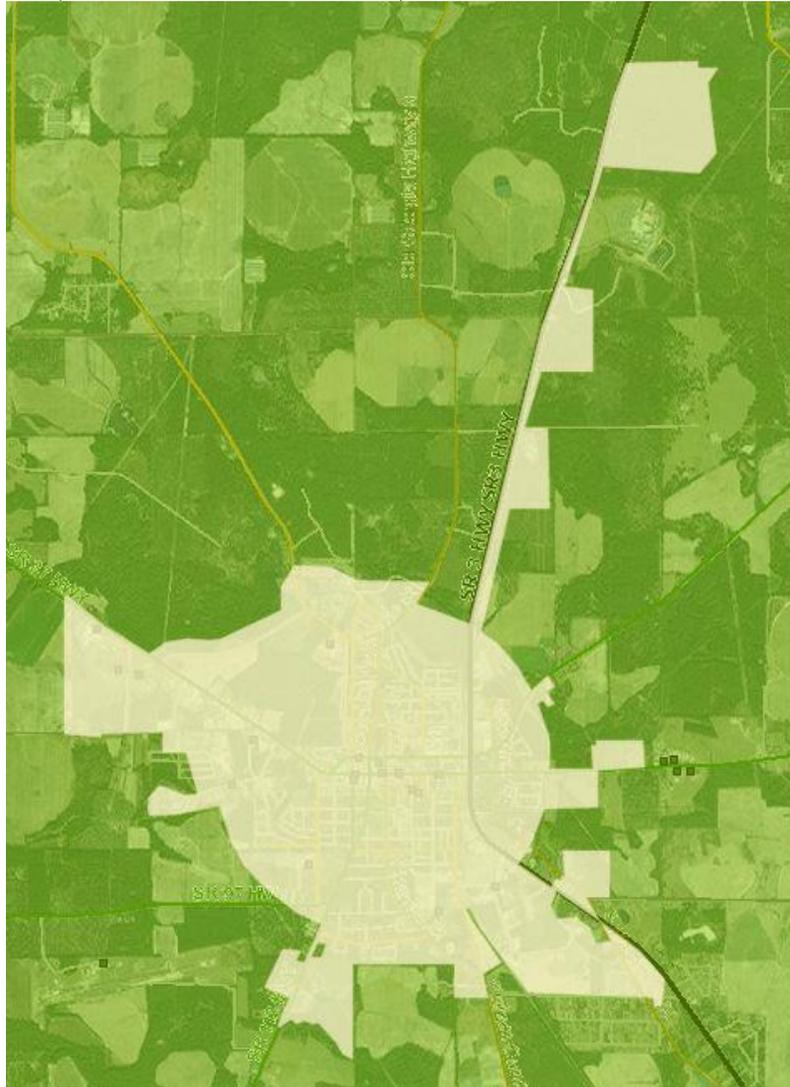


**MITCHELL COUNTY WIND MAP
 LEVEL 2 – LT. GREEN
 LEVEL 3 – YELLOW**

Hazard - GEMA.wind

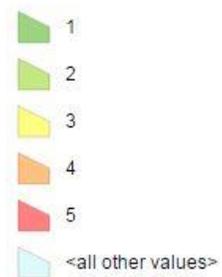


**CAMILLA, GEORGIA
NATURAL HAZARD –
HURRICANE, THUNDERSTORM, TORNADO**



**CITY OF CAMILLA WIND MAP
LEVEL 2 – LT. GREEN**

Hazard - GEMA.wind



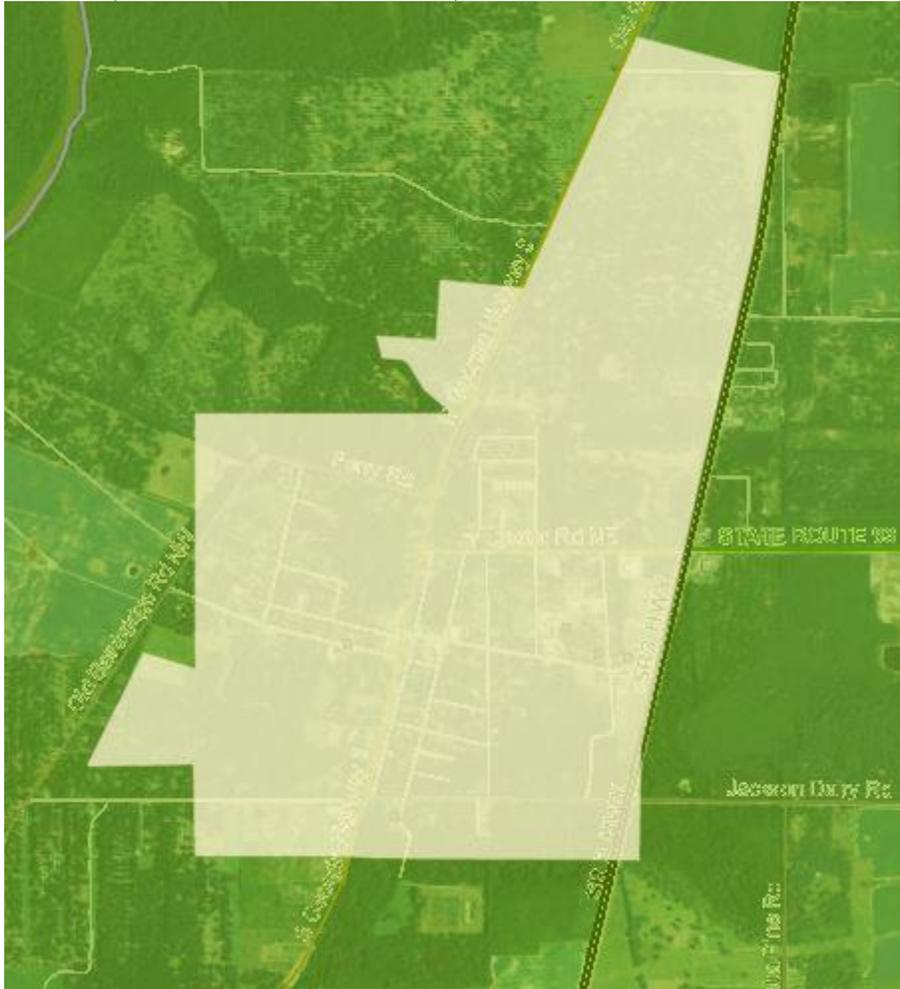
**PELHAM, GEORGIA
NATURAL HAZARD –
HURRICANE, THUNDERSTORM, TORNADO**



**CITY OF PELHAM WIND MAP
LEVEL 2 – LT. GREEN
LEVEL 3 – YELLOW
Hazard - GEMA.wind**



**BACONTON, GEORGIA
NATURAL HAZARD –
HURRICANE, THUNDERSTORM, TORNADO**



**CITY OF BACONTON WIND MAP
LEVEL 2 – LT. GREEN**

Hazard - GEMA.wind

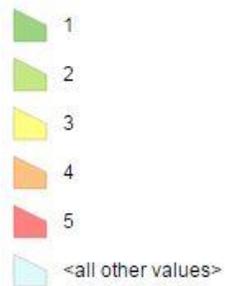


**SALE CITY, GEORGIA
NATURAL HAZARD –
HURRICANE, THUNDERSTORM, TORNADO**



**TOWN OF SALE CITY WIND MAP
LEVEL 2 – LT. GREEN**

Hazard - GEMA.wind



Critical Facility Report: Wind (Tornados, Thunderstorm Winds, Hurricane)

Mitchell County Critical Facility Report for Wind												
Jurisdiction	Name	Headed Score	Value	Replacement Value	Year	Building Size	Content Value	Content Value Year	Functional Use	Facility Type	Risk	
Baconton city	City of Baconton	2	35000		2015	1000			Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Uplift	
Baconton city	Baconton WPC	2	50000		2015	2000			Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Uplift	
Baconton city	Baconton City Hall	2	65000		2015	1500			Government, Government, Private, Private	Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Historic Consideration, Important	
Baconton city	Baconton Charter School	2	3300000		2015	60000	1000000	2003	Government, Government, Private, Private	Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Important	
Baconton city	Baconton EMS Station	2	75000		2015	2400			Government, Government, Private, Private	Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Essential, Uplift	
Totals for Baconton City Headed Score 2												
			\$3,925,000				\$1,000,000					
Camilla city	Camilla Water	2	1100000		2015	200			Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Important, Uplift	
Camilla city	Camilla Water	2	480000		2015	200			Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Important, Uplift	
Camilla city	City of Camilla	2	112500		2015	200			Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Important, Uplift	
Camilla city	Camilla Fire Department	2	299000		2015	5452			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Uplift	
Camilla city	Camilla WPC	2	4500000		2015	1200			Government, Government, Private, Private	Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Important, Uplift	
Camilla city	Mitchell County Courthouse	2	299000		2015	6741			Government, Government, Private, Private	Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Important	
Camilla city	Mitchell County Courthouse	2	2832800		2015	18624			Law Enforcement, Law Enforcement, Police, Police	Law Enforcement, Court House, Court House	Important	
Camilla city	Camilla City Hall	2	956000		2015	13806			Government, Government, Private, Private	Government, Government, Private, Private	Important	
Camilla city	Mitchell County Public Library	2	271950		2015	10590			Government, Government, Private, Private	Government, Government, Private, Private	Important	
Camilla city	Mitchell County Hospital	2	2000000		2015	35552	10000000	2003	Medical, Medical, EMS, EMS	Medical, Medical, EMS, EMS	Essential, Important, Uplift, Vulnerable Population	
Camilla city	Camilla Mitchell County Airport	2	708000		2015	4890			Medical, Medical, EMS, EMS	Medical, Medical, EMS, EMS	Transportation	
Camilla city	Mitchell County Hospital	2	2000000		2015	35552	10000000	2004	Medical, Medical, EMS, EMS	Medical, Medical, EMS, EMS	Essential, Important, Uplift, Vulnerable Population	
Camilla city	Mitchell County High School	2	1070000		2015	15300			Education, Education, K - 12, K - 12	Education, Education, K - 12, K - 12	Vulnerable Population	
Camilla city	Westwood School	2	463000		2015	11800			Education, Education, Private, Private	Education, Education, Private, Private	Vulnerable Population	
Camilla city	Mitchell County Elementary	2	850000		2015	11800			Education, Education, Private, Private	Education, Education, Private, Private	Vulnerable Population	
Camilla city	Mitchell County Middle School	2	600000		2015	9300			Education, Education, Private, Private	Education, Education, Private, Private	Vulnerable Population	
Camilla city	Mitchell County Prison	2	520000		2015	15900			Law Enforcement, Law Enforcement, Sheriff, Sheriff	Law Enforcement, Sheriff, Sheriff	Special Consideration, Vulnerable Population	
Camilla city	Mitchell Baker Service Center	2	248450		2015	4896			Law Enforcement, Law Enforcement, Sheriff, Sheriff	Law Enforcement, Sheriff, Sheriff	Important	
Camilla city	Mitchell County Board of Commissioners	2	799212		2015	10512			Education, Education, K - 12, K - 12	Education, Education, K - 12, K - 12	Important	
Camilla city	Mitchell Baker High	2									Important	
Totals for Camilla City Headed Score 2												
			\$40,993,785				\$110,000,000					
Totals for Camilla City Headed Score 2												
			\$40,993,785				\$110,000,000					
Perham city	City of Perham - South Water Tower	3	30000		2010	6400			Government, Water/Sewer	Government, Water/Sewer	Essential, Important	
Perham city	Perham High School	3	1059000		2015	18624	234400	2003	Education, Education, K - 12, K - 12	Education, Education, K - 12, K - 12	Important, Vulnerable Population	
Totals for Perham City Headed Score 3												
			\$1,399,000				\$234,400					
Perham city	Perham Fire Department	2	229000		2015	4400	200000	2003	Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential, Important, Uplift	
Perham city	Perham City Jail	2	1078000		2015	7000	16500	2003	Law Enforcement, Law Enforcement, Prisons, Prisons	Law Enforcement, Prisons, Prisons	Important, Vulnerable Population	
Perham city	Perham Elementary School	2	3127000		2015	203624	393687	2003	Education, Education, K - 12, K - 12	Education, Education, K - 12, K - 12	Important, Vulnerable Population	
Perham city	Perham Police Department	2	164000		2015	1900	12500	2003	Law Enforcement, Law Enforcement, Police, Police	Law Enforcement, Police, Police	Important, Transportation	
Perham city	City of Perham - North Water Tower	2	500000		2015	412			Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Essential, Important	
Perham city	Perham-Congregate Library	2	1268708		2015	8332	15000	2003	Education, Education, Library, Library	Education, Education, Library, Library	Essential, Historic Consideration, Important	
Perham city	Hand Memorial United Methodist Church	2	300000		2015	1632	7200	2003	NGO, NGO, Non-Profit, Non-Profit	NGO, NGO, Non-Profit, Non-Profit	Essential, Uplift	
Perham city	First Baptist Church	2	500000		2015	1830	4600	2003	Law Enforcement, Law Enforcement, Police, Police	Law Enforcement, Sheriff, Sheriff	Essential, Important	
Perham city	Perham Police Department	2	300000		2015	4754	10000	2003	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Important	
Perham city	Perham City Hall	2	669296		2015				Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Essential, Important	
Totals for Perham City Headed Score 2												
			\$10,663,300				\$5,594,827					
Totals for Perham City Headed Score 2												
			\$12,402,300				\$8,839,427					
Sale City town	City of Sale City	2	0		2015		100000	2004	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Essential, Important	
Sale City town	Sale City Volunteer Fire Department	2	6713		2015	3000	10000	2004	Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential, Important	
Sale City town	Sale City City Hall	2	36000		2015	640	10000	2004	Government, Government, Private, Private	Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Essential, Important	
Totals for Sale City Town Headed Score 2												
			\$93,113				\$2,100,000					
Totals for Sale City Town Headed Score 2												
			\$93,113				\$2,100,000					
Mitchell County	Hopewell Community Fire Department	3	78780		2015	5000	100000		Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential, Important	
Mitchell County	County Line Volunteer Fire Department	3	78000		2015	3000			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential, Important	
Mitchell County	Ward Hwy 65	3	35000		2015	1200			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential	
Mitchell County	Delwood VFD	3	24000		2015	2000			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential	
Totals for Unincorporated Mitchell County Headed Score 3												
			\$215,780				\$1,000,000					
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Water System	2	483000		2015	200			Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Uplift	
Mitchell County	Southwest Mitchell Fire Department	2	123550		2015	4000			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential, Important	
Mitchell County	Planters Grove Volunteer Fire Department	2	56840		2015	1000			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential, Important	
Mitchell County	Camilla LSI	2	18000		2015	250	10000	2004	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Essential, Important	
Mitchell County	Perham LSI	2	184800		2015	1200	45000	2003	Government, Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Government, Water/Sewer, Water/Sewer	Essential, Important	
Mitchell County	Camilla State Prison	2	1535000		2015	22886			Law Enforcement, Law Enforcement, State Prisons, State Prisons	Law Enforcement, Sheriff, Sheriff	Essential, Important, Vulnerable Population	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Justice Center	2	456690		2015	53882	100000	2002	Law Enforcement, Law Enforcement, State Prisons, State Prisons	Law Enforcement, Sheriff, Sheriff	Important, Vulnerable Population	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Prison (County Farm)	2	329175		2015	10270	100000	2004	Law Enforcement, Law Enforcement, State Prisons, State Prisons	Law Enforcement, Sheriff, Sheriff	Important, Vulnerable Population	
Mitchell County	Reserve Facility	2	10000		2015	1000			Government, Government, Landfill, Landfill	Government, Government, Landfill, Landfill	Important	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Emergency Services Facility	2	1300000		2015	17000			Government, Government, Private, Private	Government, Government, Private, Private	Essential, Uplift	
Mitchell County	Greenwood Volunteer Fire Department	2	156000		2015	4400			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential, Important	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Board Department	2	179000		2015	9116			Law Enforcement, Law Enforcement, Sheriff, Sheriff	Law Enforcement, Sheriff, Sheriff	Important	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Board Department	2	159000		2015	5640			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Important	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Sheriff's Office	2	35000		2015	1200			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Sheriff's Office	2	35000		2015	1200			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Sheriff's Office	2	35000		2015	1200			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Sheriff's Office	2	35000		2015	1200			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Sheriff's Office	2	35000		2015	1200			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Sheriff's Office	2	35000		2015	1200			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Sheriff's Office	2	35000		2015	1200			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Sheriff's Office	2	35000		2015	1200			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Sheriff's Office	2	35000		2015	1200			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Sheriff's Office	2	35000		2015	1200			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Sheriff's Office	2	35000		2015	1200			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Sheriff's Office	2	35000		2015	1200			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Sheriff's Office	2	35000		2015	1200			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Sheriff's Office	2	35000		2015	1200			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Sheriff's Office	2	35000		2015	1200			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Sheriff's Office	2	35000		2015	1200			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Sheriff's Office	2	35000		2015	1200			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Sheriff's Office	2	35000		2015	1200			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Sheriff's Office	2	35000		2015	1200			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Sheriff's Office	2	35000		2015	1200			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Sheriff's Office	2	35000		2015	1200			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Sheriff's Office	2	35000		2015	1200			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Sheriff's Office	2	35000		2015	1200			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Sheriff's Office	2	35000		2015	1200			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Sheriff's Office	2	35000		2015	1200			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Sheriff's Office	2	35000		2015	1200			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Sheriff's Office	2	35000		2015	1200			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Sheriff's Office	2	35000		2015	1200			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Sheriff's Office	2	35000		2015	1200			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Sheriff's Office	2	35000		2015	1200			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Sheriff's Office	2	35000		2015	1200			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Sheriff's Office	2	35000		2015	1200			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Sheriff's Office	2	35000		2015	1200			Emergency Services, Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters, Fire Fighters	Essential	
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Sheriff's											

MITCHELL COUNTY

HAZARD FREQUENCY TABLE

Hazard	Number of Events in Historic	Number of years in Historic Record	Number of Events in Past 10 years	Number of Events in Past 20 Years	Number of Events in Past 50 Years	Historic Recurrence Interval (years)	Historic Frequency % chance/year	Past 10 Year Record Frequency Per Year	Past 20 Year Record Frequency Per Year	Past 50 Year Record Frequency Per Year
Hurricane Surge- Ca						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	0	0
Hurricane Surge- Ca						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	0	0
Hurricane Surge- Ca	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	0.1	0.05	0.02
Hurricane Surge- Ca							0	0	0	0
Hurricane Surge- Ca							0	0	0	0
Hurricane Wind	2	2	2	2	2	1	100	0.2	0.1	0.04
Flood	10	12	7	10	12	1.2	83.3	0.7	0.5	0.24
Wildfire						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!			
Earthquake						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!			
Tornado	26	69	3	11	21	2.65	37.68	0.3	0.55	0.42
Thunderstorm Wind	115	53	80	107	175	4.81	216.98	8	5.35	3.5
Hail						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	0	0
Drought						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	0	0
Extreme Heat						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	0	0
Snow & Ice						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	0	0
Landslide						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	0	0
Dam Failure						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	0	0
Hazard Material Release (Fixed)						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	0	0
Hazard Material Release						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	0	0
Radiological Release						#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0	0	0

NOTE: The historic frequency of a hazard event over a given period of time determines the historic recurrence interval. For example: If there have been 20 HazMat Releases in the County in the past 5 years, statistically you could expect that there will be 4 releases a year.

Realize that from a statistical standpoint, there are several variables to consider. 1) Accurate hazard history data and collection are crucial to an accurate recurrence interval and frequency. 2) Data collection and accuracy has been much better in the past 10-20 years (NCDC weather records). 3) It is important to include all significant recorded hazard events which will include periodic updates to this table.

By updating and reviewing this table over time, it may be possible to see if certain types of hazard events are increasing in the past 10=20 years.

Historic Re. = No. of years divided by No. of Event

Historic Fq. = No. events divided by No of years Multiply 100

Past 10 Re. Fq.= No. occurrence of event divided by number of years

Facility Flood Hazard All Hazards > 0

Jurisdiction	Name	Hazard Score	Value	Replacement Value Year	Building size
Camilla city	Camilla WPCP	4	4500000	2015	1200
Baconton city	Baconton WPCP	3	50000	2015	2000
Mitchell County	Autry State Prison	3	1535000	2015	223980
Camilla city	Mitchell County High School	3	1070000	2015	153000
Camilla city	Mitchell County Middle School	3	6800000	2015	97000
Camilla city	Mitchell County Primary	3	6200000	2015	93000
Mitchell County	Autry State Prison	3	1535000	2015	2640
Mitchell County	Bethany VFD	3	24000	2015	2000

Facility type**Risk**

Government, Water/Sewer	Important, Lifeline
Government, Water/Sewer	Lifeline
Law Enforcement, State Patrol	Essential, Important, Vulnerable Population
Education, K - 12,	Vulnerable Population
NGO, Water/Sewer	Vulnerable Population
NGO, Water/Sewer	Vulnerable Population
Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	Important
Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	Essential

Facility Wind Hazard All Hazards > 0

Jurisdiction	Name	Hazard Score	Value	Replacement Value Year
Mitchell County	Hopeful Community Fire Dept	3	78786	2015
Pelham city	City of Pelham - South Water Tower	3	500000	2015
Pelham city	Pelham High School	3	1039000	2015
Mitchell County	County Line Volunteer Fire Dept	3	78000	2015
Mitchell County	VFD Hwy 65	3	35000	2015
Mitchell County	Delwood VFD	3	24000	2015
Camilla city	Camilla Water	2	1100000	2015
Camilla city	Camilla Water	2	480000	2015
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Water System	2	483000	2015
Camilla city	City of Camilla	2	112500	2015
Baconton city	City of Baconton	2	35000	2015
Sale City town	City of Sale City	2	60000	2015
Mitchell County	Southeast Mitchell Fire Dept	2	123616	2015
Pelham city	Pelham Fire Department	2	229000	2015
Mitchell County	Pleasant Grove Volunteer Fire Dept	2	56940	2015
Sale City town	Sale City Volunteer Fire Dept	2	67113	2015
Camilla city	Camilla Fire Department	2	299000	2015
Camilla city	Camilla WPCP	2	4500000	2015
Mitchell County	Camilla (LAS)	2	16000	2015
Baconton city	Baconton WPCP	2	50000	2015
Mitchell County	Pelham (LAS)	2	184800	2015
Mitchell County	Autry State Prison	2	1535000	2015
Camilla city	Camilla Police Dept	2	299000	2015
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Justice Center	2	5460969	2015
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Prison (County Farm)	2	329175	2015
Pelham city	Pelham City Jail	2	1078000	2015
Camilla city	Mitchell County Courthouse	2	2832680	2015
Camilla city	Camilla City Hall	2	956000	2015
Sale City town	Sale City City Hall	2	36000	2015
Camilla city	Mitchell County Public Library	2	271919	2015
Camilla city	Mitchell County Hospital	2	2000000	2015
Camilla city	Camilla-Mitchell County Airport	2	708000	2015
Camilla city	Mitchell County Hospital	2	2000000	2015
Pelham city	Pelham Elementary School	2	3127000	2015
Camilla city	Mitchell County High School	2	1070000	2015
Camilla city	Westwood School	2	452000	2015
Camilla city	Mitchell County Elementary	2	8500000	2015
Camilla city	Mitchell County Middle School	2	6800000	2015
Camilla city	Mitchell County Primary	2	6200000	2015
Mitchell County	Recycling Facility	2	10000	2015
Baconton city	Baconton City Hall	2	65000	2015
Baconton city	Baconton Charter School	2	3300000	2015
Baconton city	Baconton EMS Substation	2	75000	2015
Mitchell County	Mitchell Emergency Services Facility	2	1300000	2015

Camilla city	Mitchell Baker Service Center	2	574000	2015
Pelham city	Pelham Police Department	2	146400	2015
Pelham city	City of Pelham - North Water Tower`	2	500000	2015
Pelham city	Pelham-Carnegie Library	2	1286208	2015
Pelham city	Hand Memorial United Meth. Church	2	300000	2015
Pelham city	First Baptist Church	2	500000	2015
Mitchell County	Greenough Volunteer Fire Dept	2	164000	2015
Mitchell County	Mitchell County Road Department	2	206000	2015
Camilla city	Mitchell County Board of Comm	2	248450	2015
Camilla city	Mitchell County Health Dept	2	790232	2015
Mitchell County	Autry State Prison Fire Dept	2	150000	2015
Mitchell County	VFD Windmill Rd	2	35000	2015
Mitchell County	VFD Stagecoach Rd	2	35000	2015
Mitchell County	VFD Watt St	2	35000	2015
Mitchell County	VFD Pleasant Hill Rd	2	35000	2015
Mitchell County	Ethanol Plant	2	2000000	2015
Mitchell County	Bethany VFD	2	24000	2015

Building size	Facility type	Risk
5000	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	Essential, Important
6400	Government, Water/Sewer	Essential, Important
104624	Education, K - 12	Important, Vulnerable Population
3000	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	Essential, Important
1200	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	Essential
2000	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	Essential
200	Government, Water/Sewer	Important, Lifeline
200	Government, Water/Sewer	Important, Lifeline
200	Government, Water/Sewer	Lifeline
200	Government, Water/Sewer	Important, Lifeline
1000	Government, Water/Sewer	Lifeline
0	Government, Water/Sewer	Essential, Important
4000	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	Essential, Important
4400	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	Essential, Important, Lifeline
1000	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	Essential, Important
3000	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	Essential, Important
5452	Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	
1200	Government, , Water/Sewer	Important, Lifeline
250	Government, Water/Sewer	Essential, Important
2000	Government, Water/Sewer	Lifeline
1200	Government, Water/Sewer	Essential, Important
223980	Law Enforcement, State Patrol	Essential, Important, Vulnerable Population
6741	Law Enforcement, Police	Essential
53862	Law Enforcement, Jails	Important, Vulnerable Population
10200	Law Enforcement, Jails	Important, Vulnerable Population
7000	Law Enforcement, Prisons	Important, Vulnerable Population
18624	Law Enforcement, Court House	Important
13806	Government, Private	Important
640	Government, Private	Essential, Important
10500	Government, Private	Important
35632	Medical, EMS	Essential, Important, Lifeline, Vulnerable Population
4800	NGO, Transportation	Transportation
35632	Medical, EMS	Essential, Important, Lifeline, Vulnerable Population
203064	Education, K - 12	Important, Vulnerable Population
153000	Education, K - 12	Vulnerable Population
20000	Education, Private	Vulnerable Population
118000	NGO, Water/Sewer	Important, Vulnerable Population
97000	NGO, Water/Sewer	Vulnerable Population
93000	NGO, Water/Sewer	Vulnerable Population
1000	Government, Landfill	Important
1500	Government, Private	Historic Consideration, Important
60000	Government, Private	Important
2400	Government, Private	Essential, Lifeline
17000	Government, Private	Essential, Lifeline

15000 Education, Clinics	Special Consideration, Vulnerable Population
1600 Law Enforcement, Police	Important, Transportation
412 Government, Water/Sewer	Essential, Important
8352 Education, Library	Essential, Historic Consideration, Important
1632 NGO, Non-Profit	Essential, Important
1830 NGO, Non-Profit	Essential, Important
4400 Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	Essential, Important
9216 Law Enforcement, Sheriff	Important
4896 Law Enforcement, Sheriff	Important
10512 Law Enforcement, Sheriff	Important
2640 Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	Important
1200 Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	Essential
1200 Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	Essential
1200 Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	Essential
1200 Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	Essential
600000 NGO, Private	Hazardous Materials, High Potential Loss
2000 Emergency Services, Fire Fighters	Essential

Mitchell County PHMP Capabilities Assessment

Mitchell County and the incorporated cities of Camilla, Pelham, Baconton, and Sale City are heavily dependent on one another to assist with any kind of hazard mitigation. A review of ordinances showed nothing that could be directly attributed to hazard mitigation except that of adopted building codes and floodplain development ordinances. The Cities & County are relatively small and simply do not have the staff or the funding to accomplish much outside the realm of normal day-to-day operations without prior planning. Mitchell County provides EMA support/assistance to the local communities in the County along with the overarching support of the Georgia Emergency Management Agency.

Building Codes and floodplain development ordinances are enforced by the individual cities and the County of Mitchell.

Mitchell County along with the cities can do most things identified with regards to hazard mitigation. In particular, they have the manpower and machinery to implement most projects; however, funding is tight. Consequently, both Mitchell County and the cities are heavily reliant on grant monies to fund most projects. The types of projects Mitchell County is capable of consist of those that have a good return on investment (money and manpower).

City of Camilla

Police Department 21 Full-Time (1 Chief, 1Asst. Chief, 4 Investigators, 1 clerk, 14 Patrol Officers)

City Hall 16 Full-Time

Public Works 17 Full-Time

Fire Department 11 Full-Time and 8 Part-Time

Code Enforcement/Building Inspector 2 Full Time and 1 Part-Time

City of Pelham

Police Department 11 Full-Time (1 Chief, 1 Assistant Chief,1 Investigator, 1 Clerk)

5 Part-Time Patrol Officers

City Hall 4 Full-Time

Public Works 4 Full-Time and 1 Part-time

Fire Department 7 Full-Time and 5 Part-Time

Code Enforcement 1 Full Time

Code Enforcement 1 Full-time

Main Street/DDA 1 Full-time

Maintenance Shop 2 Full-time

City Manager 1 Full-time

Water Dept. 2 Full-time

Sewer Dept. 2 Full-time and 1 Part-time

Gas 2 Full-time

City of Baconton

City Hall 1 Full-Time and 1 Part-Time

Public Works 2 Full-Time

City of Sale City

Police Department 6 Part-Time (1-Chief, 5 Part-Time Patrol Officers)

City Hall 1 Full-Time 1 Part-Time Clerk

Public Works 1 Full-Time (Currently looking to hire another Public Works Worker Part-time)

Mitchell County

Sheriff Department 25 Full Time (1 Sheriff, 5 Investigators, 17 Deputies, 2 Clerk)

Fire Department 22 Stations & 100 Volunteer Firefighters, 1 Full-time

Commissioners Office 4 Full-Time, 1 Contractor and No part-time

Road Department 23 Full-Time

Code Enforcement/Zoning Inspector 1 Full-Time

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY



MITCHELL COUNTY, GEORGIA AND INCORPORATED AREAS

Community Name	Community Number
BACONTON, CITY OF	130136
CAMILLA, CITY OF	130137
MITCHELL COUNTY (UNINCORPORATED AREAS)	130438
PELHAM, CITY OF	130437
SALE CITY, CITY OF	130439



EFFECTIVE: September 25, 2009



Federal Emergency Management Agency

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY NUMBER
13205CV000A

**NOTICE TO
FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY USERS**

Communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program have established repositories of flood hazard data for floodplain management and flood insurance purposes. This Flood Insurance Study may not contain all data available within the repository. It is advisable to contact the community repository for any additional data.

Part or all of this Flood Insurance Study may be revised and republished at any time. In addition, part of this Flood Insurance Study may be revised by the Letter of Map Revision process, which does not involve republication or redistribution of the Flood Insurance Study. It is, therefore, the responsibility of the user to consult with community officials and to check the community repository to obtain the most current Flood Insurance Study components.

Initial Countywide FIS Effective Date: September 25, 2009

Revised FIS Date:

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Flood Insurance Rate Map	

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY
MITCHELL COUNTY, GEORGIA AND INCORPORATED AREAS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of Study

This Flood Insurance Study (FIS) revises and updates information on the existence and severity of flood hazards in the geographic area of Mitchell County, Georgia, including the Cities of Baconton, Camilla, Meigs, Pelham and Sale City; and the unincorporated areas of Mitchell County (referred to collectively herein as Mitchell County), and aids in the administration of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973. This study has developed flood risk data for various areas of the community that will be used to establish actuarial flood insurance rates and to assist the community in its efforts to promote sound floodplain management. Minimum floodplain management requirements for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) are set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations at 44 CFR, 60.3.

Please note that the City of Meigs is geographically located in Mitchell and Thomas Counties. The City of Meigs is included entirely within the Thomas County FIS.

In some States or communities, floodplain management criteria or regulations may exist that are more restrictive or comprehensive than the minimum Federal requirements. In such cases, the more restrictive criteria take precedence, and the State (or other jurisdictional agency) will be able to explain them.

1.2 Authority and Acknowledgments

The sources of authority for this FIS report are the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973.

This FIS was prepared to include all jurisdictions within Mitchell County into a countywide format FIS. Information on the authority and acknowledgments for each jurisdiction with a previously printed FIS report included in this countywide FIS is shown below.

Camilla, City of:

The hydrologic and hydraulic analyses for the November 1977, FIS report were performed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for the Federal Insurance Administration (FIA), under Inter-Agency Agreement Nos. IAA-H-16-75 and IAA-H-7-76, Project Order Nos. 19 and 1, respectively. That study was completed in December 1976 (Reference 1).

For this countywide FIS, the hydrologic and hydraulic analyses were performed by

URS Corporation, for the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR), under Contract No. 761-80189. This work was completed in August 2008.

Base map information shown on the FIRM was derived from aerial photography produced for Mitchell County, Georgia, dated 2007 at a scale of 1:20,000. Users of this FIRM should be aware that minor adjustments may have been made to specific base map features.

1.3 Coordination

An initial Consultation Coordination Officer's (CCO) meeting is held typically with representatives of the communities, FEMA, and the study contractor to explain the nature and purpose of a FIS, and to identify the streams to be studied by detailed methods. A final CCO meeting is held typically with the same representatives to review the results of the study.

Pre-Countywide Analysis

The results of the study were reviewed at the final CCO meeting held on October 18, 1976, and attended by representatives of the FIA, USACE, Southwest Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission, and the community.

This Countywide Analysis

For this countywide FIS an initial CCO meeting was held on January 28, 2007, and attended by representatives of the Georgia DNR, Southwest Georgia Regional Development Center, Mitchell County, and the study contractor. The results of the study were reviewed at the final CCO meeting held on November 13, 2008, and attended by representatives of Mitchell County. All problems raised at that meeting have been addressed in this study.

2.0 AREA STUDIED

2.1 Scope of Study

This FIS report covers the geographic area of Mitchell County, Georgia, including the incorporated communities listed in Section 1.1.

Approximate analyses were used to study those areas having a low development potential or minimal flood hazards. The scope and methods of study were proposed to, and agreed upon, by FEMA, the Georgia DNR, and the study contractor. Floodplain boundaries have been delineated based on more up-to-date topographic data.

2.2 Community Description

Mitchell County is in southwest Georgia and is bordered on the north by Dougherty County; on the west by Baker County; on the south by Decatur, Grady and Thomas Counties; and on the east by Colquitt and Worth Counties. Mitchell County is served by U.S. Route 19; and State Routes 37, 65, 93, 112, and 270. Mitchell County encompasses an area of 512 square miles. According to the 2006 U.S. Census estimate, the population of Mitchell County was 23,852 (Reference 2).

Mitchell County has a warm continental climate with hot summers. Temperatures range from an average low of 39 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) in the winter to an average high of 91°F in the summer. The average annual precipitation of 53 inches is reasonably well distributed throughout the year, but noticeably less rain falls in the late summer and early fall (Reference 3).

2.3 Principal Flood Problems

Most of the flood problems existing in the study area of Mitchell County are in low-lying agricultural areas. Localized flooding in certain areas not identified in this study may exist.

2.4 Flood Protection Measures

A Soil Conservation Service study project of the Big Slough Watershed (Reference 4) dealt with major flood protection projects for the Big Slough Watershed of which the City of Camilla area was studied as a very small portion of the project. None of the SCS projects have been implemented.

3.0 ENGINEERING METHODS

For the flooding sources studied by detailed methods in the community, standard hydrologic and hydraulic study methods were used to determine the flood-hazard data required for this study. Flood events of a magnitude that is expected to be equaled or exceeded once on the average during any 100-year period (recurrence interval) have been selected as having special significance for floodplain management and for flood insurance rates. These events, commonly termed the 100-year floods, have a 1-percent chance, respectively, of being equaled or exceeded during any year. Although the recurrence interval represents the long-term, average period between floods of a specific magnitude, rare floods could occur at short intervals or even within the same year. The risk of experiencing a rare flood increases when periods greater than one year are considered. For example, the risk of having a flood that equals or exceeds the 1-percent-annual-chance flood in any 50-year period is approximately 40 percent (4 in 10); for any 90-year period, the risk increases to approximately 60 percent (6 in 10). The analyses reported herein reflect flooding potentials based on conditions existing in the community at the time of completion of this study. Maps and flood elevations will be amended periodically to reflect future changes.

3.1 Hydrologic Analyses

Hydrologic analyses were carried out to establish peak discharge-frequency relationships for each flooding source studied by detailed methods affecting the community. Information on the methods used to determine peak discharge-frequency relationships for the streams studied by detailed methods is shown below.

Pre-countywide Analysis

Hydrologic analyses were carried out to establish the peak discharge-frequency relationships for the floods of the selected recurrence intervals for each stream studied in detail in the community.

The first method that was considered is based on a report prepared for the Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) (Reference 5). This report, as revised, develops regression equations for the computation of peak discharges for small rural basins. Equations were developed for the City of Camilla. Since these equations do not provide for the effects of existing urbanization, it was necessary to modify them to include such effects.

The GDOT uses rule-of-thumb multipliers for residential, residential-commercial, and impervious areas. Peak urban discharges are then calculated on a weighted average as a function of the type and size of areas within the watershed under study. These multipliers, as applied to the calculations of rural flow based on the rural regression equations, were used to check the results of the second hydrologic study method used. This second method was an extension of the first method, and was based on the equations for calculating flood frequency relations for natural streams of Oklahoma developed by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) (Reference 6). This method took into account urbanization effects on flooding. Using assumptions from the USGS report, the rainfall frequency data, and Georgia Piedmont rural flood frequency relations report developed by the USGS (Reference 7), equations from the USGS report were adjusted for the Atlanta area.

The Atlanta urban regression equations were not satisfactory for the City of Camilla, and the rural regression equation for the 500-year flood was not available.

A rural regression equation for the 500-year flood for Camilla was developed. A log probability plot of the 10-, 2- and 1-percent-annual-chance floods for urban flows was made for a range of small areas comparable to the Camilla Basins. A straight-line extrapolation of the log probability plot was made to the 0.2-percent-annual-chance limit and peak discharges derived.

The form of the rural regression equation is:

$$Q_{500} = NA^X$$

Where: Q_{500} = 500-year discharge in cubic feet per second,

N = Constant which is a function of precipitation, precipitation intensity, soils index, slope, main channel length, surface storage area, mean basin elevation and forested area,

A = Drainage area in square miles, and

X = Empirical constant.

Based on the peak discharges obtained from constant areas and N values, simultaneous equations were solved to obtain a range of values for the exponential X. An average value of X was then computed. This average value was 0.62 for the 0.2-percent-annual-chance discharge, which is consistent with the values for the 10-, 2-, and 1-percent-annual-chance flood exponentials. The value of $X = 0.62$ was then used to calculate the magnitude of N. The result was a rural regression equation for Camilla for the 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood of:

$$Q_{500} = 581A^{(0.62)}$$

The general urban regression equation as developed by Sauer (Reference 8) is:

$$Q_x(u) = \frac{7 R_x Q_2 R_L - 1}{6} + \frac{Q_x(7 - R_L)}{6}$$

$Q_x(u)$ = The urban peak discharge for recurrence interval x,

Q_2 = The natural peak discharge for a two year recurrence interval,

R_L = Adjustment factor to account for the effect of urban development,

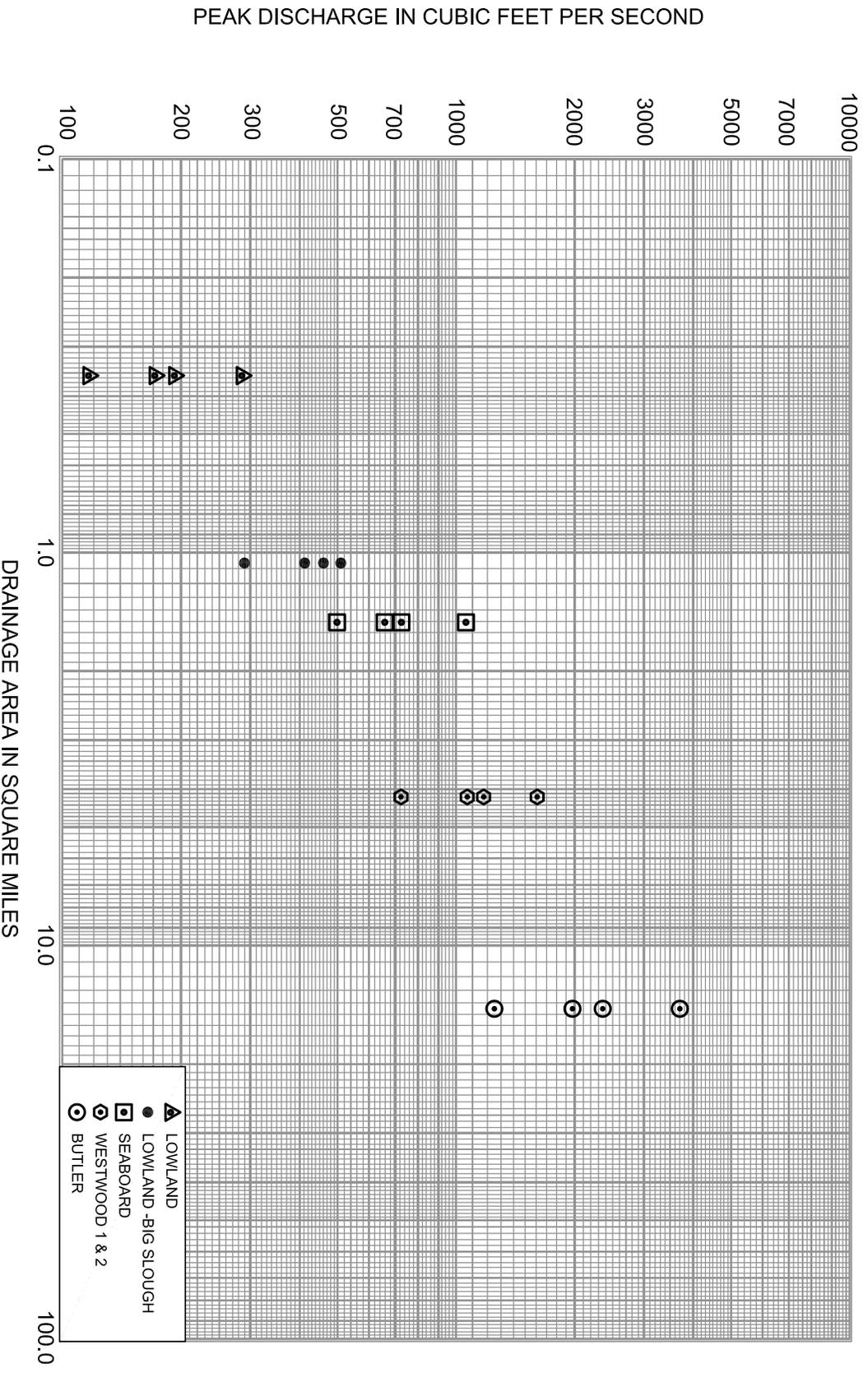
Q_x = The natural peak discharge for recurrence interval x, and

R_x = The rainfall-intensity ratio for recurrence interval x.

Rainfall-intensity ratios (R_x) for the Camilla area as presented in Technical Paper No. 40 (Reference 8) were used and a log probability plot of R_x was made for the 10-, 2-, and 1-percent-annual-chance recurrence intervals. A straight-line extrapolation of this plot was then made to obtain a value of R_x for the 0.2-percent-annual-chance interval. These values of R_x were then used in the general equation to develop urban regression equations for Camilla.

With urban regression equations in hand for Camilla, it was then necessary to develop values of R_L for the various watersheds under study. Areas within each watershed were identified as single family residential, multiple family residential/commercial, and rural. These areas were measured, assigned an impervious factor, and values of R_L were calculated.

The calculated values of R_L were then used in the derived regression equations to obtain values of peak discharge. The frequency-discharge, drainage area curves for the Camilla area are shown in Figure 1.



FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
MITCHELL COUNTY, GA
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FREQUENCY DISCHARGE
 MITCHELL COUNTY STREAMS

- ▲ LOWLAND
- LOWLAND -BIG SLOUGH
- SEABOARD
- ⊙ WESTWOOD 1 & 2
- ⊙ BUTLER

FIGURE 1

This Countywide Analysis

Discharges for the 1-percent-annual-chance recurrence interval for all new or restudied approximate study streams in Mitchell County were determined using the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) methodology for the HA3 hydrologic region of Georgia as described in USGS Water Resource Investigation (WRI) Report 93-4016 (Reference 9).

3.2 Hydraulic Analyses

Analyses of the hydraulic characteristics of flooding from the sources studied were carried out to provide estimates of the elevations of floods of the selected recurrence intervals. Users should be aware that flood elevations shown on the FIRM represent rounded whole-foot elevations and may not exactly reflect the elevations shown on the Flood Profiles or in the Floodway Data tables in the FIS report. Flood elevations shown on the FIRM are primarily intended for flood insurance rating purposes. For construction and/or floodplain management purposes, users are cautioned to use the flood elevation data presented in this FIS in conjunction with the data shown on the FIRM.

The hydraulic analyses for this study and the pre-countywide study were based on unobstructed flow. The flood elevations shown on the Flood Profiles (Exhibit 1) are thus considered valid only if hydraulic structures remain unobstructed, operate properly, and do not fail.

Pre-countywide Analysis

Analyses of the hydraulic characteristics of streams in the community were carried out to provide estimates of the elevations of floods of the selected recurrence intervals along each stream studied in detail. Water-surface elevations of floods of the selected recurrence intervals were computed through use of the USACE HEC-2 step-backwater computer program (Reference 10). Cross sections for the backwater analyses of the six streams studied in detail were field surveyed and were located at close intervals above and below bridges and culverts in order to compute the significant backwater effects of these structures in the highly urbanized areas. In some instances, survey data was augmented with data from detailed topographic maps (Reference 11). Locations of selected cross sections used in the hydraulic analyses are shown on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (Exhibit 2). Channel roughness factors (Manning's "n") for these computations were assigned on the basis of field inspection of flood plain areas. The channel "n" values ranged from 0.05 to 0.06, and the left and right overbank "n" values ranged from 0.07 to 0.10. Flood profiles were drawn showing computed water-surface elevations to an accuracy of 0.5 foot for floods of the selected recurrence intervals (Exhibit 1). Starting elevations for all streams were developed by the slope-area method that is available in the HEC-2 program (Reference 10). All elevations are referenced to the National Geodetic vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD). Elevation reference marks used in the study are shown on the maps. It was determined that Lowland-Big Slough Branch and Lowland

Branch 1 had a common flood plain with the Lowland-Big Slough water-surface elevations controlling. For this reason a flood profile is not included for the Lowland Branch 1, and the maps reflect the Lowland Big Slough water-surface elevations as determined by use of the HEC-2 computer analysis (Reference 10) performed for Lowland-Big Slough Branch.

This Countywide Analysis

Cross section geometries for the approximate models were obtained from digital terrain data provided by the State of Georgia. For approximate studies performed in this update, the following Manning's "n" values were used in hydraulic computations:

Channel "n" =	0.05
Overbank "n" =	0.15

Additionally, the starting conditions for the hydraulic models were set to normal depth using a starting slope of 0.005 for all approximate studies performed in this countywide study. Water-surface profiles were computed through the use of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) HEC-RAS version 4.0 water-surface profiles computer program (Reference 12). The model was run for the 1-percent-annual-chance storm for approximate studies.

3.3 Vertical Datum

All FIS reports and FIRMs are referenced to a specific vertical datum. The vertical datum provides a starting point against which flood, ground, and structure elevations can be referenced and compared. Until recently, the standard vertical datum used for newly created or revised FIS reports and FIRMs was the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD). With the completion of the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD), many FIS reports and FIRMs are now prepared using NAVD as the referenced vertical datum.

Flood elevations shown in this FIS report and on the FIRM are referenced to NAVD. These flood elevations must be compared to structure and ground elevations referenced to the same vertical datum. It is important to note that adjacent counties may be referenced to NGVD. This may result in differences in base flood elevations across county lines.

For information regarding conversion between NGVD and NAVD, visit the National Geodetic Survey website at www.ngs.noaa.gov, or contact the National Geodetic Survey at the following address:

Vertical Network Branch, N/CG13
National Geodetic Survey, NOAA
Silver Spring Metro Center 3
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910
(301) 713-3191

Temporary vertical monuments are often established during the preparation of a flood hazard analysis for the purpose of establishing local vertical control. Although these monuments are not shown on the FIRM, they may be found in the Technical Support Data Notebook associated with the FIS report and FIRM for this community. Interested individuals may contact FEMA to access these data.

To obtain current elevation, description, and/or location information for benchmarks shown on this map, please contact the Information Services Branch of the NGS at (301) 713-3242, or visit their website at www.ngs.noaa.gov.

For all redelineated streams that were previously studied by detailed methods a vertical datum shift was applied to convert the water surface elevations from NGVD to NAVD. The vertical datum conversion factor utilized in Mitchell County was calculated to be (-) 0.299 foot from NGVD to NAVD.

4.0 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS

The NFIP encourages State and local governments to adopt sound floodplain management programs. To assist in this endeavor, each FIS report provides 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain data, which may include a combination of the following: 10-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood elevations; delineations of the 1- and 0.2-percent-annual-chance floodplains; and a 1-percent-annual-chance floodway. This information is presented on the FIRM and in many components of the FIS report, including Flood Profiles, Floodway Data tables, and Summary of Stillwater Elevation tables. Users should reference the data presented in the FIS report as well as additional information that may be available at the local community map repository before making flood elevation and/or floodplain boundary determinations.

4.1 Floodplain Boundaries

To provide a national standard without regional discrimination, the 1-percent-annual-chance flood has been adopted by FEMA as the base flood for floodplain management purposes. Approximate floodplain boundaries in Mitchell County and all incorporated areas were delineated with digital terrain developed from digital topography made available by the USGS. These digital contours were developed from Digital Elevation Models created for the base mapping program for the Mitchell County, Georgia area. The approximate equivalent contour interval of the digital terrain data received was 10 ft.

The 1- percent-annual-chance floodplain boundaries are shown on the FIRM. On this

map, the 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain boundary corresponds to the boundary of the areas of special flood hazards Zone A. Small areas within the floodplain boundaries may lie above the flood elevations, but cannot be shown due to limitations of the map scale and/or lack of detailed topographic data.

For the streams studied by approximate methods, only the 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain boundary is shown on the FIRM (Exhibit 2).

4.2 Floodways

Encroachment on floodplains, such as structures and fill, reduces flood-carrying capacity, increases flood heights and velocities, and increases flood hazards in areas beyond the encroachment itself. One aspect of floodplain management involves balancing the economic gain from floodplain development against the resulting increase in flood hazard. For purposes of the NFIP, a floodway is used as a tool to assist local communities in this aspect of floodplain management. Under this concept, the area of the 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain is divided into a floodway and a floodway fringe. The floodway is the channel of a stream, plus any adjacent floodplain areas, that must be kept free of encroachment so that the base flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights. Minimum Federal standards limit such increases to 1 foot, provided that hazardous velocities are not produced. The floodways in this study are presented to local agencies as minimum standards that can be adopted directly or that can be used as a basis for additional floodway studies.

The floodways presented in this FIS were computed for certain stream segments on the basis of equal conveyance reduction from each side of the floodplain. Floodway widths were computed at cross sections. Between cross sections, the floodway boundaries were interpolated. The results of the floodway computations are tabulated for selected cross sections in Table 1, "Floodway Data." The computed floodways are shown on the FIRM (Exhibit 2). In cases where the floodway and 1-percent annual chance floodplain boundaries are either close together or collinear, only the floodway boundary is shown.

Encroachment into areas subject to inundation by floodwaters having hazardous velocities aggravates the risk of flood damage and heightens potential flood hazards by further increasing velocities. A listing of stream velocities at selected cross sections is provided in Table 2, "Floodway Data." To reduce the risk of property damage in areas where the stream velocities are high, the community may wish to restrict development in areas outside the floodway.

Along streams where floodways have not been computed, the community must ensure that the cumulative effect of development in the floodplains will not cause more than a 1.0-foot increase in the BFEs at any point within the community.

FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY			BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION			
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE ¹	WIDTH (FEET)	SECTION AREA (SQUARE FEET)	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET PER SECOND)	REGULATORY (NAVD)	WITHOUT FLOODWAY (NAVD)	WITH FLOODWAY (NAVD)	INCREASE
BUTLER BRANCH								
A	100	180	574	2.0	159.0	159.0	160.0	1.0
B	450	210	821	1.4	159.3	159.3	160.3	1.0
C	570	250	812	1.4	159.5	159.5	160.5	1.0
D	1274	270	907	1.2	160.2	160.2	161.1	0.9
E	1406	110	423	2.6	160.2	160.2	161.2	1.0
F	2516	280	787	0.9	160.8	160.8	161.7	0.9
G	2763	730	4905	0.1	162.8	162.8	163.8	1.0
H	3616	730	4446	0.2	162.8	162.8	163.8	1.0
I	4665	730	4824	0.1	162.8	162.8	163.8	1.0
J	5905	380	1286	0.3	162.8	162.8	163.8	1.0
K	6345	30	56	6.3	163.3	163.3	164.0	0.7
L	6885	110	342	1.0	164.8	164.8	165.6	0.8
M	7305	100	296	1.2	165.5	165.5	166.1	0.6
N	7370	360	1434	0.2	167.9	167.9	168.6	0.7

¹In feet above limit of detailed study

TABLE 1

**FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
MITCHELL COUNTY, GA
AND INCORPORATED AREAS**

FLOODWAY DATA

BUTLER BRANCH

FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY			BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION			
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE	WIDTH (FEET)	SECTION AREA (SQUARE FEET)	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET PER SECOND)	REGULATORY (NAVD)	WITHOUT FLOODWAY (NAVD)	WITH FLOODWAY (NAVD)	INCREASE
LOWLAND BRANCH 1								
A	954 ¹	131	380	0.5	159.3 ²	159.3 ²	160.2	0.9
B	1643 ¹	30	156	1.3	160.0 ²	160.0 ²	161.0	1.0
C	2148 ¹	70	54	3.7	160.7 ²	160.7 ²	161.5	0.8
D	2688 ¹	150	333	0.6	161.3 ²	161.3 ²	162.3	1.0
E	3588 ¹	230	610	0.3	161.6 ²	161.6 ²	162.6	1.0
LOWLAND-BIG SLOUGH BRANCH								
A	1570 ³	260 ⁴	1113	2.1	161.4	161.4	162.4	1.0
B	4910 ³	280	1408	1.7	165.9	165.9	166.7	0.8
C	5210 ³	454	2439	1.0	166.1	166.1	166.9	0.8
D	5660 ³	424	2375	1.0	166.2	166.2	167.0	0.8
E	6185 ³	400	1395	1.7	166.4	166.4	167.3	0.9
F	6735 ³	370	1572	1.5	167.6	167.6	168.4	0.8
G	7080 ³	370	2015	1.2	168.0	168.0	168.9	0.9

¹ Feet above confluence with Lowland-Big Slough Branch

² Water-surface elevation without considering Lowland-Big Slough Branch backwater

³ Feet above Mouth

⁴ This width extends beyond Corporate Limits

TABLE 1

**FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
MITCHELL COUNTY, GA
AND INCORPORATED AREAS**

FLOODWAY DATA

LOWLAND BRANCH 1 – LOWLAND-BIG SLOUGH BRANCH

FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY			BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION			
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE ¹	WIDTH (FEET)	SECTION AREA (SQUARE FEET)	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET PER SECOND)	REGULATORY (NAVD)	WITHOUT FLOODWAY (NAVD)	WITH FLOODWAY (NAVD)	INCREASE
SEABOARD BRANCH								
A	100	90 ²	156	3.0	168.6	164.3 ³	165.3	1.0
B	1195	350	2151	0.2	170.2	170.2	171.2	1.0
C	1920	60	305	1.4	170.2	170.2	171.2	1.0

¹ In feet above Mouth

² This width extends beyond Corporate Limits; Entire width contained within floodway of Lowland-Big Slough Branch

³ Water-surface elevation without considering Lowland-Big Slough Branch backwater

TABLE 1

**FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
MITCHELL COUNTY, GA
AND INCORPORATED AREAS**

FLOODWAY DATA

SEABOARD BRANCH

FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY			BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION			
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE	WIDTH (FEET)	SECTION AREA (SQUARE FEET)	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET PER SECOND)	REGULATORY (NAVD)	WITHOUT FLOODWAY (NAVD)	WITH FLOODWAY (NAVD)	INCREASE
WESTWOOD BRANCH 1								
A	791 ¹	340	1181	0.6	160.0	160.0	161.0	1.0
B	1927 ¹	230	737	0.9	161.0	161.0	161.9	0.9
C	2213 ¹	280	942	0.2	161.2	161.2	162.0	0.8
D	2753 ¹	60	106	1.5	161.6	161.6	162.5	0.9
E	3811 ¹	90	210	0.7	163.9	163.9	164.8	0.9
F	4201 ¹	30	79	1.9	164.4	164.4	165.1	0.7
G	4763 ¹	40	67	2.3	169.7	169.7	170.7	1.0
WESTWOOD BRANCH 2								
A	250 ²	130	354	1.9	162.0	162.0	163.0	1.0
B	750 ²	20	142	4.7	162.5	162.5	163.5	1.0
C	1250 ²	90	307	2.2	163.7	163.7	164.5	0.8
D	1520 ²	80	288	2.3	164.1	164.1	164.9	0.8
E	1770 ²	29	190	3.5	164.6	164.6	165.4	0.8
F	2294 ²	110	319	2.1	165.3	165.3	166.1	0.8
G	2794 ²	120	352	1.7	165.7	165.7	166.6	0.9
H	2864 ²	230	719	0.8	166.6	166.6	167.5	0.9

¹ In feet above confluence with Butler Branch

² In feet above confluence with Westwood Branch 1

TABLE 1

**FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
MITCHELL COUNTY, GA
AND INCORPORATED AREAS**

FLOODWAY DATA

WESTWOOD BRANCH 1-WESTWOOD BRANCH 2

The area between the floodway and 1-percent annual chance floodplain boundaries is termed the floodway fringe. The floodway fringe encompasses the portion of the floodplain that could be completely obstructed without increasing the water-surface elevation of the 1-percent annual chance flood by more than 1.0 foot at any point. Typical relationships between the floodway and the floodway fringe and their significance to floodplain development are shown in Figure 2, "Floodway Schematic."

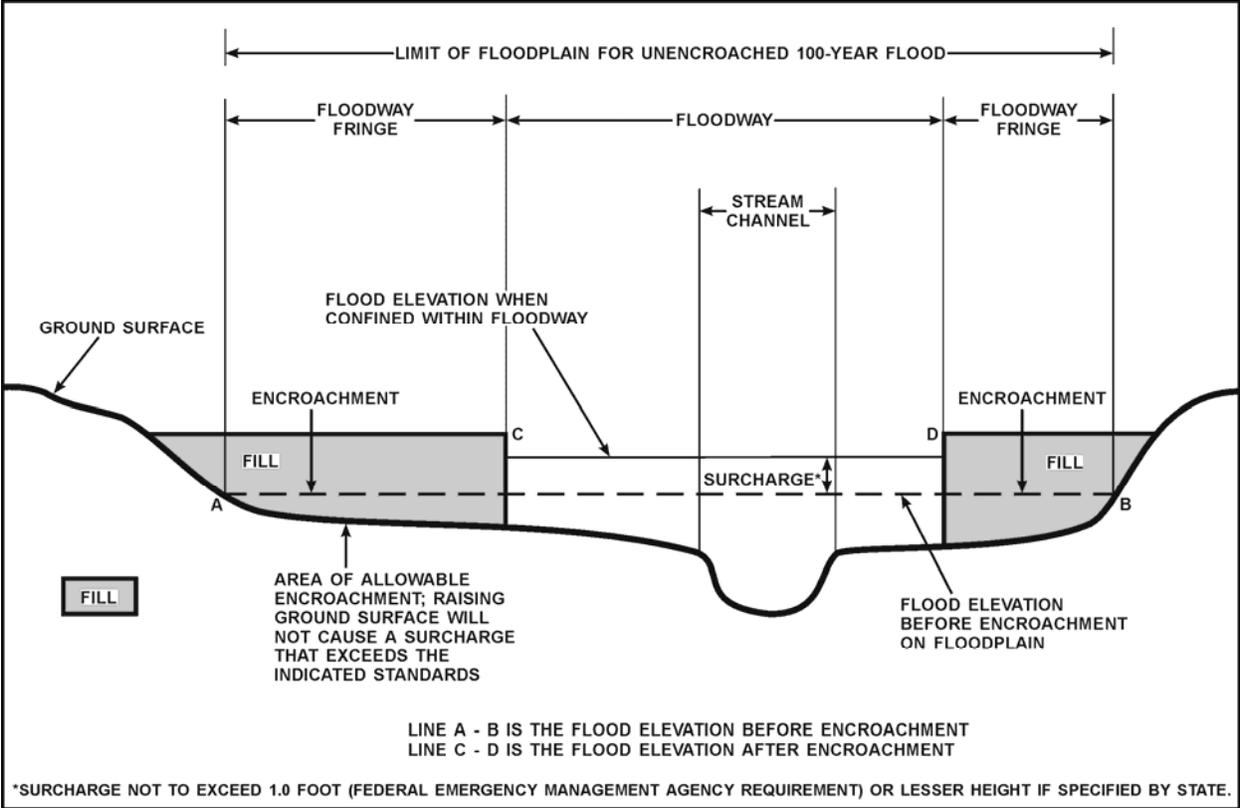


Figure 2: FLOODWAY SCHEMATIC

5.0 INSURANCE APPLICATIONS

For flood insurance rating purposes, flood insurance zone designations are assigned to a community based on the results of the engineering analyses. These zones are as follows:

Zone A

Zone A is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the 1-percent-annual-chance floodplains that are determined in the FIS report by approximate methods. Because detailed hydraulic analyses are not performed for such areas, no base (1-percent-annual-chance) flood elevations (BFEs) or depths are shown within this zone.

Zone AE

Zone AE is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the 1-percent-annual-chance floodplains that are determined in the FIS report by detailed methods. Whole-foot BFEs derived from the detailed hydraulic analyses are shown at selected intervals within this zone.

Zone X

Zone X is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to areas outside the 0.2-percent-annual-chance floodplain, areas within the 0.2-percent-annual-chance floodplain, areas of 1-percent-annual-chance flooding where average depths are less than one foot, areas of 1-percent-annual-chance flooding where the contributing drainage area is less than one square mile (sq. mi.), and areas protected from the base flood by levees. No BFEs or depths are shown within this zone.

6.0 FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

The FIRM is designed for flood insurance and floodplain management applications.

For flood insurance applications, the map designates flood insurance rate zones as described in Section 5.0. Insurance agents use zones to assign premium rates for flood insurance policies.

For floodplain management applications, the map shows the 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain using tints, screens, and symbols.

The current FIRM presents flooding information for the entire geographic area of Mitchell County. Previously, FIRMs were prepared for each incorporated community and the unincorporated areas of the County identified as flood-prone. This countywide FIRM also includes flood-hazard information that was presented separately on Flood Boundary and Floodway Maps (FBFMs), where applicable. Historical data relating to the maps prepared for each community are presented in Table 2, "Community Map History."

7.0 OTHER STUDIES

The previous FIS report for the City of Camilla was available as reference for this countywide study effort (Reference 1)

This FIS report either supersedes or is compatible with all previous studies published on streams studied in this report and should be considered authoritative for the purposes of the NFIP.

COMMUNITY NAME	INITIAL IDENTIFICATION	FLOOD HAZARD BOUNDARY MAP REVISION DATE(S)	FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP EFFECTIVE DATE	FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP REVISION DATE(S)
Baconton, City of	April 5, 1974	NONE	July 2, 1987	May 5, 1997
Camilla, City of	May 17, 1974	NONE	May 1, 1978	
Mitchell County (Unincorporated Areas)	July 16, 1976	NONE	July 1, 1991	June 5, 1997
Pelham, City of	February 27, 1976	NONE	April 2, 1986	
Sale City, City of	April 4, 1975	NONE	September 25, 2009	
TABLE 2	FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY MITCHELL COUNTY, GA AND INCORPORATED AREAS		COMMUNITY MAP HISTORY	

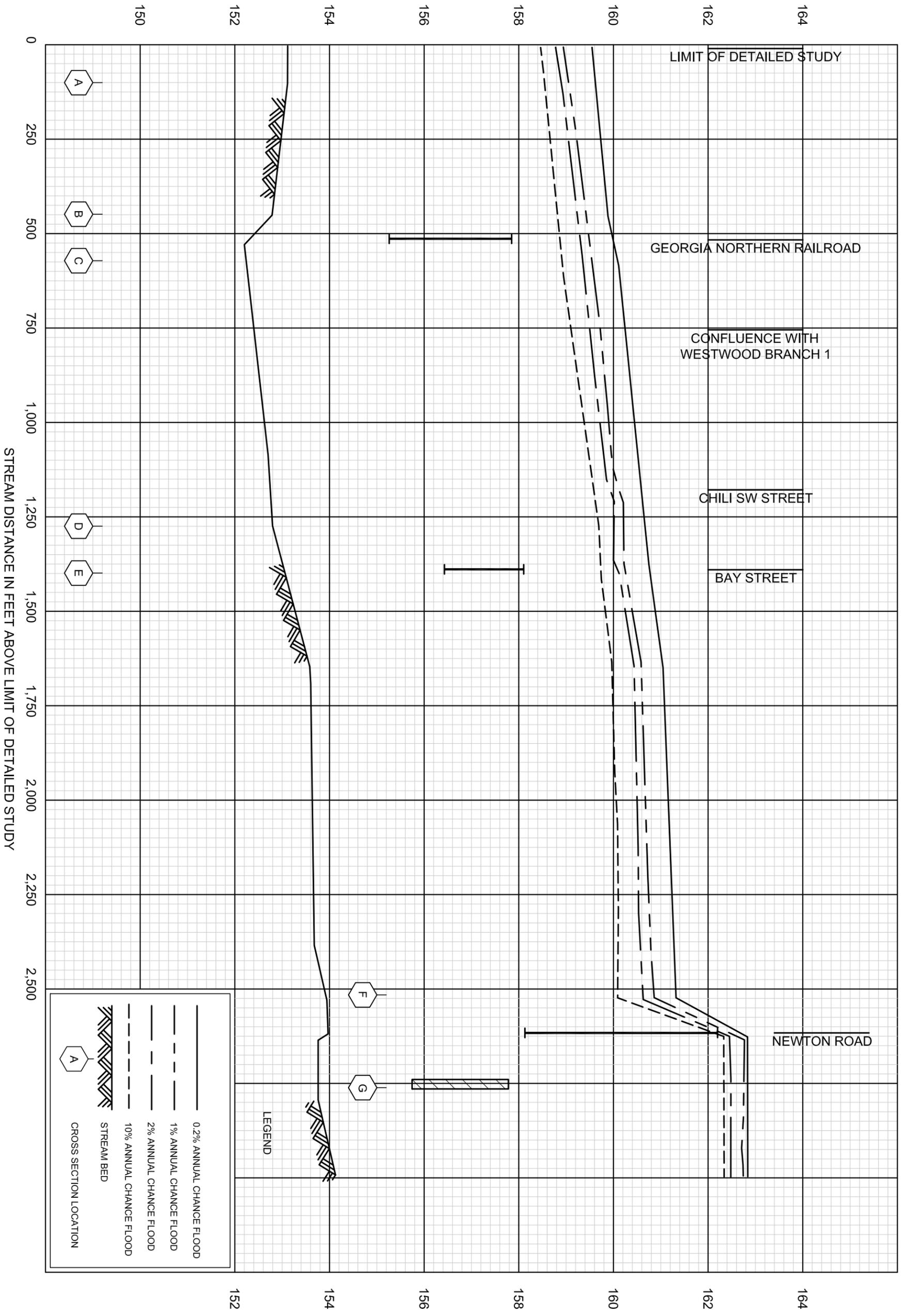
8.0 LOCATION OF DATA

Information concerning the pertinent data used in the preparation of this study can be obtained by contacting Federal Insurance and Mitigation Division, FEMA Region IV, Koger Center Rutgers Building, 3003 Chamblee Tucker Road, Atlanta, GA 30341.

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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12. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Hydrologic Engineering Center, HEC-RAS River Analysis System, Version 4.0, March 2008.

ELEVATION IN FEET (NAVD)



FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

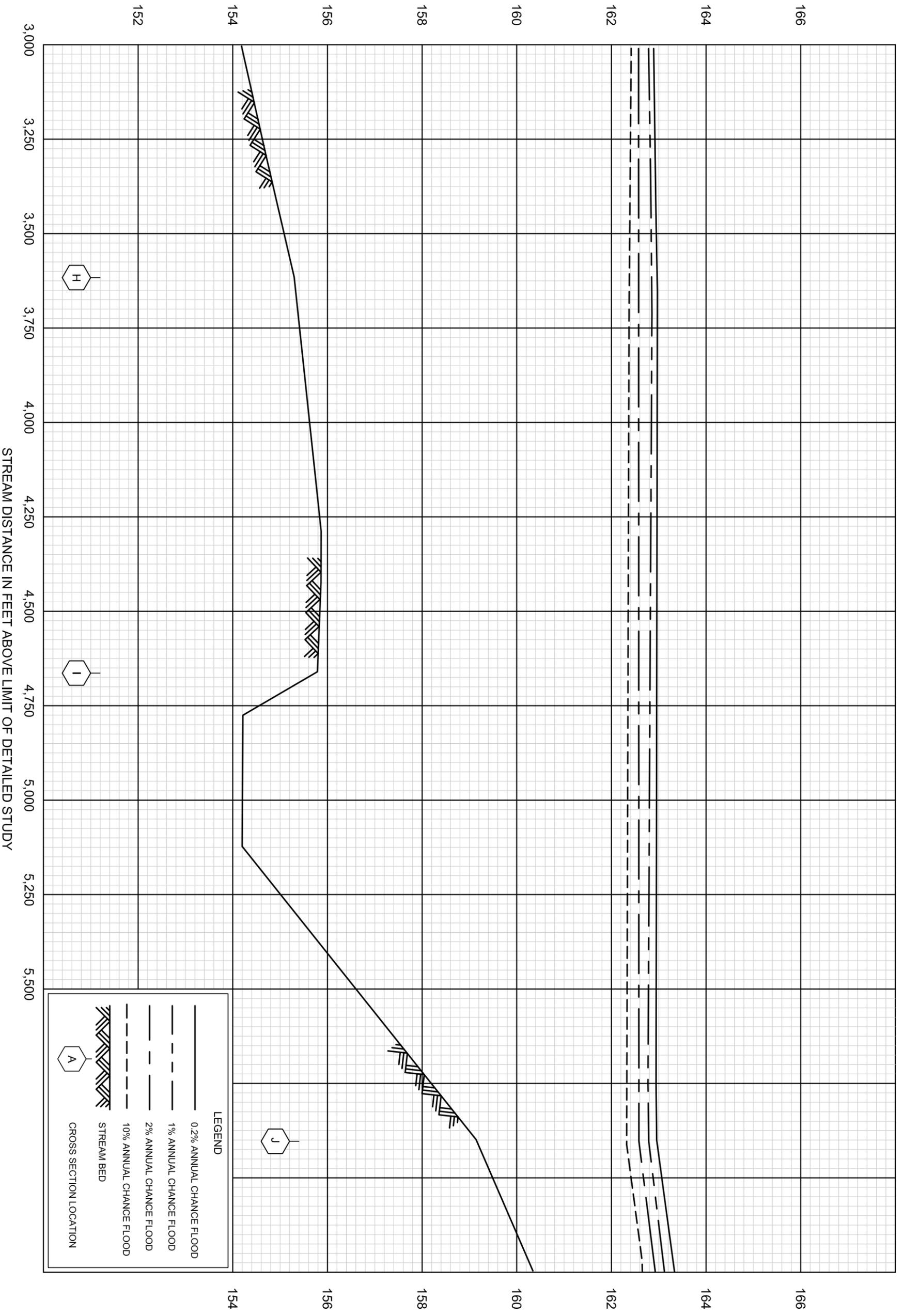
MITCHELL COUNTY, GA
AND INCORPORATED AREAS

FLOOD PROFILES

BUTLER BRANCH

01P

ELEVATION IN FEET (NAVD)



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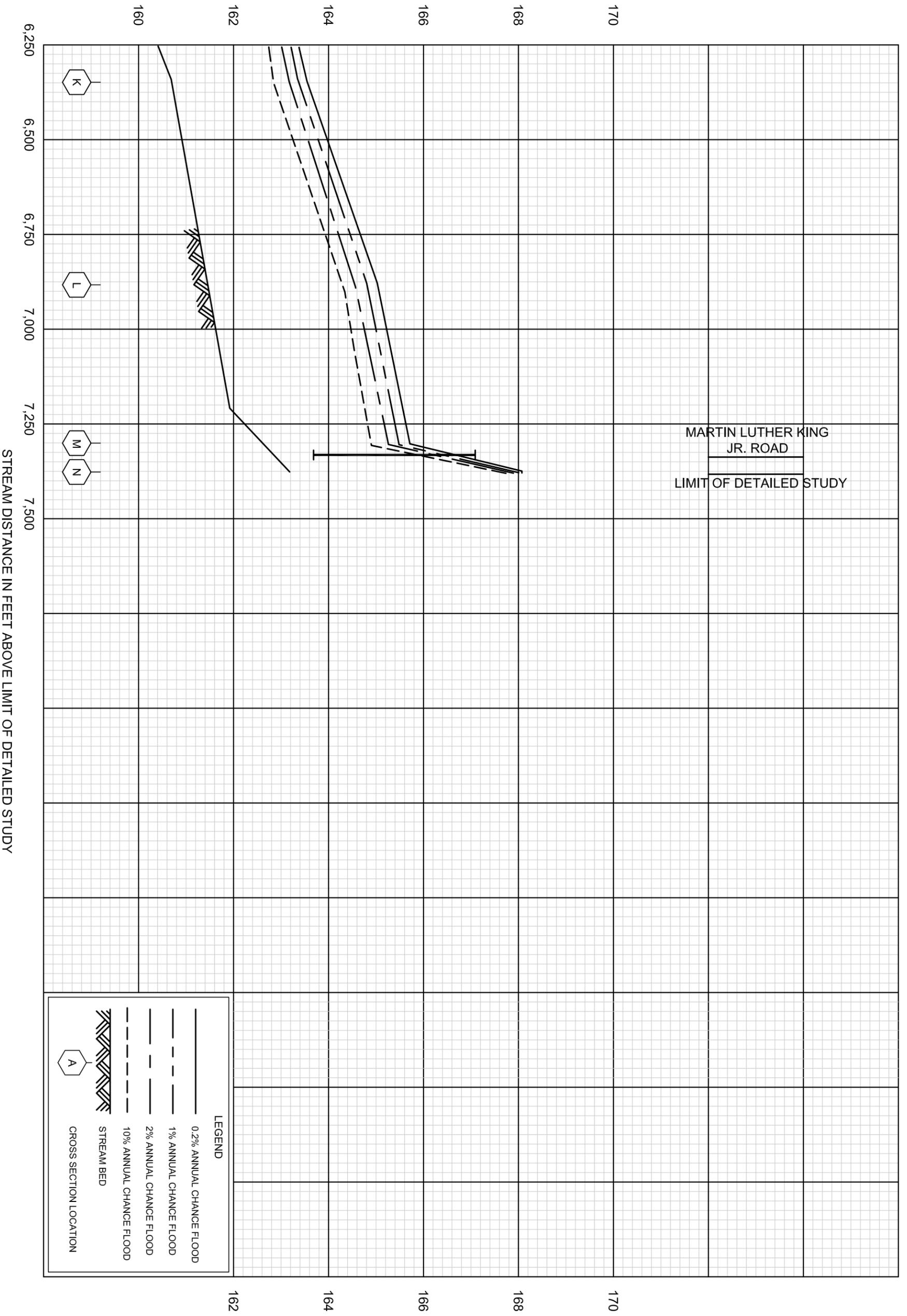
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BUTLER BRANCH

02P

ELEVATION IN FEET (NAVD)



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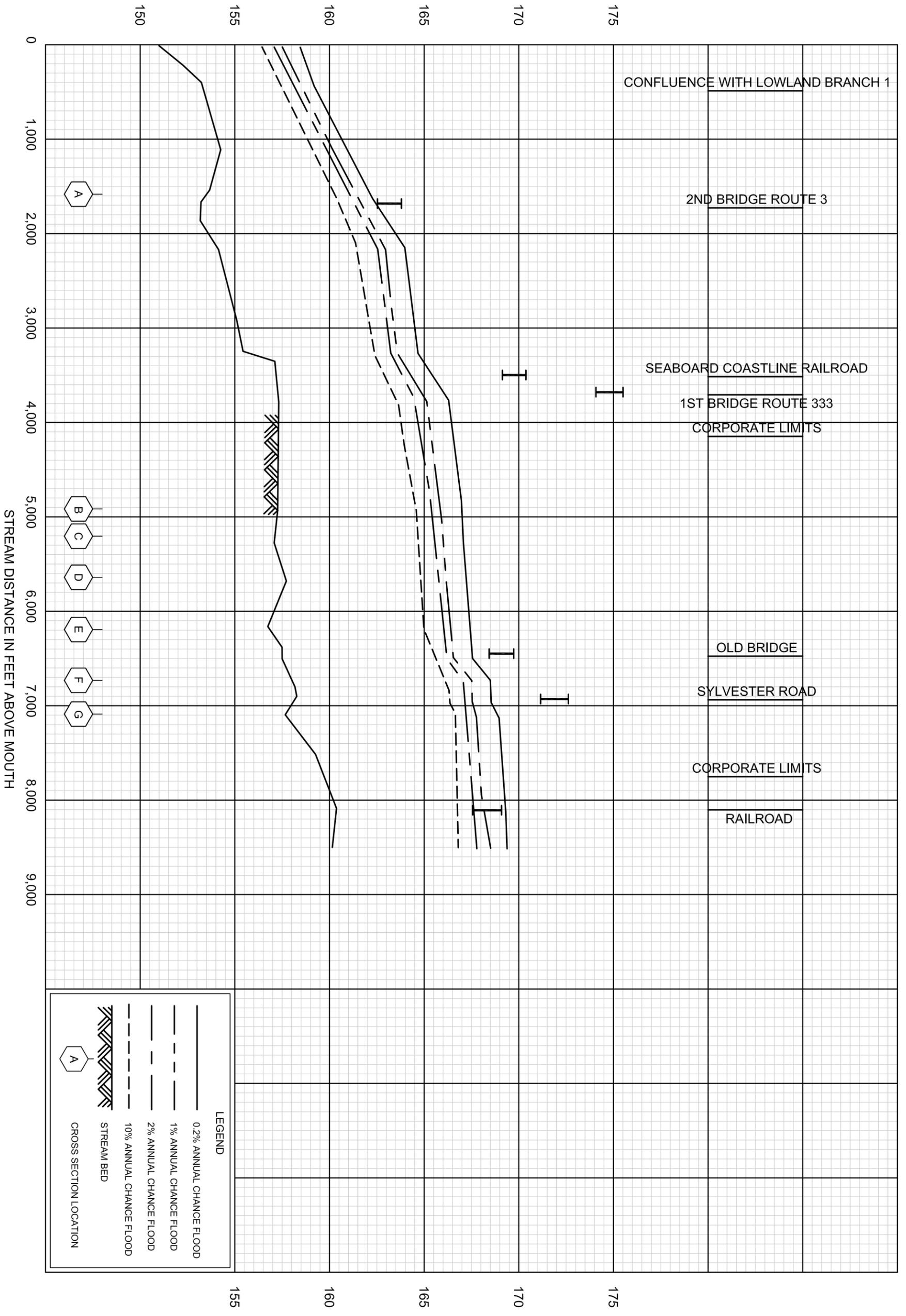
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- 2% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD
- 10% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD
- STREAM BED
- CROSS SECTION LOCATION

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
MITCHELL COUNTY, GA
AND INCORPORATED AREAS

FLOOD PROFILES
BUTLER BRANCH

03P

ELEVATION IN FEET (NAVD)



LEGEND

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- 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD (long dashed line)
- 2% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD (short dashed line)
- 10% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD (dash-dot line)
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- CROSS SECTION LOCATION (hexagon with letter)

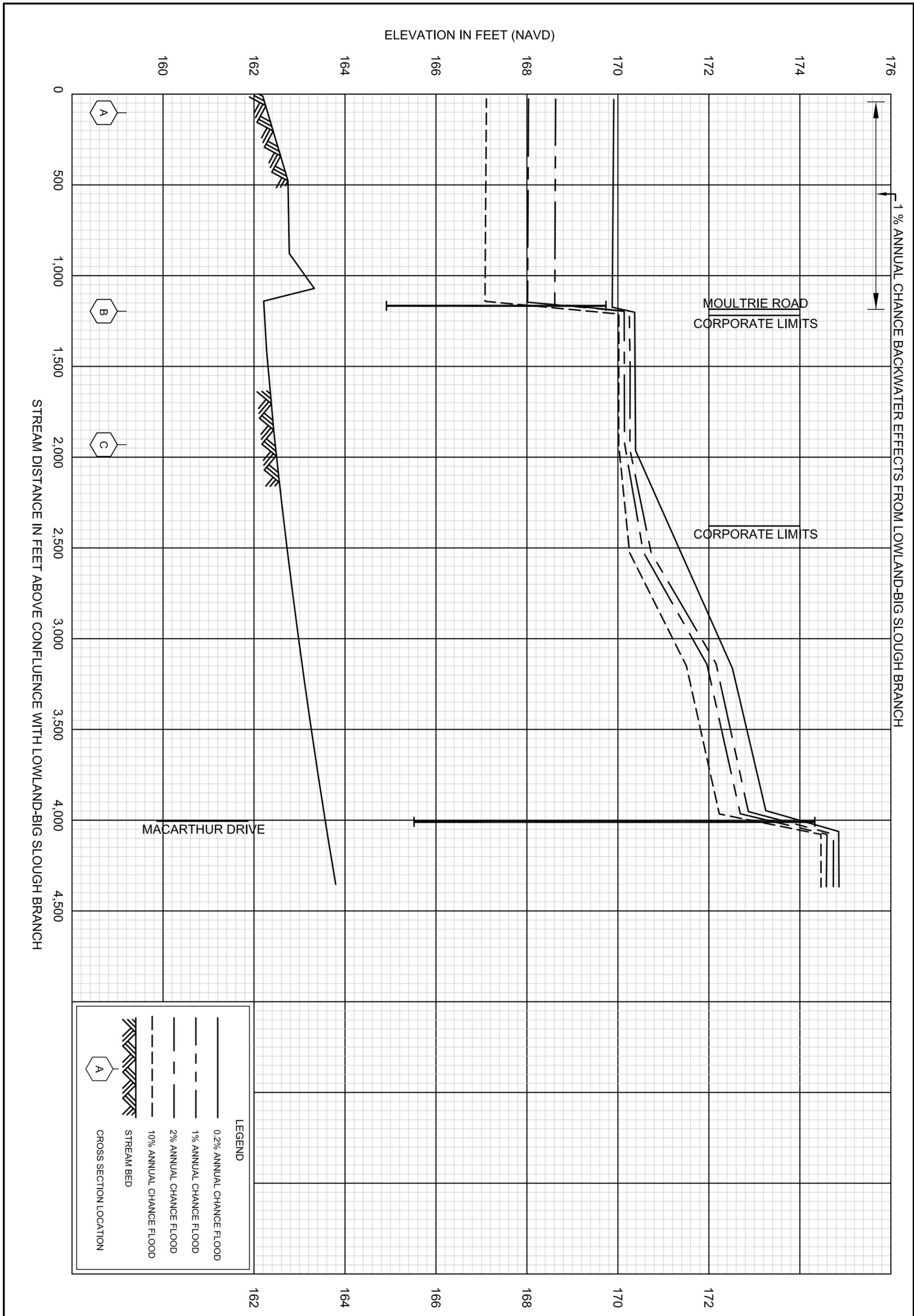
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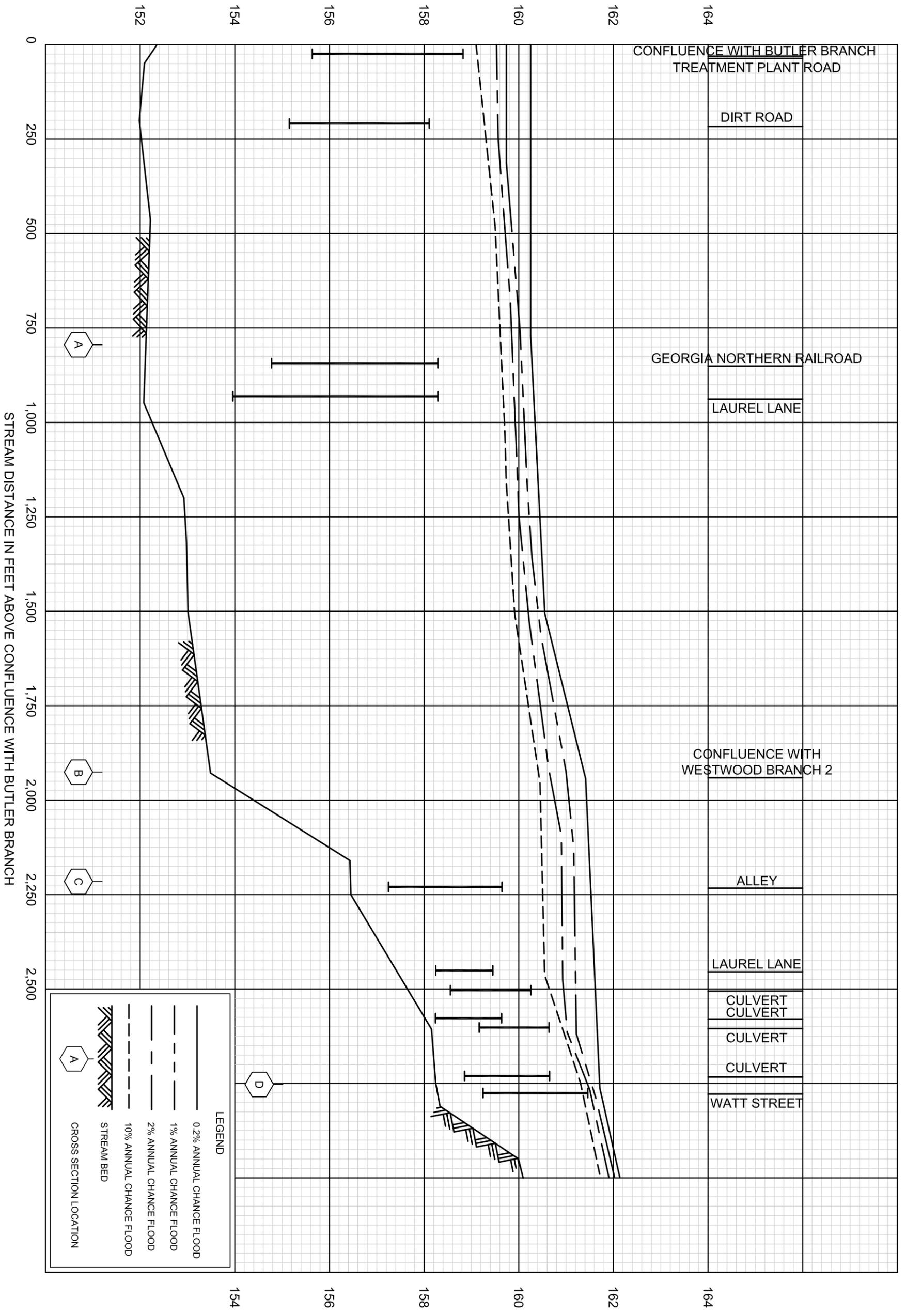
FLOOD PROFILES

LOWLAND - BIG SLOUGH BRANCH

04P



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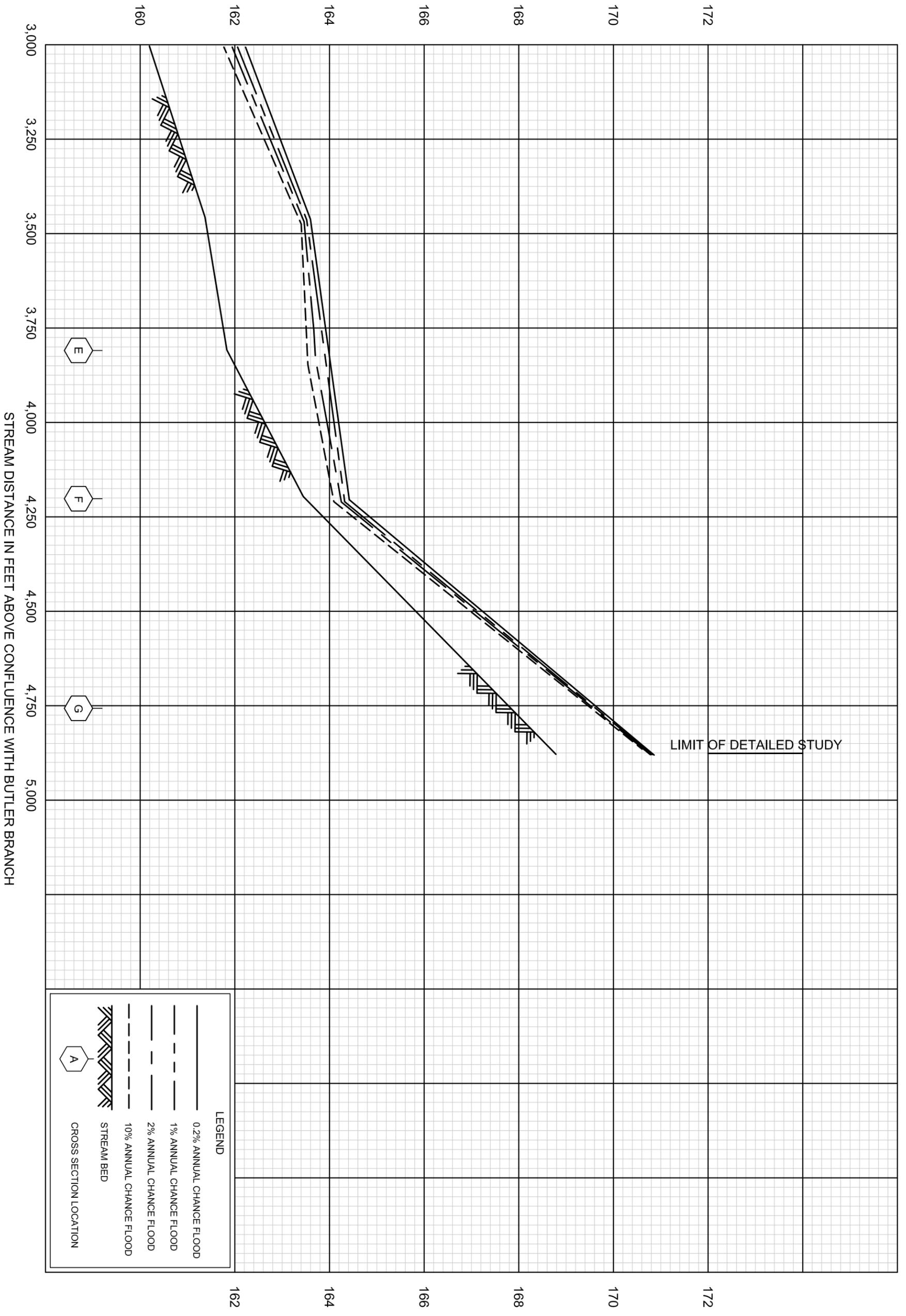
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- 10% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD (Short-dashed line)
- STREAM BED (Solid line with hatching)
- CROSS SECTION LOCATION (Hexagon with letter)

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
MITCHELL COUNTY, GA
AND INCORPORATED AREAS

FLOOD PROFILES
WESTWOOD BRANCH 1

06P

ELEVATION IN FEET (NAVD)



LEGEND

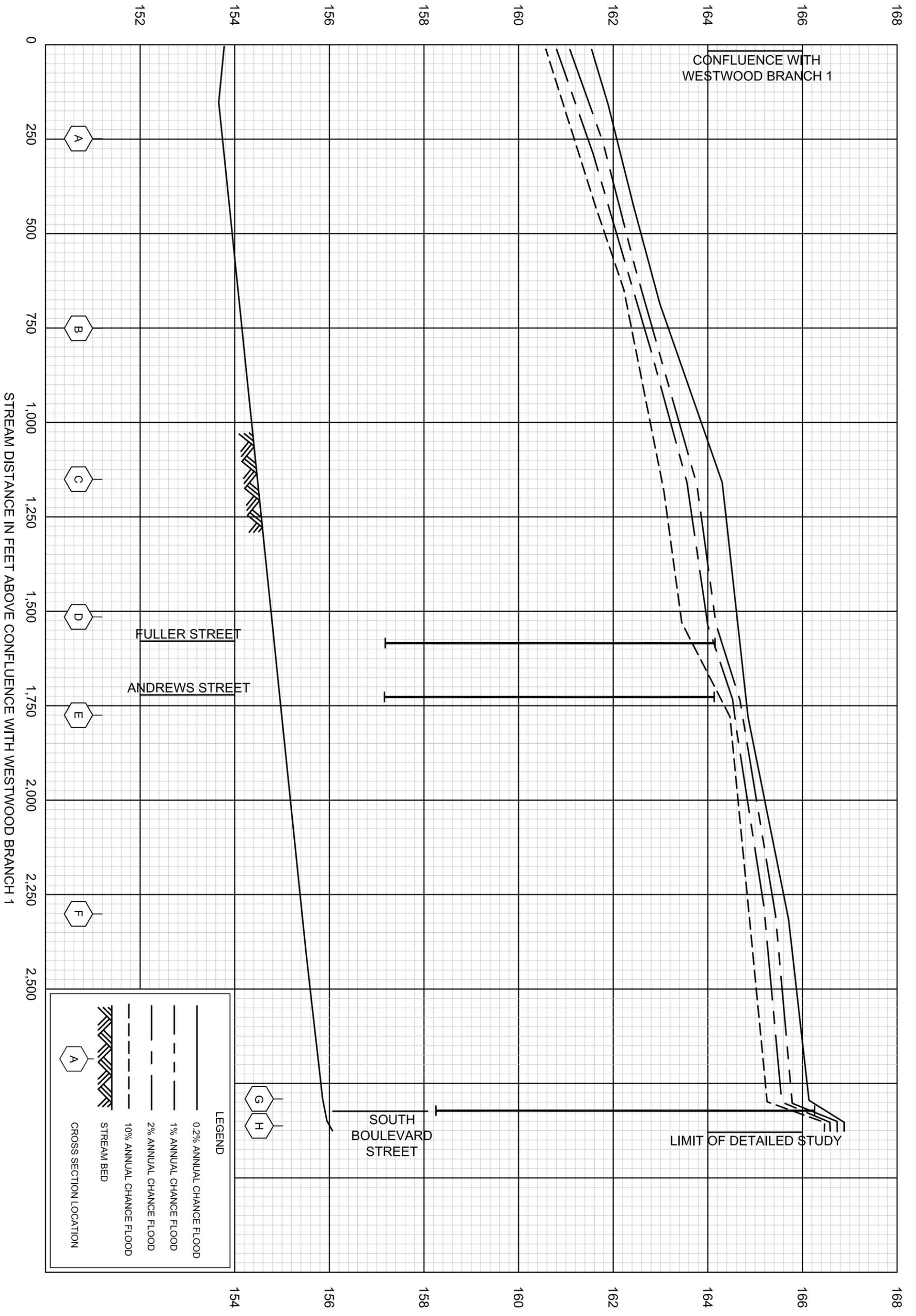
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- 10% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD (Dash-dot line)
- STREAM BED (Solid line with hatching)
- CROSS SECTION LOCATION (Hexagon with letter)

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
MITCHELL COUNTY, GA
AND INCORPORATED AREAS

FLOOD PROFILES
WESTWOOD BRANCH 1

07P

ELEVATION IN FEET (NAVD)



LEGEND

- 0.2% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD
- 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD
- 2% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD
- 10% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD
- STREAM BED
- CROSS SECTION LOCATION

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

MITCHELL COUNTY, GA
AND INCORPORATED AREAS

FLOOD PROFILES

WESTWOOD BRANCH 2

08P

Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency Emergency Operations Plan

Plan Approved:
10-SEP-08

Revised:
17-MAY-11

Please insert your local resolution here.

RECORD OF REVISIONS

Date	Author	Section	Detail
09-10-2008 01:31:42	GEMA012	Plan Approved	
09-09-2008 08:09:30	Mitchell	Local Government	
09-09-2008 08:08:51	Mitchell	Local Government	
09-09-2008 08:08:35	Mitchell	Local Government	
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Camilla Fire Department	1
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City of Baconton	1
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City of Camilla Building and Zoning	0
City of Camilla Utilities	0
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City of Pelham Building and Zoning	0
City of Sale City	2
County Line Volunteer Fire Department	1
Department of Family and Children Services	1
Desoto Trail Regional Library	1
Georgia Forestry Commission	0
Georgia Power Company	0
Greenough Volunteer Fire Department	1
Hopeful Volunteer Fire Department	1
Mitchell County 911	2
Mitchell County Animal Control Department	0
Mitchell County Board of Commissioners	2
Mitchell County Board of Education	1
Mitchell County Coronor	0
Mitchell County Correctional Institute	0
Mitchell County Department of Building and Zoning	0
Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency	0
Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency	3
Mitchell County Emergency Medical Services	1
Mitchell County Extension Service	0
Mitchell County Health Department	1
Mitchell County Hospital	1
Mitchell County Public Works	0
Mitchell County Sheriff's Department	1
Mitchell County Transit	0
Mitchell Electric Membership Corporation	0
Mitchell Newspapers, Inc.	1
North Mitchell Volunteer Fire Department	1
Pelham Board of Eduation	1
Pelham Family Clinic	0
Pelham Fire Department	1
Pelham Police Department	1
Phoebe Family Medical Center	0
Pleasant Grove Volunteer Fire Department	1

Sale City Volunteer Fire Department	1
Southeast Mitchell Volunteer Fire Department	1
Southwest Georgia Drug Task Force	1

Mitchell County
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Local Resolution

Record of Revisions

Distribution List

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PREFACE

This Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) describes the management and coordination of resources and personnel during periods of major emergency. This comprehensive local emergency operations plan is developed to ensure mitigation and preparedness, appropriate response and timely recovery from natural and man made hazards which may affect residents of Mitchell County.

This plan supersedes the Emergency Operations Plan dated from old eLEOP. It incorporates guidance from the Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) as well as lessons learned from disasters and emergencies that have threatened Mitchell County. The Plan will be updated at the latest, every four years. The plan:

- Defines emergency response in compliance with the State-mandated Emergency Operations Plan process.
- Establishes emergency response policies that provide Departments and Agencies with guidance for the coordination and direction of municipal plans and procedures.
- Provides a basis for unified training and response exercises.

The plan consists of the following components:

- The Basic Plan describes the structure and processes comprising a county approach to incident management designed to integrate the efforts of municipal governments, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations. The Basic Plan includes the: purpose, situation, assumptions, concept of operations, organization, assignment of responsibilities, administration, logistics, planning and operational activities.
- Appendices provide other relevant supporting information, including terms, definitions, and authorities.
- Emergency Support Function Annexes detail the missions, policies, structures, and responsibilities of County agencies for coordinating resource and programmatic support to municipalities during Incidents of Critical Significance.
- Support Annexes prescribe guidance and describe functional processes and administrative requirements necessary to ensure efficient and effective implementation of incident management objectives.
- Incident Annexes address contingency or hazard situations requiring specialized application of the EOP. The Incident Annexes describe the missions, policies, responsibilities, and coordination processes that govern the interaction of public and private entities engaged in incident management and emergency response operations across a spectrum of potential hazards. Due to security precautions and changing nature of their operational procedures, these Annexes, their supporting plans, and operational supplements are published separately.

The following is a summary of the 15 Emergency Support Functions:

1. *Transportation*: Support and assist municipal, county, private sector, and voluntary organizations requiring transportation for an actual or potential Incident of Critical Significance.
2. *Communications*: Ensures the provision of communications support to municipal, county, and private-sector response efforts during an Incident of Critical Significance.
3. *Public Works and Engineering*: Coordinates and organizes the capabilities and resources of the municipal and county governments to facilitate the delivery of services, technical assistance, engineering expertise, construction management, and other support to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and/or recover from an Incident of Critical Significance.
4. *Firefighting*: Enable the detection and suppression of wild-land, rural, and urban fires resulting from, or occurring coincidentally with an Incident of Critical Significance.
5. *Emergency Management Services*: Responsible for supporting overall activities of the County Government for County incident management.
6. *Mass Care, Housing and Human Services*: Supports County-wide, municipal, and non-governmental organization efforts to address non-medical mass care, housing, and human services needs of individuals and/or families impacted by Incidents of Critical Significance.
7. *Resource Support*: Supports volunteer services, County agencies, and municipal governments tracking, providing, and/or requiring resource support before, during, and/or after Incidents of Critical Significance.
8. *Public Health and Medical Services*: Provide the mechanism for coordinated County assistance to supplement municipal resources in response to public health and medical care needs (to include veterinary and/or animal health issues when appropriate) for potential or actual Incidents of Critical Significance and/or during a developing potential health and medical situation.
9. *Search and Rescue*: Rapidly deploy components of the National US Response System to provide specialized life-saving assistance to municipal authorities during an Incident of Critical Significance.
10. *Hazardous Materials*: Coordinate County support in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or uncontrolled release of oil or hazardous materials during Incidents of Critical Significance.
11. *Agriculture and Natural Resources*: supports County and authorities and other agency efforts to address: Provision of nutrition assistance; control and eradication of an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic

disease; assurance of food safety and food security and; protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties.

12. *Energy*: Restore damaged energy systems and components during a potential of actual Incident of Critical Significance.
13. *Public Safety and Security Services*: Integrates County public safety and security capabilities and resources to support the full range of incident management activities associated with potential or actual Incidents of Critical Significance.
14. *Long Term Recovery and Mitigation*: Provides a framework for County Government support to municipal governments, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector designed to enable community recovery from the long-term consequences of an Incident of Critical Significance.
15. *External Affairs*: Ensures that sufficient County assets are deployed to the field during a potential or actual Incident of Critical Significance to provide accurate, coordinated, and timely information to affected audiences, including governments, media, the private sector, and the populace.

BASIC PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

Summary

This plan establishes a framework for emergency management planning and response to: prevent emergency situations; reduce vulnerability during disasters; establish capabilities to protect residents from effects of crisis; respond effectively and efficiently to actual emergencies; and provide for rapid recovery from any emergency or disaster affecting the local jurisdiction and Mitchell County.

This Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is predicated on the National Incident Management System (NIMS) which integrates the capabilities and resources of various municipal jurisdictions, incident management and emergency response disciplines, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector into a cohesive, coordinated, and seamless framework for incident management. The EOP, using the NIMS, is an all-hazards plan that provides the structure and mechanisms for policy and operational coordination for incident management. Consistent with the model provided in the NIMS, the EOP can be partially or fully implemented in the context of a threat, anticipation of a significant event, or the response to a significant event. Selective implementation through the activation of one or more of the systems components allows maximum flexibility in meeting the unique operational and information-sharing requirements of the situation at hand and enabling effective interaction between various entities. The EOP, as the core operational plan for incident management, establishes county-level coordinating structures, processes, and protocols that will be incorporated into certain existing interagency incident- or hazard-specific plans (such as the Hurricane Plan) that is designed to implement specific statutory authorities and responsibilities of various departments and agencies in particular contingency.

Purpose

The purpose of the EOP is to establish a comprehensive, countywide, all-hazards approach to incident management across a spectrum of activities including prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery. The EOP incorporates best practices and procedures from various incident management disciplines - homeland security, emergency management, law enforcement, firefighting, hazardous materials response, public works, public health, emergency medical services, and responder and recovery worker health and safety - and integrates them into a unified coordinating structure. The EOP provides the framework for interaction with municipal governments; the private sector; and NGOs in the context of incident prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities. It describes capabilities and resources and establishes responsibilities, operational processes, and protocols to help protect from natural and manmade hazards; save lives; protect public health, safety, property, and the environment; and reduce adverse psychological consequences and disruptions. Finally, the EOP serves as the foundation for the development of detailed supplemental plans and procedures to effectively and efficiently implement incident management activities and assistance in the context of specific types of incidents.

The EOP, using the NIMS, establishes mechanisms to:

- Maximize the integration of incident-related prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities;
- Improve coordination and integration of County, municipal, private-sector, and nongovernmental organization partners;
- Maximize efficient utilization of resources needed for effective incident management and Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources protection and restoration;
- Improve incident management communications and increase situational awareness across jurisdictions and between the public and private sectors;
- Facilitate emergency mutual aid and emergency support to municipal governments;
- Provide a proactive and integrated response to catastrophic events; and
- Address linkages to other incident management and emergency response plans developed for specific types of incidents or hazards.

A number of plans are linked to the EOP in the context of disasters or emergencies, but remain as stand-alone documents in that they also provide detailed protocols for responding to routine incidents that normally are managed by County agencies without the need for supplemental coordination. The EOP also incorporates other existing emergency response and incident management plans (with appropriate modifications and revisions) as integrated components, operational supplements, or supporting tactical plans.

This plan consists of the following components:

Scope and Applicability

The EOP covers the full range of complex and constantly changing requirements in anticipation of or in response to threats or acts of terrorism, major disasters, and other emergencies. The EOP also provides the basis to initiate long-term community recovery and mitigation activities.

The EOP establishes interagency and multi-jurisdictional mechanisms for involvement in and coordination of, incident management operations.

This plan distinguishes between incidents that require County coordination, termed disasters or emergencies, and the majority of incidents that are handled by responsible jurisdictions or agencies through other established authorities and existing plans.

In addition, the EOP:

- Recognizes and incorporates the various jurisdictional and functional authorities of departments and agencies; municipal governments; and private-sector organizations in incident management.

- Details the specific incident management roles and responsibilities of the departments and agencies involved in incident management as defined in relevant statutes and directives.
- Establishes the multi-agency organizational structures and processes required to implement the authorities, roles, and responsibilities for incident management.

This plan is applicable to all departments and agencies that may be requested to provide assistance or conduct operations in the context of actual or potential disasters or emergencies.

Disasters or emergencies are high-impact events that require a coordinated and effective response by an appropriate combination of County, municipal, private-sector, and nongovernmental entities in order to save lives, minimize damage, and provide the basis for long-term community recovery and mitigation activities.

Key Concepts

This section summarizes key concepts that are reflected throughout the EOP.

- Systematic and coordinated incident management, including protocols for:
 - Coordinated action;
 - Alert and notification;
 - Mobilization of County resources to augment existing municipal capabilities;
 - Operating under differing threats or threat levels; and
 - Integration of crisis and consequence management functions.
- Proactive notification and deployment of resources in anticipation of or in response to catastrophic events in coordination and collaboration with municipal governments and private entities when possible.
- Organizing interagency efforts to minimize damage, restore impacted areas to pre-incident conditions if feasible, and/or implement programs to mitigate vulnerability to future events.
- Coordinating worker safety and health, private-sector involvement, and other activities that are common to the majority of incidents (see Support Annexes).
- Organizing ESFs to facilitate the delivery of critical resources, assets, and assistance. Departments and agencies are assigned to lead or support ESFs based on authorities, resources, and capabilities.
- Providing mechanisms for vertical and horizontal coordination, communications, and information sharing in response to threats or incidents. These mechanisms

facilitate coordination among municipal entities and the County Government, as well as between the public and private sectors.

- Facilitating support to County departments and agencies acting under the requesting department or agencies own authorities.
- Developing detailed supplemental operations, tactical, and hazard-specific contingency plans and procedures.
- Providing the basis for coordination of interdepartmental and municipal planning, training, exercising, assessment, coordination, and information exchange.

II. PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS

The EOP is based on the planning assumptions and considerations presented in this section.

- Incidents are typically managed at the lowest possible organizational and jurisdictional level.
- Incident management activities will be initiated and conducted using the principles contained in the NIMS.
- The combined expertise and capabilities of government at all levels, the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations will be required to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters and emergencies.
- Disasters and emergencies require the Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency to coordinate operations and/or resources, and may:
 - Occur at any time with little or no warning in the context of a general or specific threat or hazard;
 - Require significant information-sharing at the unclassified and classified levels across multiple jurisdictions and between the public and private sectors;
 - Involve single or multiple jurisdictions;
 - Have significant regional impact and/or require significant regional information sharing, resource coordination, and/or assistance;
 - Span the spectrum of incident management to include prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery;
 - Involve multiple, highly varied hazards or threats on a regional scale;
 - Result in numerous casualties; fatalities; displaced people; property loss; disruption of normal life support systems, essential public services, and basic infrastructure; and significant damage to the environment;
 - Impact critical infrastructures across sectors;
 - Overwhelm capabilities of municipal governments, and private-sector infrastructure owners and operators;
 - Attract a sizeable influx of independent, spontaneous volunteers and supplies;
 - Require extremely short-notice asset coordination and response timelines; and
 - Require prolonged, sustained incident management operations and support activities.

- Top priorities for incident management are to:
 - Save lives and protect the health and safety of the public, responders, and recovery workers;
 - Ensure security of the county;
 - Prevent an imminent incident, including acts of terrorism, from occurring;
 - Protect and restore critical infrastructure and key resources;
 - Conduct law enforcement investigations to resolve the incident, apprehend the perpetrators, and collect and preserve evidence for prosecution and/or attribution;
 - Protect property and mitigate the damage and impact to individuals, communities, and the environment; and
 - Facilitate recovery of individuals, families, businesses, governments, and the environment.

- Deployment of resources and incident management actions during an actual or potential terrorist incident are conducted in coordination with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

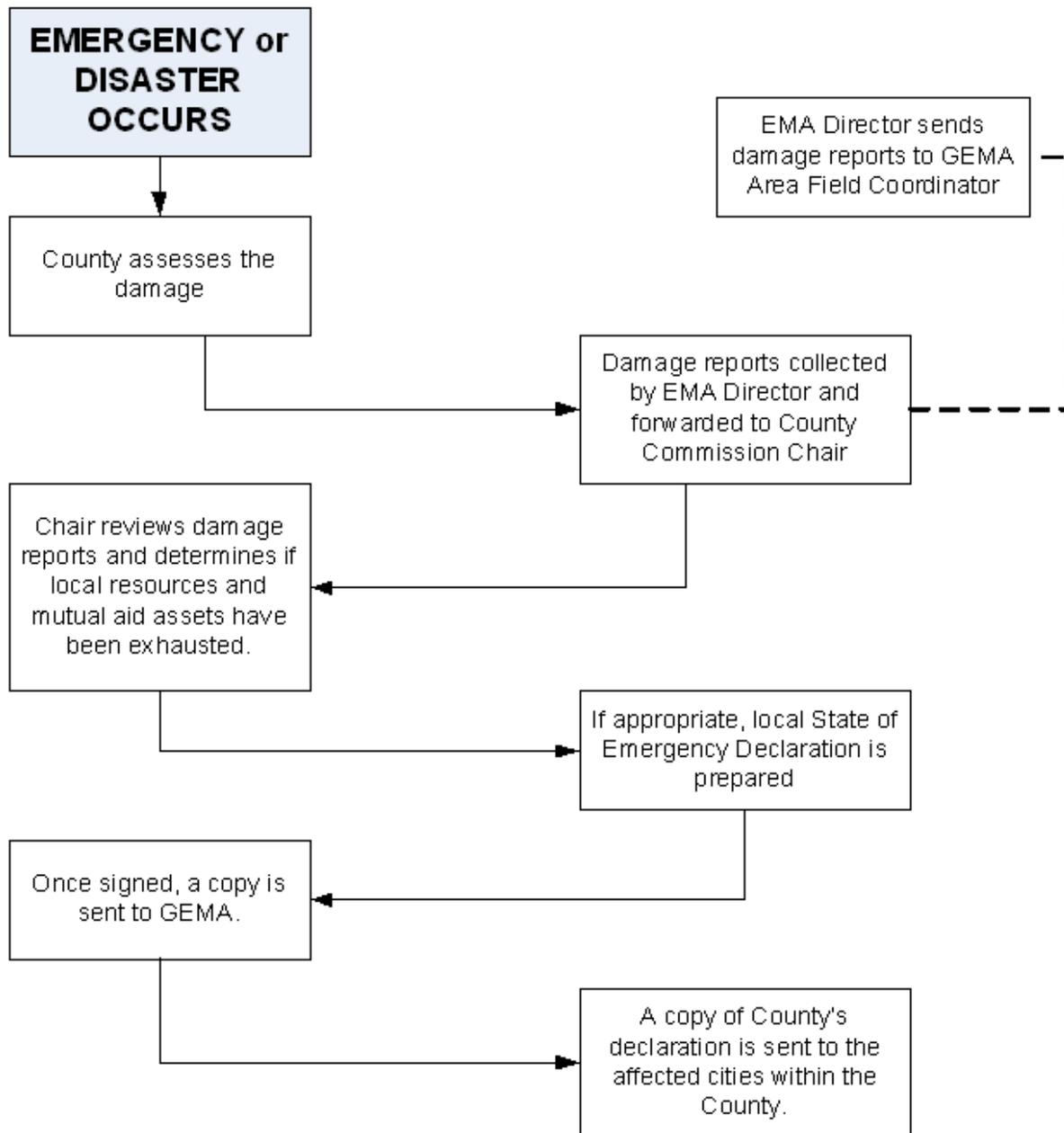
- Departments and agencies at all levels of government and certain NGOs, such as the American Red Cross, may be required to deploy to disaster areas or emergency events on short notice to provide timely and effective mutual aid and/or intergovernmental assistance.

- The degree of County involvement in incident operations depends largely upon the specific authority or jurisdiction. Other factors that may be considered include:
 - The municipal needs and/or requests for external support, or ability to manage the incident;
 - The economic ability of the affected entity to recover from the incident;
 - The type or location of the incident;
 - The severity and magnitude of the incident; and
 - The need to protect the public health or welfare or the environment.

- Departments and agencies support these mission in accordance with authorities and guidance and are expected to provide:
 - Initial and/or ongoing response, when warranted, under their own authorities and funding;

- Alert, notification, pre-positioning, and timely delivery of resources to enable the management of potential and actual disasters or emergencies; and
 - Proactive support for catastrophic or potentially catastrophic incidents using protocols for expedited delivery of resources.
-
- For disasters or emergencies that are Presidentially declared, state and/or Federal support is delivered in accordance with relevant provisions of the Stafford Act. (Note that while all Presidentially declared disasters and emergencies under the Stafford Act are considered incidents of critical significance, not all incidents necessarily result in disaster or emergency declarations under the Stafford Act.)

Emergency Declaration Process



It is anticipated and expected that if the emergency or disaster is obviously widespread and all local resources and mutual aid assets have already been exhausted, the County Commission Chair can make a declaration without waiting for a report regarding damages.

III. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Local Government Responsibilities

Police, fire, public health and medical, emergency management, public works, environmental response, and other personnel are often the first to arrive and the last to leave an incident site. In some instances, a County agency in the area may act as a first responder, and the assets of County agencies may be used to advise or assist municipal officials in accordance with agency authorities and procedures. Mutual aid agreements provide mechanisms to mobilize and employ resources from neighboring jurisdictions to support the incident command. When resources and capabilities are overwhelmed, the County may request State assistance under a Governor's disaster or emergency declaration. Summarized below are the responsibilities of the Chief Executive Officer.

A municipal mayor or city or County Chairman or their designee, as a jurisdiction's chief executive, is responsible for the public safety and welfare of the people of that jurisdiction. The Chief Executive Officer:

- Is responsible for coordinating resources to address the full spectrum of actions to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from incidents involving all hazards including terrorism, natural disasters, accidents, and other contingencies;
- Dependent upon law, has extraordinary powers to suspend laws and ordinances, such as to establish a curfew, direct evacuations, and, in coordination with the health authority, to order a quarantine;
- Provides leadership and plays a key role in communicating to the public, and in helping people, businesses, and organizations cope with the consequences of any type of incident within the jurisdiction;
- Negotiates and enters into mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions to facilitate resource-sharing; and
- Requests State and, if necessary, Federal assistance through the Governor of the State when the jurisdiction's capabilities have been exceeded or exhausted.

Emergency Support Functions

The EOP applies a functional approach that groups the capabilities of municipal and county departments and some volunteer and non-government organizations into ESFs to provide the planning, support, resources, program implementation, and emergency services that are most likely to be needed during disaster or emergency incidents. The County response to actual or potential disasters or emergencies is typically provided through the full or partial activation of the ESF structure as necessary. The ESFs serve as the coordination mechanism to provide assistance to municipal governments or to County departments and agencies conducting missions of primary County responsibility.

Each ESF is comprised of primary and support agencies. The EOP identifies primary agencies on the basis of authorities, resources, and capabilities. Support agencies are assigned based on resources and capabilities in a given functional area. The resources provided by the ESFs reflect categories identified in the NIMS. ESFs are expected to support one another in carrying out their respective roles and responsibilities. Additional discussion on roles and responsibilities of ESF primary agencies, and support agencies can be found in the introduction to the ESF Annexes.

Note that not all disaster or emergency incidents result in the activation of all ESFs. It is possible that an incident can be adequately addressed by agencies through activation of certain EOP elements without the activation of ESFs. Similarly, operational security considerations may dictate that activation of EOP elements be kept to a minimum, particularly in the context of certain terrorism prevention activities.

Nongovernmental and Volunteer Organizations

Nongovernmental and volunteer organizations collaborate with first responders, governments at all levels, and other agencies and organizations providing relief services to sustain life, reduce physical and emotional distress, and promote recovery of disaster victims when assistance is not available from other sources. For example, the American Red Cross is an NGO that provides relief at the local level and also supports the Mass Care element of ESF 6. Community-based organizations receive government funding to provide essential public health services.

The Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) is a consortium of approximately 30 recognized organizations of volunteers active in disaster relief. Such entities provide significant capabilities to incident management and response efforts at all levels. For example, the wildlife rescue and rehabilitation activities conducted during a pollution emergency are often carried out by private, nonprofit organizations working with natural resource trustee agencies.

Private Sector

EOP primary and support agencies coordinate with the private sector to effectively share information, form courses of action, and incorporate available resources to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters and emergencies.

Roles

The roles, responsibilities, and participation of the private sector during a disaster or emergency incident vary based on the nature of the organization and the type and impact of the incident. The roles of private-sector organizations are summarized below.

- **Impacted Organization or Infrastructure**
Private-sector organizations may be affected by direct or indirect consequences of the incident, including privately owned critical infrastructure, key resources, and those main private-sector organizations that are significant to regional economic recovery from the incident. Examples of privately owned infrastructure include transportation, telecommunications, private utilities, financial institutions, and hospitals.

- **Response Resource**
Private-sector organizations provide response resources (donated or compensated) during an incident - including specialized teams, equipment, and advanced technologies - through public-private emergency plans, mutual aid agreements, or incident specific requests from government and private-sector-volunteer initiatives.
- **Regulated and/or Responsible Party**
Owners/operators of certain regulated facilities or hazardous operations may bear responsibilities under the law for preparing for and preventing incidents from occurring, and responding to an incident once it occurs. For example, some activities are required by law or regulation to maintain emergency (incident) preparedness plans, procedures, and facilities and to perform assessments, prompt notifications, and training for a response to an incident.
- **State/Emergency Organization Member**
- Private-sector organizations may serve as active partners in emergency preparedness and response organizations and activities.

Responsibilities

Private-sector organizations support the EOP (voluntarily or to comply with applicable laws and regulations) by sharing information with the government, identifying risks, performing vulnerability assessments, developing emergency response and business continuity plans, enhancing their overall readiness, implementing appropriate prevention and protection programs, and donating or otherwise providing goods and services through contractual arrangement or government purchases to assist in response to and recovery from an incident.

Certain organizations are required by existing law and regulation to bear the cost of planning and response to incidents, regardless of cause. In the case of an Incident of Critical Significance, these private-sector organizations are expected to mobilize and employ the resources necessary and available in accordance with their plans to address the consequences of incidents at their own facilities or incidents for which they are otherwise responsible.

Response Resources

Unless the response role is inherently governmental (e.g., law enforcement, etc.), private-sector organizations are encouraged to develop and maintain capabilities to respond to and manage a complete spectrum of incidents and emergencies. The County Government maintains ongoing interaction with the critical infrastructure and key resource industries to provide coordination for prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities. When practical, or when required under law, private-sector representatives should be included in planning and exercises. In some cases, the government may direct private-sector response resources when they have contractual relationships, using government funds.

Functional Coordination

The primary agency/agencies for each ESF maintain(s) working relations with its associated private-sector counterparts through partnership committees or other means (e.g., ESF 2, Communications - telecommunications industry; ESF 10, Hazardous Materials - oil and hazardous materials industries; etc.).

Citizen Involvement

Strong partnerships with citizen groups and organizations provide support for incident management prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.

The US Citizen Corps brings these groups together and focuses efforts of individuals through education, training, and volunteer service to help make communities safer, stronger, and better prepared to address the threats of terrorism, crime, public health issues, and disasters of all kinds.

Citizen Corps Councils implement Citizen Corps programs, which include Community Emergency Response Teams (CERTs), Medical Reserve Corps, Neighborhood Watch, Volunteers in Police Service, and the affiliate programs; provide opportunities for special skills and interests; develop targeted outreach for special-needs groups; and organize special projects and community events.

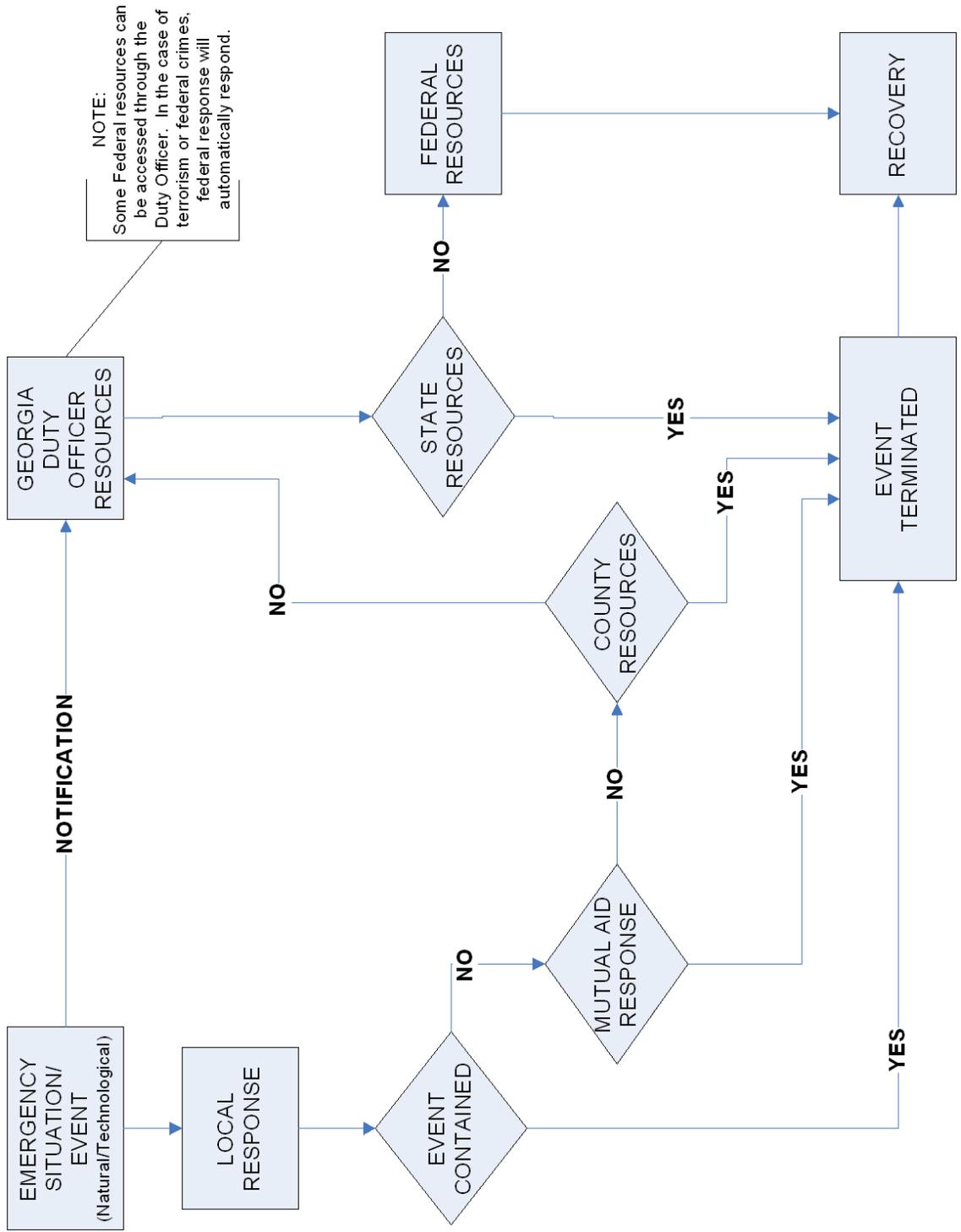
Citizen Corps Affiliate Programs expand the resources and materials available to communities through partnerships with programs and organizations that offer resources for public education, outreach, and training; represent volunteers interested in helping to make their communities safer; or offer volunteer service opportunities to support first responders, disaster relief activities, and community safety efforts.

Other programs unaffiliated with Citizen Corps also provide organized citizen involvement opportunities in support of response to major disasters and events of Critical Significance.

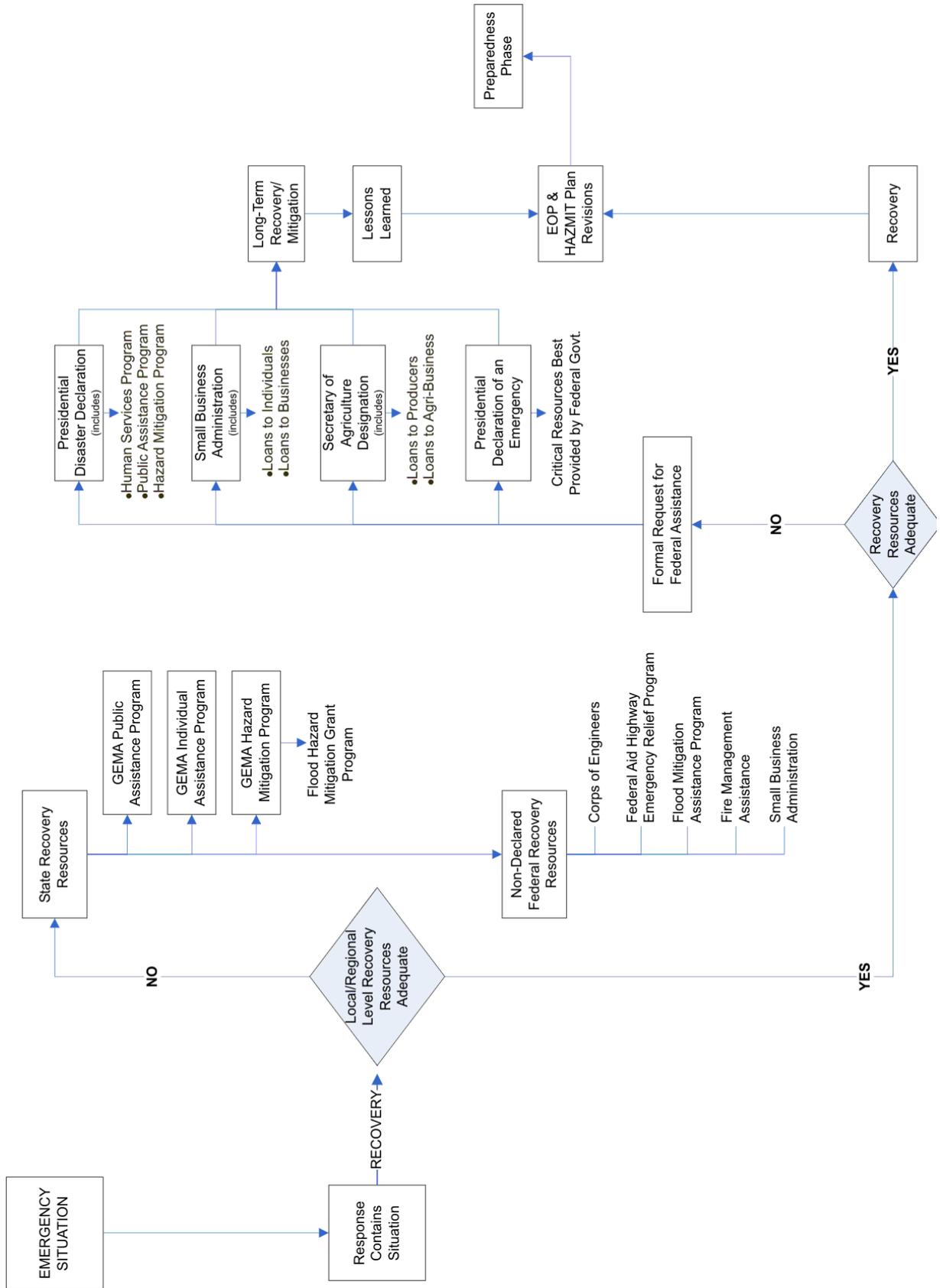
Citizen Corps

The Citizen Corps works through a Citizen Corps Council that brings together leaders from law enforcement, fire, emergency medical and other emergency management, volunteer organizations, elected officials, the private sector, and other community stakeholders.

Response Flow Chart



Recovery Flow Chart



IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Phases of Emergency Management

Mitigation

Activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures implemented prior to, during, or after an incident are intended to prevent the occurrence of an emergency, reduce the community's vulnerability and/or minimize the adverse impact of disasters or emergencies. A preventable measure, for instance, is the enforcement of building codes to minimize such situations.

Preparedness

Actions taken to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Preparedness involves actions taken prior to an emergency to protect lives and property and to support and enhance disaster response. Planning, training, exercises, community awareness and education are among such activities.

Response

Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. These activities include immediate actions to preserve life, property, and the environment; meet basic human needs; and maintain the social, economic, and political structure of the affected community. Also included are direction and coordination, warning, evacuation, and similar operations that help reduce casualties and damage, and speed recovery.

Recovery

The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans and the reconstitution of government operations and services through individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance programs. Short-term recovery includes damage assessment and the return of vital functions, such as utilities and emergency services, to minimum operating standards. When rebuilding and re-locating is due to damaged property, long-term recovery activities may continue for years.

General

- A basic premise of the EOP is that incidents are generally handled at the lowest jurisdictional level possible. Police, fire, public health, medical, emergency management, and other personnel are responsible for incident management at that level. Accordingly, in order to protect life and property from the effects of emergencies, government is responsible for all emergency management activities. When operating under such conditions, Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency will utilize all available resources from within the County, including voluntary and private assets, before requesting other assistance. After an emergency exceeds local capacity to respond, assistance will be requested from other jurisdictions and the state through GEMA. Upon a Presidential declaration, assistance as requested by the state may be provided through Federal ESFs and/or other resources.

- Consistent with the commitment to comprehensive emergency management, this plan addresses major emergency situations that may develop in the county. It outlines activities that address mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. The plan emphasizes the capacity of Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency to respond and accomplish short-term recovery.
- In coordination with the county and municipal governments, Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency will implement interagency coordination for emergency operations.
- In coordination with the county and municipal governments and Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency the public information designee will release all emergency information.
- If an agency requests functional support from another agency or organization, assigned personnel and resources will be coordinated by the agency responsible for the ESF.
- All agencies will inform Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency of personnel assigned to work in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC.)

V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

Continuity of Government/Continuity of Operations (COG/COOP)

Local governments and jurisdictions must be prepared to continue their minimum essential functions throughout the spectrum of possible threats from natural disasters through acts of terrorism. COG/COOP planning facilitates the performance of State and local government and services during an emergency that may disrupt normal operations.

- Government continuity planning facilitates the performance government and services during an emergency that may disrupt normal operations. Contingency plans for the continuity of operations of vital government functions and jurisdictions will allow agencies to continue their minimum essential operations and maintain authority. These plans include the spectrum of possible threats from natural disasters through acts of terrorism.
- Continuity of Government (COG) and Continuity of Operations (COOP) measures will establish lines of personnel succession, ensuring that authority is delegated to appropriate personnel prior to an emergency. Executive office personnel and agency managers will identify, notify, and train the individuals next in line. In addition, personnel will be familiar with alert, notification and deployment procedures to provide for command and control of response and recovery operations.
- Preservation of Records addresses the protection of essential records (e.g., vital statistics, deeds, corporation papers, operational plans, resource data, personnel and payroll records, inventory lists, laws, charters, and financial documents) by the appropriate agency following an emergency or disaster. Governments will plan for preservation of succession and delegation of authority and records necessary for carrying out governments legal and financial functions and the protection of legal and financial rights of citizens.
- The EMA director, under the direction of the local government, is responsible for the following, but not limited to:
 - Determine who is responsible for direction and control at the executive level;
 - Describe the decision process for implementing COG/COOP plans and procedures, including reliable, effective, and timely notification;
 - Establish measures for the protection of vital records;
 - Identify the agencies and personnel (including lines of succession) responsible for providing water, electricity, natural gas, sewer, and sanitation services in affected areas;
 - Identify the location of and contact points for Emergency Management Assistance Compacts (EMACs), Memoranda of Understanding (MOU), and other cooperative agreements

- Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for each local agency that provide specific authorities of designated successors to direct their agencies;
- COG/COOP succession of authority plans are outlined in the Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency Emergency Operations Plan Annex.

VI. INCIDENT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Services and Resources

An emergency or disaster may place great demands on services and resources. Priority will be based on essential needs, such as food, water, and medical assistance. Other services and resources will be acquired after establishing the need.

Commitment of Services and Resources

- Local governments will commit services and resources in order to save lives and protect property. Response agencies will first utilize services and resources available through their agency or organization. Additional needs may be met from other governments, agencies and/or organizations through mutual-aid or Memorandums of Understanding (MOU). After these sources have been exhausted, additional state resources may be requested from GEMA through the EOC. Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency maintains an extensive service and resource directory that is maintained by ESF 7.
- Detailed records of expenditures are required by all agencies and organizations responding to a disaster for possible reimbursement, such as through an authorized Federal disaster declaration.

Local Involvement

Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency will coordinate the efforts of agencies and organizations responsible for plan development of ESFs and major revisions. It is strongly recommended that the agencies involved in an ESF conduct coordination meetings and develop an ESF plan for their response to each level of activation. The plan will be reviewed annually and major revisions completed, as necessary. An updated plan shall be submitted for approval to GEMA every four years through the eLEOP system. Minor revisions to the plan should be logged in on the designated form at the beginning of this plan and updated on the eLEOP system.

State Involvement

Coordination of emergency management planning and operations and service and resource sharing across jurisdictional boundaries is necessary. Consequently, the state may be able to assist in the planning process (e.g., radiological, hurricane planning). Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency will coordinate the type and level of assistance. Agencies and organizations with ESF responsibilities will be involved in such planning. This assistance should be interpreted as supporting agencies with ESF responsibilities and enhancing emergency capabilities.

Standard Operating Procedures

Most agencies and organizations within Mitchell County and its municipalities have emergency functions to perform in addition to their other duties. Each agency and/or

organization with primary ESF responsibilities, in conjunction with support agencies and organizations, will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). These procedures provide detailed direction and coordination of ESF responsibilities and critical emergency tasks.

Emergency Operations

Organizational responsibilities are included in each ESF.

Local Responsibilities

Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency is responsible for the following:

- Assist and advise all agencies and/or organizations in the development and coordination of ESFs to ensure necessary planning;
- Brief and train EOC personnel and volunteers as well as conduct periodic exercises to evaluate support function responsibilities;
- Manage the EOC for operational readiness;
- Coordinate with other emergency management agencies, GEMA, and other emergency response organizations;
- Maintain a list of all agency contacts including telephone, fax, and pager numbers (Refer to Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency EOC Telephone Directory);
- Obtain copies of SOPs for all ESFs;
- Update, maintain and distribute the plan and all major revisions to agencies and organizations contained on the distribution list;
- Advise Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency officials, municipalities and agencies with ESF responsibilities on the nature, magnitude, and effects of an emergency; and
- Coordinate with public information officials to provide emergency information for the public.

Agencies and organizations with ESF responsibilities will:

- Develop and maintain the ESF and SOPs, in conjunction with Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency and other supporting agencies;
- Designate agency and organization personnel with emergency authority to work on planning, mitigation, preparedness and response issues and commit resources. Staff assignments should include personnel who are trained to work in the EOC;

- Maintain an internal emergency management personnel list with telephone, fax and pager numbers;
- Provide for procurement and management of resources for emergency operations and maintain a list of such resources;
- Participate in training and exercises to evaluate and enhance ESF capabilities;
- Negotiate and prepare MOUs that impact the specific ESF, in conjunction with Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency ; and
- Establish procedures for the maintenance of records, including personnel, travel, operations and maintenance expenditures and receipts.

VII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Plan Maintenance

Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency is the executive agent for EOP management and maintenance. The EOP will be updated periodically as required to incorporate new directives and changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual events. This section establishes procedures for interim changes and full updates of the EOP.

• Types of Changes

Changes include additions of new or supplementary material and deletions. No proposed change should contradict or override authorities or other plans contained in statute, order, or regulation.

• Coordination and Approval

Any department or agency with assigned responsibilities under the EOP may propose a change to the plan. Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency is responsible for coordinating all proposed modifications to the EOP with primary and support agencies and other stakeholders, as required. Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency will coordinate review and approval for proposed modifications as required.

• Notice of Change

After coordination has been accomplished, including receipt of the necessary signed approval supporting the final change language, Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency will issue an official Notice of Change. The notice will specify the date, number, subject, purpose, background, and action required, and provide the change language on one or more numbered and dated insert pages that will replace the modified pages in the EOP in addition to manually logged record of changes on the form at the beginning of this plan titled: Record of Revisions. Once published, the modifications will be considered part of the EOP for operational purposes pending a formal revision and redistribution of the entire document. Interim changes can be further modified or updated using the above process and through eLEOP system tools.

• Distribution

Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency will distribute Notices of Change to all participating agencies. Notices of Change to other organizations will be provided upon request.

• Redistribution of the EOP

Working toward continuous improvement, Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency is responsible for an annual review and updates of the EOP and a complete revision every four years, or more frequently if the County Commission or the Georgia Emergency Management Agency deems necessary. The review and update will consider lessons learned and best practices identified during exercises and responses to actual events, and incorporate new information technologies. Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency will distribute revised EOP documents for the purpose of interagency review and concurrence.

EOP-Supporting Documents and Standards for Other Emergency Plans

As the core plan for domestic incident management, the EOP provides the structures and processes for coordinating incident management activities for terrorist attacks, natural disasters, and other emergencies. Following the guidance provided, the EOP incorporates existing emergency and incident management plans (with appropriate modifications and revisions) as integrated components of the EOP, as supplements, or as supporting operational plans. Accordingly, departments and agencies must incorporate key EOP concepts and procedures for working with EOP organizational elements when developing or updating incident management and emergency response plans. When an agency develops an interagency plan that involves events within the scope of disaster and emergency incidents, these plans are coordinated with Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency to ensure consistency with the EOP, and are incorporated into the EOP, either by reference or as a whole. Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency will maintain a complete set of current local interagency plans. Incident management and emergency response plans must include, to the extent authorized by law:

- Principles and terminology of the NIMS;
- Reporting requirements of the EOP;
- Linkages to key EOP organizational elements such as the EOC; and
- Procedures for transitioning from localized incidents to incidents that require state or federal assistance. The broader range of EOP-supporting documents includes strategic, operational, tactical, and incident specific or hazard-specific contingency plans and procedures. Strategic plans are developed based on long-range goals, objectives, and priorities. Operational-level plans merge the on-scene tactical concerns with overall strategic objectives. Tactical plans include detailed, specific actions and descriptions of resources required to manage an actual or potential incident. Contingency plans are based on specific scenarios and planning assumptions related to a geographic area or the projected impacts of an individual hazard. The following is a brief description of EOP-related documents.

National Incident Management System

The NIMS provides a core set of doctrine, concepts, terminology, and organizational processes to enable effective, efficient, and collaborative incident management at all

levels.

State and Local Emergency Operations Plans

State and local emergency operations plans are created to address a variety of hazards. Examples include:

- State emergency operations plans designed to support State emergency management functions.
- Emergency operations plans created at the municipal level to complement State emergency operations plans.

Hazard Mitigation Plans

Hazard mitigation plans are developed by States and communities to provide a framework for understanding vulnerability to and risk from hazards, and identifying the pre-disaster and post-disaster mitigation measures to reduce the risk from those hazards. Multihazard mitigation planning requirements were established by Congress through the Stafford Act, as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.

Private Sector Plans

Private sector plans are developed by privately owned companies/corporations. Some planning efforts are mandated by statute (e.g., nuclear power plant operations), while others are developed to ensure business continuity.

Nongovernmental and Volunteer Organization Plans

Volunteer and nongovernmental organization plans are plans created to support State and Federal emergency preparedness, response, and recovery operations. Plans include a continuous process of assessment, evaluation, and preparation to ensure that the necessary authorities, organization, resources, coordination, and operation procedures exist to provide effective delivery of services to disaster clients as well as provide integration into planning efforts at all government levels.

Planning and Operations Procedures

Procedures provide operational guidance for use by emergency teams and other personnel involved in conducting or supporting incident management operations.

These documents fall into five basic categories:

- Overviews that provide a brief concept summary of an incident management function, team, or capability;
- Standard operating procedures (SOPs) or operations manuals that provide a complete reference document, detailing the procedures for performing a single function (i.e., SOP) or a number of interdependent functions (i.e., operations

manual);

- Field operations guides or handbooks that are produced as a durable pocket or desk guide, containing essential tactical information needed to perform specific assignments or functions;
- Point of contact lists; and
- Job aids such as checklists or other tools for job performance or job training.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 1 TRANSPORTATION

<p>Primary Agency Mitchell County Board of Education</p> <p>Support Agencies Mitchell County Correctional Institute Mitchell County Transit</p>

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of transportation services involves direction and coordination, operations, and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose

1. To support and assist municipal, county, private sector, and voluntary organizations requiring transportation for an actual or potential disaster or emergency.
2. To assist city and county agencies and other ESFs with the emergency efforts to transport people. The priorities for allocation of these assets will be:
 - a. Evacuating persons from immediate peril.
 - b. Transporting personnel for the support of emergency activities.
 - c. Transporting relief personnel necessary for recovery from the emergency.

B. Scope

The emergency operations necessary for the performance of this function include but are not limited to:

1. Preparedness
 - a. Maintain current inventories of local government transportation facilities, supplies, and equipment by mode.
 - b. Maintain current resource directories of all commercial and industrial transportation assets, facilities, and supplies within the County, to include maintaining points of contact, their geographic locations, territories, and operating areas.
 - c. Establish and maintain liaison with the state and adjacent county transportation officials.

- d. Plan for supporting all types of evacuation(s) to include lock down of draw bridges, suspension of highway construction and maintenance, lane reversal on evacuation routes, and state traffic management plans and operations.
- e. Estimate logistical requirements (e.g., personnel, supplies and equipment, facilities, and communications) during the planning process and through exercises. Develop appropriate transportation packages to support likely scenarios.
- f. Participate in exercises and training to validate this annex and supporting SOPs.
- g. Ensure all ESF 1 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning.

2. Response

- a. Identify transportation needs required to respond to the emergency.
- b. Coordinate with GEMA for use of state transportation assets.
- c. Identify, obtain, prioritize and allocate available transportation resources.
- d. Report the locations of damage to transportation infrastructure, degree of damage, and other available information to ESF 5.
- e. Assist local governments in determining the most viable, available transportation networks to, from, and within the disaster area, and regulate the use of such networks as appropriate.
- f. Coordinate emergency information for public release through ESF 15.
- g. Plan for transportation support of mobilization sites, staging areas, and distribution points.

3. Recovery

- a. Continue to render transportation support when and where required as long as emergency conditions exist.
- b. Coordinate the repair and restoration of transportation infrastructure with the assistance of ESF 3.
- c. Evaluate and task the transportation support requests for impacted areas.
- d. Anticipate, plan for, and ready the necessary notification systems to support damage assessment teams, establishment of staging areas, distribution sites, and other local, state, and federal recovery facilities in the impacted area.
- e. Anticipate, plan for, and ready the necessary notification systems to support the deployment of mutual aid teams, and work teams and activities in the impacted area.
- f. Ensure that ESF 1 team members or their agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

4. Mitigation

- a. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
- b. Support requests and directives resulting from the County

- Commission concerning mitigation and/or redevelopment activities.
- c. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in briefings, situation reports and action plans.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Strategy

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The emergency transportation function is the primary responsibility of Mitchell County Board of Education and support for this function is the responsibility of Mitchell County Correctional Institute and Mitchell County Transit.

B. Actions

1. Mitigation/Preparedness

- a. Plan and coordinate with support agencies and organizations.
- b. Maintain a current inventory of transportation resources.
- c. Establish policies, procedures, plans, and programs to effectively address transportation needs.
- d. Recruit, designate, and maintain a list of emergency personnel.
- e. Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate transportation capabilities.

2. Response/Recovery

- a. Staff the EOC when notified by the EMA director.
- b. Establish and maintain a working relationship with support agencies, transportation industries, and private transportation providers.
- c. Provide transportation resources, equipment, and vehicles, upon request.
- d. Channel transportation information for public release, through the EOC and continue providing information and support upon re-entry.
- e. Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Mitchell County Board of Education

No responsibilities have been provided.

B. Mitchell County Correctional Institute

No responsibilities have been provided.

C. Mitchell County Transit

Enter responsibilities here.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 2 COMMUNICATIONS

<p>Primary Agency Mitchell County 911</p> <p>Support Agencies Camilla Police Department Mitchell County Sheriff's Department Pelham Police Department</p>

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of communications and warning involves direction and coordination, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose

This ESF has been established to assure the provision of communications support to municipal, county, and private-sector response efforts during a disaster or emergency.

1. ESF 2 will identify communications facilities, equipment and personnel that could be made available to support disaster recovery efforts.
2. ESF 2 will identify planned actions of telecommunications companies to restore services.
3. ESF 2 will coordinate the acquisition and deployment of communications equipment, personnel and resources to establish temporary communications capabilities following a disaster.

B. Scope

1. Communications is information transfer and involves the technology associated with the representation, transfer, interpretation, and processing of data among persons, places, and machines. It includes transmission, emission, or reception of signs, signals, writing, images, and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical, or other electromagnetic systems.
2. ESF 2 plans, coordinates and assists with the provision of communications support to county disaster response elements. This ESF will coordinate emergency warnings and communications equipment and services from local, county and state agencies, voluntary groups, the telecommunications industry and the military.
3. ESF 2 will serve as the focal point of contingency response communications activity in Mitchell County before, during and after

activation of the EOC.

4. Operations necessary for the performance of this function include but are not limited to:

a. Preparedness

- i. Identify public and private communications facilities, equipment, and personnel located throughout Mitchell County including emergency communications vehicles or mobile command posts.
- ii. Identify actual and planned actions of commercial telecommunications companies to restore services.
- iii. Coordinate the acquisition and deployment of communications equipment, personnel, and resources to establish temporary communications capabilities.
- iv. Develop and coordinate frequency management plans, including talk groups and trunked radio for use in disaster areas.
- v. Develop a long distance communications strategy for implementation during disasters.
- vi. Assess pre-event needs and develop plans to pre-stage assets for rapid deployment into disaster areas.
- vii. Develop plans to prioritize the deployment of services based on available resources and critical needs.
- viii. Plan for operations involving coordination with the state to coordinate communications assets beyond County capability.
- ix. Provide reliable links and maintain available support services for disaster communications with local, county, and state, agencies.
- x. Ensure all ESF 2 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning.
- xi. Participate in tests and exercises to evaluate the county emergency response capability.

b. Response

- i. Conduct communications needs assessments (to include determining status of all communications systems), prioritize requirements, and make recommendations to deploy equipment and personnel to affected area, as required.
- ii. Identify actual actions of commercial telecommunications companies to restore services.
- iii. Maintain constant two-way communication with all appropriate emergency-operating services of county and local governments.
- iv. Implement frequency management plan in the disaster area, including talk groups and trunked radio, as required.
- v. Provide capability for responsible officials to receive emergency information and communicate decisions.
- vi. Establish communications with GEMA SOC to coordinate communications assets, personnel, and resources and mobile command vehicles as needed.

c. Recovery

- i. Arrange for alternate communication systems to replace systems that are inoperative due to damage from disasters.
- ii. Maintain or restore contact with the other EOCs (state, cities, and county emergency management/preparedness organizations), as capabilities allow.
- iii. Make communications channels available to provide appropriate information to the public concerning safety and resources required for disaster recovery.
- iv. Maintain or restore contact with all appropriate emergency operations services of county government.
- v. Gather communications damage assessment information from public and private organizations (including telephone outages) and report to ESF 5.
- vi. Assess the need for and obtain telecommunications industry support as needed.
- vii. Prioritize the deployment of services based on available resources and critical needs.
- viii. Anticipate and plan for arrival of, and coordination with, GEMA ESF 2 personnel in the SOC and other established facilities.
- ix. Ensure ESF 2 team members or their agencies, maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

d. Mitigation

- i. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
- ii. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Strategy

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The emergency communications and warning function is the primary responsibility of Mitchell County 911 and support for this function is the responsibility of Camilla Police Department, Mitchell County Sheriff's Department and Pelham Police Department.

B. Actions

1. Mitigation/Preparedness

- a. Establish methods of communications and warning for probable situations including type of emergency, projected time, area to be affected, anticipate severity, forthcoming warnings, and actions necessary.
- b. Ensure that primary and alternate communications systems are operational.
- c. Recruit, train, and designate communications and warning operators for the EOC.
- d. Establish warning systems for critical facilities;
- e. Provide communications systems for the affected emergency or disaster area.
- f. Develop maintenance and protection arrangements for disabled communications equipment.
- g. Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local communications and warning response capabilities.

2. Response/Recovery

- a. Verify information with proper officials.
- b. Establish communication capability, between and among EOC, agencies and organizations with ESF responsibilities, other jurisdictions, and SOC.
- c. Coordinate communications with response operations, shelters, lodging, and food facilities.
- d. Provide a system for designated officials to communicate with the public including people with special needs, such as hearing impairments and non-English speaking.
- e. Warn critical facilities.
- f. Continue coordinated communications to achieve rapid recovery and contact with the SOC.
- g. Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Mitchell County 911

No responsibilities have been provided.

B. Camilla Police Department

Enter responsibilities here.

C. Mitchell County Sheriff's Department

No responsibilities have been provided.

D. Pelham Police Department

Enter responsibilities here.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 3 PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING

<p>Primary Agency Mitchell County Public Works</p> <p>Support Agencies City of Baconton City of Camilla Utilities City of Pelham</p>
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I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of public works and engineering involves direction and coordination, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose

This ESF provides operational guidance to those who are assigned to work in public works and engineering services. The mission of this ESF is to remove debris from streets, eliminate hazards, manage storm damage, provide rapid restoration of water/sewer services, repair essential services, immediately provide damage assessment information and cooperate with other emergency agencies.

B. Scope

This ESF is structured to provide public works and engineering related support for the changing requirements of incident management to include preparedness, prevention, response, recovery, and mitigation actions. Functions include but are not limited to:

1. Preparedness

a. General

- i. Participate in exercises and training to validate this annex and supporting SOPs.
- ii. Ensure all ESF 3 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning.

b. Public Works and Engineering

- i. Assist with the provision of water (potable and nonpotable) and ice into the disaster area if local supplies become inadequate.
- ii. In coordination with local emergency management officials,

- develop policy for conservation, distribution and use of potable and firefighting water.
 - iii. Identify and locate chemicals to maintain a potable water supply.
 - iv. Include in ESF 3 Standard Operating Procedures an alerting list, to include points-of-contact and telephone numbers, of agencies, counties, municipalities and organizations supporting public works and engineering functions.
 - v. Maintain a current inventory of equipment and supplies, to include points-of-contact and telephone numbers, required to sustain emergency operations, including emergency power generators.
 - vi. Establish operational needs for restoration of public works service during the emergency.
 - vii. Develop and maintain listings of commercial and industrial suppliers of services and products, to include points-of-contact and telephone numbers associated with public works and engineering functions.
 - viii. Plan engineering, contracting, and procurement assistance for emergency debris, snow or ice clearance, demolition, public works repair, and water supply, and sewer missions.
 - ix. In conjunction with GEMA, plan for use of state resources to support ESF 3 operations.
- c. Damage Assessment: Coordinate the deployment of state damage assessment teams and other engineer teams into any area of the state.

2. Response

a. Public Works and Engineering

- i. Identify water and sewer service restoration, debris management, potable water supply, and engineering requirements as soon as possible.
- ii. Evaluate status of current resources to support ESF 3 operations.
- iii. Establish priorities to clear roads, repair damaged water/sewer systems and coordinate the provision of temporary, alternate or interim sources of emergency power and water/sewer services.
- iv. As needed, recommend priorities for water and other resource allocations.
- v. Procure equipment, specialized labor, and transportation to repair or restore public works systems.
- vi. Coordinate with GEMA for use of state assets.
- vii. Coordinate with ESF 6 for shelter support requirements.
- viii. Coordinate with ESF 8 and ESF 11 for advice and assistance regarding disposal of debris containing or consisting of animal carcasses.
- ix. Coordinate with ESF 10 for advice and assistance regarding

- disposal of hazardous materials.
- x. Coordinate with ESF 4 for advice and assistance regarding firefighting water supply.

b. Damage Assessment

- i. At the onset of an emergency or disaster, notify department/agency heads and local governments and volunteer organizations to have damage assessment and safety evaluation personnel available to deploy to affected area(s) and pre-position as appropriate.
- ii. Provide damage assessment coordinators and support for joint state/federal teams into the affected area, as required.
- iii. Coordinate with ESF 12 for public utility damage assessment information.
- iv. Collect, evaluate, and send damage assessment reports to ESF 5 and other appropriate agencies.
- v. Coordinate state and local damage assessment operations with related state and federal activities.
- vi. Prepare damage assessment documents in conjunction with GEMA where appropriate for a presidential emergency or major disaster declaration when necessary.

3. Recovery

a. General

- i. Anticipate and plan for arrival of and coordination with state and federal ESF 3 personnel in the EOC and/or the Joint Field Office (JFO).
- ii. Ensure that ESF 3 team members, their agencies, or other tasked organizations, maintain appropriate records of time and costs incurred during the event.

b. Public Works and Engineering

- i. Maintain coordination with all supporting agencies and organizations on operational priorities for emergency repair and restoration. Coordinate, as needed, for debris management operations on public and private property.
- ii. Continue to monitor restoration operations when and where needed as long as necessary and until all services have been restored.

- c. Damage Assessment: In conjunction with GEMA, develop disaster project worksheets as required.

4. Mitigation

- a. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
- b. Support requests and directives from GEMA concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
- c. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Strategy

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this section of the ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

Public works and engineering services is the primary responsibility of Mitchell County Public Works and support for this function is the responsibility of City of Baconton, City of Camilla Utilities and City of Pelham.

1. Actions

a. Mitigation/Preparedness

- i. Recruit, train, and designate public works and engineering personnel to serve in the EOC.
- ii. Develop and maintain an inventory of equipment, supplies, and suppliers required to sustain emergency operations.
- iii. Prioritize service restoration for emergencies.
- iv. Establish liaison with support agencies, organizations, and the private sector to ensure responsiveness.
- v. Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate public works and engineering response capability.

b. Response/Recovery

- i. Alert emergency personnel of the situation and obtain necessary resources.
- ii. Establish response operations and support personnel working in the EOC.
- iii. Maintain coordination and support among applicable agencies and organizations and the private sector.
- iv. Channel all pertinent emergency information through the EOC.
- v. Assist in evaluating losses, recommending measures for conservation of resources, and responding to needs on a priority basis.
- vi. Conduct restoration and maintenance operations until completion of repair services.

vii. Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Mitchell County Public Works

No responsibilities have been provided.

B. City of Baconton

Enter responsibilities here.

C. City of Camilla Utilities

No responsibilities have been provided.

D. City of Pelham

No responsibilities have been provided.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 4 FIREFIGHTING

<p>Primary Agency Camilla Fire Department</p> <p>Support Agencies Autry State Prison Fire Department County Line Volunteer Fire Department Greenough Volunteer Fire Department Hopeful Volunteer Fire Department North Mitchell Volunteer Fire Department Pelham Fire Department Pleasant Grove Volunteer Fire Department Sale City Volunteer Fire Department Southeast Mitchell Volunteer Fire Department</p>
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I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of firefighting services involves direction and coordination, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose

This ESF provides a comprehensive mechanism to ensure appropriate utilization of local fire resources before and after the impact of a disaster. This will include but is not limited to the detection and suppression of urban, rural, and wildland fires resulting from, or occurring coincidentally with a significant natural or man-made disaster.

B. Scope

ESF 4 involves the management and coordination of firefighting resources in the detection and suppression of fires, during rescue situations, and when mobilizing and coordinating personnel, equipment, and supplies in support of local entities.

ESF 9, Search and Rescue and ESF10, Hazardous Materials, will be collocated with ESF 4 and are integral components of the function of ESF 4 support agencies. In preparation for and execution of its fire protection mission, ESF 4 will:

- 1. Preparedness
 - a. Maintain current inventories of fire service facilities, equipment, and personnel throughout the County.
 - b. Organize and train fire service emergency teams to rapidly respond

- to requests for assistance.
- c. Monitor weather and hazardous conditions that contribute to increased fire danger.
- d. Maintain personnel and equipment in a state of readiness appropriate to existing and anticipated emergency conditions to include mobilizing resources and staging them at various locations.
- e. Based on hazardous conditions, conduct fire prevention and education activities for the public.
- f. Participate in exercises and training to validate this annex and supporting SOPs.
- g. Ensure all ESF 4 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning.

2. Response

- a. Support local fire departments and the Forestry Commission with appropriate resources to include mobilizing and deploying firefighting teams and resources as needed.
- b. Coordinate with GEMA for use of state assets to support firefighting operations.
- c. Monitor status of firefighting resources committed to an incident.
- d. Maintain staging area locations.
- e. Plan for and establish relief resources to replace or rotate with committed resources for extended operations.
- f. Support fire investigations, as requested.
- g. Obtain and submit fire situation and damage assessment reports and provide information to EOC.
- h. Establish communications with the State Regional Fire Coordinator, when activated, to coordinate fire service response beyond the capability of County.
- i. When the situation dictates, coordinate with GEMA and/or SOC to invoke mutual aid agreements.
- j. Once resources are requested, provide for direct liaison with fire chiefs in affected areas to coordinate requests for specific assistance.
- k. Require supporting agencies maintain appropriate records of cost incurred during an event.
- l. Document any lost or damaged equipment, any personnel or equipment accidents.

3. Recovery

- a. Maintain adequate resources to support local operations and plan for a reduction of resources.
- b. Conduct reviews of incident actions with teams involved to improve future operations.
- c. Inventory lost or damaged equipment and record any personnel injuries or equipment accidents.
- d. Anticipate and plan for arrival of and coordination with state ESF 4 personnel in the EOC and the Joint Field Office (JFO).
- e. Inform agencies that provided resources where to send records for

costs incurred during an event.

4. Mitigation

- a. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
- b. Support requests and directives from the state concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
- c. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Fire Fighting Services

1. Strategy

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this section of the ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The firefighting services function is the primary responsibility of Camilla Fire Department and support for this function is the responsibility of Autry State Prison Fire Department, County Line Volunteer Fire Department, Greenough Volunteer Fire Department, Hopeful Volunteer Fire Department, North Mitchell Volunteer Fire Department, Pelham Fire Department, Pleasant Grove Volunteer Fire Department, Sale City Volunteer Fire Department and Southeast Mitchell Volunteer Fire Department.

2. Actions

a. Mitigation/Preparedness

- i. Keep abreast of fire and weather forecasting information and maintain a state of readiness.
- ii. Implement efficient and effective MOUs among local fire agencies.
- iii. Establish reliable communications and incident command systems between support agencies, for an emergency site and EOC.
- iv. Recruit, train, and designate fire service personnel to serve in the EOC.
- v. Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate fire service response capability.

b. Response/Recovery

- i. Maintain a list of current fire service agencies and resource capabilities.
- ii. Coordinate fire services support among and between the EOC, functional support agencies, organizations, and SOC.
- iii. Obtain, maintain, and provide fire situation and damage assessment information.
- iv. Channel fire service information for public release through EOC.
- v. Conduct fire fighting operations.
- vi. Provide technical assistance and advice in the event of fires that involve hazardous materials.
- vii. Continue fire service operations through reentry.
- viii. Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Camilla Fire Department

No responsibilities have been provided.

B. Autry State Prison Fire Department

No responsibilities have been provided.

C. County Line Volunteer Fire Department

No responsibilities have been provided.

D. Greenough Volunteer Fire Department

No responsibilities have been provided.

E. Hopeful Volunteer Fire Department

No responsibilities have been provided.

F. North Mitchell Volunteer Fire Department

No responsibilities have been provided.

G. Pelham Fire Department

No responsibilities have been provided.

H. Pleasant Grove Volunteer Fire Department

No responsibilities have been provided.

I. Sale City Volunteer Fire Department

No responsibilities have been provided.

J. Southeast Mitchell Volunteer Fire Department

No responsibilities have been provided.

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 5
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SERVICES**

<p>Primary Agency Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency</p> <p>Support Agencies City of Baconton City of Camilla City of Pelham City of Sale City Mitchell County Board of Commissioners</p>
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I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of emergency management services involves direction and coordination, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose

This ESF provides operational guidance to those who are assigned to work in this ESF. The mission of this ESF is to collect, process, and disseminate information about an actual or potential disaster situation, and facilitate the overall activities of response and recovery. It also is used to make appropriate notifications and interface with other local and state entities.

1. Provide technical information on plans, SOPs, research and support.
2. Collect, process and disseminate essential information to the EOC staff.
3. Develop briefings, displays, and plans.
4. Consolidate key information into reports and other materials; describe and document overall response activities and inform appropriate authorities of the status of the overall response operations.
5. Maintain displays of key information such as maps, charts and status boards, and computer bulletin boards or electronic mail, as available.
6. Establish a pattern of information flow and support of the action planning process initiated by the Command Staff.
7. Provide logistical support for EOC staffing and facility needs.
8. Establish historical records collection process and event reconstruction.
9. Generate various reports and releases to support operations.
10. Coordinate Incident Action Planning to support operations.
11. Support the implementation of mutual aid agreements to ensure a seamless resource response to affected jurisdictions.
12. Maintain an on-call workforce of trained and skilled reserve employees to provide the capability to perform essential emergency management

functions on short notice and for varied duration.

13. May follow established protocol to request additional state or federal assistance under the Stafford Act; communication made through the county emergency manager and GEMA based on need and scope of the emergency.

B. Scope

1. This ESF is structured to coordinate overall information and planning activities from the EOC in support of response and recovery operations. The ESF assimilates incident information when the EOC is activated from municipal representatives and activated ESFs.

2. Activities within the scope of this function include:

- a. Supporting ESFs across the spectrum of incident management from prevention to response and recovery.
- b. Facilitating information flow in the preparedness phase in order to place assets on alert or to preposition assets for quick response.
- c. Coordinating those functions that are critical to support and facilitate multi-agency planning and coordination for operations involving potential and actual disasters and emergencies.
- d. Utilizing alert and notification measures to assist in incident action planning, coordination of operations, logistics and material, direction and control, information management, facilitation of requests for State assistance, resource acquisition and management (to include allocation and tracking), worker safety and health, facilities management, financial management, and other support as required.

3. Preparedness

- a. Develop procedures and formats for information gathering and reporting to include procedures for SITREP format and submission.
- b. Train support agencies on roles and responsibilities.
- c. Develop information displays within the EOC.
- d. Ensure weather products are up to date and available for use in the SITREP.
- e. Participate in exercises and training to ensure planning functions are carried out to support this ESF and related SOPs.
- f. Ensure all ESF 5 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning.

4. Response

- a. Notify all ESF 5 supporting agencies upon activation.
- b. Assign duties to support agency personnel and provide training as required.
- c. Coordinate EOC effort in collecting, processing, reporting and displaying essential information to include development of the SITREP.
- d. Conduct planning to identify priorities, develop approaches, and

- devise recommended solutions for future response operations.
- e. Provide weather information and briefings to the EOC and others as required.
- f. Plan for support of mobilization sites, staging areas, and distribution points.
- g. Coordinate the reception of state personnel.
- h. Plan for transition to JFO and recovery operations.

5. Recovery

- a. Continue information gathering and processing.
- b. Collect and process information concerning recovery activities to include anticipating types of recovery information the EOC and other government agencies will require.
- c. Assist in the transition of direction and control from the EOC to the JFO.
- d. Anticipate and plan for the support and establishment of staging areas, distribution sites in coordination with ESF 7, and other local, state and/or federal emergency work teams and activities in the impacted area.
- e. Operate ESF 5 cells in both the EOC and JFO, as required.
- f. Perform ESF 14 planning functions in the EOC until ESF 14 is established at the JFO.
- g. Ensure that ESF 5 team members or their agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

6. Mitigation

- a. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
- b. Support requests and directives from the state concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
- c. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Strategy

EMA will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness and will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

B. Actions

1. Mitigation/Preparedness

- a. Monitor potential or developing incidents and support the efforts of operations.

- b. Support the implementation of mutual aid agreements.
- c. Maintains schedule for staffing and operating the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) from activation to stand-down.
- d. Coordinate with agencies to establish evacuation procedures, to include personnel and resources needed.
- e. Coordinate damage assessment teams; collect, record, and report information to the SOC.
- f. Plan for and coordinate the basic needs of emergency medical and social services required during and after evacuation.
- g. Identify a staging area for personnel and equipment in conjunction with ESF 6 and ESF 8.
- h. Establish, organize, train, equip and provide for the deployment of damage assessment teams into affected area.
- i. Establish procedures for agencies, organizations and local governments to maintain expenditures.
- j. Plan and/or attend meetings to ensure planning functions are carried out to support this ESF.
- k. Participate in and/or conduct exercises and tests to evaluate local capability.
- l. Identify Points of Distribution (POD) locations in the county to serve the public; coordinate designation of these areas with GEMA.

2. Response/Recovery

- a. Alert support agencies and other jurisdictions regarding potential emergency or disaster.
- b. Activate and staff EOC according to event magnitude.
- c. Coordinate operations and situational reporting to the State Operations Center.
- d. Request logistical assistance from supporting agencies and MOUs partners, as necessary.
- e. Anticipate and plan for the support of staging areas, distribution sites, opening of shelters (to include neighboring jurisdictions), in conjunction with ESF 6 and ESF 8.
- f. Work with ESF 6 and ESF 8 to provide support for movement of people, including individuals with special needs, through coordination with appropriate agencies/organizations.
- g. Assign Damage Assessment Teams to survey impact to county.
- h. Compile initial damage assessments reports and forward to the SOC.
- i. Assist in coordination of state damage assessment activities.
- j. Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.
- k. Collect and process information regarding recovery activities to include anticipating types of recovery information the EOC and other state agencies will require.
- l. Coordinate and/or participate in briefings, conference calls, etc. to maintain and provide situational awareness.
- m. Provide updated information for ESF 15 to distribute to the public and media.
- n. Resume day-to-day operations.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency

No responsibilities have been provided.

B. City of Baconton

Enter responsibilities here.

C. City of Camilla

Enter responsibilities here.

D. City of Pelham

Enter responsibilities here.

E. City of Sale City

Enter responsibilities here.

F. Mitchell County Board of Commissioners

Enter responsibilities here.

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 6
MASS CARE, HOUSING, AND HUMAN SERVICES**

<p>Primary Agency Department of Family and Children Services</p> <p>Support Agencies American Red Cross- Colquitt CountyChapter Mitchell County Board of Education Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency Mitchell County Health Department Pelham Board of Eduation</p>

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of mass care, housing and human services involves direction and coordination, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose

This ESF provides operational guidance to those who are assigned to work in this ESF. The mission of this ESF is to coordinate activities involved with the emergency provision of temporary non-medical shelters, housing, and human services to include emergency mass feeding and disaster welfare information of individuals and/or families impacted by a disaster or emergency.

1. Coordinate the tasking of all sheltering activities during a disaster.
2. Coordinate with ESF 8 to establish and operate of mass feeding facilities in areas affected by disasters.
3. Coordinate with relief efforts provided by volunteer organizations performing mass care functions.
4. Coordinate the establishment of a system to provide shelter registration data to appropriate authorities.
5. Work with ESF 8 to coordinate provision of emergency first aid in shelters and fixed feeding sites.
6. Coordinate provision of medical support exceeding that required for standard first aid, for the prevention of communicable diseases, to include epidemiological and environmental health activities, as related to sheltering and feeding disaster victims.
7. Coordinate with ESF 12 to ensure each shelter has power generation capabilities.

B. Scope

1. This ESF is structured to promote the delivery of services and the implementation of programs to assist individuals, households and families impacted by potential or actual disaster or emergency. This includes economic assistance and other services for individuals impacted by the incident.

2. Activities within the scope of this function include:

a. Preparedness

- i. The primary agency will prepare for disasters by coordinating with support agencies for their participation in exercises.
- ii. ESF 8 will provide ESF 6 with regularly updated lists of planned special needs shelters or other special needs units in existence in each county.
- iii. ESF 6 will maintain a roster of primary contact ESF personnel.
- iv. ESF 6 will coordinate with the American Red Cross (ARC), Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency, and GEMA to ensure an up-to-date shelter list is available.
- v. ESF 6 will procure and regularly update a list of all agencies (public and private) that have a mission and capability to provide mass feeding in times of disaster.
- vi. ESF 6 agencies will participate in exercises and training to validate this annex and supporting SOPs.
- vii. Ensure all ESF 6 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning.

b. Response

- i. Lead and support agencies will have and maintain appropriate listings of agency staff to notify for response activities.
- ii. ESF 6 will coordinate with ESF 5 and ESF 11 regarding mass feeding sites established by responding emergency management agencies.
- iii. Shelters will be opened and closed in accordance with public need as assessed by the appropriate volunteer organization, state and county emergency management agencies.
- iv. ESF 6 will monitor occupancy levels and ongoing victims needs, and will provide ESF 5 with an updated list of operational shelters.
- v. ESF 6 will coordinate with Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency, ARC, VOAD, and ESF 8 to update lists of available shelters including special needs shelters.
- vi. ESF 6 will coordinate with ESF 8 for the provision of medical services and mental health services in shelters with the appropriate agencies.
- vii. ESF 6 will coordinate with appropriate agencies to ensure that each shelter has a working communications system and has contact with the County EOC and the managing agency. This may include radio, telephone, computer, or cellular telephone

- communication devices.
- viii. ESF 6 will provide a list of mass care sites requiring restoration of services to EOC Operations.
- ix. ESF 6 will coordinate with ESF 13 regarding additional security resources, if needed, at mass care shelters.

c. Recovery

- i. ESF 6 will coordinate with ESF 5, ESF 11, and ESF 8 to establish or support existing mass feeding sites operated by the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, and other volunteer agencies. The first priority of mass feeding activities will be disaster victims. Emergency workers will be encouraged to utilize established mass feeding sites in lieu of individual site distribution.
- ii. ESF 6 will coordinate mass feeding locations to ensure optimal access for public service based on emergency needs.
- iii. ESF 6 will coordinate with ESF 3 for garbage removal and ESF 8 for sanitation requirements and inspections at mass feeding sites in conjunction with county agencies.
- iv. ESF 6 will coordinate with ESF 11 and other responsible agencies for the provision of food and water to mass feeding sites, if needed. Liaison will be established with ESF 11 and 8 to ensure continued coordination for mass feeding.
- v. Anticipate and plan for arrival of and coordination with state ESF 6 personnel in the EOC and Joint Field Office (JFO).

d. Mitigation

- i. ESF 6 agencies will work to educate citizens on disaster preparedness and disaster mitigation activities.
- ii. Support requests and directives resulting from GEMA concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
- iii. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports, and action plans.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Mass Care Services

1. Strategy

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this section of the ESF. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The mass care function is the primary responsibility of Department of Family and Children Services and support for this function is the responsibility of American Red Cross- Colquitt County Chapter, Mitchell County Board of Education, Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency, Mitchell County Health Department and Pelham Board of Education.

2. Actions

a. Mitigation/Preparedness

- i. Coordinate MOUs with appropriate agencies and organizations for the provision of services to or on behalf of affected individuals and families.
- ii. Maintain, through the County Department of Family and Children Services, in coordination with the EMA, American Red Cross, Public Health Department, and Rehabilitation Services Office, an updated list of shelters with all relevant information (e.g., location, capacity, health inspection status, accessibility level, pet space, contact telephone numbers, and pager numbers).
- iii. Request that the American Red Cross assume responsibility for securing shelter and feeding arrangements, train shelter workers, provide shelter management, prepare first-aid kits, prepare media releases of shelter locations, operate shelters, and maintain shelter records.
- iv. Coordinate with the American Red Cross and EMA to establish a communication system between the EOC and shelters.
- v. Prepare for evacuation and care of protective service recipients during an emergency or disaster.
- vi. Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate mass care and shelter response capability.

b. Response/Recovery

- i. Support opening and operating American Red Cross shelter(s), at the request of the EMA.
- ii. Assist with the staffing of the American Red Cross shelters, in coordination with ESF 8 and other applicable agencies, as requested upon opening.
- iii. Provide staffing support for American Red Cross Services Centers and local Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs), upon request.
- iv. Ensure evacuation and care of protective service recipients and arranging for re-entry.
- v. Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.

B. Food Services

1. Strategy

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this section of the ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with ESF 11 and involve other support agencies and organizations.

Food services is the primary responsibility of Department of Family and Children Services and support for this function is the responsibility of American Red Cross- Colquitt County Chapter, Mitchell County Board of Education, Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency, Mitchell County Health Department and Pelham Board of Education.

2. Actions

a. Mitigation/Preparedness

- i. Identify agencies and organizations with food preparation and distribution capabilities and coordinate MOUs with appropriate entities.
- ii. Maintain procedures and responsibilities for food service, issuance, and distribution, in coordination with the EMA and/or other agencies.
- iii. Establish a system for county implementation of Expedited and/or Emergency Food Stamps.
- iv. Develop a system for mobile and on-site feeding of emergency workers and shelter residents.
- v. Participate in tests and exercises to evaluate food distribution and service response capability.

b. Response/Recovery

- i. Work with the EMA to determine food and water needs.
- ii. Begin plan implementation as expeditiously as possible.
- iii. Coordinate community resources and personnel to assist with food and water services and/or distribution.
- iv. Establish sites for food and water service, distribution, and issuance.
- v. Implement the Expedited and/or Emergency Food Stamp Programs at the request of the local government, in coordination with the EMA director.
- vi. Work with ESF 8 and ESF 11 to monitor food and/or water for contamination and issuance of health-related public service announcements, as necessary.
- vii. Continue the provision of food and/or water throughout reentry and recovery.
- viii. Maintain records, expenditures, and document resources utilized during recovery.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Department of Family and Children Services

No responsibilities have been provided.

B. American Red Cross- Colquitt County Chapter

No responsibilities have been provided.

C. Mitchell County Board of Education

No responsibilities have been provided.

D. Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency

Enter responsibilities here.

E. Mitchell County Health Department

No responsibilities have been provided.

F. Pelham Board of Education

No responsibilities have been provided.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 7 RESOURCE SUPPORT

<p>Primary Agency Mitchell County Board of Commissioners</p> <p>Support Agencies City of Baconton City of Camilla City of Pelham City of Sale City Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency</p>
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I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of resource support services involves direction and coordination of volunteers, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose

This ESF provides operational guidance to those who are assigned to work in this ESF. This ESF has been established to provide logistical and resource support to local entities in supporting emergency response and recovery efforts during an emergency or disaster.

1. ESF 7 shall plan, coordinate and managing resource support and delivery in response to and recovery from a major disaster or catastrophe.
2. ESF 7 shall provide supplies and equipment from county and municipal stocks, commercial sources and donated goods.
3. ESF 7 support agencies will furnish resources as required.
4. Procurement will be made in accordance with current local, state and federal laws and regulations that include emergency procedures under Georgia Statute and Mitchell County policies and ordinances.

B. Scope

1. Preparedness

- a. Develop methods and procedures for responding to and complying with requests for resources.
- b. Develop procedures for reimbursing private vendors for services rendered.
- c. Develop lists of private vendors and suppliers and their available resources.

- d. Establish pre-planned contracts where necessary to ensure prompt support from vendors during emergencies.
- e. Develop and train ESF 7 personnel on County emergency procurement procedures for acquiring supplies, resources, and equipment.
- f. Develop resource inventories based on hazard specific studies and corresponding likely resource requests by ESF.
- g. Participate in exercises and training to validate this annex and supporting SOPs.
- h. Develop a Countywide logistics plan and coordinate with ESF 1 to support logistics operations.
- i. Ensure all ESF 7 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning.

2. Response

- a. Alert those agencies whose personnel, equipment, or other resources may be used.
- b. Establish a resource tracking and accounting system, including management reports.
- c. Assess initial reports to identify potential resource needs.
- d. Identify procurement resources and potential facility locations in the disaster area of operations.
- e. Provide data to the Public Information Office for dissemination to the public.
- f. Locate, procure, and issue to county agencies the resources necessary to support emergency operations to include coordination with General Services Real Property Management to identify prospective staging area warehouses available for lease to replace damaged or destroyed facilities.
- g. Execute countywide logistics plan and coordinate with ESF 1 to support logistics operations.
- h. Coordinate with the state to develop procedures for deploying state resources and personnel in support of emergency operations at warehousing facilities, staging areas, and other areas where the need exists.
- i. Coordinate with ESF 13 to evaluate warehouse security requirements.

3. Recovery

- a. Continue to conduct procurement activities as long as necessary and until procurement needs have been met.
- b. Anticipate and plan for arrival of and coordination with state ESF 7 personnel in the EOC and the Joint Field Office (JFO).

4. Mitigation

- a. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
- b. Support requests and directives resulting from the state concerning

- mitigation and/or re-development activities.
- c. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Strategy

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The volunteer services function is the primary responsibility of Mitchell County Board of Commissioners and support for this function is the responsibility of City of Baconton, City of Camilla, City of Pelham, City of Sale City and Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency.

B. Actions

1. Mitigation/Preparedness

- a. Maintain a list of volunteers and private organizations, local businesses, and individuals available to provide services, resources, and donated goods.
- b. Execute MOUs between county EMA and support agencies/organizations.
- c. Notify volunteer organizations when an emergency or disaster is threatening or underway.
- d. Alert and request assistance, as appropriate.
- e. Participate in and/or conduct exercises and tests.

2. Response/Recovery

- a. Support delivery of services to victims.
- b. Coordinate staging areas for volunteers to unload, store, or disperse donated goods.
- c. Assess the continuing volunteer service needs of the disaster victims.
- d. Resume day-to-day operations.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Mitchell County Board of Commissioners

No responsibilities have been provided.

B. City of Baconton

No responsibilities have been provided.

C. City of Camilla

No responsibilities have been provided.

D. City of Pelham

No responsibilities have been provided.

E. City of Sale City

No responsibilities have been provided.

F. Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency

Enter responsibilities here.

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 8
PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES**

<p>Primary Agency Mitchell County Health Department</p> <p>Support Agencies Mitchell County Emergency Medical Services Mitchell County Hospital Pelham Family Clinic Phoebe Family Medical Center</p>

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of health and medical services involves direction and coordination, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose

This ESF provides operational guidance to those who are assigned to work in this ESF. The mission of this ESF is to provide the mechanism for coordinated County assistance to supplement municipal resources in response to public health and medical care needs for potential or actual disasters and emergencies and/or during a developing potential health and medical situation. Additionally, to delineate procedures for the identification, recording, transportation, sheltering and care of persons requiring special needs in anticipation of, or during an emergency or disaster.

- 1. ESF 8 will coordinate all resources related to health and medical issues and shall monitor field deployment of medical personnel and resources.
- 2. ESF 8 will not release medical information on individual patients to the general public to ensure patient confidentiality protection.
- 3. ESF 8 will prepare reports on casualties/patients to be provided to the American Red Cross for inclusion in the Disaster Welfare Information System and to ESF 15 for informational releases.
- 4. ESF 8 will establish clear lines of communication and integration of expectations will be established on a routine basis with the EOC.

B. Scope

This ESF is structured to oversee in identifying and meeting the public health and medical needs, to include emergency medical personnel, facilities, vehicles, equipment and supplies for victims, including people with special needs. The emergency operations necessary for the performance of this function include but are not limited to:

1. Preparedness

a. General

- i. Develop mutual support relationships with professional associations and other private services and volunteer organizations that may assist during an emergency or disaster.
- ii. Participate in exercises and training to validate this annex and supporting SOPs.
- iii. Ensure all ESF 8 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning.

b. Medical Care

- i. Coordinate the provision of medical and dental care.
- ii. Identify and coordinate the deployment of doctors, nurses, technicians and other medical personnel to disaster areas.
- iii. Maintain inventory lists of medical supplies, equipment, ambulance services, hospitals, clinics and first aid units.
- iv. Plan for establishment of staging areas for medical personnel, equipment, and supplies.
- v. When emergency facilities are not available, plan for establishment of emergency medical care centers.
- vi. Plan for requesting medical assistance teams and coordinate for their support while operating within the county.
- vii. Assure that health care facilities (i.e. hospitals, nursing homes, youth and adult medical care facilities) develop patient reduction, evacuation, and relocation procedures.

c. Persons with Special Needs

- i. Identify and contact special needs populous and assisted living facilities to coordinate assistance and conduct needs assessments.
- ii. Consider all needs such as persons with physical disabilities, special medical needs, communication disabilities, elderly persons, and non-English speakers in the planning process.
- iii. Develop evacuation and relocation procedures for persons with special needs.
- iv. Develop procedures to monitor health information and records of persons being evacuated or relocated.
- v. Plan for deployment of food services or medical services to persons that may be mobility impaired.
- vi. Establish plans for evacuation and care of special needs in conjunction with state partners.

d. Public Health and Sanitation

- i. Develop procedures to protect the public from communicable

- diseases and contamination of food, water, and drug supplies (including veterinary drugs).
- ii. Develop procedures to monitor public health information.
- iii. Develop sanitation inspection procedures and protocols to control unsanitary conditions.
- iv. Develop procedures for inspection of individual water supplies.
- v. Develop procedures for identification of disease, vector, and epidemic control.
- vi. Develop emergency immunization procedures.
- vii. Identify laboratory testing facilities.

e. Crisis Counseling

- i. Develop procedures for rapidly providing crisis counseling and mental health/substance abuse assistance to individuals and families, to include organizing and training crisis counseling teams.
- ii. Develop support relationships with government agencies, professional associations, private services, and volunteer organizations to provide mental health and substance abuse assistance during disasters.

2. Response

a. General

- i. Coordinate information releases to the public with the public information officer in the EOC Public Information Group.
- ii. Coordinate with State and Federal agencies as required.
- iii. Maintain records of expenditures and resources used for possible later reimbursement.

b. Medical Care

- i. Coordinate the delivery of health and medical services.
- ii. Arrange for the provision of medical personnel, equipment, pharmaceuticals, and supplies.
- iii. Assist the coordination of patient evacuation and relocation.
- iv. Assist with hazardous materials response.

c. Public Health and Sanitation

- i. Manage public health and sanitation services.
- ii. Determine need for health surveillance programs throughout County.
- iii. Issue Public Health notice for clean-up on private property.
- iv. Arrange for the provision of medical personnel, equipment, and supplies as well as special dietary and housing needs.

v. Notify state of planning limitations regarding evacuation and care of individuals with special needs.

d. Crisis Counseling: Coordinate for the provision of mental health and recovery services to individuals, families, and communities.

3. Recovery

a. General

- i. Anticipate and plan for arrival of, and coordination with state ESF 8 personnel in the EOC and the Joint Field Office (JFO).
- ii. Ensure ESF 8 members or their agencies maintain appropriate records of activities and costs incurred during the event.

b. Medical Care

- i. Assist with restoration of essential health and medical care systems.
- ii. Assist with restoration of permanent medical facilities to operational status.
- iii. Assist with restoration of pharmacy services to operational status.
- iv. Assist with emergency pharmacy and laboratory services.

c. Persons with Special Needs

- i. Continue coordination with agencies and organizations caring for people with special needs for return to assisted living facilities or relocation.
- ii. Encourage and assist vulnerable populations to create and keep emergency preparedness and response plans.

d. Public Health and Sanitation

- i. Monitor environmental and epidemiological surveillance.
- ii. Continue long-term emergency environmental activities.

e. Crisis Counseling: Coordinate the management of continuous mental health and substance abuse assistance to individuals and families.

4. Mitigation

- a. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
- b. Support requests and directives resulting from the state concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
- c. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Strategy

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The health and medical services function is the primary responsibility of Mitchell County Health Department and support for this function is the responsibility of Mitchell County Emergency Medical Services, Mitchell County Hospital, Pelham Family Clinic and Phoebe Family Medical Center.

B. Actions

1. Mitigation/Preparedness

- a. Coordinate MOUs with all appropriate agencies and organizations for the provision of services to or on behalf of affected individuals and families.
- b. Plan for the continuity of health and medical services, in conjunction with the EMA, American Red Cross, Community Mental Health agency and Rehabilitation Services office.
- c. Establish a directory of health and medical resources.
- d. Work with the American Red Cross on the identification of volunteers and provision of training.
- e. Maintain a coordinated approach with state public health.
- f. Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate health and medical services response capability.

2. Response/Recovery

- a. Assist the EMA with health and medical resources, services, and personnel upon notification of an emergency or disaster.
- b. Support the American Red Cross with health and medical services during shelter operations, as requested upon opening.
- c. Secure, in conjunction with the EMA, American Red Cross, other agencies and organizations, and the private sector, mental health, rehabilitation assistance, and other services, when necessary.
- d. Assist EMA, American Red Cross, other community agencies and organizations, and the private sector with issues affecting people who have special needs.
- e. Provide informational support to emergency medical services;
- f. Channel all relevant health and medical information for public release through the EMA and state public health.
- g. Continue service assistance throughout reentry and until all health and medical issues are resolved.

h. Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Mitchell County Health Department

No responsibilities have been provided.

B. Mitchell County Emergency Medical Services

No responsibilities have been provided.

C. Mitchell County Hospital

No responsibilities have been provided.

D. Pelham Family Clinic

No responsibilities have been provided.

E. Phoebe Family Medical Center

No responsibilities have been provided.

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 9
SEARCH AND RESCUE**

Primary Agency

Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency

Support Agencies

- Camilla Police Department
- County Line Volunteer Fire Department
- Greenough Volunteer Fire Department
- Hopeful Volunteer Fire Department
- Mitchell County Sheriff's Department
- North Mitchell Volunteer Fire Department
- Pelham Police Department
- Pleasant Grove Volunteer Fire Department
- Sale City Volunteer Fire Department
- Southeast Mitchell Volunteer Fire Department

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of search and rescue involves direction and coordination, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose

Rapidly deploy local search and rescue components to provide specialized life-saving assistance to municipal authorities during an emergency or disaster.

1. EMA will assist in coordinating county assets and augment agencies having SAR responsibilities and may request state and Federal SAR assistance.
2. ESF 9 will interface with ESFs 1 and 8 to assist with medical assistance and the transportation of victims beyond initial collection points.

B. Scope

Urban SAR activities include, but are not limited to, locating, extricating, and providing immediate medical assistance to victims trapped in collapsed structures. Non-urban SAR activities include, but are not limited to, emergency incidents that involve locating missing persons, boats which are lost at sea, locating downed aircraft, extrication if necessary, and treating any victims upon their rescue.

The emergency operations necessary for the performance of this function include, but are not limited to:

1. Preparedness

- a. Maintain a current inventory of resources, including trained personnel, which could support search and rescue operations. Maintain records reflecting local capability.
- b. Participate in exercises and training to validate this annex and supporting SOPs.
- c. Maintain liaison with State urban search and rescue assets and plan for reception of external assets.
- d. Maintain personnel and equipment in a state of readiness appropriate to existing and anticipated emergency conditions to include mobilizing resources and staging them at various locations.
- e. Assist local governments in training of personnel and rescue organizations for search and rescue operations.
- f. Ensure all ESF 9 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning.

2. Response

- a. Support local agencies with appropriate resources, to include mobilizing and deploying teams and equipment as needed.
- b. Using the ICS, assume responsibility for coordinating and tracking all resources committed to an incident. This may include placing personnel at a forward command post. Establish staging areas with the requesting group.
- c. Deploy liaison teams to county EOC or incident base of operations, as needed.
- d. Plan for and establish relief resources to replace or rotate with committed resources for extended operations.
- e. Coordinate other State and Federal support for search and rescue operations to include planning for reception and deployment to area of operations.
- f. Coordinate with ESF 1 for use of buses to transport rescue teams or rescued victims or persons evacuated from an emergency area to a safe location or emergency shelter.

3. Recovery

- a. Continue to support local operations and plan for a reduction of operations.
- b. Inventory any lost or damaged equipment and record any personnel injuries or equipment accidents.
- c. Anticipate and plan for arrival of and coordinate with state ESF 9 personnel in the EOC and the Joint Field Office (JFO).
- d. Require ESF 9 team members and their agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

4. Mitigation

- a. Support and plan for mitigation measures.

- b. Support requests and directives resulting from the Governor and/or GEMA concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
- c. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in county or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Strategy

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this section of the ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The search and rescue function is the primary responsibility of Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency and support for this function is the responsibility of Camilla Police Department, County Line Volunteer Fire Department, Greenough Volunteer Fire Department, Hopeful Volunteer Fire Department, Mitchell County Sheriff's Department, North Mitchell Volunteer Fire Department, Pelham Police Department, Pleasant Grove Volunteer Fire Department, Sale City Volunteer Fire Department and Southeast Mitchell Volunteer Fire Department.

1. Actions

a. Mitigation/Preparedness

- i. Establish and maintain uniform search and rescue procedures.
- ii. Recruit, train, and certify search and rescue personnel.
- iii. Develop an inventory of resources, equipment, and personnel.
- iv. Enter MOUs for additional assistance and/or logistical support.
- v. Conduct and/or support community education programs on survival.
- vi. Establish a record keeping system.
- vii. Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate search and rescue response capability.

b. Response/Recovery

- i. Respond to requests by the EMA.
- ii. Monitor response efforts.
- iii. Channel emergency search and rescue information to the EMA-EOC.
- iv. Support request from other community agencies and/or jurisdictions.
- v. Maintain records, expenditures, and document resources utilized during recovery.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency

No responsibilities have been provided.

B. Camilla Police Department

Enter responsibilities here.

C. County Line Volunteer Fire Department

No responsibilities have been provided.

D. Greenough Volunteer Fire Department

No responsibilities have been provided.

E. Hopeful Volunteer Fire Department

No responsibilities have been provided.

F. Mitchell County Sheriff's Department

Enter responsibilities here.

G. North Mitchell Volunteer Fire Department

No responsibilities have been provided.

H. Pelham Police Department

Enter responsibilities here.

I. Pleasant Grove Volunteer Fire Department

No responsibilities have been provided.

J. Sale City Volunteer Fire Department

No responsibilities have been provided.

K. Southeast Mitchell Volunteer Fire Department

No responsibilities have been provided.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 10 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Primary Agency

Camilla Fire Department

Support Agencies

Autry State Prison Fire Department
County Line Volunteer Fire Department
Greenough Volunteer Fire Department
Hopeful Volunteer Fire Department
North Mitchell Volunteer Fire Department
Pelham Fire Department
Pleasant Grove Volunteer Fire Department
Sale City Volunteer Fire Department
Southeast Mitchell Volunteer Fire Department

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of hazardous materials involves direction and coordination, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose

This ESF coordinates County support in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or uncontrolled release of oil or hazardous materials during disasters or emergencies.

B. Scope

This ESF will provide a coordinated response by local resources and initiate requests for state and federal resources when necessary to minimize adverse effects on the population and environment resulting from the release of or exposure to hazardous or radiological materials.

1. The emergency operations necessary for the performance of both radiological and non-radiological components of this function include but are not limited to:

- a. Preparedness

- i. Prepare an inventory of existing threats using SARA Title III, Tier II information.
- ii. Plan for response to hazardous materials incidents.
- iii. Develop plans for communications, warning, and public information.

- iv. Develop procedures for identification, control, and clean-up of hazardous materials.
- v. Provide, obtain, or recommend training for response personnel using courses made available by FEMA, Department of Energy (DOE), Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), the Georgia Public Safety Training Center, EPA, and manufacturers and transporters of hazardous materials, as well as training based on OSHA requirements for each duty position.
- vi. Maintain a listing of private contractors capable of performing emergency and/or remedial actions associated with a hazardous materials incident.
- vii. Maintain an inventory of local assets capable of responding to a hazardous materials incident.
- viii. Develop plans and/or mutual aid agreements regarding hazardous materials incidents with local agencies, other county agencies, contiguous states, federal agencies, and private organizations as required.
- ix. Collect and utilize licensing, permitting, monitoring, and/or transportation information from the appropriate local, county, state, or federal agencies and/or private organizations to facilitate emergency response.
- x. Participate in exercises and training to validate this annex and supporting SOPs.
- xi. Ensure all ESF 10 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning.

b. Response

- i. ESF 10 will coordinate, with the Unified/Incident Command, all hazardous substance response specific efforts and provide information to the EOC for coordination of all other municipal efforts.
- ii. Provide 24-hour response capability and dispatch personnel to an incident scene as necessary.
- iii. ESF 10 will assess the situation to include: the nature, amount and location of real or potential releases of hazardous materials; pathways to human and environmental exposure; probable direction and time of travel of the materials; potential impact on human health, welfare, safety, and the environment; types, availability, and location of response resources, technical support, and cleanup services; and priorities for protecting human health, welfare and the environment.
- iv. After reviewing reports, gathering and analyzing information and consulting with appropriate agencies, determine and provide, as available, the necessary level of assistance.
- v. Provide protective action recommendations, as the incident requires.
- vi. Provide for monitoring to determine the extent of the contaminated area and consult with appropriate support agencies to provide access and egress control to contaminated

- areas.
- vii. Consult with appropriate local, state, or federal agencies and/or private organizations with regard to the need for decontamination. Coordinate with ESF 8 regarding decontamination of injured or deceased personnel.
- viii. Coordinate decontamination activities with appropriate local, state, and federal agencies.
- ix. Coordinate with appropriate local, state, and federal agencies to ensure the proper disposal of wastes associated with hazardous materials incidents; and assist in monitoring or tracking such shipments to appropriate disposal facilities.
- x. Coordinate with ESF 1 for the use of staging areas and air assets, and technical advice and assistance on regulated rail.
- xi. Coordinate with ESF 3 for technical assistance on water, wastewater, solid waste, and disposal.
- xii. Coordinate with ESF 12 for technical advice and assistance on intra-County pipelines.
- xiii. Coordinate with GEMA for use of state assets.

c. Recovery

- i. Terminate operations when the emergency phase is over and when the area has been stabilized by responsible personnel.
- ii. Request and maintain documented records of all expenditures, money, and physical resources of the various governmental department/agencies involved in emergency operations. Ensure that ESF 10 team members or their agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.
- iii. Anticipate and plan for arrival of, and coordination with, state ESF 10 personnel in the EOC and the Joint Field Office (JFO).

d. Mitigation

- i. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
- ii. Support requests and directives resulting from the Governor and/or GEMA concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
- iii. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Strategy

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this section of the ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with

and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The hazardous materials services function is the primary responsibility of Camilla Fire Department and support for this function is the responsibility of Autry State Prison Fire Department, County Line Volunteer Fire Department, Greenough Volunteer Fire Department, Hopeful Volunteer Fire Department, North Mitchell Volunteer Fire Department, Pelham Fire Department, Pleasant Grove Volunteer Fire Department, Sale City Volunteer Fire Department and Southeast Mitchell Volunteer Fire Department.

B. Actions

1. Mitigation/Preparedness

- a. Prepare a facility profile and inventory of potential hazardous materials.
- b. Identify potential contacts and resources in order to conduct a community vulnerability analysis to determine potential hazardous materials threats and on-site inspections.
- c. Plan for response to hazardous materials incidents and coordinate with the EMA and other first responders.
- d. Develop procedures for identification, communications, warning, public information, evacuation, control, and monitoring and/or supervising cleanup of hazardous materials.
- e. Obtain training for response personnel available through GEMA, Georgia Fire Academy, manufacturers and shippers of hazardous materials, and/or other sources.
- f. Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate hazardous materials response capabilities.

2. Response/Recovery

- a. Verify incident information and notify the EMA and other applicable agencies.
- b. Establish a command post at a safe distance near the scene or staff the EOC, if the situation becomes excessive.
- c. Provide further information on the situation to the EMA and convey warnings for dissemination to the public.
- d. Request assistance for emergency health and medical, as well as mass care, if the situation warrants.
- e. Ensure availability of expertise and equipment to manage the incident.
- f. Utilize proper procedures for containment to prevent additional dangers.
- g. Support response teams, owner, shipper, state, and/or federal environmental personnel during cleanup.
- h. Establish area security and prohibit all unauthorized personnel from entering the containment area.
- i. Terminate cleanup operations after dangerous situation subsides.
- j. Maintain records, expenditures, and document resources utilized

during recovery.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Camilla Fire Department

No responsibilities have been provided.

B. Autry State Prison Fire Department

No responsibilities have been provided.

C. County Line Volunteer Fire Department

Enter responsibilities here.

D. Greenough Volunteer Fire Department

Enter responsibilities here.

E. Hopeful Volunteer Fire Department

Enter responsibilities here.

F. North Mitchell Volunteer Fire Department

Enter responsibilities here.

G. Pelham Fire Department

No responsibilities have been provided.

H. Pleasant Grove Volunteer Fire Department

Enter responsibilities here.

I. Sale City Volunteer Fire Department

Enter responsibilities here.

J. Southeast Mitchell Volunteer Fire Department

Enter responsibilities here.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 11 AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Primary Agency

Mitchell County Extension Service

Support Agencies

Mitchell County Animal Control Department

Mitchell County Health Department

Mitchell County Sheriff's Department

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of agriculture and natural resources involves direction and coordination, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose

This ESF provides operational guidance to those who are assigned to work this ESF. This ESF has been established to support provision of nutrition assistance, management of diseases, food safety, and to protect significant properties.

1. Actions undertaken through ESF 11 are coordinated with and conducted cooperatively with state and local incident management officials and with private entities.
2. Each supporting agency is responsible for managing its respective assets and resources after receiving direction from the primary agency for the incident.
3. Food Safety and Inspections are activated upon notification of the occurrence of a potential or actual disaster or emergency by the Department of Public Health.
4. Actions undertaken are guided by and coordinated with County and local emergency preparedness and response officials and State and Federal officials and include existing USDA internal policies and procedures.
5. Actions undertaken under ESF 11 to protect, conserve, rehabilitate, recover and restore resources are guided by the existing internal policies and procedures of the primary agency for each incident.
6. The primary agency for each incident coordinates with appropriate ESFs and other annexes to ensure appropriate use of volunteers and their health and safety and to ensure appropriate measures are in place to protect the health and safety of all workers.
7. Control and eradication of an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic disease, highly infective exotic

- plant disease, or economically devastating plant pest infestation.
- 8. Assurance of food safety and food security.
- 9. Protection of natural and cultural resources and historic property resources before, during, and/or after a disaster or emergency.

B. Scope

To provide for the following functional responsibilities:

Identify, secure and distribute food, bottled beverages, and supplies, and support the provision for sanitary food storage, distribution, and preparation during an emergency or disaster; Provide for mitigation, response and recovery to natural disasters, and/or acts of terrorism affecting animals, agriculture production, and the food sector; Assist agriculture in an outbreak of a highly infectious/contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic disease, or a highly ineffective or economically devastating plant pest disease or infestation; Assist with agriculture production, animal industry, and wildlife adversely affected by a disaster, either natural or man-made; and, Conserve, rehabilitate, recover and restore natural, cultural, and historic properties prior to, during, and after a man-made or natural disaster.

1. Preparedness

- a. Maintain an accurate roster of personnel assigned to perform ESF 11 duties during a disaster.
- b. Identify and schedule disaster response training for ESF 11 personnel.
- c. Maintain current food resource directories to include maintaining points of contact.
- d. Identify likely transportation needs and coordinate with ESF 1.
- e. Ensure all ESF 11 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning. As a minimum, primary action officers for all ESF 11 agencies will complete ICS 200, 300, and 700 courses.

2. Response

- a. Lead support agencies will maintain a roster of personnel assigned to perform ESF 11 duties during a disaster.
- b. Coordinate with ESF 6 and ESF 5, regarding mass feeding sites established by responding emergency management agencies.
- c. ESF 11 will coordinate with EMA and Public Health to update lists of all available provision of medical services with appropriate agencies.
- d. ESF 6 will provide a list of mass care sites requiring restoration of services to EOC Operations.
- e. ESF 6 will coordinate with ESF 13 regarding additional security resources, if needed, at mass care shelters.

3. Recovery

- a. ESF 11 will coordinate with ESFs 5, 6, and 8 to establish or support

- existing mass feeding sites operated to ensure optimal access for public service based on emergency needs.
- b. ESF 11 will coordinate with State agencies for the provision of food and water to mass feeding sites, if necessary.

4. Mitigation

- a. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
- b. Support requests and directives resulting from GEMA and/or other state agencies and federal partners concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
- c. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency, county, or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.
- d. Work to educate citizens on disaster preparedness and disaster mitigation activities.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Natural Disaster and Animals, Animal Industry and Wildlife

1. Strategy

The agency assigned primary responsibility for ESF 11 will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness. Agencies with responsibilities for this section of ESF 11 will coordinate with the Georgia Department of Agriculture (GDA) and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and the lead state agencies for ESF 11. The GDA will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures to include, but not limited to poultry, cattle, swine, dairy, equine, goats, sheep, and companion animal industries for a natural disaster. DNR will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures regarding aquaculture, seafood, wildlife, and exotic animals for natural disasters and the preservation of natural, cultural, and historic resources.

2. Actions

a. Mitigation/Preparedness

- i. Develop mutual aid agreements with professional associations and private agencies/organizations.
- ii. Coordinate with ESF 6 in identifying potential pet friendly shelters near approved emergency American Red Cross shelters.
- iii. Participate in and/or conduct exercises or tests regularly, to validate this ESF and related SOPs.
- iv. Prepare, in conjunction with GEMA, public service announcements (PSAs) to increase public awareness regarding

- pet options and animal directives.
- v. Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate animal and animal industry response capability.

b. Response/Recovery

- i. Support the EMA-EOC with all available resources.
- ii. Coordinate local emergency response with regional and state systems.
- iii. Request additional personnel and equipment for triage and shelter facilities, when necessary.
- iv. Manage and direct evacuation of animals from risk areas and provide technical assistance to prevent animal injury and disease dissemination.
- v. Obtain additional supplies, equipment, personnel, and technical assistance from support agencies and the private sector.
- vi. Provide assistance and care for livestock and other animals impacted by the disaster. If this assistance and care cannot be provided locally, request assistance from ESF 11 through the SOC.
- vii. Provide information to state ESF 11 on all available animal shelter facilities and confinement areas identified, before, during and after the disaster.
- viii. Assist with the evacuation of animals from risk areas and provide technical assistance to prevent animal injury and disease dissemination. Request additional assistance from state ESF 11 as needed.
- ix. Support GA-SART(s) as necessary.
- x. Coordinate with supporting agencies and Volunteer Agencies Active in Disaster (VOAD) for additional animal emergency sheltering and stabling for both large and small animals.
- xi. Restore equipment and supplies to a normal state of operational readiness.
- xii. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies, and other resources utilized. Report to EMA upon request.
- xiii. Resume day-to-day operations.

B. Nutrition Assistance and Food Safety

1. Strategy

The agency assigned primary responsibility for ESF 11 will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness. Agencies with responsibilities for this section of the ESF, will coordinate with the EMA, GDA, and DNR. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

2. Actions

a. Mitigation/Preparedness

- i. Identify agencies and organizations responsible for food safety inspections and monitoring and coordinate MOUs with appropriate entities.
- ii. Maintain procedures and responsibilities for food inspection and response to threatened food supplies.
- iii. Establish a system for the notification process of suspected or adulterated food supplies.
- iv. Participate in tests and exercises to evaluate communication with other agencies with food safety and security duties.
- v. Coordinate with ESF 6, the response to mass food distribution from secured sources.
- vi. Coordinate the development of an operational plan that will ensure timely distribution of food and drinking water.
- vii. Assess the availability of food supplies and storage facilities capable of storing dry, chilled, or frozen food.
- viii. Assess the availability of handling equipment and personnel for support.
- ix. Develop notification procedures for mobilizing food services, personnel, and resources.

b. Response/Recovery

- i. Coordinate with state and local agencies and authorities for requested support if county agencies are overwhelmed.
- ii. Identify proper state and federal agencies to contact in the event of suspicious activity contributing to adulterated food supplies.
- iii. Provide guidance for immediate local protective actions and reports, and establish communication with GDA and the Department of Human Resources (DHR).
- iv. Work with local EMA to determine critical food needs of the affected population in terms of numbers of people and their location.
- v. Coordinate community resources and personnel to assist with delivery services and/or distribution as necessary for secured food supplies.
- vi. Provide assistance in support of ESF 6 Mass Care, establishing distribution sites and requirements for distribution.
- vii. Establish linkages with volunteer and private agencies/organizations involved in congregate meal services.
- viii. Secure food, transportation, equipment, storage, and distribution facilities.
- ix. Initiate procurement of essential food and supplies not available from existing inventories.
- x. Refer victims needing additional food to volunteer and private agencies/organizations.
- xi. Coordinate with appropriate law enforcement in events where contamination of the food supply with a chemical or biological

- agent may have been suspicious or intentional.
- xii. Designate certain individuals to serve as expert points of contact for law enforcement.
- xiii. Provide for communication, surveillance, and response with all appropriate agencies in response to an act of agro-terrorism.
- xiv. Coordinate public information and provide updates for ESF 15 to distribute to the public and media.
- xv. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies, and resources utilized, and report expenditures to local EMA and GEMA upon request.
- xvi. Resume day-to-day operations.

C. Animal and Plant Diseases and Pests

1. Strategy

The agency assigned primary responsibility for ESF 11 will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness. Agencies with responsibilities for this section of the ESF, will coordinate with the EMA, GDA, and DNR. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

2. Actions

a. Mitigation/Preparedness

- i. Develop mutual aid agreements with government agencies, professional associations, and private agencies/organizations.
- ii. Work with GDA and DNR to train first responders, community leaders, and the agricultural industry at the awareness level in agro-security and agro-terrorism.
- iii. Work with GDA and DNR to provide for surveillance of foreign animal diseases or an animal disease, syndrome, chemical, poison, or toxin that may pose a substantial threat to the animal industries, aquaculture or seafood industries, the economy, or public health of the state.
- iv. Provide for surveillance of pests which may pose a potential or substantial threat to agriculture, horticulture, the economy, or the public health of the state.
- v. Develop local plans and resources to enhance awareness of surveillance for early detection of animal health emergencies and agro-terrorism.
- vi. Conduct and/or participate in exercises, training sessions, and workshops to assist local communities and support agencies/organizations.
- vii. Encourage support agencies to develop emergency operations plans that detail their support functions for ESF 11.

b. Response/Recovery

- i. Work with GDA and other appropriate state agencies to coordinate the collection of samples, ensure proper packaging and handling, and deliver them to designated laboratories for testing.
- ii. Coordinate the crisis response and the resulting consequences, as well as cooperate with law enforcement officials and the State of Georgia in criminal investigations, if a terrorist act is suspected in connection with an agriculture, animal, or food incident.
- iii. Work with GDA to coordinate the decontamination and/or destruction of animals, plants, cultured aquatic products, food, and their associated facilities as determined necessary.
- iv. Support GDA's efforts to quarantine, stop sale, stop movement, and place other restrictions under GDA authority of animals, plants, equipment, and products as necessary to control and eradicate diseases and pests.
- v. Secure supplies, equipment, personnel and technical assistance from support agencies/organizations, and other resources to carry out the response plans associated with animal health emergency management or any act of agro-terrorism that may pose a substantial threat to the state.
- vi. Manage and direct evacuation of animals from risk areas and provide technical assistance to prevent animal injury and disease dissemination.
- vii. Support any identified County Agriculture Response Teams (CARTs) and other local emergency response teams with the statewide support network and the State Agriculture Response Teams (GA-SARTs).
- viii. Determine need for mutual aid assistance and implement requests for assistance through local mutual aid agreements or through GEMA for state assistance, or mutual aid assistance through agreements such as the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).
- ix. Request Veterinary Medical Assistance Team (VMAT) assistance through the SOC if needed.
- x. Coordinate operations to assure occupational safety measures are followed.
- xi. Coordinate damage assessment as necessary.
- xii. Restore equipment and supplies to a normal state of operational readiness.
- xiii. Coordinate public information to provide updates to ESF 15.
- xiv. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies, and other resources utilized and report to local EMA and GEMA upon request.
- xv. Resume day-to-day operations.

D. Resource Protection

1. Strategy

The agency assigned primary responsibility for ESF 11 will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness. Agencies with responsibilities for this section of the ESF, will coordinate with the EMA, GDA, and DNR. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations. ESF 11 agencies will coordinate with public natural, cultural, and historic properties and state agencies to develop Standard Operating Procedures(SOPs) for disaster prevention, preparedness, and recovery. On the state level, the Georgia Archives will manage, monitor, and assist in or conduct response and recovery actions to minimize damage to natural, cultural, or historic property resources, including essential government and historical records. ESF 11 agencies will request assistance for this resource through the SOC.

2. Actions

a. Mitigation/Preparedness

- i. Participate in mutual aid agreements with government agencies, professional organizations, private agencies, and organizations.
- ii. Develop inventory of natural, cultural, and historic resources that will be covered by this plan.
- iii. Participate in a and/or conduct workshops for historical and cultural properties to encourage developmental plans for disaster prevention, preparedness, and recovery.

b. Response/Recovery

- i. Support the disaster recovery with all available resources.
- ii. If criminal activity is suspected, cooperate with the criminal investigation jointly with appropriate state and federal law enforcement agencies.
- iii. Coordinate public information and provide updates for ESF 15 to distribute to the public and media.
- iv. Provide technical assistance to public natural, historic and cultural properties in damage assessment; request needed technical assistance and damage assessment support from the state or federal government through the SOC.
- v. Work with the state to reopen public natural, historic, and cultural properties as soon as safely possible, to the public.
- vi. Request assistance from the state for preservation, scientific/technical, and records and archival management advice and information for stabilization, security, logistics, and contracting for recovery services of damaged natural, historic or cultural resources pertaining to documentary and archival records and historic documents.

- vii. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies, and other resources utilized and report to local EMA and GEMA upon request.
- viii. Resume day-to-day operations.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Mitchell County Extension Service

No responsibilities have been provided.

B. Mitchell County Animal Control Department

No responsibilities have been provided.

C. Mitchell County Health Department

Enter responsibilities here.

D. Mitchell County Sheriff's Department

Enter responsibilities here.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 12

ENERGY

<p>Primary Agency Mitchell County Public Works</p> <p>Support Agencies City of Camilla City of Pelham Georgia Power Company Mitchell County Board of Commissioners Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency Mitchell Electric Membership Corporation</p>

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of energy services direction and coordination, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose

This ESF provides operational guidance to those who are assigned to work in this ESF. The mission of this ESF is to coordinate response activities of energy and utility organizations in responding to and recovering from fuel shortages, power outages, and capacity shortages which impact or threaten to impact Mitchell County citizens and visitors during and after a potential of actual disaster or emergency.

1. This ESF will coordinate providing sufficient fuel supplies to emergency response organizations and areas along evacuation routes.
2. Coordinate the provision of materials, supplies, and personnel for the support of emergency activities being conducted.
3. Maintain communication with utility representatives to determine emergency response and recovery needs.
4. Coordinate with schools and other critical facilities within the county to identify emergency shelter power generation status/needs; and coordinate with other ESFs with assistance in providing resources for emergency power generation.
5. Maintain lists of energy-centric critical assets and infrastructures, and continuously monitors those resources to identify and correct vulnerabilities to energy facilities.
6. Addresses significant disruptions in energy supplies for any reason, whether caused by physical disruption of energy transmission and distribution systems, unexpected operational failure of such systems, or unusual economic or political events.

B. Scope

This ESF is structured to coordinate the provision of emergency supply and transportation of fuel and the provision of emergency power to support immediate response operations as well as restoring the normal supply of power to normalize community functioning. This ESF will work closely with local and state agencies, energy offices, energy suppliers and distributors.

The emergency operations necessary for the performance of this function include but are not limited to:

1. Preparedness

- a. Develop and maintain current directories of suppliers of services and products associated with this function.
- b. Establish liaison with support agencies and energy-related organizations.
- c. In coordination with public and private utilities, ensure plans for restoring and repairing damaged energy systems are updated.
- d. In coordination with public and private utilities, establish priorities to repair damaged energy systems and coordinate the provision of temporary, alternate, or interim sources of natural gas supply, petroleum fuels, and electric power.
- e. Promote and assist in developing mutual assistance compacts with the suppliers of all power resources.
- f. Develop energy conservation protocols.
- g. Ensure all ESF 12 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning.

2. Response

- a. Analyze affected areas to determine operational priorities and emergency repair procedures with utility field personnel. Provide status of energy resources to the EOC Operations Group as required and, when possible, provide data by county.
- b. In coordination with public and private utilities, prioritize rebuilding processes, if necessary, to restore power to affected areas.
- c. Locate fuel for emergency operations.
- d. Administer, as needed, statutory authorities for energy priorities and allocations.
- e. Apply necessary County resources, to include debris removal, in accordance with established priorities in response to an emergency.
- f. Provide energy emergency information, education and conservation guidance to the public in coordination with the EOC Public Information Group.
- g. Coordinate with ESF 1 for information regarding transport of critical energy supplies.
- h. Plan for and coordinate security for vital energy supplies with ESF 13.
- i. Maintain continual status of energy systems and the progress of restoration.

- j. Utility repair and restoration activities to include collecting and providing energy damage assessment data to ESF 3.
- k. Recommend energy conservation measures.

3. Recovery

- a. Maintain coordination with all supporting agencies and organizations on operational priorities and emergency repair and restoration.
- b. Continue to provide energy emergency information, education and conservation guidance to the public in coordination with ESF15.
- c. Anticipate and plan for arrival of and coordinate with state ESF12 personnel in the EOC and the Joint Field Office.
- d. Continue to conduct restoration operations until all services have been restored.
- e. Ensure that ESF12 team members or their support agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

4. Mitigation

- a. Anticipate and plan for mitigation measures.
- b. Support requests and directives resulting from the Governor and/or the state concerning mitigation and/or redevelopment activities.
- c. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Strategy

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this section of the ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

Energy services is the primary responsibility of Mitchell County Public Works and support for this function is the responsibility of City of Camilla, City of Pelham, Georgia Power Company, Mitchell County Board of Commissioners, Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency and Mitchell Electric Membership Corporation.

1. Actions

a. Mitigation/Preparedness

- i. Establish liaison support to ensure responsiveness, in conjunction with EMA and the private sector.
- ii. Identify additional resources and assistance teams;
- iii. Develop emergency response support plans.

- iv. Prepare damage assessment, repair and restoration procedures, and reporting mechanisms.
- v. Recommend actions to conserve energy and conservation guidance.
- vi. Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate energy response capabilities.

b. Response/Recovery

- i. Determine critical energy supply needs of priority populations (e.g., infants, elderly, and other people with special needs).
- ii. Gather, assess, and share information on energy system damage, as well as estimate repair and restoration time.
- iii. Activate assistance teams and obtain necessary resources to assist in recovery.
- iv. Serve as the focal point for the EMA and EOC in order to protect the health and safety of affected persons.
- v. Work with the EMA to provide public service announcements on energy conservation, mitigation impacts, and restoration forecasts.
- vi. Coordinate with other affected areas to maximize resources and information exchange.
- vii. Conduct repair and maintenance operations until restoration of all services.
- viii. Maintain records, expenditures, and document resources utilized during recovery.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Mitchell County Public Works

No responsibilities have been provided.

B. City of Camilla

Enter responsibilities here.

C. City of Pelham

No responsibilities have been provided.

D. Georgia Power Company

No responsibilities have been provided.

E. Mitchell County Board of Commissioners

Enter responsibilities here.

F. Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency

Enter responsibilities here.

G. Mitchell Electric Membership Corporation

No responsibilities have been provided.

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 13
PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY SERVICES**

<p>Primary Agency Mitchell County Sheriff's Department</p> <p>Support Agencies Camilla Police Department Department of Family and Children Services Mitchell County Coronor Mitchell County Health Department Pelham Police Department Southwest Georgia Drug Task Force</p>
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I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of public safety and security services involves direction and coordination, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose

This ESF integrates countywide public safety and security capabilities and resources to support the full range of incident management activities associated with potential or actual disaster or emergency.

1. Local, private sector, and specific State and Federal authorities have primary responsibility for public safety and security, and typically are the first line of response and support in these functional areas.
2. In most incident situations, local jurisdictions have primary authority and responsibility for law enforcement activities, utilizing the Incident Command System on-scene. In larger-scale incidents, additional resources should first be obtained through the activation of mutual aid agreements with neighboring localities and/or State authorities, with incident operations managed through a Unified Command structure.
3. Through ESF 13, State and/or Federal resources could supplement County and local resources when requested or required, as appropriate, and are integrated into the incident command structure using NIMS principals and protocols.
4. ESF 13 primary agencies facilitate coordination among supporting agencies to ensure that communication and coordination processes are consistent with stated incident management missions and objectives.
5. When activated, ESF 13 coordinates the implementation of authorities that are appropriated for the situation and may provide protection and security resources, planning assistance, technology support, and other

technical assistance to support incident operations, consistent with agency authorities and resource availability.

B. Scope

This ESF is structured to oversee public safety to include law enforcement, victim recovery, and deceased identification and mortuary services. The emergency operations necessary for the performance of this function include but are not limited to:

1. Preparedness

- a. ESF 13 capabilities support incident management requirements including force and critical infrastructure protection, security, planning and technical assistance, technology support, and public safety in both pre-incident and post-incident situations.
- b. ESF 13 is generally activated in situations requiring extensive assistance to provide public safety and security and where local government resources are overwhelmed or are inadequate, or in pre-incident or post-incident situations that require protective solutions or capabilities unique to the county.
- c. ESF 13 will procure and regularly update a list of all agencies (public and private) that have the capability to provide law enforcement and security services and victim recovery and mortuary services.

2. Response

- a. Provide warning and communications in support of the communications and warning plans.
- b. Staff the EOC as directed.
- c. Provide security to the EOC.
- d. Secure evacuated areas, including safeguarding critical facilities, and controlling entry and exit points to the disaster area as requested.
- e. ESF 13 will coordinate with ESF 5 to request additional resources, if needed.
- f. ESF 13 will activate existing MOUs with appropriate entities.

3. Recovery

- a. Continue those operations necessary to protect people and property.
- b. Assist in return of evacuees.
- c. Assist with reconstitution of law enforcement agencies as necessary.
- d. Require ESF 13 team members or their agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.
- e. Phase down operations as directed by the EOC.

4. Mitigation

- a. ESF 13 agencies will conduct and/or support community education programs on survival and safety.

- b. Support requests and directives resulting from GEMA and/or other state agencies and federal partners concerning mitigation and/or redevelopment activities.
- c. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency, county, state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Law Enforcement and Security

1. Strategy

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

2. Actions

a. Mitigation/Preparedness

- i. Analyze hazards and determine law enforcement requirements.
- ii. Identify agencies, organizations and individuals capable of providing support services.
- iii. Develop MOUs with adjacent and support law enforcement agencies.
- iv. Analyze hazards, critical facilities, determine law enforcement requirements, and develop plans to preposition assets.
- v. Train regular and support personnel in emergency duties.
- vi. Develop plans to conduct initial damage assessment.
- vii. Establish and maintain liaison with federal, state and local agencies.
- viii. Develop and maintain standard operating procedures and plans, to include alerting lists of personnel and agencies.
- ix. Participate in and/or conduct exercises and training to validate this ESF and supporting SOPs.
- x. Ensure all ESF 13 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning. As a minimum, primary action officers for all ESF 13 agencies will complete ICS 200, 300, and 700 courses.

b. Response/Recovery

- i. Provide warning and communications assistance in support of ESF 2.
- ii. Staff the EOC as directed.
- iii. Coordinate security for critical facilities, as needed.
- iv. Support evacuation plans with traffic control, communications, area patrols and security for shelters.

- v. Control entry and exit to the emergency or disaster area.
- vi. Control vehicle and individual access to restricted areas.
- vii. Continue operations necessary to protect people and property.
- viii. Coordinate public information and provide updates for ESF 15.
- ix. Assist in return of evacuees.
- x. Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.
- xi. Resume day-to-day operations.

B. Victim Recovery Services

1. Strategy

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

2. Actions

a. Mitigation/Preparedness

- i. This function will be coordinated with and involve other agencies/organizations.
- ii. Develop and maintain standard operating procedures and plans, to include alerting lists of personnel and agencies.
- iii. Establish and maintain standards for human remains recovery operations.
- iv. Establish and maintain human remains recovery support and reporting procedures.
- v. Recruit, train, and certify recovery personnel.
- vi. Develop an inventory of resources and establish a record keeping system.
- vii. Conduct or participate in exercises to evaluate recovery response capability.
- viii. Conduct and/or support community education programs on survival.

b. Response/Recovery

- i. Respond to requests by local EMA; monitor response efforts.
- ii. Support requests from neighboring counties and MOU/EMAC agreements.
- iii. Maintain records, expenditures, and document resources utilized during response and recovery.

C. Deceased Identification and Mortuary Services

1. Strategy

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with ESF 5 and involve other support agencies and organizations.

2. Actions

a. Mitigation/Preparedness

- i. Develop plans for location, identification, removal and disposition of the deceased.
- ii. Establish a system for collecting and disseminating information regarding victims and have the operational capability to deliver the information in a field environment in coordination with the EOC Public Information Group.
- iii. Develop protocols and maintain liaison with Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams (DMORT).
- iv. Identify agencies, organizations and individuals capable of providing support services for deceased identification including the county coroner.
- v. Maintain a description of capabilities and procedures for alert, assembly and deployment of mortuary assistance assets.
- vi. Identify public and private agencies and organizations capable of providing support to victims families.

b. Response/Recovery

- i. Initiate the notification of deceased identification teams.
- ii. Retain victim identification records.
- iii. Support evacuation plans with traffic control, communications, area patrols and security for shelters.
- iv. Coordinate DMORT teams and services through existing MOUs and EMAC agreements.
- v. Coordinate county assistance for next-of-kin notification.
- vi. Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during response and recovery.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Mitchell County Sheriff's Department

No responsibilities have been provided.

B. Camilla Police Department

No responsibilities have been provided.

C. Department of Family and Children Services

No responsibilities have been provided.

D. Mitchell County Coronor

Enter responsibilities here.

E. Mitchell County Health Department

Enter responsibilities here.

F. Pelham Police Department

No responsibilities have been provided.

G. Southwest Georgia Drug Task Force

No responsibilities have been provided.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 14 LONG TERM RECOVERY AND MITIGATION

Primary Agency

Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency

Support Agencies

- City of Baconton
- City of Camilla
- City of Pelham
- City of Sale City
- Mitchell County Board of Commissioners

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

This ESF provides operational guidance to those who are assigned to work in this ESF. The mission of this ESF is to provide a framework for Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency support to municipal governments, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector designed to enable community recovery from the long-term consequences of a disaster or emergency.

1. ESF 14 recognizes the primacy of affected governments and the private sector in defining and addressing risk reduction and long-term community recovery priorities.
2. Agencies continue to provide recovery assistance under independent authorities to municipal governments; the private sector; and individuals, while coordinating activities and assessments of need for additional assistance through the ESF 14 coordinator.
3. Support is tailored based on the type, extent, and duration of the event and long-term recovery period, and on the availability of state and federal resources.
4. Long-term community recovery and mitigation efforts are forward-looking and market-based, focusing on permanent restoration of infrastructure, housing, and the economy, with attention to mitigation of future impacts of a similar nature, when feasible.
5. The Federal Government uses the post-incident environment as an opportunity to measure the effectiveness of previous community recovery and mitigation efforts.
6. ESF 14 facilitates the application of loss reduction building science expertise to the rebuilding of critical infrastructure (e.g., in repairing hospitals or emergency operation centers to mitigate for future risk).

B. Scope

Structure: This ESF will provide coordination during large-scale or catastrophic incidents that require assistance to address significant long-term impacts in the affected area (e.g., impacts on housing, businesses and employment, community infrastructure, and social services). Activities within the scope of this function include:

1. Preparedness

- a. Develop systems to use predictive modeling to determine vulnerable critical facilities as a basis for identifying recovery activities.
- b. Review County Hazard Mitigation Plan to identify vulnerable facilities.
- c. Analyze and evaluate long-term damage assessment data.
- d. Ensure all ESF 14 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning.

2. Response

Use predictive modeling to determine vulnerable critical facilities as a basis for identifying recovery activities.

3. Recovery

- a. Analyze evaluate long-term damage assessment data.
- b. In coordination with the state government, assign staff to identify and document economic impact and losses avoided due to previous mitigation and new priorities for mitigation in affected areas.
- c. Review the County Hazard Mitigation Plan for affected areas to identify potential mitigation projects.

4. Mitigation

- a. Support requests and directives resulting from the state and/or federal government concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
- b. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. This ESF will assess the social and economic consequences in the impacted area and coordinate efforts to address long-term community recovery issues resulting from a disaster or emergency.
- B. Advise on the long-term recovery implications of response activities and coordinate the transition from response to recovery in field operations.
- C. Work with municipal governments; non-governmental organizations; and private-sector organizations to conduct comprehensive market disruption and loss analysis and develop a comprehensive long-term recovery plan for the

community.

- D. Identify appropriate State and Federal programs and agencies to support implementation of the long-term community recovery plan, ensure coordination, and identify gaps in resources available.
- E. Determine/identify responsibilities for recovery activities, and provide a vehicle to maintain continuity in program delivery among departments and agencies, and with municipal governments and other involved parties, to ensure follow-through of recovery and hazard mitigation efforts.
- F. Develops coordination mechanisms and requirements for post-incident assessments, plans, and activities that can be scaled to incidents of varying types and magnitudes.
- G. Establishes procedures for integration of pre-incident planning and risk assessment with post-incident recovery and mitigation efforts.
- H. Facilitates recovery decision making across ESFs. Also facilitates awareness of post incident digital mapping and pre-incident County and municipal hazard mitigation and recovery planning across ESFs

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

Supporting information and hazard analyses are contained in the appendix section of this plan.

A. Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency

Enter responsibilities here.

B. City of Baconton

Enter responsibilities here.

C. City of Camilla

Enter responsibilities here.

D. City of Pelham

Enter responsibilities here.

E. City of Sale City

Enter responsibilities here.

F. Mitchell County Board of Commissioners

Enter responsibilities here.

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 15
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

<p>Primary Agency Mitchell County Board of Commissioners Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency</p>

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of external affairs includes direction, policies, responsibilities, and procedures for disseminating timely, accurate, and easily understood information to the public before, during, and after a disaster or emergency situation. Hazard-specific appendices to this plan contain additional information for such specific emergencies.

A. Purpose

- 1. Ensures that sufficient County assets are deployed to the field during a potential or actual a disaster or emergency to provide accurate, coordinated, and timely information to affected audiences, including governments, media, the private sector, and the populace.
- 2. This ESF includes a provision for providing information in a clear, concise and accurate manner on actions to be taken by local agencies and governments and actions to be taken by the public. Every effort shall be made to prevent and counter rumors and inaccurate information.

B. Scope

The emergency operations necessary for the performance of this function include, but are not limited to:

- 1. Preparedness
 - a. Develop a public information program to educate the public regarding the effects of common, emergency, and disaster situations.
 - b. Develop plans to coordinate with international, national, state and local news media for emergency operations, before, during and after emergency situations.
 - c. Develop plans to conduct a multi-agency/jurisdiction coordinated public information program during emergencies and disasters; this includes the establishment of a Joint Information Center (JIC).
 - d. Develop plans and programs to educate news media that ESF 15 is the primary information center during emergency situations.
 - e. Develop procedures to organize and operate a media briefing area and/or a JIC.

- f. Develop and maintain pre-scripted EAS messages, news releases, and public service announcements, for all hazards to include hurricane and coastal storm, rainwater flooding, storm surge and tornado.
- g. Encourage development of disaster plans and kits for the public.
- h. Provide evacuation information to the affected public.
- i. Participate in exercises and training to validate this annex and supporting SOPs.
- j. Update public information responder listing, as necessary.
- k. Develop and implement training programs for all ESF members.
- l. Develop and maintain a roster with contact information of all ESF personnel.
- m. Ensure all ESF 15 personnel integrate NIMS principles in all planning.

2. Response

- a. Alert agencies whose personnel, equipment, or other resources may be used.
- b. Provide timely and accurate EAS messages and news releases in common language and terminology to inform the public.
- c. Provide emergency public information to special needs populations.
- d. Coordinate with news media regarding emergency operations.
- e. Provide mass notification to urban and rural populations and provide periodic media updates.
- f. Execute a multi-agency/jurisdiction coordinated public information program.
- g. Organize and operate a press briefing area and a JIC, as appropriate.
- h. Supplement local emergency management public information operations, as necessary, and when resources are available.

3. Recovery

- a. Continue public information activities to include updating the public on recovery efforts.
- b. Anticipate and plan for arrival of and coordinate with state ESF 15 personnel in the EOC, and the Joint Field Office (JFO).
- c. Process and disseminate disaster welfare and family reunification information.

4. Mitigation

- a. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
- b. Support requests and directives resulting from the Governor and/or GEMA concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
- c. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Strategy

EMA will coordinate overall information and planning activities for state agencies and organizations.

EMA will coordinate with appropriate agencies to ensure operational readiness of the Intel Function for the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Mitchell County Board of Commissioners and Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency provides primary responsibility of this ESF and support for this function is the responsibility of no one.

B. Response Actions

1. Mitigation/Preparedness

- a. Develop a briefing and reporting system to include an EOC briefing, situation report, public information and federal request format for the EOC Intel Function;
- b. Share Intel formats with agencies and organizations that have primary functional responsibilities;
- c. Update the information and planning system as required; and
- d. Participate in and/or conduct exercises.

2. Response/Recovery

- a. Begin Intel Function upon activation of the EOC;
- b. Collect and process information from state agencies and organizations with primary Emergency Support Function responsibilities;
- c. Prepare EOC briefings, situation reports and geographic data for mapping to keep state and federal agencies and organizations, officials, local governments and local Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs) abreast of the severity and magnitude and provide updates to Public Affairs for media release;
- d. Provide technical assistance information and analysis to the EMA Director and EOC Chief, upon request;
- e. Coordinate needs and damage assessment of affected areas for dissemination to appropriate agencies and organizations;
- f. Track and record data necessary for federal declaration;
- g. Prepare information for after-action reports; and
- h. Resume day-to-day operations.

C. Public Information Services

1. Strategy

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility

for this section of the ESF. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The public information services function is the primary responsibility of Mitchell County Board of Commissioners and Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency and support for this function is the responsibility of no one.

2. Actions

a. Mitigation/Preparedness

- i. Designate an individual to serve as a public information officer or coordinator.
- ii. Develop protocol and designate a liaison for communication with local, state, and federal governments and to handle legislative inquires.
- iii. Assist agencies and organizations with ESF responsibilities in development of uniform procedures for media releases (refer to Appendix I, Public Information Procedures).
- iv. Maintain a media directory (refer to Appendix J, Media Contact List).
- v. Support disaster public awareness initiatives through dissemination of information, news articles, PSAs, and presentation of audio-visual materials.
- vi. Establish communication resources to provide people with sensory disability (e.g., visual and hearing impaired) and non-English speaking persons with emergency management information regarding emergencies or disasters.
- vii. Educate the public on alert messages such as watches and warnings through media such as radio, television, and newspaper.
- viii. Develop protocols for agencies and organizations with functional support responsibilities (e.g., American Red Cross ? opening of shelters, Department of Transportation ? evacuation routing) to inform the media about emergency and/or disaster plans.
- ix. Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate public information capacity.

b. Response/Recovery

- i. Define public notification timeframe regarding an emergency or disaster and disseminate information to the media.
- ii. Maintain a system to ensure accurate dissemination of emergency information such as location, type of hazard, extent of damage, casualties, shelters open, evacuation routes, and other protective actions.
- iii. Provide a designated area for media briefings and/or press conferences and conduct briefings in a timely manner.
- iv. Provide updates (e.g., response to inquiries about missing

- relatives, restricted areas of access and reentry) regarding the emergency or disaster.
- v. Establish media responsibilities and appropriate spokespersons from local government, agencies, and organizations with ESF responsibilities.
 - vi. Continue provision of public safety and other necessary assistance information throughout the recovery phase.
 - vii. Provide advanced media releases to the GEMA-SOC.
 - viii. Coordinate with other jurisdictions that share the media market.
 - ix. Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Mitchell County Board of Commissioners

No responsibilities have been provided.

B. Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency

No responsibilities have been provided.

ACRONYMS

ARC	American Red Cross
BOE	Board of Education
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
DFACS	Department of Family and Children's Services
DFO	Disaster Field Office
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GANG	Georgia National Guard
GEMA	Georgia Emergency Management Agency
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
JOC	Joint Operations Center
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRP	National Response Plan
OHS	Office of Homeland Security
PDAT	Preliminary Damage Assessment Team
PIO	Public Information Officer
POC	Point of Contact
SA	Salvation Army
SAR	Search and Rescue
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SITREP	Situation Report
SNPS	Special Needs Population Shelters
SOC	State Operations Center
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
USACE	US Army Corps of Engineers
VOAD	Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

- Georgia Emergency Management Act of 1981, as amended.
- Georgia Emergency Operations Plan, revised January 2008.
- Local Resolution for Emergency Management.
- The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended. (<http://www.fema.gov/library/stafact.shtml>)

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ACTIVATION CHECKLIST

- 1. Receive notification of ESF Activation from Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency.
- 2. Notify all ESF supporting agencies.
- 3. Verify status of Activation of the EOC.
- 4. Send Representative to the EOC at designated times.
- 5. Sign in at EOC Security Station to receive badge and log hours.
- 6. Report arrival to Operations Chief and EOC Manager.
- 7. Obtain situation briefing from EOC staff.
- 8. Ensure adequate staffing for 24-hour coverage. Confirm names and hours of liaison staff with appropriate agencies.
- 9. Inventory go kits and work area. Check supplies, phone, and computer. Report any deficiencies to the EOC Manager.
- 10. Establish filing system (may include, but not limited to, status reports, situation reports, briefing papers, assignments, mission tasking, telephone rosters, daily reports, etc).
- 11. Establish contact with forward deployed teams or other agencies, as required. Exchange point of contact information and establish reporting times for all elements.
- 12. Begin gathering information and provide operational report to Operations Chief.

GLOSSARY

Alternate Emergency Operations Center - A site located away from the primary Emergency Operations Center where officials exercise direction and coordination in an emergency or disaster.

Area Command - An organization established to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an Incident Command System organization or to oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams have been assigned.

Catastrophic Incident - A natural or manmade incident, which results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, and/or government functions

Command Post - A designated location to communicate and exercise direction and coordination over an emergency or disaster.

Continuity of Government - Measures taken to ensure coordination of essential functions of government in the event of an emergency or disaster.

Critical Facilities - Schools, libraries, hospitals, public roads, water and sanitation systems, public safety buildings and other essential infrastructure.

Cyber - Pertaining to computers and their support systems, such as servers, routers, and switches that support critical infrastructure.

Damage Assessment - An appraisal or determination of the number of injuries or deaths, damage to public or private property, status of critical facilities, services, communication networks, public works and utilities, and transportation resulting from a man-made or natural disaster.

Decontamination - Reduction or removal of chemical, biological or radioactive material from a structure, area, object, or person.

Direction and Coordination - Determining and understanding responsibilities so as to respond appropriately and expeditiously at a centralized center and/or on-scene location during emergency operations.

Disaster - A man-made or natural disaster resulting in severe property damage, injuries and/or death within a community or multi-jurisdictional area that requires local, state, and federal assistance to alleviate damage, loss, hardship, or suffering.

Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) - A facility established in a centralized location within or near the disaster area at which disaster victims (individuals, families, or businesses) apply for disaster aid.

Drill - A practical approach or procedure that involves elements of a preparedness plan or the use of specific equipment to evaluate a plan prepared response.

Emergency - As defined by the Stafford Act, an emergency is “any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.”

Emergency Alert System (EAS) - A digital voice/text technology communications system consisting of broadcast stations and interconnecting facilities authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to provide public information before, during, and after disasters.

Emergency Management - An organized analysis, planning, direction, and coordination of resources to mitigate, prepare, respond, and assist with recovery from an emergency or disaster.

Emergency Management Agency (EMA) - Local government agency, established by local resolution(s), charged with the responsibility for local emergency management mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities within the jurisdiction.

Emergency Management Agency Director - An individual with primary responsibility for emergency management mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery within the jurisdiction.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) - Physical location at which local government officials and designated agencies and/or organization representatives coordinate information and resources to support domestic management activities.

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) - A document describing mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery actions necessary by local government and designated and supporting agencies or organizations in preparation of an anticipated emergency or disaster.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) - 15 identified government and private-sector capabilities organized into a structure to facilitate assistance required during mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery to save lives, protect health and property, and maintain public safety.

Evacuation - Organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.

Evacuees - Persons moving from areas threatened or struck by an emergency or disaster.

Exercise - A simulated occurrence of a man-made or natural emergency or disaster involving planning, preparation, operations, practice and evaluation.

Federal Disaster Assistance - Aid to disaster victims and state and local governments by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and other federal agencies available once a Presidential Declaration has been made.

First Responder - Local and nongovernmental police, fire, and emergency personnel who in the early stages of an incident are responsible for the protection and preservation of life, property, evidence, and the environment.

Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) - A state agency established by state law, responsible for statewide emergency management mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery activities within the State of Georgia.

Hazard - A dangerous situation or occurrence that may result in an emergency or disaster.

Hazard Mitigation - Any measure that will reduce potential damage to property, persons or life from a disaster or emergency from a predetermined possible hazard.

Hazardous Material - Substance or material that has been determined to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property including pollutants and contaminants when released into the environment.

Hazardous Materials Incident - An occurrence resulting in the uncontrolled release of hazardous materials accident capable of posing a risk to health, safety, and property.

In-Kind Donations - Donations given in the form of goods, commodities, or services rather than money.

Incident - An occurrence or event, natural manmade caused, that requires an emergency response to protect life or property.

Incident Command Post (ICP) - Field location at which the primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions are performed. The ICP may be collocated with the incident base or other incident facilities.

Incident Command System (ICS) - A management tool consisting of procedures for organizing personnel, facilities, equipment and communications at the scene of an emergency.

Incident Commander - The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident

operations at the incident site.

Incident of Critical Significance - An actual or potential high-impact event that requires a coordinated and effective response by and appropriate combination of County, local, nongovernmental, and/or private-sector entities in order to save lives and minimize damage, and provide the basis for long-term community recovery and mitigation activities.

Infrastructure - The manmade physical systems, assets, projects, and structures, publicly and/or privately owned, that are used by or provide benefit to the public. Examples of infrastructure include utilities, bridges, levees, drinking water systems, electrical systems, communications systems, dams, sewage systems, and roads.

Joint Information Center (JIC) - A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. Public information officials from all participating agencies should collocate at the JIC.

Joint Operations Center (JOC) - The JOC is the focal point for all Federal investigative law enforcement activities during a terrorist or potential terrorist incident or any other significant criminal incident.

Jurisdiction - A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authorities. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical. (e.g., city, county, State, or Federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).

Liaison Officer - A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies.

Local Government - County, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments, regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; or a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity.

Major Disaster - As defined by the Stafford Act, any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought) or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) - A written memorandum of understanding between agencies and organizations to share resources and assistance during an emergency or disaster.

Mitigation - Activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or life, to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an emergency or disaster.

Mobile Command Post (MCP) - A vehicle having the capability to communicate and exercise direction and coordination over an emergency or disaster.

Mutual Aid Agreement - Written agreement between agencies, organizations, and/or jurisdictions that they will assist one another on request by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner.

National Incident Management System (NIMS) - A system that provides a consistent, nationwide approach for Federal, State, and local governments; the private sector; and NGOs to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

Natural Resources - Natural resources include agriculture, biota, fish, livestock, wildlife, domesticated animals, plants, and water.

Nongovernmental Organization - A nonprofit or private-sector entity that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions and that is not created by a government, but may work cooperatively with government.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) - Branch of the U.S. Department of Labor responsible for establishing and enforcing safety and health standards in the workplace.

Operating Condition (OPCON) - Scale with increasing levels of preparedness from five to one requiring performance of predetermined actions in response to a perceived or real threat.

Power Outage - An interruption or loss of electrical service due to disruption of power generation or transmission caused by accident, sabotage, natural hazards, equipment failure, or fuel shortage.

Preparedness - Maintaining emergency management capabilities in readiness, preventing capabilities from failing, and augmenting the jurisdiction's capability including training, developing, conducting and evaluating exercises, identifying, and correcting deficiencies, and planning to safeguard personnel, equipment, facilities, and resources from effects of a hazard.

Presidential Declaration - When disaster exceeds local and state government's capacity to respond, or provide sufficient resources for response, the state's Governor may request federal assistance, which is then approved by the President in the form of a Presidential Declaration which then increases federal aid to the affected areas.

Primary Responsibility - An agency or organization designated leadership and coordination of a specific emergency support function so as to mitigate, prepare, respond, and assist with recovery of an emergency or disaster.

Private Sector - Organizations and entities that are not part of any governmental structure. Includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce and industry, private emergency response organizations, and private voluntary organizations.

Public Health - Protection, safety, improvement, and interconnections of health and disease prevention among people, domestic animals and wildlife.

Public Information - Dissemination of information in anticipation of an emergency or disaster and timely actions, updates, and instructions regarding an actual occurrence.

Public Information Officer - A designated individual responsible for preparing and coordinating the dissemination of emergency public information.

Public Works - Work, construction, physical facilities, and services provided by governments for the benefit and use of the public.

Recovery - Long-term activities beyond damage assessment necessary to satisfy immediate life support needs, maintain logistical support, begin restoration of the infrastructure, identify individuals and communities eligible for disaster assistance, and implement post-disaster mitigation.

Resources - Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an Emergency Operations Center.

Response - Time sensitive actions to save lives and/or protect property, stabilize emergency or disaster situations, and initiate actions to notify emergency management representatives of the crisis, evacuate and/or shelter the population, inform the public about the situation, assess the damage, and request additional assistance, as needed.

SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986.

Shelter - A designated facility that provides temporary congregate care for individuals and families who have been forced from their homes by an emergency or disaster.

Shelter Management - The internal organization, administration, and operation of a shelter facility by the American Red Cross.

Staging Area - A location pre-selected for emergency management equipment, vehicles, and personnel to begin coordinated operations, deployment of personnel to host jurisdictions and other assistance to affected communities.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) - Directions, detailing task assignments, and a step-by-step process of responsibilities relating to each Emergency Support Function or in relation to organizational response.

State Operations Center (SOC) - Permanent facility designated by the State Emergency Management Agency as the central location for information gathering, disaster analysis, and response coordination before, after and during a disaster.

Strategic Plan - A plan that addresses long-term issues such as impact of weather forecasts, time-phased resource requirements, and problems such as permanent housing for displaced disaster victims, environmental pollution, and infrastructure restoration.

Support Agencies - An agency or organization which provides assistance to the primary agency or organization with designated Emergency Support Function responsibility.

Terrorism - The unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence by a person or an organized group against people or property with the intention of intimidating or coercing societies or governments, often for ideological or political reasons.

Unaffiliated Volunteer - An individual who is not formally associated with a recognized voluntary disaster relief organization; also known as a "spontaneous" or "emergent" volunteer.

Unified Command - An application of Incident Command System (ICP) used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross-political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the Unified Command to establish their designated Incident Commanders at a single ICP and to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan.

Unsolicited Goods - Donated items offered by and/or sent to the incident area by the public, the private sector, or other source, that have not been requested by government or nonprofit disaster relief coordinators.

Urban Search and Rescue - Operational activities that include locating, extricating, and providing on-site medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed or damaged structures.

Volunteer - Any individual accepted to perform services by an agency that has authority to accept volunteer services when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed.

Volunteer and Donations Coordination Center - Facility from which the Volunteer and Donations Coordination Team operates to review and process offers.

Warning - Alerting local government, agencies and organizations with emergency support function responsibilities, and the public regarding the threat of extraordinary danger (e.g., tornado warning, hurricane warning, severe storm warning) and that such occurrence has been sighted or observed specifying related effects that may occur due to this hazard.

Watch - Indications by the National Weather Service that, in a defined area, conditions are possible or favorable for the specific types of severe weather (e.g., flashflood watch, tropical storm watch).

Weapon of Mass Destruction - Any weapon that is designed or intended to cause widespread destruction resulting in serious bodily injury or death through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic substance at a level dangerous to human life.

ESF MATRIX OF PRIMARY AND SUPPORT AGENCIES

Mitchell County	ESF														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
American Red Cross- Colquitt CountyChapter						s									
Autry State Prison Fire Department				s						s					
Camilla Fire Department				P						P					
Camilla Police Department		s							s				s		
City of Baconton			s												
City of Baconton					s		s								s
City of Camilla					s		s					s			s
City of Camilla Building and Zoning															
City of Camilla Utilities			s												
City of Pelham			s		s		s					s			s
City of Pelham Building and Zoning															
City of Sale City					s		s								s
County Line Volunteer Fire Department				s					s	s					
Department of Family and Children Services						P								s	
Desoto Trail Regional Library															
Georgia Forestry Commission															
Georgia Power Company												s			
Greenough Volunteer Fire Department				s					s	s					
Hopeful Volunteer Fire Department				s					s	s					
Mitchell County 911		P													
Mitchell County Animal Control Department											s				
Mitchell County Board of Commissioners					s		P					s		s	P
Mitchell County Board of Education	P					s									
Mitchell County Coronor													s		
Mitchell County Correctional Institute	s														
Mitchell County Department of Building and Zoning															
Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency						s			P						
Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency					P		s					s		P	P
Mitchell County Emergency Medical Services								s							
Mitchell County Extension Service											P				
Mitchell County Health Department						s		P			s		s		
Mitchell County Hospital								s							

Mitchell County Public Works			P									P		
Mitchell County Sheriff's Department		s						s		s			P	
Mitchell County Transit	s													
Mitchell Electric Membership Corporation												s		
Mitchell Newspapers, Inc.														
North Mitchell Volunteer Fire Department				s				s	s					
Pelham Board of Education						s								
Pelham Family Clinic								s						
Pelham Fire Department				s						s				
Pelham Police Department		s						s					s	
Phoebe Family Medical Center								s						
Pleasant Grove Volunteer Fire Department				s				s	s					
Sale City Volunteer Fire Department				s				s	s					
Southeast Mitchell Volunteer Fire Department				s				s	s					
Southwest Georgia Drug Task Force													s	

P = PRIMARY AGENCY:

Responsible for Management of the ESF; Devise, coordinate, and implement disaster recovery plans for the ESF.

S = SUPPORT AGENCY:

Responsible to provide expertise, experience, and assts to the ESF as needed or requested by the Primary Agency.

ESF's:

- 1 = TRANSPORTATION
- 2 = COMMUNICATIONS
- 3 = PUBLIC WORKS / ENGINEERING
- 4 = FIREFIGHTING
- 5 = EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
- 6 = MASS CARE
- 7 = RESOURCE SUPPORT
- 8 = PUBLIC HEALTH / MEDICAL
- 9 = SEARCH AND RESCUE
- 10 = HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
- 11 = AG / NATURAL RESOURCES
- 12 = ENERGY
- 13 = PUBLIC SAFETY
- 14 = LONG TERM RECOVERY
- 15 = EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

ESF SUMMARY OF RESPONSIBILITIES

American Red Cross- Colquitt CountyChapter

ESF 6: Mass Care (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

Autry State Prison Fire Department

ESF 4: Firefighting (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 10: Hazardous Materials (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

Camilla Fire Department

ESF 4: Firefighting (Primary)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 10: Hazardous Materials (Primary)

No responsibilities have been provided.

Camilla Police Department

ESF 2: Communications (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 9: Search and Rescue (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 13: Public Safety (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

City of Baconton

ESF 3: Public Works / Engineering (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

City of Baconton

ESF 5: Emergency Management (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 7: Resource Support (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 14: Long Term Recovery (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

City of Camilla

ESF 5: Emergency Management (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 7: Resource Support (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 12: Energy (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 14: Long Term Recovery (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

City of Camilla Building and Zoning

No responsibilities have been provided.

City of Camilla Utilities

ESF 3: Public Works / Engineering (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

City of Pelham

ESF 3: Public Works / Engineering (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 5: Emergency Management (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 7: Resource Support (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 12: Energy (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 14: Long Term Recovery (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

City of Pelham Building and Zoning

No responsibilities have been provided.

City of Sale City

ESF 5: Emergency Management (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 7: Resource Support (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 14: Long Term Recovery (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

County Line Volunteer Fire Department

ESF 4: Firefighting (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 9: Search and Rescue (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 10: Hazardous Materials (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

Department of Family and Children Services

ESF 6: Mass Care (Primary)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 13: Public Safety (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

Desoto Trail Regional Library

No responsibilities have been provided.

Georgia Forestry Commission

No responsibilities have been provided.

Georgia Power Company

ESF 12: Energy (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

Greenough Volunteer Fire Department

ESF 4: Firefighting (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 9: Search and Rescue (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 10: Hazardous Materials (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

Hopeful Volunteer Fire Department

ESF 4: Firefighting (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 9: Search and Rescue (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 10: Hazardous Materials (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

Mitchell County 911

ESF 2: Communications (Primary)

No responsibilities have been provided.

Mitchell County Animal Control Department

ESF 11: Ag / Natural Resources (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

Mitchell County Board of Commissioners

ESF 5: Emergency Management (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 7: Resource Support (Primary)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 12: Energy (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 14: Long Term Recovery (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 15: External Affairs (Primary)

No responsibilities have been provided.

Mitchell County Board of Education

ESF 1: Transportation (Primary)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 6: Mass Care (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

Mitchell County Coronor

ESF 13: Public Safety (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

Mitchell County Correctional Institute

ESF 1: Transportation (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

Mitchell County Department of Building and Zoning

No responsibilities have been provided.

Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency

ESF 6: Mass Care (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 9: Search and Rescue (Primary)

No responsibilities have been provided.

Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency

ESF 5: Emergency Management (Primary)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 7: Resource Support (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 12: Energy (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 14: Long Term Recovery (Primary)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 15: External Affairs (Primary)

No responsibilities have been provided.

Mitchell County Emergency Medical Services

ESF 8: Public Health / Medical (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

Mitchell County Extension Service

ESF 11: Ag / Natural Resources (Primary)

No responsibilities have been provided.

Mitchell County Health Department

ESF 6: Mass Care (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 8: Public Health / Medical (Primary)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 11: Ag / Natural Resources (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 13: Public Safety (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

Mitchell County Hospital

ESF 8: Public Health / Medical (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

Mitchell County Public Works

ESF 3: Public Works / Engineering (Primary)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 12: Energy (Primary)

No responsibilities have been provided.

Mitchell County Sheriff's Department

ESF 2: Communications (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 9: Search and Rescue (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 11: Ag / Natural Resources (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 13: Public Safety (Primary)

No responsibilities have been provided.

Mitchell County Transit

ESF 1: Transportation (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

Mitchell Electric Membership Corporation

ESF 12: Energy (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

Mitchell Newspapers, Inc.

No responsibilities have been provided.

North Mitchell Volunteer Fire Department

ESF 4: Firefighting (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 9: Search and Rescue (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 10: Hazardous Materials (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

Pelham Board of Education

ESF 6: Mass Care (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

Pelham Family Clinic

ESF 8: Public Health / Medical (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

Pelham Fire Department

ESF 4: Firefighting (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 10: Hazardous Materials (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

Pelham Police Department

ESF 2: Communications (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 9: Search and Rescue (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 13: Public Safety (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

Phoebe Family Medical Center

ESF 8: Public Health / Medical (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

Pleasant Grove Volunteer Fire Department

ESF 4: Firefighting (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 9: Search and Rescue (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 10: Hazardous Materials (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

Sale City Volunteer Fire Department

ESF 4: Firefighting (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 9: Search and Rescue (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 10: Hazardous Materials (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

Southeast Mitchell Volunteer Fire Department

ESF 4: Firefighting (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 9: Search and Rescue (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

ESF 10: Hazardous Materials (Support)

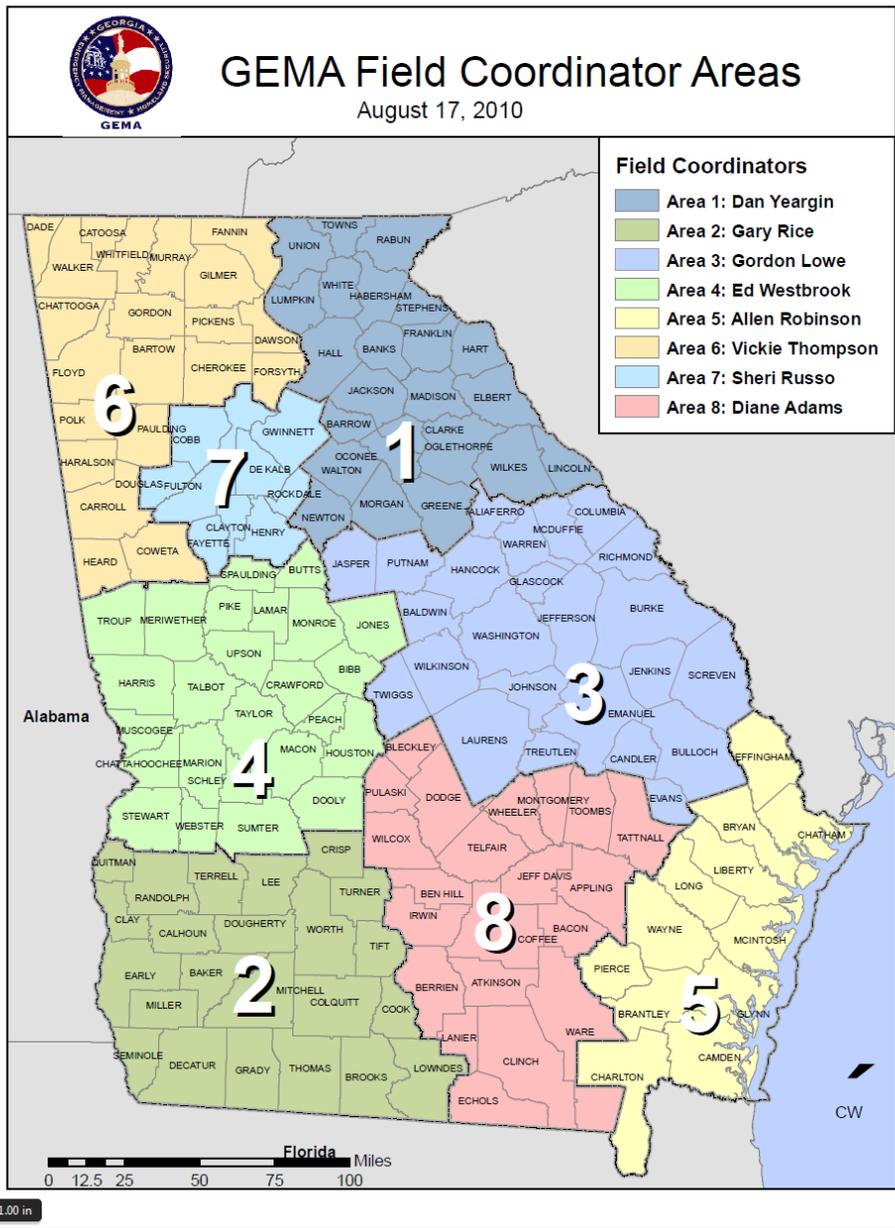
No responsibilities have been provided.

Southwest Georgia Drug Task Force

ESF 13: Public Safety (Support)

No responsibilities have been provided.

Map of GEMA Areas



8.50 x 11.00 in

Hazmat Facility Details

Equity Group, LLC

Address: 7220 Highway 19 North

City: Camilla

Zip: 31730

Phone: 2293365211

Fax: 229336181

Mitchell County Farm Service

Address: 490 Newton Highway

City: Camilla

Zip: 31730

Phone: 2293365638

Fax:

Mitchell Electric Membership Cooperative

Address: Cairo Highway

City: Camilla

Zip: 31730

Phone: 2293365221

Fax:

Emergency Shelter Details

Mitchell-Baker Middle School Gym

Address: 55 Griffin Road

City: Camilla

Zip: 31730

Contact: Rodney Bullard

Phone: 2293360980

Max Capacity:

Size:

Shower: Y

Bathroom: Y

Cook: N

Handicap: Y

Animals: N

24 Hour: Y

First Baptist Church of Camilla

Address: 27 East Broad Street

City: Camilla

Zip: 31730

Contact: Brad Royal

Phone: 2295229109

Max Capacity:

Size:

Shower: N

Bathroom: Y

Cook: Y

Handicap: Y

Animals: N

24 Hour: Y

Camilla United Methodist Church

Address: 39 South Harney Street

City: Camilla

Zip: 31730

Contact: Pam Shiver

Phone: 2293365523

Max Capacity:

Size:

Shower: N

Bathroom: Y

Cook: Y

Handicap: Y

Animals: N

24 Hour: Y

City of Pelham Depot

Address: 128 West Railroad Street

City: Pelham

Zip: 31779

Contact: Linda Coliman

Phone: 2292946001

Max Capacity:

Size:

Shower: N
Bathroom: Y
Cook: N
Handicap: Y
Animals: N
24 Hour: Y

First Baptist Church of Pelham

Address: 209 Primitive Avenue
City: Pelham
Zip: 31779
Contact: Andrew Chaffer
Phone: 2292948073
Max Capacity:
Size:
Shower: N
Bathroom: Y
Cook: Y
Handicap: Y
Animals: N
24 Hour: Y

Sale City Gym

Address: Highway 93
City: Sale City
Zip: 31784
Contact: City Clerk
Phone: 2293367885
Max Capacity:
Size:
Shower: Y
Bathroom: Y
Cook: N
Handicap: Y
Animals: N
24 Hour: Y

Pelham Middle School

Address: 209 Mathewson Avenue SW
City: Pelham
Zip: 31779
Contact: Steve Dunn
Phone: 2292946063
Max Capacity:
Size:
Shower: N
Bathroom: Y
Cook: Y
Handicap: Y
Animals: N
24 Hour:

First Baptist Church of Baconton

Address: 229 West Durham Street

City: Baconton

Zip: 31716

Contact: Pastor

Phone: 2297875512

Max Capacity:

Size:

Shower: N

Bathroom: Y

Cook: N

Handicap: Y

Animals: N

24 Hour: N

Local Agencies

American Red Cross- Colquitt CountyChapter

Address: Post Office Box 848

City: Moultrie

Zip: 31776

Phone: 2299856924

Fax: 2298902244

Website:

Autry State Prison Fire Department

Address: 3178 Mt. Zion Road

City: Pelham

Zip: 31779

Phone: 2292946672

Fax:

Website:

Camilla Fire Department

Address: 80 West Broad Street

City: Camill

Zip: 31730

Phone: 2293362206

Fax:

Website:

Camilla Police Department

Address: West Broad Street

City: Camilla

Zip: 31730

Phone: 2293362201

Fax:

Website:

City of Baconton

Address: 201 East Walton Street

City: Baconton

Zip: 31716

Phone: 2297875511

Fax:

Website:

City of Baconton

Address: 201 East Walton Street

City: Baconton

Zip: 31716

Phone: 2297785511

Fax:

Website:

City of Camilla

Address: East Broad Street

City: Camilla

Zip: 31730

Phone: 2293362200

Fax:

Website:

City of Camilla Building and Zoning

Address: 80 West Broad Street

City: Camilla

Zip: 31730

Phone: 2293362207

Fax:

Website:

City of Camilla Utilities

Address: 565 Bay Street

City: Camilla

Zip: 31730

Phone: 2293362212

Fax:

Website:

City of Pelham

Address: 412 west Railroad Street South

City: Pelham

Zip: 31779

Phone: 2292947900

Fax:

Website:

City of Pelham Building and Zoning

Address: West Railroad Street South

City: Pelham

Zip: 31779

Phone: 2292946010

Fax:

Website:

City of Sale City

Address: East Broad Street

City:

Zip: 31784

Phone: 2293367885

Fax:

Website:

County Line Volunteer Fire Department

Address: 7273 Countyline Road

City: Pelham

Zip: 31779

Phone: 2292948867

Fax: 2292948867

Website:

Department of Family and Children Services

Address: 90 West Oakland Avenue

City: Camilla

Zip: 31730

Phone: 2295223506

Fax:

Website:

Desoto Trail Regional Library

Address: 145 east Broad Street

City: Camilla

Zip: 31730

Phone: 2293368372

Fax:

Website:

Georgia Forestry Commission

Address: 9116 Highway 37 West

City: Camilla

Zip: 31730

Phone: 2295223590

Fax: 2295223591

Website:

Georgia Power Company

Address: 305 Cotton Avenue SE

City: Pelham

Zip: 31779

Phone: 8886605890

Fax:

Website:

Greenough Volunteer Fire Department

Address: 3104 Tuten Road

City: Baconton

Zip: 31716

Phone: 2297875229

Fax: 2297875229

Website:

Hopeful Volunteer Fire Department

Address: 2707 River Road

City: Camilla

Zip: 31730

Phone: 2292944920

Fax:

Website:

Mitchell County 911

Address: 4767 Highway 37

City: Camilla

Zip: 31730

Phone: 2293362007

Fax: 2293362027

Website:

Mitchell County Animal Control Department

Address: 4380 Puppy Lane

City: Camilla

Zip: 31730

Phone: 2293367030

Fax:

Website:

Mitchell County Board of Commissioners

Address: Post Office Box 187

City: Camilla

Zip: 31730

Phone: 2293362000

Fax: 2293362003

Website:

Mitchell County Board of Education

Address: 94 South Harney Street

City: Camilla

Zip: 31730

Phone: 2293362100

Fax:

Website:

Mitchell County Coronor

Address: 4767 Highway 37

City: Camilla

Zip: 31730

Phone: 2293362030

Fax:

Website:

Mitchell County Correctional Institute

Address: 4838 Highway 37

City: Camilla

Zip: 31730

Phone: 2293362045

Fax:

Website:

Mitchell County Department of Building and Zoning

Address: 18 North Court Street

City: Camilla

Zip: 31730

Phone: 2293362060

Fax:

Website:

Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency

Address: 4767 Highway 37

City: Camilla

Zip: 31730

Phone: 2293362072

Fax: 2293365712

Website:

Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency

Address: 4767 Highway 37

City: Camilla

Zip: 31730

Phone: 2293362072

Fax: 2293365712

Website:

Mitchell County Emergency Medical Services

Address: 4767 Highway 37

City: Camilla

Zip: 31730

Phone: 2293362072

Fax: 2293365712

Website:

Mitchell County Extension Service

Address: 4589 Highway 37

City: Camilla

Zip: 31730

Phone: 2293362066

Fax:

Website:

Mitchell County Health Department

Address: 88 West Oakland Avenue

City: Camilla

Zip: 31730

Phone: 2293362055

Fax:

Website:

Mitchell County Hospital

Address: 90 East Stephens Street

City: Camilla

Zip: 31730

Phone: 2293365284

Fax:

Website:

Mitchell County Public Works

Address: Highway 37 East

City: Camilla

Zip: 31730

Phone: 2293362048

Fax:

Website:

Mitchell County Sheriff's Department

Address: Highway 37 East

City: Camilla

Zip: 31730

Phone: 2293362030

Fax:

Website:

Mitchell County Transit

Address: 150 Highway 19 South

City: Camilla

Zip: 31730

Phone: 2293361600

Fax:

Website:

Mitchell Electric Membership Corporation

Address: 475 Cairo Highway

City: Camilla

Zip: 31730

Phone: 2293365221

Fax:

Website:

Mitchell Newspapers, Inc.

Address: 13 South Scott Street

City: Camilla

Zip: 31730

Phone: 2293365265

Fax:

Website:

North Mitchell Volunteer Fire Department

Address: 16056 Highway 93

City: Baconton

Zip: 31716

Phone: 2297870106

Fax: 2297870106

Website:

Pelham Board of Education

Address: 188 West Railroad Street South

City: Pelham

Zip: 31779

Phone: 2292948715

Fax:

Website:

Pelham Family Clinic

Address: 167 Hand Avenue

City: Pelham

Zip: 31779

Phone: 2292942951

Fax:

Website:

Pelham Fire Department

Address: 333 West Railroad Street

City: Pelham

Zip: 31779

Phone: 2292946012

Fax: 2292946010

Website:

Pelham Police Department

Address: Mathewson Avenue

City: Pelham

Zip: 31779

Phone: 2292946001

Fax:

Website:

Phoebe Family Medical Center

Address: Highway 19 South

City: Camilla

Zip: 31730

Phone: 2293365208

Fax:

Website:

Pleasant Grove Volunteer Fire Department

Address: 102769 Gravel Hill Road

City: Albany

Zip: 31705

Phone: 2294326296

Fax: 2294326296

Website:

Sale City Volunteer Fire Department

Address: 115 East Broad Street

City: Sale City

Zip: 31784

Phone: 2293361090

Fax: 2293361090

Website:

Southeast Mitchell Volunteer Fire Department

Address: 6225 Highway 93

City: Pelham

Zip: 31779

Phone: 2292948833

Fax: 2292948833

Website:

Southwest Georgia Drug Task Force

Address: West Stephens Street

City: Camilla

Zip: 31730

Phone: 2293362078

Fax:

Website:

Local Government

Government Official Name: Bennett Adams

Title: County Administrator

Jurisdiction: Mitchell County

Office Phone: 2293362000

Fax Phone:

Email: badams@mitchellcountyyga.net

Government Official Name: Bobby Bass
Title: Police Chief
Jurisdiction: City of Sale City
Office Phone: 2293367885
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: Jackie Batchelor
Title: Tax Commissioner
Jurisdiction: Mitchell County
Office Phone: 2293362010
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: Bobby Beck
Title: Fire Chief
Jurisdiction: City of Camilla
Office Phone: 2293362206
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: Bobby Beck
Title: Fire Chief
Jurisdiction: North Mitchell/Baconton Volunteer Fire Department
Office Phone: 2297875511
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: Reggie Bostick
Title: Commissioner
Jurisdiction: Mitchell County
Office Phone: 2293362000
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: W. E. Bozeman
Title: Sheriff
Jurisdiction: Mitchell County
Office Phone: 2293362030
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: Adayna Broome
Title: Clerk of Court
Jurisdiction: Mitchell County
Office Phone: 2293362022
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: Bob Bryant
Title: Fire Chief
Jurisdiction: Pleasant Grove Volunteer Fire Department
Office Phone: 2294351250
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: Shelia Cannon
Title: City/County Clerk
Jurisdiction: Mitchell County
Office Phone: 2293362000
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: Dan Carter
Title: Fire Chief
Jurisdiction: County Line Volunteer Fire Department
Office Phone: 2292942558
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: Kenny Cox
Title: Tax Assessor
Jurisdiction: Mitchell County
Office Phone: 2293362005
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: James Creech
Title: Fire Chief
Jurisdiction: City of Pelham
Office Phone: 2292946010
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: Brenda Cross
Title: City/County Clerk
Jurisdiction: City of Camilla
Office Phone: 2293362222
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: Bo Curles
Title: Commissioner
Jurisdiction: Mitchell County
Office Phone: 2293362000
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: Terry Curles
Title: Fire Chief
Jurisdiction: Southeast Mitchell/Cotton Volunteer Fire Departmen
Office Phone: 2292949552
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: Ralph Davis
Title: Fire Chief
Jurisdiction: Hopeful Volunteer Fire Department
Office Phone: 2292944920
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: Darius Delk
Title: Fire Chief
Jurisdiction: Autry State Prison
Office Phone: 2292942940
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: Bobby Faircloth
Title: Fire Chief
Jurisdiction: Greenough Volunteer Fire Department
Office Phone: 2297875587
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: Ray Folsom
Title: Police Chief
Jurisdiction: City of Camilla
Office Phone: 2293362201
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: Clark Harrell
Title: Communications Director
Jurisdiction: Mitchell County
Office Phone: 2293362007
Fax Phone: 2293362027
Email: mitchell911@camillaga.net

Government Official Name: Benjamin Hayward
Title: Commission Chairperson
Jurisdiction: Mitchell County
Office Phone: 2293362000
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: Mary Jo Haywood
Title: Mayor
Jurisdiction: City of Camilla
Office Phone: 2293362220
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: Bobby Hodges
Title: Councilman
Jurisdiction: City of Pelham
Office Phone: 2292947900
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: Jim Jamerson
Title: Coroner
Jurisdiction: Mitchell County
Office Phone: 2293362030
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: Charles Johnson
Title: Mayor
Jurisdiction: City of Baconton
Office Phone: 2297875511
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: Keith Jones
Title: Commissioner
Jurisdiction: Mitchell County
Office Phone: 2293362000
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: Ann Lamb
Title: Emergency Management Director
Jurisdiction: Mitchell County
Office Phone: 2293362072
Fax Phone: 2293365712
Email: alamb@camillaga.net

Government Official Name: Mike Larkin
Title: City/County Manager
Jurisdiction: City of Camilla
Office Phone: 2293362222
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: Nealie McCormick
Title: Police Chief
Jurisdiction: City of Pelham
Office Phone: 2292946001
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: Dewayne Pearson
Title: Other
Jurisdiction: Southwest Georgia Drug Task Force
Office Phone: 2293362078
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: John Pullen
Title: Mayor
Jurisdiction: City of Sale City
Office Phone: 2293367885
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: Robert Richardson
Title: City/County Attorney
Jurisdiction: Mitchell County
Office Phone: 2293360027
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: Hubert Smigelski
Title: Fire Chief
Jurisdiction: Sale City Volunteer Fire Department
Office Phone: 2293368760
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: Buddy Snipes
Title: Commissioner
Jurisdiction: Mitchell County
Office Phone: 2293362000
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: Susan Taylor
Title: Probate Judge
Jurisdiction: Mitchell County
Office Phone: 2293362016
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: Steven Turner
Title: Mayor
Jurisdiction: City of Pelham
Office Phone: 2292947900
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: Vernon Twitty
Title: Councilman
Jurisdiction: City of Camilla
Office Phone: 2293362220
Fax Phone:
Email:

Government Official Name: Doug Westberry
Title: City/County Manager
Jurisdiction: City of Pelham
Office Phone: 2292947900
Fax Phone:
Email:

State-Wide Contacts

Agency Name: Mitchell County Emergency Medical Services
Contact Name: Ann Lamb
Office Phone: 2293362072
Radio Model:
Radio Number: 11*4219

Agency Name: Mitchell County Health Department
Contact Name: Jerri Barnes
Office Phone: 2293362055
Radio Model:
Radio Number:

Media Contacts

Media Name: Mitchell County TV
Media Type: Television
Contact Name:
Office Phone:
Cell Phone:
Fax:
Email:

Media Name: The Camilla Enterprise
Media Type: Newspapers
Contact Name:
Office Phone:
Cell Phone:
Fax:
Email:

Media Name: The Pelham Journal
Media Type: Newspapers
Contact Name:
Office Phone:
Cell Phone:
Fax:
Email:

Media Name: WALB/Channel 10/NBC Affiliate TV Station
Media Type: Television
Contact Name:
Office Phone:
Cell Phone:
Fax:
Email:

Media Name: WCTV/Channel 6/CBS Affiliate TV Station
Media Type: Television
Contact Name:
Office Phone:
Cell Phone:
Fax:
Email:

Media Name: WFXL/Channel 31/FOX Affiliate TV Station
Media Type: Television
Contact Name:
Office Phone:
Cell Phone:
Fax:
Email:

Other Contacts



FACT SHEET

Baconton city, Georgia

View a Fact Sheet for a **race, ethnic, or ancestry group**

Census 2000 Demographic Profile Highlights:

General Characteristics - show more >>

	Number	Percent	U.S.		
Total population	804			map	brief
Male	377	46.9	49.1%	map	brief
Female	427	53.1	50.9%	map	brief
Median age (years)	31.9	(X)	35.3	map	brief
Under 5 years	78	9.7	6.8%	map	
18 years and over	558	69.4	74.3%		
65 years and over	94	11.7	12.4%	map	brief
One race	795	98.9	97.6%		
White	302	37.6	75.1%	map	brief
Black or African American	481	59.8	12.3%	map	brief
American Indian and Alaska Native	7	0.9	0.9%	map	brief
Asian	0	0.0	3.6%	map	brief
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1	0.1	0.1%	map	brief
Some other race	4	0.5	5.5%	map	
Two or more races	9	1.1	2.4%	map	brief
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	9	1.1	12.5%	map	brief
Household population	804	100.0	97.2%	map	brief
Group quarters population	0	0.0	2.8%	map	
Average household size	2.78	(X)	2.59	map	brief
Average family size	3.22	(X)	3.14	map	
Total housing units	310			map	
Occupied housing units	289	93.2	91.0%		brief
Owner-occupied housing units	219	75.8	66.2%	map	
Renter-occupied housing units	70	24.2	33.8%	map	brief
Vacant housing units	21	6.8	9.0%	map	

Social Characteristics - show more >>

	Number	Percent	U.S.		
Population 25 years and over	477				
High school graduate or higher	305	63.9	80.4%	map	brief
Bachelor's degree or higher	33	6.9	24.4%	map	
Civilian veterans (civilian population 18 years and over)	73	12.3	12.7%	map	brief
Disability status (population 5 years and over)	166	21.2	19.3%	map	brief
Foreign born	0	0.0	11.1%	map	brief
Male, Now married, except separated (population 15 years and over)	119	40.6	56.7%		brief
Female, Now married, except separated (population 15 years and over)	113	31.2	52.1%		brief
Speak a language other than English at home (population 5 years and over)	12	1.5	17.9%	map	brief

Economic Characteristics - show more >>

	Number	Percent	U.S.		
In labor force (population 16 years and over)	342	53.6	63.9%		brief
Mean travel time to work in minutes (workers 16 years and over)	19.3	(X)	25.5	map	brief
Median household income in 1999 (dollars)	22,917	(X)	41,994	map	
Median family income in 1999 (dollars)	25,714	(X)	50,046	map	
Per capita income in 1999 (dollars)	9,964	(X)	21,587	map	
Families below poverty level	57	29.4	9.2%	map	brief
Individuals below poverty level	266	31.2	12.4%	map	

Housing Characteristics - show more >>

	Number	Percent	U.S.		
Single-family owner-occupied homes	151				brief
Median value (dollars)	55,200	(X)	119,600	map	brief
Median of selected monthly owner costs	(X)	(X)			brief
With a mortgage (dollars)	718	(X)	1,088	map	
Not mortgaged (dollars)	238	(X)	295		

(X) Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1 (SF 1) and Summary File 3 (SF 3)

Baconton city, Georgia

2019 Population Estimates

827

Source: Vintage 2019 Population Estimates

Median Household Income

\$ 42,813

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Persons in poverty, percent

18.7 %

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Educational Attainment: Percent high school graduate or higher

79.2 %

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Persons without health insurance, percent

19.7 %

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Median Housing Value

\$ 71,700

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Total Housing Units

372

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Male Median Income

\$ 24,792

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Female Median Income

\$ 22,070

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Veterans

63

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Percent of households with a broadband Internet subscription

66.0 %

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

[Explanation of Symbols](#)

Source: United States Census Bureau



FACT SHEET

Camilla city, Georgia

View a Fact Sheet for a race, ethnic, or ancestry group

Census 2000 Demographic Profile Highlights:

General Characteristics - show more >>

	Number	Percent	U.S.		
Total population	5,669			map	brief
Male	2,539	44.8	49.1%	map	brief
Female	3,130	55.2	50.9%	map	brief
Median age (years)	30.6	(X)	35.3	map	brief
Under 5 years	478	8.4	6.8%	map	
18 years and over	3,953	69.7	74.3%		
65 years and over	764	13.5	12.4%	map	brief
One race	5,634	99.4	97.6%		
White	1,831	32.3	75.1%	map	brief
Black or African American	3,698	65.2	12.3%	map	brief
American Indian and Alaska Native	7	0.1	0.9%	map	brief
Asian	25	0.4	3.6%	map	brief
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2	0.0	0.1%	map	brief
Some other race	71	1.3	5.5%	map	
Two or more races	35	0.6	2.4%	map	brief
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	125	2.2	12.5%	map	brief
Household population	5,496	96.9	97.2%	map	brief
Group quarters population	173	3.1	2.8%	map	
Average household size	2.76	(X)	2.59	map	brief
Average family size	3.32	(X)	3.14	map	
Total housing units	2,128			map	
Occupied housing units	1,994	93.7	91.0%		brief
Owner-occupied housing units	1,153	57.8	66.2%	map	
Renter-occupied housing units	841	42.2	33.8%	map	brief
Vacant housing units	134	6.3	9.0%	map	

Social Characteristics - show more >>

	Number	Percent	U.S.		
Population 25 years and over	3,310				
High school graduate or higher	2,034	61.5	80.4%	map	brief
Bachelor's degree or higher	410	12.4	24.4%	map	
Civilian veterans (civilian population 18 years and over)	445	11.5	12.7%	map	brief
Disability status (population 5 years and over)	1,407	28.3	19.3%	map	brief
Foreign born	34	0.6	11.1%	map	brief
Male, Now married, except separated (population 15 years and over)	672	42.8	56.7%		brief
Female, Now married, except separated (population 15 years and over)	652	26.2	52.1%		brief
Speak a language other than English at home (population 5 years and over)	148	2.9	17.9%	map	brief

Economic Characteristics - show more >>

	Number	Percent	U.S.		
In labor force (population 16 years and over)	2,161	54.0	63.9%		brief
Mean travel time to work in minutes (workers 16 years and over)	27.3	(X)	25.5	map	brief
Median household income in 1999 (dollars)	22,485	(X)	41,994	map	
Median family income in 1999 (dollars)	24,232	(X)	50,046	map	
Per capita income in 1999 (dollars)	13,117	(X)	21,587	map	
Families below poverty level	500	34.3	9.2%	map	brief
Individuals below poverty level	2,073	37.7	12.4%	map	

Housing Characteristics - show more >>

	Number	Percent	U.S.		
Single-family owner-occupied homes	975				brief
Median value (dollars)	57,500	(X)	119,600	map	brief
Median of selected monthly owner costs	(X)	(X)			brief
With a mortgage (dollars)	641	(X)	1,088	map	
Not mortgaged (dollars)	282	(X)	295		

(X) Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1 (SF 1) and Summary File 3 (SF 3)

Camilla city, Georgia

2019 Population Estimates

5,012

Source: Vintage 2019 Population Estimates

Median Household Income

\$ 34,143

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Persons in poverty, percent

39.6 %

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Educational Attainment: Percent high school graduate or higher

76.6 %

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Persons without health insurance, percent

19.2 %

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Median Housing Value

\$ 76,200

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Total Housing Units

2,166

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Number of Firms

479

Source: 2012 Survey of Business Owners: Company Summary

Male Median Income

\$ 26,739

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Female Median Income

\$ 16,667

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Veterans

310

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Percent of households with a broadband Internet subscription

67.4 %

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

[Explanation of Symbols](#)

Source: United States Census Bureau

Mitchell County Joint Comprehensive Plan

2017

The comprehensive plan, also known as a general plan, master plan or land-use plan, is a document designed to guide the future actions of a community. It presents a vision for the future, with long-range goals and objectives for all activities that affect the local government. This includes guidance on how to make decisions on public and private land development proposals, the expenditure of public funds, availability of tax policy (tax incentives), cooperative efforts and issues of pressing concern, such as farmland preservation or the rehabilitation of older neighborhoods areas.

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INTRODUCTION

The comprehensive plan is a long-range (15-20-year) statement of a community's vision for development (and redevelopment). By addressing the entire physical environment of the city and the multitudes of functions, policies, and programs that comprise their day to day workings, the plan seeks to guide the what, when, where, why and how of future physical changes to the landscape of Mitchell County and its municipalities.

The purpose of a comprehensive plan is to provide a guide for local government officials and other community leaders for making everyday decisions that are supportive of the community's stated goals for its future. The plan should serve as the local government's guide for assessing development proposals, including rezoning applications and redevelopment plans. For residents, business owners and members of the development community, the plan provides insight into what types of land uses and development are appropriate at various locations throughout the city. Finally, evaluating various local government functions and services, the plan is a point of reference for government staff in preparing capital improvements programs and associated budgets.

The last full Comprehensive Plan for Mitchell County and the Cities of Baconton, Camilla, Pelham and Sale City was completed and adopted in 2008 by the Southwest Georgia Regional Commission (SWGRC). Although not a lot has changed since 2008, an updated comprehensive plan is required by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA). The Mitchell County Joint Comprehensive Plan will be completed in 2016-17, and will lay the groundwork for countywide/citywide decision making through the year 2030 using relevant current data and both quantitative and qualitative analyses.

The DCA oversees and provides guidance for local comprehensive planning in Georgia. The department's Minimum Standards and Procedures for Local Comprehensive Planning, as updated in January 2013, outlines three required components of a comprehensive plan for all local governments: community goals, needs and opportunities and a community work program. The Mitchell County is a Tier 1 job Tax Credit community and therefore according to the DCA's rules will be required to do an economic development element. Mitchell County and its municipalities also have zoning ordinances and are therefore required to do a land use element as well. Although not required, a transportation element will also be provided by the Southwest Georgia Regional Commission.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

SWGRC's Role

The SWGRC's Planning Department facilitated the 2017 Comprehensive Plan update for Mitchell County, Baconton, Camilla, Pelham and Sale City. Leading community input sessions and Steering Committee meetings, the SWGRC team gathered feedback and guidance from the public, and used this information to assemble the Comprehensive Plan and made recommendations that are reflective of the community's desires. The elected officials of each local government hold ultimate responsibility and authority to approve and direct the implementation of the Comprehensive Plan documents.

Stakeholder Involvement

A number of stakeholders were identified and asked to participate in the process including: business owners, farmers, elected officials, economic development professionals and planning commission members. Representation of those invited stakeholders was decent with about half of those invited participating but still providing a broad spectrum of stakeholders that provided valuable input.

Public Input and Steering Committee

The 2017 update of the Mitchell County Comprehensive Plan relied heavily on public involvement. The planning process began with initial public hearings at County Commission and City Council meetings in October and November 2015 where the plan requirements were discussed and an overview of the process as well as various ways the public could participate in the plan process. Aside from public meetings, the SWGRC planning website (www.swgrcplanning.org) was utilized to further explain the plan process, requirements and provide an avenue for residents to be notified of meetings and send questions and concerns to the planner. Following the initial public hearings, a series of community input sessions was held where the public was invited to help identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats and from that develop a list of needs and opportunities for Mitchell County and its municipalities. The next meeting that was held was to develop goals and policies for Mitchell County and its municipalities regarding a variety of topics. The steering committee was formed from various department heads, business owners, residents and at least one elected official, as required by the DCA's rules for comprehensive planning. The steering committee members are as follows:

- Annette Morman, Mayor, City of Baconton
- Timothy Wade Jr.
- Roy Holton, Camilla Planning Commission
- Gustine Hayward, Camilla resident
- Carl Pitts, Camilla Business owner
- Charles Kelly, Camilla Zoning Administrator
- Joe Bostick Jr., Camilla Planning Commission
- James Eubanks, Mayor, City of Pelham
- Sammy Mathis, Mayor, Town of Sale City
- Betty Bramlett, City Clerk, Town of Sale City
- Danny Palmer, Camilla, Business owner
- Bennett Adams, City Manager, City of Camilla
- Clark Harrell, County Administrator, Mitchell County

- Ben Hayward, Chairman, Mitchell County Board of Commissioners
- Loys Johnson, Pelham Main Street Board of Directors
- Kent Holtzclaw, Pelham Chamber of Commerce
- Steven Burnette, City of Pelham, Community Development Director
- Floyd Fort, Pelham City Schools, Superintendent

The steering committee provided valuable feedback, guidance, and recommendations about the comprehensive plan and served the integral role of guiding the plan as a document representative of the overall goals of Mitchell County and its municipalities.

Review Process

According to the DCA's new rules for comprehensive planning, effective March 1, 2014, each community must transmit the plan to the Southwest Georgia Regional Commission (SWGRC) when all components are complete. The transmittal must also include the community's certification that it has considered both the Regional Water Plan and the Rules for Environmental Planning Criteria. Once it completes its review, the SWGRC will forward the plan to the DCA for review. Once the plan has been found by the DCA to be in compliance with the Minimum Standards and Procedures, each community must adopt the approved plan.

MITCHELL COUNTY

COMMUNITY PROFILE



Community Profile

Mitchell County.zip
Area: 498.56 square miles

Prepared by SWGRC

Population Summary	
2000 Total Population	13,145
2010 Total Population	13,180
2015 Total Population	13,133
2015 Group Quarters	1,740
2020 Total Population	12,972
2015-2020 Annual Rate	-0.25%
Household Summary	
2000 Households	4,276
2000 Average Household Size	2.73
2010 Households	4,307
2010 Average Household Size	2.67
2015 Households	4,315
2015 Average Household Size	2.64
2020 Households	4,266
2020 Average Household Size	2.63
2015-2020 Annual Rate	-0.23%
2010 Families	3,117
2010 Average Family Size	3.14
2015 Families	3,091
2015 Average Family Size	3.13
2020 Families	3,036
2020 Average Family Size	3.13
2015-2020 Annual Rate	-0.36%
Housing Unit Summary	
2000 Housing Units	4,771
Owner Occupied Housing Units	69.0%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	20.6%
Vacant Housing Units	10.4%
2010 Housing Units	4,815
Owner Occupied Housing Units	65.2%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	24.2%
Vacant Housing Units	10.6%
2015 Housing Units	4,814
Owner Occupied Housing Units	62.4%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	27.3%
Vacant Housing Units	10.4%
2020 Housing Units	4,778
Owner Occupied Housing Units	62.0%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	27.2%
Vacant Housing Units	10.7%
Median Household Income	
2015	\$38,117
2020	\$44,356
Median Home Value	
2015	\$80,553
2020	\$98,882
Per Capita Income	
2015	\$16,122
2020	\$18,171
Median Age	
2010	37.7
2015	38.3
2020	39.3

Data Note: Household population includes persons not residing in group quarters. Average Household Size is the household population divided by total households. Persons in families include the householder and persons related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Per Capita Income represents the income received by all persons aged 15 years and over divided by the total population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Community Profile

Mitchell County.zip
Area: 498.56 square miles

Prepared by SWGRC

2015 Households by Income	
Household Income Base	4,315
<\$15,000	20.7%
\$15,000 - \$24,999	16.0%
\$25,000 - \$34,999	9.2%
\$35,000 - \$49,999	15.0%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	17.0%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	14.1%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	6.4%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	1.0%
\$200,000+	0.5%
Average Household Income	\$47,593
2020 Households by Income	
Household Income Base	4,266
<\$15,000	19.3%
\$15,000 - \$24,999	12.2%
\$25,000 - \$34,999	8.5%
\$35,000 - \$49,999	14.4%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	19.2%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	16.8%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	7.8%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	1.1%
\$200,000+	0.5%
Average Household Income	\$53,661
2015 Owner Occupied Housing Units by Value	
Total	3,002
<\$50,000	30.1%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	32.5%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	17.8%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	8.2%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	4.2%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	2.2%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	1.7%
\$400,000 - \$499,999	1.0%
\$500,000 - \$749,999	1.2%
\$750,000 - \$999,999	0.5%
\$1,000,000 +	0.6%
Average Home Value	\$113,408
2020 Owner Occupied Housing Units by Value	
Total	2,964
<\$50,000	19.8%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	30.9%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	24.2%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	12.4%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	5.6%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	2.2%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	1.7%
\$400,000 - \$499,999	0.9%
\$500,000 - \$749,999	1.1%
\$750,000 - \$999,999	0.6%
\$1,000,000 +	0.5%
Average Home Value	\$127,850

Data Note: Income represents the preceding year, expressed in current dollars. Household income includes wage and salary earnings, interest dividends, net rents, pensions, SSI and welfare payments, child support, and alimony.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Community Profile

Mitchell County.zip
Area: 498.56 square miles

Prepared by SWGRC

2010 Population by Age		
Total		13,179
0 - 4		6.7%
5 - 9		6.1%
10 - 14		6.3%
15 - 24		13.1%
25 - 34		13.8%
35 - 44		14.4%
45 - 54		15.0%
55 - 64		11.9%
65 - 74		7.6%
75 - 84		3.6%
85 +		1.3%
18 +		77.1%
2015 Population by Age		
Total		13,133
0 - 4		6.3%
5 - 9		6.5%
10 - 14		5.9%
15 - 24		12.3%
25 - 34		14.6%
35 - 44		13.8%
45 - 54		14.2%
55 - 64		12.4%
65 - 74		8.8%
75 - 84		3.9%
85 +		1.3%
18 +		78.1%
2020 Population by Age		
Total		12,972
0 - 4		5.9%
5 - 9		6.1%
10 - 14		6.7%
15 - 24		11.7%
25 - 34		13.8%
35 - 44		13.3%
45 - 54		13.5%
55 - 64		12.8%
65 - 74		10.0%
75 - 84		4.8%
85 +		1.4%
18 +		78.0%
2010 Population by Sex		
Males		7,241
Females		5,939
2015 Population by Sex		
Males		7,254
Females		5,879
2020 Population by Sex		
Males		7,193
Females		5,780

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Community Profile

Mitchell County.zip
Area: 498.56 square miles

Prepared by SWGRC

2010 Population by Race/Ethnicity	
Total	13,180
White Alone	56.2%
Black Alone	39.3%
American Indian Alone	0.3%
Asian Alone	0.5%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.1%
Some Other Race Alone	2.6%
Two or More Races	1.0%
Hispanic Origin	4.8%
Diversity Index	57.3
2015 Population by Race/Ethnicity	
Total	13,133
White Alone	55.6%
Black Alone	39.5%
American Indian Alone	0.4%
Asian Alone	0.7%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.1%
Some Other Race Alone	2.6%
Two or More Races	1.2%
Hispanic Origin	4.9%
Diversity Index	57.8
2020 Population by Race/Ethnicity	
Total	12,973
White Alone	54.9%
Black Alone	39.6%
American Indian Alone	0.4%
Asian Alone	0.9%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.1%
Some Other Race Alone	2.8%
Two or More Races	1.3%
Hispanic Origin	5.1%
Diversity Index	58.5
2010 Population by Relationship and Household Type	
Total	13,180
In Households	87.1%
In Family Households	76.4%
Householder	23.9%
Spouse	15.9%
Child	30.4%
Other relative	4.2%
Nonrelative	2.1%
In Nonfamily Households	10.7%
In Group Quarters	12.9%
Institutionalized Population	12.8%
Noninstitutionalized Population	0.1%

Data Note: Persons of Hispanic Origin may be of any race. The Diversity Index measures the probability that two people from the same area will be from different race/ethnic groups.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Community Profile

Mitchell County.zip
Area: 498.56 square miles

Prepared by SWGRC

2015 Population 25+ by Educational Attainment	
Total	9,063
Less than 9th Grade	7.8%
9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma	18.1%
High School Graduate	30.5%
GED/Alternative Credential	10.1%
Some College, No Degree	18.6%
Associate Degree	6.2%
Bachelor's Degree	5.8%
Graduate/Professional Degree	2.8%
2015 Population 15+ by Marital Status	
Total	10,671
Never Married	37.8%
Married	42.1%
Widowed	6.6%
Divorced	13.6%
2015 Civilian Population 16+ in Labor Force	
Civilian Employed	89.3%
Civilian Unemployed	10.7%
2015 Employed Population 16+ by Industry	
Total	3,940
Agriculture/Mining	10.3%
Construction	5.0%
Manufacturing	19.0%
Wholesale Trade	3.2%
Retail Trade	11.8%
Transportation/Utilities	5.9%
Information	0.7%
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	5.9%
Services	28.6%
Public Administration	9.7%
2015 Employed Population 16+ by Occupation	
Total	3,939
White Collar	48.4%
Management/Business/Financial	12.5%
Professional	13.8%
Sales	9.8%
Administrative Support	12.3%
Services	15.6%
Blue Collar	35.9%
Farming/Forestry/Fishing	4.4%
Construction/Extraction	3.7%
Installation/Maintenance/Repair	5.2%
Production	13.1%
Transportation/Material Moving	9.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Community Profile

Mitchell County.zip
Area: 498.56 square miles

Prepared by SWGRC

2010 Households by Type	
Total	4,307
Households with 1 Person	24.1%
Households with 2+ People	75.9%
Family Households	72.4%
Husband-wife Families	48.2%
With Related Children	20.4%
Other Family (No Spouse Present)	24.2%
Other Family with Male Householder	5.5%
With Related Children	2.9%
Other Family with Female Householder	18.7%
With Related Children	12.2%
Nonfamily Households	3.6%
All Households with Children	36.1%
Multigenerational Households	6.4%
Unmarried Partner Households	5.7%
Male-female	5.2%
Same-sex	0.5%
2010 Households by Size	
Total	4,309
1 Person Household	24.1%
2 Person Household	32.9%
3 Person Household	17.4%
4 Person Household	14.0%
5 Person Household	6.8%
6 Person Household	2.9%
7 + Person Household	1.9%
2010 Households by Tenure and Mortgage Status	
Total	4,307
Owner Occupied	72.9%
Owned with a Mortgage/Loan	42.5%
Owned Free and Clear	30.4%
Renter Occupied	27.1%

Data Note: Households with children include any households with people under age 18, related or not. Multigenerational households are families with 3 or more parent-child relationships. Unmarried partner households are usually classified as nonfamily households unless there is another member of the household related to the householder. Multigenerational and unmarried partner households are reported only to the tract level. Esri estimated block group data, which is used to estimate polygons or non-standard geography.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.

STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES, THREATS (SWOT)

Strengths

- Easy business startup procedure
- Accessibility to elected leaders
- Low crime rate
- Community network (easy to find what you need by calling someone)
- Available properties for expansion
- Good school systems
- Adequate water resources
- Outdoor recreation and access to Flint River
- Still have a hospital locally
- Transparency, responsiveness, Integrity, Unity
- Access to two different rail networks
- Agricultural production
- Excellent 4-H program
- Social Support Groups (Churches, Boys & Girls Club, etc.)

Weaknesses

- Internet/Technology Infrastructure
- Too many dirt roads
- Available “shovel ready” land for industry
- Lack of diversity in Industrial economy
- Need more diversity of tax base
- Lack of recreation after 5pm
- Lack of housing diversity
- Lack of quality hotels/retail spaces
- Lack of mental health support
- Minimal intergovernmental collaboration

- Animal shelter unsustainable

Opportunities

- Geographic Location
- Underutilized airport
- Internet availability
- Flint River utilization
- Value added agriculture
- Solar farms
- Dixie Hwy scenic byway

Threats

- GATE Cards
- Unfunded state/federal mandates
- Severe weather and its impact on infrastructure
- Environmental policies

NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The list of needs and opportunities represent both the major problems facing Mitchell County and potential strategies for improving on those problems. The list was developed from the identified strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats that face Mitchell County.

- We have a strong agricultural economy but we need to diversify the local economy and also our tax base.
- We need to move Mitchell County into the 21st century by improving our internet/technology infrastructure
- We have a number of dirt roads that are costing us money in maintenance and repairs.
- We need to identify and prioritize large parcels of land for industrial development
- Our county is in need of recreational opportunities (active and passive) after 5 pm.
- Housing choices are limited in our County and we need to diversify the housing types available.
- We lack quality hotels/retail spaces
- Our animal shelter is operating in an unsustainable fashion
- There is a strong need for mental healthcare support in Mitchell County
- There are five governments operating in Mitchell County but the intergovernmental collaboration is lacking or almost nonexistent
- We need to continue to utilize the Flint river as a resource for tourism in Mitchell County
- The Historic Dixie Highway Scenic Byway is a resource we have that provides opportunities for tourism and collaboration with other governments.
- Our airport is good but fairly underutilized and we need to maximize its potential
- Given our strong agricultural economy we need to continue to develop a value added agriculture industry
- Solar farms have found their way to Mitchell County and we should be striving to get more by identifying the best possible locations in our County to site them and promoting their benefits to land owners and solar developers.

GOALS AND POLICIES

Goal: Economic Prosperity

Encourage development or expansion of businesses and industries that are suitable for the community. Factors to consider when determining suitability include job skills required; long-term sustainability; linkages to other economic activities in the region; impact on the resources of the area; or prospects for creating job opportunities that meet the needs of the local workforce.

Policies:

- Our decisions on new development will contribute to, not take away from, our community's character and sense of place.
- We are open to land planning and development concepts that may be new to our area but have been tried successfully in other places.
- We will support programs for retention, expansion and creation of businesses that are a good fit for our community's economy in terms of job skill requirements and linkages to existing businesses.
- We will take into account impacts on infrastructure and natural resources in our decision making on economic development projects.
- We will consider the employment needs and skill levels of our existing population in making decisions on proposed economic development projects
- We will carefully consider costs as well as benefits in making decisions on proposed economic development projects.

Goal: Resource Management

Promote the efficient use of natural resources and identify and protect environmentally sensitive areas of the community. This may be achieved by promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy generation; encouraging green building construction and renovation; utilizing appropriate waste management techniques; fostering water conservation and reuse; or setting environmentally sensitive areas aside as green space or conservation reserves.

Policies:

- We will encourage new development to locate in suitable locations in order to protect natural resources, environmentally sensitive areas, or valuable historic, archaeological or cultural resources from encroachment.
- We will ensure safe and adequate supplies of water through protection of ground and surface water sources.
- We will promote enhanced solid waste reduction and recycling initiatives.
- Our community will make efficient use of existing infrastructure and public facilities in order to minimize the need for costly new/expanded facilities and services.

Goal: Public Infrastructure

Identify and put in place the prerequisites for the type of future the community seeks to achieve. These prerequisites might include infrastructure (roads) to support or direct new growth; ordinances and regulations to manage growth as desired; leadership and staff capable of responding to opportunities and managing new challenges; or undertaking an all-hazards approach to disaster preparedness and response.

Policies:

- The community will seek ways for new growth to pay for itself (in terms of public investment in infrastructure and services to support the development) to the maximum extent possible.

Goal: Regional Cooperation

Cooperate with neighboring jurisdictions to address shared needs. This may be achieved by actively participating in regional organizations; identifying joint projects that will result in greater efficiency and less cost to the taxpayer; or developing collaborative solutions for regional issues such as protection of shared natural resources, development of the transportation network, or creation of a tourism plan.

Policies:

- We will seek opportunities to share services and facilities with neighboring jurisdictions when mutually beneficial.
- We will work jointly with neighboring jurisdictions on developing solutions for shared regional issues (such as growth management, watershed protection)
- We will pursue joint processes for collaborative planning and decision-making with neighboring jurisdictions.
- We will consult other public entities in our area when making decisions that are likely to impact them.
- We will provide input to other public entities in our area when they are making decisions that are likely to have an impact on our community or our plans for future development.

Goal: Sense of Place

Protect and enhance the community's unique qualities. This may be achieved by maintaining the downtown as focal point of the community; fostering compact, walkable, mixed-use development; protecting and revitalizing historic areas of the community; encouraging new development that is compatible with the traditional features of the community; or protecting scenic and natural features that are important to defining the community's character.

Policies:

- We will preserve the rural character of our community and provide the opportunity for agricultural and forestry activities to remain a vital part of the community.

Goal: Transportation Options

Address the transportation needs, challenges and opportunities of all community residents. This may be achieved by maintaining existing transportation options and infrastructure.

Policies:

- No specific policy in place.

Goal: Educational Opportunities

Make educational and training opportunities readily available to enable all community residents to improve their job skills, adapt to technological advances, or pursue life ambitions. This can be achieved

by encouraging and cooperating with local educational institutions or programs; or coordinating with local economic development programs to ensure an adequately trained and skilled workforce.

Policies:

- No specific policy in place.

Goal: Community Health

Ensure that all community residents, regardless of age, ability, or income, have access to critical goods and services, safe and clean neighborhoods, and good work opportunities. This may be achieved by promoting and encouraging the local community hospital and other health care providers in the community.

Policies:

- No specific policy in place.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) as developed by the Southwest Georgia Regional Commission under a grant from the US Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration is hereby incorporated by reference into this Comprehensive Plan to serve as the Economic Development Element for Mitchell County and the Cities of Baconton, Camilla, Pelham and Sale City.

The Southwest Georgia Regional Commission's (SWGRC) Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) was designed to bring together the public and private sectors in the creation of an economic roadmap to diversify and strengthen the regional economy. The SWGRC CEDS analyzed the regional economy and serves as a guide for establishing regional goals and objectives, a regional plan of action, and the investment priorities and funding sources.

As a performance-based plan, this CEDS plays a critical role in adapting to global economic conditions by fully utilizing the region's unique advantages to maximize economic opportunity for its residents by attracting the private investment that creates jobs. The SWGRC CEDS is a regionally owned strategy that is the result of a continuing economic development planning process developed with regional public and private sector participation. This plan sets forth the goals and objectives necessary to solve the economic development problems of the Southwest Georgia region and clearly defines the measures of success.

The Southwest Georgia CEDS gives an overview of the region briefly describing geography, population, economy, labor, and workforce development and use, education, transportation access, environment, and regional resources. It reviews the state of the Regional Economy and provides a list of achievable Goals and Objectives for the region, a Plan of Action to ensure success, and Performance Measures used to evaluate the Southwest Georgia Regional Commission's successful development and implementation of the 2012-2017 CEDS. Implementation of the goals identified in this plan is significant to the economic future of the SWGRC District.

Policies, issues and opportunities, and Short-Term Work Program implementation strategies located in the current Comprehensive Plans for each of our 14 county region were used extensively to develop the CEDS Goals and Objectives, Vital Projects and Problems and Opportunities.

Included below are goals and objectives from the CEDS which are aligned with the current economic development goals of Mitchell County and the Cities of Baconton, Camilla, Pelham and Sale City:

Goal: Encourage and increase regional collaboration among cities and counties.

Objective: To increase the likelihood of large-scale economic development projects resulting in jobs and private investment.

Goal: Expand existing industries.

Objective: To increase the potential that existing industries will expand in the region.

Goal: Improve infrastructure of water, sewer roads and technology.

Objective: To increase the likelihood that businesses will be started or moved to the region.

Goal: Support technical colleges within the region.

Objective: To increase the level of education of the region's workforce.

Goal: Increase tourism in the region.

Objective: Increase the region's tax base and local government's ability to provide services and recreational opportunities.

Goal: Recruit retirees to the region.

Objective: Support communities in the region and increase the tax base by recruiting retirees.

Goal: Increase access to capital for small businesses in the region.

Objective: To increase availability and likelihood to access low-interest financing for businesses creating jobs and making private investments.

Goal: Create a diverse economy resistant to economic recession.

Objective: To promote the development of diverse employment opportunities at various skill levels.

Goal: Create and Promote agritourist activities and enterprises.

Objective: To increase farm income and farm tourism.

Mitchell County and its municipalities according to the CEDS...

The City of Camilla, the county seat of Mitchell, is located exactly in the center of the region. The Flint River is the county's western border and has the U.S. Highway 19 corridor. Mitchell County has a population of 24,086 and is one of the growing counties in Southwest Georgia. Mitchell County is home to four incorporated communities (Baconton, Camilla, Pelham, and Sale City) and a number of unincorporated ones.

Mainly focused on agriculture, Mitchell County has one of the largest farm gates in the state. Like Colquitt County, this is directly related to chicken farming. The Keystone Group, which is the largest employer in the county, has about 2,500 employees and contracts with hundreds of area farmers to process about 1,000,000 chickens each week. The Equity group provides good wages to uneducated and unskilled workers, of which the county has many.

In 2008, Mitchell County became home to the South's largest corn-based ethanol plant, First United Ethanol, LLC, which employs about 60 workers and produces 100 million gallons of ethanol every year. While agriculture remains the primary industry within the county, or farmers have diversified into non-conventional agriculture such as alligator hide production, aquaculture, and eco-tourism. Several cooperatives have been formed in various industries and vegetable production/processing has become a fast-growing and profitable enterprise.

Agribusiness is Mitchell County's largest industry, with well-known names such as Keystone Foods and Southeast Milk Incorporated. Of the nation's counties, Mitchell County is in the top 10 in pecan production. Two energy-related industries joined our corporate roster in recent years. A corn to fuel

manufacturer, Southwest Georgia Ethanol, and Camilla Solar, a solar power plant, chose Mitchell County as the place to grow their businesses.

Mitchell County is one of the premier locations for quail hunting. Businesses on retreat and hunting connoisseurs from around the world travel to our plantations to enjoy hunting and our local hospitality

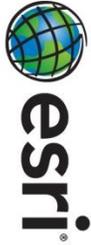
Like other counties in the region, Mitchell County has a high number of adults living in poverty (30.6%) and a very high number of adults without a high school credentials (34.0%). More than 25% of the residents are living below the poverty level and almost 70 percent (79.9%) of the population graduated from high school according to the last Census.

The City of Baconton, birthplace of the paper-shell pecan industry in Georgia, is located in Mitchell County at the crossroads of U.S. Highway 19 and GA Hwy 93, 16 miles south of Albany, 278 miles south of Atlanta. Baconton was incorporated in 1903 and the City was one square mile (sides were 2000 yards and the old town well was the center). The community of Baconton is known for the highly marketable paper-shell pecan. Baconton City Hall is housed in the historic Jackson Davis House located just off Highway 19. The house, built in 1891 is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and is an excellent example of Victorian architecture. It is well worth a visit by tourists passing through. Baconton is a part of the Mitchell County School District and is served by North Mitchell County Elementary School and Baconton Community Charter Schools.

Pelham is located on the crossroads of US Highway 19 and State Route 93 and is approximately 38 miles south of Albany and 26 miles north of Thomasville. Pelham's Wildlife Festival, held on the first Saturday in October, and attracts over 12,000 visitors annually. It is also home to the Pelham Jamboree held every Saturday night beginning at 6:30 p.m. Other events such as a "Slice of Summer" and the Pelham Wildlife Art Auction complete the warm community feel present in Pelham. North Pelham Industrial Park is a 43 acre privately owned park located in the city limits of Pelham with 30 acres available. Surrounding land uses include agriculture, commercial, and residential. The park is zoned Industrial, with a Class 6 Fire Insurance rating. The Hand Trading Company was built in 1916 and during its heyday attracted shoppers throughout Southwestern Georgia. This beautiful building has been well maintained and is currently being restored.

Sale City is a quaint town in Mitchell with a population of 380 according to 2010 Census. It has a rustic downtown with two very popular restaurants. The City is experience a small amount of growth in the downtown area. Businesses are expanding and the City's infrastructure is trying to keep up. If this continues City leaders will have to be innovative to strike a balance between finance and growth.

Supplementary Economic Statistics/Data



Business Summary

Mitchell County:zip
Area: 498.56 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

Data for all businesses in area

Total Businesses:	300
Total Employees:	2,904
Total Residential Population:	13,133
Employee/Residential Population Ratio:	0.22:1

by SIC Codes	Businesses		Employees	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture & Mining	31	10.3%	227	7.8%
Construction	28	9.3%	106	3.7%
Manufacturing	4	1.3%	245	8.4%
Transportation	15	5.0%	99	3.4%
Communication	1	0.3%	8	0.3%
Utility	2	0.7%	67	2.3%
Wholesale Trade	15	5.0%	107	3.7%
Retail Trade Summary	55	18.3%	290	10.0%
Home Improvement	4	1.3%	7	0.2%
General Merchandise Stores	2	0.7%	11	0.4%
Food Stores	16	5.3%	50	1.7%
Auto Dealers, Gas Stations, Auto Aftermarket	11	3.7%	73	2.5%
Apparel & Accessory Stores	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
Furniture & Home Furnishings	2	0.7%	5	0.2%
Eating & Drinking Places	12	4.0%	111	3.8%
Miscellaneous Retail	8	2.7%	32	1.1%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate Summary	20	6.7%	64	2.2%
Banks, Savings & Lending Institutions	8	2.7%	10	0.3%
Securities Brokers	1	0.3%	1	0.0%
Insurance Carriers & Agents	3	1.0%	6	0.2%
Real Estate, Holding, Other Investment Offices	9	3.0%	47	1.6%
Services Summary	89	29.7%	838	28.9%
Hotels & Lodging	4	1.3%	32	1.1%
Automotive Services	4	1.3%	14	0.5%
Motion Pictures & Amusements	1	0.3%	4	0.1%
Health Services	5	1.7%	112	3.9%
Legal Services	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
Education Institutions & Libraries	8	2.7%	377	13.0%
Other Services	67	22.3%	297	10.2%
Government	30	10.0%	828	28.5%
Unclassified Establishments	9	3.0%	25	0.9%
Totals	300	100.0%	2,904	100.0%

Source: Copyright 2015 Infogroup, Inc. All rights reserved. Esri Total Residential Population forecasts for 2015.



Business Summary

Mitchell County.zip
Area: 498.56 square miles

Prepared By: SWGRC

By NAICS Codes	Businesses		Employees	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	24	8.0%	203	7.0%
Mining	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Utilities	1	0.3%	63	2.2%
Construction	28	9.3%	106	3.7%
Manufacturing	4	1.3%	241	8.3%
Wholesale Trade	15	5.0%	107	3.7%
Retail Trade	43	14.3%	178	6.1%
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	9	3.0%	63	2.2%
Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Electronics & Appliance Stores	2	0.7%	5	0.2%
Bldg Material & Garden Equipment & Supplies Dealers	4	1.3%	7	0.2%
Food & Beverage Stores	17	5.7%	51	1.8%
Health & Personal Care Stores	2	0.7%	11	0.4%
Gasoline Stations	2	0.7%	10	0.3%
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	1	0.3%	1	0.0%
Sport Goods, Hobby, Book, & Music Stores	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
General Merchandise Stores	2	0.7%	11	0.4%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	4	1.3%	14	0.5%
Nonstore Retailers	1	0.3%	4	0.1%
Transportation & Warehousing	15	5.0%	65	2.2%
Information	2	0.7%	13	0.4%
Finance & Insurance	12	4.0%	18	0.6%
Central Bank/Credit Intermediation & Related Activities	8	2.7%	10	0.3%
Securities, Commodity Contracts & Other Financial	1	0.3%	1	0.0%
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities; Funds, Trusts & Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	3	1.0%	6	0.2%
Professional, Scientific & Tech Services	9	3.0%	42	1.4%
Legal Services	0	0.0%	67	2.3%
Management of Companies & Enterprises	9	3.0%	1	0.0%
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation	0	0.0%	3	0.1%
Educational Services	12	4.0%	71	2.4%
Health Care & Social Assistance	7	2.3%	376	12.9%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	12	4.0%	187	6.4%
Accommodation & Food Services	1	0.3%	4	0.1%
Accommodation	17	5.7%	144	5.0%
Food Services & Drinking Places	4	1.3%	32	1.1%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	12	4.0%	112	3.9%
Automotive Repair & Maintenance	49	16.3%	159	5.5%
Public Administration	4	1.3%	14	0.5%
Unclassified Establishments	31	10.3%	832	28.7%
Total	9	3.0%	25	0.9%
	300	100.0%	2,904	100.0%

Source: Copyright 2015 Infogroup, Inc. All rights reserved. Esri Total Residential Population forecasts for 2015.



Disposable Income Profile

Mitchell County.zip
Area: 498.56 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

	Census 2010	2015	2020	2015-2020 Change	2015-2020 Annual Rate
Population	13,180	13,133	12,972	-161	-0.25%
Median Age	37.7	38.3	39.3	1.0	0.52%
Households	4,307	4,315	4,266	-49	-0.23%
Average Household Size	2.67	2.64	2.63	-0.01	-0.08%

2015 Households by Disposable Income	Number	Percent
Total	4,315	100.0%
<\$15,000	1,035	24.0%
\$15,000-\$24,999	729	16.9%
\$25,000-\$34,999	569	13.2%
\$35,000-\$49,999	678	15.7%
\$50,000-\$74,999	893	20.7%
\$75,000-\$99,999	261	6.0%
\$100,000-\$149,999	128	3.0%
\$150,000-\$199,999	14	0.3%
\$200,000+	8	0.2%
Median Disposable Income	\$31,257	
Average Disposable Income	\$38,941	

2015 Disposable Income by Age of Householder	Number of Households						
	<25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Total	134	556	707	847	883	717	470
<\$15,000	48	138	120	154	241	192	141
\$15,000-\$24,999	32	78	86	106	152	126	149
\$25,000-\$34,999	16	90	95	99	113	85	72
\$35,000-\$49,999	20	81	112	135	133	163	35
\$50,000-\$74,999	15	129	208	209	177	108	46
\$75,000-\$99,999	3	24	57	95	38	28	16
\$100,000-\$149,999	0	13	26	44	22	13	10
\$150,000-\$199,999	0	3	3	2	4	1	1
\$200,000+	0	0	0	4	3	1	0
Median Disposable Income	\$19,729	\$31,161	\$40,787	\$40,969	\$28,578	\$29,055	\$19,946
Average Disposable Income	\$26,932	\$38,216	\$45,353	\$47,388	\$36,986	\$34,629	\$28,690

Data Note: Disposable Income is after-tax household income. Disposable income forecasts are based on the Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020.



Household Budget Expenditures

Mitchell County.zip
Area: 498.56 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

Demographic Summary		2015	2020	
Population		13,133	12,972	
Households		4,315	4,266	
Families		3,091	3,036	
Median Age		38.3	39.3	
Median Household Income		\$38,117	\$44,356	
	Spending Index	Average Amount Spent	Total	Percent
Total Expenditures	64	\$46,086.17	\$198,861,821	100.0%
Food	67	\$5,689.96	\$24,552,194	12.3%
Food at Home	70	\$3,633.30	\$15,677,681	7.9%
Food Away from Home	63	\$2,056.67	\$8,874,513	4.5%
Alcoholic Beverages	54	\$302.31	\$1,304,473	0.7%
Housing	60	\$12,835.07	\$55,383,319	27.9%
Shelter	55	\$9,075.69	\$39,161,581	19.7%
Utilities, Fuel and Public Services	74	\$3,759.38	\$16,221,738	8.2%
Household Operations	59	\$1,091.12	\$4,708,189	2.4%
Housekeeping Supplies	72	\$523.17	\$2,257,490	1.1%
Household Furnishings and Equipment	66	\$1,208.55	\$5,214,886	2.6%
Apparel and Services	63	\$1,461.53	\$6,306,499	3.2%
Transportation	72	\$7,569.26	\$32,661,377	16.4%
Travel	55	\$1,083.23	\$4,674,137	2.4%
Health Care	73	\$3,445.31	\$14,866,504	7.5%
Entertainment and Recreation	66	\$2,195.95	\$9,475,542	4.8%
Personal Care Products & Services	63	\$491.64	\$2,121,425	1.1%
Education	45	\$692.90	\$2,989,858	1.5%
Smoking Products	94	\$435.69	\$1,880,008	0.9%
Miscellaneous (1)	74	\$857.51	\$3,700,167	1.9%
Support Payments/Cash Contribution/Gifts in Kind	66	\$1,656.12	\$7,146,163	3.6%
Life/Other Insurance	76	\$349.49	\$1,508,031	0.8%
Pensions and Social Security	59	\$4,197.35	\$18,111,561	9.1%

Data Note: The Spending Potential Index (SPI) is household-based, and represents the amount spent for a product or service relative to a national average of 100. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

(1) Miscellaneous includes lotteries, pari-mutuel losses, legal fees, funeral expenses, safe deposit box rentals, checking account/banking service charges, cemetery lots/vaults/maintenance fees, accounting fees, miscellaneous personal services/advertising/fines, finance charges excluding mortgage & vehicle, occupational expenses, expenses for other properties, credit card membership fees, and shopping club membership fees.

Source: Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020; Consumer Spending data are derived from the 2011 and 2012 Consumer Expenditure Surveys, Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Market Profile

Mitchell County.zip
Area: 498.56 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

Population Summary	
2000 Total Population	13,145
2010 Total Population	13,180
2015 Total Population	13,133
2015 Group Quarters	1,740
2020 Total Population	12,972
2015-2020 Annual Rate	-0.25%
Household Summary	
2000 Households	4,276
2000 Average Household Size	2.73
2010 Households	4,307
2010 Average Household Size	2.67
2015 Households	4,315
2015 Average Household Size	2.64
2020 Households	4,266
2020 Average Household Size	2.63
2015-2020 Annual Rate	-0.23%
2010 Families	3,117
2010 Average Family Size	3.14
2015 Families	3,091
2015 Average Family Size	3.13
2020 Families	3,036
2020 Average Family Size	3.13
2015-2020 Annual Rate	-0.36%
Housing Unit Summary	
2000 Housing Units	4,771
Owner Occupied Housing Units	69.0%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	20.6%
Vacant Housing Units	10.4%
2010 Housing Units	4,815
Owner Occupied Housing Units	65.2%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	24.2%
Vacant Housing Units	10.6%
2015 Housing Units	4,814
Owner Occupied Housing Units	62.4%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	27.3%
Vacant Housing Units	10.4%
2020 Housing Units	4,778
Owner Occupied Housing Units	62.0%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	27.2%
Vacant Housing Units	10.7%
Median Household Income	
2015	\$38,117
2020	\$44,356
Median Home Value	
2015	\$80,553
2020	\$98,882
Per Capita Income	
2015	\$16,122
2020	\$18,171
Median Age	
2010	37.7
2015	38.3
2020	39.3

Data Note: Household population includes persons not residing in group quarters. Average Household Size is the household population divided by total households. Persons in families include the householder and persons related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Per Capita Income represents the income received by all persons aged 15 years and over divided by the total population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Market Profile

Mitchell County.zip
Area: 498.56 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

2015 Households by Income	
Household Income Base	4,315
<\$15,000	20.7%
\$15,000 - \$24,999	16.0%
\$25,000 - \$34,999	9.2%
\$35,000 - \$49,999	15.0%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	17.0%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	14.1%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	6.4%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	1.0%
\$200,000+	0.5%
Average Household Income	\$47,593
2020 Households by Income	
Household Income Base	4,266
<\$15,000	19.3%
\$15,000 - \$24,999	12.2%
\$25,000 - \$34,999	8.5%
\$35,000 - \$49,999	14.4%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	19.2%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	16.8%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	7.8%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	1.1%
\$200,000+	0.5%
Average Household Income	\$53,661
2015 Owner Occupied Housing Units by Value	
Total	3,002
<\$50,000	30.1%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	32.5%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	17.8%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	8.2%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	4.2%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	2.2%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	1.7%
\$400,000 - \$499,999	1.0%
\$500,000 - \$749,999	1.2%
\$750,000 - \$999,999	0.5%
\$1,000,000 +	0.6%
Average Home Value	\$113,408
2020 Owner Occupied Housing Units by Value	
Total	2,964
<\$50,000	19.8%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	30.9%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	24.2%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	12.4%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	5.6%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	2.2%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	1.7%
\$400,000 - \$499,999	0.9%
\$500,000 - \$749,999	1.1%
\$750,000 - \$999,999	0.6%
\$1,000,000 +	0.5%
Average Home Value	\$127,850

Data Note: Income represents the preceding year, expressed in current dollars. Household income includes wage and salary earnings, interest dividends, net rents, pensions, SSI and welfare payments, child support, and alimony.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Market Profile

Mitchell County.zip
 Area: 498.56 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

2010 Population by Age	
Total	13,179
0 - 4	6.7%
5 - 9	6.1%
10 - 14	6.3%
15 - 24	13.1%
25 - 34	13.8%
35 - 44	14.4%
45 - 54	15.0%
55 - 64	11.9%
65 - 74	7.6%
75 - 84	3.6%
85 +	1.3%
18 +	77.1%
2015 Population by Age	
Total	13,133
0 - 4	6.3%
5 - 9	6.5%
10 - 14	5.9%
15 - 24	12.3%
25 - 34	14.6%
35 - 44	13.8%
45 - 54	14.2%
55 - 64	12.4%
65 - 74	8.8%
75 - 84	3.9%
85 +	1.3%
18 +	78.1%
2020 Population by Age	
Total	12,972
0 - 4	5.9%
5 - 9	6.1%
10 - 14	6.7%
15 - 24	11.7%
25 - 34	13.8%
35 - 44	13.3%
45 - 54	13.5%
55 - 64	12.8%
65 - 74	10.0%
75 - 84	4.8%
85 +	1.4%
18 +	78.0%
2010 Population by Sex	
Males	7,241
Females	5,939
2015 Population by Sex	
Males	7,254
Females	5,879
2020 Population by Sex	
Males	7,193
Females	5,780

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Market Profile

Mitchell County.zip
Area: 498.56 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

2010 Population by Race/Ethnicity

Total	13,180
White Alone	56.2%
Black Alone	39.3%
American Indian Alone	0.3%
Asian Alone	0.5%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.1%
Some Other Race Alone	2.6%
Two or More Races	1.0%
Hispanic Origin	4.8%
Diversity Index	57.3

2015 Population by Race/Ethnicity

Total	13,133
White Alone	55.6%
Black Alone	39.5%
American Indian Alone	0.4%
Asian Alone	0.7%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.1%
Some Other Race Alone	2.6%
Two or More Races	1.2%
Hispanic Origin	4.9%
Diversity Index	57.8

2020 Population by Race/Ethnicity

Total	12,973
White Alone	54.9%
Black Alone	39.6%
American Indian Alone	0.4%
Asian Alone	0.9%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.1%
Some Other Race Alone	2.8%
Two or More Races	1.3%
Hispanic Origin	5.1%
Diversity Index	58.5

2010 Population by Relationship and Household Type

Total	13,180
In Households	87.1%
In Family Households	76.4%
Householder	23.9%
Spouse	15.9%
Child	30.4%
Other relative	4.2%
Nonrelative	2.1%
In Nonfamily Households	10.7%
In Group Quarters	12.9%
Institutionalized Population	12.8%
Noninstitutionalized Population	0.1%

Data Note: Persons of Hispanic Origin may be of any race. The Diversity Index measures the probability that two people from the same area will be from different race/ethnic groups.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Market Profile

Mitchell County.zip
Area: 498.56 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

2015 Population 25+ by Educational Attainment	
Total	9,063
Less than 9th Grade	7.8%
9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma	18.1%
High School Graduate	30.5%
GED/Alternative Credential	10.1%
Some College, No Degree	18.6%
Associate Degree	6.2%
Bachelor's Degree	5.8%
Graduate/Professional Degree	2.8%
2015 Population 15+ by Marital Status	
Total	10,671
Never Married	37.8%
Married	42.1%
Widowed	6.6%
Divorced	13.6%
2015 Civilian Population 16+ in Labor Force	
Civilian Employed	89.3%
Civilian Unemployed	10.7%
2015 Employed Population 16+ by Industry	
Total	3,940
Agriculture/Mining	10.3%
Construction	5.0%
Manufacturing	19.0%
Wholesale Trade	3.2%
Retail Trade	11.8%
Transportation/Utilities	5.9%
Information	0.7%
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	5.9%
Services	28.6%
Public Administration	9.7%
2015 Employed Population 16+ by Occupation	
Total	3,939
White Collar	48.4%
Management/Business/Financial	12.5%
Professional	13.8%
Sales	9.8%
Administrative Support	12.3%
Services	15.6%
Blue Collar	35.9%
Farming/Forestry/Fishing	4.4%
Construction/Extraction	3.7%
Installation/Maintenance/Repair	5.2%
Production	13.1%
Transportation/Material Moving	9.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Market Profile

Mitchell County.zip
Area: 498.56 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

2010 Households by Type	
Total	4,307
Households with 1 Person	24.1%
Households with 2+ People	75.9%
Family Households	72.4%
Husband-wife Families	48.2%
With Related Children	20.4%
Other Family (No Spouse Present)	24.2%
Other Family with Male Householder	5.5%
With Related Children	2.9%
Other Family with Female Householder	18.7%
With Related Children	12.2%
Nonfamily Households	3.6%
All Households with Children	36.1%
Multigenerational Households	6.4%
Unmarried Partner Households	5.7%
Male-female	5.2%
Same-sex	0.5%
2010 Households by Size	
Total	4,309
1 Person Household	24.1%
2 Person Household	32.9%
3 Person Household	17.4%
4 Person Household	14.0%
5 Person Household	6.8%
6 Person Household	2.9%
7 + Person Household	1.9%
2010 Households by Tenure and Mortgage Status	
Total	4,307
Owner Occupied	72.9%
Owned with a Mortgage/Loan	42.5%
Owned Free and Clear	30.4%
Renter Occupied	27.1%

Data Note: Households with children include any households with people under age 18, related or not. Multigenerational households are families with 3 or more parent-child relationships. Unmarried partner households are usually classified as nonfamily households unless there is another member of the household related to the householder. Multigenerational and unmarried partner households are reported only to the tract level. Esri estimated block group data, which is used to estimate polygons or non-standard geography.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Market Profile

Mitchell County.zip
Area: 498.56 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

Top 3 Tapestry Segments

1. Rural Bypasses (10E)
2. Rooted Rural (10B)
3. Southern Satellites (10A)

2015 Consumer Spending

Apparel & Services: Total \$	\$6,306,499
Average Spent	\$1,461.53
Spending Potential Index	63
Computers & Accessories: Total \$	\$657,481
Average Spent	\$152.37
Spending Potential Index	58
Education: Total \$	\$2,989,858
Average Spent	\$692.90
Spending Potential Index	45
Entertainment/Recreation: Total \$	\$9,475,542
Average Spent	\$2,195.95
Spending Potential Index	66
Food at Home: Total \$	\$15,677,681
Average Spent	\$3,633.30
Spending Potential Index	70
Food Away from Home: Total \$	\$8,874,513
Average Spent	\$2,056.67
Spending Potential Index	63
Health Care: Total \$	\$14,866,504
Average Spent	\$3,445.31
Spending Potential Index	73
HH Furnishings & Equipment: Total \$	\$5,214,886
Average Spent	\$1,208.55
Spending Potential Index	66
Investments: Total \$	\$7,808,589
Average Spent	\$1,809.64
Spending Potential Index	66
Retail Goods: Total \$	\$77,746,504
Average Spent	\$18,017.73
Spending Potential Index	71
Shelter: Total \$	\$39,161,581
Average Spent	\$9,075.69
Spending Potential Index	55
TV/Video/Audio: Total \$	\$3,977,016
Average Spent	\$921.67
Spending Potential Index	70
Travel: Total \$	\$4,674,137
Average Spent	\$1,083.23
Spending Potential Index	55
Vehicle Maintenance & Repairs: Total \$	\$3,113,659
Average Spent	\$721.59
Spending Potential Index	65

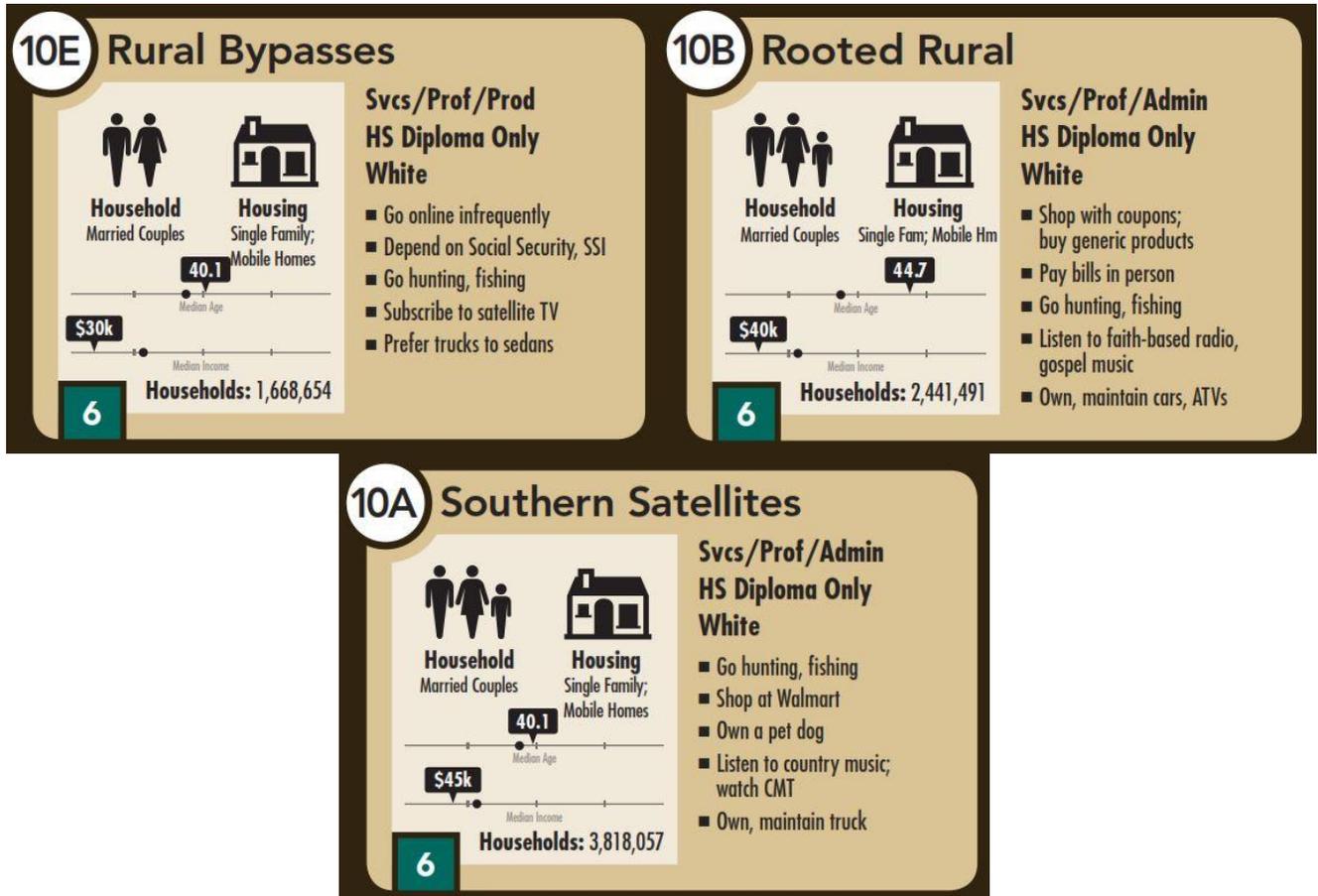
Data Note: Consumer spending shows the amount spent on a variety of goods and services by households that reside in the area. Expenditures are shown by broad budget categories that are not mutually exclusive. Consumer spending does not equal business revenue. Total and Average Amount Spent Per Household represent annual figures. The Spending Potential Index represents the amount spent in the area relative to a national average of 100.

Source: Consumer Spending data are derived from the 2011 and 2012 Consumer Expenditure Surveys, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Esri.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.

Tapestry Segmentation Explained

Tapestry segmentation provides an accurate, detailed description of America's neighborhoods—U.S. residential areas are divided into 67 distinctive segments based on their socioeconomic and demographic composition. The top three tapestry segments in Mitchell County are: Rural Bypasses, Rooted Rural and Southern Satellites.

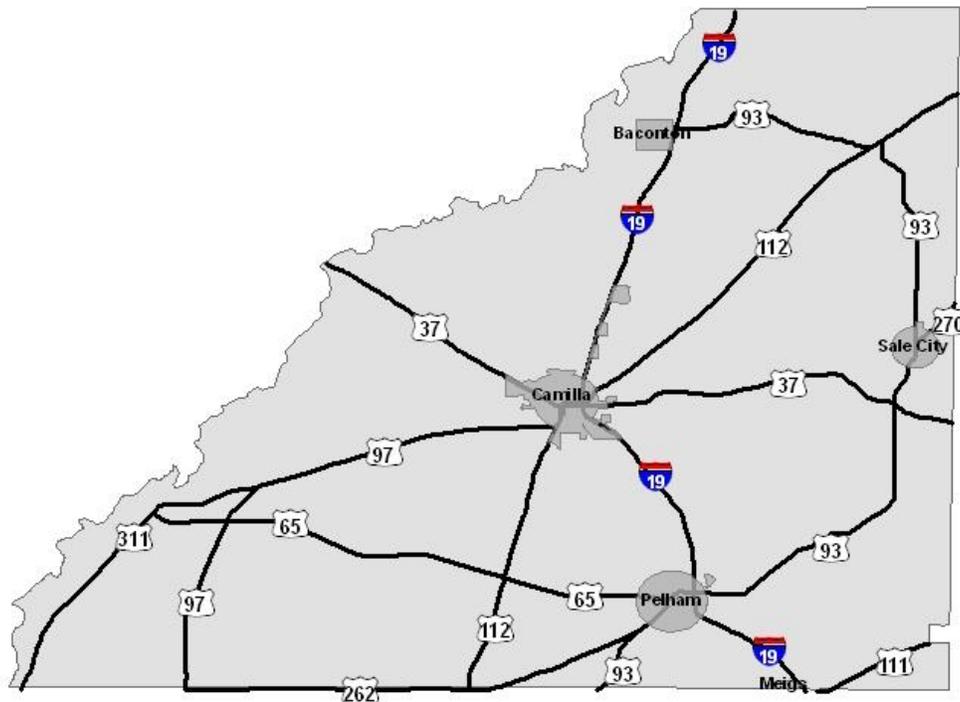


TRANSPORTATION

An integrated transportation system should contribute to a high quality of life for residents and a desirable climate for business. Many transportation issues in Mitchell County are related to the increase in vehicular volumes and congestion. While the automobile is the dominant mode of transportation, the County wants to provide a balanced and coordinated “multi-modal” transportation system to accommodate ongoing growth and development. Comprehensive improvements to all modes of travel can help improve the operation and capacity of the road system.

Road Network

Mitchell County is split virtually right down the middle by U.S. Highway 19 running north/south. State highways in the county include highway 37 and highway 97. Highway 37 comes from Newton and Baker County through Camilla and on to Colquitt County and the City of Moultrie while highway 97 originates in Camilla and runs southwest to Bainbridge. Highway 311 splits off of highway 97 just northeast of Hopeful and follows the Flint River to Bainbridge in Decatur County. Highway 65 or Branchville Rd. runs west out of Pelham to Branchville and connects to highways 97 and 311. Highway 112 extends northeast from Camilla and connects to Sylvester in Worth County. Highway 93 starts in Grady County and connects to Pelham where it takes a northeast heading to Cotton and turns north to Sale City and Lester where it heads back west to Baconton. All of these thoroughfares are in fair to good condition and are not overloaded.



Source: SWGRC GIS

Alternative Modes

With regards to bicycling, Mitchell County has little to no bicycle activity and part of this may be due to the fact that there are no designated bicycle lanes available in the county. Many of the county and state roads see so little traffic however that bicycling by any average adult, at least, would be fairly safe.

Mitchell County is also traversed by the Historic Dixie Highway Scenic Byway (HDHSB) which besides being a picturesque drive, is also supposed to implement alternative forms of transportation. Cycling on HDHSB in most of Mitchell County may prove to be hazardous to the rider. There are no shoulders to the road and on top of that, the road in many areas has a lot of curves and a 55 mph speed limit.

Mitchell County is a member of the Southwest Georgia Regional Rural Transit System. Transit buses are available for all residents of Mitchell County, Baconton, Camilla, Pelham and Sale City. The transit system provides transport to anywhere in the region for a fee based on mileage. Users must call to schedule a pickup by 3 pm the day before their scheduled trip. This service has proven to be very beneficial for those that do not drive. Typically, elderly or those that do not have a license have utilized the service for daily life activities including grocery shopping and doctor's appointments in particular.

Parking

The current level of service for parking is adequate for the rural nature of Mitchell County.

Railroads

Mitchell County is serviced by the CSX rail line that parallels Hwy 19 from Thomas County through Mitchell County to Dougherty County. The rail line provides critical freight transport for a number of industries in Mitchell County and the Cities of Baconton, Camilla and Pelham.

LAND USE

The Future Land Development Map is a required component for all communities that have zoning. It is intended to be an expression of the community's vision for the future, and a guide to its future development patterns citywide. It is based off of previous Future land use maps with updates added to fully meet the trends of development in Mitchell County and was refined with the help of the public during the public outreach portion of the plan's development. It is intended to be representation of the community's vision for the future. Below are descriptions of categories which are utilized on the Future Land Use Map.

Agriculture

The agricultural land use classification in Mitchell County is intended for those areas outside of the urban service areas which are associated with agricultural farm operations and associated activities, forestry, natural resource conservation, groundwater recharge areas, and low-density residential development accessory to agricultural or farm operation of varying sizes, some commercial development is allowed in this category but only in appropriate locations (crossroads, major

thoroughfares, etc). Typically automobile oriented commercial development that relies heavily on passersby is located on the outskirts of municipalities on major thoroughfares. Smaller, less intense, neighborhood commercial development is generally allowed throughout the unincorporated areas in properly zoned areas.

Rural Residential

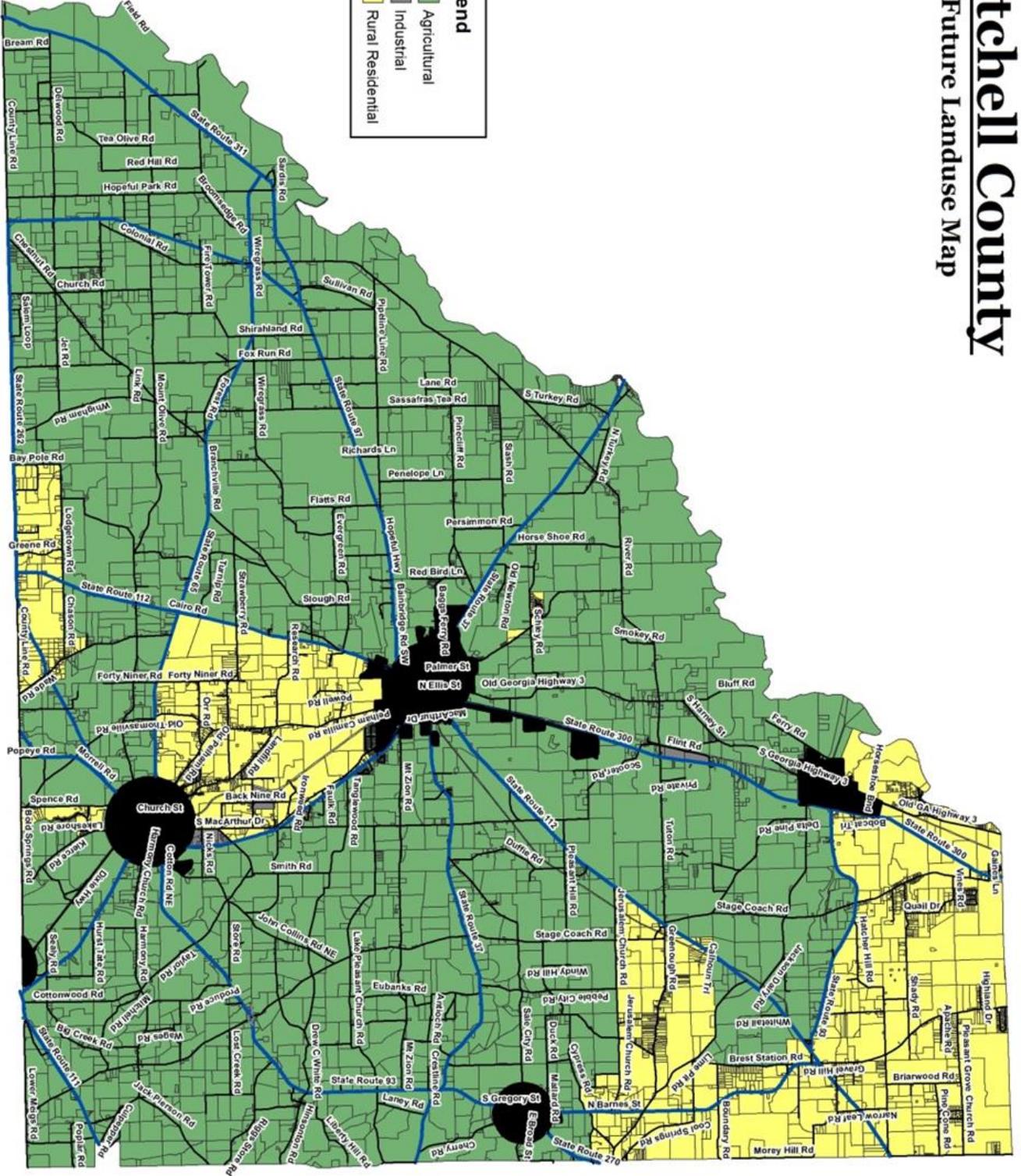
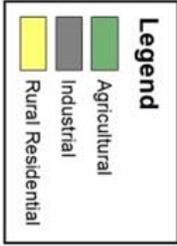
This residential category is intended to correspond primarily to areas of unincorporated Mitchell County that have seen and will likely continue to see rural housing subdivisions and individual home sites on well and septic tanks. These areas typically have seen the large lots that were once agricultural fields fragmented or subdivided to create fairly sizeable lots for residential development. The primary housing type is detached, single-family residential, though other housing types such as duplexes and manufactured homes may be allowed by applicable zoning regulations. This future land use category is implemented with one or more residential zoning districts. Regulations may differ according to zoning district; for instance, manufactured homes may be permitted in one residential category but not in another. Furthermore, different lot sizes may be established as may be necessary.

Industrial

This category corresponds to industrial operations which may or may not be objectionable due to the emission of noise, vibration, smoke, dust, gas, fumes, odors, or radiation and that may create fire or explosion hazards or other objectionable conditions. Uses within this district may require substantial quantities of water for manufacturing operations and may require rail, air, or water transportation. In Mitchell County these industrial areas are typically in designated industrial parks.

Mitchell County

Future Landuse Map



COMMUNITY WORK PROGRAM

MITCHELL COUNTY COMMUNITY WORK PROGRAM 2017-2021								
Economic Development Objectives	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source
Continue B.R.E.P.	X	X	X	X	X	MCDA	\$2,000 & Staff Time	MCDA Budget
Purchase new industrial land	X	X	X	X	X	MCDA	unknown	General Funds, Grants
Housing Objectives	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source
Implement recommendations of housing study	X	X	X	X	X	MCDA/Housing Authorities	Staff Time	MCDA Budget
Natural and Cultural Resources Objectives	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source
Continue funding for genealogical research	X	X	X	X	X	County	\$5,000	General Funds
Community Facilities & Services Objectives	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source
Investigate new opportunities for recreation expansion	X	X	X	X	X	County	\$50,000	General Funds

ADOPTION RESOLUTION

Resolution # 2017- 016

A RESOLUTION TO ADOPT THE MITCHELL COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners of Mitchell County, Georgia found it necessary to update their joint comprehensive plan as part of the requirements to maintain its Qualified Local Government Status;

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners held public meetings and hearings to allow private citizens to review the Comprehensive Plan and gathered citizens input;

WHEREAS, in the development of the comprehensive plan, the Mitchell County Board of Commissioners examined, evaluated, and where applicable, incorporated considerations of both the Flint River Basin Regional Water Development and Conservation Plan and the Environmental Planning Criteria pursuant to O.C.G.A. 12-2-8, and;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Commissioners of Mitchell County, Georgia that the Comprehensive Plan shall be adopted, hereby certifying that adequate citizen participation requirements have been met.

Adopted on the 13th day of June 2017.



County Commission Chairman

Benjamin Hayward
Benjamin Hayward

Witness

Rebecca Reese
Rebecca Reese, County Clerk

BACONTON

COMMUNITY PROFILE



Community Profile

Baconton
Area: 1.95 square miles

Prepared by SWGRC

Population Summary	
2000 Total Population	871
2010 Total Population	915
2015 Total Population	878
2015 Group Quarters	0
2020 Total Population	849
2015-2020 Annual Rate	-0.67%
Household Summary	
2000 Households	300
2000 Average Household Size	2.90
2010 Households	322
2010 Average Household Size	2.84
2015 Households	313
2015 Average Household Size	2.81
2020 Households	304
2020 Average Household Size	2.79
2015-2020 Annual Rate	-0.58%
2010 Families	246
2010 Average Family Size	3.24
2015 Families	237
2015 Average Family Size	3.22
2020 Families	229
2020 Average Family Size	3.21
2015-2020 Annual Rate	-0.68%
Housing Unit Summary	
2000 Housing Units	315
Owner Occupied Housing Units	75.9%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	19.4%
Vacant Housing Units	4.8%
2010 Housing Units	358
Owner Occupied Housing Units	63.1%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	26.8%
Vacant Housing Units	10.1%
2015 Housing Units	358
Owner Occupied Housing Units	58.1%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	29.3%
Vacant Housing Units	12.6%
2020 Housing Units	358
Owner Occupied Housing Units	57.0%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	27.9%
Vacant Housing Units	15.1%
Median Household Income	
2015	\$27,654
2020	\$32,481
Median Home Value	
2015	\$72,973
2020	\$89,437
Per Capita Income	
2015	\$14,931
2020	\$17,267
Median Age	
2010	36.3
2015	38.2
2020	40.8

Data Note: Household population includes persons not residing in group quarters. Average Household Size is the household population divided by total households. Persons in families include the householder and persons related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Per Capita Income represents the income received by all persons aged 15 years and over divided by the total population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Community Profile

Baconton
Area: 1.95 square miles

Prepared by SWGRC

2015 Households by Income	
Household Income Base	313
<\$15,000	26.8%
\$15,000 - \$24,999	18.8%
\$25,000 - \$34,999	13.1%
\$35,000 - \$49,999	11.5%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	11.5%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	9.9%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	7.3%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	1.0%
\$200,000+	0.0%
Average Household Income	\$41,059
2020 Households by Income	
Household Income Base	304
<\$15,000	25.7%
\$15,000 - \$24,999	14.5%
\$25,000 - \$34,999	12.2%
\$35,000 - \$49,999	10.5%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	12.8%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	12.5%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	10.2%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	1.3%
\$200,000+	0.0%
Average Household Income	\$47,271
2015 Owner Occupied Housing Units by Value	
Total	208
<\$50,000	33.7%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	35.6%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	18.3%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	5.8%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	2.9%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	1.4%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	1.4%
\$400,000 - \$499,999	0.5%
\$500,000 - \$749,999	0.5%
\$750,000 - \$999,999	0.0%
\$1,000,000 +	0.0%
Average Home Value	\$88,702
2020 Owner Occupied Housing Units by Value	
Total	204
<\$50,000	22.5%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	34.8%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	25.5%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	8.8%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	4.4%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	1.5%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	1.5%
\$400,000 - \$499,999	0.5%
\$500,000 - \$749,999	0.5%
\$750,000 - \$999,999	0.0%
\$1,000,000 +	0.0%
Average Home Value	\$103,431

Data Note: Income represents the preceding year, expressed in current dollars. Household income includes wage and salary earnings, interest dividends, net rents, pensions, SSI and welfare payments, child support, and alimony.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Community Profile

Baconton
Area: 1.95 square miles

Prepared by SWGRC

2010 Population by Age	
Total	914
0 - 4	7.2%
5 - 9	7.9%
10 - 14	9.0%
15 - 24	12.8%
25 - 34	11.4%
35 - 44	13.5%
45 - 54	16.1%
55 - 64	11.9%
65 - 74	6.7%
75 - 84	3.3%
85 +	0.5%
18 +	70.9%
2015 Population by Age	
Total	879
0 - 4	6.7%
5 - 9	7.2%
10 - 14	7.4%
15 - 24	13.9%
25 - 34	11.3%
35 - 44	13.1%
45 - 54	14.0%
55 - 64	14.3%
65 - 74	7.8%
75 - 84	3.4%
85 +	0.9%
18 +	74.2%
2020 Population by Age	
Total	849
0 - 4	6.4%
5 - 9	6.4%
10 - 14	7.1%
15 - 24	13.3%
25 - 34	10.4%
35 - 44	11.4%
45 - 54	13.7%
55 - 64	15.5%
65 - 74	10.6%
75 - 84	4.2%
85 +	1.1%
18 +	75.7%
2010 Population by Sex	
Males	447
Females	468
2015 Population by Sex	
Males	428
Females	450
2020 Population by Sex	
Males	414
Females	434

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



2010 Population by Race/Ethnicity	
Total	917
White Alone	52.5%
Black Alone	43.4%
American Indian Alone	0.2%
Asian Alone	0.5%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.1%
Some Other Race Alone	1.4%
Two or More Races	1.9%
Hispanic Origin	2.5%
Diversity Index	55.7
2015 Population by Race/Ethnicity	
Total	878
White Alone	51.8%
Black Alone	43.8%
American Indian Alone	0.2%
Asian Alone	0.7%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.1%
Some Other Race Alone	1.4%
Two or More Races	1.9%
Hispanic Origin	2.5%
Diversity Index	56.2
2020 Population by Race/Ethnicity	
Total	848
White Alone	51.1%
Black Alone	44.1%
American Indian Alone	0.2%
Asian Alone	0.8%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.1%
Some Other Race Alone	1.5%
Two or More Races	2.1%
Hispanic Origin	2.6%
Diversity Index	56.9
2010 Population by Relationship and Household Type	
Total	915
In Households	100.0%
In Family Households	89.6%
Householder	27.4%
Spouse	16.5%
Child	39.5%
Other relative	3.8%
Nonrelative	2.4%
In Nonfamily Households	10.4%
In Group Quarters	0.0%
Institutionalized Population	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized Population	0.0%

Data Note: Persons of Hispanic Origin may be of any race. The Diversity Index measures the probability that two people from the same area will be from different race/ethnic groups.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



2015 Population 25+ by Educational Attainment	
Total	571
Less than 9th Grade	4.0%
9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma	18.9%
High School Graduate	31.2%
GED/Alternative Credential	5.8%
Some College, No Degree	24.2%
Associate Degree	7.2%
Bachelor's Degree	5.8%
Graduate/Professional Degree	3.0%
2015 Population 15+ by Marital Status	
Total	692
Never Married	42.6%
Married	37.3%
Widowed	8.2%
Divorced	11.8%
2015 Civilian Population 16+ in Labor Force	
Civilian Employed	94.8%
Civilian Unemployed	5.2%
2015 Employed Population 16+ by Industry	
Total	327
Agriculture/Mining	2.1%
Construction	4.9%
Manufacturing	26.3%
Wholesale Trade	0.6%
Retail Trade	9.5%
Transportation/Utilities	4.3%
Information	0.0%
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	11.0%
Services	25.1%
Public Administration	16.2%
2015 Employed Population 16+ by Occupation	
Total	328
White Collar	68.8%
Management/Business/Financial	18.0%
Professional	25.4%
Sales	10.1%
Administrative Support	15.3%
Services	11.0%
Blue Collar	20.5%
Farming/Forestry/Fishing	0.3%
Construction/Extraction	5.8%
Installation/Maintenance/Repair	6.4%
Production	5.5%
Transportation/Material Moving	2.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Community Profile

Baconton
Area: 1.95 square miles

Prepared by SWGRC

2010 Households by Type	
Total	322
Households with 1 Person	20.8%
Households with 2+ People	79.2%
Family Households	76.4%
Husband-wife Families	46.0%
With Related Children	21.7%
Other Family (No Spouse Present)	30.4%
Other Family with Male Householder	5.3%
With Related Children	2.8%
Other Family with Female Householder	25.2%
With Related Children	16.5%
Nonfamily Households	2.8%
All Households with Children	42.2%
Multigenerational Households	5.6%
Unmarried Partner Households	6.8%
Male-female	5.9%
Same-sex	0.9%
2010 Households by Size	
Total	323
1 Person Household	20.7%
2 Person Household	30.3%
3 Person Household	21.1%
4 Person Household	14.9%
5 Person Household	7.4%
6 Person Household	3.1%
7 + Person Household	2.5%
2010 Households by Tenure and Mortgage Status	
Total	322
Owner Occupied	70.2%
Owned with a Mortgage/Loan	41.6%
Owned Free and Clear	28.6%
Renter Occupied	29.8%

Data Note: Households with children include any households with people under age 18, related or not. Multigenerational households are families with 3 or more parent-child relationships. Unmarried partner households are usually classified as nonfamily households unless there is another member of the household related to the householder. Multigenerational and unmarried partner households are reported only to the tract level. Esri estimated block group data, which is used to estimate polygons or non-standard geography.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.

STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES, THREATS (SWOT)

Strengths

- Small Town feel
- Friendly town
- Town is growing
- Great schools (Baconton Charter and Mitchell Northside Elementary)
- Good Private Recreation program
- Ample churches in town
- County EMS station in town
- Safe community

Weaknesses

- Blighted property
- No police
- Lack of housing and options

- Limited sources of revenue for the city
- Lots of floodplains within the city limits
- Lack of commercial development
- Struggling downtown
- Weak DDA

Opportunities

- Promoting Pecan Industry
- Historic Dixie Highway Scenic Byway

Threats

- Lopsided housing mixture (low, medium, high income)

NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The list of needs and opportunities represent both the major problems facing Baconton and potential strategies for improving on those problems. The list was developed from the identified strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats that face the City of Baconton.

- We need to promote revitalization of our downtown
- We'd like to create more economic opportunities in our community
- We'd like to improve the appearance of parts of our community. We have blighted property that needs to be cleaned up.
- We'd like to increase the mix of housing (by size, type, and price range) in our community
- We need to promote our strengths (small town charm, safety, schools, recreation, churches, etc) to encourage new residents.
- We need to promote the pecan industry (our heritage) and the Historic Dixie Highway Scenic Byway to help guide tourists to Baconton.

GOALS AND POLICIES

GOAL: Economic Development and Prosperity

Encourage development or expansion of businesses and industries that are suitable for the community. Factors to consider when determining suitability include job skills required; long-term sustainability; linkages to other economic activities in the region; impact on the resources of the area; or prospects for creating job opportunities that meet the needs of a diverse local workforce.

Policies:

- We want development whose design, landscaping, lighting, signage, and scale add value to our community.
- We will encourage the development of downtown as a vibrant center of the community in order to improve overall attractiveness and local quality of life.
- We will work with the local school board to encourage school location decisions that support the community's overall growth and development plans.

GOAL: Housing Options

Promote an adequate range of safe, affordable, inclusive, and resource efficient housing in the community. This may be achieved by encouraging development of a variety of housing types, sizes, costs, and densities in each neighborhood; instituting programs to provide housing for residents of all socio-economic backgrounds; or coordinating with local economic development programs to ensure availability of adequate workforce housing in the community.

Policies:

- We will accommodate our diverse population by encouraging a compatible mixture of housing types, densities and costs in each neighborhood.
- We encourage development that is sensitive to the historic context, sense of place, and overall setting of the community.
- Our decisions on new development will contribute to, not take away from, our community's character and sense of place.

GOAL: Community Health

Ensure that all community residents, regardless of age, ability, or income, have access to critical goods and services, safe and clean neighborhoods, and good work opportunities. This may be achieved by providing services to support the basic needs of disadvantaged residents; instituting programs to foster better health and fitness; or providing all residents the opportunity to improve their circumstances in life and to fully participate in the community.

Policies:

- We are committed to creating walkable, safe, and attractive neighborhoods throughout the community, where people have easy access to schools, parks, and necessary services (grocery store, drug store) without having to travel by car.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) as developed by the Southwest Georgia Regional Commission under a grant from the US Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration is hereby incorporated by reference into this Comprehensive Plan to serve as the Economic Development Element for Mitchell County and the Cities of Baconton, Camilla, Pelham and Sale City.

The Southwest Georgia Regional Commission's (SWGRC) Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) was designed to bring together the public and private sectors in the creation of an economic roadmap to diversify and strengthen the regional economy. The SWGRC CEDS analyzed the regional economy and serves as a guide for establishing regional goals and objectives, a regional plan of action, and the investment priorities and funding sources.

As a performance-based plan, this CEDS plays a critical role in adapting to global economic conditions by fully utilizing the region's unique advantages to maximize economic opportunity for its residents by attracting the private investment that creates jobs. The SWGRC CEDS is a regionally owned strategy that is the result of a continuing economic development planning process developed with regional public and private sector participation. This plan sets forth the goals and objectives necessary to solve the economic development problems of the Southwest Georgia region and clearly defines the measures of success.

The Southwest Georgia CEDS gives an overview of the region briefly describing geography, population, economy, labor, and workforce development and use, education, transportation access, environment, and regional resources. It reviews the state of the Regional Economy and provides a list of achievable Goals and Objectives for the region, a Plan of Action to ensure success, and Performance Measures used to evaluate the Southwest Georgia Regional Commission's successful development and implementation of the 2012-2017 CEDS. Implementation of the goals identified in this plan is significant to the economic future of the SWGRC District.

Policies, issues and opportunities, and Short-Term Work Program implementation strategies located in the current Comprehensive Plans for each of our 14 county region were used extensively to develop the CEDS Goals and Objectives, Vital Projects and Problems and Opportunities.

Included below are goals and objectives from the CEDS which are aligned with the current economic development goals of Mitchell County and the Cities of Baconton, Camilla, Pelham and Sale City:

Goal: Encourage and increase regional collaboration among cities and counties.

Objective: To increase the likelihood of large-scale economic development projects resulting in jobs and private investment.

Goal: Expand existing industries.

Objective: To increase the potential that existing industries will expand in the region.

Goal: Improve infrastructure of water, sewer roads and technology.

Objective: To increase the likelihood that businesses will be started or moved to the region.

Goal: Support technical colleges within the region.

Objective: To increase the level of education of the region's workforce.

Goal: Increase tourism in the region.

Objective: Increase the region's tax base and local government's ability to provide services and recreational opportunities.

Goal: Recruit retirees.

Objective: Support communities in the region and increase the tax base by recruiting retirees.

Goal: Increase access to capital for small businesses in the region.

Objective: To increase availability and likelihood to access low-interest financing for businesses creating jobs and making private investments.

Goal: Create a diverse economy resistant to economic recession.

Objective: To promote the development of diverse employment opportunities at various skill levels.

Goal: Create and Promote agritourist activities and enterprises.

Objective: To increase farm income and farm tourism.

Mitchell County and its municipalities according to the CEDS...

The City of Camilla, the county seat of Mitchell, is located exactly in the center of the region. The Flint River is the county's western border and has the U.S. Highway 19 corridor. Mitchell County has a population of 24,086 and is one of the growing counties in Southwest Georgia. Mitchell County is home to four incorporated communities (Baconton, Camilla, Pelham, and Sale City) and a number of unincorporated ones.

Mainly focused on agriculture, Mitchell County has one of the largest farm gates in the state. Like Colquitt County, this is directly related to chicken farming. The Keystone Group, which is the largest employer in the county, has about 2,500 employees and contracts with hundreds of area farmers to process about 1,000,000 chickens each week. The Equity group provides good wages to uneducated and unskilled workers, of which the county has many.

In 2008, Mitchell County became home to the South's largest corn-based ethanol plant, First United Ethanol, LLC, which employs about 60 workers and produces 100 million gallons of ethanol every year. While agriculture remains the primary industry within the county, or farmers have diversified into non-conventional agriculture such as alligator hide production, aquaculture, and eco-tourism. Several cooperatives have been formed in various industries and vegetable production/processing has become a fast-growing and profitable enterprise.

Agribusiness is Mitchell County's largest industry, with well-known names such as Keystone Foods and Southeast Milk Incorporated. Of the nation's counties, Mitchell County is in the top 10 in pecan production. Two energy-related industries joined our corporate roster in recent years. A corn to fuel manufacturer, Southwest Georgia Ethanol, and Camilla Solar, a solar power plant, chose Mitchell County as the place to grow their businesses.

Mitchell County is one of the premier locations for quail hunting. Businesses on retreat and hunting connoisseurs from around the world travel to our plantations to enjoy hunting and our local hospitality

Like other counties in the region, Mitchell County has a high number of adults living in poverty (30.6%) and a very high number of adults without a high school credentials (34.0%). More than 25% of the residents are living below the poverty level and almost 70 percent (79.9%) of the population graduated from high school according to the last Census.

The City of Baconton, birthplace of the paper-shell pecan industry in Georgia, is located in Mitchell County at the crossroads of U.S. Highway 19 and GA Hwy 93, 16 miles south of Albany, 278 miles south of Atlanta. Baconton was incorporated in 1903 and the City was one square mile (sides were 2000 yards and the old town well was the center). The community of Baconton is known for the highly marketable paper-shell pecan. Baconton City Hall is housed in the historic Jackson Davis House located just off Highway 19. The house, built in 1891 is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and is an excellent example of Victorian architecture. It is well worth a visit by tourists passing through. Baconton is a part of the Mitchell County School District and is served by North Mitchell County Elementary School and Baconton Community Charter Schools.

Pelham is located on the crossroads of US Highway 19 and State Route 93 and is approximately 38 miles south of Albany and 26 miles north of Thomasville. Pelham's Wildlife Festival, held on the first Saturday in October, and attracts over 12,000 visitors annually. It is also home to the Pelham Jamboree held every Saturday night beginning at 6:30 p.m. Other events such as a "Slice of Summer" and the Pelham Wildlife Art Auction complete the warm community feel present in Pelham. North Pelham Industrial Park is a 43 acre privately owned park located in the city limits of Pelham with 30 acres available. Surrounding land uses include agriculture, commercial, and residential. The park is zoned Industrial, with a Class 6 Fire Insurance rating. The Hand Trading Company was built in 1916 and during its heyday attracted shoppers throughout Southwestern Georgia. This beautiful building has been well maintained and is currently being restored.

Sale City is a quaint town in Mitchell with a population of 380 according to 2010 Census. It has a rustic downtown with two very popular restaurants. The City is experience a small amount of growth in the downtown area. Businesses are expanding and the City's infrastructure is trying to keep up. If this continues City leaders will have to be innovative to strike a balance between finance and growth.

Supplementary Economic Statistics/Data



Business Summary

Bacarton
Area: 1.95 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

Data for all businesses in area

Total Businesses:	17
Total Employees:	115
Total Residential Population:	878
Employee/Residential Population Ratio:	0.13:1

by SIC Codes	Businesses		Employees	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture & Mining	3	17.6%	18	15.7%
Construction	3	17.6%	14	12.2%
Manufacturing	1	5.9%	6	5.2%
Transportation	1	5.9%	6	5.2%
Communication	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Utility	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wholesale Trade	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Retail Trade Summary	4	23.5%	15	13.0%
Home Improvement	1	5.9%	1	0.9%
General Merchandise Stores	1	5.9%	4	3.5%
Food Stores	1	5.9%	3	2.6%
Auto Dealers, Gas Stations, Auto Aftermarket	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Apparel & Accessory Stores	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Furniture & Home Furnishings	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Eating & Drinking Places	2	11.8%	6	5.2%
Miscellaneous Retail	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate Summary	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Banks, Savings & Lending Institutions	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Securities Brokers	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Insurance Carriers & Agents	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Real Estate, Holding, Other Investment Offices	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Services Summary	4	23.5%	48	41.7%
Hotels & Lodging	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Automotive Services	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Motion Pictures & Amusements	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Health Services	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Legal Services	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Education Institutions & Libraries	1	5.9%	43	37.4%
Other Services	3	17.6%	4	3.5%
Government	1	5.9%	1	0.9%
Unclassified Establishments	1	5.9%	7	6.1%
Totals	17	100.0%	115	100.0%

Source: Copyright 2015 Infogroup, Inc. All rights reserved. Esri Total Residential Population forecasts for 2015.



Business Summary

Baconton
Area : 1.95 square miles

Prepared By: SWGRC

by NAICS Codes	Businesses		Employees	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	3	17.6%	18	15.7%
Mining	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Utilities	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Construction	3	17.6%	14	12.2%
Manufacturing	1	5.9%	6	5.2%
Wholesale Trade	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Retail Trade	3	17.6%	9	7.8%
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Electronics & Appliance Stores	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bldg Material & Garden Equipment & Supplies Dealers	1	5.9%	1	0.9%
Food & Beverage Stores	1	5.9%	3	2.6%
Health & Personal Care Stores	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Gasoline Stations	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sport Goods, Hobby, Book, & Music Stores	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
General Merchandise Stores	1	5.9%	4	3.5%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Nonstore Retailers	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Transportation & Warehousing	1	5.9%	3	2.6%
Information	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Finance & Insurance	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Central Bank/Credit Intermediation & Related Activities	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Securities, Commodity Contracts & Other Financial	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities; Funds, Trusts & Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Professional, Scientific & Tech Services	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Legal Services	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Management of Companies & Enterprises	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Educational Services	1	5.9%	43	37.4%
Health Care & Social Assistance	1	5.9%	4	3.5%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Accommodation & Food Services	2	11.8%	6	5.2%
Accommodation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Food Services & Drinking Places	2	11.8%	6	5.2%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	3	17.6%	4	3.5%
Automotive Repair & Maintenance	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Public Administration	1	5.9%	1	0.9%
Unclassified Establishments	1	5.9%	7	6.1%
Total	17	100.0%	115	100.0%

Source: Copyright 2015 Infogroup, Inc. All rights reserved. Esri Total Residential Population forecasts for 2015.



Disposable Income Profile

Baconton
Area: 1.95 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

	Census 2010	2015	2020	2015-2020 Change	2015-2020 Annual Rate
Population	915	878	849	-29	-0.67%
Median Age	36.3	38.2	40.8	2.6	1.33%
Households	322	313	304	-9	-0.58%
Average Household Size	2.84	2.81	2.79	-0.02	-0.14%

2015 Households by Disposable Income	Number	Percent
Total	313	100.0%
<\$15,000	96	30.7%
\$15,000-\$24,999	67	21.4%
\$25,000-\$34,999	41	13.1%
\$35,000-\$49,999	35	11.2%
\$50,000-\$74,999	45	14.4%
\$75,000-\$99,999	20	6.4%
\$100,000-\$149,999	11	3.5%
\$150,000-\$199,999	0	0.0%
\$200,000+	0	0.0%
Median Disposable Income	\$23,787	
Average Disposable Income	\$34,151	

2015 Disposable Income by Age of Householder	Number of Households						
	<25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Total	14	38	56	60	73	46	26
<\$15,000	5	12	12	16	22	19	11
\$15,000-\$24,999	3	9	5	10	21	6	11
\$25,000-\$34,999	2	8	7	8	9	5	2
\$35,000-\$49,999	2	2	9	5	7	9	1
\$50,000-\$74,999	1	2	16	9	9	7	1
\$75,000-\$99,999	1	3	5	7	3	1	1
\$100,000-\$149,999	1	1	3	5	1	0	1
\$150,000-\$199,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$200,000+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Median Disposable Income	\$22,648	\$21,172	\$41,246	\$29,250	\$20,412	\$21,740	\$16,499
Average Disposable Income	\$30,608	\$29,802	\$46,197	\$42,809	\$29,323	\$27,992	\$20,943

Data Note: Disposable Income is after-tax household income. Disposable income forecasts are based on the Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020.



Household Budget Expenditures

Baconton
Area: 1.95 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

Demographic Summary		2015	2020
Population		878	849
Households		313	304
Families		237	229
Median Age		38.2	40.8
Median Household Income		\$27,654	\$32,481

	Spending Index	Average Amount Spent	Total	Percent
Total Expenditures	56	\$39,893.87	\$12,486,781	100.0%
Food	59	\$5,034.53	\$1,575,808	12.6%
Food at Home	63	\$3,271.34	\$1,023,928	8.2%
Food Away from Home	54	\$1,763.20	\$551,881	4.4%
Alcoholic Beverages	43	\$241.51	\$75,592	0.6%
Housing	50	\$10,772.65	\$3,371,839	27.0%
Shelter	45	\$7,355.84	\$2,302,379	18.4%
Utilities, Fuel and Public Services	68	\$3,416.81	\$1,069,461	8.6%
Household Operations	50	\$918.65	\$287,539	2.3%
Housekeeping Supplies	66	\$477.76	\$149,540	1.2%
Household Furnishings and Equipment	57	\$1,043.14	\$326,504	2.6%
Apparel and Services	55	\$1,277.18	\$399,758	3.2%
Transportation	64	\$6,802.12	\$2,129,064	17.1%
Travel	45	\$879.48	\$275,278	2.2%
Health Care	65	\$3,081.60	\$964,541	7.7%
Entertainment and Recreation	58	\$1,936.83	\$606,229	4.9%
Personal Care Products & Services	54	\$419.54	\$131,316	1.1%
Education	34	\$513.16	\$160,618	1.3%
Smoking Products	93	\$433.01	\$135,532	1.1%
Miscellaneous (1)	69	\$807.13	\$252,633	2.0%
Support Payments/Cash Contribution/Gifts in Kind	58	\$1,449.59	\$453,721	3.6%
Life/Other Insurance	70	\$321.45	\$100,614	0.8%
Pensions and Social Security	49	\$3,484.51	\$1,090,653	8.7%

Data Note: The Spending Potential Index (SPI) is household-based, and represents the amount spent for a product or service relative to a national average of 100. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

(1) Miscellaneous includes lotteries, pari-mutuel losses, legal fees, funeral expenses, safe deposit box rentals, checking account/banking service charges, cemetery lots/vaults/maintenance fees, accounting fees, miscellaneous personal services/advertising/fines, finance charges excluding mortgage & vehicle, occupational expenses, expenses for other properties, credit card membership fees, and shopping club membership fees.

Source: Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020; Consumer Spending data are derived from the 2011 and 2012 Consumer Expenditure Surveys, Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Market Profile

Baconton
Area: 1.95 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

Population Summary	
2000 Total Population	871
2010 Total Population	915
2015 Total Population	878
2015 Group Quarters	0
2020 Total Population	849
2015-2020 Annual Rate	-0.67%
Household Summary	
2000 Households	300
2000 Average Household Size	2.90
2010 Households	322
2010 Average Household Size	2.84
2015 Households	313
2015 Average Household Size	2.81
2020 Households	304
2020 Average Household Size	2.79
2015-2020 Annual Rate	-0.58%
2010 Families	246
2010 Average Family Size	3.24
2015 Families	237
2015 Average Family Size	3.22
2020 Families	229
2020 Average Family Size	3.21
2015-2020 Annual Rate	-0.68%
Housing Unit Summary	
2000 Housing Units	315
Owner Occupied Housing Units	75.9%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	19.4%
Vacant Housing Units	4.8%
2010 Housing Units	358
Owner Occupied Housing Units	63.1%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	26.8%
Vacant Housing Units	10.1%
2015 Housing Units	358
Owner Occupied Housing Units	58.1%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	29.3%
Vacant Housing Units	12.6%
2020 Housing Units	358
Owner Occupied Housing Units	57.0%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	27.9%
Vacant Housing Units	15.1%
Median Household Income	
2015	\$27,654
2020	\$32,481
Median Home Value	
2015	\$72,973
2020	\$89,437
Per Capita Income	
2015	\$14,931
2020	\$17,267
Median Age	
2010	36.3
2015	38.2
2020	40.8

Data Note: Household population includes persons not residing in group quarters. Average Household Size is the household population divided by total households. Persons in families include the householder and persons related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Per Capita Income represents the income received by all persons aged 15 years and over divided by the total population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Market Profile

Baconton
Area: 1.95 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

2015 Households by Income

Household Income Base	313
<\$15,000	26.8%
\$15,000 - \$24,999	18.8%
\$25,000 - \$34,999	13.1%
\$35,000 - \$49,999	11.5%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	11.5%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	9.9%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	7.3%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	1.0%
\$200,000+	0.0%
Average Household Income	\$41,059

2020 Households by Income

Household Income Base	304
<\$15,000	25.7%
\$15,000 - \$24,999	14.5%
\$25,000 - \$34,999	12.2%
\$35,000 - \$49,999	10.5%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	12.8%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	12.5%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	10.2%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	1.3%
\$200,000+	0.0%
Average Household Income	\$47,271

2015 Owner Occupied Housing Units by Value

Total	208
<\$50,000	33.7%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	35.6%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	18.3%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	5.8%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	2.9%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	1.4%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	1.4%
\$400,000 - \$499,999	0.5%
\$500,000 - \$749,999	0.5%
\$750,000 - \$999,999	0.0%
\$1,000,000 +	0.0%
Average Home Value	\$88,702

2020 Owner Occupied Housing Units by Value

Total	204
<\$50,000	22.5%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	34.8%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	25.5%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	8.8%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	4.4%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	1.5%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	1.5%
\$400,000 - \$499,999	0.5%
\$500,000 - \$749,999	0.5%
\$750,000 - \$999,999	0.0%
\$1,000,000 +	0.0%
Average Home Value	\$103,431

Data Note: Income represents the preceding year, expressed in current dollars. Household income includes wage and salary earnings, interest dividends, net rents, pensions, SSI and welfare payments, child support, and alimony.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Market Profile

Baconton
Area: 1.95 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

2010 Population by Age	
Total	914
0 - 4	7.2%
5 - 9	7.9%
10 - 14	9.0%
15 - 24	12.8%
25 - 34	11.4%
35 - 44	13.5%
45 - 54	16.1%
55 - 64	11.9%
65 - 74	6.7%
75 - 84	3.3%
85 +	0.5%
18 +	70.9%
2015 Population by Age	
Total	879
0 - 4	6.7%
5 - 9	7.2%
10 - 14	7.4%
15 - 24	13.9%
25 - 34	11.3%
35 - 44	13.1%
45 - 54	14.0%
55 - 64	14.3%
65 - 74	7.8%
75 - 84	3.4%
85 +	0.9%
18 +	74.2%
2020 Population by Age	
Total	849
0 - 4	6.4%
5 - 9	6.4%
10 - 14	7.1%
15 - 24	13.3%
25 - 34	10.4%
35 - 44	11.4%
45 - 54	13.7%
55 - 64	15.5%
65 - 74	10.6%
75 - 84	4.2%
85 +	1.1%
18 +	75.7%
2010 Population by Sex	
Males	447
Females	468
2015 Population by Sex	
Males	428
Females	450
2020 Population by Sex	
Males	414
Females	434

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Market Profile

Baconton
Area: 1.95 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

2010 Population by Race/Ethnicity

Total	917
White Alone	52.5%
Black Alone	43.4%
American Indian Alone	0.2%
Asian Alone	0.5%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.1%
Some Other Race Alone	1.4%
Two or More Races	1.9%
Hispanic Origin	2.5%
Diversity Index	55.7

2015 Population by Race/Ethnicity

Total	878
White Alone	51.8%
Black Alone	43.8%
American Indian Alone	0.2%
Asian Alone	0.7%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.1%
Some Other Race Alone	1.4%
Two or More Races	1.9%
Hispanic Origin	2.5%
Diversity Index	56.2

2020 Population by Race/Ethnicity

Total	848
White Alone	51.1%
Black Alone	44.1%
American Indian Alone	0.2%
Asian Alone	0.8%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.1%
Some Other Race Alone	1.5%
Two or More Races	2.1%
Hispanic Origin	2.6%
Diversity Index	56.9

2010 Population by Relationship and Household Type

Total	915
In Households	100.0%
In Family Households	89.6%
Householder	27.4%
Spouse	16.5%
Child	39.5%
Other relative	3.8%
Nonrelative	2.4%
In Nonfamily Households	10.4%
In Group Quarters	0.0%
Institutionalized Population	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized Population	0.0%

Data Note: Persons of Hispanic Origin may be of any race. The Diversity Index measures the probability that two people from the same area will be from different race/ethnic groups.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Market Profile

Baconton
Area: 1.95 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

2015 Population 25+ by Educational Attainment	
Total	571
Less than 9th Grade	4.0%
9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma	18.9%
High School Graduate	31.2%
GED/Alternative Credential	5.8%
Some College, No Degree	24.2%
Associate Degree	7.2%
Bachelor's Degree	5.8%
Graduate/Professional Degree	3.0%
2015 Population 15+ by Marital Status	
Total	692
Never Married	42.6%
Married	37.3%
Widowed	8.2%
Divorced	11.8%
2015 Civilian Population 16+ in Labor Force	
Civilian Employed	94.8%
Civilian Unemployed	5.2%
2015 Employed Population 16+ by Industry	
Total	327
Agriculture/Mining	2.1%
Construction	4.9%
Manufacturing	26.3%
Wholesale Trade	0.6%
Retail Trade	9.5%
Transportation/Utilities	4.3%
Information	0.0%
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	11.0%
Services	25.1%
Public Administration	16.2%
2015 Employed Population 16+ by Occupation	
Total	328
White Collar	68.8%
Management/Business/Financial	18.0%
Professional	25.4%
Sales	10.1%
Administrative Support	15.3%
Services	11.0%
Blue Collar	20.5%
Farming/Forestry/Fishing	0.3%
Construction/Extraction	5.8%
Installation/Maintenance/Repair	6.4%
Production	5.5%
Transportation/Material Moving	2.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Market Profile

Baconton
Area: 1.95 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

2010 Households by Type	
Total	322
Households with 1 Person	20.8%
Households with 2+ People	79.2%
Family Households	76.4%
Husband-wife Families	46.0%
With Related Children	21.7%
Other Family (No Spouse Present)	30.4%
Other Family with Male Householder	5.3%
With Related Children	2.8%
Other Family with Female Householder	25.2%
With Related Children	16.5%
Nonfamily Households	2.8%
All Households with Children	42.2%
Multigenerational Households	5.6%
Unmarried Partner Households	6.8%
Male-female	5.9%
Same-sex	0.9%
2010 Households by Size	
Total	323
1 Person Household	20.7%
2 Person Household	30.3%
3 Person Household	21.1%
4 Person Household	14.9%
5 Person Household	7.4%
6 Person Household	3.1%
7 + Person Household	2.5%
2010 Households by Tenure and Mortgage Status	
Total	322
Owner Occupied	70.2%
Owned with a Mortgage/Loan	41.6%
Owned Free and Clear	28.6%
Renter Occupied	29.8%

Data Note: Households with children include any households with people under age 18, related or not. Multigenerational households are families with 3 or more parent-child relationships. Unmarried partner households are usually classified as nonfamily households unless there is another member of the household related to the householder. Multigenerational and unmarried partner households are reported only to the tract level. Esri estimated block group data, which is used to estimate polygons or non-standard geography.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Market Profile

Bacanton
Area: 1.95 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

Top 3 Tapestry Segments		
1.		Rural Bypasses (10E)
2.		Top Tier (1A)
3.		Professional Pride (1B)
2015 Consumer Spending		
Apparel & Services: Total \$		\$399,758
Average Spent		\$1,277.18
Spending Potential Index		55
Computers & Accessories: Total \$		\$39,788
Average Spent		\$127.12
Spending Potential Index		49
Education: Total \$		\$160,618
Average Spent		\$513.16
Spending Potential Index		34
Entertainment/Recreation: Total \$		\$606,229
Average Spent		\$1,936.83
Spending Potential Index		58
Food at Home: Total \$		\$1,023,928
Average Spent		\$3,271.34
Spending Potential Index		63
Food Away from Home: Total \$		\$551,881
Average Spent		\$1,763.20
Spending Potential Index		54
Health Care: Total \$		\$964,541
Average Spent		\$3,081.60
Spending Potential Index		65
HH Furnishings & Equipment: Total \$		\$326,504
Average Spent		\$1,043.14
Spending Potential Index		57
Investments: Total \$		\$616,022
Average Spent		\$1,968.12
Spending Potential Index		71
Retail Goods: Total \$		\$5,069,094
Average Spent		\$16,195.19
Spending Potential Index		64
Shelter: Total \$		\$2,302,379
Average Spent		\$7,355.84
Spending Potential Index		45
TV/Video/Audio: Total \$		\$257,736
Average Spent		\$823.44
Spending Potential Index		63
Travel: Total \$		\$275,278
Average Spent		\$879.48
Spending Potential Index		45
Vehicle Maintenance & Repairs: Total \$		\$194,520
Average Spent		\$621.47
Spending Potential Index		56

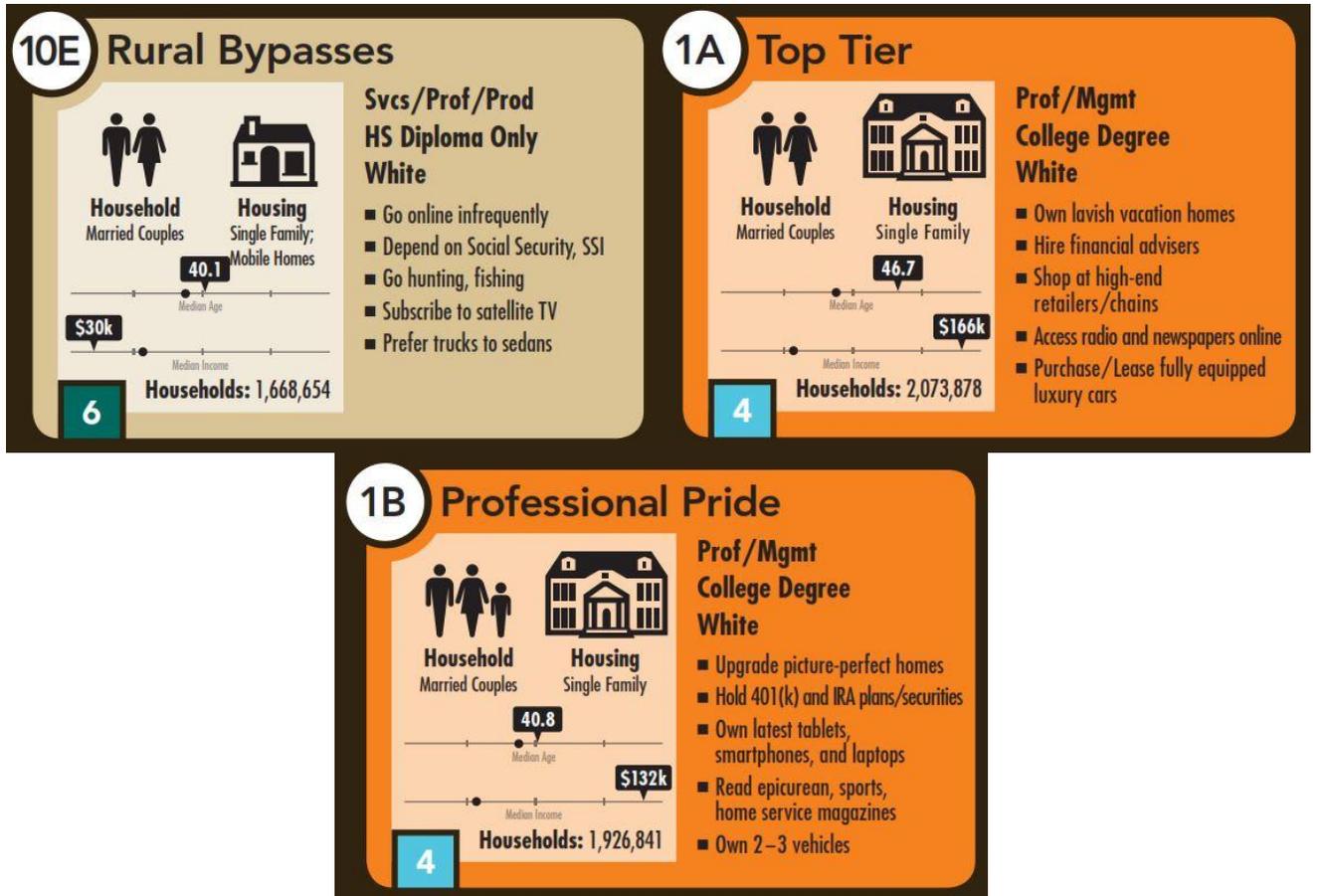
Data Note: Consumer spending shows the amount spent on a variety of goods and services by households that reside in the area. Expenditures are shown by broad budget categories that are not mutually exclusive. Consumer spending does not equal business revenue. Total and Average Amount Spent Per Household represent annual figures. The Spending Potential Index represents the amount spent in the area relative to a national average of 100.

Source: Consumer Spending data are derived from the 2011 and 2012 Consumer Expenditure Surveys, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Esri.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.

Tapestry Segmentation Explained

Tapestry segmentation provides an accurate, detailed description of America's neighborhoods—U.S. residential areas are divided into 67 distinctive segments based on their socioeconomic and demographic composition. The top three tapestry segments in Baconton are: Rural Bypasses, Top Tier and Professional Pride.



TRANSPORTATION

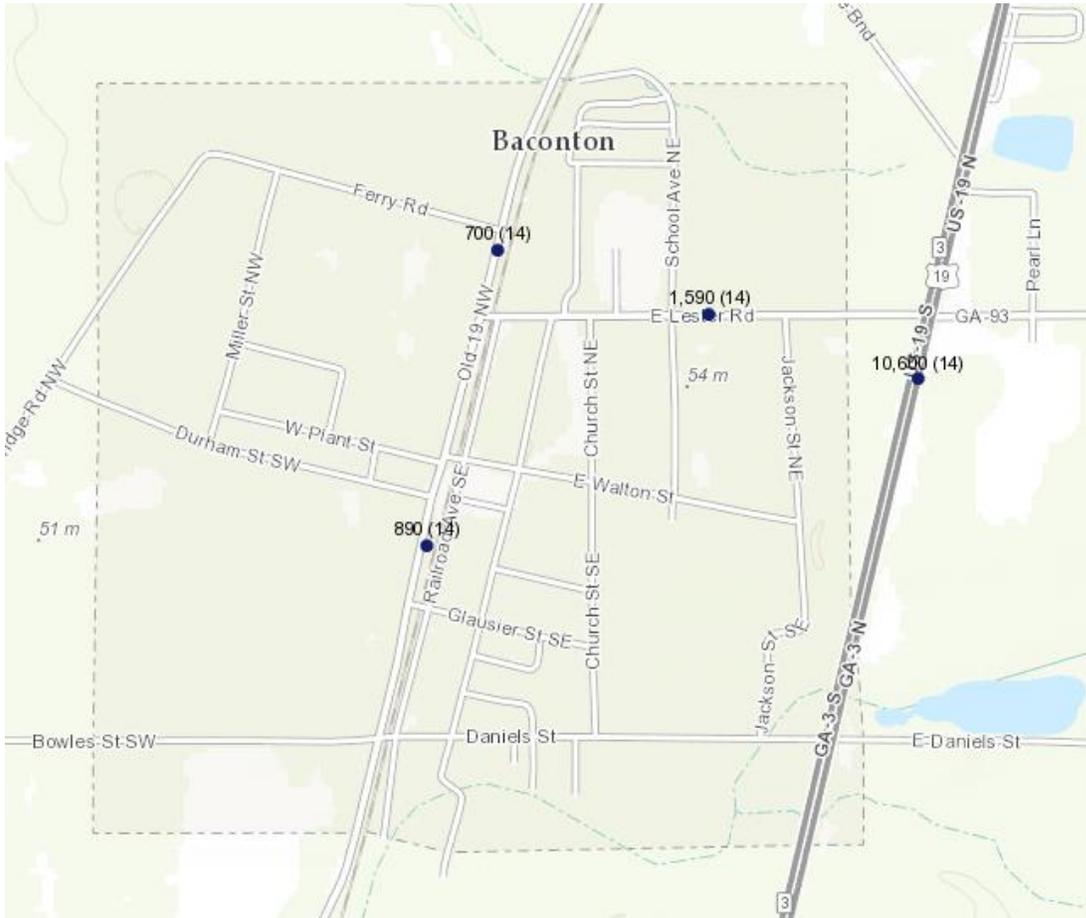
An integrated transportation system should contribute to a high quality of life for residents and a desirable climate for business. Many transportation issues in Mitchell County are related to the increase in vehicular volumes and congestion. While the automobile is the dominant mode of transportation, the City of Baconton wants to provide a balanced and coordinated “multi-modal” transportation system to accommodate ongoing growth and development. Comprehensive improvements to all modes of travel can help improve the operation and capacity of the road system.

Road Network

Baconton is roughly bound on the West by Old Bainbridge Road NW and split down the middle by Old Georgia Highway 3. This road runs north to Albany and south to Camilla. Historically, it was the main road north and south out of town before the creation of U.S. 19/GA 300 that runs along the eastern boundary of Baconton. U.S. 19/GA 300 runs north/south through Mitchell County north beyond Albany and south to Florida. Baconton is defined on the north by GA 93/Lester Rd. and on the south by Daniels St. The U.S. 19/GA 300 four lane highway corridor has presented a lot of challenges for the Baconton community. From an urban design standpoint it has become a force to attract commercial development from the traditional downtown. In a sense, Baconton has turned its back on Old 19 /GA 3 and has embraced U.S. 19/GA 300.

Baconton sees some fairly light traffic around town for the most part, but traffic on US Hwy 19 has fluctuating AADT count of approximately 9,800 to 11,000. GA Hwy 93 (Lester Rd) sees approximately 1,000 to 1,600 AADT. Past traffic data show that both US Hwy 19 and GA Hwy 93 have had moderate increases in traffic overall. Most of the increases in traffic counts in Baconton can be attributed to the Baconton Community Charter School which has a tendency to gridlock Walton Street in the morning and in the afternoon on school days.

GDOT Traffic Monitoring Locations



GA Hwy 93 Lester Road) @ School Avenue

Key Annual Trends							
Year	Annual Average Daily Traffic	% APR Change	Annual Average Daily Truck Traffic	% Trucks	K Factor	D Factor	85th Pctl Speed
2015		0.00					
2014	1590				14.00		
2013	1590				14.00		
2012	1030						
2011	1050						
2010	1090						
2009	1100						
2008	1490						
2007	1570						
2006	1440						
2005	1580						

US Hwy 19 @ Baconton

Key Annual Trends							
Year	Annual Average Daily Traffic	% APR Change	Annual Average Daily Truck Traffic	% Trucks	K Factor	D Factor	85th Pctl Speed
2015		0.00					
2014	10600		1333	12.58	9.69	50.68	
2013	9610		1205	12.54			
2012	9610		1205	12.54			
2011	8640						
2010	8790						
2009							
2008	10510						
2007	11130						
2006	9880						
2005	9890						

Alternative Modes

With regards to bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure, the City of Baconton has a few sidewalks along the major routes in the older areas of town (Jackson St, Walton St, Church St, Durham St). There are no dedicated bike lanes or paths in Baconton which has not proven to be a significant problem to this point as traffic congestion is generally very minimal on most streets at all times with the exception of when the Baconton Charter School is starting and ending the day.

Mitchell County is a member of the Southwest Georgia Regional Rural Transit System. Transit buses are available for all residents of Mitchell County, Baconton, Camilla, Pelham and Sale City. The transit system provides transport to anywhere in the region for a fee based on mileage. Users must call to schedule a pickup by 3 pm the day before their scheduled trip. This service has proven to be very beneficial for those that do not drive. Typically, elderly or those that do not have a license have utilized the service for daily life activities including grocery shopping and doctor's appointments in particular.

Parking

Due to the lack of businesses in Baconton, parking has not been an issue. On street parking is available downtown and is rarely at capacity. Parking does become an issue around the Charter School in the mornings and evenings and when the School has a special event.

Railroads

Mitchell County is serviced by the CSX rail line that parallels Hwy 19 from Thomas County through Mitchell County to Dougherty County. The rail line provides critical freight transport for a number of industries in Mitchell County and the Cities of Baconton, Camilla and Pelham.

LAND USE

The Future Land Development Map is a required component for all communities that have zoning. It is intended to be an expression of the community's vision for the future, and a guide to its future development patterns citywide. It is based off of previous Future land use maps with updates added to fully meet the trends of development in Baconton and was refined with the help of the public during the public outreach portion of the plan's development. It is intended to be representation of the community's vision for the future. Below are descriptions of categories which are utilized on the Future Land Use Map.

Residential

This residential category is intended to correspond primarily to existing neighborhoods but is also proposed for undeveloped areas adjacent to existing neighborhoods. Residential development in this category typically is seen ranging from approximately 1 to 4 units per acre (i.e., lot sizes of approximately 10,000 square feet plus). The primary housing type is detached, single-family residential, though other housing types such as duplexes and manufactured homes may be allowed by applicable zoning regulations under certain circumstances. This future land use category is implemented with one or more low-density residential zoning districts. Regulations may differ according to zoning district; for instance, manufactured homes may be permitted in one urban residential category but not in another. Furthermore, different lot sizes may be established as may be necessary.

Downtown Commercial District

As the name implies, this category corresponds to the city's central business district. Downtown Baconton consists of a concentration of "Main Street" type commercial stores and industries. It is also intended to provide a mixture of land uses in addition to commercial, including institutional and light industrial. This district is unique in that the existing development pattern consists of buildings covering very large percentages of the lot, little if any building setbacks from front, side, and rear property lines, and a reliance on on-street parking or shared parking lots. This district has higher intensities of lot coverage and floor area than the other commercial land use categories. This area is intended to be implemented with the C-1 and C-2 zoning districts.

Highway Commercial

This category is for land dedicated to non-industrial business uses, including retail sales, services, and entertainment facilities. Commercial uses may be located as a single use in one building or grouped together in a shopping center.

As one of two sub-classifications of commercial land use, highway commercial areas are intended to provide suitable areas for those business and commercial uses which primarily serve the public traveling by automobile and which benefit from direct access to highways. Such districts are generally designed so that the automobile has precedence over the pedestrian. This area is intended to be implemented with one or more commercial zoning districts.

COMMUNITY WORK PROGRAM

CITY OF BACONTON COMMUNITY WORK PROGRAM 2017-2021								
Economic Development Objectives	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source
Implement storefront renovation program	X					City	\$2,000	UGA School of Environmental Design
Inventory potential properties for commercial/industrial development	X					City	\$2,000	General Fund, Grants
Get a tech school satellite campus in Baconton	X					City	\$75,000	General Fund, Grants
Natural and Cultural Resources Objectives	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source
Work to renovate downtown buildings	X					City	\$2,000	General Fund, Grants
Community Facilities & Services Objectives	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source
Develop a walking track in and around expanded park area	X					City	\$10,000	General Fund, Grants
Construct tennis courts	X					City/County	\$15,000	General Fund, Grants
Lay more sidewalks, Church St, School, and Durham	X	X	X			City	\$25,000	General Fund, Grants
Build a Community Center to house senior/youth programs	X					City/School	\$300,000	General Fund, Grants
Construction of Library Project	X					City	\$350,000	General Fund, Grants
Invest in more new books	X					City/School	\$1,500	General Fund, Grants
Get a Health Dept outreach clinic in Baconton	X	X	X	X	X	City/Health Dept	\$175,000	General Fund, Grants
Get a Police Department	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$1,000,000	General Fund, Grants
Develop a walking trail behind the Charter School	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$400,000	General Fund, Grants

ADOPTION RESOLUTION

A RESOLUTION TO ADOPT THE MITCHELL COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

WHEREAS, the City Council of Baconton, Georgia found it necessary to update their joint comprehensive plan as part of the requirements to maintain its Qualified Local Government Status;

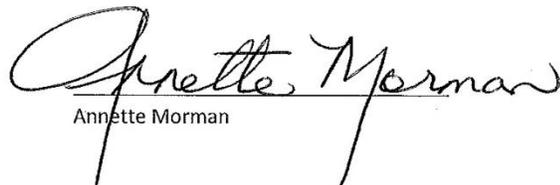
WHEREAS, the City Council held public meetings and hearings to allow private citizens to review the Comprehensive Plan and gathered citizens input;

WHEREAS, in the development of the comprehensive plan, the City of Baconton examined, evaluated, and where applicable, incorporated considerations of both the Flint River Basin Regional Water Development and Conservation Plan and the Environmental Planning Criteria pursuant to O.C.G.A. 12-2-8, and;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of Baconton, Georgia that the Comprehensive Plan shall be adopted, hereby certifying that adequate citizen participation requirements have been met.

Adopted on the 12th day of June 2017.

Mayor


Annette Morman

Witness


Sue Pate, City Clerk

CAMILLA

COMMUNITY PROFILE



Community Profile

CAMILLA
Area: 6.32 square miles

Prepared by SWGRC

Population Summary	
2000 Total Population	5,406
2010 Total Population	5,083
2015 Total Population	5,004
2015 Group Quarters	344
2020 Total Population	4,909
2015-2020 Annual Rate	-0.38%
Household Summary	
2000 Households	1,875
2000 Average Household Size	2.71
2010 Households	1,852
2010 Average Household Size	2.56
2015 Households	1,839
2015 Average Household Size	2.53
2020 Households	1,808
2020 Average Household Size	2.52
2015-2020 Annual Rate	-0.34%
2010 Families	1,314
2010 Average Family Size	3.06
2015 Families	1,292
2015 Average Family Size	3.04
2020 Families	1,262
2020 Average Family Size	3.04
2015-2020 Annual Rate	-0.47%
Housing Unit Summary	
2000 Housing Units	2,027
Owner Occupied Housing Units	57.3%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	35.2%
Vacant Housing Units	7.5%
2010 Housing Units	2,062
Owner Occupied Housing Units	50.4%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	39.4%
Vacant Housing Units	10.2%
2015 Housing Units	2,063
Owner Occupied Housing Units	46.4%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	42.7%
Vacant Housing Units	10.9%
2020 Housing Units	2,061
Owner Occupied Housing Units	45.8%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	42.0%
Vacant Housing Units	12.3%
Median Household Income	
2015	\$30,360
2020	\$36,288
Median Home Value	
2015	\$75,063
2020	\$86,405
Per Capita Income	
2015	\$14,314
2020	\$16,004
Median Age	
2010	34.6
2015	34.6
2020	35.3

Data Note: Household population includes persons not residing in group quarters. Average Household Size is the household population divided by total households. Persons in families include the householder and persons related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Per Capita Income represents the income received by all persons aged 15 years and over divided by the total population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Community Profile

CAMILLA
Area: 6.32 square miles

Prepared by SWGRC

2015 Households by Income	
Household Income Base	1,839
<\$15,000	27.7%
\$15,000 - \$24,999	16.4%
\$25,000 - \$34,999	9.7%
\$35,000 - \$49,999	14.2%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	16.4%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	10.2%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	3.9%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	0.9%
\$200,000+	0.4%
Average Household Income	\$40,919
2020 Households by Income	
Household Income Base	1,808
<\$15,000	26.0%
\$15,000 - \$24,999	12.6%
\$25,000 - \$34,999	9.7%
\$35,000 - \$49,999	14.4%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	19.1%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	11.5%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	5.0%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	1.2%
\$200,000+	0.5%
Average Household Income	\$45,802
2015 Owner Occupied Housing Units by Value	
Total	958
<\$50,000	29.2%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	41.4%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	15.0%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	5.6%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	2.6%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	1.9%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	0.8%
\$400,000 - \$499,999	0.8%
\$500,000 - \$749,999	0.4%
\$750,000 - \$999,999	0.4%
\$1,000,000 +	1.7%
Average Home Value	\$111,900
2020 Owner Occupied Housing Units by Value	
Total	943
<\$50,000	19.9%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	41.1%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	20.9%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	8.6%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	3.6%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	1.8%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	0.7%
\$400,000 - \$499,999	0.7%
\$500,000 - \$749,999	0.4%
\$750,000 - \$999,999	0.4%
\$1,000,000 +	1.5%
Average Home Value	\$121,174

Data Note: Income represents the preceding year, expressed in current dollars. Household income includes wage and salary earnings, interest dividends, net rents, pensions, SSI and welfare payments, child support, and alimony.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Community Profile

CAMILLA
Area: 6.32 square miles

Prepared by SWGRC

2010 Population by Age	
Total	5,084
0 - 4	8.2%
5 - 9	7.4%
10 - 14	7.5%
15 - 24	14.5%
25 - 34	12.9%
35 - 44	12.5%
45 - 54	13.0%
55 - 64	11.0%
65 - 74	6.8%
75 - 84	4.2%
85 +	1.9%
18 +	72.7%
2015 Population by Age	
Total	5,006
0 - 4	7.7%
5 - 9	7.9%
10 - 14	7.0%
15 - 24	14.1%
25 - 34	13.7%
35 - 44	12.2%
45 - 54	12.2%
55 - 64	11.5%
65 - 74	8.0%
75 - 84	3.6%
85 +	2.0%
18 +	73.6%
2020 Population by Age	
Total	4,909
0 - 4	7.7%
5 - 9	7.3%
10 - 14	7.4%
15 - 24	13.1%
25 - 34	14.1%
35 - 44	11.9%
45 - 54	11.7%
55 - 64	11.6%
65 - 74	8.9%
75 - 84	4.5%
85 +	1.7%
18 +	73.9%
2010 Population by Sex	
Males	2,472
Females	2,611
2015 Population by Sex	
Males	2,458
Females	2,546
2020 Population by Sex	
Males	2,431
Females	2,478

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



2010 Population by Race/Ethnicity	
Total	5,083
White Alone	26.0%
Black Alone	69.7%
American Indian Alone	0.2%
Asian Alone	0.7%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.0%
Some Other Race Alone	2.6%
Two or More Races	0.7%
Hispanic Origin	4.1%
Diversity Index	48.9
2015 Population by Race/Ethnicity	
Total	5,004
White Alone	25.6%
Black Alone	69.8%
American Indian Alone	0.3%
Asian Alone	0.9%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.0%
Some Other Race Alone	2.7%
Two or More Races	0.8%
Hispanic Origin	4.2%
Diversity Index	49.2
2020 Population by Race/Ethnicity	
Total	4,909
White Alone	25.1%
Black Alone	69.7%
American Indian Alone	0.3%
Asian Alone	1.1%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.0%
Some Other Race Alone	2.9%
Two or More Races	0.9%
Hispanic Origin	4.4%
Diversity Index	49.6
2010 Population by Relationship and Household Type	
Total	5,083
In Households	93.4%
In Family Households	81.8%
Householder	24.7%
Spouse	10.9%
Child	37.5%
Other relative	6.0%
Nonrelative	2.8%
In Nonfamily Households	11.6%
In Group Quarters	6.6%
Institutionalized Population	6.6%
Noninstitutionalized Population	0.0%

Data Note: Persons of Hispanic Origin may be of any race. The Diversity Index measures the probability that two people from the same area will be from different race/ethnic groups.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



2015 Population 25+ by Educational Attainment	
Total	3,165
Less than 9th Grade	11.8%
9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma	15.6%
High School Graduate	33.1%
GED/Alternative Credential	4.8%
Some College, No Degree	15.5%
Associate Degree	2.9%
Bachelor's Degree	10.3%
Graduate/Professional Degree	6.0%
2015 Population 15+ by Marital Status	
Total	3,874
Never Married	44.0%
Married	35.2%
Widowed	8.5%
Divorced	12.3%
2015 Civilian Population 16+ in Labor Force	
Civilian Employed	90.1%
Civilian Unemployed	9.9%
2015 Employed Population 16+ by Industry	
Total	1,781
Agriculture/Mining	5.0%
Construction	4.7%
Manufacturing	16.9%
Wholesale Trade	3.9%
Retail Trade	15.2%
Transportation/Utilities	4.8%
Information	0.3%
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	7.7%
Services	38.0%
Public Administration	3.4%
2015 Employed Population 16+ by Occupation	
Total	1,781
White Collar	42.1%
Management/Business/Financial	8.1%
Professional	8.4%
Sales	11.7%
Administrative Support	13.9%
Services	18.3%
Blue Collar	39.6%
Farming/Forestry/Fishing	4.2%
Construction/Extraction	4.5%
Installation/Maintenance/Repair	2.9%
Production	15.0%
Transportation/Material Moving	13.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Community Profile

CAMILLA
Area: 6.32 square miles

Prepared by SWGRC

2010 Households by Type	
Total	1,852
Households with 1 Person	25.9%
Households with 2+ People	74.1%
Family Households	71.0%
Husband-wife Families	32.2%
With Related Children	13.6%
Other Family (No Spouse Present)	38.8%
Other Family with Male Householder	5.0%
With Related Children	2.6%
Other Family with Female Householder	33.7%
With Related Children	22.6%
Nonfamily Households	3.1%
All Households with Children	39.0%
Multigenerational Households	8.7%
Unmarried Partner Households	6.8%
Male-female	6.4%
Same-sex	0.4%
2010 Households by Size	
Total	1,852
1 Person Household	25.9%
2 Person Household	29.4%
3 Person Household	18.0%
4 Person Household	13.1%
5 Person Household	8.3%
6 Person Household	3.1%
7 + Person Household	2.2%
2010 Households by Tenure and Mortgage Status	
Total	1,852
Owner Occupied	56.1%
Owned with a Mortgage/Loan	34.2%
Owned Free and Clear	21.9%
Renter Occupied	43.9%

Data Note: Households with children include any households with people under age 18, related or not. Multigenerational households are families with 3 or more parent-child relationships. Unmarried partner households are usually classified as nonfamily households unless there is another member of the household related to the householder. Multigenerational and unmarried partner households are reported only to the tract level. Esri estimated block group data, which is used to estimate polygons or non-standard geography.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.

STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES, THREATS (SWOT)

Strengths

- Transportation Systems
- High level of city service (full service)
- More than enough utility capacity for new development
- Cooperation between City/County
- Vibrant downtown
- Retail growth on Hwy 19
- SWGRC down the street from city hall
- Our large employers are stable industries
- Small town feel & charm
- Historic houses throughout town
- Low crime rate
- Mitchell County Youth & Family Association
- Mitchell/Baker Service Center

Weaknesses

- After 5 pm there is very little to do in town (streets empty after 5)
- Limited quality Hotels/Motels
- Very limited space for development of any real size
- Lack of jobs for young professionals
- Lack of afterschool activities for kids
- Older energy inefficient housing stock

Opportunities

- Tourism, the pieces are there but it is not packaged
- Grow the boundaries, expand the city
- Attracting new industry
- Promote the transit bus system
- City social media pages (Facebook, Twitter)
- Business Retention and Expansion Program survey to help existing business/industry

Threats

- Not involving citizens to the extent possible
- Natural/man-made disasters
- Georgia Agricultural Tax Exemption (GATE) cards
- Declining city service/customer service

NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The list of needs and opportunities represent both the major problems facing Camilla and potential strategies for improving on those problems. The list was developed from the identified strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats that face the City of Camilla.

- We need more activity (recreation, shopping, etc.) in town after 5pm, particularly in the Downtown.
- We need better quality Hotels/Motels
- We need more land for new development. For any larger developments we are essentially built out.
- We need to increase job opportunities for young professionals in our community
- We need more afterschool programs for kids to give them a place to go and something to do in a safe environment
- We need to improve our existing supply of housing to be more energy efficient
- We need to focus on our tourism and market it appropriately
- We are in a favorable position (excess utility capacity) for new industry
- We need to help our existing businesses and industry to keep them happy in Camilla.
- We need to promote the Rural Transit System so our residents have the necessary transportation they require.
- We need to improve our ability to reach the citizens of Camilla by utilizing social media

GOALS AND POLICIES

GOAL: Economic Development and Prosperity

Encourage development or expansion of businesses and industries that are suitable for the community. Factors to consider when determining suitability include job skills required; long-term sustainability; linkages to other economic activities in the region; impact on the resources of the area; or prospects for creating job opportunities that meet the needs of a diverse local workforce.

Policies:

- We will preserve the rural character of our community and provide the opportunity for agricultural and forestry activities to remain a vital part of the community.
- We will encourage the development of downtown as a vibrant center of the community in order to improve overall attractiveness and local quality of life.
- We will support programs for retention, expansion and creation of businesses that are a good fit for our community's economy in terms of job skill requirements and linkages to existing businesses.
- Our community will make efficient use of existing infrastructure and public facilities in order to minimize the need for costly new/expanded facilities and services.

GOAL: Resource Management

Promote the efficient use of natural resources and identify and protect environmentally sensitive areas of the community. This may be achieved by promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy generation; encouraging green building construction and renovation; utilizing appropriate waste management techniques; fostering water conservation and reuse; or setting environmentally sensitive areas aside as green space or conservation reserves.

Policies:

- The protection and conservation of our community's resources will play an important role in the decision-making process when making decisions about future growth and development.
- We will promote the protection and maintenance of trees and green open space in all new development.

GOAL: Efficient Land Use

Maximize the use of existing infrastructure and minimize the costly conversion of undeveloped land at the periphery of the community. This may be achieved by encouraging development or redevelopment of sites closer to the traditional core of the community; designing new development to minimize the amount of land consumed; carefully planning expansion of public infrastructure; or maintaining open space in agricultural, forestry, or conservation uses.

Policies:

- We are committed to redeveloping and enhancing existing commercial and industrial areas within our community in preference to new development in Greenfield (previously undeveloped) areas of the community.

GOAL: Sense of Place

Protect and enhance the community's unique qualities. This may be achieved by maintaining the downtown as focal point of the community; fostering compact, walkable, mixed-use development; protecting and revitalizing historic areas of the community; encouraging new development that is compatible with the traditional features of the community; or protecting scenic and natural features that are important to defining the community's character.

Policies:

- We encourage development that is sensitive to the historic context, sense of place, and overall setting of the community.
- We want development whose design, landscaping, lighting, signage, and scale add value to our community.
- Our gateways and corridors will create a "sense of place" for our community.
- We will encourage new development to locate in suitable locations in order to protect natural resources, environmentally sensitive areas, or valuable historic, archaeological or cultural resources from encroachment.

GOAL: Regional Cooperation

Cooperate with neighboring jurisdictions to address shared needs. This may be achieved by actively participating in regional organizations; identifying joint projects that will result in greater efficiency and less cost to the taxpayer; or developing collaborative solutions for regional issues such as protection of shared natural resources, development of the transportation network, or creation of a tourism plan.

Policies:

- We will provide input to other public entities in our area when they are making decisions that are likely to have an impact on our community or our plans for future development.

GOAL: Housing Options

Promote an adequate range of safe, affordable, inclusive, and resource efficient housing in the community. This may be achieved by encouraging development of a variety of housing types, sizes, costs, and densities in each neighborhood; instituting programs to provide housing for residents of all socio-economic backgrounds; or coordinating with local economic development programs to ensure availability of adequate workforce housing in the community.

Policies:

- We will eliminate substandard or dilapidated housing in our community.
- We will create affordable housing opportunities to ensure that all those who work in the community have a viable option to live in the community.
- We will increase opportunities for low-to-moderate income families to move into affordable owner-occupied housing.

GOAL: Transportation Options

Address the transportation needs, challenges and opportunities of all community residents. This may be achieved by fostering alternatives to transportation by automobile, including walking, cycling, and transit; employing traffic calming measures throughout the community; requiring adequate connectivity between adjoining developments; or coordinating transportation and land use decision-making within the community.

Policies:

- We will ensure (through traffic calming and other design considerations) that excessive vehicular traffic will not harm the peaceful nature of our residential neighborhoods.

GOAL: Educational Opportunities

Make educational and training opportunities readily available to enable all community residents to improve their job skills, adapt to technological advances, or pursue life ambitions. This can be achieved by expanding and improving local educational institutions or programs; providing access to other institutions in the region; or coordinating with local economic development programs to ensure an adequately trained and skilled workforce.

Policies:

- We will consider the employment needs and skill levels of our existing population in making decisions on proposed economic development projects.

GOAL: Community Health

Ensure that all community residents, regardless of age, ability, or income, have access to critical goods and services, safe and clean neighborhoods, and good work opportunities. This may be achieved by providing services to support the basic needs of disadvantaged residents; instituting programs to

foster better health and fitness; or providing all residents the opportunity to improve their circumstances in life and to fully participate in the community.

Policies:

- We will ensure safe and adequate supplies of water through protection of ground and surface water sources.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) as developed by the Southwest Georgia Regional Commission under a grant from the US Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration is hereby incorporated by reference into this Comprehensive Plan to serve as the Economic Development Element for Mitchell County and the Cities of Baconton, Camilla, Pelham and Sale City.

The Southwest Georgia Regional Commission's (SWGRC) Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) was designed to bring together the public and private sectors in the creation of an economic roadmap to diversify and strengthen the regional economy. The SWGRC CEDS analyzed the regional economy and serves as a guide for establishing regional goals and objectives, a regional plan of action, and the investment priorities and funding sources.

As a performance-based plan, this CEDS plays a critical role in adapting to global economic conditions by fully utilizing the region's unique advantages to maximize economic opportunity for its residents by attracting the private investment that creates jobs. The SWGRC CEDS is a regionally owned strategy that is the result of a continuing economic development planning process developed with regional public and private sector participation. This plan sets forth the goals and objectives necessary to solve the economic development problems of the Southwest Georgia region and clearly defines the measures of success.

The Southwest Georgia CEDS gives an overview of the region briefly describing geography, population, economy, labor, and workforce development and use, education, transportation access, environment, and regional resources. It reviews the state of the Regional Economy and provides a list of achievable Goals and Objectives for the region, a Plan of Action to ensure success, and Performance Measures used to evaluate the Southwest Georgia Regional Commission's successful development and implementation of the 2012-2017 CEDS. Implementation of the goals identified in this plan is significant to the economic future of the SWGRC District.

Policies, issues and opportunities, and Short-Term Work Program implementation strategies located in the current Comprehensive Plans for each of our 14 county region were used extensively to develop the CEDS Goals and Objectives, Vital Projects and Problems and Opportunities.

Included below are goals and objectives from the CEDS which are aligned with the current economic development goals of Mitchell County and the Cities of Baconton, Camilla, Pelham and Sale City:

Goal: Encourage and increase regional collaboration among cities and counties.

Objective: To increase the likelihood of large-scale economic development projects resulting in jobs and private investment.

Goal: Expand existing industries.

Objective: To increase the potential that existing industries will expand in the region.

Goal: Improve infrastructure of water, sewer roads and technology.

Objective: To increase the likelihood that businesses will be started or moved to the region.

Goal: Support technical colleges within the region.

Objective: To increase the level of education of the region's workforce.

Goal: Increase tourism in the region.

Objective: Increase the region's tax base and local government's ability to provide services and recreational opportunities.

Goal: Recruit retirees.

Objective: Support communities in the region and increase the tax base by recruiting retirees.

Goal: Increase access to capital for small businesses in the region.

Objective: To increase availability and likelihood to access low-interest financing for businesses creating jobs and making private investments.

Goal: Create a diverse economy resistant to economic recession.

Objective: To promote the development of diverse employment opportunities at various skill levels.

Goal: Create and Promote agritourist activities and enterprises.

Objective: To increase farm income and farm tourism.

Mitchell County and its municipalities according to the CEDS...

The City of Camilla, the county seat of Mitchell, is located exactly in the center of the region. The Flint River is the county's western border and has the U.S. Highway 19 corridor. Mitchell County has a population of 24,086 and is one of the growing counties in Southwest Georgia. Mitchell County is home to four incorporated communities (Baconton, Camilla, Pelham, and Sale City) and a number of unincorporated ones.

Mainly focused on agriculture, Mitchell County has one of the largest farm gates in the state. Like Colquitt County, this is directly related to chicken farming. The Keystone Group, which is the largest employer in the county, has about 2,500 employees and contracts with hundreds of area farmers to process about 1,000,000 chickens each week. The Equity group provides good wages to uneducated and unskilled workers, of which the county has many.

In 2008, Mitchell County became home to the South's largest corn-based ethanol plant, First United Ethanol, LLC, which employs about 60 workers and produces 100 million gallons of ethanol every year. While agriculture remains the primary industry within the county, or farmers have diversified into non-conventional agriculture such as alligator hide production, aquaculture, and eco-tourism. Several cooperatives have been formed in various industries and vegetable production/processing has become a fast-growing and profitable enterprise.

Agribusiness is Mitchell County's largest industry, with well-known names such as Keystone Foods and Southeast Milk Incorporated. Of the nation's counties, Mitchell County is in the top 10 in pecan production. Two energy-related industries joined our corporate roster in recent years. A corn to fuel

manufacturer, Southwest Georgia Ethanol, and Camilla Solar, a solar power plant, chose Mitchell County as the place to grow their businesses.

Mitchell County is one of the premier locations for quail hunting. Businesses on retreat and hunting connoisseurs from around the world travel to our plantations to enjoy hunting and our local hospitality

Like other counties in the region, Mitchell County has a high number of adults living in poverty (30.6%) and a very high number of adults without a high school credentials (34.0%). More than 25% of the residents are living below the poverty level and almost 70 percent (79.9%) of the population graduated from high school according to the last Census.

The City of Baconton, birthplace of the paper-shell pecan industry in Georgia, is located in Mitchell County at the crossroads of U.S. Highway 19 and GA Hwy 93, 16 miles south of Albany, 278 miles south of Atlanta. Baconton was incorporated in 1903 and the City was one square mile (sides were 2000 yards and the old town well was the center). The community of Baconton is known for the highly marketable paper-shell pecan. Baconton City Hall is housed in the historic Jackson Davis House located just off Highway 19. The house, built in 1891 is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and is an excellent example of Victorian architecture. It is well worth a visit by tourists passing through. Baconton is a part of the Mitchell County School District and is served by North Mitchell County Elementary School and Baconton Community Charter Schools.

Pelham is located on the crossroads of US Highway 19 and State Route 93 and is approximately 38 miles south of Albany and 26 miles north of Thomasville. Pelham's Wildlife Festival, held on the first Saturday in October, and attracts over 12,000 visitors annually. It is also home to the Pelham Jamboree held every Saturday night beginning at 6:30 p.m. Other events such as a "Slice of Summer" and the Pelham Wildlife Art Auction complete the warm community feel present in Pelham. North Pelham Industrial Park is a 43 acre privately owned park located in the city limits of Pelham with 30 acres available. Surrounding land uses include agriculture, commercial, and residential. The park is zoned Industrial, with a Class 6 Fire Insurance rating. The Hand Trading Company was built in 1916 and during its heyday attracted shoppers throughout Southwestern Georgia. This beautiful building has been well maintained and is currently being restored.

Sale City is a quaint town in Mitchell with a population of 380 according to 2010 Census. It has a rustic downtown with two very popular restaurants. The City is experience a small amount of growth in the downtown area. Businesses are expanding and the City's infrastructure is trying to keep up. If this continues City leaders will have to be innovative to strike a balance between finance and growth.

Supplementary Economic Statistics/Data



Business Summary

CAMILLA

Area: 6.32 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

Data for all businesses in area

Total Businesses:	368
Total Employees:	5,532
Total Residential Population:	5,004
Employee/Residential Population Ratio:	1.11:1

	Businesses		Employees	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
by SIC Codes				
Agriculture & Mining	11	3.0%	123	2.2%
Construction	11	3.0%	83	1.5%
Manufacturing	12	3.3%	2,500	45.2%
Transportation	8	2.2%	110	2.0%
Communication	2	0.5%	10	0.2%
Utility	2	0.5%	38	0.7%
Wholesale Trade	13	3.5%	97	1.8%
Retail Trade Summary				
Home Improvement	81	22.0%	702	12.7%
General Merchandise Stores	4	1.1%	28	0.5%
Food Stores	6	1.6%	154	2.8%
Auto Dealers, Gas Stations, Auto Aftemarket	14	3.8%	90	1.6%
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14	3.8%	82	1.5%
Furniture & Home Furnishings	4	1.1%	10	0.2%
Eating & Drinking Places	3	0.8%	16	0.3%
Miscellaneous Retail	16	4.3%	174	3.1%
	20	5.4%	148	2.7%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate Summary				
Banks, Savings & Lending Institutions	46	12.5%	214	3.9%
Securities Brokers	21	5.7%	72	1.3%
Insurance Carriers & Agents	2	0.5%	4	0.1%
Real Estate, Holding, Other Investment Offices	13	3.5%	38	0.7%
	11	3.0%	100	1.8%
Services Summary				
Hotels & Lodging	132	35.9%	1,140	20.6%
Automotive Services	2	0.5%	11	0.2%
Motion Pictures & Amusements	9	2.4%	31	0.6%
Health Services	10	2.7%	47	0.8%
Legal Services	17	4.6%	332	6.0%
Education Institutions & Libraries	4	1.1%	12	0.2%
Other Services	10	2.7%	285	5.2%
	80	21.7%	423	7.6%
Government				
Unclassified Establishments	44	12.0%	510	9.2%
	5	1.4%	5	0.1%
Totals	368	100.0%	5,532	100.0%

Source: Copyright 2015 InfoGroup, Inc. All rights reserved. Esri Total Residential Population forecasts for 2015.



Business Summary

CAMILLA
Area : 6.32 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

by NAICS Codes	Businesses		Employees	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	10	2.7%	114	2.1%
Mining	1	0.3%	7	0.1%
Utilities	2	0.5%	26	0.5%
Construction	11	3.0%	83	1.5%
Manufacturing	12	3.3%	2,491	45.0%
Wholesale Trade	13	3.5%	97	1.8%
Retail Trade	64	17.4%	527	9.5%
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	11	3.0%	67	1.2%
Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	2	0.5%	12	0.2%
Electronics & Appliance Stores	1	0.3%	4	0.1%
Bldg Material & Garden Equipment & Supplies Dealers	4	1.1%	28	0.5%
Food & Beverage Stores	14	3.8%	90	1.6%
Health & Personal Care Stores	7	1.9%	68	1.2%
Gasoline Stations	3	0.8%	15	0.3%
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	4	1.1%	10	0.2%
Sport Goods, Hobby, Book, & Music Stores	2	0.5%	4	0.1%
General Merchandise Stores	6	1.6%	154	2.8%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	8	2.2%	23	0.4%
Nonstore Retailers	2	0.5%	52	0.9%
Transportation & Warehousing	7	1.9%	100	1.8%
Information	6	1.6%	36	0.7%
Finance & Insurance	36	9.8%	115	2.1%
Central Bank/Credit Intermediation & Related Activities	22	6.0%	73	1.3%
Securities, Commodity Contracts & Other Financial	2	0.5%	4	0.1%
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities; Funds, Trusts &	13	3.5%	38	0.7%
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	15	4.1%	83	1.5%
Professional, Scientific & Tech Services	19	5.2%	78	1.4%
Legal Services	4	1.1%	12	0.2%
Management of Companies & Enterprises	2	0.5%	40	0.7%
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation	3	0.8%	18	0.3%
Educational Services	8	2.2%	272	4.9%
Health Care & Social Assistance	32	8.7%	498	9.0%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	6	1.6%	47	0.8%
Accommodation & Food Services	18	4.9%	185	3.3%
Accommodation	2	0.5%	11	0.2%
Food Services & Drinking Places	16	4.3%	174	3.1%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	52	14.1%	189	3.4%
Automotive Repair & Maintenance	8	2.2%	29	0.5%
Public Administration	46	12.5%	521	9.4%
Unclassified Establishments	5	1.4%	5	0.1%
Total	368	100.0%	5,532	100.0%

Source: Copyright 2015 Infogroup, Inc. All rights reserved. Esri Total Residential Population forecasts for 2015.



Disposable Income Profile

CAMILLA
Area: 6.32 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

	Census 2010	2015	2020	2015-2020 Change	2015-2020 Annual Rate
Population	5,083	5,004	4,909	-95	-0.38%
Median Age	34.6	34.6	35.3	0.7	0.40%
Households	1,852	1,839	1,808	-31	-0.34%
Average Household Size	2.56	2.53	2.52	-0.01	-0.08%

2015 Households by Disposable Income	Number	Percent
Total	1,839	100.0%
<\$15,000	573	31.2%
\$15,000-\$24,999	322	17.5%
\$25,000-\$34,999	241	13.1%
\$35,000-\$49,999	274	14.9%
\$50,000-\$74,999	313	17.0%
\$75,000-\$99,999	71	3.9%
\$100,000-\$149,999	39	2.1%
\$150,000-\$199,999	4	0.2%
\$200,000+	3	0.2%
Median Disposable Income	\$25,778	
Average Disposable Income	\$33,546	

2015 Disposable Income by Age of Householder	Number of Households						
	<25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Total	81	283	294	322	366	286	207
<\$15,000	35	73	70	79	133	92	91
\$15,000-\$24,999	15	38	41	44	72	57	56
\$25,000-\$34,999	8	46	46	40	47	30	24
\$35,000-\$49,999	13	50	45	53	45	54	14
\$50,000-\$74,999	9	64	63	72	51	38	17
\$75,000-\$99,999	2	6	18	24	10	8	4
\$100,000-\$149,999	0	5	11	10	6	7	1
\$150,000-\$199,999	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
\$200,000+	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Median Disposable Income	\$17,985	\$30,995	\$32,378	\$34,511	\$21,026	\$23,475	\$16,386
Average Disposable Income	\$25,520	\$35,904	\$39,574	\$40,233	\$30,480	\$31,832	\$22,287

Data Note: Disposable Income is after-tax household income. Disposable income forecasts are based on the Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020.



Household Budget Expenditures

CAMILLA
Area: 6.32 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

Demographic Summary		2015	2020	
Population		5,004	4,909	
Households		1,839	1,808	
Families		1,292	1,262	
Median Age		34.6	35.3	
Median Household Income		\$30,360	\$36,288	
	Spending Index	Average Amount Spent	Total	Percent
Total Expenditures	55	\$39,724.54	\$73,053,432	100.0%
Food	57	\$4,851.49	\$8,921,885	12.2%
Food at Home	59	\$3,056.79	\$5,621,430	7.7%
Food Away from Home	55	\$1,794.70	\$3,300,455	4.5%
Alcoholic Beverages	52	\$288.55	\$530,636	0.7%
Housing	56	\$11,955.36	\$21,985,899	30.1%
Shelter	54	\$8,823.22	\$16,225,893	22.2%
Utilities, Fuel and Public Services	62	\$3,132.14	\$5,760,006	7.9%
Household Operations	52	\$953.47	\$1,753,424	2.4%
Housekeeping Supplies	58	\$418.02	\$768,732	1.1%
Household Furnishings and Equipment	55	\$1,018.00	\$1,872,102	2.6%
Apparel and Services	56	\$1,305.49	\$2,400,795	3.3%
Transportation	58	\$6,161.50	\$11,330,992	15.5%
Travel	48	\$937.62	\$1,724,276	2.4%
Health Care	57	\$2,699.63	\$4,964,628	6.8%
Entertainment and Recreation	55	\$1,805.52	\$3,320,343	4.5%
Personal Care Products & Services	55	\$427.10	\$785,441	1.1%
Education	48	\$728.17	\$1,339,106	1.8%
Smoking Products	74	\$345.17	\$634,769	0.9%
Miscellaneous (1)	57	\$663.85	\$1,220,824	1.7%
Support Payments/Cash Contribution/Gifts in Kind	53	\$1,326.64	\$2,439,688	3.3%
Life/Other Insurance	56	\$256.80	\$472,254	0.6%
Pensions and Social Security	51	\$3,582.19	\$6,587,639	9.0%

Data Note: The Spending Potential Index (SPI) is household-based, and represents the amount spent for a product or service relative to a national average of 100. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

(1) Miscellaneous includes lotteries, pari-mutuel losses, legal fees, funeral expenses, safe deposit box rentals, checking account/banking service charges, cemetery lots/vaults/maintenance fees, accounting fees, miscellaneous personal services/advertising/fines, finance charges excluding mortgage & vehicle, occupational expenses, expenses for other properties, credit card membership fees, and shopping club membership fees.

Source: Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020; Consumer Spending data are derived from the 2011 and 2012 Consumer Expenditure Surveys, Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Market Profile

CAMILLA
Area: 6.32 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

Population Summary	
2000 Total Population	5,406
2010 Total Population	5,083
2015 Total Population	5,004
2015 Group Quarters	344
2020 Total Population	4,909
2015-2020 Annual Rate	-0.38%
Household Summary	
2000 Households	1,875
2000 Average Household Size	2.71
2010 Households	1,852
2010 Average Household Size	2.56
2015 Households	1,839
2015 Average Household Size	2.53
2020 Households	1,808
2020 Average Household Size	2.52
2015-2020 Annual Rate	-0.34%
2010 Families	1,314
2010 Average Family Size	3.06
2015 Families	1,292
2015 Average Family Size	3.04
2020 Families	1,262
2020 Average Family Size	3.04
2015-2020 Annual Rate	-0.47%
Housing Unit Summary	
2000 Housing Units	2,027
Owner Occupied Housing Units	57.3%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	35.2%
Vacant Housing Units	7.5%
2010 Housing Units	2,062
Owner Occupied Housing Units	50.4%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	39.4%
Vacant Housing Units	10.2%
2015 Housing Units	2,063
Owner Occupied Housing Units	46.4%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	42.7%
Vacant Housing Units	10.9%
2020 Housing Units	2,061
Owner Occupied Housing Units	45.8%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	42.0%
Vacant Housing Units	12.3%
Median Household Income	
2015	\$30,360
2020	\$36,288
Median Home Value	
2015	\$75,063
2020	\$86,405
Per Capita Income	
2015	\$14,314
2020	\$16,004
Median Age	
2010	34.6
2015	34.6
2020	35.3

Data Note: Household population includes persons not residing in group quarters. Average Household Size is the household population divided by total households. Persons in families include the householder and persons related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Per Capita Income represents the income received by all persons aged 15 years and over divided by the total population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Market Profile

CAMILLA
Area: 6.32 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

2015 Households by Income	
Household Income Base	1,839
<\$15,000	27.7%
\$15,000 - \$24,999	16.4%
\$25,000 - \$34,999	9.7%
\$35,000 - \$49,999	14.2%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	16.4%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	10.2%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	3.9%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	0.9%
\$200,000+	0.4%
Average Household Income	\$40,919
2020 Households by Income	
Household Income Base	1,808
<\$15,000	26.0%
\$15,000 - \$24,999	12.6%
\$25,000 - \$34,999	9.7%
\$35,000 - \$49,999	14.4%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	19.1%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	11.5%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	5.0%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	1.2%
\$200,000+	0.5%
Average Household Income	\$45,802
2015 Owner Occupied Housing Units by Value	
Total	958
<\$50,000	29.2%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	41.4%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	15.0%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	5.6%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	2.6%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	1.9%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	0.8%
\$400,000 - \$499,999	0.8%
\$500,000 - \$749,999	0.4%
\$750,000 - \$999,999	0.4%
\$1,000,000 +	1.7%
Average Home Value	\$111,900
2020 Owner Occupied Housing Units by Value	
Total	943
<\$50,000	19.9%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	41.1%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	20.9%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	8.6%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	3.6%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	1.8%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	0.7%
\$400,000 - \$499,999	0.7%
\$500,000 - \$749,999	0.4%
\$750,000 - \$999,999	0.4%
\$1,000,000 +	1.5%
Average Home Value	\$121,174

Data Note: Income represents the preceding year, expressed in current dollars. Household income includes wage and salary earnings, interest dividends, net rents, pensions, SSI and welfare payments, child support, and alimony.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Market Profile

CAMILLA
Area: 6.32 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

2010 Population by Age	
Total	5,084
0 - 4	8.2%
5 - 9	7.4%
10 - 14	7.5%
15 - 24	14.5%
25 - 34	12.9%
35 - 44	12.5%
45 - 54	13.0%
55 - 64	11.0%
65 - 74	6.8%
75 - 84	4.2%
85 +	1.9%
18 +	72.7%
2015 Population by Age	
Total	5,006
0 - 4	7.7%
5 - 9	7.9%
10 - 14	7.0%
15 - 24	14.1%
25 - 34	13.7%
35 - 44	12.2%
45 - 54	12.2%
55 - 64	11.5%
65 - 74	8.0%
75 - 84	3.6%
85 +	2.0%
18 +	73.6%
2020 Population by Age	
Total	4,909
0 - 4	7.7%
5 - 9	7.3%
10 - 14	7.4%
15 - 24	13.1%
25 - 34	14.1%
35 - 44	11.9%
45 - 54	11.7%
55 - 64	11.6%
65 - 74	8.9%
75 - 84	4.5%
85 +	1.7%
18 +	73.9%
2010 Population by Sex	
Males	2,472
Females	2,611
2015 Population by Sex	
Males	2,458
Females	2,546
2020 Population by Sex	
Males	2,431
Females	2,478

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Market Profile

CAMILLA
Area: 6.32 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

2010 Population by Race/Ethnicity	
Total	5,083
White Alone	26.0%
Black Alone	69.7%
American Indian Alone	0.2%
Asian Alone	0.7%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.0%
Some Other Race Alone	2.6%
Two or More Races	0.7%
Hispanic Origin	4.1%
Diversity Index	48.9
2015 Population by Race/Ethnicity	
Total	5,004
White Alone	25.6%
Black Alone	69.8%
American Indian Alone	0.3%
Asian Alone	0.9%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.0%
Some Other Race Alone	2.7%
Two or More Races	0.8%
Hispanic Origin	4.2%
Diversity Index	49.2
2020 Population by Race/Ethnicity	
Total	4,909
White Alone	25.1%
Black Alone	69.7%
American Indian Alone	0.3%
Asian Alone	1.1%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.0%
Some Other Race Alone	2.9%
Two or More Races	0.9%
Hispanic Origin	4.4%
Diversity Index	49.6
2010 Population by Relationship and Household Type	
Total	5,083
In Households	93.4%
In Family Households	81.8%
Householder	24.7%
Spouse	10.9%
Child	37.5%
Other relative	6.0%
Nonrelative	2.8%
In Nonfamily Households	11.6%
In Group Quarters	6.6%
Institutionalized Population	6.6%
Noninstitutionalized Population	0.0%

Data Note: Persons of Hispanic Origin may be of any race. The Diversity Index measures the probability that two people from the same area will be from different race/ethnic groups.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Market Profile

CAMILLA
Area: 6.32 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

2015 Population 25+ by Educational Attainment	
Total	3,165
Less than 9th Grade	11.8%
9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma	15.6%
High School Graduate	33.1%
GED/Alternative Credential	4.8%
Some College, No Degree	15.5%
Associate Degree	2.9%
Bachelor's Degree	10.3%
Graduate/Professional Degree	6.0%
2015 Population 15+ by Marital Status	
Total	3,874
Never Married	44.0%
Married	35.2%
Widowed	8.5%
Divorced	12.3%
2015 Civilian Population 16+ in Labor Force	
Civilian Employed	90.1%
Civilian Unemployed	9.9%
2015 Employed Population 16+ by Industry	
Total	1,781
Agriculture/Mining	5.0%
Construction	4.7%
Manufacturing	16.9%
Wholesale Trade	3.9%
Retail Trade	15.2%
Transportation/Utilities	4.8%
Information	0.3%
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	7.7%
Services	38.0%
Public Administration	3.4%
2015 Employed Population 16+ by Occupation	
Total	1,781
White Collar	42.1%
Management/Business/Financial	8.1%
Professional	8.4%
Sales	11.7%
Administrative Support	13.9%
Services	18.3%
Blue Collar	39.6%
Farming/Forestry/Fishing	4.2%
Construction/Extraction	4.5%
Installation/Maintenance/Repair	2.9%
Production	15.0%
Transportation/Material Moving	13.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Market Profile

CAMILLA
Area: 6.32 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

2010 Households by Type	
Total	1,852
Households with 1 Person	25.9%
Households with 2+ People	74.1%
Family Households	71.0%
Husband-wife Families	32.2%
With Related Children	13.6%
Other Family (No Spouse Present)	38.8%
Other Family with Male Householder	5.0%
With Related Children	2.6%
Other Family with Female Householder	33.7%
With Related Children	22.6%
Nonfamily Households	3.1%
All Households with Children	39.0%
Multigenerational Households	8.7%
Unmarried Partner Households	6.8%
Male-female	6.4%
Same-sex	0.4%
2010 Households by Size	
Total	1,852
1 Person Household	25.9%
2 Person Household	29.4%
3 Person Household	18.0%
4 Person Household	13.1%
5 Person Household	8.3%
6 Person Household	3.1%
7 + Person Household	2.2%
2010 Households by Tenure and Mortgage Status	
Total	1,852
Owner Occupied	56.1%
Owned with a Mortgage/Loan	34.2%
Owned Free and Clear	21.9%
Renter Occupied	43.9%

Data Note: Households with children include any households with people under age 18, related or not. Multigenerational households are families with 3 or more parent-child relationships. Unmarried partner households are usually classified as nonfamily households unless there is another member of the household related to the householder. Multigenerational and unmarried partner households are reported only to the tract level. Esri estimated block group data, which is used to estimate polygons or non-standard geography.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Market Profile

CAMILLA
Area: 6.32 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

Top 3 Tapestry Segments		
	1.	City Commons (11E)
	2.	Modest Income Homes
	3.	Down the Road (10D)
2015 Consumer Spending		
Apparel & Services: Total \$		\$2,400,795
Average Spent		\$1,305.49
Spending Potential Index		56
Computers & Accessories: Total \$		\$252,767
Average Spent		\$137.45
Spending Potential Index		53
Education: Total \$		\$1,339,106
Average Spent		\$728.17
Spending Potential Index		48
Entertainment/Recreation: Total \$		\$3,320,343
Average Spent		\$1,805.52
Spending Potential Index		55
Food at Home: Total \$		\$5,621,430
Average Spent		\$3,056.79
Spending Potential Index		59
Food Away from Home: Total \$		\$3,300,455
Average Spent		\$1,794.70
Spending Potential Index		55
Health Care: Total \$		\$4,964,628
Average Spent		\$2,699.63
Spending Potential Index		57
HH Furnishings & Equipment: Total \$		\$1,872,102
Average Spent		\$1,018.00
Spending Potential Index		55
Investments: Total \$		\$1,805,991
Average Spent		\$982.05
Spending Potential Index		36
Retail Goods: Total \$		\$26,728,174
Average Spent		\$14,534.08
Spending Potential Index		57
Shelter: Total \$		\$16,225,893
Average Spent		\$8,823.22
Spending Potential Index		54
TV/Video/Audio: Total \$		\$1,465,746
Average Spent		\$797.03
Spending Potential Index		61
Travel: Total \$		\$1,724,276
Average Spent		\$937.62
Spending Potential Index		48
Vehicle Maintenance & Repairs: Total \$		\$1,128,225
Average Spent		\$613.50
Spending Potential Index		55

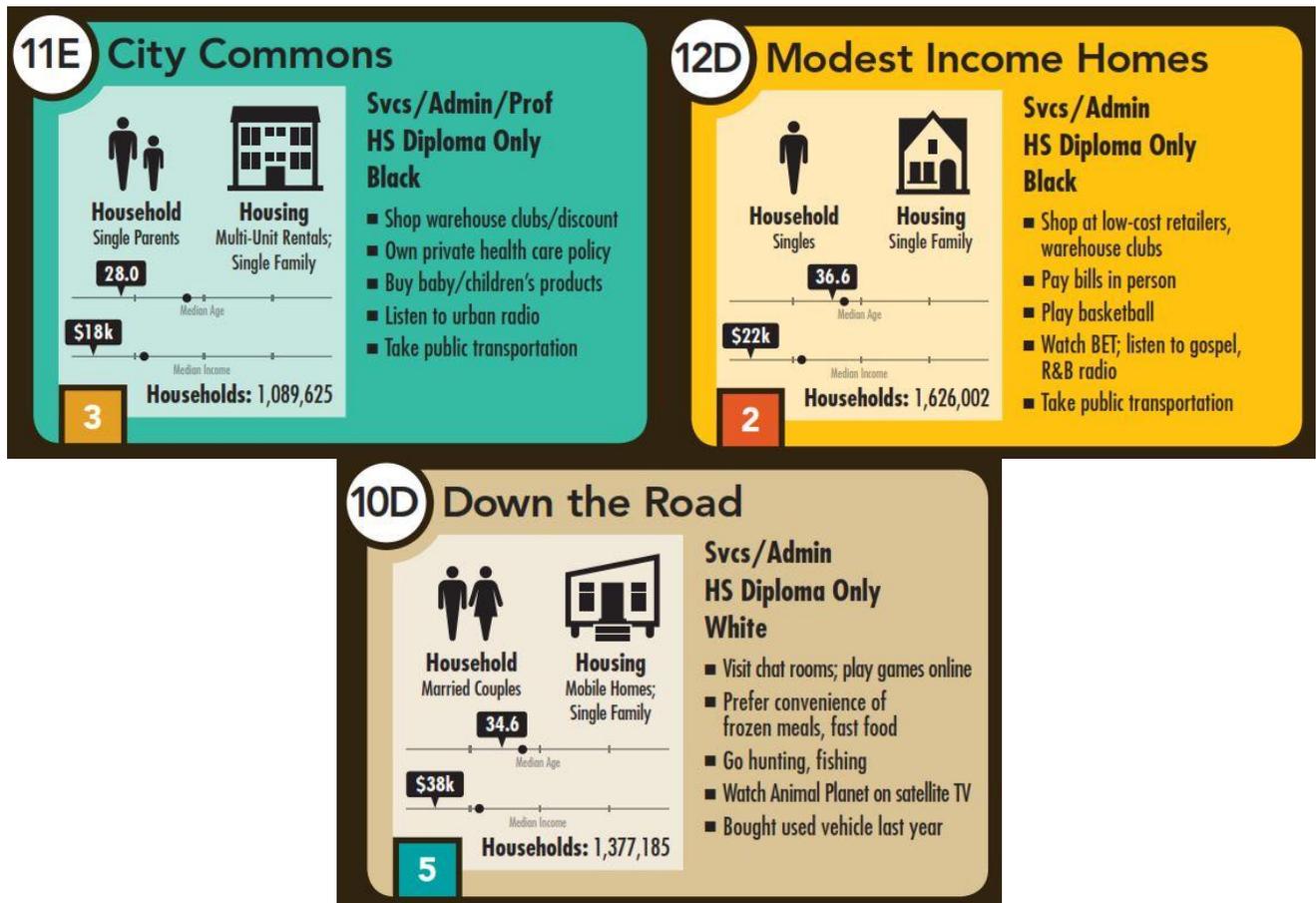
Data Note: Consumer spending shows the amount spent on a variety of goods and services by households that reside in the area. Expenditures are shown by broad budget categories that are not mutually exclusive. Consumer spending does not equal business revenue. Total and Average Amount Spent Per Household represent annual figures. The Spending Potential Index represents the amount spent in the area relative to a national average of 100.

Source: Consumer Spending data are derived from the 2011 and 2012 Consumer Expenditure Surveys, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Esri.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.

Tapestry Segmentation Explained

Tapestry segmentation provides an accurate, detailed description of America's neighborhoods—U.S. residential areas are divided into 67 distinctive segments based on their socioeconomic and demographic composition. The top three tapestry segments in Camilla are: City Commons, Modest Income Homes and Down the Road.

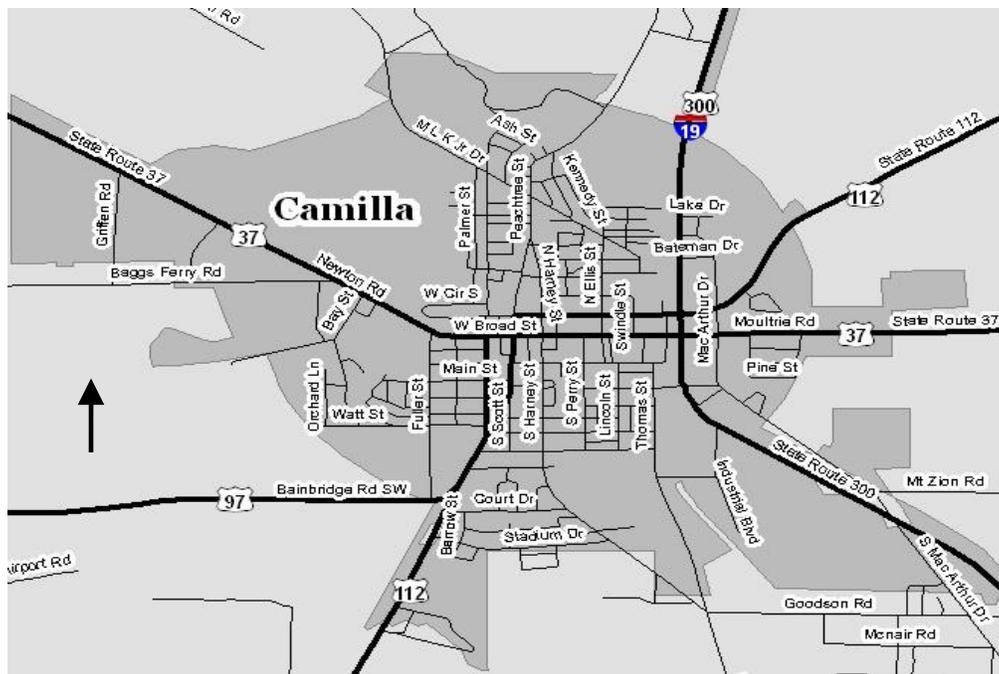


TRANSPORTATION

An integrated transportation system should contribute to a high quality of life for residents and a desirable climate for business. Many transportation issues in Mitchell County are related to the increase in vehicular volumes and congestion. While the automobile is the dominant mode of transportation, the City of Camilla wants to provide a balanced and coordinated “multi-modal” transportation system to accommodate ongoing growth and development. Comprehensive improvements to all modes of travel can help improve the operation and capacity of the road system.

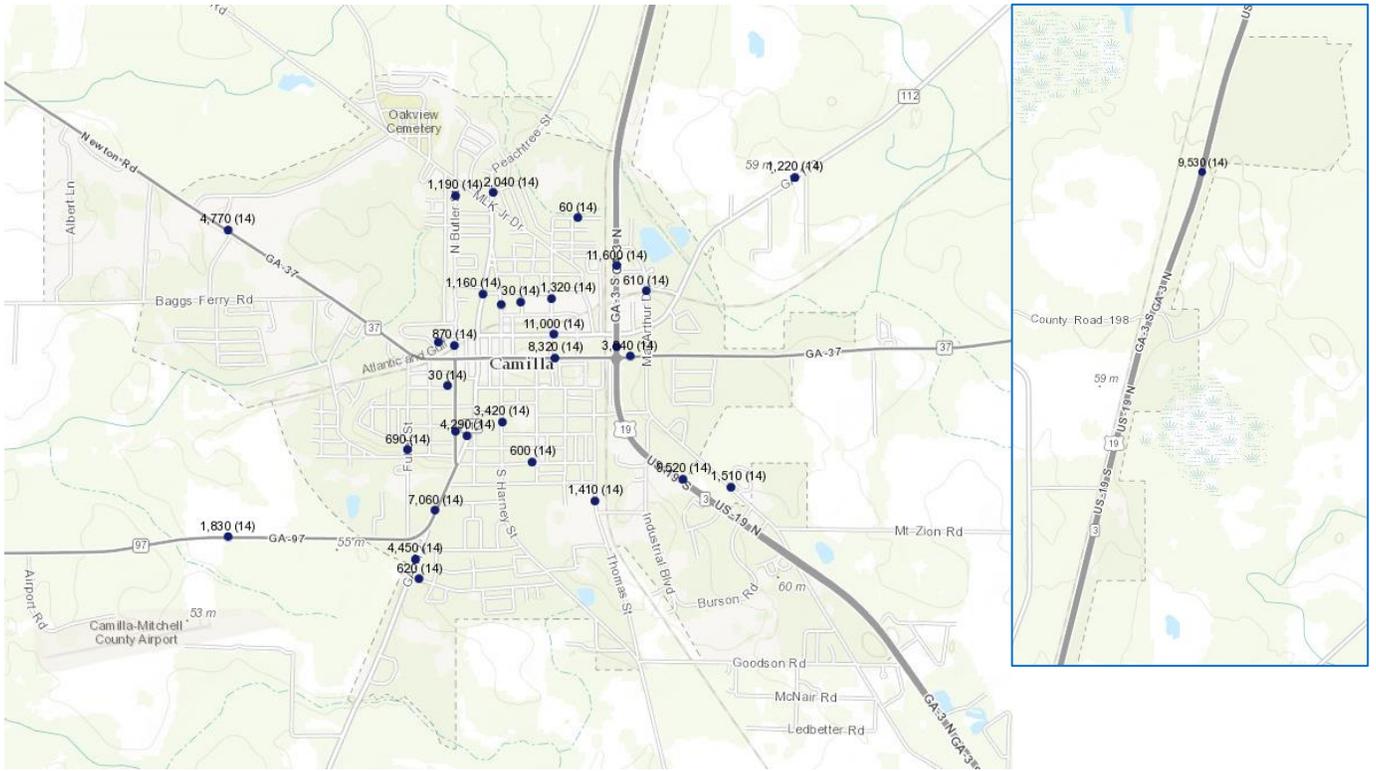
Road Network

The City of Camilla is serviced by a number of state roads including State highway’s 37, 112, 97, and 300 or U.S. 19. Virtually all streets in Camilla are paved.



Camilla sees some fairly light traffic around town, but traffic on US Hwy 19 has an Annual Average Daily Trips (AADT) count of approximately 12,500-16,000+. U.S. Hwy 19 at North end of the City (Keystone Inc.) sees between 9,500 and 13,000 AADT. Broad Street between downtown Camilla and U.S. Hwy 19 sees approximately 8,000 AADT. All non-state routes see far less traffic in terms of AADT.

GDOT Traffic Monitoring Locations



U.S. Highway 19 @ Keystone

Key Annual Trends

Year	Annual Average Daily Traffic	% APR Change	Annual Average Daily Truck Traffic	% Trucks	K Factor	D Factor	85th Pctl Speed
2015		0.00					
2014	9530		1468	15.40	9.00	54.00	
2013	9530		1468	15.40	9.00	54.00	
2012	11100						
2011	11050						
2010	11780						
2009	12230						
2008	12090						
2007	12430						
2006	12340						
2005	13010						

U.S. Highway 19 between GA Hwy 112 and GA Hwy 37

Key Annual Trends

Year	Annual Average Daily Traffic	% APR Change	Annual Average Daily Truck Traffic	% Trucks	K Factor	D Factor	85th Pctl Speed
2015		0.00					
2014	12500		1327	10.61	8.00	60.00	
2013	12540		1327	10.58	8.00	60.00	
2012	12040		1235	10.26			
2011	11980		1229	10.26			
2010	14490						
2009	16130						
2008	15940						
2007	16880						
2006	18130						
2005	16480						

GA Hwy 112 @ GA Hwy 97

Key Annual Trends							
Year	Annual Average Daily Traffic	% APR Change	Annual Average Daily Truck Traffic	% Trucks	K Factor	D Factor	85th Pctl Speed
2015		0.00					
2014	7060		1023	14.49	7.65	50.00	
2013	5740		832	14.49			
2012	5760		835	14.49			
2011	5530		801	14.49			
2010	5620		814	14.49			
2009	5690		824	14.49			
2008	6320						
2007	2730						
2006	6950						
2005	7020						

Broad Street (GA Hwy 37) @ Ellis Street

Key Annual Trends							
Year	Annual Average Daily Traffic	% APR Change	Annual Average Daily Truck Traffic	% Trucks	K Factor	D Factor	85th Pctl Speed
2015		0.00					
2014	8320		749	9.00	7.86	50.00	
2013	7180		646	9.00			
2012	7200		645	8.96			
2011	8000		717	8.96			
2010	8130		728	8.96			
2009	7880						
2008	7790		700	8.98			
2007	9410						
2006	8810						
2005	9380						

Alternative Modes

With regards to bicycling, Camilla has nothing in the way of bicycle lanes or paths. Sidewalks are present in many areas particularly those historic neighborhoods, however, very few sidewalks exist outside the historic residential neighborhoods. They do however have a number of quiet streets that can be considered quite safe for riding bicycles or even walking. Golf carts are also allowed on most residential city streets.

Mitchell County is a member of the Southwest Georgia Regional Rural Transit System. Transit buses are available for all residents of Mitchell County, Baconton, Camilla, Pelham and Sale City. The transit system provides transport to anywhere in the region for a fee based on mileage. Users must call to schedule a pickup by 3 pm the day before their scheduled trip. This service has proven to be very beneficial for those that do not drive. Typically, elderly or those that do not have a license have utilized the service for daily life activities including grocery shopping and doctor's appointments in particular.

Parking

The current level of service for parking is adequate for the rural nature of Camilla. Larger parking areas around the downtown provide overflow off street parking for downtown shoppers and during local festivals/celebrations.

Railroads

Mitchell County is serviced by the CSX rail line that parallels Hwy 19 from Thomas County through Mitchell County to Dougherty County. The rail line provides critical freight transport for a number of industries in Mitchell County and the Cities of Baconton, Camilla and Pelham.

LAND USE

The Future Land Development Map is a required component for all communities that have zoning. It is intended to be an expression of the community's vision for the future, and a guide to its future development patterns citywide. It is based off of previous Future land use maps with updates added to fully meet the trends of development in Camilla and was refined with the help of the public during the public outreach portion of the plan's development. It is intended to be representation of the community's vision for the future. Below are descriptions of categories which are utilized on the Future Land Use Map.

Agriculture

The rural and agricultural character area designation in Camilla is intended for those areas outside of the urban service areas which are associated with agricultural farm operations and associated activities, forestry, natural resource conservation, groundwater recharge areas, and low-density residential development accessory to agricultural or farm operation of varying sizes.

Residential

This residential category is intended to correspond primarily to existing neighborhoods but is also proposed for undeveloped areas adjacent to existing neighborhoods. Residential development in this category typically is seen ranging from approximately 1 to 4 units per acre (i.e., lot sizes of approximately 10,000 square feet plus). The primary housing type is detached, single-family residential, though other housing types such as duplexes and manufactured homes may be allowed by applicable zoning regulations under certain circumstances. This future land use category is implemented with one or more low-density residential zoning districts. Regulations may differ according to zoning district; for instance, manufactured homes may be permitted in one urban residential category but not in another. Furthermore, different lot sizes may be established as may be necessary.

Commercial

This category corresponds to the city's central business district. It is also intended to provide a mixture of land uses in addition to commercial, including institutional, public, office, and housing mixed in with non-residential uses. This district is unique in that the existing development pattern consists of buildings covering very large percentages of the lot, little if any building setbacks from front, side, and rear property lines, and a reliance on on-street parking or shared parking lots. This district has higher intensities of lot coverage and floor area than the other commercial land use categories. This area is intended to be implemented with a CBD zoning district.

Highway Commercial

This category is for land dedicated to non-industrial business uses, including retail sales, services, and entertainment facilities. Commercial uses may be located as a single use in one building or grouped together in a shopping center.

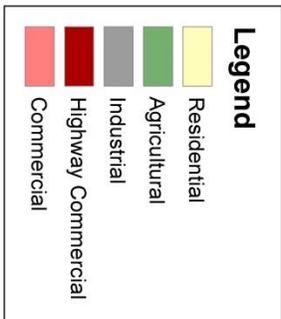
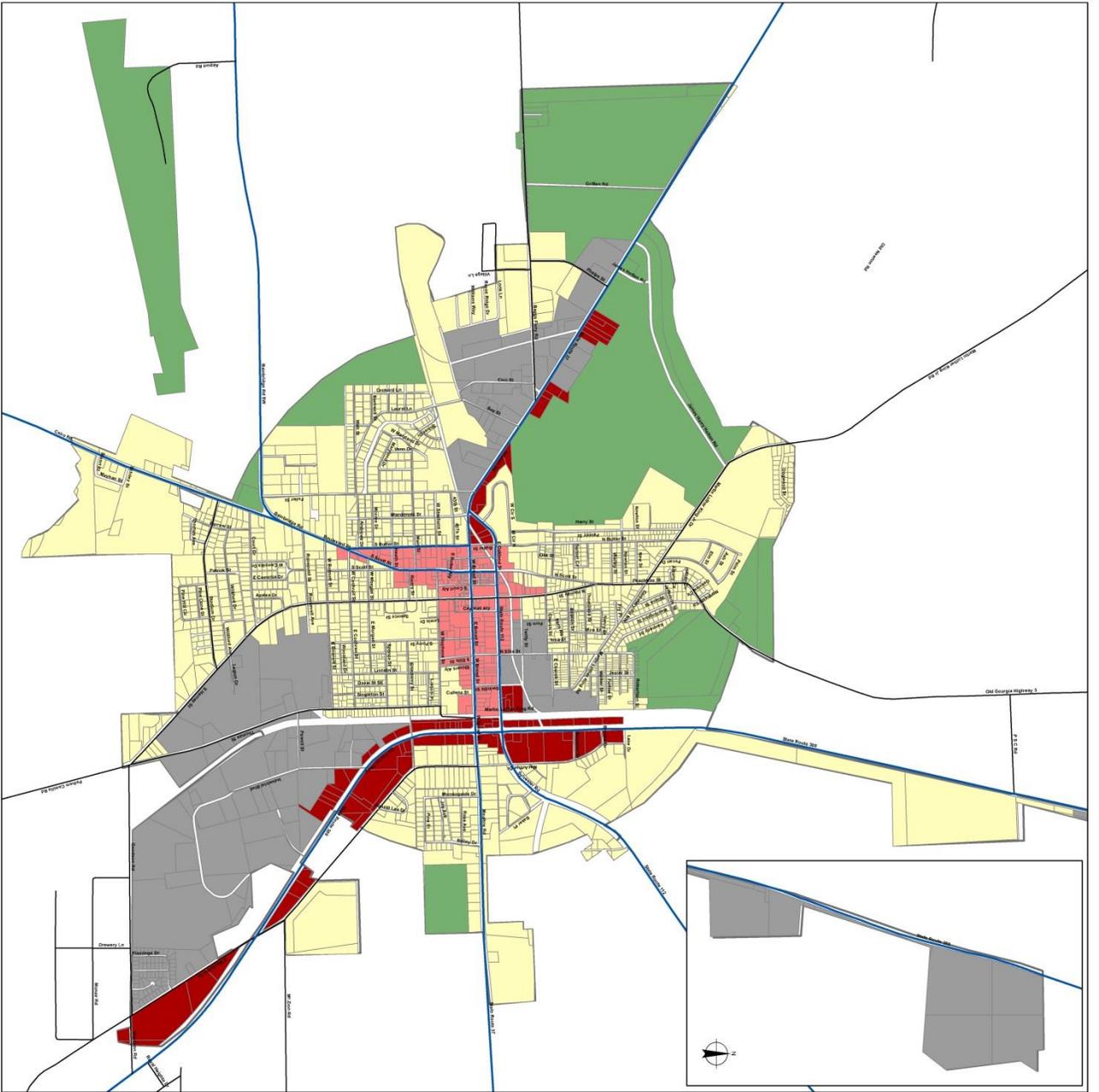
As one of two sub-classifications of commercial land use, highway commercial areas are intended to provide suitable areas for those business and commercial uses which primarily serve the public traveling by automobile and which benefit from direct access to highways. Such districts are generally designed so that the automobile has precedence over the pedestrian. This area is intended to be implemented with one or more commercial zoning districts.

Industrial

This category corresponds to industrial operations which may or may not be objectionable due to the emission of noise, vibration, smoke, dust, gas, fumes, odors, or radiation and that may create fire or explosion hazards or other objectionable conditions. Uses within this district may require substantial quantities of water for manufacturing operations and may require rail, air, or water transportation.

Camilla

Future Landuse Map



COMMUNITY WORK PROGRAM

CITY OF CAMILLA COMMUNITY WORK PROGRAM 2017-2021								
Economic Development Objectives	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Possible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source
Attract a vegetable processing industry	X	X	X	X	X	City, MCDA	\$15,000/yr	City, MCDA
Develop new industrial property in conjunction with the County Economic Development Commission	X	X	X			City, MCEDC	\$132,000	DCA, U.S. EDA, USDA, EPA
Market the reuse of wastewater for cooling/irrigation to attract industry		X				City	\$75k	user fees/enterprise fund
Housing Objectives	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source
Investigate the elimination & replacement of substandard housing	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$25k	Home administration, CDBG, RDC Dues
Promote infill development to previously identified sites	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$10k/yr	General Fund

ADOPTION RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION NO. 2017-07-17-1

A RESOLUTION TO ADOPT THE MITCHELL COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

WHEREAS, the City Council of Camilla, Georgia found it necessary to update their joint comprehensive plan as part of the requirements to maintain its Qualified Local Government Status;

WHEREAS, the City Council held public meetings and hearings to allow private citizens to review the Comprehensive Plan and gathered citizens input;

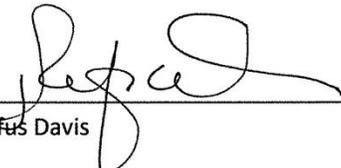
WHEREAS, in the development of the comprehensive plan, the City of Camilla examined, evaluated, and where applicable, incorporated considerations of both the Flint River Basin Regional Water Development and Conservation Plan and the Environmental Planning Criteria pursuant to O.C.G.A. 12-2-8, and;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of Camilla, Georgia that the Comprehensive Plan shall be adopted, hereby certifying that adequate citizen participation requirements have been met.

Adopted on the 17th day of JULY 2017.

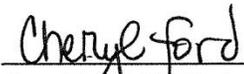


Mayor



Rufus Davis

Witness



Cheryl Ford, City Clerk

PELHAM

COMMUNITY PROFILE



Community Profile

Pelham
Area: 4.08 square miles

Prepared by SWGRC

Population Summary	
2000 Total Population	4,079
2010 Total Population	3,898
2015 Total Population	3,753
2015 Group Quarters	110
2020 Total Population	3,640
2015-2020 Annual Rate	-0.61%
Household Summary	
2000 Households	1,451
2000 Average Household Size	2.69
2010 Households	1,412
2010 Average Household Size	2.68
2015 Households	1,367
2015 Average Household Size	2.66
2020 Households	1,327
2020 Average Household Size	2.66
2015-2020 Annual Rate	-0.59%
2010 Families	972
2010 Average Family Size	3.26
2015 Families	930
2015 Average Family Size	3.25
2020 Families	896
2020 Average Family Size	3.26
2015-2020 Annual Rate	-0.74%
Housing Unit Summary	
2000 Housing Units	1,591
Owner Occupied Housing Units	61.7%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	29.5%
Vacant Housing Units	8.8%
2010 Housing Units	1,586
Owner Occupied Housing Units	56.0%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	33.0%
Vacant Housing Units	11.0%
2015 Housing Units	1,586
Owner Occupied Housing Units	50.8%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	35.4%
Vacant Housing Units	13.8%
2020 Housing Units	1,576
Owner Occupied Housing Units	49.0%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	35.2%
Vacant Housing Units	15.8%
Median Household Income	
2015	\$26,940
2020	\$31,166
Median Home Value	
2015	\$63,139
2020	\$78,717
Per Capita Income	
2015	\$14,613
2020	\$16,604
Median Age	
2010	37.7
2015	38.5
2020	39.4

Data Note: Household population includes persons not residing in group quarters. Average Household Size is the household population divided by total households. Persons in families include the householder and persons related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Per Capita Income represents the income received by all persons aged 15 years and over divided by the total population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Community Profile

Pelham
Area: 4.08 square miles

Prepared by SWGRC

2015 Households by Income	
Household Income Base	1,367
<\$15,000	29.8%
\$15,000 - \$24,999	17.0%
\$25,000 - \$34,999	13.2%
\$35,000 - \$49,999	12.3%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	13.6%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	8.6%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	4.8%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	0.4%
\$200,000+	0.4%
Average Household Income	\$38,492
2020 Households by Income	
Household Income Base	1,327
<\$15,000	28.6%
\$15,000 - \$24,999	13.0%
\$25,000 - \$34,999	12.4%
\$35,000 - \$49,999	12.4%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	16.3%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	11.1%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	5.4%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	0.5%
\$200,000+	0.5%
Average Household Income	\$43,668
2015 Owner Occupied Housing Units by Value	
Total	806
<\$50,000	41.1%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	34.0%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	11.5%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	6.0%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	2.6%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	1.4%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	1.4%
\$400,000 - \$499,999	0.7%
\$500,000 - \$749,999	0.6%
\$750,000 - \$999,999	0.4%
\$1,000,000 +	0.4%
Average Home Value	\$90,136
2020 Owner Occupied Housing Units by Value	
Total	773
<\$50,000	30.0%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	34.8%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	16.6%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	9.6%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	3.8%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	1.6%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	1.4%
\$400,000 - \$499,999	0.8%
\$500,000 - \$749,999	0.6%
\$750,000 - \$999,999	0.5%
\$1,000,000 +	0.4%
Average Home Value	\$105,660

Data Note: Income represents the preceding year, expressed in current dollars. Household income includes wage and salary earnings, interest dividends, net rents, pensions, SSI and welfare payments, child support, and alimony.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Community Profile

Pelham
Area: 4.08 square miles

Prepared by SWGRC

2010 Population by Age	
Total	3,900
0 - 4	8.5%
5 - 9	7.2%
10 - 14	7.5%
15 - 24	12.8%
25 - 34	11.0%
35 - 44	11.4%
45 - 54	14.8%
55 - 64	11.0%
65 - 74	8.4%
75 - 84	5.0%
85 +	2.3%
18 +	72.5%
2015 Population by Age	
Total	3,753
0 - 4	8.0%
5 - 9	7.4%
10 - 14	7.1%
15 - 24	12.5%
25 - 34	11.3%
35 - 44	10.8%
45 - 54	13.4%
55 - 64	12.5%
65 - 74	9.3%
75 - 84	5.1%
85 +	2.6%
18 +	73.6%
2020 Population by Age	
Total	3,641
0 - 4	7.7%
5 - 9	6.9%
10 - 14	7.4%
15 - 24	11.8%
25 - 34	11.2%
35 - 44	11.0%
45 - 54	12.1%
55 - 64	12.8%
65 - 74	10.5%
75 - 84	5.9%
85 +	2.6%
18 +	74.1%
2010 Population by Sex	
Males	1,812
Females	2,086
2015 Population by Sex	
Males	1,745
Females	2,008
2020 Population by Sex	
Males	1,696
Females	1,944

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Community Profile

Pelham
Area: 4.08 square miles

Prepared by SWGRC

2010 Population by Race/Ethnicity	
Total	3,897
White Alone	44.6%
Black Alone	51.8%
American Indian Alone	0.4%
Asian Alone	0.3%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.0%
Some Other Race Alone	1.9%
Two or More Races	0.9%
Hispanic Origin	3.3%
Diversity Index	56.3
2015 Population by Race/Ethnicity	
Total	3,753
White Alone	44.3%
Black Alone	51.9%
American Indian Alone	0.5%
Asian Alone	0.3%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.0%
Some Other Race Alone	1.9%
Two or More Races	1.0%
Hispanic Origin	3.5%
Diversity Index	56.6
2020 Population by Race/Ethnicity	
Total	3,641
White Alone	43.9%
Black Alone	51.9%
American Indian Alone	0.6%
Asian Alone	0.4%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.0%
Some Other Race Alone	2.1%
Two or More Races	1.2%
Hispanic Origin	3.9%
Diversity Index	57.3
2010 Population by Relationship and Household Type	
Total	3,898
In Households	97.3%
In Family Households	83.7%
Householder	25.6%
Spouse	14.8%
Child	35.4%
Other relative	5.3%
Nonrelative	2.6%
In Nonfamily Households	13.5%
In Group Quarters	2.7%
Institutionalized Population	2.7%
Noninstitutionalized Population	0.1%

Data Note: Persons of Hispanic Origin may be of any race. The Diversity Index measures the probability that two people from the same area will be from different race/ethnic groups.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Community Profile

Pelham
Area: 4.08 square miles

Prepared by SWGRC

2015 Population 25+ by Educational Attainment	
Total	2,439
Less than 9th Grade	10.4%
9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma	14.8%
High School Graduate	33.7%
GED/Alternative Credential	5.9%
Some College, No Degree	19.0%
Associate Degree	9.4%
Bachelor's Degree	5.1%
Graduate/Professional Degree	1.7%
2015 Population 15+ by Marital Status	
Total	2,911
Never Married	31.3%
Married	43.0%
Widowed	11.4%
Divorced	14.3%
2015 Civilian Population 16+ in Labor Force	
Civilian Employed	88.0%
Civilian Unemployed	12.0%
2015 Employed Population 16+ by Industry	
Total	1,188
Agriculture/Mining	9.4%
Construction	2.5%
Manufacturing	24.0%
Wholesale Trade	2.5%
Retail Trade	10.5%
Transportation/Utilities	4.2%
Information	0.7%
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	2.4%
Services	30.4%
Public Administration	13.4%
2015 Employed Population 16+ by Occupation	
Total	1,187
White Collar	41.4%
Management/Business/Financial	12.2%
Professional	10.0%
Sales	8.9%
Administrative Support	10.3%
Services	27.8%
Blue Collar	30.7%
Farming/Forestry/Fishing	6.1%
Construction/Extraction	3.7%
Installation/Maintenance/Repair	6.1%
Production	7.9%
Transportation/Material Moving	7.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Community Profile

Pelham
Area: 4.08 square miles

Prepared by SWGRC

2010 Households by Type	
Total	1,413
Households with 1 Person	27.1%
Households with 2+ People	72.9%
Family Households	68.8%
Husband-wife Families	39.6%
With Related Children	17.3%
Other Family (No Spouse Present)	29.2%
Other Family with Male Householder	5.2%
With Related Children	2.7%
Other Family with Female Householder	24.1%
With Related Children	16.3%
Nonfamily Households	4.1%
All Households with Children	36.7%
Multigenerational Households	7.4%
Unmarried Partner Households	7.9%
Male-female	7.3%
Same-sex	0.6%
2010 Households by Size	
Total	1,413
1 Person Household	27.1%
2 Person Household	31.0%
3 Person Household	16.6%
4 Person Household	13.0%
5 Person Household	7.0%
6 Person Household	3.1%
7 + Person Household	2.2%
2010 Households by Tenure and Mortgage Status	
Total	1,412
Owner Occupied	62.9%
Owned with a Mortgage/Loan	35.7%
Owned Free and Clear	27.1%
Renter Occupied	37.1%

Data Note: Households with children include any households with people under age 18, related or not. Multigenerational households are families with 3 or more parent-child relationships. Unmarried partner households are usually classified as nonfamily households unless there is another member of the household related to the householder. Multigenerational and unmarried partner households are reported only to the tract level. Esri estimated block group data, which is used to estimate polygons or non-standard geography.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.

STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES, THREATS (SWOT)

Strengths

- Neighborhoods
- School System & Board of Education (functional)
- Police Department
- Quaint Downtown
- Wise financial management
- Strong leaders/People in the right places
- Historic fabric
- Chamber of Commerce
- Volunteer Groups
- Regional & National Business Headquarters
- Sign Ordinance
- Camp Crosspoint
- Heart of Agriculture

Weaknesses

- Limited Employment
- Lack of Industry
- Low Wage Index
- Visibility, Where is the entrance?
- Discombobulated
- Blight around entire city
- Dilapidated Structures
- Aging Housing
- Lack of Housing
- Taxes too high
- Common Grant Knowledge
- Cultural/Racial Divide
- Lack of Retail
- Sign Pollution
- Need business retention & Expansion Effort
- Junky Downtown sidewalks
- Not diverse economy
- Aging Population
- No Draw 20-40 year olds
- Little Entertainment

Opportunities

- Phase III Streetscape
- Raising Graduation rate
- Safe Routes 2 School
- Potential for 50 Units Housing Downtown
- Empty building Sq Feet for Development
- Farmers Market Facilities
- Highway 19 Business Ready
- DDA start up
- Hand Building
- Regional Center for Offices & Commerce
- Schools to be Best in Mitchell County (Plus for Businesses)
- Housing/Rentals
- Safe Place
- Advertising ourselves better
- Recreation Opportunities for kids
- Restaurants

Threats

- Unfunded Mandates
- GATE Cards/Sales Tax Collection
- Apathy
- Competitiveness for Technology Growth
- Brain Drain
- No United Front

NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The list of needs and opportunities represent both the major problems facing Pelham and potential strategies for improving on those problems. The list was developed from the identified strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats that face the City of Pelham.

NEEDS

- We need housing rehabilitation on existing housing public and private housing and wider range of low to moderate home ownership opportunities.
- We need to increase job opportunities for young professionals.
- We need to market our industrial space, Highway 19 business access, and business/downtown district as “open for business” and secure business retention and an expansion effort.
- We need to address blight and dilapidated structures.
- We need address the cultural and racial divide and become less apathetic.
- We need more recreation and entertainment opportunities.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Pelham has a quaint downtown. Come together to clean up the downtown, working together to finish the Streetscape III, and clear identifying the entrance to Pelham.
- Pelham is ranked fourth best public school system in Southwest Georgia, and has opportunities to capitalize on the school system and high graduation rate.
- Pelham has the potential for retail, industry, government, restaurants, and professional growth as Pelham is centrally located as a Regional Hub in Southwest Georgia.
- Utilizing the newly the formed Economic Development Association to enhance Pelham’s current business and aggressively search for new business.
- Establish a Safe Routes 2 School Program.
- Utilize opportunities for the Hand Trading Company building and expand on chance for housing units within.
- Pelham has a functional Farmers Market Facilities, can utilize these facilities for Farmers Market purposes and other opportunities.

GOALS AND POLICIES

GOAL: Economic Prosperity

Encourage development or expansion of businesses and industries that are suitable for the community. Factors to consider when determining suitability include job skills required; long-term sustainability; linkages to other economic activities in the region; impact on the resources of the area; or prospects for creating job opportunities that meet the needs of a diverse local workforce.

Policies:

- We are committed to redeveloping and enhancing existing commercial and industrial areas within our community in preference to new development in Greenfield (previously underdeveloped) areas of the community.
- We are open to land planning and development concepts that may be new to our area but have been tried successfully in other places.

- We will support programs for retention, expansion and creation of businesses that are a good fit for our community’s economy in terms of job skill requirements and linkages to existing businesses.
- We will carefully consider costs as well as benefits in making decisions on proposed economic development projects.

GOAL: Public Infrastructure

The City of Pelham will identify and put in place the prerequisites for the type of future the community seeks to achieve. These prerequisites might include infrastructure (roads, water, sewer) to support or direct new growth; ordinances and regulations to manage growth as desired; leadership and staff capable of responding to opportunities and managing new challenges; or undertaking an all-hazards approach to disaster preparedness and response.

Policies:

- Our community will make efficient use of existing infrastructure and public facilities in order to minimize the need for costly new/expanded facilities and services.
- The community will seek ways for new growth to pay for itself (in terms of public investment in infrastructure and services to support the development) to the maximum extent possible.
- We will invest in parks and open space to enhance the quality of life for our citizens.

GOAL: Sense of Place

Protect and enhance the community’s unique qualities. This may be achieved by maintaining the downtown as focal point of the community; fostering compact, walkable, mixed-use development; protecting and revitalizing historic areas of the community; encouraging new development that is compatible with the traditional features of the community; or protecting scenic and natural features that are important to defining the community's character.

Policies:

- We encourage development that is sensitive to the historic context, sense of place, and overall setting of the community.
- We want development whose design, landscaping, lighting, signage, and scale add value to our community
- Our gateways and corridors will create a “sense of place” for our community.
- We will encourage the development of downtown as a vibrant center for the community in order to improve overall attractiveness and local quality of life.

GOAL: Regional Cooperation

Cooperate with neighboring jurisdictions to address shared needs. This may be achieved by actively participating in regional organizations; identifying joint projects that will result in greater efficiency and less cost to the taxpayer; or developing collaborative solutions for regional issues such as protection of shared natural resources, development of the transportation network, or creation of a tourism plan.

Policies:

- We will work jointly with neighboring jurisdictions on developing solutions for shared regional issues (such as growth management, watershed protection)
- We will pursue joint processes for collaborative planning and decision-making with neighboring jurisdictions.
- We will engage in cooperative planning between the local government and local school board in regard to the appropriate location and use of schools as community facilities.

GOAL: Housing Options

Promote an adequate range of safe, affordable, inclusive, and resource efficient housing in the community. This may be achieved by encouraging development of a variety of housing types, sizes, costs, and densities in each neighborhood; instituting programs to provide housing for residents of all socio-economic backgrounds; or coordinating with local economic development programs to ensure availability of adequate workforce housing in the community.

Policies:

- We support new land uses that enhance housing options in our community.
- We will eliminate substandard or dilapidated housing in our community.
- We will stimulate infill housing development in existing neighborhoods.
- We will encourage housing policies, choices and patterns that move people upward on the housing ladder from dependence to the independence (homeownership).

GOAL: Educational Opportunities

Make educational and training opportunities readily available to enable all community residents to improve their job skills, adapt to technological advances, or pursue life ambitions. This can be achieved by expanding and improving local educational institutions or programs; providing access to other institutions in the region; or coordinating with local economic development programs to ensure an adequately trained and skilled workforce.

Policies:

- We will consider the employment needs and skill levels of our existing population in making decisions on proposed economic development projects.

GOAL: Community Health

Ensure that all community residents, regardless of age, ability, or income, have access to critical goods and services, safe and clean neighborhoods, and good work opportunities. This may be achieved by providing services to support the basic needs of disadvantaged residents; instituting programs to foster better health and fitness; or providing all residents the opportunity to improve their circumstances in life and to fully participate in the community.

Policies:

- We encourage economic growth in the areas of childcare and afterschool care.
- We want to pursue/recruit pediatric healthcare and access to specialized healthcare.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) as developed by the Southwest Georgia Regional Commission under a grant from the US Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration is hereby incorporated by reference into this Comprehensive Plan to serve as the Economic Development Element for Mitchell County and the Cities of Baconton, Camilla, Pelham and Sale City.

The Southwest Georgia Regional Commission's (SWGRC) Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) was designed to bring together the public and private sectors in the creation of an economic roadmap to diversify and strengthen the regional economy. The SWGRC CEDS analyzed the regional economy and serves as a guide for establishing regional goals and objectives, a regional plan of action, and the investment priorities and funding sources.

As a performance-based plan, this CEDS plays a critical role in adapting to global economic conditions by fully utilizing the region's unique advantages to maximize economic opportunity for its residents by attracting the private investment that creates jobs. The SWGRC CEDS is a regionally owned strategy that is the result of a continuing economic development planning process developed with regional public and private sector participation. This plan sets forth the goals and objectives necessary to solve the economic development problems of the Southwest Georgia region and clearly defines the measures of success.

The Southwest Georgia CEDS gives an overview of the region briefly describing geography, population, economy, labor, and workforce development and use, education, transportation access, environment, and regional resources. It reviews the state of the Regional Economy and provides a list of achievable Goals and Objectives for the region, a Plan of Action to ensure success, and Performance Measures used to evaluate the Southwest Georgia Regional Commission's successful development and implementation of the 2012-2017 CEDS. Implementation of the goals identified in this plan is significant to the economic future of the SWGRC District.

Policies, issues and opportunities, and Short-Term Work Program implementation strategies located in the current Comprehensive Plans for each of our 14 county region were used extensively to develop the CEDS Goals and Objectives, Vital Projects and Problems and Opportunities.

Included below are goals and objectives from the CEDS which are aligned with the current economic development goals of Mitchell County and the Cities of Baconton, Camilla, Pelham and Sale City:

Goal: Encourage and increase regional collaboration among cities and counties.

Objective: To increase the likelihood of large-scale economic development projects resulting in jobs and private investment.

Goal: Expand existing industries.

Objective: To increase the potential that existing industries will expand in the region.

Goal: Improve infrastructure of water, sewer roads and technology.

Objective: To increase the likelihood that businesses will be started or moved to the region.

Goal: Support technical colleges within the region.

Objective: To increase the level of education of the region's workforce.

Goal: Increase tourism in the region.

Objective: Increase the region's tax base and local government's ability to provide services and recreational opportunities.

Goal: Recruit retirees.

Objective: Support communities in the region and increase the tax base by recruiting retirees.

Goal: Increase access to capital for small businesses in the region.

Objective: To increase availability and likelihood to access low-interest financing for businesses creating jobs and making private investments.

Goal: Create a diverse economy resistant to economic recession.

Objective: To promote the development of diverse employment opportunities at various skill levels.

Goal: Create and Promote agritourist activities and enterprises.

Objective: To increase farm income and farm tourism.

Mitchell County and its municipalities according to the CEDS...

The City of Camilla, the county seat of Mitchell, is located exactly in the center of the region. The Flint River is the county's western border and has the U.S. Highway 19 corridor. Mitchell County has a population of 24,086 and is one of the growing counties in Southwest Georgia. Mitchell County is home to four incorporated communities (Baconton, Camilla, Pelham, and Sale City) and a number of unincorporated ones.

Mainly focused on agriculture, Mitchell County has one of the largest farm gates in the state. Like Colquitt County, this is directly related to chicken farming. The Keystone Group, which is the largest employer in the county, has about 2,500 employees and contracts with hundreds of area farmers to process about 1,000,000 chickens each week. The Equity group provides good wages to uneducated and unskilled workers, of which the county has many.

In 2008, Mitchell County became home to the South's largest corn-based ethanol plant, First United Ethanol, LLC, which employs about 60 workers and produces 100 million gallons of ethanol every year. While agriculture remains the primary industry within the county, or farmers have diversified into non-conventional agriculture such as alligator hide production, aquaculture, and eco-tourism. Several cooperatives have been formed in various industries and vegetable production/processing has become a fast-growing and profitable enterprise.

Agribusiness is Mitchell County's largest industry, with well-known names such as Keystone Foods and Southeast Milk Incorporated. Of the nation's counties, Mitchell County is in the top 10 in pecan production. Two energy-related industries joined our corporate roster in recent years. A corn to fuel manufacturer, Southwest Georgia Ethanol, and Camilla Solar, a solar power plant, chose Mitchell County as the place to grow their businesses.

Mitchell County is one of the premier locations for quail hunting. Businesses on retreat and hunting connoisseurs from around the world travel to our plantations to enjoy hunting and our local hospitality

Like other counties in the region, Mitchell County has a high number of adults living in poverty (30.6%) and a very high number of adults without a high school credentials (34.0%). More than 25% of the residents are living below the poverty level and almost 70 percent (79.9%) of the population graduated from high school according to the last Census.

The City of Baconton, birthplace of the paper-shell pecan industry in Georgia, is located in Mitchell County at the crossroads of U.S. Highway 19 and GA Hwy 93, 16 miles south of Albany, 278 miles south of Atlanta. Baconton was incorporated in 1903 and the City was one square mile (sides were 2000 yards and the old town well was the center). The community of Baconton is known for the highly marketable paper-shell pecan. Baconton City Hall is housed in the historic Jackson Davis House located just off Highway 19. The house, built in 1891 is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and is an excellent example of Victorian architecture. It is well worth a visit by tourists passing through. Baconton is a part of the Mitchell County School District and is served by North Mitchell County Elementary School and Baconton Community Charter Schools.

Pelham is located on the crossroads of US Highway 19 and State Route 93 and is approximately 38 miles south of Albany and 26 miles north of Thomasville. Pelham's Wildlife Festival, held on the first Saturday in October, and attracts over 12,000 visitors annually. It is also home to the Pelham Jamboree held every Saturday night beginning at 6:30 p.m. Other events such as a "Slice of Summer" and the Pelham Wildlife Art Auction complete the warm community feel present in Pelham. North Pelham Industrial Park is a 43 acre privately owned park located in the city limits of Pelham with 30 acres available. Surrounding land uses include agriculture, commercial, and residential. The park is zoned Industrial, with a Class 6 Fire Insurance rating. The Hand Trading Company was built in 1916 and during its heyday attracted shoppers throughout Southwestern Georgia. This beautiful building has been well maintained and is currently being restored.

Sale City is a quaint town in Mitchell with a population of 380 according to 2010 Census. It has a rustic downtown with two very popular restaurants. The City is experience a small amount of growth in the downtown area. Businesses are expanding and the City's infrastructure is trying to keep up. If this continues City leaders will have to be innovative to strike a balance between finance and growth.

Supplementary Economic Statistics/Data



Business Summary

Pelham
Area: 4.08 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

Data for all businesses in area

Total Businesses:	174
Total Employees:	1,236
Total Residential Population:	3,753
Employee/Residential Population Ratio:	0.33:1

by SIC Codes	Businesses		Employees	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture & Mining	4	2.3%	16	1.3%
Construction	11	6.3%	36	2.9%
Manufacturing	4	2.3%	33	2.7%
Transportation	5	2.9%	21	1.7%
Communication	1	0.6%	3	0.2%
Utility	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wholesale Trade	9	5.2%	102	8.3%
Retail Trade Summary	43	24.7%	226	18.3%
Home Improvement	2	1.1%	11	0.9%
General Merchandise Stores	2	1.1%	16	1.3%
Food Stores	11	6.3%	84	6.8%
Auto Dealers, Gas Stations, Auto Aftermarket	7	4.0%	18	1.5%
Apparel & Accessory Stores	1	0.6%	1	0.1%
Furniture & Home Furnishings	1	0.6%	3	0.2%
Eating & Drinking Places	9	5.2%	64	5.2%
Miscellaneous Retail	9	5.2%	29	2.3%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate Summary	28	16.1%	89	7.2%
Banks, Savings & Lending Institutions	14	8.0%	53	4.3%
Securities Brokers	2	1.1%	2	0.2%
Insurance Carriers & Agents	5	2.9%	14	1.1%
Real Estate, Holding, Other Investment Offices	7	4.0%	21	1.7%
Services Summary	56	32.2%	443	35.8%
Hotels & Lodging	1	0.6%	2	0.2%
Automotive Services	3	1.7%	11	0.9%
Motion Pictures & Amusements	2	1.1%	7	0.6%
Health Services	3	1.7%	81	6.6%
Legal Services	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Education Institutions & Libraries	8	4.6%	166	13.4%
Other Services	39	22.4%	176	14.2%
Government	11	6.3%	122	9.9%
Unclassified Establishments	3	1.7%	145	11.7%
Totals	174	100.0%	1,236	100.0%

Source: Copyright 2015 Integro, Inc. All rights reserved. Esri Total Residential Population forecasts for 2015.



Business Summary

Pelham
Area: 4.08 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

by NAICS Codes	Businesses		Employees	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	3	1.7%	14	1.1%
Mining	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Utilities	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Construction	11	6.3%	36	2.9%
Manufacturing	4	2.3%	33	2.7%
Wholesale Trade	9	5.2%	102	8.3%
Retail Trade	32	18.4%	152	12.3%
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	5	2.9%	12	1.0%
Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	1	0.6%	3	0.2%
Electronics & Appliance Stores	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bldg Material & Garden Equipment & Supplies Dealers	2	1.1%	11	0.9%
Food & Beverage Stores	12	6.9%	86	7.0%
Health & Personal Care Stores	2	1.1%	11	0.9%
Gasoline Stations	3	1.7%	6	0.5%
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	2	1.1%	2	0.2%
Sport Goods, Hobby, Book, & Music Stores	1	0.6%	1	0.1%
General Merchandise Stores	2	1.1%	16	1.3%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	3	1.7%	5	0.4%
Nonstore Retailers	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Transportation & Warehousing	4	2.3%	20	1.6%
Information	2	1.1%	5	0.4%
Finance & Insurance	22	12.6%	77	6.2%
Central Bank/Credit Intermediation & Related Activities	15	8.6%	61	4.9%
Securities, Commodity Contracts & Other Financial	2	1.1%	2	0.2%
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities; Funds, Trusts &	5	2.9%	14	1.1%
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	9	5.2%	23	1.9%
Professional, Scientific & Tech Services	5	2.9%	62	5.0%
Legal Services	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Management of Companies & Enterprises	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation	3	1.7%	9	0.7%
Educational Services	7	4.0%	164	13.3%
Health Care & Social Assistance	6	3.4%	114	9.2%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	3	1.7%	9	0.7%
Accommodation & Food Services	10	5.7%	68	5.5%
Accommodation	1	0.6%	2	0.2%
Food Services & Drinking Places	10	5.7%	66	5.3%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	29	16.7%	77	6.2%
Automotive Repair & Maintenance	2	1.1%	9	0.7%
Public Administration	11	6.3%	127	10.3%
Unclassified Establishments	3	1.7%	145	11.7%
Total	174	100.0%	1,236	100.0%

Source: Copyright 2015 Infogroup, Inc. All rights reserved. Esri Total Residential Population forecasts for 2015.



Disposable Income Profile

Pelham
Area: 4.08 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

	Census 2010	2015	2020	2015-2020 Change	2015-2020 Annual Rate
Population	3,898	3,753	3,640	-113	-0.61%
Median Age	37.7	38.5	39.4	0.9	0.46%
Households	1,412	1,367	1,327	-40	-0.59%
Average Household Size	2.68	2.66	2.66	0.00	0.00%

2015 Households by Disposable Income	Number	Percent
Total	1,367	100.0%
<\$15,000	454	33.2%
\$15,000-\$24,999	265	19.4%
\$25,000-\$34,999	192	14.0%
\$35,000-\$49,999	168	12.3%
\$50,000-\$74,999	196	14.3%
\$75,000-\$99,999	57	4.2%
\$100,000-\$149,999	28	2.0%
\$150,000-\$199,999	4	0.3%
\$200,000+	2	0.1%
Median Disposable Income	\$23,065	
Average Disposable Income	\$32,077	

2015 Disposable Income by Age of Householder	Number of Households						
	<25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Total	63	175	204	270	270	209	175
<\$15,000	26	59	52	70	102	73	71
\$15,000-\$24,999	14	29	33	40	54	43	52
\$25,000-\$34,999	10	34	29	33	34	28	25
\$35,000-\$49,999	7	18	26	39	33	36	8
\$50,000-\$74,999	5	26	44	53	34	20	14
\$75,000-\$99,999	1	7	12	22	7	6	3
\$100,000-\$149,999	0	3	6	11	4	2	2
\$150,000-\$199,999	0	1	1	1	2	0	0
\$200,000+	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Median Disposable Income	\$17,831	\$25,099	\$29,921	\$32,020	\$20,008	\$21,374	\$17,037
Average Disposable Income	\$23,761	\$31,010	\$38,348	\$41,261	\$29,053	\$28,792	\$23,433

Data Note: Disposable Income is after-tax household income. Disposable income forecasts are based on the Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020.



Household Budget Expenditures

Pelham
Area: 4.08 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

Demographic Summary		2015	2020	
Population		3,753	3,640	
Households		1,367	1,327	
Families		930	896	
Median Age		38.5	39.4	
Median Household Income		\$26,940	\$31,166	
	Spending Index	Average Amount Spent	Total	Percent
Total Expenditures	52	\$37,330.14	\$51,030,302	100.0%
Food	54	\$4,596.64	\$6,283,611	12.3%
Food at Home	56	\$2,932.44	\$4,008,642	7.9%
Food Away from Home	51	\$1,664.21	\$2,274,969	4.5%
Alcoholic Beverages	45	\$248.35	\$339,488	0.7%
Housing	49	\$10,602.71	\$14,493,908	28.4%
Shelter	46	\$7,541.64	\$10,309,419	20.2%
Utilities, Fuel and Public Services	61	\$3,061.07	\$4,184,489	8.2%
Household Operations	48	\$884.39	\$1,208,962	2.4%
Housekeeping Supplies	58	\$417.25	\$570,385	1.1%
Household Furnishings and Equipment	53	\$971.40	\$1,327,904	2.6%
Apparel and Services	51	\$1,191.69	\$1,629,034	3.2%
Transportation	58	\$6,081.21	\$8,313,011	16.3%
Travel	44	\$861.75	\$1,178,012	2.3%
Health Care	58	\$2,737.07	\$3,741,569	7.3%
Entertainment and Recreation	53	\$1,755.88	\$2,400,288	4.7%
Personal Care Products & Services	51	\$397.04	\$542,754	1.1%
Education	38	\$583.51	\$797,656	1.6%
Smoking Products	77	\$356.43	\$487,235	1.0%
Miscellaneous (1)	59	\$690.68	\$944,154	1.9%
Support Payments/Cash Contribution/Gifts in Kind	53	\$1,321.21	\$1,806,088	3.5%
Life/Other Insurance	60	\$275.28	\$376,302	0.7%
Pensions and Social Security	47	\$3,357.67	\$4,589,941	9.0%

Data Note: The Spending Potential Index (SPI) is household-based, and represents the amount spent for a product or service relative to a national average of 100. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

(1) Miscellaneous includes lotteries, pari-mutuel losses, legal fees, funeral expenses, safe deposit box rentals, checking account/banking service charges, cemetery lots/vaults/maintenance fees, accounting fees, miscellaneous personal services/advertising/fines, finance charges excluding mortgage & vehicle, occupational expenses, expenses for other properties, credit card membership fees, and shopping club membership fees.

Source: Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020; Consumer Spending data are derived from the 2011 and 2012 Consumer Expenditure Surveys, Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Market Profile

Pelham
Area: 4.08 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

Population Summary	
2000 Total Population	4,079
2010 Total Population	3,898
2015 Total Population	3,753
2015 Group Quarters	110
2020 Total Population	3,640
2015-2020 Annual Rate	-0.61%
Household Summary	
2000 Households	1,451
2000 Average Household Size	2.69
2010 Households	1,412
2010 Average Household Size	2.68
2015 Households	1,367
2015 Average Household Size	2.66
2020 Households	1,327
2020 Average Household Size	2.66
2015-2020 Annual Rate	-0.59%
2010 Families	972
2010 Average Family Size	3.26
2015 Families	930
2015 Average Family Size	3.25
2020 Families	896
2020 Average Family Size	3.26
2015-2020 Annual Rate	-0.74%
Housing Unit Summary	
2000 Housing Units	1,591
Owner Occupied Housing Units	61.7%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	29.5%
Vacant Housing Units	8.8%
2010 Housing Units	1,586
Owner Occupied Housing Units	56.0%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	33.0%
Vacant Housing Units	11.0%
2015 Housing Units	1,586
Owner Occupied Housing Units	50.8%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	35.4%
Vacant Housing Units	13.8%
2020 Housing Units	1,576
Owner Occupied Housing Units	49.0%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	35.2%
Vacant Housing Units	15.8%
Median Household Income	
2015	\$26,940
2020	\$31,166
Median Home Value	
2015	\$63,139
2020	\$78,717
Per Capita Income	
2015	\$14,613
2020	\$16,604
Median Age	
2010	37.7
2015	38.5
2020	39.4

Data Note: Household population includes persons not residing in group quarters. Average Household Size is the household population divided by total households. Persons in families include the householder and persons related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Per Capita Income represents the income received by all persons aged 15 years and over divided by the total population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Market Profile

Pelham
Area: 4.08 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

2015 Households by Income	
Household Income Base	1,367
<\$15,000	29.8%
\$15,000 - \$24,999	17.0%
\$25,000 - \$34,999	13.2%
\$35,000 - \$49,999	12.3%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	13.6%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	8.6%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	4.8%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	0.4%
\$200,000+	0.4%
Average Household Income	\$38,492
2020 Households by Income	
Household Income Base	1,327
<\$15,000	28.6%
\$15,000 - \$24,999	13.0%
\$25,000 - \$34,999	12.4%
\$35,000 - \$49,999	12.4%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	16.3%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	11.1%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	5.4%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	0.5%
\$200,000+	0.5%
Average Household Income	\$43,668
2015 Owner Occupied Housing Units by Value	
Total	806
<\$50,000	41.1%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	34.0%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	11.5%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	6.0%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	2.6%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	1.4%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	1.4%
\$400,000 - \$499,999	0.7%
\$500,000 - \$749,999	0.6%
\$750,000 - \$999,999	0.4%
\$1,000,000 +	0.4%
Average Home Value	\$90,136
2020 Owner Occupied Housing Units by Value	
Total	773
<\$50,000	30.0%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	34.8%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	16.6%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	9.6%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	3.8%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	1.6%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	1.4%
\$400,000 - \$499,999	0.8%
\$500,000 - \$749,999	0.6%
\$750,000 - \$999,999	0.5%
\$1,000,000 +	0.4%
Average Home Value	\$105,660

Data Note: Income represents the preceding year, expressed in current dollars. Household income includes wage and salary earnings, interest dividends, net rents, pensions, SSI and welfare payments, child support, and alimony.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Market Profile

Pelham
Area: 4.08 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

2010 Population by Age	
Total	3,900
0 - 4	8.5%
5 - 9	7.2%
10 - 14	7.5%
15 - 24	12.8%
25 - 34	11.0%
35 - 44	11.4%
45 - 54	14.8%
55 - 64	11.0%
65 - 74	8.4%
75 - 84	5.0%
85 +	2.3%
18 +	72.5%
2015 Population by Age	
Total	3,753
0 - 4	8.0%
5 - 9	7.4%
10 - 14	7.1%
15 - 24	12.5%
25 - 34	11.3%
35 - 44	10.8%
45 - 54	13.4%
55 - 64	12.5%
65 - 74	9.3%
75 - 84	5.1%
85 +	2.6%
18 +	73.6%
2020 Population by Age	
Total	3,641
0 - 4	7.7%
5 - 9	6.9%
10 - 14	7.4%
15 - 24	11.8%
25 - 34	11.2%
35 - 44	11.0%
45 - 54	12.1%
55 - 64	12.8%
65 - 74	10.5%
75 - 84	5.9%
85 +	2.6%
18 +	74.1%
2010 Population by Sex	
Males	1,812
Females	2,086
2015 Population by Sex	
Males	1,745
Females	2,008
2020 Population by Sex	
Males	1,696
Females	1,944

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Market Profile

Pelham
Area: 4.08 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

2010 Population by Race/Ethnicity	
Total	3,897
White Alone	44.6%
Black Alone	51.8%
American Indian Alone	0.4%
Asian Alone	0.3%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.0%
Some Other Race Alone	1.9%
Two or More Races	0.9%
Hispanic Origin	3.3%
Diversity Index	56.3
2015 Population by Race/Ethnicity	
Total	3,753
White Alone	44.3%
Black Alone	51.9%
American Indian Alone	0.5%
Asian Alone	0.3%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.0%
Some Other Race Alone	1.9%
Two or More Races	1.0%
Hispanic Origin	3.5%
Diversity Index	56.6
2020 Population by Race/Ethnicity	
Total	3,641
White Alone	43.9%
Black Alone	51.9%
American Indian Alone	0.6%
Asian Alone	0.4%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.0%
Some Other Race Alone	2.1%
Two or More Races	1.2%
Hispanic Origin	3.9%
Diversity Index	57.3
2010 Population by Relationship and Household Type	
Total	3,898
In Households	97.3%
In Family Households	83.7%
Householder	25.6%
Spouse	14.8%
Child	35.4%
Other relative	5.3%
Nonrelative	2.6%
In Nonfamily Households	13.5%
In Group Quarters	2.7%
Institutionalized Population	2.7%
Noninstitutionalized Population	0.1%

Data Note: Persons of Hispanic Origin may be of any race. The Diversity Index measures the probability that two people from the same area will be from different race/ethnic groups.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Market Profile

Pelham
Area: 4.08 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

2015 Population 25+ by Educational Attainment	
Total	2,439
Less than 9th Grade	10.4%
9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma	14.8%
High School Graduate	33.7%
GED/Alternative Credential	5.9%
Some College, No Degree	19.0%
Associate Degree	9.4%
Bachelor's Degree	5.1%
Graduate/Professional Degree	1.7%
2015 Population 15+ by Marital Status	
Total	2,911
Never Married	31.3%
Married	43.0%
Widowed	11.4%
Divorced	14.3%
2015 Civilian Population 16+ in Labor Force	
Civilian Employed	88.0%
Civilian Unemployed	12.0%
2015 Employed Population 16+ by Industry	
Total	1,188
Agriculture/Mining	9.4%
Construction	2.5%
Manufacturing	24.0%
Wholesale Trade	2.5%
Retail Trade	10.5%
Transportation/Utilities	4.2%
Information	0.7%
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	2.4%
Services	30.4%
Public Administration	13.4%
2015 Employed Population 16+ by Occupation	
Total	1,187
White Collar	41.4%
Management/Business/Financial	12.2%
Professional	10.0%
Sales	8.9%
Administrative Support	10.3%
Services	27.8%
Blue Collar	30.7%
Farming/Forestry/Fishing	6.1%
Construction/Extraction	3.7%
Installation/Maintenance/Repair	6.1%
Production	7.9%
Transportation/Material Moving	7.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Market Profile

Pelham
Area: 4.08 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

2010 Households by Type

Total	1,413
Households with 1 Person	27.1%
Households with 2+ People	72.9%
Family Households	68.8%
Husband-wife Families	39.6%
With Related Children	17.3%
Other Family (No Spouse Present)	29.2%
Other Family with Male Householder	5.2%
With Related Children	2.7%
Other Family with Female Householder	24.1%
With Related Children	16.3%
Nonfamily Households	4.1%
All Households with Children	36.7%
Multigenerational Households	7.4%
Unmarried Partner Households	7.9%
Male-female	7.3%
Same-sex	0.6%

2010 Households by Size

Total	1,413
1 Person Household	27.1%
2 Person Household	31.0%
3 Person Household	16.6%
4 Person Household	13.0%
5 Person Household	7.0%
6 Person Household	3.1%
7 + Person Household	2.2%

2010 Households by Tenure and Mortgage Status

Total	1,412
Owner Occupied	62.9%
Owned with a Mortgage/Loan	35.7%
Owned Free and Clear	27.1%
Renter Occupied	37.1%

Data Note: Households with children include any households with people under age 18, related or not. Multigenerational households are families with 3 or more parent-child relationships. Unmarried partner households are usually classified as nonfamily households unless there is another member of the household related to the householder. Multigenerational and unmarried partner households are reported only to the tract level. Esri estimated block group data, which is used to estimate polygons or non-standard geography.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Market Profile

Pelham
Area: 4.08 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

Top 3 Tapestry Segments		
1.		Rural Bypasses (10E)
2.		Southern Satellites (10A)
3.		Modest Income Homes
2015 Consumer Spending		
Apparel & Services: Total \$		\$1,629,034
Average Spent		\$1,191.69
Spending Potential Index		51
Computers & Accessories: Total \$		\$169,303
Average Spent		\$123.85
Spending Potential Index		47
Education: Total \$		\$797,656
Average Spent		\$583.51
Spending Potential Index		38
Entertainment/Recreation: Total \$		\$2,400,288
Average Spent		\$1,755.88
Spending Potential Index		53
Food at Home: Total \$		\$4,008,642
Average Spent		\$2,932.44
Spending Potential Index		56
Food Away from Home: Total \$		\$2,274,969
Average Spent		\$1,664.21
Spending Potential Index		51
Health Care: Total \$		\$3,741,569
Average Spent		\$2,737.07
Spending Potential Index		58
HH Furnishings & Equipment: Total \$		\$1,327,904
Average Spent		\$971.40
Spending Potential Index		53
Investments: Total \$		\$1,755,640
Average Spent		\$1,284.30
Spending Potential Index		47
Retail Goods: Total \$		\$19,674,290
Average Spent		\$14,392.31
Spending Potential Index		56
Shelter: Total \$		\$10,309,419
Average Spent		\$7,541.64
Spending Potential Index		46
TV/Video/Audio: Total \$		\$1,034,286
Average Spent		\$756.61
Spending Potential Index		58
Travel: Total \$		\$1,178,012
Average Spent		\$861.75
Spending Potential Index		44
Vehicle Maintenance & Repairs: Total \$		\$794,331
Average Spent		\$581.08
Spending Potential Index		52

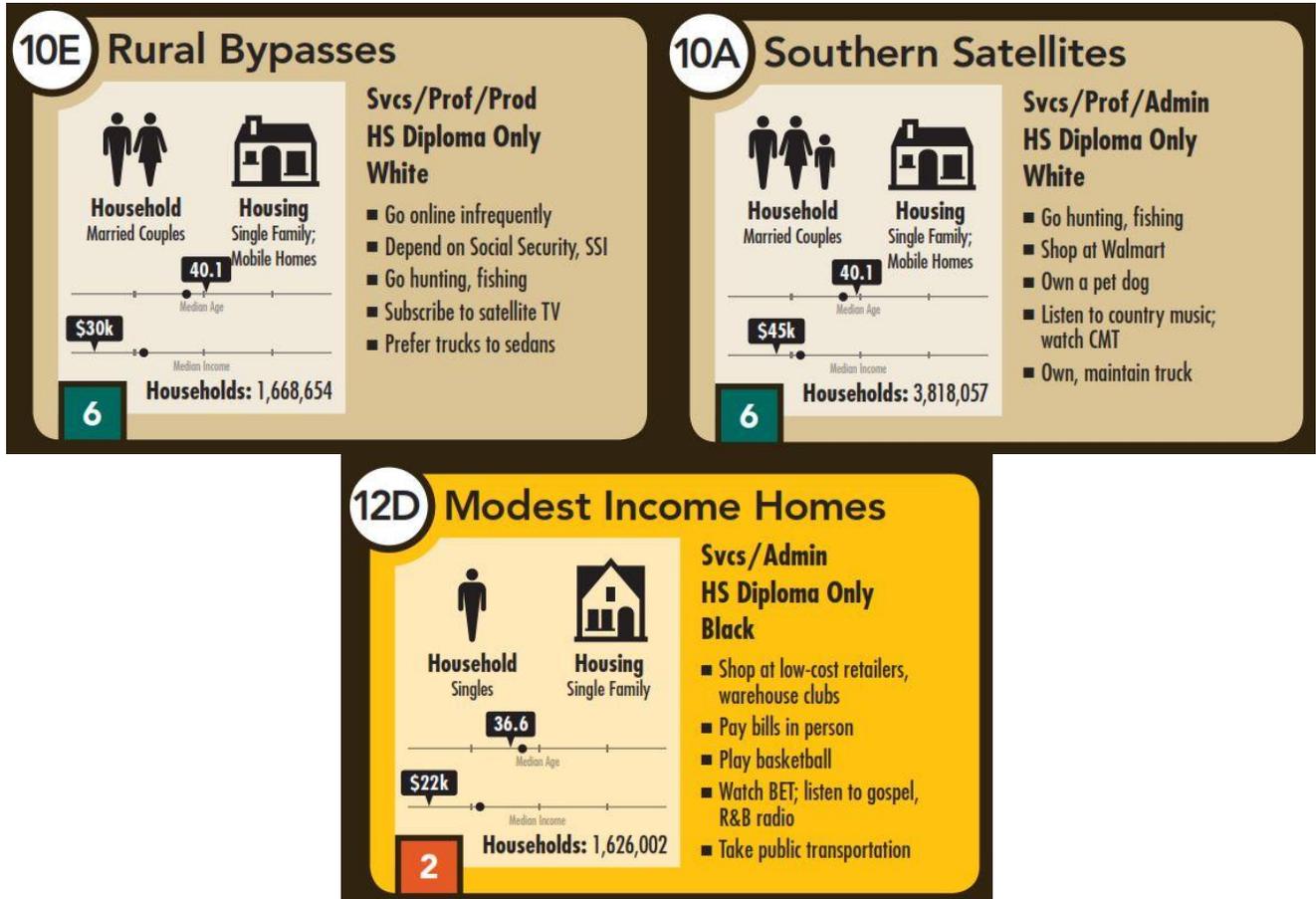
Data Note: Consumer spending shows the amount spent on a variety of goods and services by households that reside in the area. Expenditures are shown by broad budget categories that are not mutually exclusive. Consumer spending does not equal business revenue. Total and Average Amount Spent Per Household represent annual figures. The Spending Potential Index represents the amount spent in the area relative to a national average of 100.

Source: Consumer Spending data are derived from the 2011 and 2012 Consumer Expenditure Surveys, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Esri.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.

Tapestry Segmentation Explained

Tapestry segmentation provides an accurate, detailed description of America's neighborhoods—U.S. residential areas are divided into 67 distinctive segments based on their socioeconomic and demographic composition. The top three tapestry segments in Pelham are: Rural Bypasses, Southern Satellites and Modest Income Homes.

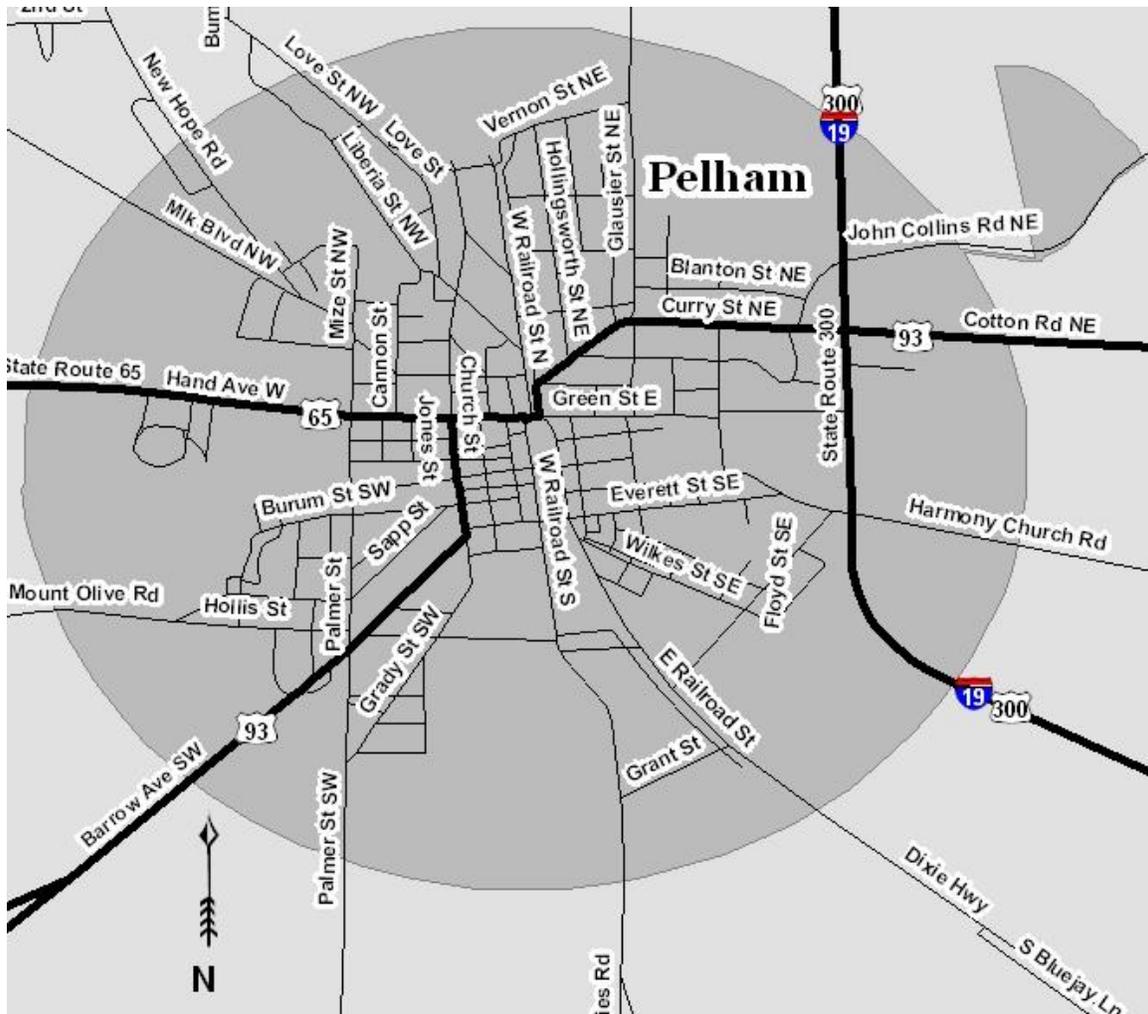


TRANSPORTATION

An integrated transportation system should contribute to a high quality of life for residents and a desirable climate for business. Many transportation issues in Pelham are related to the increase in vehicular volumes and congestion. While the automobile is the dominant mode of transportation, the City of Pelham wants to provide a balanced and coordinated “multi-modal” transportation system to accommodate ongoing growth and development. Comprehensive improvements to all modes of travel can help improve the operation and capacity of the road system.

Road Network

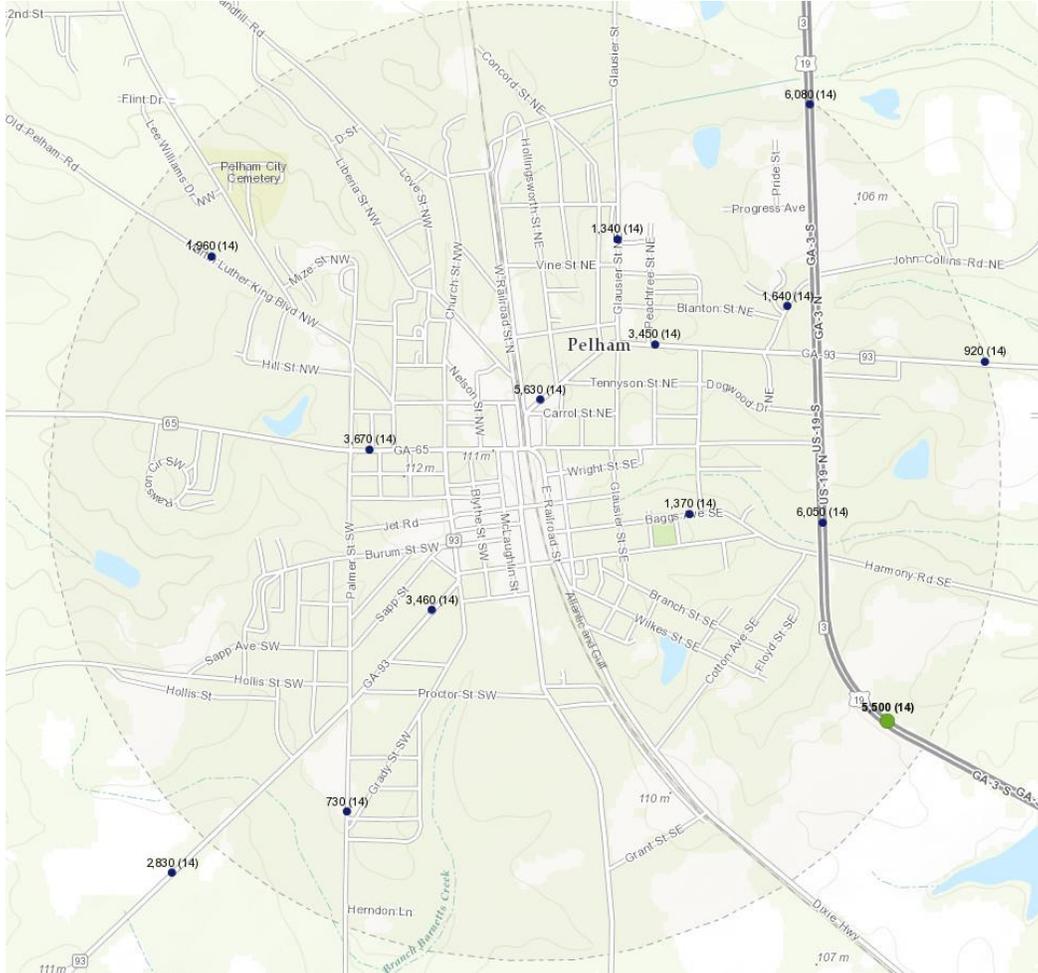
City of Pelham is serviced by a number of state roads including State highway’s 65, 93, and 300 or U.S. 19. Virtually all streets in Pelham are paved.



The

Pelham sees some fairly light traffic around town. Curry St NE which sees 5,500 to 6,000 Annual Average Daily Trips (AADT) is the exception. Traffic on US Hwy 19 has an AADT count of approximately 5,500 to 6,500. All non-state routes see far less traffic in terms of AADT.

GDOT Traffic Monitoring Locations



US Hwy 19 @ South City Limits

Key Annual Trends							
Year	Annual Average Daily Traffic	% APR Change	Annual Average Daily Truck Traffic	% Trucks	K Factor	D Factor	85th Pctl Speed
2015		3.82					
2014	5500		882	16.03	10.12	50.27	
2013	5392		755	14.01	9.76	52.47	
2012	5490		811	14.78			
2011	5610		541	9.64			
2010	5840		940	16.10			
2009	5810		912	15.70			
2008	5700		906	15.90			
2007	5937		891	15.00			
2006	5700						
2005	14940		1003	6.71			

GA Hwy 19 @ North City Limits

Key Annual Trends							
Year	Annual Average Daily Traffic	% APR Change	Annual Average Daily Truck Traffic	% Trucks	K Factor	D Factor	85th Pctl Speed
2015		0.00					
2014	6080		1063	17.49	10.48	64.05	
2013	6950		1184	17.03			
2012	6950		1184	17.03			
2011	6390						
2010	6500						
2009							
2008	7360						
2007	7800						
2006	7800						
2005	7440						

Curry Street NE @ East Railroad Street

Key Annual Trends							
Year	Annual Average Daily Traffic	% APR Change	Annual Average Daily Truck Traffic	% Trucks	K Factor	D Factor	85th Pctl Speed
2015		0.00					
2014	5630		452	8.02	8.45	50.00	
2013	5330		427	8.02			
2012	5360		430	8.02			
2011	4970		399	8.02			
2010	5140		412	8.02			
2009	5200		417	8.02			
2008	7250						
2007	7620						
2006	5850						
2005	5940						

Alternative Modes

Sidewalks are present in many areas particularly those historic neighborhoods, however, very few sidewalks exist outside the historic residential neighborhoods. They do however have a number of quiet streets that can be considered quite safe for riding bicycles or even walking. Golf carts are also allowed on most residential city streets.

Mitchell County is a member of the Southwest Georgia Regional Rural Transit System. Transit buses are available for all residents of Mitchell County, Baconton, Camilla, Pelham and Sale City. The transit system provides transport to anywhere in the region for a fee based on mileage. Users must call to schedule a pickup by 3 pm the day before their scheduled trip. This service has proven to be very beneficial for those that do not drive. Typically, elderly or those that do not have a license have utilized the service for daily life activities including grocery shopping and doctor's appointments in particular.

Parking

The current level of service for parking is adequate for the rural nature of Pelham. Economic investment in Pelham has hit a downturn unfortunately, but as the economy recovers and businesses return, more parking may be needed. The situation with regard to parking is not dire by any means but in the downtown people may not always be able to park directly in front of the business they going to.

Railroads

Mitchell County is serviced by the CSX rail line that parallels Hwy 19 from Thomas County through Mitchell County to Dougherty County. The rail line provides critical freight transport for a number of industries in Mitchell County and the Cities of Baconton, Camilla and Pelham.

LAND USE

The Future Land Development Map is a required component for all communities that have zoning. It is intended to be an expression of the community's vision for the future, and a guide to its future development patterns citywide. It is based off of previous Future land use maps with updates added to fully meet the trends of development in Pelham and was refined with the help of the public during the public outreach portion of the plan's development. It is intended to be representation of the community's vision for the future. Below are descriptions of categories which are utilized on the Future Land Use Map.

Residential

This residential category is intended to correspond primarily to existing neighborhoods but is also proposed for undeveloped areas adjacent to existing neighborhoods. Residential development in this category typically is seen ranging from approximately 1 to 4 units per acre (i.e., lot sizes of approximately 10,000 square feet plus). The primary housing type is detached, single-family residential, though other housing types such as duplexes and manufactured homes may be allowed by applicable zoning regulations under certain circumstances. This future land use category is implemented with one or more low-density residential zoning districts. Regulations may differ according to zoning district; for instance, manufactured homes may be permitted in one urban residential category but not in another. Furthermore, different lot sizes may be established as may be necessary.

Commercial

This category corresponds to the city's central business district. It is also intended to provide a mixture of land uses in addition to commercial, including institutional, public, office, and housing mixed in with non-residential uses. This district is unique in that the existing development pattern consists of buildings covering very large percentages of the lot, little if any building setbacks from front, side, and rear property lines, and a reliance on on-street parking or shared parking lots. This district has higher intensities of lot coverage and floor area than the other commercial land use categories. This area is intended to be implemented with a CBD zoning district.

Highway Commercial

This category is for land dedicated to non-industrial business uses, including retail sales, services, and entertainment facilities. Commercial uses may be located as a single use in one building or grouped together in a shopping center.

As one of two sub-classifications of commercial land use, highway commercial areas are intended to provide suitable areas for those business and commercial uses which primarily serve the public traveling by automobile and which benefit from direct access to highways. Such districts are generally designed so that the automobile has precedence over the pedestrian. This area is intended to be implemented with one or more commercial zoning districts.

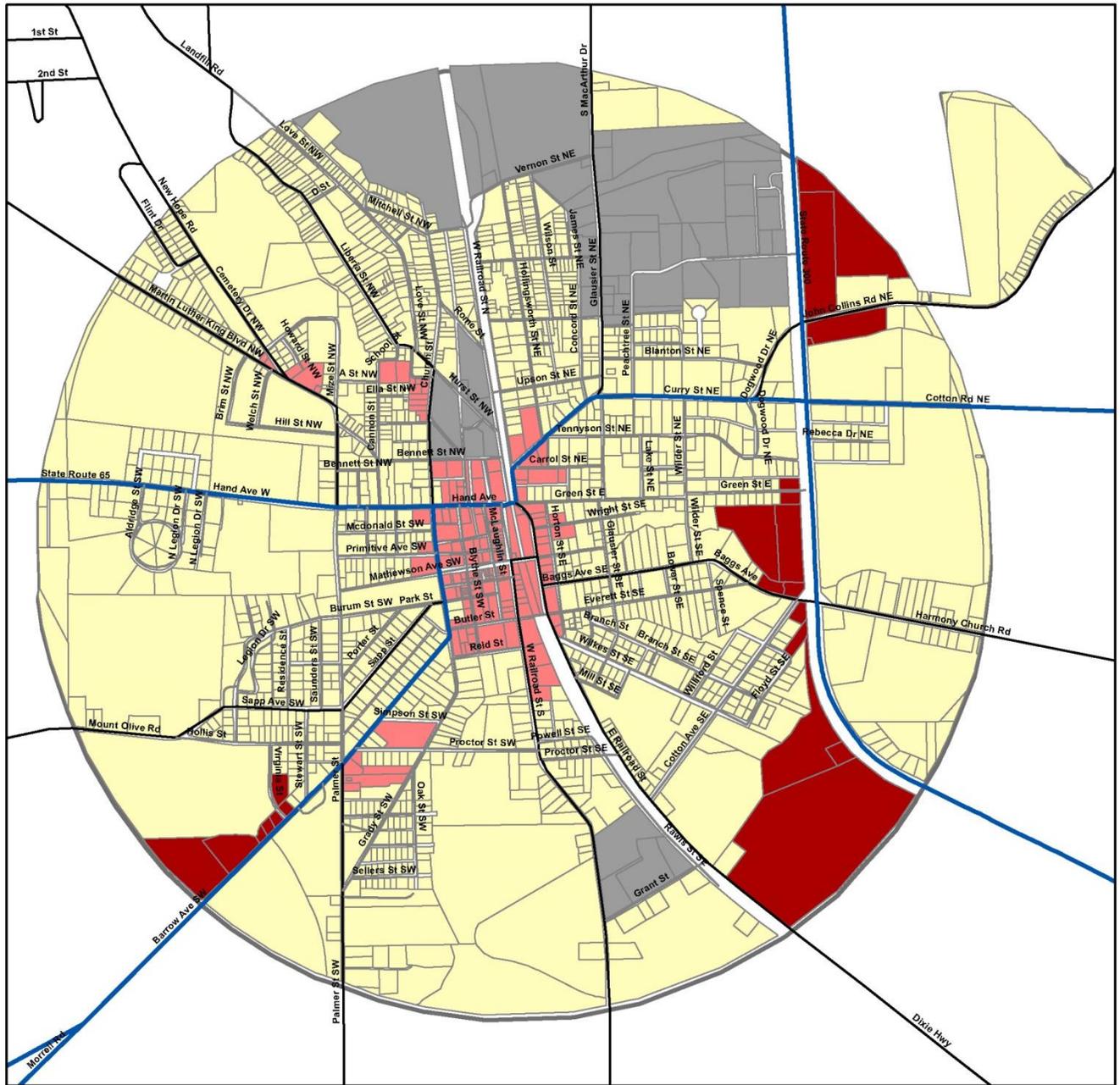
Industrial

This category corresponds to industrial operations which may or may not be objectionable due to the emission of noise, vibration, smoke, dust, gas, fumes, odors, or radiation and that may create fire or

explosion hazards or other objectionable conditions. Uses within this district may require substantial quantities of water for manufacturing operations and may require rail, air, or water transportation.

Pelham

Future Landuse Map



Legend

- Residential
- Industrial
- Commercial
- Highway Commercial



COMMUNITY WORK PROGRAM

CITY OF PELHAM COMMUNITYWORK PROGRAM 2017-2021								
Economic Development Objectives	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source
Create a detailed inventory system for available properties	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$2,000	General Funds, Grants
Marketing program targeting retirement population	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$450,000	General Funds, Grants
Housing Objectives	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source
Promote infill development on identified sites	X	X	X	X	X	City	N/A	General Funds, Grants
Develop moderate income housing programs & projects	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$5,000	General Funds, Grants
Investigate ways to increase the number of quality rental properties	X	X	X	X	X	City	N/A	General Funds, Grants
Investigate state & federal rental rehab programs	X	X	X	X	X	City	N/A	General Funds, Grants
Feasibility study for Coates & Clark property for retirement/assisted living	X	X	X			City	\$15,000	General Funds, Grants
Identify 50+ age housing development possibilities	X	X	X			City	\$2,000	General Funds, Grants
Community Facilities & Services Objectives	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source
Clean up contaminated properties	X	X	X	X	X	City	?	General Funds, Grants
Revive neighborhood watch programs	X	X				City	?	General Funds, Grants
Transportation & Circulation Objectives	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source
Improve Curry St. to provide aesthetic link to Hwy 19 (Gateway Grant)	X	X	X			City	\$500,000	General Funds, Grants

ADOPTION RESOLUTION

A RESOLUTION TO ADOPT THE PELHAM COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

WHEREAS, the City Council of Pelham, Georgia found it necessary to update their joint comprehensive plan as part of the requirements to maintain its Qualified Local Government Status;

WHEREAS, the City Council held public meetings and hearings to allow private citizens to review the Comprehensive Plan and gathered citizens input;

WHEREAS, in the development of the comprehensive plan, the City of Pelham examined, evaluated, and where applicable, incorporated considerations of both the Flint River Basin Regional Water Development and Conservation Plan and the Environmental Planning Criteria pursuant to O.C.G.A. 12-2-8, and;

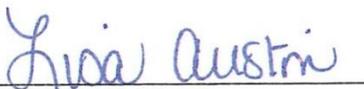
THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of Pelham, Georgia that the Comprehensive Plan shall be adopted, hereby certifying that adequate citizen participation requirements have been met.

Adopted on the 20th day of April 2017.

Mayor


James Eubanks

Witness


Lisa Austin, City Clerk

SALE CITY

COMMUNITY PROFILE



Community Profile

Sale City
Area: 1.84 square miles

Prepared by Esri

Population Summary	
2000 Total Population	394
2010 Total Population	380
2015 Total Population	374
2015 Group Quarters	0
2020 Total Population	365
2015-2020 Annual Rate	-0.49%
Household Summary	
2000 Households	148
2000 Average Household Size	2.66
2010 Households	149
2010 Average Household Size	2.55
2015 Households	148
2015 Average Household Size	2.53
2020 Households	145
2020 Average Household Size	2.52
2015-2020 Annual Rate	-0.41%
2010 Families	102
2010 Average Family Size	3.14
2015 Families	101
2015 Average Family Size	3.10
2020 Families	98
2020 Average Family Size	3.11
2015-2020 Annual Rate	-0.60%
Housing Unit Summary	
2000 Housing Units	163
Owner Occupied Housing Units	73.6%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	17.2%
Vacant Housing Units	9.2%
2010 Housing Units	161
Owner Occupied Housing Units	72.7%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	19.9%
Vacant Housing Units	7.5%
2015 Housing Units	161
Owner Occupied Housing Units	69.6%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	22.4%
Vacant Housing Units	8.1%
2020 Housing Units	161
Owner Occupied Housing Units	68.3%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	22.4%
Vacant Housing Units	9.9%
Median Household Income	
2015	\$37,111
2020	\$42,740
Median Home Value	
2015	\$79,861
2020	\$100,000
Per Capita Income	
2015	\$18,845
2020	\$21,156
Median Age	
2010	40.5
2015	39.7
2020	41.8

Data Note: Household population includes persons not residing in group quarters. Average Household Size is the household population divided by total households. Persons in families include the householder and persons related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Per Capita Income represents the income received by all persons aged 15 years and over divided by the total population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Community Profile

Sale City
Area: 1.84 square miles

Prepared by Esri

2015 Households by Income

Household Income Base	148
<\$15,000	18.2%
\$15,000 - \$24,999	16.2%
\$25,000 - \$34,999	12.8%
\$35,000 - \$49,999	12.8%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	20.3%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	10.1%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	8.1%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	0.0%
\$200,000+	0.7%
Average Household Income	\$47,635

2020 Households by Income

Household Income Base	145
<\$15,000	17.2%
\$15,000 - \$24,999	13.1%
\$25,000 - \$34,999	13.1%
\$35,000 - \$49,999	11.7%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	21.4%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	12.4%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	11.0%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	0.0%
\$200,000+	0.7%
Average Household Income	\$53,268

2015 Owner Occupied Housing Units by Value

Total	112
<\$50,000	30.4%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	32.1%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	19.6%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	5.4%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	4.5%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	1.8%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	1.8%
\$400,000 - \$499,999	0.9%
\$500,000 - \$749,999	0.9%
\$750,000 - \$999,999	0.9%
\$1,000,000 +	0.9%
Average Home Value	\$116,441

2020 Owner Occupied Housing Units by Value

Total	110
<\$50,000	20.0%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	30.0%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	27.3%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	9.1%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	6.4%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	1.8%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	1.8%
\$400,000 - \$499,999	0.9%
\$500,000 - \$749,999	0.9%
\$750,000 - \$999,999	0.9%
\$1,000,000 +	0.9%
Average Home Value	\$132,273

Data Note: Income represents the preceding year, expressed in current dollars. Household income includes wage and salary earnings, interest dividends, net rents, pensions, SSI and welfare payments, child support, and alimony.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Community Profile

Sale City
Area: 1.84 square miles

Prepared by Esri

2010 Population by Age	
Total	381
0 - 4	7.3%
5 - 9	6.3%
10 - 14	6.6%
15 - 24	11.3%
25 - 34	12.6%
35 - 44	10.5%
45 - 54	14.4%
55 - 64	13.9%
65 - 74	9.4%
75 - 84	5.5%
85 +	1.8%
18 +	76.4%
2015 Population by Age	
Total	373
0 - 4	7.2%
5 - 9	7.5%
10 - 14	6.2%
15 - 24	9.7%
25 - 34	12.9%
35 - 44	12.3%
45 - 54	11.5%
55 - 64	14.5%
65 - 74	10.7%
75 - 84	5.9%
85 +	1.6%
18 +	76.1%
2020 Population by Age	
Total	367
0 - 4	6.8%
5 - 9	7.1%
10 - 14	7.9%
15 - 24	9.8%
25 - 34	9.8%
35 - 44	13.4%
45 - 54	10.6%
55 - 64	14.4%
65 - 74	12.5%
75 - 84	5.7%
85 +	1.9%
18 +	74.4%
2010 Population by Sex	
Males	193
Females	187
2015 Population by Sex	
Males	190
Females	183
2020 Population by Sex	
Males	186
Females	180

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Community Profile

Sale City
Area: 1.84 square miles

Prepared by Esri

2010 Population by Race/Ethnicity	
Total	379
White Alone	76.3%
Black Alone	17.7%
American Indian Alone	0.3%
Asian Alone	1.1%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.0%
Some Other Race Alone	4.0%
Two or More Races	0.8%
Hispanic Origin	7.4%
Diversity Index	47.4
2015 Population by Race/Ethnicity	
Total	375
White Alone	75.2%
Black Alone	18.1%
American Indian Alone	0.3%
Asian Alone	1.3%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.0%
Some Other Race Alone	4.0%
Two or More Races	1.1%
Hispanic Origin	7.2%
Diversity Index	47.9
2020 Population by Race/Ethnicity	
Total	365
White Alone	74.2%
Black Alone	18.4%
American Indian Alone	0.3%
Asian Alone	1.6%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.0%
Some Other Race Alone	4.4%
Two or More Races	1.1%
Hispanic Origin	7.7%
Diversity Index	49.8
2010 Population by Relationship and Household Type	
Total	380
In Households	100.0%
In Family Households	85.8%
Householder	27.1%
Spouse	20.8%
Child	32.9%
Other relative	3.9%
Nonrelative	1.6%
In Nonfamily Households	14.2%
In Group Quarters	0.0%
Institutionalized Population	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized Population	0.0%

Data Note: Persons of Hispanic Origin may be of any race. The Diversity Index measures the probability that two people from the same area will be from different race/ethnic groups.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Community Profile

Sale City
Area: 1.84 square miles

Prepared by Esri

2015 Population 25+ by Educational Attainment	
Total	260
Less than 9th Grade	7.3%
9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma	22.3%
High School Graduate	26.9%
GED/Alternative Credential	7.3%
Some College, No Degree	20.4%
Associate Degree	5.4%
Bachelor's Degree	3.5%
Graduate/Professional Degree	6.9%
2015 Population 15+ by Marital Status	
Total	296
Never Married	21.3%
Married	65.5%
Widowed	3.7%
Divorced	9.5%
2015 Civilian Population 16+ in Labor Force	
Civilian Employed	97.8%
Civilian Unemployed	2.9%
2015 Employed Population 16+ by Industry	
Total	135
Agriculture/Mining	22.2%
Construction	6.7%
Manufacturing	11.1%
Wholesale Trade	3.0%
Retail Trade	5.9%
Transportation/Utilities	9.6%
Information	0.7%
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	3.0%
Services	28.1%
Public Administration	9.6%
2015 Employed Population 16+ by Occupation	
Total	135
White Collar	48.1%
Management/Business/Financial	6.7%
Professional	21.5%
Sales	6.7%
Administrative Support	13.3%
Services	5.2%
Blue Collar	46.7%
Farming/Forestry/Fishing	13.3%
Construction/Extraction	5.9%
Installation/Maintenance/Repair	4.4%
Production	12.6%
Transportation/Material Moving	10.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Community Profile

Sale City
Area: 1.84 square miles

Prepared by Esri

2010 Households by Type	
Total	149
Households with 1 Person	27.5%
Households with 2+ People	72.5%
Family Households	68.5%
Husband-wife Families	53.0%
With Related Children	22.1%
Other Family (No Spouse Present)	15.4%
Other Family with Male Householder	5.4%
With Related Children	2.7%
Other Family with Female Householder	10.1%
With Related Children	5.4%
Nonfamily Households	4.0%
All Households with Children	30.9%
Multigenerational Households	5.4%
Unmarried Partner Households	4.7%
Male-female	4.0%
Same-sex	0.7%
2010 Households by Size	
Total	150
1 Person Household	27.3%
2 Person Household	34.0%
3 Person Household	14.7%
4 Person Household	12.0%
5 Person Household	7.3%
6 Person Household	2.0%
7 + Person Household	2.7%
2010 Households by Tenure and Mortgage Status	
Total	149
Owner Occupied	78.5%
Owned with a Mortgage/Loan	45.0%
Owned Free and Clear	33.6%
Renter Occupied	21.5%

Data Note: Households with children include any households with people under age 18, related or not. Multigenerational households are families with 3 or more parent-child relationships. Unmarried partner households are usually classified as nonfamily households unless there is another member of the household related to the householder. Multigenerational and unmarried partner households are reported only to the tract level. Esri estimated block group data, which is used to estimate polygons or non-standard geography.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.

STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES, THREATS (SWOT)

Strengths

- Lots of positive activities for a small town
- Very active library with programs
- Strong sense of community
- Good restaurants
- Good level of commercial activity

Opportunities

- With a few improvements/investment the city park could be great
- Downtown could be great with the help of a sewer system
- Dollar store or any small retail store

Weaknesses

- Lots of dilapidated buildings. Mostly downtown.
- Water system problems (low pressure in areas of town)
- Lack of sewer system
- Roadways need maintenance
- Large older homes that need serious repair

Threats

- Dilapidated buildings downtown are falling apart and bricks are constantly falling on the sidewalk which creates a dangerous situation for pedestrians
- Unfunded state mandates
- Natural disasters/Severe weather could have a devastating impact on the Sale City budget

NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The list of needs and opportunities represent both the major problems facing Pelham and potential strategies for improving on those problems. The list was developed from the identified strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats that face the City of Pelham.

- We need a sewer system of some kind. The lack of one is holding up our economic development efforts.
- We need to make improvements to our city park and gymnasium
- We need to make improvements to our water system to improve water pressure in areas of town
- We have a number of city streets that needs resurfacing
- We need to get rid of dilapidated buildings downtown as they are a safety hazard and aesthetically unpleasant
- We need to figure out how to help our residents that live in large historic homes that are in disrepair.

GOALS AND POLICIES

GOAL: Economic Prosperity

Encourage development or expansion of businesses and industries that are suitable for the community. Factors to consider when determining suitability include job skills required; long-term sustainability; linkages to other economic activities in the region; impact on the resources of the area; or prospects for creating job opportunities that meet the needs of a diverse local workforce.

Policies:

- Our gateways and corridors will create a “sense of place” for our community.
- We will encourage the development of downtown as a vibrant center of the community in order to improve overall attractiveness and local quality of life.
- We are committed to creating walkable, safe, and attractive neighborhoods throughout the community, where people have easy access to parks, and the necessary services without having to travel by car.
- We are committed to providing pleasant, accessible public gathering places and parks throughout the community.
- We will invest in parks and open space to enhance the quality of life for our citizens.

GOAL: Public Infrastructure

Identify and put in place the prerequisites for the type of future the community seeks to achieve. These prerequisites might include infrastructure (roads, water, sewer) to support or direct new growth; ordinances and regulations to manage growth as desired; leadership and staff capable of responding to opportunities and managing new challenges; or undertaking an all-hazards approach to disaster preparedness and response.

Policies:

- We will strive to maintain our infrastructure (water system and streets) to ensure a good quality of life for our residents.
- We will limit development within our community to areas that can be reasonably served by public infrastructure.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) as developed by the Southwest Georgia Regional Commission under a grant from the US Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration is hereby incorporated by reference into this Comprehensive Plan to serve as the Economic Development Element for Mitchell County and the Cities of Baconton, Camilla, Pelham and Sale City.

The Southwest Georgia Regional Commission's (SWGRC) Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) was designed to bring together the public and private sectors in the creation of an economic roadmap to diversify and strengthen the regional economy. The SWGRC CEDS analyzed the regional economy and serves as a guide for establishing regional goals and objectives, a regional plan of action, and the investment priorities and funding sources.

As a performance-based plan, this CEDS plays a critical role in adapting to global economic conditions by fully utilizing the region's unique advantages to maximize economic opportunity for its residents by attracting the private investment that creates jobs. The SWGRC CEDS is a regionally owned strategy that is the result of a continuing economic development planning process developed with regional public and private sector participation. This plan sets forth the goals and objectives necessary to solve the economic development problems of the Southwest Georgia region and clearly defines the measures of success.

The Southwest Georgia CEDS gives an overview of the region briefly describing geography, population, economy, labor, and workforce development and use, education, transportation access, environment, and regional resources. It reviews the state of the Regional Economy and provides a list of achievable Goals and Objectives for the region, a Plan of Action to ensure success, and Performance Measures used to evaluate the Southwest Georgia Regional Commission's successful development and implementation of the 2012-2017 CEDS. Implementation of the goals identified in this plan is significant to the economic future of the SWGRC District.

Policies, issues and opportunities, and Short-Term Work Program implementation strategies located in the current Comprehensive Plans for each of our 14 county region were used extensively to develop the CEDS Goals and Objectives, Vital Projects and Problems and Opportunities.

Included below are goals and objectives from the CEDS which are aligned with the current economic development goals of Mitchell County and the Cities of Baconton, Camilla, Pelham and Sale City:

- Goal: Encourage and increase regional collaboration among cities and counties.**
Objective: To increase the likelihood of large-scale economic development projects resulting in jobs and private investment.

- Goal: Expand existing industries.**
Objective: To increase the potential that existing industries will expand in the region.

- Goal: Improve infrastructure of water, sewer roads and technology.**
Objective: To increase the likelihood that businesses will be started or moved to the region.

- Goal: Support technical colleges within the region.**
Objective: To increase the level of education of the region's workforce.

- Goal: Increase tourism in the region.**
Objective: Increase the region's tax base and local government's ability to provide services and recreational opportunities.

- Goal: Recruit retirees.**
Objective: Support communities in the region and increase the tax base by recruiting retirees.

- Goal: Increase access to capital for small businesses in the region.**
Objective: To increase availability and likelihood to access low-interest financing for businesses creating jobs and making private investments.

- Goal: Create a diverse economy resistant to economic recession.**
Objective: To promote the development of diverse employment opportunities at various skill levels.

- Goal: Create and Promote agritourist activities and enterprises.**
Objective: To increase farm income and farm tourism.

Mitchell County and its municipalities according to the CEDS...

The City of Camilla, the county seat of Mitchell, is located exactly in the center of the region. The Flint River is the county's western border and has the U.S. Highway 19 corridor. Mitchell County has a population of 24,086 and is one of the growing counties in Southwest Georgia. Mitchell County is home to four incorporated communities (Baconton, Camilla, Pelham, and Sale City) and a number of unincorporated ones.

Mainly focused on agriculture, Mitchell County has one of the largest farm gates in the state. Like Colquitt County, this is directly related to chicken farming. The Keystone Group, which is the largest employer in the county, has about 2,500 employees and contracts with hundreds of area farmers to process about 1,000,000 chickens each week. The Equity group provides good wages to uneducated and unskilled workers, of which the county has many.

In 2008, Mitchell County became home to the South's largest corn-based ethanol plant, First United Ethanol, LLC, which employs about 60 workers and produces 100 million gallons of ethanol every year. While agriculture remains the primary industry within the county, or farmers have diversified into non-conventional agriculture such as alligator hide production, aquaculture, and eco-tourism. Several cooperatives have been formed in various industries and vegetable production/processing has become a fast-growing and profitable enterprise.

Agribusiness is Mitchell County's largest industry, with well-known names such as Keystone Foods and Southeast Milk Incorporated. Of the nation's counties, Mitchell County is in the top 10 in pecan production. Two energy-related industries joined our corporate roster in recent years. A corn to fuel manufacturer, Southwest Georgia Ethanol, and Camilla Solar, a solar power plant, chose Mitchell County as the place to grow their businesses.

Mitchell County is one of the premier locations for quail hunting. Businesses on retreat and hunting connoisseurs from around the world travel to our plantations to enjoy hunting and our local hospitality

Like other counties in the region, Mitchell County has a high number of adults living in poverty (30.6%) and a very high number of adults without a high school credentials (34.0%). More than 25% of the residents are living below the poverty level and almost 70 percent (79.9%) of the population graduated from high school according to the last Census.

The City of Baconton, birthplace of the paper-shell pecan industry in Georgia, is located in Mitchell County at the crossroads of U.S. Highway 19 and GA Hwy 93, 16 miles south of Albany, 278 miles south of Atlanta. Baconton was incorporated in 1903 and the City was one square mile (sides were 2000 yards and the old town well was the center). The community of Baconton is known for the highly marketable paper-shell pecan. Baconton City Hall is housed in the historic Jackson Davis House located just off Highway 19. The house, built in 1891 is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and is an excellent example of Victorian architecture. It is well worth a visit by tourists passing through. Baconton is a part of the Mitchell County School District and is served by North Mitchell County Elementary School and Baconton Community Charter Schools.

Pelham is located on the crossroads of US Highway 19 and State Route 93 and is approximately 38 miles south of Albany and 26 miles north of Thomasville. Pelham's Wildlife Festival, held on the first Saturday in October, and attracts over 12,000 visitors annually. It is also home to the Pelham Jamboree held every Saturday night beginning at 6:30 p.m. Other events such as a "Slice of Summer" and the Pelham Wildlife Art Auction complete the warm community feel present in Pelham. North Pelham Industrial Park is a 43 acre privately owned park located in the city limits of Pelham with 30 acres available. Surrounding land uses include agriculture, commercial, and residential. The park is zoned Industrial, with a Class 6 Fire Insurance rating. The Hand Trading Company was built in 1916 and during its heyday attracted shoppers throughout Southwestern Georgia. This beautiful building has been well maintained and is currently being restored.

Sale City is a quaint town in Mitchell with a population of 380 according to 2010 Census. It has a rustic downtown with two very popular restaurants. The City is experience a small amount of growth in the downtown area. Businesses are expanding and the City's infrastructure is trying to keep up. If this continues City leaders will have to be innovative to strike a balance between finance and growth.

Supplementary Economic Statistics/Data



Business Summary

Sale City

Area: 1.84 square miles

Prepared By: SWGRC

Data for all businesses in area

Total Businesses: 14
 Total Employees: 64
 Total Residential Population: 374
 Employee/Residential Population Ratio: 0.17:1

by SIC Codes	Businesses		Employees	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture & Mining	1	7.1%	3	4.7%
Construction	1	7.1%	2	3.1%
Manufacturing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Transportation	4	28.6%	10	15.6%
Communication	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Utility	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wholesale Trade	2	14.3%	25	39.1%
Retail Trade Summary	2	14.3%	4	6.3%
Home Improvement	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
General Merchandise Stores	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Food Stores	1	7.1%	1	1.6%
Auto Dealers, Gas Stations, Auto Aftermarket	1	7.1%	2	3.1%
Apparel & Accessory Stores	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Furniture & Home Furnishings	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Eating & Drinking Places	1	7.1%	2	3.1%
Miscellaneous Retail	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate Summary	1	7.1%	0	0.0%
Banks, Savings & Lending Institutions	1	7.1%	0	0.0%
Securities Brokers	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Insurance Carriers & Agents	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Real Estate, Holding, Other Investment Offices	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Services Summary	3	21.4%	8	12.5%
Hotels & Lodging	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Automotive Services	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Motion Pictures & Amusements	1	7.1%	3	4.7%
Health Services	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Legal Services	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Education Institutions & Libraries	1	7.1%	1	1.6%
Other Services	2	14.3%	4	6.3%
Government	2	14.3%	13	20.3%
Unclassified Establishments	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Totals	14	100.0%	64	100.0%

Source: Copyright 2015 Intogroup, Inc. All rights reserved. Esri Total Residential Population forecasts for 2015.



Business Summary

Sale City
Area: 1.84 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

By NAICS Codes	Businesses		Employees	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	1	7.1%	3	4.7%
Mining	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Utilities	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Construction	1	7.1%	2	3.1%
Manufacturing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wholesale Trade	2	14.3%	25	39.1%
Retail Trade	1	7.1%	2	3.1%
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Electronics & Appliance Stores	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Bldg Material & Garden Equipment & Supplies Dealers	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Food & Beverage Stores	1	7.1%	1	1.6%
Health & Personal Care Stores	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Gasoline Stations	1	7.1%	2	3.1%
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sport Goods, Hobby, Book, & Music Stores	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
General Merchandise Stores	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Nonstore Retailers	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Transportation & Warehousing	4	28.6%	10	15.6%
Information	1	7.1%	1	1.6%
Finance & Insurance	1	7.1%	0	0.0%
Central Bank/Credit Intermediation & Related Activities	1	7.1%	0	0.0%
Securities, Commodity Contracts & Other Financial	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Insurance Carriers & Related Activities; Funds, Trusts &	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Professional, Scientific & Tech Services	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Legal Services	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Management of Companies & Enterprises	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Educational Services	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Health Care & Social Assistance	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1	7.1%	3	4.7%
Accommodation & Food Services	1	7.1%	2	3.1%
Accommodation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Food Services & Drinking Places	1	7.1%	2	3.1%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	2	14.3%	4	6.3%
Automotive Repair & Maintenance	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Public Administration	2	14.3%	13	20.3%
Unclassified Establishments	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	14	100.0%	64	100.0%

Source: Copyright 2015 Infogroup, Inc. All rights reserved. Esri Total Residential Population forecasts for 2015.



Disposable Income Profile

Sale City
Area: 1.84 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

	Census 2010	2015	2020	2015-2020 Change	2015-2020 Annual Rate
Population	380	374	365	-9	-0.49%
Median Age	40.5	39.7	41.8	2.1	1.04%
Households	149	148	145	-3	-0.41%
Average Household Size	2.55	2.53	2.52	-0.01	-0.08%

2015 Households by Disposable Income	Number	Percent
Total	148	100.0%
<\$15,000	33	22.3%
\$15,000-\$24,999	28	18.9%
\$25,000-\$34,999	20	13.5%
\$35,000-\$49,999	25	16.9%
\$50,000-\$74,999	29	19.6%
\$75,000-\$99,999	10	6.8%
\$100,000-\$149,999	4	2.7%
\$150,000-\$199,999	1	0.7%
\$200,000+	0	0.0%
Median Disposable Income	\$31,347	
Average Disposable Income	\$38,921	

2015 Disposable Income by Age of Householder	Number of Households						
	<25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Total	4	20	24	23	33	25	19
<\$15,000	1	6	4	3	9	7	4
\$15,000-\$24,999	1	3	2	4	7	4	7
\$25,000-\$34,999	0	4	3	3	4	3	3
\$35,000-\$49,999	1	2	4	5	5	7	1
\$50,000-\$74,999	0	4	7	6	5	4	3
\$75,000-\$99,999	0	2	3	2	2	0	1
\$100,000-\$149,999	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
\$150,000-\$199,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$200,000+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Median Disposable Income	\$18,542	\$29,129	\$45,239	\$39,638	\$25,954	\$29,283	\$21,742
Average Disposable Income	\$29,460	\$38,203	\$50,367	\$46,794	\$36,013	\$31,232	\$32,852

Data Note: Disposable Income is after-tax household income. Disposable income forecasts are based on the Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020.



Household Budget Expenditures

Sale City
Area: 1.84 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

Demographic Summary		2015	2020	
Population		374	365	
Households		148	145	
Families		101	98	
Median Age		39.7	41.8	
Median Household Income		\$37,111	\$42,740	
	Spending Index	Average Amount Spent	Total	Percent
Total Expenditures	65	\$46,398.56	\$6,866,987	100.0%
Food	68	\$5,793.40	\$857,423	12.5%
Food at Home	72	\$3,753.84	\$555,569	8.1%
Food Away from Home	62	\$2,039.55	\$301,854	4.4%
Alcoholic Beverages	51	\$283.97	\$42,027	0.6%
Housing	57	\$12,342.16	\$1,826,639	26.6%
Shelter	52	\$8,529.32	\$1,262,339	18.4%
Utilities, Fuel and Public Services	75	\$3,812.84	\$564,300	8.2%
Household Operations	59	\$1,079.75	\$159,803	2.3%
Housekeeping Supplies	76	\$550.43	\$81,463	1.2%
Household Furnishings and Equipment	67	\$1,229.33	\$181,941	2.6%
Apparel and Services	62	\$1,437.67	\$212,775	3.1%
Transportation	74	\$7,834.92	\$1,159,568	16.9%
Travel	56	\$1,093.85	\$161,890	2.4%
Health Care	77	\$3,664.30	\$542,317	7.9%
Entertainment and Recreation	69	\$2,281.94	\$337,727	4.9%
Personal Care Products & Services	62	\$485.59	\$71,867	1.0%
Education	41	\$618.77	\$91,578	1.3%
Smoking Products	100	\$465.82	\$68,942	1.0%
Miscellaneous (1)	81	\$940.77	\$139,234	2.0%
Support Payments/Cash Contribution/Gifts in Kind	70	\$1,741.53	\$257,747	3.8%
Life/Other Insurance	81	\$372.26	\$55,094	0.8%
Pensions and Social Security	59	\$4,182.12	\$618,954	9.0%

Data Note: The Spending Potential Index (SPI) is household-based, and represents the amount spent for a product or service relative to a national average of 100. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

(1) Miscellaneous includes lotteries, pari-mutuel losses, legal fees, funeral expenses, safe deposit box rentals, checking account/banking service charges, cemetery lots/vaults/maintenance fees, accounting fees, miscellaneous personal services/advertising/finances, finance charges excluding mortgage & vehicle, occupational expenses, expenses for other properties, credit card membership fees, and shopping club membership fees.

Source: Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020; Consumer Spending data are derived from the 2011 and 2012 Consumer Expenditure Surveys, Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Market Profile

Sale City
Area: 1.84 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

Population Summary	
2000 Total Population	394
2010 Total Population	380
2015 Total Population	374
2015 Group Quarters	0
2020 Total Population	365
2015-2020 Annual Rate	-0.49%
Household Summary	
2000 Households	148
2000 Average Household Size	2.66
2010 Households	149
2010 Average Household Size	2.55
2015 Households	148
2015 Average Household Size	2.53
2020 Households	145
2020 Average Household Size	2.52
2015-2020 Annual Rate	-0.41%
2010 Families	102
2010 Average Family Size	3.14
2015 Families	101
2015 Average Family Size	3.10
2020 Families	98
2020 Average Family Size	3.11
2015-2020 Annual Rate	-0.60%
Housing Unit Summary	
2000 Housing Units	163
Owner Occupied Housing Units	73.6%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	17.2%
Vacant Housing Units	9.2%
2010 Housing Units	161
Owner Occupied Housing Units	72.7%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	19.9%
Vacant Housing Units	7.5%
2015 Housing Units	161
Owner Occupied Housing Units	69.6%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	22.4%
Vacant Housing Units	8.1%
2020 Housing Units	161
Owner Occupied Housing Units	68.3%
Renter Occupied Housing Units	22.4%
Vacant Housing Units	9.9%
Median Household Income	
2015	\$37,111
2020	\$42,740
Median Home Value	
2015	\$79,861
2020	\$100,000
Per Capita Income	
2015	\$18,845
2020	\$21,156
Median Age	
2010	40.5
2015	39.7
2020	41.8

Data Note: Household population includes persons not residing in group quarters. Average Household Size is the household population divided by total households. Persons in families include the householder and persons related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Per Capita Income represents the income received by all persons aged 15 years and over divided by the total population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Market Profile

Sale City
Area: 1.84 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

2015 Households by Income	
Household Income Base	148
<\$15,000	18.2%
\$15,000 - \$24,999	16.2%
\$25,000 - \$34,999	12.8%
\$35,000 - \$49,999	12.8%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	20.3%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	10.1%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	8.1%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	0.0%
\$200,000+	0.7%
Average Household Income	\$47,635
2020 Households by Income	
Household Income Base	145
<\$15,000	17.2%
\$15,000 - \$24,999	13.1%
\$25,000 - \$34,999	13.1%
\$35,000 - \$49,999	11.7%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	21.4%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	12.4%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	11.0%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	0.0%
\$200,000+	0.7%
Average Household Income	\$53,268
2015 Owner Occupied Housing Units by Value	
Total	112
<\$50,000	30.4%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	32.1%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	19.6%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	5.4%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	4.5%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	1.8%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	1.8%
\$400,000 - \$499,999	0.9%
\$500,000 - \$749,999	0.9%
\$750,000 - \$999,999	0.9%
\$1,000,000 +	0.9%
Average Home Value	\$116,441
2020 Owner Occupied Housing Units by Value	
Total	110
<\$50,000	20.0%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	30.0%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	27.3%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	9.1%
\$200,000 - \$249,999	6.4%
\$250,000 - \$299,999	1.8%
\$300,000 - \$399,999	1.8%
\$400,000 - \$499,999	0.9%
\$500,000 - \$749,999	0.9%
\$750,000 - \$999,999	0.9%
\$1,000,000 +	0.9%
Average Home Value	\$132,273

Data Note: Income represents the preceding year, expressed in current dollars. Household income includes wage and salary earnings, interest dividends, net rents, pensions, SSI and welfare payments, child support, and alimony.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Market Profile

Sale City
Area: 1.84 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

2010 Population by Age	
Total	381
0 - 4	7.3%
5 - 9	6.3%
10 - 14	6.6%
15 - 24	11.3%
25 - 34	12.6%
35 - 44	10.5%
45 - 54	14.4%
55 - 64	13.9%
65 - 74	9.4%
75 - 84	5.5%
85 +	1.8%
18 +	76.4%
2015 Population by Age	
Total	373
0 - 4	7.2%
5 - 9	7.5%
10 - 14	6.2%
15 - 24	9.7%
25 - 34	12.9%
35 - 44	12.3%
45 - 54	11.5%
55 - 64	14.5%
65 - 74	10.7%
75 - 84	5.9%
85 +	1.6%
18 +	76.1%
2020 Population by Age	
Total	367
0 - 4	6.8%
5 - 9	7.1%
10 - 14	7.9%
15 - 24	9.8%
25 - 34	9.8%
35 - 44	13.4%
45 - 54	10.6%
55 - 64	14.4%
65 - 74	12.5%
75 - 84	5.7%
85 +	1.9%
18 +	74.4%
2010 Population by Sex	
Males	193
Females	187
2015 Population by Sex	
Males	190
Females	183
2020 Population by Sex	
Males	186
Females	180

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Market Profile

Sale City
Area: 1.84 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

2010 Population by Race/Ethnicity

Total	379
White Alone	76.3%
Black Alone	17.7%
American Indian Alone	0.3%
Asian Alone	1.1%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.0%
Some Other Race Alone	4.0%
Two or More Races	0.8%
Hispanic Origin	7.4%
Diversity Index	47.4

2015 Population by Race/Ethnicity

Total	375
White Alone	75.2%
Black Alone	18.1%
American Indian Alone	0.3%
Asian Alone	1.3%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.0%
Some Other Race Alone	4.0%
Two or More Races	1.1%
Hispanic Origin	7.2%
Diversity Index	47.9

2020 Population by Race/Ethnicity

Total	365
White Alone	74.2%
Black Alone	18.4%
American Indian Alone	0.3%
Asian Alone	1.6%
Pacific Islander Alone	0.0%
Some Other Race Alone	4.4%
Two or More Races	1.1%
Hispanic Origin	7.7%
Diversity Index	49.8

2010 Population by Relationship and Household Type

Total	380
In Households	100.0%
In Family Households	85.8%
Householder	27.1%
Spouse	20.8%
Child	32.9%
Other relative	3.9%
Nonrelative	1.6%
In Nonfamily Households	14.2%
In Group Quarters	0.0%
Institutionalized Population	0.0%
Noninstitutionalized Population	0.0%

Data Note: Persons of Hispanic Origin may be of any race. The Diversity Index measures the probability that two people from the same area will be from different race/ethnic groups.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Market Profile

Sale City
Area: 1.84 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

2015 Population 25+ by Educational Attainment	
Total	260
Less than 9th Grade	7.3%
9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma	22.3%
High School Graduate	26.9%
GED/Alternative Credential	7.3%
Some College, No Degree	20.4%
Associate Degree	5.4%
Bachelor's Degree	3.5%
Graduate/Professional Degree	6.9%
2015 Population 15+ by Marital Status	
Total	296
Never Married	21.3%
Married	65.5%
Widowed	3.7%
Divorced	9.5%
2015 Civilian Population 16+ in Labor Force	
Civilian Employed	97.8%
Civilian Unemployed	2.9%
2015 Employed Population 16+ by Industry	
Total	135
Agriculture/Mining	22.2%
Construction	6.7%
Manufacturing	11.1%
Wholesale Trade	3.0%
Retail Trade	5.9%
Transportation/Utilities	9.6%
Information	0.7%
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	3.0%
Services	28.1%
Public Administration	9.6%
2015 Employed Population 16+ by Occupation	
Total	135
White Collar	48.1%
Management/Business/Financial	6.7%
Professional	21.5%
Sales	6.7%
Administrative Support	13.3%
Services	5.2%
Blue Collar	46.7%
Farming/Forestry/Fishing	13.3%
Construction/Extraction	5.9%
Installation/Maintenance/Repair	4.4%
Production	12.6%
Transportation/Material Moving	10.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Market Profile

Sale City
Area: 1.84 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

2010 Households by Type	
Total	149
Households with 1 Person	27.5%
Households with 2+ People	72.5%
Family Households	68.5%
Husband-wife Families	53.0%
With Related Children	22.1%
Other Family (No Spouse Present)	15.4%
Other Family with Male Householder	5.4%
With Related Children	2.7%
Other Family with Female Householder	10.1%
With Related Children	5.4%
Nonfamily Households	4.0%
All Households with Children	30.9%
Multigenerational Households	5.4%
Unmarried Partner Households	4.7%
Male-female	4.0%
Same-sex	0.7%
2010 Households by Size	
Total	150
1 Person Household	27.3%
2 Person Household	34.0%
3 Person Household	14.7%
4 Person Household	12.0%
5 Person Household	7.3%
6 Person Household	2.0%
7 + Person Household	2.7%
2010 Households by Tenure and Mortgage Status	
Total	149
Owner Occupied	78.5%
Owned with a Mortgage/Loan	45.0%
Owned Free and Clear	33.6%
Renter Occupied	21.5%

Data Note: Households with children include any households with people under age 18, related or not. Multigenerational households are families with 3 or more parent-child relationships. Unmarried partner households are usually classified as nonfamily households unless there is another member of the household related to the householder. Multigenerational and unmarried partner households are reported only to the tract level. Esri estimated block group data, which is used to estimate polygons or non-standard geography.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.



Market Profile

Sale City
Area: 1.84 square miles

Prepared By SWGRC

Top 3 Tapestry Segments

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1. | Rooted Rural (10B) |
| 2. | Top Tier (1A) |
| 3. | Professional Pride (1B) |

2015 Consumer Spending

Apparel & Services: Total \$	\$212,775
Average Spent	\$1,437.67
Spending Potential Index	62
Computers & Accessories: Total \$	\$22,493
Average Spent	\$151.98
Spending Potential Index	58
Education: Total \$	\$91,578
Average Spent	\$618.77
Spending Potential Index	41
Entertainment/Recreation: Total \$	\$337,727
Average Spent	\$2,281.94
Spending Potential Index	69
Food at Home: Total \$	\$555,569
Average Spent	\$3,753.84
Spending Potential Index	72
Food Away from Home: Total \$	\$301,854
Average Spent	\$2,039.55
Spending Potential Index	62
Health Care: Total \$	\$542,317
Average Spent	\$3,664.30
Spending Potential Index	77
HH Furnishings & Equipment: Total \$	\$181,941
Average Spent	\$1,229.33
Spending Potential Index	67
Investments: Total \$	\$366,189
Average Spent	\$2,474.25
Spending Potential Index	90
Retail Goods: Total \$	\$2,793,270
Average Spent	\$18,873.45
Spending Potential Index	74
Shelter: Total \$	\$1,262,339
Average Spent	\$8,529.32
Spending Potential Index	52
TV/Video/Audio: Total \$	\$136,039
Average Spent	\$919.18
Spending Potential Index	70
Travel: Total \$	\$161,890
Average Spent	\$1,093.85
Spending Potential Index	56
Vehicle Maintenance & Repairs: Total \$	\$108,762
Average Spent	\$734.88
Spending Potential Index	66

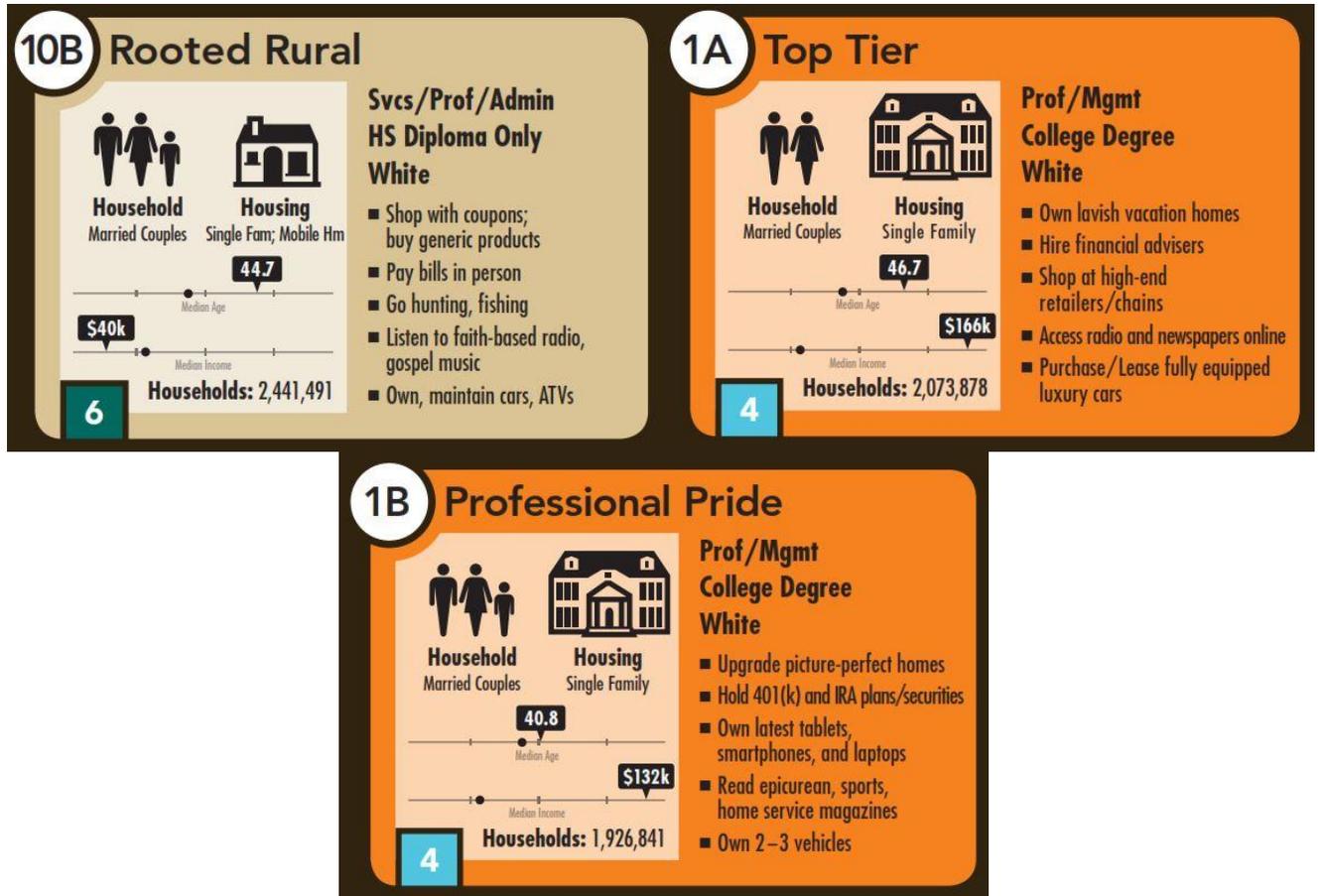
Data Note: Consumer spending shows the amount spent on a variety of goods and services by households that reside in the area. Expenditures are shown by broad budget categories that are not mutually exclusive. Consumer spending does not equal business revenue. Total and Average Amount Spent Per Household represent annual figures. The Spending Potential Index represents the amount spent in the area relative to a national average of 100.

Source: Consumer Spending data are derived from the 2011 and 2012 Consumer Expenditure Surveys, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Esri.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2015 and 2020. Esri converted Census 2000 data into 2010 geography.

Tapestry Segmentation Explained

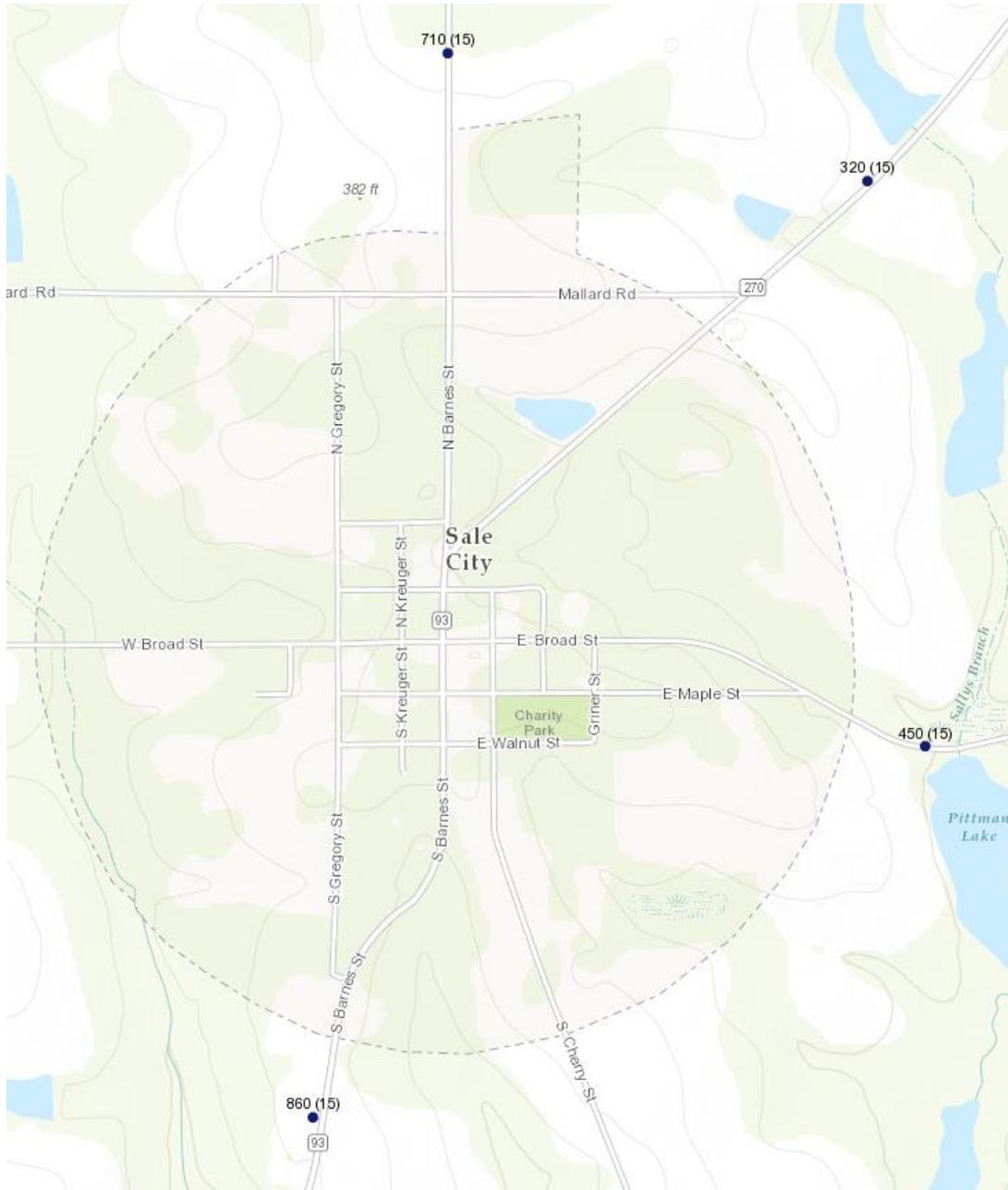
Tapestry segmentation provides an accurate, detailed description of America's neighborhoods—U.S. residential areas are divided into 67 distinctive segments based on their socioeconomic and demographic composition. The top three tapestry segments in Sale City are: Rooted Rural, Top Tier and Professional Pride.



TRANSPORTATION

An integrated transportation system should contribute to a high quality of life for residents and a desirable climate for business. Sale City is located just off the beaten path approximately 1.5 miles north of GA 37 along GA 93. The Town of Sale City sees very little traffic that it is hardly a concern they have. In fact, they are more interested in increasing traffic to spur business. Sale City sees mostly light traffic around town and even GA Highway 93 sees only approximately 800 Average Annual Daily Trips (AADT).

GDOT Traffic Monitoring Locations



Alternative Modes

Sidewalks are present on Barnes Street (Hwy 93) and in front of the businesses downtown. The one contiguous sidewalk is not ADA compliant. There are no other sidewalks in town. They do however have a number of quiet streets that can be considered quite safe for riding bicycles or even walking.

Mitchell County is a member of the Southwest Georgia Regional Rural Transit System. Transit buses are available for all residents of Mitchell County, Baconton, Camilla, Pelham and Sale City. The transit system provides transport to anywhere in the region for a fee based on mileage. Users must call to schedule a pickup by 3 pm the day before their scheduled trip. This service has proven to be very beneficial for those that do not drive. Typically, elderly or those that do not have a license have utilized the service for daily life activities including grocery shopping and doctor's appointments in particular.

Parking

The current level of service for parking is adequate for the rural nature of Sale City. Parking can be tough on a weekend evening as a local restaurant draws quite a crowd. The parking situation is interesting because of the parking areas being in the middle of the road and parallel parking in front of the businesses.

Railroads

The railroad line that once served Sale City has long been abandoned.

LAND USE

The Future Land Development Map is a required component for all communities that have zoning. It is intended to be an expression of the community's vision for the future, and a guide to its future development patterns citywide. It is based off of previous Future land use maps with updates added to fully meet the trends of development in Sale City and was refined with the help of the public during the public outreach portion of the plan's development. It is intended to be representation of the community's vision for the future. Below are descriptions of categories which are utilized on the Future Land Use Map.

Agriculture

The rural and agricultural character area designation in Sale City is intended for those areas outside of the urban service areas which are associated with agricultural farm operations and associated activities, forestry, natural resource conservation, groundwater recharge areas, and low-density residential development accessory to agricultural or farm operation of varying sizes.

Residential

This residential category is intended to correspond primarily to existing urban neighborhoods but is also proposed for undeveloped areas adjacent to existing urban neighborhoods. Sale City does not have a municipal sewer system and consequently minimum lot sizes are set at levels to meet the Mitchell County Health Department requirements for private septic systems. The primary housing type is detached, single-family residential, though other housing types such as duplexes and manufactured homes may be allowed by applicable zoning regulations under certain circumstances. This future land use category is implemented with one or more urban low-density residential zoning districts. Regulations may differ according to zoning district; for instance, manufactured homes may be permitted in one urban residential category but not in another. Furthermore, different lot sizes may be established as may be necessary.

Commercial

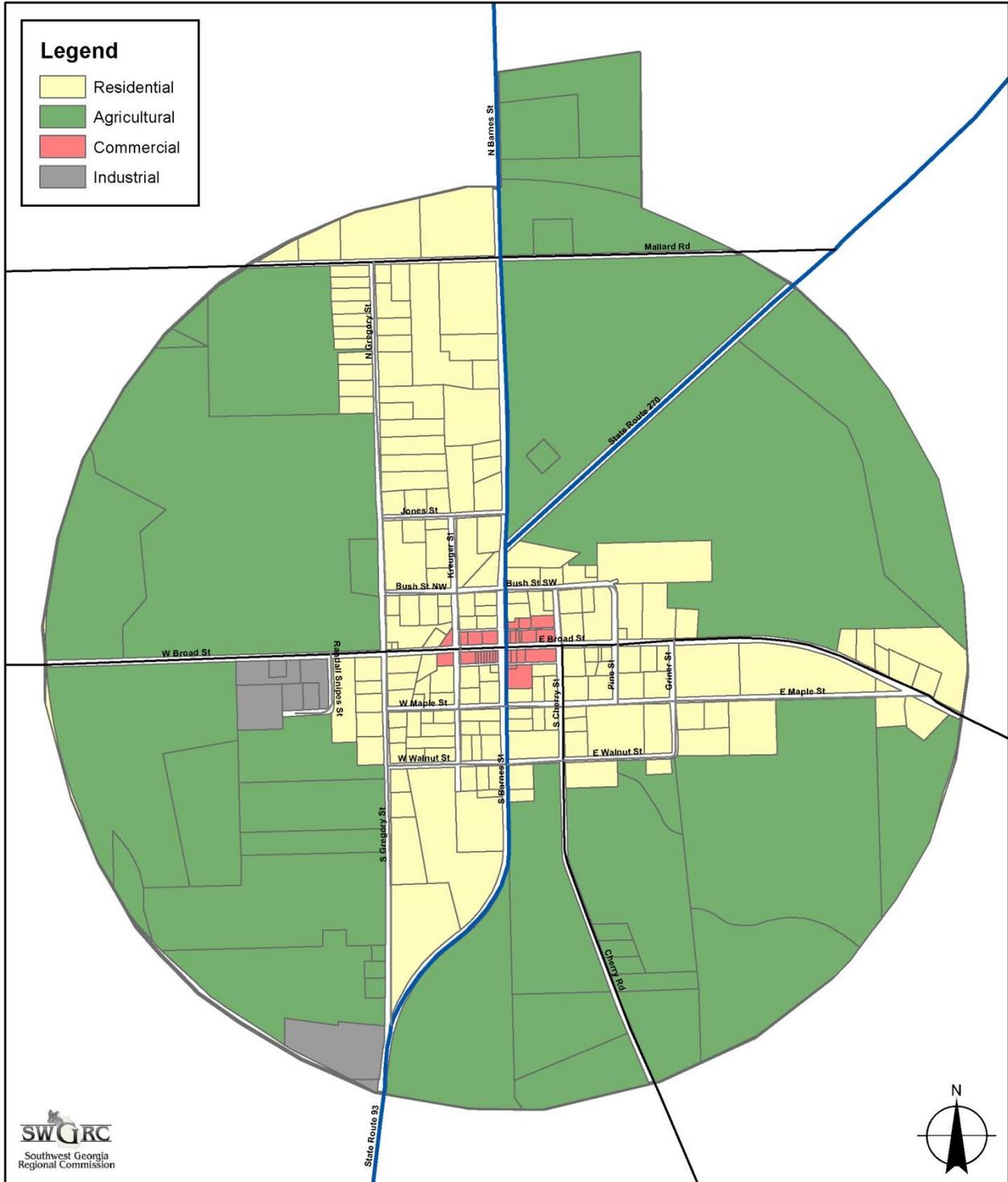
This category corresponds to the city's central business district. It is also intended to provide a mixture of land uses in addition to commercial, including institutional, public and office. This district is unique in that the existing development pattern consists of buildings covering very large percentages of the lot, little if any building setbacks from front, side, and rear property lines, and a reliance on on-street parking or shared parking lots. This district has higher intensities of lot coverage and floor area than the other commercial land use categories.

Industrial

This category corresponds to industrial operations which may or may not be objectionable due to the emission of noise, vibration, smoke, dust, gas, fumes, odors, or radiation and that may create fire or explosion hazards or other objectionable conditions. Uses within this district may require substantial quantities of water for manufacturing operations and may require rail, air, or water transportation.

Sale City

Future Landuse Map



COMMUNITY WORK PROGRAM

SALE CITY COMMUNITY WORK PROGRAM 2017-2021								
Economic Development Objectives	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source
Work with owners to take down old damaged buildings & replace	X	X	X	X	X	City	unknown	Grants/General Fund & Property Owners-Fundraisers
Investigate a localized sewer system for the downtown area	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$4,000	Rural Community Assistance Partnership
Housing Objectives	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source
Rehabilitate homes for elderly & low income residents through CHIP program	X	X	X	X	X	City	Staff Time	Grants
Community Facilities & Services Objectives	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source
Plan & Schedules 2 Annual Health Fairs	X	X	X	X	X	City//Networking	\$2,000	Grants/General Fund/Networking
Maintain Summer Program for children	X	X	X	X	X	City/Networking	\$13,000	Grants/Networking/Partnerships
Create/Maintain a teen committee for programming	X	X	X	X	X	City/Parents	\$5,000	Grants/Networking/Partnerships/Parents
Improve & maintain existing parks equipment	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$3k/yr	Grants/General Fund
Build a Municipal Facility to house all dept within the City					X	City/Agencies	\$500,000	Grants/General Funds/Public Assets
Provide a Disaster Relief Shelter	X	X	X	X		City	\$30,000	Grants/General Funds

ADOPTION RESOLUTION

A RESOLUTION TO ADOPT THE MITCHELL COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

WHEREAS, the City Council of Sale City, Georgia found it necessary to update their joint comprehensive plan as part of the requirements to maintain its Qualified Local Government Status;

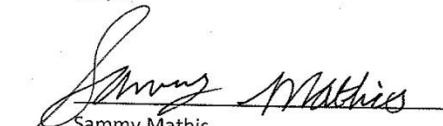
WHEREAS, the City Council held public meetings and hearings to allow private citizens to review the Comprehensive Plan and gathered citizens input;

WHEREAS, in the development of the comprehensive plan, the City of Sale City examined, evaluated, and where applicable, incorporated considerations of both the Flint River Basin Regional Water Development and Conservation Plan and the Environmental Planning Criteria pursuant to O.C.G.A. 12-2-8, and;

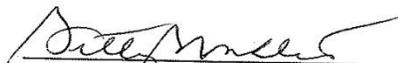
THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of Sale City, Georgia that the Comprehensive Plan shall be adopted, hereby certifying that adequate citizen participation requirements have been met.

Adopted on the 8th day of June 2017.

Mayor


Sammy Mathis

Witness


Betty Bramblett, City Clerk

APPENDIX

REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

MITCHELL COUNTY REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS 2013-2017									
Economic Development Objectives	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source	Status: Complete; Not Complete (Why? Delete?), Postponed(until when?),
Continue B.R.E.P.	X	X	X	X	X	MCDA	\$2,000 & Staff Time	MCDA Budget	Complete. Ongoing
Apply for Brownfields Assessment Grant	X	X	X	X	X	MCDA/Camilla/Pelham	Staff Time	General Funds, Grants	Complete
Purchase new industrial land	X	X	X	X	X	MCDA	unknown	General Funds, Grants	Postponed. 2017
Conducting & Complete a SWOT Analysis	x					MCDA	Staff Time	MCDA Budget, City of Camilla (ECG)	Complete
Market area to retirees	X	X	X	X	X	MCDA	\$5,000	MCDA Budget	Complete
Maintain Current Website	x	x	x	x	x	MCDA	\$500	MCDA Budget	Complete
Marketing Mitchell County	x	x	x	x	x	MCDA	\$7,000	MCDA Budget	Complete
Housing Objectives	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source	
Require interconnectivity between neighborhoods	X	X	X	X	X	County	Staff Time	Revise subdivision regulations	Complete
Require sidewalks in new development where appropriate	X	X	X	X	X	County	Staff Time	Revise subdivision regulations	Complete
Implement recommendations of housing study	X	X	X	X	X	MCDA/Housing Authorities	Staff Time	MCDA Budget	Not Complete. Delete. Housing market fell out in 2008 and market has changed. DELETE
Work closely w/ Housing Task Force	X	X	X	X	X	County	Staff Time	Staff salary/RDC	Complete
Investigate the potential for 50+ Active Adult housing developments	X	X	X			County	Staff Time	General Funds	Complete
Create genealogical library	X	X				County	\$50,000	General Funds, SPLOST	Complete
Enhance existing boat launch areas	X	X	X	X	X	County/GDNR	\$1,000,000	Grants, GDNR	Complete
Develop Riverbend Park	X	X				County	\$200,000	General Funds, Grants, GDNR	Complete
Natural and Cultural Resources Objectives	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source	
Coordinate w/ Flint River Arts Council	X	X	X	X	X	County/FRAC	\$100,000	General Funds, Grants	Complete
Coordinate w/ Flint River Auditorium Alliance	X	X	X	X	X	County	\$5,000	General Funds	Complete
Provide funding for arts and cultural programs	X	X	X	X	X	County	\$5,000	General Funds, Grants	Complete
Create a Mitchell County Museum	X	X	X	X	X	County	\$100,000	General Funds, Grants	Not Complete. Delete. No Interest
Continue funding for genealogical research	X	X	X	X	X	County	\$5,000	General Funds	Complete. Ongoing
Continue preservation of historic structures	X	X	X	X	X	County	\$5,000	General Funds	Complete
Align county water usage/conservation efforts w/ Georgia Comprehensive Water Mangement Plan	X	X	X	X	X	County	\$5,000	General Funds, Grants	Complete
Community Facilities & Services Objectives	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source	
Expand cultural programming	X	X	X	X	X	County	\$5,000	General Funds, Grants	Complete
Continue strict code enforcement efforts	X	X	X	X	X	County	Staff Time	General Funds	Complete
Create genealogical library	X	X	X	X	X	County	\$50,000	General Funds, Grants	Complete
Investigate new opportunities for recreation expansion	X	X	X	X	X	County	\$50,000	General Funds	Complete. Ongoing
Develop Riverbend Park	X	X				County	\$200,000	General Funds, Grants, GDNR	Complete
Increase public awareness campaign for drug & alcohol abuse		X	X			County/Health Dept.	\$5,000	General Funds, Grants	Complete
Organize neighborhood watch programs where needed	X	X	X	X	X	County/Sheriff's Dept.	Staff Time	General Funds	Complete
Land Use Objectives	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source	
Review and revise existing ordinance for best management practices	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$2k	General Fund/RDC Dues	Complete

CITY OF CAMILLA REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS 2013-2017

Economic Development Objectives	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source	Status: Complete; Not Complete (Why? Delete?), Postponed(until when?).
Attract a non-agricultural oriented industry to diversify the economic base	X	X	X	X	X	City, MCDA	\$45,000	City, MCDA	Not Complete - efforts have been made but no successes. Delete
Attract a vegetable processing industry	X	X	X	X	X	City, MCDA	\$15,000/yr	City, MCDA	Postponed - 2017
Organize & allocate funding for a city marketing team	X	X	X	X	X	City, MCDA	\$75k-100k	City, MCDA	Complete
Continue marketing available properties	X	X	X	X	X	City, MCDA	\$50k/yr	City, MCDA	Complete
Upgrade existing ind. park		X	X			City, MCDA	\$2.5 mill	Grants	Complete
Identify more sites for ind. dev.				X	X	City, MCDA	\$750K	Grants	Complete
Create wireless hot spot downtown	X					City	\$25-50k	Grants/General Fund/Enterprise Fund	Not Complete - not a priority at the moment. DELETE
Market the reuse of wastewater for cooling/irrigation to attract industry		X				City	\$75k	user fees/enterprise fund	Complete. Ongoing
Increase tourism related facilities	X					City	N/A	City, Camilla Chamber of Commerce	Complete
Market new infrastructure line to new industries along route toward ethanol plant		X	X	X	X	City, MCDA	\$50k/yr	City, MCDA	Complete
Expand marketing efforts for high speed telecomm systems		X	X	X	X	City, MCDA	\$10k/yr	City, MCDA	Complete
Improve & stress quality of life in small towns	X	X	X	X	X	City	Staff Time	General Fund	Complete
Expand existing utility systems	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$500k	General Fund	Complete
Housing Objectives	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source	
Investigate the elimination & replacement of substandard housing	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$25k	Home administration, CDBG, RDC Dues	Complete. Ongoing
Work closely w/ the Southwest Georgia Housing Task Force	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$10k/yr	General Fund	Complete
Promote infill development to previously identified sites	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$10k/yr	General Fund	Complete. Ongoing
Adjust ordinances as needed to allow infill housing on substandard lot sizes	X	X	X	X	X	City	Staff Time	General Fund	Complete
Work w/ Camilla Housing Authority on infill potential	X	X	X	X	X	City	Staff Time	General Fund	Complete
Continue low income housing programs	X	X	X	X	X	City	Staff Time	General Fund	Not Complete - Done through the State. DELETE
Develop moderate income housing programs & projects	X	X	X	X	X	City	Staff Time	General Fund	Complete
Investigate ways to increase the # of quality rental properties	X	X	X	X	X	City	Staff Time	General Fund	Complete
Natural and Cultural Resources Objectives	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source	
Participate in the Georgia Clean Community	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$5k	General Fund/User Fees/Grants	Complete
Develop a wastewater reuse system	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$2 million	General Fund/User Fees/Grants	Not Complete - discussions have happened but no interested consumers of wastewater can be found. Delete
Identify historic resources in city	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$25K	General Fund	Not Complete - No interest - Delete
Continue to refine design standards for historic structures downtown	X	X	X	X	X	City	Staff Time	General Fund	Not Complete - No interest - Delete
Implement a façade grant program		X	X	X	X	City/DDA	Staff Time	General Fund	Not Complete - No interest - Delete
Maintain a well trained historic preservation committee	X	X	X	X	X	City	Staff Time	General Fund	Not Complete - No interest - Delete
Monitor tree ordinance & improve it	X	X	X	X	X	City	Staff Time	General Fund	Complete
Continue to work closely w/ businesses that wish to rehabilitate buildings in the downtown	X	X	X	X	X	City	Staff Time	General Fund	Complete
Work w/ state & federal agencies on monitoring groundwater/air quality/stormwater runoff	X	X	X	X	X	City	Staff Time	General Fund	Complete
Community Facilities & Services Objectives	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source	
Promote City cleanup weeks (2 wks/yr)	X	X	X	X	X	City	Staff Time	General Fund	Complete
Support the Environmental Quality Committee	X	X	X	X	X	City	Staff Time	General Fund	Complete
Develop the Escambia Property into a large park	X					City	\$1 million	City/County/EPA funds	Complete
Support & participate in efforts to improve education	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$15k	Enterprise Fund/Grants	Complete
Expand & improve airport facilities	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$2.1 mill	City/DOT/Grants	Complete
Transportation & Circulation Objectives	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source	
Continue citywide sidewalk project	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$75k	City GF, SPLOST	Complete
Inventory & create sidewalk linkages near schools and parks	X	X	X	X	X	City	Staff Time	General Fund	Complete
Work w/ DOT to improve truck route		X	X	X	X	City/DOT	Staff Time	DOT Funds	Complete
Roadway signage study	X	X	X	X	X	City/DOT	Staff Time	General Fund	Complete
Land Use Objectives	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source	
Review and revise existing ordinance for best management practices	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$2k	General Fund/RC Dues	Complete

CITY OF PELHAM REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS 2013-2017

CITY OF PELHAM REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS 2013-2017									
Economic Development Objectives	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source	Status: Complete; Not Complete (Why? Delete?), Postponed(until when?),
Develop Education Improvement Program	X	X	X	X	X	City	N/A	General Funds, Grants	Not Complete. Funding Shortages. Delete
Create a detailed inventory system for available properties			X	X	X	City	\$2,000	General Funds, Grants	In-progress and Ongoing. Will require maintenance to remain up to date
Marketing program targeting retirement population	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$450,000	General Funds, Grants	Postponed. 2017 or when funding becomes available
Housing Objectives	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source	
Work closely w/ Southwest Georgia Housing Task Force	X	X	X	X	X	City	N/A	General Funds, Grants	Complete
Promote infill development on identified sites	X	X	X	X	X	City	N/A	General Funds, Grants	Postponed. 2017
Continue supporting Millard Fuller Housing Initiative	X	X	X	X	X	City	N/A	General Funds, Grants	Complete
Provide support for church sponsored housing rehab programs	X	X	X	X	X	City	N/A	General Funds, Grants	Complete
Develop moderate income housing programs & projects	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$5,000	General Funds, Grants	In-Progress and ongoing
Investigate ways to increase the number of quality rental properties	X	X				City	N/A	General Funds, Grants	In-Progress and ongoing
Investigate state & federal rental rehab programs	X	X	X	X	X	City	N/A	General Funds, Grants	In-Progress and ongoing
Feasibility study for Coates & Clark property for retirement/assisted living	X	X				City	\$15,000	General Funds, Grants	Postponed 2017
Identify 50+ age housing development possibilities	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$2,000	General Funds, Grants	Postponed 2017
Natural and Cultural Resources Objectives	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source	
Provide signing for important trees	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$1,000	General Funds, Grants	Complete
Community Facilities & Services Objectives	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source	
Develop & promote local "Litter Gitter" Campaign	X	X				City	\$1,000	General Funds, Grants	Not Complete. Delete. No local champion of the project
Develop a way to disguise the old water tower	X	X	X			City	\$20,000	General Funds, Grants	Complete
Clean up contaminated properties	X	X	X	X	X	City	?	General Funds, Grants	Postponed 2017
Revive neighborhood watch programs	X	X				City	?	General Funds, Grants	Postponed 2017
Develop a new Public Safety building w/ jail	X	X				City	\$2 mil	General Funds, Grants	Complete
Transportation & Circulation Objectives	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source	
Continue to study options for a truck routes through town	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$5,000	General Funds, Grants	Complete
Improve Curry St. to provide aesthetic link to Hwy 19	X	X				City	\$500,000	General Funds, Grants	Postponed 2017

SALE CITY REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS 2013-2017									
Economic Development Objectives	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source	Status: Complete; Not Complete (Why? Delete?), Postponed(until when?),
Develop a Downtown Development Authority	X	X				City	\$5,000	General Fund	Not Complete. Delete. Not necessary at this time
Research & Planning to take down old damaged buildings & replace		X	X	X	X	City	unknown	Grants/General Fund & Property Owners-Fundraisers	Not Complete. Ongoing. Ownership Issues w/ properties.
Investigate a localized sewer system for the downtown area			x			City	\$4,000	Rural Community Assistance Partnership	Not Complete. Ongoing. Still very desired and in discussions with Engineers
Research Opportunities to bring services & businesses to the downtown area	X	X	X	X	X	City/Community	N/A	Grants/General Fund/Fundraising	Complete
Housing Objectives	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source	
Investigate affordable housing opportunities	X	X	X	X	X	City	Staff Time	General Fund	Complete
Natural and Cultural Resources Objectives	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source	
Organize a historical committee	X					City	N/A	N/A	Not Complete. Delete. City not involved
Increase heritage awareness	X	X	X	X	X	City/Historical Committee	\$1,000	Grants/Networking/Partnerships/Parents	Complete
Community Facilities & Services Objectives	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source	
Create a Community Center for Seniors with activities, meals & technology	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$30,000	Grants/General Fund/Fundraising	Complete
Develop/maintain a non-profit in the community	X	X	X	X	X	City/Bd of Directors for non-	\$1,000	General Fund/Board Members	Not Complete. Delete. No interest from community
Plan & Schedules 2 Annual Health Fairs	X	X	X	X	X	City//Networking	\$2,000	Grants/General Fund/Networking	Not Complete. Ongoing. Working area local hospitals to provide.
Create an afterschool program/maintain	X	X	X	X	X	City//Networking	\$11,310	Grants/Partnerships/Fundraising	Not Complete. Delete. City not interested anymore
Maintain Summer Program for children	X	X	X	X	X	City/Networking	\$13,000	Grants/Networking/Partnerships	Complete. Ongoing.
Create/Maintain a teen committee for programming	X	X	X	X	X	City/Parents	\$5,000	Grants/Networking/Partnerships/Parents	Complete. Ongoing.
Improve & maintain existing parks	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$3k/yr	Grants/General Fund	Postponed. 2017
Provide adequate police coverage	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$40k/yr	Grants/General Fund	Complete
Assess & prioritize drainage problem locations	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$4k	Grants/General Fund	Complete
Continue to look for ways to improve library	X	X	X	X	X	City/DeSoto	\$15,000	Grants/General Fund	Complete
Build a Municipal Facility to house all dept within the City		X	X	X	X	City/Agencies	\$500,000	Grants/General Funds/Public Assets	Not Complete. Ongoing. Project very expensive but very desired.
Investigate & prioritize areas in need of beautification	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$15,000	Grants/Fundraising	Complete
Provide a Disaster Relief Shelter	X	X				City	\$30,000	Grants/General Funds	Postponed 2017
Transportation & Circulation Objectives	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source	
Repair ditches on the right ways within the city limits	X	X	X	X	X	City/DOT	\$7,000	General Fund/DOT	Complete
Maintain safe streets & intersections w/ good signage	X	X	X	X	X	City/DOT	\$4k	General Fund/DOT	Complete

CITY OF BACONTON REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS 2013-2017									
Economic Development Objectives	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source	Status: Complete; Not Complete (Why? Delete?), Postponed(until when?),
Implement storefront renovation program	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$2,000	UGA School of Environmental Design	Postponed (2017)
Inventory potential properties for commercial/industrial development		X	X			City	\$2,000	General Fund, Grants	In Progress (completion in 2017)
Promote available utilities to attract commercial/industrial development		X				City	N/A	General Fund, Grants	Complete
Get a tech school satellite campus in Baconton	X	X	X	X	X	City	?	General Fund, Grants	Postponed (2017)
Attract high-priority commercial development (childcare facility, grocery, etc)	X					City/Development Authority	?	General Fund, Grants	Complete
Housing Objectives	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source	
Work closely w/ Southwest Georgia Housing Task Force	X	X	X	X	X	City	N/A	General Funds, Grants	Complete
Promote infill development	X	X	X	X	X	City	N/A	General Funds, Grants	Complete
Develop moderate income housing programs & projects	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$5,000	General Funds, Grants	Complete
Natural and Cultural Resources Objectives	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source	
Work to renovate downtown buildings	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$2,000	General Fund, Grants	Postponed (2017)
Protect historic districts from incompatible development	X	X	X	X	X	City	N/A	General Fund, Grants	Complete
Community Facilities & Services Objectives	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source	
Develop a walking track in and around expanded park area	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$10,000	General Fund, Grants	Postponed (2017)
Construct tennis courts	X	X	X	X	X	City/County	\$15,000	General Fund, Grants	Postponed (2017)
Work with sheriff's dept for improved police coverage	X	X	X	X	X	City/County	N/A	General Fund, Grants	Complete
Attract a small medical facility w/ a doctor and a clinic	X	X	X	X	X	City	N/A	General Fund, Grants	Complete
Lay more sidewalks, Church St, MLK, School, and Durham	X	X				City	\$25,000	General Fund, Grants	In Progress (MLK Complete)
Garner more support from county	X	X	X	X	X	City	N/A	General Fund, Grants	Complete
Develop a promotional strategy for the Charter School			X	X	X	City/School	N/A	General Fund, Grants	Complete
Build a Community Center to house senior/youth programs	X	X	X	X	X	City/School	\$300,000	General Fund, Grants	In Progress (Early 2017 completion expected)
Construction of Library Project		X	X	X	X	City	\$350,000	General Fund, Grants	In Progress (Early 2017 completion expected)
Invest in more new books	X	X	X	X	X	City/School	\$1,500	General Fund, Grants	In Progress (Early 2017 completion expected)
Land Use Objectives	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Possible Funding Source	
Develop and implement design restrictions for downtown and hwy 19		X	X	X		City	Included	General Fund, Grants	Not Complete. Lack of development/interest

MEETING AD'S

**Notice
Public Hearing
Comprehensive Plan**

The City of Baconton is conducting a Public Hearing to begin the Mitchell County Comprehensive Plan on October 26th 2015 at 5:30 pm at the Baconton City Hall Council Chambers. The current plan will expire on October 31, 2017. In accordance with the Georgia Minimum Standards and Procedures for Local Comprehensive Planning (O.C.G.A. Chapter 110-12-1), each community must conduct a public hearing prior to the start of the planning process.

The purpose of this hearing is to brief the community on the process to be used to develop the plan, opportunities for public participation in development of the plan, and to obtain input on the proposed planning process. Once public comments have been addressed, the community may begin the process of developing the plan.

Copies of the current Comprehensive Plan are available for viewing at Baconton City Hall between the hours of 8 am and 5 pm M-F.

Questions should be directed to the City of Baconton office Tel: 229-787-5511. Or, alternatively call Steve O'Neil, Southwest Georgia Regional Commission, 229-522-3552 ext. 1616.

The Camilla Enterprise, Wednesday, December 23, 2015 - Page 5A

HELP CHART THE COURSE FOR THE FUTURE!
- Public Meeting Notice -

The City of Baconton is conducting a public meeting to discuss Needs and Opportunities and Goals/Objectives for the City. The meeting date is as follows:
Needs & Opportunities, Goals & Objectives – 5 pm January 11th, 2016 at Baconton City Hall

The public is encouraged to attend and provide input on what it views as needs and opportunities and potential future goals and policies in the City of Baconton. The input will be utilized to assist in developing the Mitchell County Comprehensive Plan. For more information regarding the Mitchell County Comprehensive Plan please visit:
<http://www.swgcrplanning.org/mitchell-county.html>

Questions should be directed to Steve O'Neil with the Southwest Georgia Regional Commission. Phone: 229-522-3552 ext. 1616



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HELP CHART CAMILLA'S COURSE FOR THE FUTURE!
PUBLIC MEETING NOTICE
Goals/Policies for the City
Tuesday, March 1st – 5:30 p.m.

 Southwest Georgia Regional Commission
Joe B. Adams Conference Center
181 E. Broad Street

The public is encouraged to attend. For more information call Steve O'Neil at 229-522-3552 Ext. 1616.



mentality. Joseph's story of forgiveness and integrity has made this Bible story a timeless truth, inspiring generations of men and women to walk upright in the midst of great temptation," said Smith.

ing trips, including New Orleans and the new World War II Museum and Pacific Northwest, visit www.pel-hambank.com and click on the suitcase.

Ad was published
Wednesday, October
21, 2015

Public Hearing Notice

The City of Camilla is conducting a Public Hearing to begin the Mitchell County Comprehensive Plan on November 9th 2015 at 6:30 pm at the Camilla City Hall Council Chambers (30 East Broad St). The current plan will expire on October 31, 2017. In accordance with the Georgia Minimum Standards and Procedures for Local Comprehensive Planning (O.C.G.A. Chapter 115-12-1), each community must conduct a public hearing prior to the start of the planning process.

The purpose of this hearing is to brief the community on the process to be used to develop the plan, opportunities for public participation in development of the plan, and to obtain input on the proposed planning process. Once public comments have been addressed, the community may begin the process of developing the plan.

Copies of the current Comprehensive Plan are available for viewing at Camilla City Hall between the hours of 8 am and 5 pm.

Questions should be directed to the City of Camilla office Tel: 229-335-2220. Or alternatively call Steve O'Neil, Southwest Georgia Regional Commission, 229-522-3552 ext. 1616.

The Camilla Enterprise, Wednesday, January 20, 2016 -

HELP CHART THE COURSE FOR THE FUTURE!

- Camilla Public Meeting Notice -

The City of Camilla is conducting a public meeting to discuss Needs and Opportunities and Goals/Objectives for the city. The meeting date is as follows:

Needs & Opportunities - 6:00 pm on February 1st, 2016 at the Southwest Georgia Regional Commission (McCree Hall) Joe B. Adams Conference Center located at 181 E. Broad Street., Camilla, Georgia.

The public is encouraged to attend and provide input on what it views as needs and opportunities and potential future goals and policies in the City of Camilla. The input will be utilized to assist in developing the Mitchell County Comprehensive Plan. For more information regarding the Mitchell County Comprehensive Plan please visit:

<http://www.swgrcplanning.org/mitchell-county.html>

Questions should be directed to Steve O'Neil with the Southwest Georgia Regional Commission. Phone: 229-522-3552 ext. 1616.

HELP CHART THE COURSE FOR THE FUTURE!

– Camilla Public Meeting Notice –

The City of Camilla is conducting a public meeting to discuss Goals/Policies for the city. The meeting date is as follows:

Goals & Policies – Tuesday, March 1, 2016 at 5:30 p.m. at the Southwest Georgia Regional Commission (McCree Hall) Conference Room, 181 E. Broad Street, Camilla, GA.

The public is encouraged to attend and provide input on what it views as the potential future goals and policies for the City of Camilla. The input will be utilized to assist in developing the Mitchell County Comprehensive Plan. For more information regarding the Mitchell County Comprehensive Plan please visit:

<http://www.swgrcplanning.org/mitchell-county.html>

Questions should be directed to Steve O'Neil with the Southwest Georgia Regional Commission. Phone: 229-522-3552 ext. 1616

Public Hearing Notice

Mitchell County is conducting a Public Hearing to begin the Mitchell County Comprehensive Plan on November 10th 2015 at 6 pm at the Mitchell County Board of Commissioners chambers (26 N. Court St). The current plan will expire on October 31, 2017. In accordance with the Georgia Minimum Standards and Procedures for Local Comprehensive Planning (O.C.G.A. Chapter 110-12-1), each community must conduct a public hearing prior to the start of the planning process.

The purpose of this hearing is to brief the community on the process to be used to develop the plan, opportunities for public participation in development of the plan, and to obtain input on the proposed planning process. Once public comments have been addressed, the community may begin the process of developing the plan.

Copies of the current Comprehensive Plan are available for viewing at the Mitchell County Board of Commissioners office between the hours of 8 am and 5 pm.

Questions should be directed to the Mitchell County BOC office Tel: 229-336-2000. Or, alternatively call Steve O'Neil, Southwest Georgia Regional Commission, 229-522-3552 ext.1616.

HELP CHART THE COURSE FOR THE FUTURE!

- Mitchell County Public Meeting Notice -

Mitchell County is conducting public meetings to discuss Needs and Opportunities and Goals/Objectives for the county. The meeting dates are as follows:

Needs & Opportunities – 6 pm January 19th, 2016 at the Mitchell County Board of Commissioners Office, 26 N. Court St. Camilla, GA

Goals & Policies – 6 pm February 11th, 2016 at the Mitchell County Board of Commissioners Office, 26 N. Court St. Camilla, GA

The public is encouraged to attend and provide input on what it views as needs and opportunities and potential future goals and policies for Mitchell County. The input will be utilized to assist in developing the Mitchell County Comprehensive Plan. For more information regarding the Mitchell County Comprehensive Plan please visit:

<http://www.swgcrplanning.org/mitchell-county.html>

Questions should be directed to Steve O'Neil with the Southwest Georgia Regional Commission. Phone: 229-522-3552 ext. 1616

Public Hearing Notice

The City of Palham is conducting a Public Hearing to begin the Mitchell County Comprehensive Plan on October 19th 2015 at 6:30 pm at the Palham City Hall Council Chambers (108 Hand Avenue). The current plan will expire on October 31, 2017. In accordance with the Georgia Minimum Standards and Procedures for Local Comprehensive Planning (O.C.G.A. Chapter 110-12-1), each community must conduct a public hearing prior to the start of the planning process.

The purpose of this hearing is to brief the community on the process to be used to develop the plan, opportunities for public participation in development of the plan, and to obtain input on the proposed planning process. Once public comments have been addressed, the community may begin the process of developing the plan.

Copies of the current Comprehensive Plan are available for viewing at Palham City Hall between the hours of 8 am and 5 pm.

Questions should be directed to the City of Palham office Tel: 229-294-7800. Or, alternatively call Steve O'Neil, Southwest Georgia Regional Commission, 229-522-3552 ext. 1616.

Notice of Public Workshop Session

Comprehensive Plan for the

City of Pelham Georgia

January 26, 2016 6:00PM

Depot Assembly Room

Your participation is

encouraged and appreciated.



A Comprehensive Plan:

Documents and illustrates what a community looks like today and what direction it has decided it wants to go for the future; it includes assessments of existing resources and issues, projections of future conditions and needs, and consideration of collective goals and desires.

Is a policy guide and provides a framework for future land use decision-making and the physical development of the municipality. It will not only address buildings and infrastructure, it will also include the important social, natural resource and economic values of the community. The Comprehensive plan is a method of translating the community's values into specific actions.

Covers an approximate time frame of 20 years; it is assumed that shorter-term reviews will keep it current with the changing needs of the community.

Is closely integrated with other municipal documents and initiatives.

The Comprehensive Plan is NOT a zoning ordinance, a subdivision regulation, a budget, a capital improvement program or other regulatory document. It is meant to provide the framework for the development of these implementation tools.

Needs and Opportunities

In this phase we identify where we are today; what is our current state of the Community - existing projects, finances, infrastructure, etc.; what do the current trends, economic conditions, and demographics tell us about our community and where it might be headed. A locally agreed upon list of Needs and Opportunities the community intends to address will be developed. This list is typically developed through a SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats) analysis.



Public Hearing Notice

The City of Sale City is conducting a Public Hearing to begin the Mitchell County Comprehensive Plan on November 12th 2015 at 6:00 pm at the Sale City Community Center (221 S. Barnes Avenue). The current plan will expire on October 31, 2017. In accordance with the Georgia Minimum Standards and Procedures for Local Comprehensive Planning (O.C.G.A. Chapter 110-12-1), each community must conduct a public hearing prior to the start of the planning process.

The purpose of this hearing is to brief the community on the process to be used to develop the plan, opportunities for public participation in development of the plan, and to obtain input on the proposed planning process. Once public comments have been addressed, the community may begin the process of developing the plan.

Copies of the current Comprehensive Plan are available for viewing at Sale City Hall between the hours of 8 am and 5 pm.

Questions should be directed to the City of Sale City office Tel: 229-336-7885. Or, alternatively call Steve O'Neil, Southwest Georgia Regional Commission, 229-522-3552 ext. 1616.

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located at Tax Map & Parcel 0024A021,
Baker County, Georgia.

available to serve Phoebe come for their infant.
patients and their families • Patient Communication

Notice of Public Hearing

The Mitchell County Board of Commissioners is conducting a Public Hearing to present a draft of the Mitchell County Comprehensive Plan at 10:00 am on May 3, 2017 at the Board of Commissioners Office located at 26 North Court Street. The current plan will expire on October 31, 2017.

The purpose of this hearing is to brief the community on the contents of the plan, provide an opportunity for residents to make final suggestions, additions or revisions, and notify the community of when the plan will be submitted to the Regional Commission for review.

Copies of the draft Comprehensive Plan are available for viewing and downloading at <http://www.swgrcplanning.org/mitchell-county.html> or a copy can be obtained from the Commissioners Office between the hours of 8 am and 5 pm, Monday through Friday.

Questions should be directed to Mitchell County Board of Commissioners Office at 229-336-2000. Or, alternatively call Steve O'Neil, Southwest Georgia Regional Commission, 229-522-3552 ext. 116.

MEETING SIGN IN SHEETS

Public Meeting Sign In Sheet

Date: January 11th 2016	Facilitator: Steve O'Neil
Location: Baconton City Hall	

	Name	Address	Email Address
1	Bridgette E. Williams	P.O. Box 401, Baconton, GA 31716	jireh119@yahoo.com
2	Lion Pinson	259 E. Walton St. Baconton, GA 31716	lpinson@msn.com
3	Annetta Marmor	POB 399 Baconton, GA	marmor@cityofBacontonga.com
4	Bridgette Ritchie	P.O. Box 14 Baconton GA 31716	br.ritchie@cityofbacontonga.com
5	Shel Pate	652 Youngblood Rd. Sylva, GA 31791	spate@cityofbacontonga.com
6	Steve O'Neil	282 E. Walton St. Baconton, GA	---
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			

Public Meeting Sign In Sheet

Date: March 1st 2016 Facilitator: Steve O'Neil
 Location: Joe B. Adams Conference Center, Camilla GA

	Name	Address	Email Address
1	Bennett Adams	PO Box 328 Camilla GA 31730	b.adams@cityofcamilla.com
2	Lucille Burns	388 Sylvester Rd. Apt B34 Camilla	
3	Barbara Fredrick	388 Sylvester Rd Apt B36 Camilla	
4	Gertrude Rhodes	215 Davis Street Camilla	gertrude1rhodes@gmail.com
5	Latoya Jackson	30 Worley Street Camilla	tden319@yahoo.com
6	Larrene Dawson	199 N. Ellis St. Camilla	larrene@bellsouth.net
7	Cynthia R. Marcus	81 Dogwood St Camilla Ga	cynthia.marcus1273@gmail.com
8	Elvira Brown	207 Singleton St. Camilla, Ga.	
9	Bea Brown	207 Singleton St. Camilla Ga	
10	JIMMY JONES	161 BAINBRIDGE RD.	
11	ESTHER JONES	161 BAINBRIDGE RD., CAMILLA	estherdickinsonjones@gmail.com
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Public Meeting Sign In Sheet

Date: February 1st 2016 Facilitator: Steve O'Neil
 Location: Joe B. Adams Conference Center, Camilla GA

	Name	Address	Email Address
1	Jamie Sullivan	Camilla Fire Department	jamies@cityofcamilla.com
2	Bennett Adams	Camilla City Hall	b.adams@cityofcamilla.com
3	Timet Coore	Camilla	tgcoore@camillaga.net
4			
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Public Meeting Sign In Sheet

Date: January 19th 2016	Facilitator: Steve O'Neil
Location: Mitchell County Board of Commissioners Room	

	Name	Address	Email Address
1	Alto McCook	516 Pineand Lane Sale City 31784	mccook@mitchellcountyga.net
2	A. Doris Johnson	6219 S. Tandy Rd Camilla	bujacks@aol.com
3	William L Johnson	6219 S. Tandy Rd Camilla	" " "
4	Ben Hayward	34 Jefferson St. Camilla	bhayward@camillaga.net
5	Thomas Wade	10619 Wrens Way Albany Ga	mwade@mitchellcountyga.net
6	Vince Gilchrist	6251 Pinecliff Rd Camilla	vgilchrist@mitchellcountyga.net
7	Robert Richardson	3250 Sale City Rd Camilla Ga 31730 P.O. Box 953 Camilla Ga 31730	rrich@j58@gmail.com rrichardson@mitchellcountyga.net
8	Chris Rice	4594 Squirrel Haven Rd Camilla Ga 31730	arice@ourcommunityambulance.org
9	Blakeith Jones	4522 Oak Road Pelham	mblakeithjones@aol.com
10	Jessie Howard	P.O. Box 40 Bulcroft	JessieH@gmail.com
11	CLARK HARNELL	26 N COURT ST Camilla Camilla	charnell@mitchellcountyga.net
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Public Meeting Sign In Sheet

Date: February 11th 2016	Facilitator: Steve O'Neil
Location: Board of Commissioners Chambers, Camilla	

	Name	Address	Email Address
1	Robert Richardson	3250 Sale City Rd Camilla GA 31730	rrich@j58@gmail.com rrichardson@mitchellcountyga.net
2	CLARK HARNELL	26 N COURT ST Camilla, GA 31730	charnell@mitchellcountyga.net
3	Steve O'Neil	4565 Northpine Dr. Camilla Ga	stephen_o_neil@hotmail.com
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Public Meeting Sign In Sheet

Date: February 16th 2016	Facilitator: Steve O'Neil
Location: Pelham Depot	

Name	Address	Email Address	
1	Beka Shiver	151 E Broad St. Camilla, GA 31779	rshiver@gmail.com
2	Louis F. JOHNSON	223 TENNYSON ST., PELHAM, GA	Louis@BellSouth.NET
3	SPARROW ANN JOHNSON	" "	" "
4	DALE NOCAND	378 STEWART ST	DALE NOCAND 30@gmail.com
5	Chester Shelmutt	201 Rawson Cr.	CJShel@bellsouth.net
6	Alfred Brown	365 Church St Pelham	alfred141@bellsouth.net
7	James Eubanks	281 Hand Ave Pelham	jeubanks.hsc@gmail.com
8	Steven Burnette	210 Costabury St. Pelham, GA	jsburnette@valdosta.edu
9	MATTHEW BACLEY	2322 SADDLES REA RD. CAMILLA, GA 31730	BACLEY8573@AOL.COM
10	Mrs Dale Hilliard		
11	Kent Holtzclaw		
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Public Meeting Sign In Sheet

Date: January 26th 2016	Facilitator: Steve O'Neil
Location: Pelham Depot	

Name	Address	Email Address	
1	Floyd Fort	203 Street Mathewson Ave Pelham	Floydfort@gmail.com
2	Neal Hilliard	165 Grant St Pelham, GA	nealhilliard@gmail.com
3	Kent Holtzclaw	P.O. Box 151 Pelham GA 31779	pelhamchaiber@pelhamga.org
4	Steven Burnette	P.O. Box 210 Costabury St. Pelham, GA 31779	jsburnette@valdosta.edu
5	James Eubanks	281 Hand Ave Pelham	jeubanks.hsc@gmail.com
6	Nichole A. Hilliard	165 Grant St Pelham	
7	DALE NOCAND	783 STEWART ST PELHAM	DALENOCAND30@gmail.com
8	Patti Adams	PO Box 266 Pelham	lpadams@camillaga.net
9	Nikkyia Y. Epps	373 Wilson St. NE PELHAM	rdhnikki916@gmail.com
10	Nancy G. BELL	373 Wilson St NE PELHAM GA	
11	Beka Shiver	PC	
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Public Meeting Sign In Sheet

Date: January 28th 2016	Facilitator: Steve O'Neil
Location: Sale City Community Center	

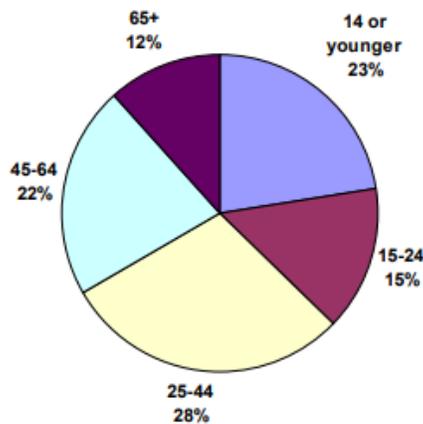
	Name	Address	Email Address
1	Alecia Miller	157 W Bush Street Sale City	amiller@mitchellcountyga.net
2	Joseph Sessions	298 N Gregory St Sale City	
3	Tracy McCook	156 Jones Street	
4	Sammy Mathis	170 Broad St Sale City	Cityofsalecity@bellsouth.net
5	Betty Bramblett	132 Maggie Ct, Leesboro, Ga.	Cityofsa Cityclerk@salecityga.com
6	Pauline	189 Tully St	Cityclerk@salecityga.com
7	Wendy Bryant	151 N. Barnes	
8	Brenda Sessions	147 N. Gregory	
9	Betsy Wallingford	127 E. Walnut Street	
10	Kay Burk	127 W. Bush Street	
11	Dave Miller	141 W Bush Street - Sale City	ersnipes@gmail.com
12	Beeth Simpson	1921 County Line Rd Oaerun Ga.	
13	Matthew Miller	157 W Bush Street - Sale City GA 31704	investigator1984@yahoo.com
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Mitchell County at a Glance...

POPULATION		GENDER		Number	%
Total Population	23,932	Male		12,170	50.9
		Female		11,762	49.1
PROJECTIONS		RACE AND ETHNICITY			
2000	23,932	White		11,864	49.6
2005*	24,637	Black or African American		11,455	47.9
2010*	25,341	Hispanic or Latino		491	2.1
2015*	26,046	HOUSEHOLD POPULATION			
2020*	26,750	Population in occupied housing units		21,960	100
2025*	27,455	Owner-occupied housing units		15,929	72.5
2030*	28,159	Renter-occupied housing units		6,031	27.5

AGE PROJECTIONS										
Age Category	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
0 – 4 Years Old	1,742	1,582	1,653	1,723	1,678	1,634	1,589	1,544	1,499	1,455
5 – 13 Years Old	3,731	3,694	3,685	3,676	3,653	3,631	3,608	3,585	3,562	3,540
14 – 17 Years Old	1,507	1,152	1,147	1,141	961	781	601	421	241	61
18 – 20 Years Old	1,063	994	1,020	1,045	1,024	1,002	981	959	938	916
21 – 24 Years Old	1,190	1,056	1,195	1,334	1,337	1,340	1,342	1,345	1,348	1,351
25 – 34 Years Old	2,918	2,897	3,132	3,366	3,473	3,580	3,687	3,794	3,901	4,008
35 – 44 Years Old	2,368	2,604	3,132	3,660	4,042	4,424	4,806	5,188	5,570	5,952
45 – 54 Years Old	1,928	1,998	2,520	3,042	3,338	3,634	3,930	4,226	4,522	4,818
55 – 64 Years Old	1,747	1,635	1,885	2,135	2,204	2,273	2,342	2,411	2,480	2,549
65 and over	2,503	2,663	2,737	2,810	2,927	3,044	3,160	3,277	3,394	3,511

Mitchell County Population by Age in 2000



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Number	%
Population 25 and older	14,972	
High school graduates (includes equivalency)	5,298	35.4
Some college, or associate's degree	3,111	20.8
Bachelor's degree	884	5.9
Master's, professional or doctorate degree	481	3.2
HOUSING COST (in dollars)	1990	2000
Median property value	\$41,000	\$64,500
Median rent	\$237	\$337
INCOME		
Median household income		\$26,582
TRANSPORTATION TO WORK		
Workers 16 and over		8,722
Average travel time to work (minutes)		27

***Projection Figures are derived through linear extrapolation of Historical Data**

Assumptions: Making population and household projections is an art as well as a science, and even with the best information the future is difficult to accurately predict. The following assumptions provide a basis for offering population projections. It is assumed that there will be no large-scale economic, political, legal, or environmental crisis in the region that could impact Mitchell County's long-term growth. It is assumed that Mitchell County will have the necessary resources (water, power, land) and infrastructure to accommodate projected growth generally within the planning horizon of 20 years. It is assumed that Mitchell County's economic growth, in terms of jobs and income, will not deviate significantly from established levels over the past 20 years. To the extent that these assumptions vary over time, the rate of Mitchell County's population and household growth must be increased or decreased.

Mitchell County, Georgia

2019 Population Estimates

21,863

Source: Vintage 2019 Population Estimates

Median Household Income

\$ 38,116

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Persons in poverty, percent

30.7 %

Source: 2019 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)

Educational Attainment: Percent high school graduate or higher

77.2 %

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent

18.4 %

Source: Source: 2019 Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE)

Median Housing Value

\$ 85,400

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Total Housing Units

9,065

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Number of Firms

1,714

Source: 2012 Survey of Business Owners: Company Summary

Veterans

1,398

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Percent of households with a broadband Internet subscription

68.5 %

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

[Explanation of Symbols](#)

Source: United States Census Bureau



FACT SHEET

Pelham city, Georgia

View a Fact Sheet for a **race, ethnic, or ancestry group**

Census 2000 Demographic Profile Highlights:

	Number	Percent	U.S.		
General Characteristics - show more >>					
Total population	4,126			map	brief
Male	1,954	47.4	49.1%	map	brief
Female	2,172	52.6	50.9%	map	brief
Median age (years)	33.1	(X)	35.3	map	brief
Under 5 years	345	8.4	6.8%	map	
18 years and over	2,801	67.9	74.3%		
65 years and over	690	16.7	12.4%	map	brief
One race	4,097	99.3	97.6%		
White	1,719	41.7	75.1%	map	brief
Black or African American	2,316	56.1	12.3%	map	brief
American Indian and Alaska Native	10	0.2	0.9%	map	brief
Asian	19	0.5	3.6%	map	brief
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1	0.0	0.1%	map	brief
Some other race	32	0.8	5.5%	map	
Two or more races	29	0.7	2.4%	map	brief
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	59	1.4	12.5%	map	brief
Household population	3,821	92.6	97.2%	map	brief
Group quarters population	305	7.4	2.8%	map	
Average household size	2.60	(X)	2.59	map	brief
Average family size	3.21	(X)	3.14	map	
Total housing units	1,591			map	
Occupied housing units	1,467	92.2	91.0%		brief
Owner-occupied housing units	883	60.2	66.2%	map	
Renter-occupied housing units	584	39.8	33.8%	map	brief
Vacant housing units	124	7.8	9.0%	map	
Social Characteristics - show more >>					
Population 25 years and over	2,570				
High school graduate or higher	1,427	55.5	80.4%	map	brief
Bachelor's degree or higher	227	8.8	24.4%	map	
Civilian veterans (civilian population 18 years and over)	226	7.5	12.7%	map	brief
Disability status (population 5 years and over)	942	25.5	19.3%	map	brief
Foreign born	60	1.4	11.1%	map	brief
Male, Now married, except separated (population 15 years and over)	679	48.6	56.7%		brief
Female, Now married, except separated (population 15 years and over)	637	34.3	52.1%		brief
Speak a language other than English at home (population 5 years and over)	151	3.8	17.9%	map	brief
Economic Characteristics - show more >>					
In labor force (population 16 years and over)	1,587	50.3	63.9%		brief
Mean travel time to work in minutes (workers 16 years and over)	23.2	(X)	25.5	map	brief
Median household income in 1999 (dollars)	20,040	(X)	41,994	map	
Median family income in 1999 (dollars)	24,968	(X)	50,046	map	
Per capita income in 1999 (dollars)	10,703	(X)	21,587	map	
Families below poverty level	324	29.6	9.2%	map	brief
Individuals below poverty level	1,380	33.6	12.4%	map	
Housing Characteristics - show more >>					
Single-family owner-occupied homes	821				brief
Median value (dollars)	59,300	(X)	119,600	map	brief
Median of selected monthly owner costs	(X)	(X)			brief
With a mortgage (dollars)	609	(X)	1,088	map	
Not mortgaged (dollars)	240	(X)	295		

(X) Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1 (SF 1) and Summary File 3 (SF 3)

Pelham city, Georgia

2019 Population Estimates

3,466

Source: Vintage 2019 Population Estimates

Median Household Income

\$ 31,173

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Persons in poverty, percent

24.8 %

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Educational Attainment: Percent high school graduate or higher

70.6 %

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Persons without health insurance, percent

13.8 %

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Median Housing Value

\$ 74,000

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Total Housing Units

1,454

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Number of Firms

308

Source: 2012 Survey of Business Owners: Company Summary

Male Median Income

\$ 21,879

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Female Median Income

\$ 21,184

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Veterans

153

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Percent of households with a broadband Internet subscription

67.3 %

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

[Explanation of Symbols](#)

Source: United States Census Bureau



FACT SHEET

Sale City town, Georgia

View a Fact Sheet for a **race, ethnic, or ancestry group**

Census 2000 Demographic Profile Highlights:

General Characteristics - show more >>

	Number	Percent	U.S.		
Total population	319			map	brief
Male	161	50.5	49.1%	map	brief
Female	158	49.5	50.9%	map	brief
Median age (years)	36.1	(X)	35.3	map	brief
Under 5 years	25	7.8	6.8%	map	
18 years and over	240	75.2	74.3%		
65 years and over	50	15.7	12.4%	map	brief
One race	319	100.0	97.6%		
White	287	90.0	75.1%	map	brief
Black or African American	32	10.0	12.3%	map	brief
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0.0	0.9%	map	brief
Asian	0	0.0	3.6%	map	brief
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0	0.1%	map	brief
Some other race	0	0.0	5.5%	map	
Two or more races	0	0.0	2.4%	map	brief
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	3	0.9	12.5%	map	brief
Household population	319	100.0	97.2%	map	brief
Group quarters population	0	0.0	2.8%	map	
Average household size	2.55	(X)	2.59	map	brief
Average family size	2.86	(X)	3.14	map	
Total housing units	144			map	
Occupied housing units	125	86.8	91.0%		brief
Owner-occupied housing units	88	70.4	66.2%	map	
Renter-occupied housing units	37	29.6	33.8%	map	brief
Vacant housing units	19	13.2	9.0%	map	

Social Characteristics - show more >>

	Number	Percent	U.S.		
Population 25 years and over	204				
High school graduate or higher	163	79.9	80.4%	map	brief
Bachelor's degree or higher	23	11.3	24.4%	map	
Civilian veterans (civilian population 18 years and over)	35	14.5	12.7%	map	brief
Disability status (population 5 years and over)	73	24.0	19.3%	map	brief
Foreign born	7	2.2	11.1%	map	brief
Male, Now married, except separated (population 15 years and over)	85	67.5	56.7%		brief
Female, Now married, except separated (population 15 years and over)	79	61.2	52.1%		brief
Speak a language other than English at home (population 5 years and over)	18	5.9	17.9%	map	brief

Economic Characteristics - show more >>

	Number	Percent	U.S.		
In labor force (population 16 years and over)	154	61.4	63.9%		brief
Mean travel time to work in minutes (workers 16 years and over)	31.1	(X)	25.5	map	brief
Median household income in 1999 (dollars)	33,542	(X)	41,994	map	
Median family income in 1999 (dollars)	37,778	(X)	50,046	map	
Per capita income in 1999 (dollars)	16,971	(X)	21,587	map	
Families below poverty level	11	10.8	9.2%	map	brief
Individuals below poverty level	34	10.7	12.4%	map	

Housing Characteristics - show more >>

	Number	Percent	U.S.		
Single-family owner-occupied homes	56				brief
Median value (dollars)	57,500	(X)	119,600	map	brief
Median of selected monthly owner costs	(X)	(X)			brief
With a mortgage (dollars)	627	(X)	1,088	map	
Not mortgaged (dollars)	180	(X)	295		

(X) Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1 (SF 1) and Summary File 3 (SF 3)

Sale City city, Georgia

2019 Population Estimates

344

Source: Vintage 2019 Population Estimates

Median Household Income

\$ 40,938

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Persons in poverty, percent

25.5 %

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Educational Attainment: Percent high school graduate or higher

81.4 %

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Persons without health insurance, percent

14.8 %

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Median Housing Value

\$ 73,000

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Total Housing Units

195

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Male Median Income

\$ 28,906

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Female Median Income

\$ 18,162

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Veterans

19

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Percent of households with a broadband Internet subscription

69.9 %

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

[Explanation of Symbols](#)

Source: United States Census Bureau

Date: 12/29/04

What kinds of natural hazards can affect you?

Task A. List the hazards that may occur.

1. Research newspapers and other historical records
2. Review existing plans and reports.
3. Talk to the experts in your community, state, or region.
4. Gather information on Internet Websites.
5. Next to the hazard list below, put a check mark in the Task A boxes beside all hazards that may occur in your community or state.

Task B. Focus on the most prevalent hazard in your community or state.

1. Go to hazard Websites.
2. Locate your community or state on the Website map.
3. Determine whether you are in a high-risk area. Get more localized information if necessary.
4. Next to the hazard list below, put a check mark in the Task B boxes beside all hazards that post a significant threat.

Task A **Task B** Use this space to record information you find for each of the hazards you will be researching. Attach additional pages as necessary.

Avalanche	___	___
Costal Erosion	___	___
Costal Storm	___	___
Dam Failure	X	X
Drought	X	X
Earthquake	___	___
Expansive Soils	___	___
Extreme Heat	X	X
Flood	X	X
Hailstorm	X	X
Hurricane	X	X
Land Slide	___	___
Severe Winter Storm	X	X
Tornado	X	X
Tsunami	___	___
Volcano	___	___
Wildfire	X	X
Windstorm	X	X
Hazard Material	X	X
Radiological	X	X
Other _____	___	___
Other _____	___	___
Other _____	___	___

Hazard or Event Description (Type of hazard, date of event, number of injuries, cost and types of damage, etc.)	Source of Information	Map Available for this Hazard?	Scale of Map
Type: Drought Date: 09/01/1997 Injuries: 0 Damage: 46.5M in crop damage	NCDC website/ Farmer's Almanac 2004		
Type: Drought (2002-2004) Date: 08/01/2002 Injuries: 0 Damage: 52M in crop damage (estimate)	Farmer's Almanac 2004		
Type: Flood Date: 03/08/1998 Injuries: 1 Deaths: 1 Damage: 161M in property	Library/ Local Newspaper/ NCDC website		
Type: Hurricane Opal Date: 10/04/1995 Injuries: 0 Damage: wind damage	NCDC website		
Type: Lightning Date: 07/03/2001 Injuries: 0 Damage: 5K in property	NCDC website		

Note: **Bolded** hazards are addressed in this How-to Guide

GEMA Worksheet #2

Profile Hazard Events Step 2

County: MITCHELL

Date: FEBRUARY 2011

How Bad Can It Get?

Task A. Obtain or create a base map.

GEMA will be providing you with a base map, USGS topos, and DOQQ as part of our deliverables to the local government for the planning process. Additionally, we will be providing you with detailed hazard layer coverages. These data layers originate from the state or nationwide coverage or datasets. Therefore, the local government needs to assess what you already have at the local level. It is important for you at the local level to have an idea of what existing maps you have available for the planning process. Some important things to think about:

- 1) What maps do we already have in the county that would be relevant to the planning process?
- 2) Have other local plans used maps or mapping technology where there is specific data that is also needed in my local plan?
- 3) What digital maps do we have?
- 4) Do we have any Geographic Information System (GIS) data, map themes or layers, or databases here at the local level (or regional) that we can use?
- 5) If we do have any GIS data, where is it located, and who is our local expert?
- 6) Is there any ongoing GIS or mapping initiatives at the local level in other planning or mapping efforts? If so, what are they, and what are the timetables for completion?
- 7) Are there mapping needs that have been identified at the local level in the past? If so, what are they and when were they identified?
- 8) Of the existing maps, GIS data, and other digital mapping information, what confidence do we have at the local level that it is accurate data?

Please answer the above questions on a separate sheet of paper and attach it to this worksheet.

It is important to realize that for those counties that already have GIS and digital mapping, (ie: parcel-level data, GPS fire hydrants, etc) higher levels of spatial accuracy and detail will exist for some data layers at the local level. However, for this planning process, that level of detail will not be needed on all layers in the overall mapping and analysis.

Mitchell County

You can use existing maps from:

- Road Maps
- USGS topographic maps or Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quads (DOQQ)
- Topographic and/or planimetric maps from other agencies
- Aerial topographic and/or planimetric maps
- Field Surveys
- GIS software
- CADD software
- Digitized paper map
-

Title of Map	Scale	<i>Date</i>
county road/city street	varying	<i>current</i>
7.5-minute quadrangle Baconton North, Putney, Bridgeboro, Newton, Baconton South, Sale City, Doerun, Hopeful, Branchville, Camilla Cotton, Meigs, Pelham, Gee Pond, Vada, Steadhams Store	1" : 24,000	74/77/87
Georgia DOT road maps		
GIS Maps from the Regional Development Center		

Mitchell County

Task B. Obtain a hazard event profile.	Task C. Record your hazard event profile information.
Avalanche NOT APPLICABLE	
Coastal Storm / Coastal Erosion NOT APPLICABLE 1. Get a copy of your FIRM. _____ 2. Verify that the FIRM is up-to-date and complete. _____ 3. Determine the annual rate of coastal erosion. _____ 4. Find your design wind speed. _____	1. Transfer the boundaries of your coastal storm hazard areas onto your base map. 2. Transfer the BFEs onto your base map. 3. Record the erosion rates on your base map: _____ 4. Record the design wind speed here and on your base map: _____
Dam Failure NOT APPLICABLE	
Drought NOT APPLICABLE	
Earthquake NOT APPLICABLE 1. Go to the http://geohazards.cr.usgs.gov Website. 2. Locate your planning area on the map. 3. Determine your PGA.	1. Record your PGA: _____ 2. If you have more than one PGA print, download or order your PGA map.
Expansive Soils NOT APPLICABLE	
Extreme Heat COUNTY WIDE	
Flood 1. Get a copy of your FIRM. <u>County 130438 Camilla 130137 Pelham130437A Baconton 130136</u> 2. Verify the FIRM is up-to-date and complete <u>Camilla 9/25/09 Pelham 9/25/09 Baconton 9/25/09</u>	1. Transfer the boundaries from your firm onto your base map (floodway, 100-yr flood, 500-yr flood). 2. Transfer the BFEs onto your base map. N/A
Hailstorm NOT APPLICABLE	
Hurricane COUNTY WIDE	
Land Subsidence NOT APPLICABLE	
Landslide NOT APPLICABLE 1. Map location of previous landslides. _____ 2. Map the topography. _____ 3. Map the geology. _____ 4. Identify thee high-hazard areas on your map. _____	1. Mark the areas susceptible to landslides onto your base map.
Severe Winter Storm NOT APPLICABLE	
Tornado COUNTY WIDE 1. Find your design wind speed. <u>90 miles per hour in county north of Pelham. 100 miles per hour in Pelham and south in the county.</u>	1. Record your design wind speed: _____ 2. If you have more than one design wind speed, print, download or copy your design wind speed zones, copy the boundary of your design wind speed zones on your base map, then record the design wind speed zones on your base map.
Tsunami NOT APPLICABLE	
Wildfire NOT APPLICABLE 1. Map the fuel models located within the urban-wildland interface areas. _____ 2. Map the topography. _____ 3. Determine your critical fire weather frequency. _____ 4. Determine your fire hazard severity. _____	1. Draw the boundaries of your wildfire hazard areas onto your base map.
Thunderstorm Winds COUNTY WIDE 1. Map the hazard. _____	1. Record hazard event info on your base map.

Mitchell County

- 1) What maps do we already have in the county that would be relevant to the planning process? **Roads, streets and 7.5 quadrangles, NWI Wetlands, FEMA FIRM Map**
- 2) Have other local plans used maps or mapping technology where there is specific data that is also needed in my local plan? **Mitchell County Comprehensive Plan has used hard copy maps and digital maps**
- 3) What digital maps do we have? **Base maps, Mitchell County tax parcel map, Mitchell County E911 map, Cities of Camilla, Pelham, Baconton, and Sale City Zoning Map, floodplain maps, NWI wetland maps, NRCS soil maps**
- 4) Do we have any Geographic Information System (GIS) data, map themes or layers, or databases here at the local level (or regional) that we can use? **Base maps, Mitchell County tax parcels, Mitchell County E911, Cities of Camilla, Pelham, Baconton, and Sale City Zoning Map, floodplain maps, NWI wetland maps**
- 5) If we do have any GIS data, where is it located, and who is our local expert? **Camilla**
- 6) Is there any ongoing GIS or mapping initiatives at the local level in other planning or mapping efforts? If so, what are they, and what are the timetables for completion? **The tax assessors' office has purchased a digital parcel layer for the county**
- 7) Are there mapping needs that have been identified at the local level in the past? If so, what are they and when were they identified? **Digital parcel layer and E911 address layer; City of Camilla needs updated flood maps and Sale City does not participate in the Flood Insurance program**
- 8) Of the existing maps, GIS data, and other digital mapping information, what confidence do we have at the local level that it is accurate data? **Of the available data, all meet Federal Geographic Data Committee standards**

Hazard: Flood

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

Hazard: Mitchell County Flood

Type of Structure (occupancy Class)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# In Community of State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	# In Community or State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area
Residential	4982	546	2.21%	284,033,042.00	11,886,793	2.21%	21,755	546	2.21%
Commercial	221	8	0.94%	44,909,115.00	72,654.00	0.94%	0	8	0.94%
Industrial	43	3	0.10%	\$19,988,100.00	\$21,822.00	0.10%	0	3	0.10%
Agricultural	15	1	0.71%	\$524,172.00	\$3,742.00	0.71%	0	1	0.71%
Religious/Non-Profit	135		0	\$20,210,241.00	0	0	0	0	0
Government	28		0	\$6,317,421.00	0	0	0	0	0
Education	3		0	\$242,667.00	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities			0			0	0	0	0
Total	5,427	558	3.96%	\$376,224,758.00	\$11,985,011	3.96%	21,755	558	3.96%

Hazard: Camilla Flood

Type of Structure (occupancy Class)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# In Community of State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	\$ In Community or State	\$ In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	# In Community or State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area
Residential	1479	213	2.74%	83,977,585.00	\$6,388,068.00	2.74%	5,126	140	2.74%
Commercial	399	15	0.18%	112,538,185.00	\$62,544.00	0.18%	0	9	0.18%
Industrial	83	17	0.29%	\$59,718,403	\$126,905.00	0.29%	0	15	0.29%
Agricultural	27	2	0.21%	\$1,653,593.00	\$3,512.00	0.21%	0	11	0.21%
Religious/Non-Profit	56	1	0.0%	\$17,718,209	\$64.00	0.0%	0		0.0%
Government	122	0	0	\$16,506,712		0	0	0	0
Education	15	0	0	\$16,717,446		0	0	0	0
Utilities		0	0			0	0	0	0
Total	2,181	248	3.42%	\$308,830,133.00	\$6,581,093	3.42%	5,126	175	3.42%

Mitchell County

Hazard: Pelham Flood

Type of Structure (occupancy Class)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# In Community of State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	\$ In Community or State	\$ In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	# In Community or State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area
Residential	1170	30	0.46%	59,201,971.00	791,862.00	0.46%	3,466	16	0.46%
Commercial	231	3	0.11%	24,434,000.00	15,458.00	0.11%	0	4	0.11%
Industrial	22	2	0.06%	\$3,846,400.00	\$4,462.00	0.06%	0	2	0.06%
Agricultural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religious/Non-Profit	42	0	0	\$9,695,924	\$6,336	0	0	0	0
Government	80	0	0	\$14,122,875.00		0	0	0	0
Education	5	0	0	\$143,982.00		0	0	0	0
Utilities		0	0			0	0	0	0
Total	1,550	35	0.63%	\$111,445,152.00	818,118.00	0.63%	3,466	22	0.63%

Hazard: Baconton Flood

Type of Structure (occupancy Class)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# In Community of State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	\$ In Community or State	\$ In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	# In Community or State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area
Residential	297	144	6.07%	14,667,469.00	2,157,272.	6.07%	827	50	6.07%
Commercial	24	2	0.23%	3,522,802.00	2,173.00	0.23%	0	2	0.23%
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agricultural		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religious/Non-Profit	18	0	0	\$6,686,040	0	0	0	0	0
Government	8	0	0	\$1,284,684	0	0	0	0	0
Education		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	347	146	6.3%	\$26,160,995	\$2,159,445	6.3%	827	52	6.3%

Hazard: Sale City Flood

Type of Structure (occupancy Class)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# In Community of State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	\$ In Community or State	\$ In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	# In Community or State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area
Residential	159	0	0%	6,754,492.00	0	0%	344	0	0%
Commercial	22	0	0	1,233,804.00	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial	3	0	0	\$549,800	0	0	0	0	0
Agricultural		0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Religious/Non-Profit	10	0	0	\$1,262,495	0	0	0	0	0
Government	4	0	0	\$1,550,970	0	0	0	0	0
Education		0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Utilities		0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Total	198	0	0%	\$11,351,561.00	0	0%	344	0	0%

Task B. Determine whether (and where) you want to collect additional inventory data.		Y	N
1. Do you know where the greatest damages may occur in your area? Most damage is caused by flooding in low lying areas with the cities of Camilla (nearly 50% of the city lies in the Big Slough floodplain) Baconton (area near the Flint River) County (residential areas north of Baconton on the Flint River) Goodson Road area south of Camilla has been struck by three (3) tornadoes in the past 30 years		x	
2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event? There are mutual aid agreements in place between jurisdictions in the county and with other counties for services such as (fire, emergency response, and hospitals)		x	
3. Is there enough data to determine which assets are subject to the greatest potential damages? The biggest assets affect would be Agricultural and Residential during times of drought or flooding. Also, bridges are subject to damage during floods.		x	
4. Is there enough data to determine whether significant elements of the community are vulnerable to potential hazards? Low lying areas are subject to flooding and manufacturing housing areas are subject to damaging winds from tornadoes, hurricanes, and thunderstorms.		x	
5. Is there enough data to determine whether certain areas of historic, environmental, political, or cultural significance are vulnerable to potential hazards? Downtown areas of Camilla, Pelham, and Baconton contain historic and cultural structures but lie outside the floodplain. There are no significant political areas vulnerable to hazards such as flooding.		x	
6. Is there concern about a particular hazard because of its severity, repetitiveness, or likelihood of occurrence? Tornadoes, droughts, and floods are natural hazards that affect Mitchell County on a repetitive basis.		x	
7. Is additional data needed to justify the expenditure of community or state funds for mitigation initiatives?			x

Hazard: Hurricane

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are in hazard areas.

Mitchell County All Hazards except flood

Type of Structure (occupancy Class)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# In Community of State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	# In Community or State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area
Residential	4982	4982	100%	284,033,042.00	284,033,042.00	100%	21,755	21,755	100%
Commercial	221	221	100%	44,909,115.00	44,909,115.00	100%	0	0	0
Industrial	43	43	100%	\$19,988,100.00	\$19,988,100.00	100%	0	0	0
Agricultural	15	1	100%	\$524,172.00	\$524,172.00	100%	0	0	0
Religious/Non-Profit	135	135	100%	\$20,210,241.00	\$20,210,241.00	100%	0	0	0
Government	28	28	100%	\$6,317,421.00	\$6,317,421.00	100%	0	0	0
Education	3	3	100%	\$242,667.00	\$242,667.00	100%	0	0	0
Utilities			100%				0	0	0
Total	5,427	5,427	100%	\$376,224,758.00	\$376,224,758.00		21,755	21,755	100%

City of Camilla All Hazards except flood

Type of Structure (occupancy Class)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# In Community of State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	# In Community or State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area
Residential	1479	1479	100%	83,977,585.00	83,977,585.00	100%	5,126	5,126	100%
Commercial	399	399	100%	112,538,185.00	112,538,185.00	100%	0	0	0
Industrial	83	83	100%	\$59,718,403.00	\$59,718,403.00	100%	0	0	0
Agricultural	27	27	100%	\$1,653,593.00	\$1,653,593.00	100%	0	0	0
Religious/Non-Profit	56	56	100%	\$17,718,209	\$17,718,209.00	100%	0	0	0
Government	122	122	100%	\$16,506,712	\$16,506,712.00	100%	0	0	0
Education	15	15	100%	\$16,717,446	\$16,717,446.00	100%	0	0	0
Utilities			100%				0	0	0
Total	2,181	2,181	100%	\$308,830,133.00	\$308,830,133.00		5,126	5,126	100%

Mitchell County

City of Pelham All Hazards except flood

Type of Structure (occupancy Class)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# In Community of State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	# In Community or State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area
Residential	1170	1170	100%	\$9,201,971.00	\$9,201,971.00	100%	3,466	3,466	100%
Commercial	231	231	100%	\$2,434,000.00	\$2,434,000.00	100%	0	0	0
Industrial	22	22	100%	\$3,846,400.00	\$3,846,400	100%	0	0	0
Agricultural			100%	0	0	100%	0	0	0
Religious/Non-Profit	42	42	100%	\$9,695,924.00	\$9,695,924	100%	0	0	0
Government	80	80	100%	\$14,122,875.00	\$14,122,875	100%	0	0	0
Education	5	5	100%	\$143,982.00	\$143,982	100%	0	0	0
Utilities			100%				0	0	0
Total	1,550	1,550	100%	\$111,445,152.00	\$111,445,152.00		3,466	3,466	100%

City of Baconton All Hazards except flood

Type of Structure (occupancy Class)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# In Community of State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	# In Community or State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area
Residential	297	297	100%	\$14,667,469.00	\$14,667,469.00	100%	827	827	100%
Commercial	24	24	100%	\$3,522,802.00	\$3,522,802.00	100%	0	0	0
Industrial	0	0	100%	0	0	100%	0	0	0
Agricultural			100%	0	0	100%	0	0	0
Religious/Non-Profit	18	18	100%	\$6,686,040	\$6,686,040	100%	0	0	0
Government	8	8	100%	\$1,284,684	\$1,284,684	100%	0	0	0
Education			100%				0	0	0
Utilities			100%				0	0	0
Total	347	347	100%	\$26,160,995.00	\$26,160,995.00		827	827	100%

Sale City All Hazards except flood

Type of Structure (occupancy Class)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# In Community of State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	# In Community or State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area
Residential	159	159	100%	\$6,754,492.00	\$6,754,492.00	100%	344	344	100%
Commercial	22	22	100%	\$1,233,804.00	\$1,233,804.00	100%	0	0	0
Industrial	3	3	100%	\$549,800.00	\$549,800.00	100%	0	0	0
Agricultural			100%			100%	0	0	0
Religious/Non-Profit	10	10	100%	\$1,262,495.00	\$1,262,495.00	100%	0	0	0
Government	4	4	100%	\$1,550,970.00	\$1,550,970.00	100%	0	0	0
Education			100%				0	0	0
Utilities			100%				0	0	0
Total	198	198	100%	\$11,351,561.00	\$11,351,561.00		344	344	100%

Task B. Determine whether (and where) you want to collect additional inventory data.

- | | Y | N |
|--|----------|----------|
| 1. Do you know where the greatest damages may occur in your area?
All areas in Mitchell County are subject to damage from hurricanes. Manufactured housing which is present throughout the county is particularly susceptible to damage from strong winds. | x | |
| 2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event?
There are mutual aid agreements in place between jurisdictions in the county and with other counties for services such as (fire, emergency response, and hospitals) | x | |
| 3. Is there enough data to determine which assets are subject to the greatest potential damages?
All assets would be affected during times of a hurricane. | x | |
| 4. Is there enough data to determine whether significant elements of the community are vulnerable to potential hazards? All elements would be affected during times of a hurricane. | x | |
| 5. Is there enough data to determine whether certain areas of historic, environmental, political, or cultural significance are vulnerable to potential hazards? Downtown areas of Camilla, Pelham, and Baconton contain historic and cultural structures, and all are subject to damage from the hurricane. | x | |
| 6. Is there concern about a particular hazard because of its severity, repetitiveness, or likelihood of occurrence? Tornadoes, droughts, and floods are natural hazards that affect Mitchell County on a repetitive basis. | x | |
| 7. Is additional data needed to justify the expenditure of community or state funds for mitigation initiatives? no | | x |

Hazard: Thunderstorms

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are located in hazard areas.

Mitchell County All Hazards except flood

Type of Structure (occupancy Class)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# In Community of State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	# In Community or State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area
Residential	4982	4982	100%	284,033,042.00	284,033,042.00	100%	21,755	21,755	100%
Commercial	221	221	100%	44,909,115.00	44,909,115.00	100%	0	0	0
Industrial	43	43	100%	\$19,988,100.00	\$19,988,100.00	100%	0	0	0
Agricultural	15	1	100%	\$524,172.00	\$524,172.00	100%	0	0	0
Religious/Non-Profit	135	135	100%	\$20,210,241.00	\$20,210,241.00	100%	0	0	0
Government	28	28	100%	\$6,317,421.00	\$6,317,421.00	100%	0	0	0
Education	3	3	100%	\$242,667.00	\$242,667.00	100%	0	0	0
Utilities			100%				0	0	0
Total	5,427	5,427	100%	\$376,224,758.00	\$376,224,758.00		21,755	21,755	100%

City of Camilla All Hazards except flood

Type of Structure (occupancy Class)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# In Community of State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	# In Community or State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area
Residential	1479	1479	100%	83,977,585.00	83,977,585.00	100%	5,126	5,126	100%
Commercial	399	399	100%	112,538,185.00	112,538,185.00	100%	0	0	0
Industrial	83	83	100%	\$59,718,403.00	\$59,718,403.00	100%	0	0	0
Agricultural	27	27	100%	\$1,653,593.00	\$1,653,593.00	100%	0	0	0
Religious/Non-Profit	56	56	100%	\$17,718,209	\$17,718,209.00	100%	0	0	0
Government	122	122	100%	\$16,506,712	\$16,506,712.00	100%	0	0	0
Education	15	15	100%	\$16,717,446	\$16,717,446.00	100%	0	0	0
Utilities			100%				0	0	0
Total	2,181	2,181	100%	\$308,830,133.00	\$308,830,133.00		5,126	5,126	100%

Mitchell County

City of Pelham All Hazards except flood

Type of Structure (occupancy Class)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# In Community of State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	# In Community or State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area
Residential	1170	1170	100%	\$9,201,971.00	\$9,201,971.00	100%	3,466	3,466	100%
Commercial	231	231	100%	\$24,434,000.00	\$24,434,000.00	100%	0	0	0
Industrial	22	22	100%	\$3,846,400.00	\$3,846,400.00	100%	0	0	0
Agricultural			100%	0	0	100%	0	0	0
Religious/Non-Profit	42	42	100%	\$9,695,924.00	\$9,695,924.00	100%	0	0	0
Government	80	80	100%	\$14,122,875.00	\$14,122,875.00	100%	0	0	0
Education	5	5	100%	\$143,982.00	\$143,982.00	100%	0	0	0
Utilities			100%				0	0	0
Total	1,550	1,550	100%	\$111,445,152.00	\$111,445,152.00		3,466	3,466	100%

City of Baconton All Hazards except flood

Type of Structure (occupancy Class)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# In Community of State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	# In Community or State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area
Residential	297	297	100%	\$14,667,469.00	\$14,667,469.00	100%	827	827	100%
Commercial	24	24	100%	\$3,522,802.00	\$3,522,802.00	100%	0	0	0
Industrial	0	0	100%	0	0	100%	0	0	0
Agricultural			100%	0	0	100%	0	0	0
Religious/Non-Profit	18	18	100%	\$6,686,040.00	\$6,686,040.00	100%	0	0	0
Government	8	8	100%	\$1,284,684.00	\$1,284,684.00	100%	0	0	0
Education			100%				0	0	0
Utilities			100%				0	0	0
Total	347	347	100%	\$26,160,995.00	\$26,160,995.00		827	827	100%

Sale City All Hazards except flood

Type of Structure (occupancy Class)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# In Community of State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	# In Community or State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area
Residential	159	159	100%	\$6,754,492.00	\$6,754,492.00	100%	344	344	100%
Commercial	22	22	100%	\$1,233,804.00	\$1,233,804.00	100%	0	0	0
Industrial	3	3	100%	\$549,800.00	\$549,800.00	100%	0	0	0
Agricultural			100%			100%	0	0	0
Religious/Non-Profit	10	10	100%	\$1,262,495.00	\$1,262,495.00	100%	0	0	0
Government	4	4	100%	\$1,550,970.00	\$1,550,970.00	100%	0	0	0
Education			100%				0	0	0
Utilities			100%				0	0	0
Total	198	198	100%	\$11,351,561.00	\$11,351,561.00		344	344	100%

Task B. Determine whether (and where) you want to collect additional inventory data.

	Y	N
1. Do you know where the greatest damages may occur in your area? All areas in Mitchell County are subject to damage from Thunderstorms. Manufactured housing which is present throughout the county is particularly susceptible to damage from strong winds.	x	
2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event? There are mutual aid agreements in place between jurisdictions in the county and with other counties for services such as (fire, emergency response, and hospitals)	x	
3. Is there enough data to determine which assets are subject to the greatest potential damages? All assets would be affected during times of a Thunderstorm.	x	
4. Is there enough data to determine whether significant elements of the community are vulnerable to potential hazards? All elements would be affected during times of a Thunderstorm.	x	
5. Is there enough data to determine whether certain areas of historic, environmental, political, or cultural significance are vulnerable to potential hazards? Downtown areas of Camilla, Pelham, and Baconton contain historic and cultural structures, and all are subject from damage from Thunderstorms.	x	
6. Is there concern about a particular hazard because of its severity, repetitiveness, or likelihood of occurrence? Tornadoes, droughts, and floods are natural hazards that affect Mitchell County on a repetitive basis.	x	
7. Is additional data needed to justify the expenditure of community or state funds for mitigation initiatives? no		x

Hazard: Tornado

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are in hazard areas.

Mitchell County All Hazards except flood

Type of Structure (occupancy Class)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# In Community of State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	# In Community or State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area
Residential	4982	4982	100%	284,033,042.00	284,033,042.00	100%	21,755	21,755	100%
Commercial	221	221	100%	44,909,115.00	44,909,115.00	100%	0	0	0
Industrial	43	43	100%	\$19,988,100.00	\$19,988,100.00	100%	0	0	0
Agricultural	15	1	100%	\$524,172.00	\$524,172.00	100%	0	0	0
Religious/Non-Profit	135	135	100%	\$20,210,241.00	\$20,210,241.00	100%	0	0	0
Government	28	28	100%	\$6,317,421.00	\$6,317,421.00	100%	0	0	0
Education	3	3	100%	\$242,667.00	\$242,667.00	100%	0	0	0
Utilities			100%				0	0	0
Total	5,427	5,427	100%	\$376,224,758.00	\$376,224,758.00		21,755	21,755	100%

City of Camilla All Hazards except flood

Type of Structure (occupancy Class)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# In Community of State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	# In Community or State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area
Residential	1479	1479	100%	83,977,585.00	83,977,585.00	100%	5,126	5,126	100%
Commercial	399	399	100%	112,538,185.00	112,538,185.00	100%	0	0	0
Industrial	83	83	100%	\$59,718,403.00	\$59,718,403.00	100%	0	0	0
Agricultural	27	27	100%	\$1,653,593.00	\$1,653,593.00	100%	0	0	0
Religious/Non-Profit	56	56	100%	\$17,718,209	\$17,718,209.00	100%	0	0	0
Government	122	122	100%	\$16,506,712	\$16,506,712.00	100%	0	0	0
Education	15	15	100%	\$16,717,446	\$16,717,446.00	100%	0	0	0
Utilities			100%				0	0	0
Total	2,181	2,181	100%	\$308,830,133.00	\$308,830,133.00		5,126	5,126	100%

City of Pelham All Hazards except flood

Type of Structure (occupancy Class)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# In Community of State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	# In Community or State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area
Residential	1170	1170	100%	\$9,201,971.00	\$9,201,971.00	100%	3,466	3,466	100%
Commercial	231	231	100%	\$24,434,000.00	\$24,434,000.00	100%	0	0	0
Industrial	22	22	100%	\$3,846,400.00	\$3,846,400	100%	0	0	0
Agricultural			100%	0	0	100%	0	0	0
Religious/Non-Profit	42	42	100%	\$9,695,924.00	\$9,695,924	100%	0	0	0
Government	80	80	100%	\$14,122,875.00	\$14,122,875	100%	0	0	0
Education	5	5	100%	\$143,982.00	\$143,982	100%	0	0	0
Utilities			100%				0	0	0
Total	1,550	1,550	100%	\$111,445,152.00	\$111,445,152.00		3,466	3,466	100%

City of Baconton All Hazards except flood

Type of Structure (occupancy Class)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# In Community of State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	# In Community or State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area
Residential	297	297	100%	\$14,667,469.00	\$14,667,469.00	100%	827	827	100%
Commercial	24	24	100%	\$3,522,802.00	\$3,522,802.00	100%	0	0	0
Industrial	0	0	100%	0	0	100%	0	0	0
Agricultural			100%	0	0	100%	0	0	0
Religious/Non-Profit	18	18	100%	\$6,686,040	\$6,686,040	100%	0	0	0
Government	8	8	100%	\$1,284,684	\$1,284,684	100%	0	0	0
Education			100%				0	0	0
Utilities			100%				0	0	0
Total	347	347	100%	\$26,160,995.00	\$26,160,995.00		827	827	100%

Sale City All Hazards except flood

Type of Structure (occupancy Class)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# In Community of State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	# In Community or State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area
Residential	159	159	100%	\$6,754,492.00	\$6,754,492.00	100%	344	344	100%
Commercial	22	22	100%	\$1,233,804.00	\$1,233,804.00	100%	0	0	0
Industrial	3	3	100%	\$549,800.00	\$549,800.00	100%	0	0	0
Agricultural			100%			100%	0	0	0
Religious/Non-Profit	10	10	100%	\$1,262,495.00	\$1,262,495.00	100%	0	0	0
Government	4	4	100%	\$1,550,970.00	\$1,550,970.00	100%	0	0	0
Education			100%				0	0	0
Utilities			100%				0	0	0
Total	198	198	100%	\$11,351,561.00	\$11,351,561.00		344	344	100%

GEMA Worksheet #3a

Inventory of Assets

Hazard: Dam Failure

Task A. Determine the proportion of buildings, the value of buildings, and the population in your community or state that are in hazard areas.

Hazard: Dam Failure

Flood Zone	Mitchell County								
	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (occupancy Class)	# In Community of State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	# In Community or State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area
Residential	4982	75	1.5%	284,033,042.00	11,250,000	1.5%	21,755	225	1.5%
Commercial	221	2	0.9%	44,909,115.00	72,654.00	0.9%	0	6	0.9%
Industrial	43	0	0	19,988,100.00	0	0	0	0	0
Agricultural	15	0	0	524,172.00	0	0	0	0	0
Religious/Non-Profit	135	0	0	20,210,241.00	0	0	0	0	0
Government	28	0	0	6,317,421.00	0	0	0	0	0
Education	3	0	0	242,667.00	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,427	78	2.4%	\$376,224,758.00	\$11,322,654	2.4%	21,755	231	2.4%

Hazard: Dam Failure

Flood Zone	Camilla								
	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (occupancy Class)	# In Community of State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	# In Community or State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area
Residential	1479	0	0	83,977,585.00	0	0	5,126	0	0.0%
Commercial	399	0	0	112,538,185.00	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial	83	0	0	\$59,718,403	0	0	0	0	0
Agricultural	27	0	0	\$1,653,593.00	0	0	0	0	0
Religious/Non-Profit	56	0	0	\$17,718,209	0	0	0	0	0
Government	122	0	0	\$16,506,712	0	0	0	0	0
Education	15	0	0	\$16,717,446	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,181	0	0%	\$308,830,133.00	0	0%	5,126	0	0%

Mitchell County

Hazard: Dam Failure

Flood Zone	Pelham								
	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (occupancy Class)	# In Community of State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	# In Community or State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area
Residential	1170	0	0	59,201,971.00	0	0	3,466	0	0%
Commercial	231	0	0	24,434,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial	22	0	0	3,846,400.00	0	0	0	0	0
Agricultural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religious/Non-Profit	42	0	0	9,695,924		0	0	0	0
Government	80	0	0	14,122,875.00	0	0	0	0	0
Education	5	0	0	143,982.00	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities		0	0			0	0	0	0
Total	1,550	0	0%	111,445,152.00	0	0%	3,466	0	0%

Hazard: Dam Failure

Flood Zone	Baconton								
	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (occupancy Class)	# In Community of State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	# In Community or State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area
Residential	297	0	0%	14,667,469.00	0	0%	827	0	0%
Commercial	24	0	0	3,522,802.00	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agricultural		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religious/Non-Profit	18	0	0	6,686,040	0	0	0	0	0
Government	8	0	0	1,284,684	0	0	0	0	0
Education		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	347	0	0%	26,160,995	\$0	0%	827	0	0%

Hazard: Dam Failure

Flood Zone	Sale City								
	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
Type of Structure (occupancy Class)	# In Community of State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	\$ in Community or State	\$ in Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area	# In Community or State	# In Hazard Area	% In Hazard Area
Residential	159	0	0%	6,754,492.00	0	0%	344	0	0%
Commercial	22	0	0	1,233,804.00	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial	3	0	0	549,800	0	0	0	0	0
Agricultural		0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Religious/Non-Profit	10	0	0	1,262,495	0	0	0	0	0
Government	4	0	0	1,550,970	0	0	0	0	0
Education		0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Utilities		0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Total	198	0	0%	11,351,561.00	0	0%	344	0	0%

Task B. Determine whether (and where) you want to collect additional inventory data.

	Y	N
1. Do you know where the greatest damages may occur in your area? Part of Mitchell County is subject to damage from dam failure along the county line. Although the dam is in Worth County and no record in the past or data that show dam failure has occurred to know the extent of the damage.	x	
2. Do you know whether your critical facilities will be operational after a hazard event? There are mutual aid agreements in place between jurisdictions in the county and with other counties for services such as (fire, emergency response, and hospitals)	x	
3. Is there enough data to determine which assets are subject to the greatest potential damages? By examining the FEMA flood map and Aerial photograph, we can delineate potential damages which may affect the structures and agricultural land in that area. Also, Worth County Emergency Action Plan for Pritchard Lake Dame provides some data and maps to determine potential damages.	x	
4. Is there enough data to determine whether significant elements of the community are vulnerable to potential hazards? All elements may be affected during times of a dam failure. However, limited available resources were used for an estimate.		x
5. Is there enough data to determine whether certain areas of historic, environmental, political, or cultural significance are vulnerable to potential hazards? Mitchell County does not have a category I dam. Thus, no data to determine the level of significant damage. However, Worth County EAP, Aerial Map, and FEMA Flood zone Map were used to estimate potential damage if the dam fails.	x	
6. Is there concern about a particular hazard because of its severity, repetitiveness, or likelihood of occurrence? At present, no record of a dam failure in Mitchell County but a proactive plan will help to prepare against such hazard if occurs.	x	
7. Is additional data needed to justify the expenditure of community or state funds for mitigation initiatives? No		x

Worksheet #4 Evaluate Alternative Mitigation Actions

Goal: Reduce the potential for loss of life and damage to property which commonly results from tornados

Objective: Reduce the risk of personal injury during a tornado event

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)			
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals
Establish level of construction permitting activity	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Establish the level of construction permitting activity	The idea is to encourage the building of safe rooms in primarily residential structures.

Goal: Reduce the potential for loss of life and damage to property which commonly results from tornados

Objective: Develop a citizenry well-educated on tornado safety issues

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)			
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals
Promote public awareness of safety issues during tornadoes	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	+
Provide accurate, complete and timely weather warning coverage to 100% of the community	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Promote public awareness of safety issues during tornadoes	This includes providing tornado safety training, tornado drills, and encouraging the purchase of weather radios.
Provide accurate, complete, and timely weather warning coverage to 100% of the community	An extension of the current effort to finish placing emergency warning sirens throughout the community and the promotion of CodeRed. A continuation of strong community support is anticipated. External funding sources will be needed to achieve the desired ends.

Goal: Remove conflicts between development (existing and future) and flood-prone areas
Objective: Ensure that all future development is compliant with flood protection ordinances

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent With Federal Laws
3. Review all development plans for compliance with local floodplain ordinance	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Review all development plans for compliance with local floodplain ordinances	None

Goal: Remove conflicts between development (existing and future) and flood-prone areas

Objective: Eliminate flood damage in unincorporated Mitchell County

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)			
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals
Mitigate flood damage in the 100 year floodplain and low areas subject to flash flooding	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	N/A	N/A	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Remove all development from the 100-year floodplain	Expensive, time-consuming activity, but effective and permanent solution to the problem.
Elevate residences in Flint Crossroads area	Expensive, time-consuming activity, but effective and permanent solution to the problem.

Goal: Reduce the potential for loss of life and damage to property which commonly results from hurricane/tropical storm winds

Objective: Develop a citizenry well educated on hurricane safety issues

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)				E (Environmental)			
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals
Promote public awareness of safety issues during hurricanes	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	N/A	N/A	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Promote public awareness of safety issues during hurricanes	Remind citizens of the importance of monitoring the weather, listening to public warnings, and purchasing weather radios.

Goal: Reduce the potential for loss of life and damage to property which commonly results from thunderstorm winds

Objective: Develop a citizenry well-educated on thunderstorm safety issues

STAPLEE Criteria Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)			E (Environmental)				
	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals
Promote public awareness of safety issues during thunderstorms	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	N/A	+	+

Alternative Actions	Comments
Promote public awareness of safety issues during thunderstorm winds	Remind citizens of the importance of monitoring the weather, listening to public warnings, and purchasing weather radios.
Enforce housing/environmental code to reduce the debris field during	

Mitigation Actions Assessment

OVERALL COMMUNITY MITIGATION GOALS, POLICIES, AND VALUES
NARRATIVE

The overall goal for the pre-hazard mitigation is to protect lives, properties, and the environment of Mitchell County and cities. Given this, there set of objectives, tasks, and action steps followed to achieve the goal. Each hazard has a brief description, range of mitigation options mitigation strategy, and recommendations. Also, the report of accomplishments for every action steps status was indicated. The overall community mitigation goals, policies, and values narrative are given below:

General Objectives

Objective 1: Increase coordination between local public and private sectors in pre-disaster planning.

Task#1: Incorporate computer hardware/software and communication compatibility between local emergency response agencies, emergency service providers, and other appropriate public agencies.

Action Step #1: Continue to identify appropriate reserve personnel who can be called upon to assist/backup in time of emergency, determine capabilities and compile essential contact information.

Category: Emergency Services

Responsible Org: Law, Fire, Public Works, Public Utilities in Mitchell County

Coordinating Org: Mitchell County EMA

Timeline: 2022-2026

Cost: Staff time

Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget

Benefit: Improved response/assistance during emergencies

STATUS: Ongoing

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,863. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

Action Step#2: Provide annual meetings of all emergency services directors, local government chief appointed officials, elected officials, and public utilities to share critical service delivery information either through print or electronically.

Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Emergency Responding/Service Providing Agencies (local and state), public utilities, local government in Mitchell County.

Coordinating Org: Mitchell County
EMA Timeline: 2022-2026
Cost: Staff time
Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget
Benefit: Improve coordination during emergencies
STATUS: **Ongoing**

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,863. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

Task #2: Incorporate pre-disaster mitigation of natural hazards into safety training programs of public and private entities.

Action Step#1: Develop or otherwise secure appropriate training programs for presentation to business, industry, government, and institutions.

Category: Public Education and Awareness
Responsible Org: Mitchell County EMA
Coordinating Org: Mitchell County EMA
Timeline: 2022-2026
Cost: Staff time
Funding Source: GEMA/FEMA
Benefit: Improved response/assistance during emergencies
STATUS: **Ongoing**

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,863. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

OBJECTIVE #2: Increase public and private sector and public awareness of hazard mitigation.

Task #1: Institute annual education/training for elected officials and schools

Action Step #1: Establish an annual date for all elected officials and representatives from local media to witness a mock disaster drill from the EOC.

Category: Public Education and Awareness

Responsible Org: Mitchell County EMA

Coordinating Org: Mitchell County EMA

Timeline: 2022-2026

Cost: Staff time

Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget

Benefit: Improved response/assistance during emergencies

STATUS: **Ongoing**

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,863. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

Task #2 Enhance public education programs through print and broadcast media.

Action Step #1: Provide media and the public with information on local mitigation efforts and emergency response preparedness.

Category: Public Education and Awareness

Responsible Org: Mitchell County EMA

Coordinating Org: Mitchell County EMA

Timeline: 2022-2026

Cost: Staff time

Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget

Benefit: Improved public awareness during emergencies

STATUS: **Ongoing**

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,863. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

Action Step #4: Encourage all local media to cover (1) mock disaster drills used in annual elected official training/education.

Category: Public Education and Awareness

Responsible Org: Mitchell County EMA

Coordinating Org: Mitchell County EMA

Timeline: 2022-2026

Cost: Staff time

Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget

Benefit: Improved public awareness during emergencies

STATUS: Ongoing

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,863. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

OBJECTIVE #3: Institutionalize mitigation

Task #4 Duplicate and safely store vital public sector records off-site.

Action Step #1

Local government and constitutional officers continue to (1) duplicate existing, essential records, (2) duplicate essential records annually thereafter, and (3) designate a secure, off-site depository for essential public records.

Category: Emergency Services

Responsible Org: Mitchell County and each city

Coordinating Org: Chief Appointed Officials

Timeline: 2022-2026

Cost: Staff time

Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget

Benefit: Improved data preservation during emergencies

STATUS: Ongoing

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,863. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

OBJECTIVE #4: Improve the comprehensive mitigation strategy.

Task #1: Monitor plan implementation annually

Action Step #1: Establish an annual or bi-annual date for a formal, annual review of mitigation strategy implementation.

Category: Prevention

Responsible Org: Mitchell County Pre-Disaster Mitigation Executive Committee.

Coordinating Org: EMA

Timeline: 2022-2026

Cost: Staff time

Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget

Benefit: Improved response/assistance during emergencies.

STATUS: Ongoing

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,863. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

I. NATURAL HAZARD – TORNADOES

A. Community Mitigation Goals

A tornado inflicts a greater loss on the community than any other natural hazard. This is also the only hazard for which a loss of life or injury was documented. The general public fails to appreciate how little time there is to respond to a sudden tornado strike, and how important it is that all parties be prepared at all times to respond correctly. Although thunderstorm winds do not reach the speed of tornados, there are many similarities in the damage caused by the two types of hazards. Consequently, virtually all goals, objectives, tasks, and action steps of the two hazards are interchangeable.

B. Range of Mitigation Options

1. Structural v Non-structural – Identified goals address both options. Residents and developers undertaking new construction or renovation will be encouraged to consider making safe room additions to the structure, at the owner's expense. Other, non-structural options promote an expansion of code enforcement activities and public education.
2. Existing Policies, Regulations, Ordinances, and Land Use – The county and cities currently enforce building codes.
3. Community Values, Historic and Special Considerations – Project implementation will serve to protect historic areas in all the cities in Mitchell County and historic resources dispersed throughout the unincorporated county. No other special considerations were identified.
4. Data on new buildings and infrastructure have been covered in the goals and objectives. Any new buildings and infrastructure will be built with tornado mitigation incorporated in the design. The mitigative actions for tornados include improved building codes, public awareness, warning systems, and obtaining advanced communications equipment.
5. Data on existing buildings and infrastructure is shown in each hazard's critical facility inventory in Appendix A. Any existing buildings and infrastructure will be improved with tornado mitigation incorporated into any renovations. The mitigative actions for tornados include improved building codes, public

awareness, warning systems, and obtaining advanced communications equipment.

C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations

Goal #1: Reduce the potential for loss of life and damage to property that commonly results from tornados.

OBJECTIVE #1 Reduce the risk of personal injury during a tornado event.

Task #1 Establish a level of construction permitting activity.

Action Step #1: Promote safe room construction in new development and renovations.

Category: Property Protection

Responsible Org: Mitchell County, cities of Camilla, Pelham, Baconton, and Sale City

Coordinating Org: Mitchell County, cities of Camilla, Pelham, Baconton, and Sale City

Timeline: 2022-2026

Cost: Staff time

Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget

Benefit: Improved public awareness during emergencies

STATUS: Ongoing

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,863. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

Action Step #2: Enforce housing/environmental codes to reduce the size of the debris field (airborne missiles) during a tornado event.

Category: Property Protection

Responsible Org: Cities of Camilla, Pelham, Baconton, Sale City, and Mitchell County

Coordinating Org: Mitchell County EMA

Timeline: 2022-2026

Cost: Staff time

Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget

Benefit: Mitigate against future wind/storm damage

STATUS: Ogoing

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,863. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

OBJECTIVE #2: Develop a citizenry well-educated on tornado safety issues.

Task #1: Promote public awareness of safety issues during tornadoes.

Action Step #1: Promote regular tornado drills at high occupancy locations; schools, daycare facilities, hospitals, industries. Also, public awareness by providing materials.

Category: Public Education/Awareness

Responsible Org: Mitchell County EMA

Coordinating Org: Mitchell County EMA

Timeline: 2022-2026

Approximate Cost: Staff time

Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget

Benefit: Improved public awareness during emergencies

STATUS: Ongoing

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,863. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

Action Step #2: Encourage the public to purchase weather radios. Apply for grants when available.

Category: Public Education/Awareness

Responsible Org: Mitchell County EMA

Coordinating Org: Mitchell County EMA

Timeline: 2022-2026
Approximate Cost: Staff time
Funding Source: Citizens
Benefit: Improved public awareness during emergencies
STATUS: Ongoing

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,863. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

Action Step #3: Encourage the public to utilize weather alert apps on smartphones in Mitchell County.

Category: Public Education/Awareness
Responsible Org: Mitchell County EMA
Coordinating Org: EMA
Timeline: 2022-2026
Approximate Cost: Staff time
Funding Source: Citizens
Benefit: Improved public safety/awareness during emergencies
STATUS: Ongoing

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,863. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

Action Step #4: Promote storm safety and awareness curriculum in the schools.

Category: Public Education/Awareness
Responsible Org: EMA and Mitchell County Board of Education
Coordinating Org: EMA

Timeline: 2022-2026
Approximate Cost: Staff time
Funding Source: Citizens
Benefit: Improved public awareness during emergencies
STATUS: **Ongoing**

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,863. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

Task #2: Provide accurate, complete, and timely weather warning coverage to 100% of the community.

Action Step #1: Encourage/increase participation in the CodeRed Mass Alert System and siren.

Category: Emergency Services
Responsible Org: Mitchell County EMA
Coordinating Org: Mitchell County EMA
Timeline: 2022-2026
Approximate Cost: \$2 million
Funding Source: Locally Funded only
Benefit: Improved public safety/awareness during emergencies
STATUS: **Ongoing**

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,863. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

D. Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy

The Mitchell County plan includes the Cities of Camilla, Pelham, Baconton, and Sale City. This multi-jurisdictional plan required a review of the county and each city individually

for each hazard to determine if there were special concerns or mitigation measures required. The cities of Baconton and Sale City will need to institute building code enforcement to mitigate against tornado and other storm damage. We included action steps for all jurisdictions in this section.

E. Local Public Information and Awareness Strategy

This will be accomplished through the broadcast of public service announcements, promotion of tornado drills, and use of weather radios.

II. NATURAL HAZARD – THUNDERSTORM WIND

A. Mitigation Goals

Thunderstorm winds are by far the most common natural hazard in the community and have made their presence known in all four quadrants. Although these winds do not reach the speed of tornados, there are many similarities in the damage caused by the two storms. Consequently, virtually all goals, objectives, tasks, and action steps are interchangeable.

B. Range of Mitigation Option

1. Structural v Non-structural – Structural improvements needed for thunderstorm winds are the responsibility of the owner. The community will utilize non-structural options, enforcing and expanding building code compliance, expanding public broadcast of weather warnings, and public education to supplement property owner’s structural options.
2. Existing Policies, Regulations, Ordinances, and Land Use – The county and cities currently enforce building codes.
3. Community Values, Historic and Special Considerations - Project implementation will serve to protect historic districts in Camilla, Pelham, Baconton, and historic resources dispersed throughout the unincorporated county. No other special considerations were identified.
4. Data on new buildings and infrastructure have been covered in the goals and objectives. Any new buildings and infrastructure will be built with thunderstorm winds mitigation incorporated in the design. The mitigative actions for thunderstorms include improved building codes, public awareness, and strengthening critical facilities.
5. Data on existing buildings and infrastructure is shown in each hazard’s critical facility inventory in Appendix A. Any existing buildings and infrastructure will be improved with thunderstorm winds mitigation incorporated into any renovations. The mitigative actions for thunderstorms include improved building codes, public awareness, and strengthening critical facilities.

C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations

GOAL #1	Reduce the potential for loss of life and damage to property which commonly results from thunderstorm winds.
OBJECTIVE #1	Develop a citizenry well-educated on thunderstorm safety issues.
Task #1:	Promote public awareness of safety issues during thunderstorms.
Action Step #1:	Educate citizens about the importance of (1) monitoring weather information, (2) heeding public weather warnings, and (3) purchasing surge protection against lightning strikes.
<u>Category:</u>	Public Education/Awareness
<u>Responsible Org:</u>	Mitchell County EMA
<u>Coordinating Org:</u>	Mitchell County EMA
<u>Timeline:</u>	2022-2026
<u>Approximate Cost:</u>	Staff time
<u>Funding Source:</u>	Departmental Operating Budget
<u>Benefit:</u>	Improve public awareness
STATUS:	Ongoing

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,863. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

Action Step #2: Enforce housing/environmental code to reduce the size of the debris field (airborne missiles) during high wind events.

<u>Category:</u>	Property Protection
<u>Responsible Org:</u>	Mitchell County, Cities of Camilla, Pelham, Baconton, and Sale City
<u>Coordinating Org:</u>	Mitchell County, Cities of Camilla, Pelham, Baconton, and Sale City
<u>Timeline:</u>	2022-2026
<u>Cost:</u>	Staff time
<u>Funding Source:</u>	Departmental Operating Budget
<u>Benefit:</u>	Improved housing stock to mitigate wind damage

STATUS: **Ongoing**

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,863. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

D. **Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy**

Code enforcement, education, and weather warnings are applicable countywide.

E. **Public Information and Awareness**

This will be accomplished through the broadcast of public service announcements, promotion of tornado drills, and use of weather radios.

III. NATURAL HAZARD - FLOOD

A. Mitigation Goals

In the aftermath of past hazards, local restoration has benefited from three presidential disaster declarations and four state-of-emergency declarations; all elicited by damages resulting from flood events. These declarations belie significant strides in reducing exposure to this recurring natural hazard. Achievement of the following goal will remove a significant local risk.

B. Range of Mitigation Options

1. Structural v Non-structural – Over the years the community has made a significant financial investment in physical infrastructure, storm drainage facilities, stormwater retention ponds, public water systems. The current goal calls for the community to supplement, and even complete, some past successful efforts with non-structural measures.
2. Existing Policies, Regulations, Ordinances, and Land Use – The county and cities within enforcing flood protection ordinances and land use restrictions through their respective ordinances. Mitchell County, Baconton, Sale City, Camilla, and Pelham participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and will continue to participate by enforcing the floodplain ordinance in their jurisdictions. Currently, there are two repetitive loss properties in Mitchell County and two in Baconton all of which are residential.
3. Community Values, Historic and Special Considerations – The PreDisaster Planning Team has reviewed this hazard and concluded that there are no special considerations.
4. Data on new buildings and infrastructure have been covered in the goals and objectives. Any new buildings and infrastructure will be built with flood mitigation incorporated in the design. The mitigative actions are for the increase in elevation of structures in floodplain areas. Also, the FEMA flood maps have been updated and floodplain ordinances are enforced in the county and cities.
5. Data on existing buildings and infrastructure is shown in each hazard's critical facility inventory in Appendix A. Any existing buildings and infrastructure will be improved with flood mitigation incorporated into any renovations. The

mitigative actions are for the removal of development or increase the elevation of structures in floodplain areas. Also, the FEMA flood maps will be produced or updated, and floodplain ordinances enforced in the county and cities.

C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations

GOAL #1: Remove conflicts between development (existing and future) and flood-prone areas.

OBJECTIVE #1: Ensure that all future development is compliant with flood protection ordinances, continuing compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

Task #1: Review all development plans for compliance with the local floodplain ordinance.

Action Step #1: Utilize the floodplain review checklist during plan review.

Category: Prevention

Responsible Org: Mitchell County, cities of Camilla, Pelham, Baconton, and Sale City

Coordinating Org: Mitchell County, cities of Camilla, Pelham, Baconton, and Sale City

Timeline: 2022-2026

Cost: Staff time

Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget

Benefit: Limit exposure of development to flooding.

STATUS: Ongoing

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,863. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

OBJECTIVE #2: Reduce flood damage in unincorporated Mitchell County.

Task #1: Mitigate flood damage in the 100-year floodplain and low areas subject to flash flooding.

Action Step #1: Identify areas subject to flooding from dams and facilitate periodic inspections of the dams.

Category: Prevention
Responsible Org: Mitchell County
Coordinating Org: Mitchell County
Timeline: 2022-2026
Cost: Staff time
Funding Source: Mitchell County Building Inspection
Benefit: Limit exposure of development to flooding
STATUS: Ongoing

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,863. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy

Mitchell County and the cities within will continue enforcing flood protection ordinances.

E. Public Information and Awareness Strategy

Builders are aware of flood protection ordinance requirements in Mitchell County and the cities within. The code enforcement officer/zoning administrator will be responsible for disseminating information to builders and residents.

IV. NATURAL HAZARD - HURRICANE

A. Mitigation Goals

Hurricanes have affected Mitchell County more frequently within the past ten years so the county will experience the effects and aftermath of such storms. Although by the time the storms reach Mitchell County the winds are no longer hurricane strength, the storms produce tornadoes and heavy rain which can cause considerable damage and injury.

B. Range of Mitigation Option

- Structural v Non-structural – Structural improvements needed for hurricane winds are the responsibility of the owner. The community will utilize non-structural options, enforcing and expanding building code compliance, expanding public broadcast of weather warnings, and public education to supplement property owner’s structural options.
- Existing Policies, Regulations, Ordinances, and Land Use - The county and cities within will continue to enforce building codes.
- Community Values, Historic and Special Considerations - The PreDisaster Planning Team has reviewed this hazard and concluded that there are no special considerations.
- Data on new buildings and infrastructure have been covered in the goals and objectives. Any new buildings and infrastructure will be built with hurricane mitigation incorporated in the design. The mitigative actions for hurricanes include improved building codes, public awareness, strengthening critical facilities, and preparing for hurricane evacuees.
- Data on existing buildings and infrastructure is shown in each hazard’s critical facility inventory in Appendix A. Any existing buildings and infrastructure will be improved with hurricane mitigation incorporated into any renovations. The mitigative actions for hurricanes include improved building codes, public awareness, strengthening critical facilities, and preparing for hurricane evacuees.

C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations

GOAL #1: Reduce the potential for loss of life and damage to property that commonly results from hurricane/tropical storm winds.

OBJECTIVE #1: Develop a citizenry well-educated on hurricane safety issues.

Task #1: Promote public awareness of safety issues during hurricanes.

Action Step #1: Educate citizens about the importance of (1) monitoring weather information, (2) heeding public weather warnings, and (3) using weather radios in the home and workplace.

Category: Public Education/Awareness

Responsible Org: Mitchell County EMA

Coordinating Org: Mitchell County EMA

Timeline: 2022-2026

Approximate Cost: Staff time

Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget

Benefit: Improve public awareness

STATUS: Ongoing

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,863. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

Action Step #2: Enforce housing/environmental code to reduce the size of the debris field (airborne missiles) during high wind events.

Category: Property Protection

Responsible Org: Mitchell County, Cities of Camilla, Pelham, Baconton, and Sale

City Coordinating Org: Mitchell County, Cities of Camilla, Pelham, Baconton, and Sale City

Timeline: 2022-2026

Cost: Staff time

Funding Source: Departmental Operating Budget

Benefit: Improved housing stock to mitigate wind damage

STATUS: Ongoing

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,863. The value of structures benefiting is \$834 million.

D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy

- Education and weather warnings are applicable countywide.

E. Public Information and Awareness

- This will be accomplished through the broadcast of public service announcements, promotion of tornado drills, and use of weather radios.

V. NATURAL HAZARD - DAM FAILURE (NEW)

A. Mitigation Goals – The ideal strategy to mitigate the Dam at Pritchard Lake is to create an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) in case it fails. It is the rules of the Department of Natural Resource, Chapter 391-3-8-.11, all owners of Category I dams which were classified on or after October 1, 2016, must submit an EAP to the Safe Dams Program as part of an Application for Construction and Operation Permit. Therefore, the EAP contains steps to be followed in case of a dam failure.

B. Emergency Action Plan Steps

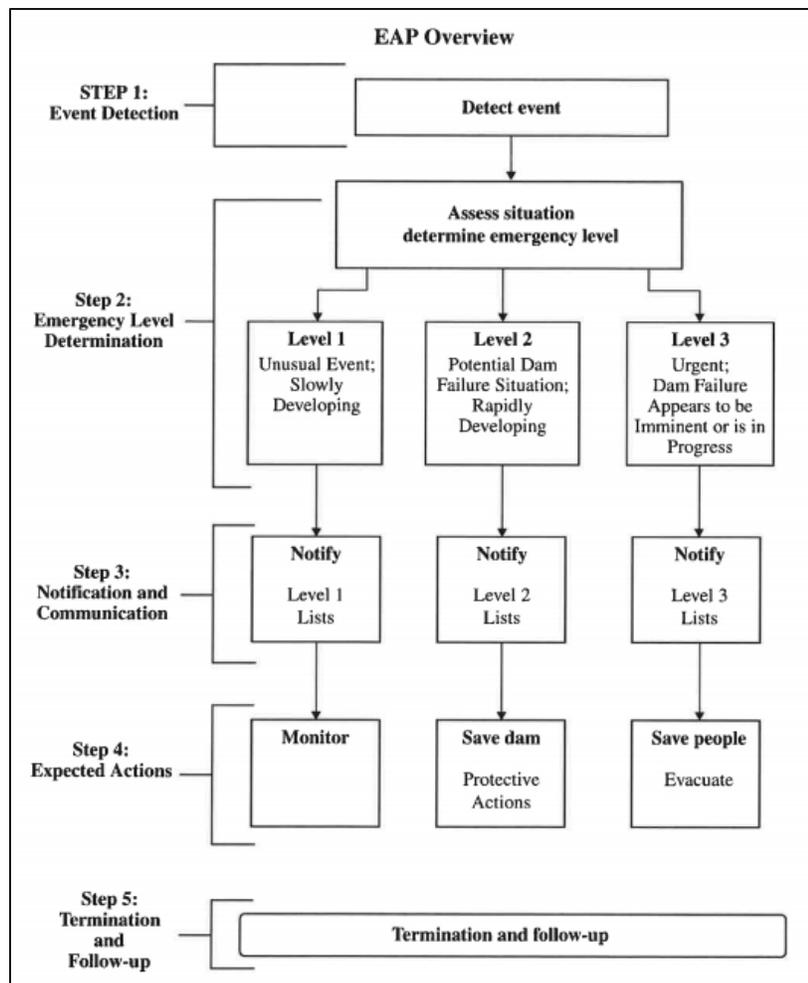


Figure 22: Pritchard Lake Dam Emergency Action Plan, Worth County, Georgia

Source: Worth County Emergency Action Plan Report (2016)

C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations

- Goal #1 Prevent the loss of lives and severe damage to properties.
- Objective #1 Mitchell County and Worth County will work together and maintain effective communication if they perceive the probable dam failure of Pritchard Lake.
- Objective # 2: Provide information to assist the dam operator in determining the emergency level.
- Objective # 3: Notify the residents of dam failure.
- Objective # 4: Implement the evacuation emergency plan.
- Action Step 1: Evaluate the emergency level to determine severity, issue an emergency alert in case of dam failure to ensure adequate time for residences, businesses, and critical facilities that may be affected.

Category: Prevention
Responsible Org: Worth County/ Mitchell County EMA
Coordinating Org: Worth County EMA
Timeline: 2022-2026
Approximate Cost: Staff Time
Funding Source: GEMA/FEMA
Benefit: Provide emergency response and improve public awareness
Status: New

This action step benefit will affect residents of Worth County and Mitchell County that are close to the dam depending on the number of households living in the area. The value of structures benefiting may be over \$8 million.

- D. Special Multi-Jurisdictional Strategy** – Worth County is the responsible entity for implementation. However, Mitchell County would be secondary support if the needs arise.
- E. Public Information and Awareness** – News of this activity will be included in public service announcements and mitigation programs presented to local civic clubs as an example of mitigation activities and their importance to the well-being of the community.

VI. MAN-MADE HAZARD – (NEW)

A. Mitigation Goals

Based on the current man-made hazard (COVID-19) identified in the world and confirmed in Mitchell County, Georgia, and counties in the United States, the Center for Disease and Prevention Control advised communities to practice social distancing and follow Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) procedures. For these reasons it is important that the communities work together not only to develop a Hazard Mitigation Plan but also coordinate how to trace, mitigate the spread of the virus and make the communities safe and healthy.

B. Range of Mitigation Options

- Wash hands frequently with soap and water for at least 20 seconds at a time.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.
- Avoid close contact with people who are ill.
- Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze.
- Do not reuse tissue after coughing, sneezing, or blowing your nose.
- Practice social distancing or putting 6 feet between yourself + others.
- Wear a face covering that covers your nose + mouth when you're in public settings.
- Clean and disinfect surfaces that are frequently touched.

C. Mitigation Strategy and Recommendations

Goal #1: Stay current with the risks and appropriate mitigative measures associated with Man-Made hazards.

Objective 1: Follow the recommended quarantine safety precautions issued by the Georgia Department of Public Health or the Center for Disease Prevention and Control (CDC).

Action Step #1: Restrict or limit the gathering of people and encourage people to follow the personal protective equipment precautions to avoid the spread of the virus.

Category: Prevention

Responsible Org: Mitchell County EMA, Health Department, Business Owners, Mitchell County School System, and Cities in Mitchell County.

Coordinating Org: Mitchell County Board of Commissioners, Mitchell County EMA, and Cities in Mitchell County.

Timeline: 2022 - 2026

Cost: Staff time

Funding Source: DPH, CDC, Grants, and Departmental Operating Budget

Benefit: Improved emergency coordination during Man-Made hazards.

Status: New

This action step benefit will be countywide with an estimated population of 21,863.

PRE-HAZARD MITIGATION TIMELINE (Mitchell)

Month	Activity	Responsible Party
April 2020	- Develop and execute MOU	RC & Albany/Dougherty
July 2020	- Review the current plan for any changes in the planning area, areas of improvement, etc.; Identify leaders for county and city	RC working with County
August 2020	- Notify GEMA so that kick-off meeting can be scheduled and coordinated	RC, County, GEMA
July - August 2020	- Publicize the meeting and develop the Planning Team (Partners/organizational list of attendees) – Code Enforcement, Emergency Management, Fire Depts., GIS, Parks and Recreation, Planning Department; Public Works, Transportation, RC	RC, County
February 2021	- Schedule and conduct kickoff meeting – Coordinate efforts with all jurisdictions; Determine meeting schedule; Establish responsibilities and roles of the team members; Develop an outreach strategy	RC, County Planning Team
March – June 2021	-Conduct Planning Team Meeting on March 23, April 14 th , May 12 th , June 8 th , and June 22, 2021	RC and County
March – June 2021	- Begin drafting the plan and collecting Hazard Mitigation information, Identifying hazards, vulnerabilities, and risks	RC, County
March – June 2021	- Coordinate the Hazard Mitigation Plan with other planning efforts (Comprehensive Plan Update, Recovery and Resiliency Plan, etc.)	RC
March – June 2021	-Review Community Capabilities (Planning – Flood Mapping and Management, Administrative, Financial, Education and Outreach, Risk Assessment, Community Resiliency, Long-term vulnerability reduction)	RC, County
March – June 2021	-Conduct a Risk Assessment- Identifying Natural Hazards and Community Assets (Population, Built Environment, Natural Environment, Economy) – ANALYZE RISK – How has the Risk changed??	RC with input from County
March - April 2021	-Critical Facilities – Identification and review	RC with County-level Review
April - May 2021	- Develop Draft of plan – Review, and comment	RC with Review by County and Stakeholders

May - June 2021	- Public Hearing to submit Draft to GEMA	RC will provide the template- County will advertise
May - June 2021	- Make changes to the plan based on comments	RC
June 2021	-Submission of the Plan to GEMA and FEMA Review	RC
November 2021	- Adoption of Plan by all jurisdictions	Municipality
January 1022	-Final Plan to Local Government	RC

Residents are reminded what can and cannot be put by the road for pickup

Some Pelham residents have voiced complaints to city councilmen about the service provided by the city vendor contracted to provide curbside collection of yard trimmings within the corporate limits.

The Pelham mayor and council held a brief discussion Thursday night, June 17, with Jake Sanders of Prime Ground Maintenance, LLC who the city contracted with in July 2019 to privatize the collection of yard trimmings. After the council adjourned the meeting Thursday night, Sanders asked to be recognized to discuss issues related to the maintenance of the city cemetery.

The conversation then turned to complaints the council has received about the timeliness of yard trimmings being picked up and some instances where it is alleged piles are never picked

"I'm getting a lot of complaints about debris pickup," councilman Bobby Robinson said last week. Sanders said Pelham's city manager, Craig Bennett, had discussed some of the issues with him.

On the other hand, councilman Ansel Parrish said he had no issues with Sanders' comments. Mayor James Eubanks also acknowledged that he also had

received numerous complaints.

"I believe there is a misconception about what will be picked up," Councilman Bennett Adams said. "A lot of people read the paper and the paper is here tonight. It is incumbent on us to let our constituents know what they can put out beside the road, which is vegetated debris," Adams said and adding that information should be provided to The Enterprise-Journal to publish for the benefit of Pelham residents.

City manager Bennett agreed and encouraged Sanders or anyone else who sees piles of debris with items other than yard clippings mixed in piles to notify code enforcement.

"If code enforcement knows about it we can do something about it," Bennett said.

Under the city's ordinance for solid waste, trees or parts of trees placed on the side of a city street for pickup must not be more than 12 inches in diameter and not more than four feet in length.

City residents are reminded that when they contract with a licensed contractor for tree removal or for other yard debris removal, it is the responsibility of the resident's contractor to dispose of the debris.

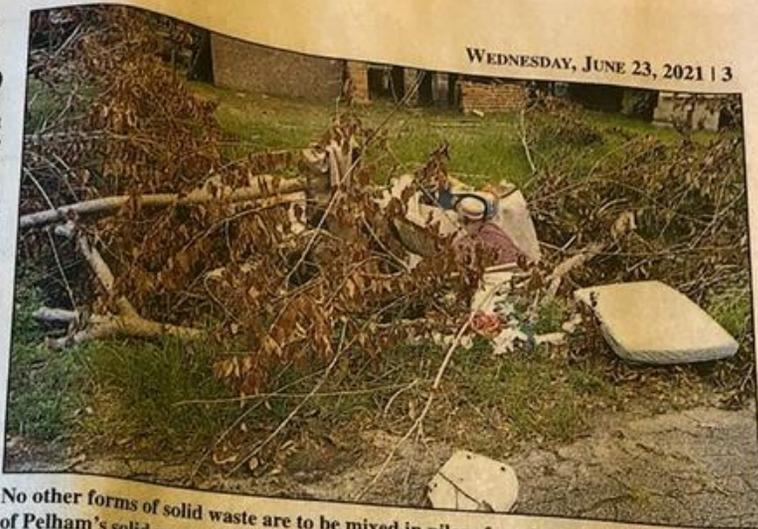
Piles of yard debris that require more than one load to collect and remove will be charged a fee of \$20 per load.

Piles should be limited to yard trimmings or organic material. No other forms of solid waste can be mixed with yard debris in order for the city's vendor to collect and remove it from the curbside. The city's vendor is not responsible for collecting construction debris from the side of the street.

"The City of Pelham remains committed to providing the citizens of Pelham with the best quality of service. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to call City Hall Customer Service, (229)294-7900, menu option 1, or if you see the Code Enforcer around town, feel free to stop him and ask him to address your concern," the city manager said.

The city manager says the city contracted with Prime Ground Maintenance to reduce the city's overall expense and by privatizing the curbside pickup of yard debris the city was able to reallocate employees to other tasks. Prime Ground Maintenance is paid \$10,400 per month to provide this service to city residents.

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No other forms of solid waste are to be mixed in piles of yard trimmings under the City of Pelham's solid waste ordinance. Some city officials say they have received complaints about the service provided by the city's provider, Prime Ground Maintenance LLC, but piles with debris other than yard clippings will not be picked up. The photo above is an example of inorganic material being mixed in a pile of yard trimmings.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

A meeting for Mitchell County and all its municipalities including Baconton, Camilla, Pelham and Sale City on the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Planning Project will be held on Wednesday, June 30th, 2021 at 10.00 a.m. at the Mitchell County E-911 Center located at 4767 Ga Hwy-37, Camilla, Georgia.

The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires the formation and updating of the local plan for reducing vulnerability to damage by natural and man-made disasters. Representatives of the Mitchell County Emergency Management will be discussing the planning update. The public is invited to attend and participate in the planning update.

The current Pre-Hazard Mitigation Plan is available for viewing and downloading at: http://www.swgreplanning.org/uploads/6/1/8/61849693/mitchell_co_phmp_2016_final.pdf

Questions should be directed to Russell Moody, Emergency Management Agency (EMA) at 229.336.2060 or Kay Olubowale, Southwest Georgia Regional Commission, 229.522.3552 ext. 112.

Low interest money to make possible significant infrastructure improvements

Pelham's water and sewer system to be upgraded

Infrastructure projects the City of Pelham's distribution system and sewer system will soon

this since Hurricane Michael. This is important infrastructure work that needs to be done. It is often difficult to spend

infrastructure improvement projects. Robinson cited the \$141,000 in engineering fees

Mitchell County Pre-Hazard Mitigation Meeting
 Wednesday, September 8, 2021 – Mitchell County EOC -4767 GA Highway 37 East
Sign In Sheet

Name	Phone Number	Email Address	Agency or Organization
Russell Moody	873 8691	Russell@DixieTel.com	E-911
Michael Jones	886-5899	michael.jones@cityofcamille.com	City of Camille
Janie Sullivan	229 319 3454	msullivan@cityofcamille.com	City of Camille
Eve McCook	229-336-6200	emccook@mitchellcountygovernor.net	MC Row
Dorrie Johnson	229-202-9578	djohnson@mitchellcountygovernor.net	E-911
Timmy Stewart	229-522-0002	tstewart@haysllti.com	HAYS/LLTI
Neddy McCormick			
Terrene Williams			
George Ross	336-2446	jross@mitcheilcountygovernor.net	M.P.W.
Barbara R. Blunt	609 532-3552	brblunt@surgery.org	Su GA PC
Kary Dubonville	(229) 532-3552	kdubonville@surgery.org	Su GA PC

First Name	Last Name	e-mail	Office Phone	Cell Phone	Company Name
Barbara	Reddick	breddick@swgrc.org	229.522.3552	229.344.8850	SW GA Regional Commission
Olukayode	Olubowale	oolubowale@swgrc.org	229.522.3552		SW GA Regional Commission
Tomi	King	tomi.king@gema.ga.gov	229.276.2375	404.791.7619	GEMA/HS
Jerry	Permenter	jpermenter@mitchellcountygga.net	229.336.2000	229.561.1431	Mitchell County Government
Steve	Sykes	steves@cityofcamilla.com	229.330.2301	229.225.2533	City of Camilla
Craig	Bennett	cbennett@cityofpelhamga.com	229.294.7900	229.319.3014	City of Pelham
Johnny	Russ	jfrussiii@grmh.edu	229.336.2072	229.221.7157	Grady-Sounth GA EMS
Nealie	McCormick	mvr5nm@gmail.com	229.294.6000	229.584.0643	Pelham Police
Randy	Johnson	johnson@mitchellcountygga.net	229.336.2007	229.355.0058	Mitchell County E-911
Charles	Gilbert	charles.gilbert@mitchellemc.com	229.336.5221		Mitchell EMC
Floyd	Fort	ffort@pelham-city.k12.ga.us	229.294.8715	229.869.9246	Pelham School System
Robert	Adams	robert_adams@mitchell.k12.ga.us	229.336.2100		Mitchell Co School System
Lynn	Pinson	lpinson@bccsblazers.org	229.787.9999	229.336.6414	Baconton Charter School
Terry	Hayes	thayes@mitchelliso.com	229.336.2030	229.378.7272	Mitchell Co Sheriff's Office
Ivey	Godwin	jgodwin2001@yahoo.com	229.294.6012	229.319.0200	Pelham Fire Department
Mike	Jones	mjones@mitchellcountygga.net	229.330.0542	229.886.5091	Mitchell Co Fire Department
Annette	Morman	mayor@cityofbacontonga.com	229.787.5511	229.894.3470	City of Baconton
Mark	Bourbonnais	police@salecityga.com	229.336.7885	678.315.6396	City of Sale City
Johnny	Hendricks	jhendricks@cityofcamilla.com	229.336.2201	229.328.7266	Camilla Police Department
Lucas	Czerkowski	lczerkowski@omnitrax.com	229.435.6629	229.343.8714	GA-FL Railway
Gene	Renner	grenner@omnitrax.com	229.435.6629	229.364.9588	GA-FL Railway
Jimmy	Stewart	jimmystewart@camillaga.net	229.336.7103	229.522.0002	Hays LTI
Jim	Shaw	jim.shaw@tyson.com	229.430.1529	229.328.7847	Tyson Food
Georgia	Taylor	georgia.taylor@fhr.com	229.522.2822	229.319.2739	Flint Hills Resources
Carla	McNeil	carla@balfourtimbercompany.com	229.787.0555		Balfour Timber Company
Ina	Decoria	ian.decoria@goldenpeanut.com	229.336.0785		Golden Peanut
Anthony	Hood	anthoh@agri-afc.com	229.336.1441	229.457.0741	Agri-AFC
Taylor	Bankston	tbankston@alltech.com	229.787.5525	229.224.0842	Alltech
Jamie	Womack	iswomack@archbold.org	229.336.4600	229.319.0162	Mitchell County Hospital
Michael	Lamb	michael.lamb@goldenpeanut.com	229.336.7282		Golden Tree Nut
Jason	Heard	jason.heard@nutrien.com	229.336.8566		Nutrien
Randy	Gay	randy@rwgriffin.com	229.336.5638		Mitchell County Farm Service
Jeffery	Bodrey	jb0138@us.stt.com	229.273.8396	229.255.1938	AT&T
Frank	Walthall	fwalthall@walthall-oil.com	229.336.8136		Walthall Oil Company
Brian	Alligood	brian.alligood@picworld.com	229.787.2097	229.894.8782	SOWEGA-Baconton Energy
Dan	Connell	csafarms@live.com	229.336.0250	229.336.6404	CSA Famrs
Buddy	Duke	b.duke@mchsi.com	229.294.3500	229.560.4518	Hopeful Ice of S. GA
Jamie	Sullivan	jamies@cityofcamilla.com	229.330.2330	229.319.3454	Mitchell County EMA &CFD

Meeting Sign In Sheet

Date: February 16, 2021

Facilitator:

Kay Olubowale

Location: Sale City (City Hall)

	Name	Agency/Organization	Title	Phone #	Email Address
1	Leicia Garrison	Sale City	City Clerk	330 336 7855	cityclerk@salecityga.com
2	Leicia Garrison	" "	Mayor	" "	" "
3	Olubowale Olubowale	RC Staff	Planner	229 522 3552	olubowale@swrc.ms
4	Tolupe Samasi	Re Volunteer	volunteer	229 522 3552	samasi.tolupe@fmuid.com
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Third Meeting

Mitchell County PHMP Meeting Sign In Sheet

Date: April 14, 2021

Facilitator:

Barbara Reddick & Kay Olubowale

Location: Mitchell E911 Center

	Name	Agency/Organization	Title	Phone #	Email Address
1	Jessie Folsom	Mitchell Co. E-911	Director	229-336-2001	Jfolsom@mitchellcountygga.net
2	Annelle Woods	Mitchell Co EMA	Director	229-835-6771	Annelle@mitchellcountygga.net
3	Michael Jones	Mitchell Co Fire	Chief	229-886-5091	mjones@mitchellcountygga.net
4	Murrelle Z Moore	MAJOR CITY OF BLAUNTSVILLE	Director	229-787-5511	mzmoore@cityofblountsga.net
5	Gary Rice	CO. BLAUNTSVILLE	Director	229-336-2000	grice@mitchellcountygga.net
6	Jerry Tennente	Mitchell County	CEO	229-336-2000	jtennente@mitchellcountygga.net
7	Barbara Reddick	SWGA RD	Director	624) 532-3553	brreddick@swgrrc.org
8	Kay Olubowale	SWGA RC	Planner II	229-522-3552	kolubowale@swgrrc.org
9					
10	Virtual Participants				
11					
12	Georgia Taylor	Elm Hill Hills Reserves	Manager	229-522-2822	georgia.taylor@thr.com
13	Steve Griffin	Mayor City of Adel	Mayor	229-896-3988	
14	Jamie Sullivan	Camilla Fire Dept	Chief		jamies@cityofcamilla.com
15					
16					

Mitchell County Pre-Hazard Mitigation Meeting
 Wednesday, May 19, 2021 – Mitchell County EOC -4767 GA Highway 37 East
Sign In Sheet

Name	Phone Number	Email Address	Agency or Organization
Barbara Riddle	229-522-3552	briddle@sigyrc.org	SW GA RC
Kary Aubowale	"	aubowale@sigyrc.org	SW GA RC
Russell Moody	229-873-0691	rmoody@mitchellcountygovernor.net	EMA Mitchell Co
George Griffin	229-821-0106	ggriffin@southernregional.edu	Southern Regional Technical College
Jessie Fishson	229-336-2007	fishson@mitchellcountygovernor.net	Mitchell Co. EOC
Craig Moore	229-478-232-3045	cmoore@cityofbarcountygov.com	City of Barcounten
Annelle Norman	229-787-5511	annhall@cityofbarcountygov.com	City of Barcounten

