

A RESOLUTION

WHEREAS the Northwest Georgia Regional Commission has prepared a Draft Regional Assessment (September, 2012) for the *Regional Comprehensive Plan* as required by the Minimum Standards and Procedures for Regional Planning of the Georgia Department of Community Affairs.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED

That the Draft Regional Assessment (September, 2012) for the *Regional Comprehensive Plan: 2013-2033* is hereby officially transmitted to the Georgia Department of Community Affairs for review.

SO RESOLVED, THIS 18th DAY OF OCTOBER, 2012.



W. Michael Babb
Chairperson
Northwest Georgia Regional Commission

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**Northwest Georgia Regional Plan
2013 – 2033**

**Regional Assessment
Part 1:
Identification of Potential Issues and Opportunities**

**Prepared by:
Northwest Georgia Regional Commission
P.O. Box 1798
Rome, Georgia 30602-1798**

September 2012

NWGRC Issues and Opportunities

As the population of the Northwest Georgia Region increases, residents and public officials will face many challenges in insuring quality of life: jobs; infrastructure of all kinds, including basic requirements such as clean drinking water supplies and wastewater treatment; education; housing; services for an increasing population of the elderly; and maintenance of the natural environment, among many others.

The following is a list, by category, compiled by NWGRC staff to guide stakeholders in their consideration of potential issues and opportunities likely to arise during the planning period.

Economic Development

Develop regionally significant industrial and commercial sites with complete infrastructure in place.

Increase tourism visitation and expenditures

Diversify the region's economic base.

Develop a consortium of local food growers to share common issues and seek solutions

Public Facilities and Infrastructure

Provide for safe and efficient movement of people and goods through the region that will enhance economic growth.

Provide sufficient and economical public water supply, treatment and distribution services to accommodate future growth.

Promote implementation of the regional plans prepared by the regional water councils

Manage solid waste facilities to emphasize long term benefits and maximizes waste reduction consistent with the Georgia Solid Waste Management Plan.

Improve telecommunication services to expand accessibility and speed of service to residential, business, and governmental sectors throughout the region.

Encourage regional and multijurisdictional efforts in fighting illegal drug trafficking.

Encourage multijurisdictional cooperation in developing regional jail facilities.

Encourage multijurisdictional cooperation with emergency management programs.

Human Services

Improve the quality of local schools to bring them closer to state and national measurements in testing and retention.

Improve the knowledge, skills, and abilities of the region's workforce

Develop a coordinated service delivery system for meeting the priority needs of senior citizens.

Improve the access to primary care for underserved areas of the region.

Housing

Increase the supply of housing at costs affordable to the low income, elderly, and average wage earner.

Preserve the existing housing stock

Develop and expand local infrastructure so that housing development can occur in the region consistent with projected growth trends and needs.

Historic Resources

Enhance the preservation potential of regionally significant historic resources.

Plan for the preservation and protection of the region's large rural historic districts, Civil War battlefields, and related properties.

Land Use and Natural Resources Management

Effective, uniformly applied management of land development activities consistent with regional and local land use plans.

Maintain surface and groundwater quality throughout the region commensurate with Federal and State regulations and standards.

Plan and develop greenways and trails to promote enjoyment of the outdoors; provide additional recreational opportunity for area residents and tourist; and encourage the use of trails and greenways as an alternate mode of transportation.

Target Areas

Target Area: Steep Sloped Mountains, Major River Corridors

Protect and preserve the steep sloped mountain ridges that comprise the significant views of the region.

Protect and preserve water quality, wildlife habitat, and recreational resources of major river corridors.

Target Area: Environmental Resource Area – Water Supply Watersheds

Protect and preserve watersheds that comprise the principal sources of public water supply for the region.

Target Area: Major Transportation Corridors

Coordinate land use and transportation investments to sustain efficiency and environmental quality.

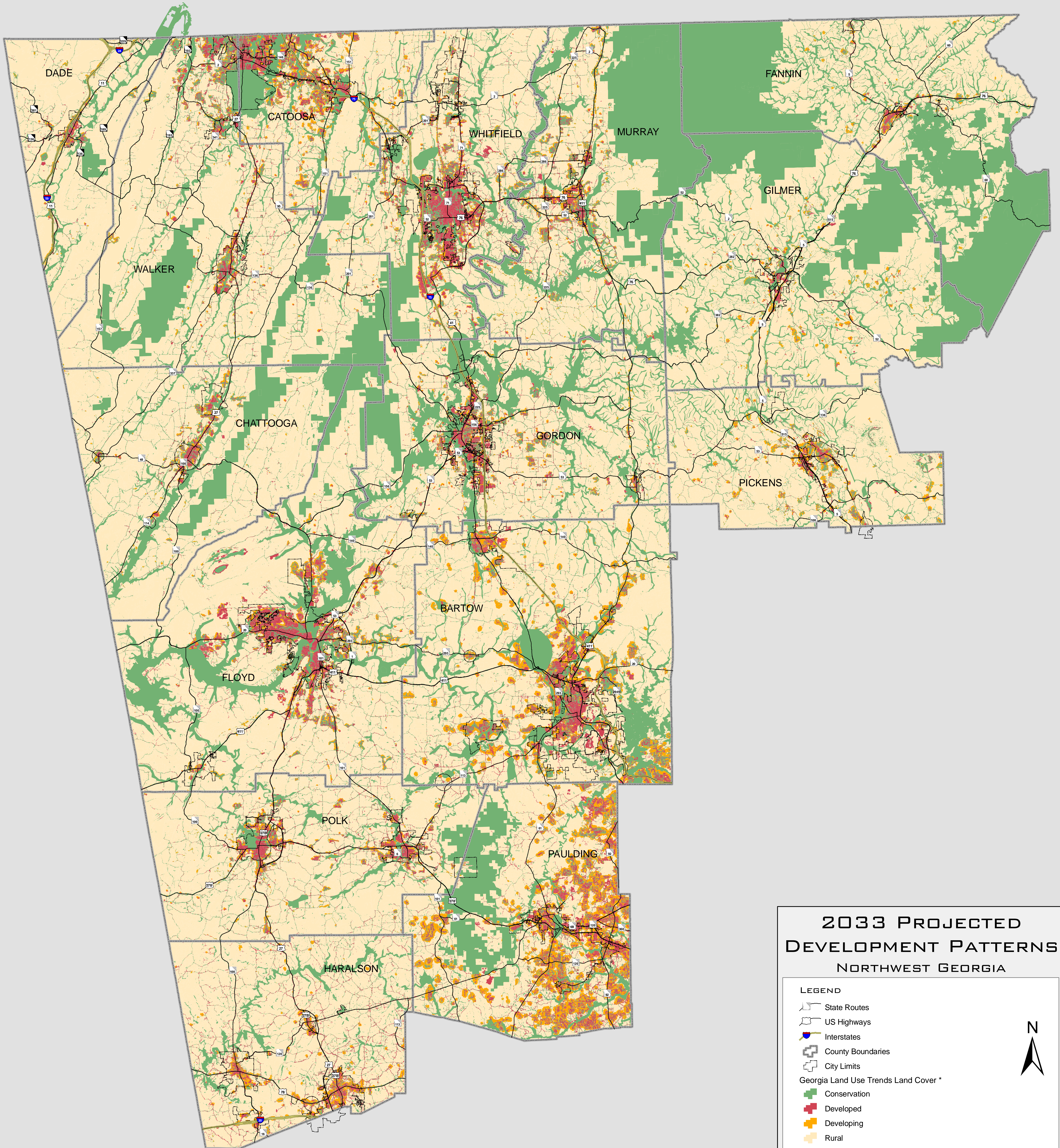
Target Area: Urban Service Centers

Develop and maintain the urban service center's ability to provide basic infrastructure in support of the Regional Plan.

Target Area: Civil War Historic Resources

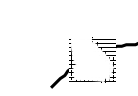
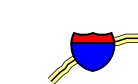



Protect Civil War battle sites from inappropriate land development

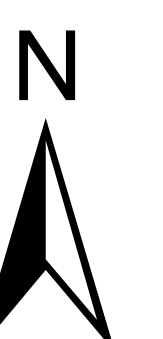
Develop regionally significant sites as parks, landmarks, and tourist centers.



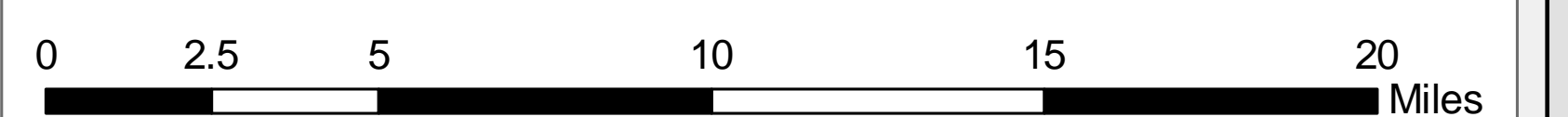
2033 PROJECTED DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS NORTHWEST GEORGIA

LEGEND

-  State Routes
-  US Highways
-  Interstates
-  County Boundaries
-  City Limits
- Georgia Land Use Trends Land Cover ***
-  Conservation
-  Developed
-  Developing
-  Rural

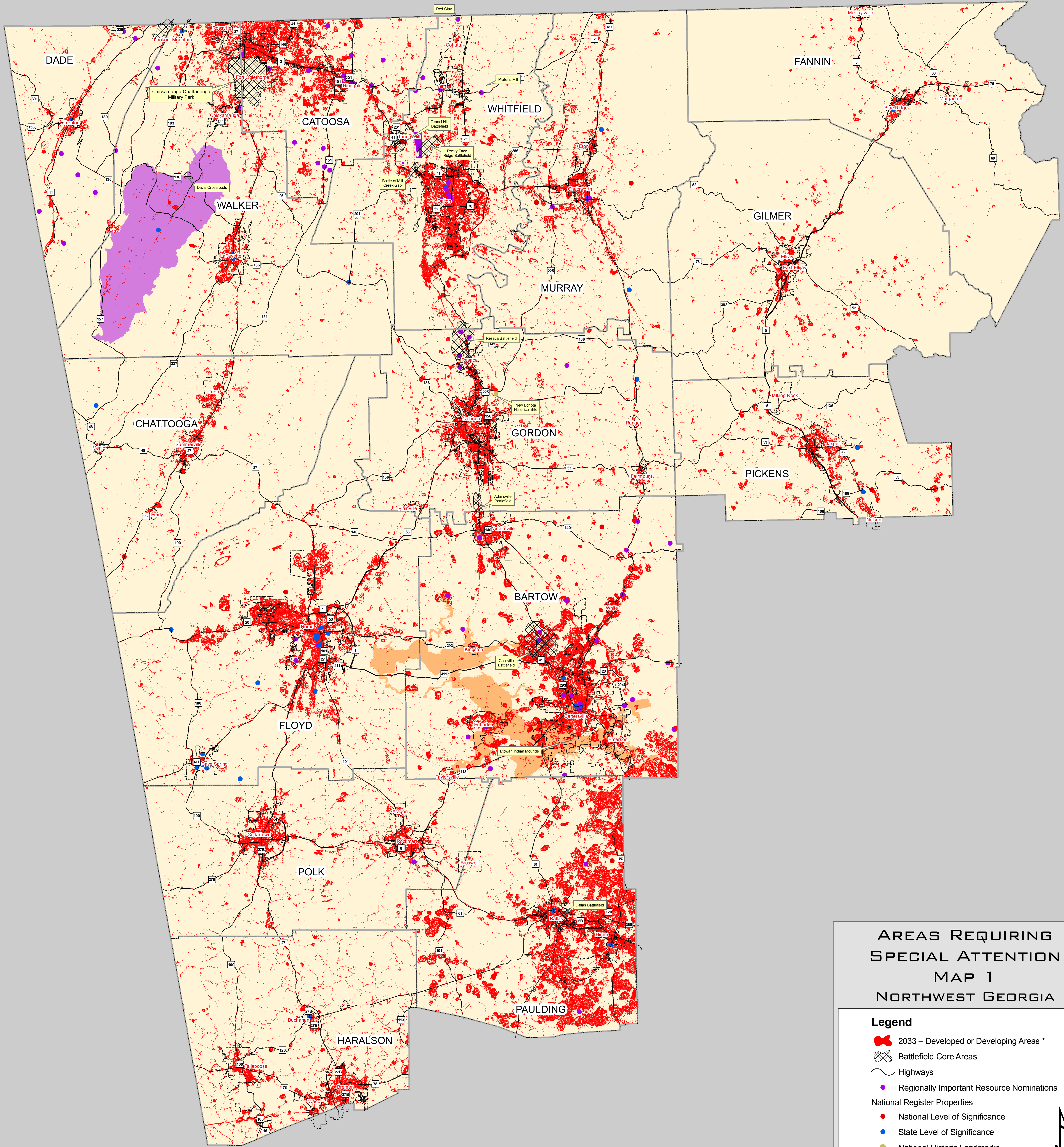


* Source: 2030 Georgia Land Use Trends (GLUT) from the Natural Resources Spatial Analysis Laboratory of the University of Georgia



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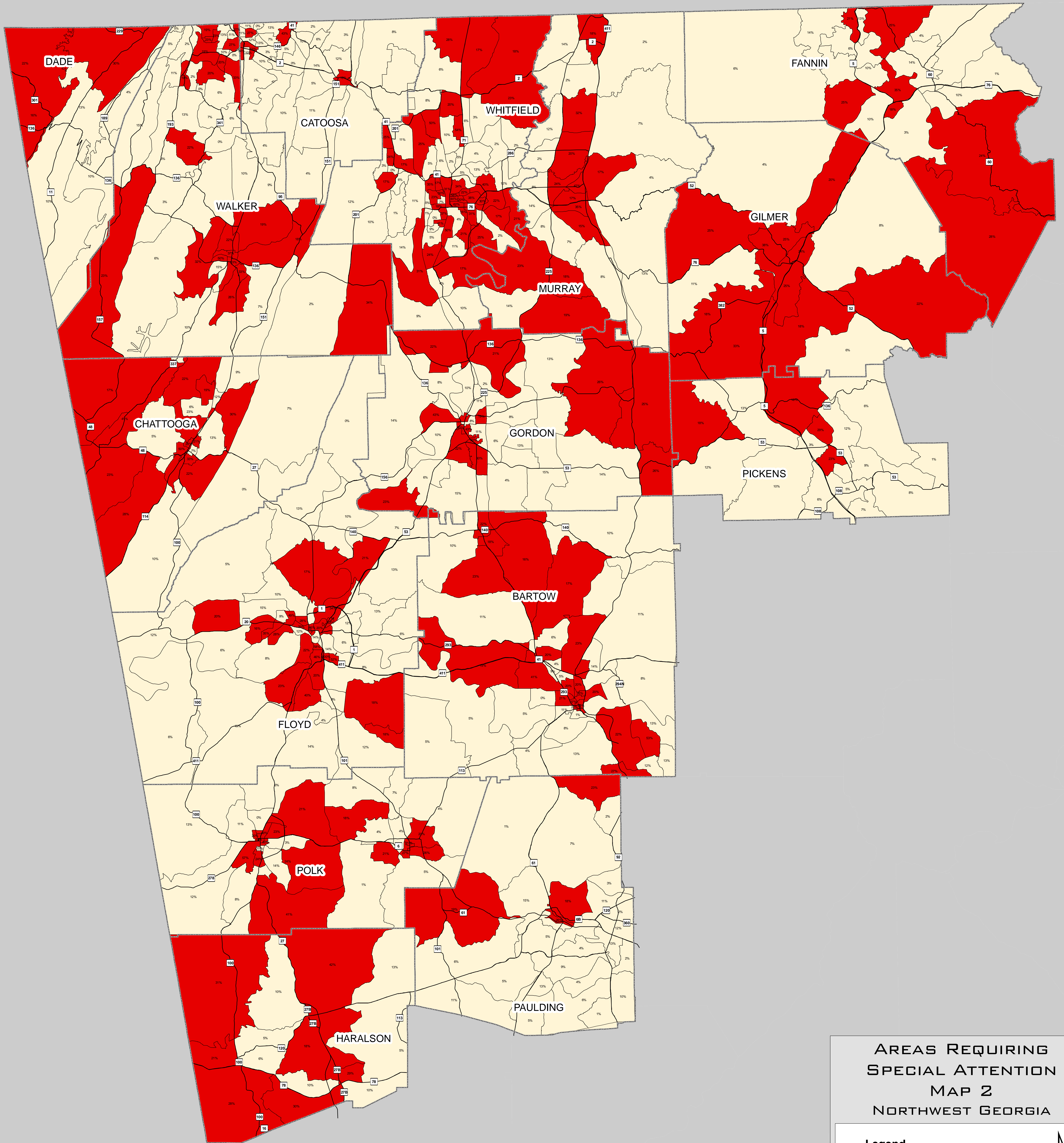


**AREAS REQUIRING
SPECIAL ATTENTION
MAP 1
NORTHWEST GEORGIA**

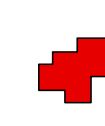
- Legend**
- 2033 – Developed or Developing Areas *
 - Battlefield Core Areas
 - Highways
 - Regionally Important Resource Nominations
 - National Register Properties**
 - National Level of Significance
 - State Level of Significance
 - National Historic Landmarks
 - Etowah Valley Historic District
 - McLemore Cove Historic District



* Source: University of Georgia Natural Resources Spatial Analysis Laboratory




**AREAS REQUIRING
SPECIAL ATTENTION
MAP 2
NORTHWEST GEORGIA**

Legend
 Census Block Groups
with 15% or More Poverty



Source: American Community Survey 5-Yr Estimate, 2006-2010



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**Northwest Georgia Regional Plan
2013 – 2033**

**Regional Assessment
Part 3
Analysis of Consistency with Quality Community Objectives**

**Prepared by:
Northwest Georgia Regional Commission
P.O. Box 1798
Rome, Georgia 30602-1798**

September 2012

Quality Community Objectives Assessment

Economic Prosperity

Matching jobs and industry to communities offers a better chance of economic progress, since it takes advantage of a level of human capital already available. A variety of businesses requiring various skill levels can help foster stability. Other factors to be considered are existing economic ties within the region and nearby, to enhance the possibility that juxtaposed enterprises can complement and reinforce each other.

Observations

The impact of the economic downturn was distributed unevenly in the region. This was doubtless due to the divergent nature of industries, which range from health care to textile manufacturing. The ten largest employers in 2010 were: Beaulieu Group, LLC; Floyd Healthcare Management, Inc.; Hamilton Medical Center, Inc.; Mohawk Carpet Corporation; Mt. Vernon Mills, Inc.; O'Reilly Automotive, Inc.; Pilgrims Pride Corporation; Roper Corporation; Shaw Industries Group, Inc.; and Wal-Mart.

This eclectic mix is beneficial for the region as a whole, since employers can hire at varying skill levels. In areas where a single industry is concentrated, however, unemployment can be high if that industry suffers a downturn. In that situation, a generally beneficial juxtaposition of mutually dependent enterprises can reinforce the negative impact of a downturn.

Resource Management

Maximizing the profitable use of a community's resources requires that they be inventoried and assessed for protection, extraction, marketing, or processing into other products for sale, or that they be put to some other use. Pure water and air are necessary to sustain life, and resources ensuring that they remain plentiful must be safeguarded. Sometimes a community's most vulnerable resources are assets that can drive economic development. Especially in the Blue Ridge and the Ridge and Valley areas of Northwest Georgia, mountains, rivers, and streams bring in hunters and anglers, tourists in general, and new residents seeking alternatives to rapidly urbanizing metro areas.

Observations

Many jurisdictions have adopted the Department of Community Affairs' Rules for Environmental Planning Criteria (known as Part V) to protect water supply watersheds, groundwater recharge areas, wetlands, river corridors, and mountains, as appropriate for their geography. Other jurisdictions have not followed suit for various reasons.

Throughout the region, the private sector manages various resources, such as agricultural fields, timber, and minerals, for private and corporate profit.

As noted below under “Sense of Place,” many jurisdictions have historic resource surveys and historic preservation commissions to manage their historic resources. Some jurisdictions also have informal public/private partnerships to acquire historic sites for public access.

At the regional level, the Regional Commission has an appointed Historic Preservation Advisory Committee, and the Regional Council has adopted a Regionally Important Resources Plan to assist jurisdictions in the region in protecting their resources. The Plan can be downloaded at <http://www.nwgrc.org/regionalresourceplan.pdf> Accompanying maps can be found at http://www.nwgrc.org/RIR_Maps.pdf

Efficient Land Use

There are a number of practices that can use land effectively without encouraging further extension of auto-dependent sprawl.

Infill development is an efficient way to maximize use of land and infrastructure by developing vacant lots, and brown- and grey-field sites in areas already somewhat or extensively developed. The practice avoids the need for infrastructure extension to unserved areas, and makes use of community facilities already in place in existing neighborhoods or commercial and industrial areas.

Traditional neighborhoods were the norm prior to World War II, and represented organic growth of downtown-centered communities before car ownership became the norm. Neighborhoods developed in such a way as to allow walking access to necessary goods and services. Children could walk or bike to school, and people could walk to shopping areas.

Open space is protected (whether temporarily or permanently) land and water, including agricultural and forestry land whose development rights have been severed from the property (whether temporarily or permanently), and that is in its undeveloped natural state, or developed only to the extent as to be consistent with water quality and wetlands protection; flood mitigation and erosion reduction; habitat, cultural resource, agriculture and forestry protection; and certain types of recreation.

Observations

While mentioned in some Comprehensive Plans, few jurisdictions have in place policies encouraging infill development. Most development in the region has occurred with little reference to sustainable, walkable communities, and there appears to be little consideration given to non-motorized access to jobs, schools, services, and other necessities of life.

Conventional zoning codes generally tend to reinforce current patterns, and to encourage the continual extension of infrastructure.

Some counties in the region have undertaken greenspace programs, and achieved impressive results. Other counties have expressed no interest in land conservation, sometimes noting large areas of National Forest within their jurisdictions.

The Regional Commission has developed a downloadable, region-wide greenspace plan available at http://www.nwgrc.org/Final_Greenspace_Plan_2010.pdf

Maps and design guidelines to accompany the plan can be found at http://www.nwgrc.org/NWGRC_Region_Greenway_2010_07_26.pdf and http://www.nwgrc.org/Design_Guidelines.pdf

Local Preparedness

To grow and thrive, a community must plan for its future, and determine how to get into place the kind of infrastructure that will nurture and sustain their vision. This will likely involve not only on-the-ground community infrastructure, but also ordinances and regulations enabling growth management. For some communities, this may entail the cultivation of a well-trained, educated workforce, along with careful resource conservation and management.

Observations

Communities in the region have comprehensive plans which are periodically updated to reflect changing conditions. These documents are available to local communities to assist in guiding growth to appropriate areas based on resource availability, and conservation opportunities.

Actual growth management is generally effected by local zoning ordinances, some of which implement the Department of Community Affairs' Rules for Environmental Planning Criteria.

Generally, across the age spectrum, about 35.6% of the regions workforce has completed high school, and 20.9% has some college education. This means that over a third of the workforce can be expected to have the skill level necessary for ordinary factory work. Another 5.2% have two year degrees, and 9.4% have four year degrees. This suggests that there is in the region a spectrum of education that can provide labor at many skill levels. (Source: US Census Bureau – 2010 ACS 5-yr estimate) In addition, there is one university, four colleges and five technical colleges in the region. (Source: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

Sense of Place

Sense of Place arises from an aggregate of physical features that project a sense of history (however long or short) and stability that help to anchor individuals in their environment in such a way that the individual and the environment interact to mold each other. Sense of place is unique, and in times of rapid change, communities need to be pro-active to preserve those characteristics that define it. Vital downtowns and traditional neighborhoods are often important contributors to a sense of place.

Heritage, an important component of sense of place, is a complex of cultural elements that includes not only beliefs, ideas, and practices, but often also includes the built environment, landscapes, natural areas, and other components of the environment.

Observations

Most jurisdictions in the region have historic resource surveys, done either in cooperation with the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources or by Georgia Transmission Corporation's FindIt! (sic) Program. These surveys document a jurisdiction's cultural resources that are worthy of preservation.

Many jurisdictions also have Historic Preservation Commissions to assist with identification and preservation of historic properties. The competence and commitment of these commissions is variable. Some successfully oversee large downtown and residential districts, enforcing design review provisions, others are inactive.

Regional Cooperation

Regional cooperation is often vital to accomplish large goals. Various jurisdictions and entities working in collaboration can implement multiple strategies that magnify the impact of their efforts exponentially. Effective coordination requires forethought, and mechanisms to encourage interjurisdictional collaboration should be incorporated into local and regional comprehensive plans.

The Northwest Georgia Regional Commission is one prominent example of regional cooperation. It originated in 1959 as the Coosa Valley Planning and Development Association which held informal meetings of civic leaders. In 1960, the Governor of Georgia agreed to provide funding for the Association's initiatives, and it re-organized as the Coosa Valley Area Planning and Development Commission. Today, the organization, now known as the Northwest Georgia Regional Commission, delivers a wide range of services in collaboration with the Area Agency on Aging, the Workforce Investment Program, and several departments of the State.

Other examples of regional cooperation:

The North Georgia Water Resources Partnership and the Coosa-North Georgia Regional Water Council collaborate across jurisdictional lines to insure an adequate supply of clean water in the region.

The Appalachian Valley Fiber Network, LLC, is a public-private partnership dedicated to the construction of at least 250 miles of new fiber optic cable in the region in with the help of a grant from the National Telecommunications and Information Administration. Combined with previously existing infrastructure, the new cable will provide a valuable economic development tool for the region.

Jurisdictions throughout the region have developed State-approved Service Delivery Strategies to minimize duplication of services, and to reduce competition among governmental service providers.

Housing Options

A variety of housing options that meet the needs of different income levels and social groups helps enable people who work in a community to live there. In addition to conventional single-family dwellings and apartment houses, lofts above commercial spaces, garage apartments, and other arrangements can accommodate members of the workforce who might not otherwise be able to live near their work places.

Observations

Most communities in the region have sufficiently diverse housing choices to meet local demand. Often a large proportion of an area's housing stock consists of mobile (as opposed to manufactured) homes, some of which house the lowest income residents in the region.

Most housing options, including mobile homes, are conventional, though some cities have allowed loft living for some time. New construction tends to repeat typical mid-to-late-20th century suburban patterns, providing little opportunity to walk to work, or to access necessary goods and services without a car. The concept of traditional neighborhood development has made little headway in this region.

Transportation Options

Transportation Alternatives conventionally refers to travelling by conveyences other than stereotypical cars, pickups, SUVs, and the like. Alternatives include walking, bicycles,

skateboards, and a variety of public transportation options such as buses, trolleys, and trains. Mass transit can lower energy costs, and free up land otherwise needed for parking.

Observations

There is little large-scale public transport in the region, except in the City of Rome. The region is served by Rural Transportation Programs which provide a variety of weekday van and bus trips, especially for the elderly, handicapped, and transportation disadvantaged individuals.

Alternatives such as biking, skateboarding, etc., tend to be seen as recreational activities, and not true transportation modes.

Educational Opportunities

As society becomes more dependent on technology in the workplace, education and training will become indispensable for those seeking well paying jobs. Community and technical colleges should be encouraged to provide the kind of job training that will enable citizens entering the workforce to fill jobs locally without having to leave their home communities in search of work.

Observations

The region has four technical colleges; four colleges, one with a school of technology; and one university. Much of the region has easy access to the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga, Kennesaw State University, and Jacksonville State University in Alabama.

As noted above in Local Preparedness, generally, across the age spectrum, about 35.6% of the regions workforce has completed high school, and 20.9% has some college education. This means that over a third of the workforce can be expected to have the skill level necessary for ordinary factory work. Another 5.2% have two year degrees, and 9.4% have four year degrees. This suggests that there is in the region a spectrum of education that can provide labor at many skill levels. (Source: US Census Bureau – 2010 ACS 5-yr estimate) In addition, there is one university, four colleges and five technical colleges in the region. (Source: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)).

Community Health

It is crucial to overall community health that all residents have access to critical goods and services, safe housing, and job opportunities. This often requires that certain basic services be provided to the disadvantaged to assure equal participation in all aspects of community life.

Observations

Rome is a regional medical center, and has been extending its geographical infrastructure for a number of years. Dalton is also a medical center, and is also expanding its services. There are also smaller hospitals and various clinics throughout the region that help maintain adequate medical services in Northwest Georgia.

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**Northwest Georgia Regional Plan
2013 – 2033**

**Regional Assessment
Supporting Analysis of Data and Information
Executive Summary**

**Prepared by:
Northwest Georgia Regional Commission
P.O. Box 1798
Rome, Georgia 30602-1798**

September 2012

POPULATION

- The total population of the NWGRC region reached 863,217 in 2010, a 23.8% increase from 2000. The region's growth rate from 2000 to 2010 trailed that of the GMRC region, but exceeded that of the ARC and TRRC regions and the state.
- The region's 65-year-old and above population increased its share of total population from 11.37% in 2000 to 12.33% in 2010. The share of the region's population made up of senior citizen age groups (65 years old and older) appears likely to continue to increase over the planning period.
- The white race represented 84.10% of the region's population in 2010, a decline from 88.94% in 2000. The region's 2010 white share was considerably higher than that for the state (59.74%) and nation (72.41%). Compared to 2000, each non-white racial group had an increased share of the region's total population in 2010. Even so, the NWGRC region is not a very racially diverse area.
- The region's *Hispanic or Latino* population accounted for 9.54% of the total in 2010, up from 5.73% in 2000. The 2010 share was higher than that of the state (8.81%) but lower than that of the nation (16.35%).
- The region's income levels consistently fall well below those of the state as a whole. For 2006-2010, only Pickens County had per capita income above that of the state; only Pickens and Paulding Counties had median household income above that of the state; and only Paulding County had mean household greater than that of the state.
- The region's per capita personal income (PCPI) falls well below that of the state and nation in 2000 and 2010. For 2010, only Pickens County had a PCPI that exceeded that of the state.
- Following disturbing state and national trends, the percentage of the region's residents considered below the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds increased from 10.9% in 2000 to 16.3% in 2010. The estimate of the region's people of all ages in poverty increased from 77,550 in 2000 to 138,568 in 2010. This increase of 78.7% compared to a 68.7% increase for the state as a whole. Despite these significant increases, the region's poverty levels in 2010 remained below those of the state.
- The percentage of the region's residents 25 years old and over with an educational attainment of less than a high school graduate (23.8%) remained considerably higher than the percentage for the state (16.5%). The 2006-2010 percentage of the region's residents 25 years old and over with an educational attainment of bachelor's degree or higher (15.7%) remained much below the state's percentage (27.2%).
- Although educational attainment rates in the NWGRC region have improved in recent years, similar improvements throughout the state have resulted in only minimal progress in reducing the educational attainment gap between the NWGRC region and the state as a whole.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Private sector goods producing jobs accounted for 28.4% of the region's total employment, versus 13.9% for the state and 14.7% for the nation. Service providing jobs accounted for 53.6% of the region's total employment, versus 68.0% of the state's and 68.3% of the nation's total employment.
- Manufacturing accounted for 24.8% of all jobs in the region, a much greater share than the state's 9.1% and the nation's 9.0%.
- The NWGRC region's unemployment rate of 10.2% in 2011 was slightly lower than that of the TRRC region (10.6%) but was higher than that of the ARC region (9.6%), the GMRC region (8.6%), the state (9.8%), and the nation (8.9%).
- The region's households received 76.3% of their personal income from wage and salary income in 2006-2010. Reflecting the retirement-age population's growing share of total population, the region's households received 7.9% of their personal income from Social Security benefits and 5.0% from retirement benefits, up from 6.0% and 4.8%, respectively, in 1999.
- In 2010 the average weekly wages for jobs in the NWGRC region were lower than the ARC region in every sector and were lower than the state in all but one sector—agriculture, forestry, and fishing. For all industries, the NWGRC region's average weekly wages were only 66.0% of wages in the ARC region and 77.4% of wages in the state as a whole. Wages in the NWGRC region compare more favorably with wages in the GMRC and TRRC regions but still trail these regions in a majority of industry sectors and in average weekly wages for all industries.
- As a whole, the NWGRC region had a net outflow of 56,816 workers in 2000. Thirteen of the region's counties also had a net outflow of workers. Only Whitfield and Floyd Counties had a net inflow of workers in 2000.
- Of the region's employed residents in 2000, 71.86% worked in the region—55.15% worked in their county of residence and 16.71% worked in another NWGRC county. The remaining 28.14% of the region's employed residents worked outside of the region—18.77% of employed residents worked in another Georgia region, 9.35% worked in another state, and 0.02% worked in another country.
- Of the workers employed in the NWGRC region in 2000, 87.25% resided in the region—66.96% resided in their county of employment and 20.29% resided in another NWGRC county. The remaining 12.75% of the workers employed in the region resided outside of the region—6.07% of the workers employed in the region resided in another Georgia region and 6.68% resided in another state.
- The NWGRC region has a considerable and varied arsenal of local economic development agencies, programs and tools, education and training opportunities, and funding sources available to support economic development.

- Three of the ten industries with the most projected job growth from 2008 through 2018 are in the health care and social assistance sector, while six of the ten industries with the most projected job losses are in the manufacturing sector.

HOUSING

- Of the region's total housing units, the *1-unit, detached* housing type accounted for 72.65% of the total in 2006-2010, up from a 71.51% share in 2000. The region had more *1-unit, detached* type housing units in 2006-2010 than total housing units in 2000. The *mobile home* type accounted for 14.44% of all housing units in 2006-2010, down from 17.12% in 2000. Multi-family building units accounted for 11.21% of all housing units in 2006-2010, up from 9.98% in 2000.
- Annual new privately-owned residential building permits for single-family and total building units generally increased from 2001 through 2005, then began a steady decline through 2010. Permits for multi-family units, except for an uptick in 2003, declined annually from 2001 through 2009. Permits for single-family building units in 2010 were just 9.7% of like permits in 2005, and permits for total residential building units in 2010 were just 10.6% of like permits in 2005. Multi-family building unit permits in 2010 were 12.5% of like permits in 2001 and 20.7% of like permits in 2005.
- Of the NWGRC region's housing units, 18.0% were built in 2000 or more recently, compared to 19.9% of the state's housing units. A greater percentage of the region's housing units, however, were built before 1960, 17.3% compared to the state's 15.3%.
- In 2010 the region had 361,306 total housing units, with 87.0% occupied and 13.0% vacant. The state had a slightly higher occupancy rate of 87.7% and, consequently, a slightly lower vacancy rate of 12.3%. In the region, 62.4% of all housing units were owner-occupied, a considerably higher percentage than the state's 57.6%. Renter-occupied units in the region comprised 24.6% of total units, lower than the state's 30.1%.
- The percentage of the region's renter-occupied housing units considered to be cost-burdened increased from 33.1% in 2000 to 49.9% in 2006-2010. The region's percentage of cost-burdened, owner-occupied housing units increased from 18.2% in 2000 to 26.4% in 2006-2010. Despite these disturbing increases in the region's cost-burdened housing rates, the region's rates remained below those of the state for 2006-2010.
- Twelve of the region's fifteen counties have two or more subsidized independent retirement communities. The region has 71 personal care homes with a total of 1,552 units. At least one personal care facility is located in each of the region's counties. There are also 38 nursing homes, with a total of 3,761 beds, located in the NWGRC region. The region's nursing homes had an average occupancy rate of 89.8% in SFY 2010.
- In 2009 the NWGRC region had an estimated 1,565 homeless persons, of which only 171 were sheltered. The region accounted for 7.4% of the state's homeless but only 1.9% of the state's sheltered homeless. Stated another way, 10.9% of the region's homeless were sheltered, compared to 42.6% of the state's homeless. Of the region's

245 total emergency and transitional beds, 53.5% were for victims of domestic violence. Statewide, only 12.9% of total emergency/transitional beds were for victims of domestic violence.

- Of the region's civilian, non-institutional population 5 years old and over, 22.2% have a disability. For the population 5 to 15 years old, the percent with a disability is 5.9%; for the population 16 to 64 years old, the percentage with a disability is 21.7%; and for the population 65 years old and over, the percentage with a disability increases to 49.5%. All of these disability rates by age for the NWGRC region are higher than the statewide rates. For the region's civilian, non-institutional population 21 to 64 years old with a disability, 55.6% is employed. This percentage also is below the corresponding statewide percentage.
- The NWGRC region's AIDS rate of 61.0 per 100,000 is far below the statewide rate of 242.1 per 100,000.
- As a whole, the region has a numerical imbalance of jobs and housing suggesting it is job-poor and needs more employment opportunities for the resident, generally lower-wage labor force. This numerical imbalance can be misleading, however, as many resident workers have short commutes to job-rich sites outside the region in the Chattanooga and Atlanta metropolitan areas. Nevertheless, the region's imbalance of jobs and housing is increasing. In 2000, the jobs/employed population ratio was 0.73; in 2005, it was 0.69; in 2010, it was 0.67; and in 2011, it was 0.65.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

- The NWGRC region has 45 municipal public water systems, all classified as community water systems, which serve an estimated total population of 740,285. The NWGRC region also has 72 state, federal, and privately-owned public water systems. The majority of these non-municipal public water systems (44) are transient non-community water systems, 24 are community water systems, and 4 are non-transient non-community water systems. The region's non-municipal, community water systems serve an additional population of 16,575.
- Within the NWGRC region, including both surface water and groundwater, almost 244 MGD of municipal permitted water supply (on a monthly average basis) is available. The region relies primarily on surface water from rivers and storage reservoirs for this water supply. Groundwater sources make up only 11.5% of the region's total municipal permitted water supply.
- The NWGRC region's non-municipal permitted withdrawals total 3,850 MGD on a monthly average basis. These withdrawals are almost sixteen times the region's municipal permitted withdrawals. Surface water sources account for 99.5% of the region's non-municipal permitted water supplies, and the largest non-municipal permitted withdrawals are permitted surface water withdrawals associated with power generation. Non-municipal permitted water withdrawals associated with power generation account for 97.9% of total non-municipal permitted water supplies.

- The *Coosa-North Georgia Regional Water Plan* identified seven NWGRC counties with potential 2050 permitted capacity needs-- Catoosa, Chattooga, Fannin, Gilmer, Murray, Pickens, and Whitfield—indicating areas where continued localized facility planning may be needed.
- The Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District's *Water Supply and Water Conservation Management Plan* (May 2009) provides water demand forecasts as well as the 2006 and planned 2035 municipal permitted surface water supplies needed to meet the 2035 forecasted demands for Bartow and Paulding Counties. Both counties will need additional permitted surface water supplies to meet future demand forecasts.
- The NWGRC region had 128 permitted wastewater treatment facilities as of April 2008. Of these, 47 were municipal or water district-type facilities, 74 were privately-owned facilities, 5 were federal government facilities, 1 was a state government facility, and 1 was classified as a city government facility.
- The *Coosa-North Georgia Regional Water Plan* provides a comparison of the future wastewater capacity needs with existing permitted capacity. Based on this comparison, eight NWGRC counties would meet 2050 demands with their currently permitted facilities. Four NWGRC counties—Catoosa, Fannin, Pickens, and Whitfield—would experience a shortage, suggesting that additional wastewater facility development or expansion may be required to meet projected future wastewater demands.
- The Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District's *Wastewater Management Plan* (May 2009) provides wastewater flow forecasts and the existing (2006) and the planned 2035 municipal wastewater treatment facilities needed to accommodate the forecasted 2035 wastewater flows for Bartow and Paulding Counties. Both counties will need additional wastewater treatment capacity to meet forecasted (2035) wastewater flows.
- The NWGRC region is served by 55 fire departments. Most are public sector organizations such as municipal and county fire departments. In a few counties, fire protection is organized at the county level but service is provided by a network of individual fire companies or departments. These entities may be funded by, and be under varying degrees of control of, a county fire authority.
- Based on the National Fire Department Census, 72.3% of the region's registered departments operate 1 or 2 fire stations; 17.0%, operate 3 to 9 stations; and 10.6%, operate 10 or more stations. Of the region's USFA-registered fire departments (85% of total), 42.6% are volunteer, 34.0% are mostly volunteer, 14.9% are career, and 8.5% are mostly career.
- Law enforcement services in the NWGRC region are provided by approximately 68 local law enforcement agencies that include county sheriff agencies, county police agencies, county constable agencies, county marshal agencies, municipal police agencies, municipal marshal agencies, and school police agencies.
- Emergency medical services (EMS) providers in the NWGRC region are generally county governments that provide their own EMS or contract with private hospital or ambulance services.

- Phase II of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) stormwater program regulates local government owners and operators of municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) located in urbanized areas not already covered by Phase I. NWGRC local governments in Phase II MS4 designated areas are the counties of Bartow, Catoosa Floyd, Paulding, Walker, and Whitfield and the cities of Emerson, Fort Oglethorpe, Ringgold, Rome, Dallas, Hiram, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Rossville, Dalton, Tunnel Hill, and Varnell. As a result of the 2010 Census, Cartersville has been designated an urbanized area and, thus, may become a regulated small MS4.
- According to the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD), there are sixteen registered transfer stations in the NWGRC region as of March 2011.
- According to the Georgia EPD, there were thirteen solid waste disposal facilities (excluding solid waste inert landfills) operating in the NWGRC region as of October 2011. These facilities consisted of six municipal solid waste landfills, six construction and demolition landfills, and one industrial landfill.
- A total of 1,122,139.30 tons of solid waste were disposed in the region's thirteen landfills in 2011. Of this total, 95.04% was disposed in the six municipal solid waste landfills; 3.61% was disposed in the six construction and demolition landfills; and 1.35% was disposed in the one industrial landfill.
- Four of the region's landfills are projected to reach permitted capacity during the 20-year planning period. The owners/operators of these facilities will likely need to determine if the current facilities should be closed, expanded, or closed with a new disposal facility developed on a different site.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION

- Using the U.S. Census Bureau's definition of a government, there are more than 150 local governments in the NWGRC region. The region's local governments consist of 64 general purpose local governments (15 county governments and 49 municipal governments), 22 school district governments (15 county school districts and 7 independent, or city, school districts), and more than 65 special district governments (mostly independent local government authorities).
- The Northwest Georgia Regional Commission is an ARC-designated Local Development District for its fifteen counties, all of which are in the Appalachian region. NWGRC receives an annual contract with ARC to assist communities with community and economic development issues and activities.
- ARC uses an index-based county economic classification system to identify and monitor the economic status of Appalachian counties. Each county is classified into one of five economic status designations as follows: *distressed*, *at-risk*, *transitional*, *competitive*, and *attainment*. For FY 2013, Chattooga is the region's only county classified as *distressed*. Gordon, Haralson, Murray, Polk, and Whitfield Counties are classified as *at-risk*, and the region's nine remaining counties are all classified as *transitional*.

- The NWGRC region's counties are located in three water planning regions. Haralson County is in the Middle Chattahoochee Water Planning Region, Bartow and Paulding Counties are located in the Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District, and the region's twelve remaining counties are located in the Coosa-North Georgia Water Planning Region.
- Bartow and Paulding Counties (part of a 20-county Atlanta, GA nonattainment area) are currently nonattainment area counties under the 1997 8-hour ozone national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS), but they are in the process of being formally redesignated to attainment for the 1997 standard. In March 2008, the EPA revised the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, lowering the 8-hour standard from 0.08 ppm to 0.075 ppm. Designations for the 2008 standard become effective in April 2012. A 15-county Atlanta, GA area was designated as an 8-hour ozone nonattainment area under the 2008 standard. Bartow and Paulding are nonattainment area counties under the 2008 standard.
- Currently, Catoosa and Walker Counties (Chattanooga, AL-TN-GA), Floyd County (Rome, GA), and Bartow and Paulding Counties (Atlanta, GA) are nonattainment area counties under the 1997 NAAQS for PM_{2.5}, but all are in the process of being formally redesignated to attainment for the 1997 standards.

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

- There were 11,081 miles of roads in the NWGRC Region in 2011. State routes comprised 1,555 miles of the total; county roads, 8,030 miles; and city streets, 1,496 miles.
- The region's network of state routes, which includes interstate highways and U.S. routes, includes all or portions of 47 state designated routes, portions of 7 U.S. routes, and portions of 5 interstate highways. Many of these routes are multiplexed or have multiplexed segments, with two or more signed or unsigned routes sharing a single segment of highway.
- Three of the Governor's Road Improvement Program (GRIP) corridors, defined by Georgia law, traverse the NWGRC region: (1) the Appalachian Developmental Highway, (2) the U.S. 27 corridor, and (3) the East-West Highway. The East-West Highway is proposed to pass through Dade, Walker, Catoosa, Whitfield, Murray, and Gilmer Counties while traversing the state from I-59 to I-85. Currently, there is no activity on the East-West Highway.
- The region's road network includes 1,912 bridges according to the Federal Highway Administration's National Bridge Inventory (NBI). Of this total, 106 of the region's bridges are rated "structurally deficient" and 236 are rated "functionally obsolete."
- According to the *2005-2035 Georgia Statewide Freight Plan*, only three highway segments in the NWGRC region, other than the interstate highways, are projected to carry more than ten million tons of truck freight in 2035. These segments are SR 71 from the Tennessee state line in Whitfield County to Dalton/I-75, the segment of US

411/SR 20 from Rome to Cartersville/I-75, and a segment of US 27/ SR 1 from Summerville to SR 140 in Floyd County.

- Both of the state's Class I railroads, Norfolk Southern (NS) and CSX Transportation (CSXT), operate major corridors through the region. According to the *2009 State Rail Plan (SRP)*, the Norfolk Southern corridor from the Cobb-Paulding County line through Rome and Dalton to Cohutta and the CSXT corridor from the Cobb-Bartow County line to Cartersville, followed by the CSXT corridor from Cartersville through Chatsworth to the Tennessee state line, are the highest rail tonnage routes in the region and among the highest in the state.
- Freight tonnage on Norfolk Southern's and CSXT's highest volume lines through the region is expected to double by 2035, but rail's mode share of freight tonnage is projected to decline from 26.5% in 1998 to 19.8% in 2035. Unlike the highway network, growth in rail freight will be primarily along existing main lines, and no new routes are forecast to become significant.
- Two shortline (Class III) railroads also operate in the region. The Chattooga & Chickamauga Railway (CCKY) operates 68 miles of track in Walker and Chattooga Counties. The Georgia Northeastern Railroad (GNRR) runs 100 miles from Marietta through Jasper, Ellijay, and Blue Ridge to McCaysville, with a short spur to Mineral Bluff.
- Currently, there are no intercity passenger rail service stops within the NWGRC region. Excursion passenger train services, however, are provided on segments of the region's two shortline railroads.
- The Georgia Rail Passenger Program (GRPP) is a comprehensive plan for a proposed, as yet unbuilt, system of commuter and intercity rail transportation. The GRPP contains a 425-mile system of seven commuter rail lines, centered on metro Atlanta, serving 55 communities. Of the currently planned commuter train routes, Bremen is the region's only community served by the system. The 52-mile Bremen route would utilize the Norfolk Southern, Atlanta to Birmingham, corridor. Two potential routes are also included in the GRPP, and both routes extend into the NWGRC region. One potential route branches from the Canton route at Marietta and follows the CSXT corridor to Cartersville. The other potential route branches from the Bremen route at Austell and follows the Norfolk Southern corridor to Rome.
- The GRPP also proposes a two-tiered intercity passenger rail network consisting of four, first-priority corridors and three, second-priority corridors. This network would utilize over 1,000 miles of the state's railroads, linking nine of the state's largest cities with the metro Atlanta / Macon area, as well as two of the largest travel markets in neighboring states. None of this proposed network of intercity passenger rail is within the NWGRC region.
- During the 2000 legislative session, the Georgia General Assembly passed H.B. 1348, which created a comprehensive and coordinated system of eighteen railroad passenger service corridors to be known as the Designated Georgia Rail Passenger Corridors. Designated Georgia Rail Passenger Corridors that traverse the region are as follows: Atlanta – Bremen; Atlanta – Cartersville; Bremen – Birmingham, Alabama; and Atlanta – Chattanooga, Tennessee.

- The idea of high-speed ground transportation service between Atlanta (Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport) and Chattanooga (Chattanooga Metropolitan Airport/Lovell Field) has been under consideration and study for more than a decade. Currently, a study that includes a Tier I Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is underway and nearing completion. Four alignment alternatives that warrant further consideration in the Tier I EIS have been identified and were presented to stakeholders and the public in November 2010. Throughout the NWGRC region, the alignment would occupy the I-75 right-of-way, utilizing the interstate's median (median alignment) or the broader I-75 corridor area (non-median alignment). Potential stations in the region would be Cartersville and Dalton.
- No commercial service airports are located within the NWGRC region, but the region does have nine general aviation airports. The region's airports (excluding Paulding Northwest Atlanta) served approximately 190,000 general aviation operations during the twelve-month period from July 2010 through June 2011.
- The demand/capacity ratio projections for 2021 in the Georgia Aviation System Plan range from 2% for the Gilmer County Airport to 42% for the Cartersville Airport. Based aircraft and annual aircraft operations at the Cartersville Airport, however, are currently below levels a decade ago and well below the 2011 projected levels. On the other hand, current based aircraft and annual aircraft operations are well above projected levels at Cornelius Moore Field and Pickens County Airport, where aircraft operations are currently more than two and a half times the projected levels for 2011.
- All fifteen counties in the NWGRC region have Georgia Department of Human Services (DHS) transit and thirteen of the region's counties have rural public transit. In addition, there is one urban public transit system and one city rural public transit system.

DRAFT

**Northwest Georgia Regional Plan
2013 – 2033**

**Regional Assessment
Part 4:
Supporting Analysis of Data and Information**

**Prepared by:
Northwest Georgia Regional Commission
P.O. Box 1798
Rome, Georgia 30602-1798**

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This document, the Supporting Analysis of Data and Information, is one of the four required components of the Regional Assessment. The other three components are as follows: (1) Identification of Potential Issues and Opportunities; (2) Analysis of Regional Development Patterns; and (3) Analysis of Consistency with Quality Community Objectives.

The purpose of the Supporting Analysis of Data and Information component is to check the validity of potential issues and opportunities identified and the Projected Development Patterns Map provided in other components of the Regional Assessment. This is accomplished by employing a twenty-year planning time frame in evaluating, at a minimum, the data and information listed in Section 110-12-6-.07(1) of the Department of Community Affairs' *Standards and Procedures for Regional Planning (Effective July 1, 2009)*. The general categories of data and information to be used for the Supporting Analysis of Data and Information are as follows:

- Population
- Economic Development
- Housing
- Community Facilities and Services
- Intergovernmental Coordination
- Transportation System

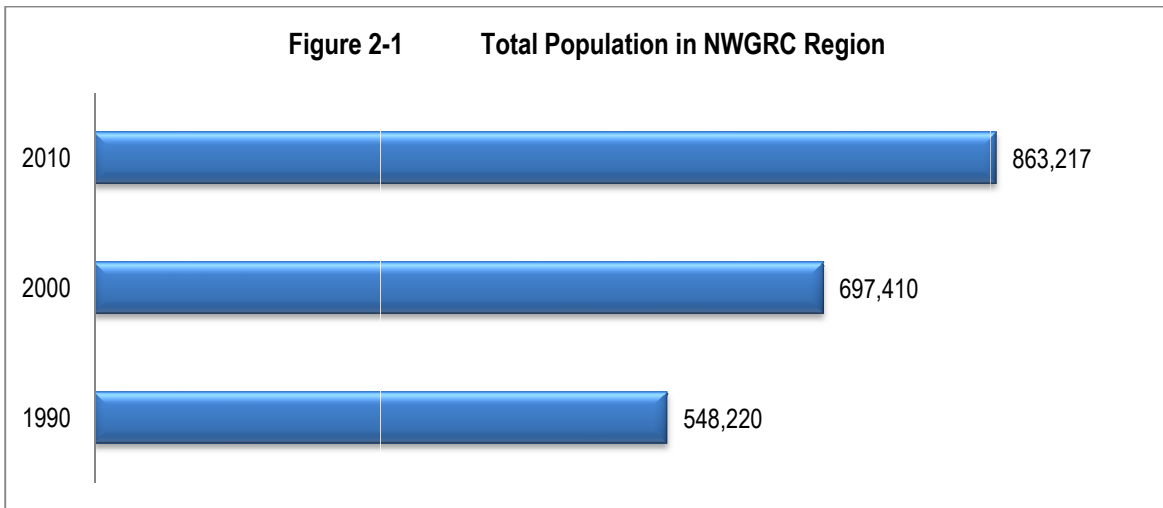
Data and information regarding the region's natural and cultural resources was collected and assessed within the Northwest Georgia Regional Commission's *Regionally Important Resource Plan (January 19, 2012)*, an affiliated document that was completed prior to this regional planning process.

The evaluation of the above data and information in Chapters 2-7 of this document focuses on:

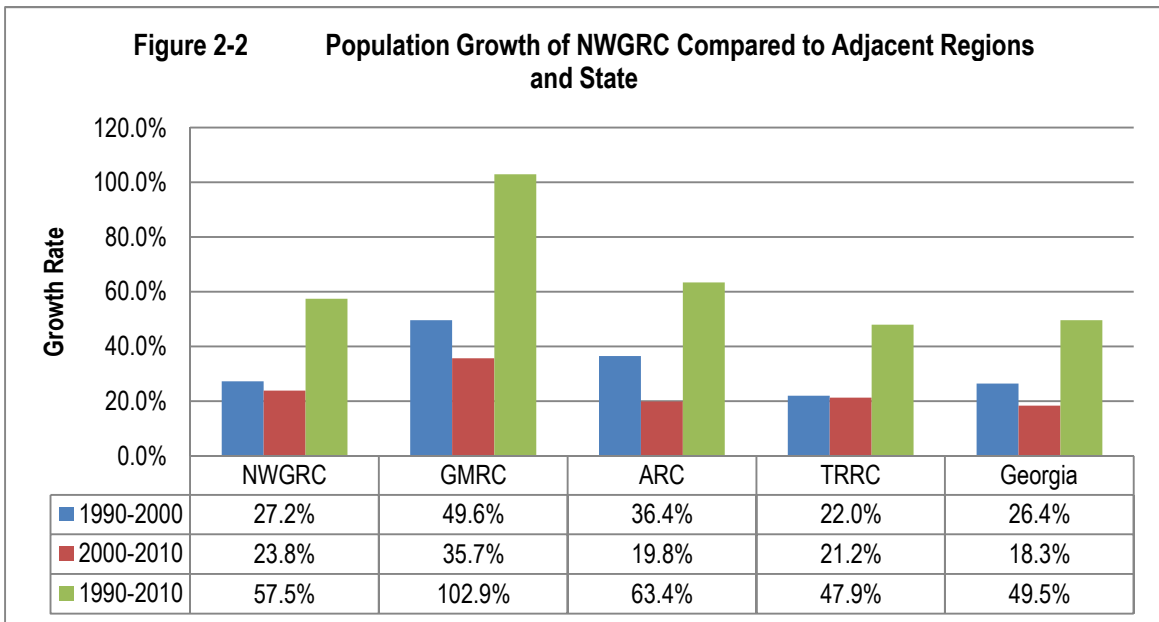
- whether it verifies potential issues or opportunities identified for further study;
- whether it uncovers new issues or opportunities not previously identified;
- whether it indicates significant regional trends that need to be brought to the attention of decision-makers; and
- whether it suggests adjustments to the Projected Development Patterns Map.

Total Population

As shown in Figure 2-1 and Figure 2-2, the total population of the NWGRC region reached 863,217 in 2010, a 23.8% increase from 2000. The region’s growth rate from 2000 to 2010 trailed that of the GMRC region, but exceeded that of the ARC and TRRC regions and the state.



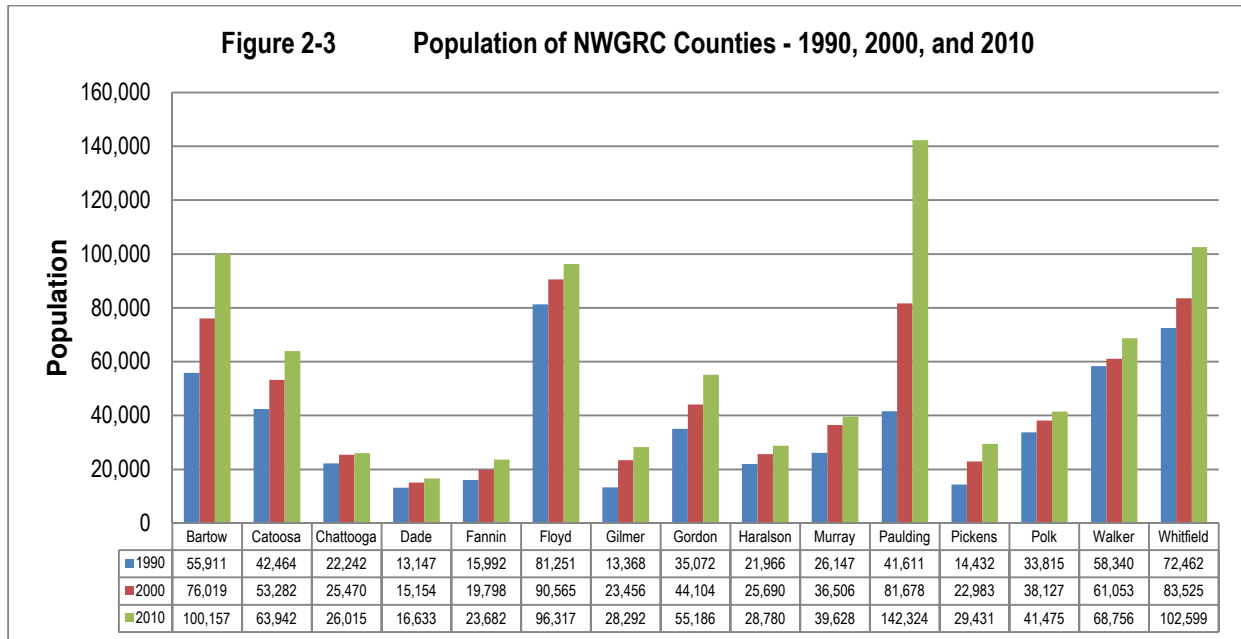
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 1990 STF 1; Census 2000 SF 1; Census 2010 SF 1



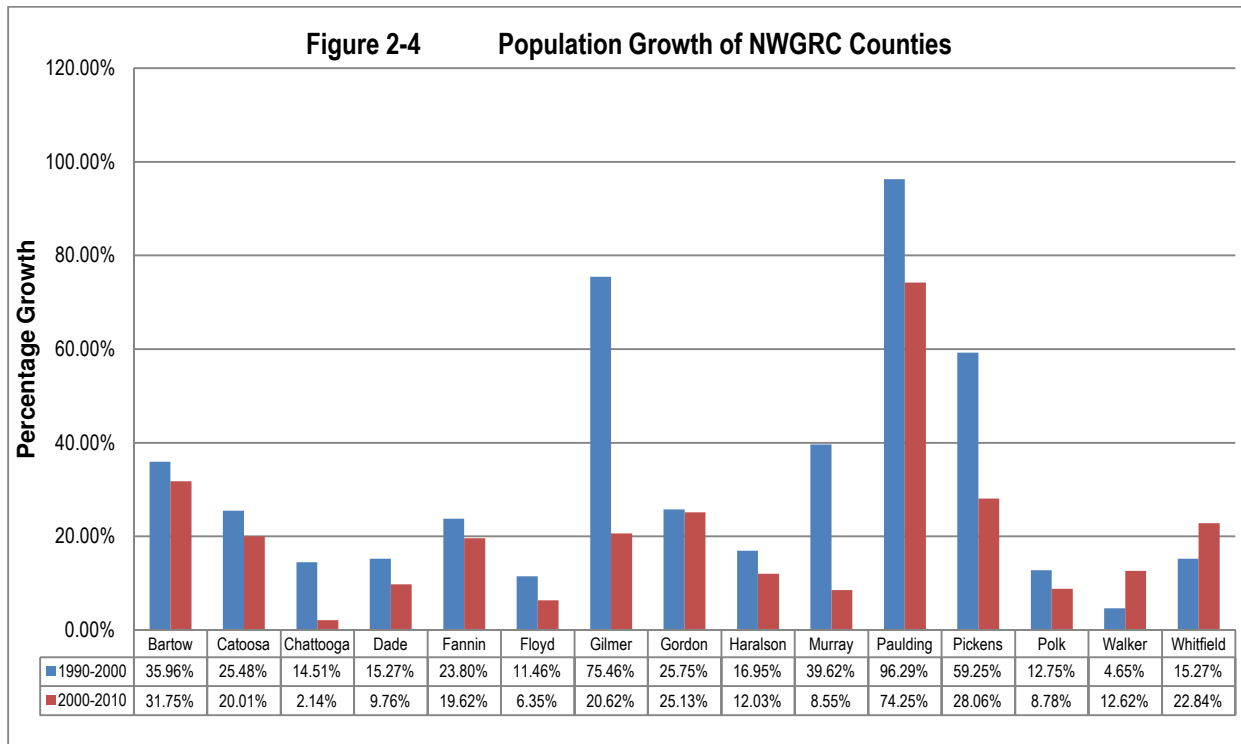
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 1990 STF 1; Census 2000 SF 1; Census 2010 SF 1

Figure 2-3 and Figure 2-4 show the total populations and growth rates, respectively, of the region’s counties. Paulding remained the region’s fastest growing county from 2000 to 2010.

Walker and Whitfield were the region's only counties with higher growth rates for 2000 to 2010 than for 1990 to 2000.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 1990 STF 1; Census 2000 SF 1; Census 2010 SF 1



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 1990 STF 1; Census 2000 SF 1; Census 2010 SF 1

Population Projections

The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (OPB) is charged in state law (OCGA 45-12-171) with the responsibility for preparing, maintaining, and furnishing official demographic data for the state, including population projections. The state population projections are used for a variety of state planning purposes such as transportation planning, certificate of need, library funding, and water planning. The population projections produced by OPB are residential population projections, which provide a foundation for assessing future infrastructure and service needs. Residential population projections are defined as a projection of the population as it would be counted by a future decennial census, meaning a projection of the number of people living in homes, apartments, and group quarters (e.g. prisons, dormitories, and nursing homes).

Table 2-1, below, provides the OPB projections for 2010-2030, published in March 2010. The projections for 2035 and 2040 are by the Northwest Georgia Regional Commission in November 2010. These population projections predate the release of the Census 2010 data and new migration data and are, therefore, dated. Consequently, the Office of Planning and Budget is currently developing a 2012 population projections series. The OPB population projections for 2010, shown in Table 2-1, were higher than the actual Census 2010 populations for ten of the Region's counties and lower, for five counties. The net result for the NWGRC region was a 2010 forecasted population that exceeded the actual population count by 8,741 or 1.0%. This section will be updated if the OPB 2012 population projection series is published prior to this document being finalized.

Table 2-1 Population Projections for the NWGRC Region – 2010-2040

County	2010 ¹	2015 ¹	2020 ¹	2025 ¹	2030 ¹	2035 ²	2040 ²
Bartow	100,712	117,543	136,635	158,780	183,447	201,436	222,106
Catoosa	65,773	74,174	83,222	93,176	104,242	112,852	122,430
Chattooga	27,335	28,997	30,773	32,657	34,557	36,278	38,082
Dade	16,587	17,925	19,234	20,632	21,836	23,188	24,503
Fannin	23,490	25,867	28,189	30,612	33,134	35,433	37,825
Floyd	97,696	102,613	107,598	112,799	118,161	123,035	128,122
Gilmer	30,095	34,636	39,743	45,592	52,242	56,974	62,479
Gordon	54,925	60,375	66,191	72,509	79,377	84,877	90,945
Haralson	30,062	33,270	36,779	40,666	44,436	47,815	51,406
Murray	42,243	48,665	55,671	63,527	72,794	79,243	86,798
Paulding	143,722	169,702	200,653	236,668	275,726	304,069	336,994
Pickens	33,000	37,817	43,200	49,334	55,669	60,740	66,386
Polk	43,228	46,462	49,787	53,360	57,178	60,355	63,806
Walker	66,190	69,994	73,835	77,810	81,254	85,086	88,842
Whitfield	96,900	105,163	114,157	123,979	134,561	142,879	152,188
NWGRC	871,958	973,203	1,085,667	1,212,101	1,348,614	1,452,182	1,570,140

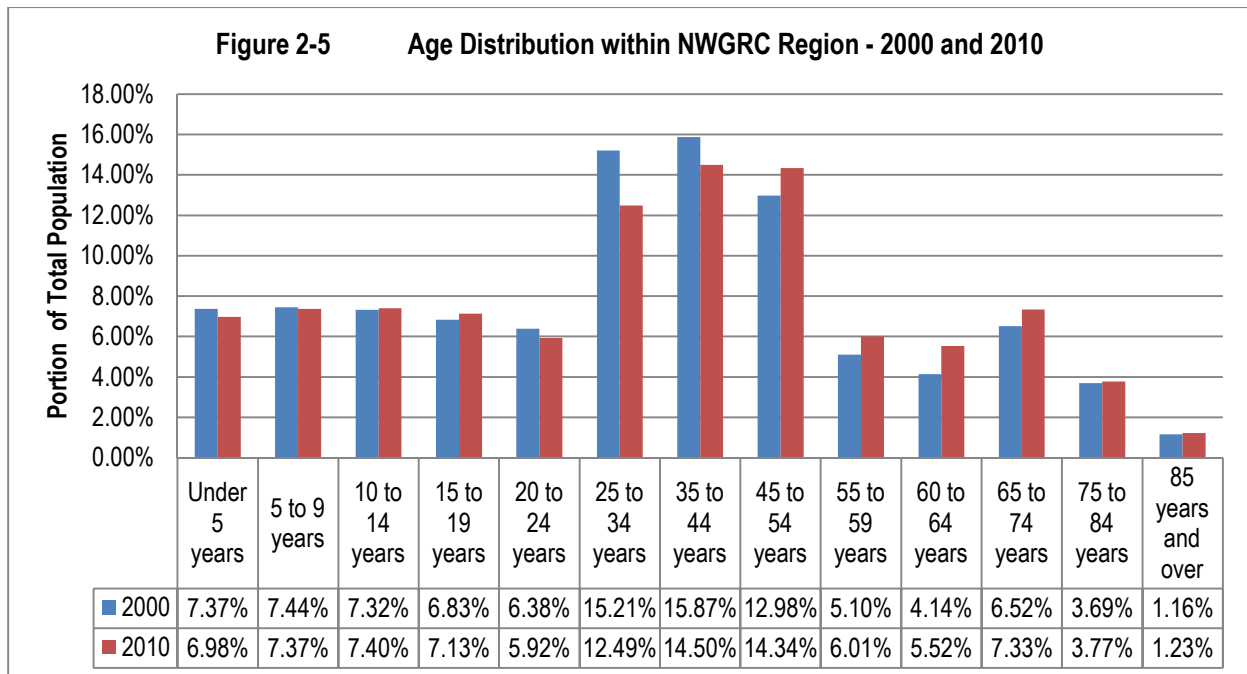
¹ Projections by the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, March 2010

² Projections by the Northwest Georgia Regional Commission, November 2010

Source: Northwest Georgia Regional Commission, Northwest Georgia Regional 2010 Data Profile

Age Distribution

Age distribution affects a variety of needs and services as the region plans for the future. Changes in age groups made up of 5-to-19-year-olds (school age) impact services aimed at children (e.g., schools, parks and recreation, social services, etc.). Changes in those age groups made up of 65-year-olds and above impact social services for seniors and the health care industry. As shown in Figure 2-5, the share of the population made up by 5-to-19-year-olds increased modestly from 21.59% in 2000 to 21.90% in 2010. Meanwhile, the region's 65-year-old and above population increased its share of total population from 11.37% in 2000 to 12.33% in 2010. The share of the region's population made up of senior citizen age groups (65 years old and older) appears likely to continue to increase over the planning period.



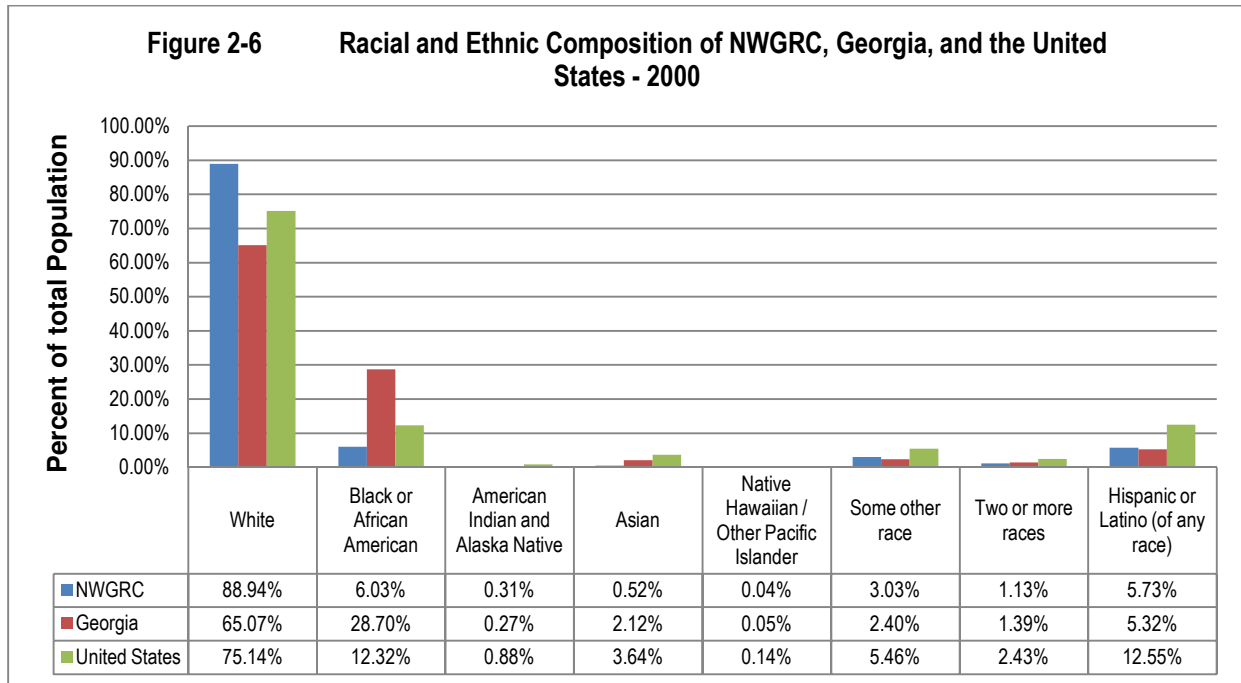
Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF 1; Census 2010 SF 1

Race and Ethnicity

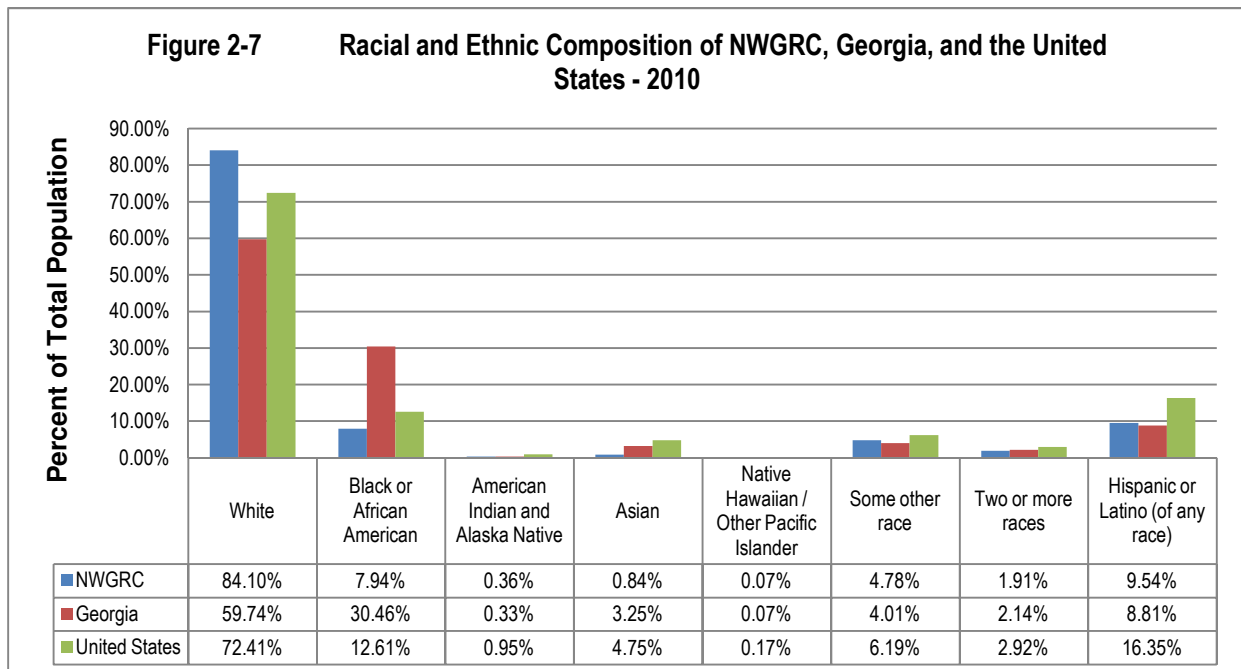
As shown in Figure 2-6 and Figure 2-7, the *white* race represented 84.10% of the region's population in 2010, a decline from 88.94% in 2000. The region's 2010 *white* share was considerably higher than that for the state (59.74%) and nation (72.41%). The region's *black or African American* share of total population increased from 6.03% in 2000 to 7.94% in 2010. The region's 2010 *black or African American* share was considerably lower than that for the state (30.46%) and nation (12.61%). As compared to 2000, each non-white racial group had an increased share of the region's total population in 2010.

The U.S. Census Bureau does not include *Hispanic* as a race. The census accounts for this population under ethnicity. Consequently, persons of *Hispanic or Latino* origin comprise portions of more than one racial group. The region's *Hispanic or Latino* population accounted

for 9.54% of the total in 2010, up from 5.73% in 2000. The 2010 share was higher than that of the state (8.81%) but lower than that of the nation (16.35%).



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF 1

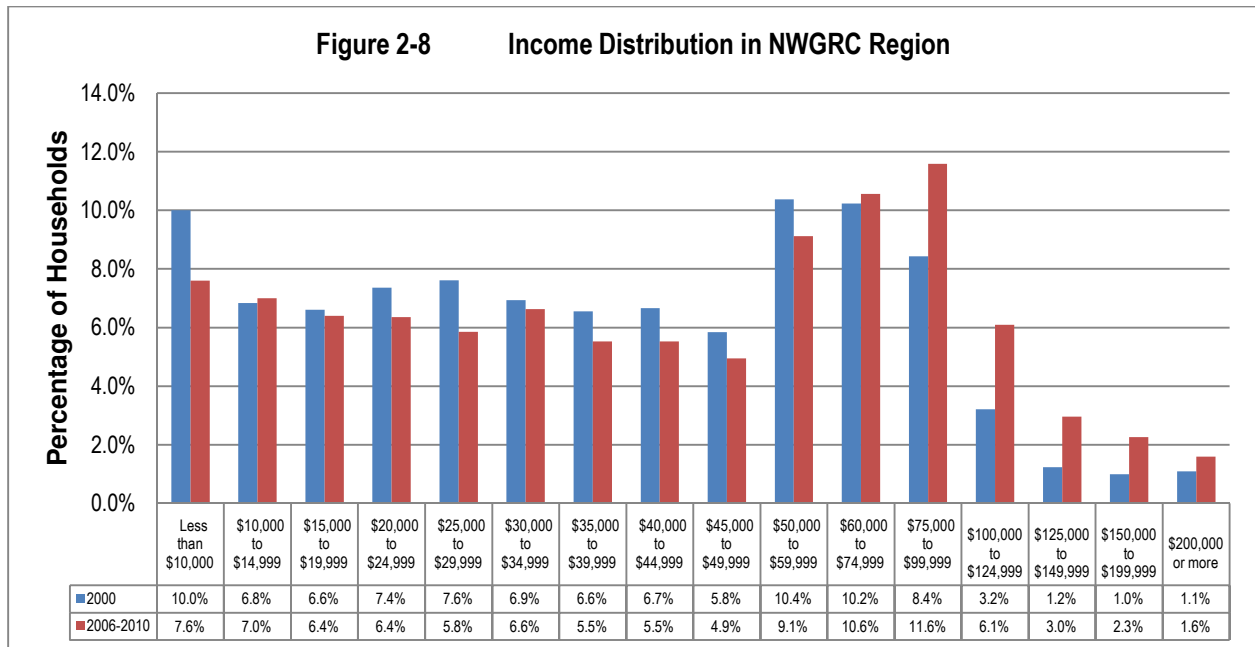


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 SF 1

Income

Income Distribution

As shown in Figure 2-8, and as would be expected, household income distribution changes from 1999 to 2006-2010 shifted a larger share of the region's total households into higher income brackets. For 2006-2010, all but one income bracket below \$60,000 showed a decline in the share of the region's total households, while all income brackets over \$60,000 showed an increase in the share of the region's households. Almost one-fourth (24.6%) of the region's households had an income of \$75,000 or more in 2006-2010, while 7.6% had an income of less than \$10,000. In 1999 the region's median household income fell within the \$35,000 to \$39,999 bracket (an estimated \$38,560); while in 2006-2010, the region's median household income fell within the \$40,000 to \$44,999 bracket (an estimated \$44,272).



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF 3; 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Income Levels

Table 2-2 presents per capita income, median household income, and mean household income for the region's counties, the region, and the state. Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a geographic area. It is the total income of all people 15 years old and over in a geographic area divided by the total population in that area. Household income is the sum of money income received in the calendar year by all household members 15 years old and over, including household members not related to the householder, people living alone, and other nonfamily household members. Median household income is the amount that divides the household income distribution into two equal groups, half having income below that amount and half having income above that amount.

As can be seen in Table 2-2, the region's income levels consistently fall well below those of the state as a whole. For 2006-2010, only Pickens County had per capita income above that of the state; only Pickens and Paulding Counties had median household income above that of the state; and only Paulding County had mean household greater than that of the state.

Table 2-2 Per Capita, Median Household, and Mean Household Income Levels in the NWGRC Region

Area	Per Capita Income		Median Household Income		Mean Household Income	
	1999	2006-2010 ¹	1999	2006-2010 ¹	1999	2006-2010 ¹
Bartow	\$18,989	\$22,241	\$43,660	\$49,216	\$52,539	\$61,298
Catoosa	\$18,009	\$22,563	\$39,998	\$46,544	\$46,485	\$58,140
Chattooga	\$14,508	\$15,158	\$30,664	\$32,419	\$37,601	\$40,738
Dade	\$16,127	\$20,168	\$35,259	\$39,760	\$42,980	\$52,397
Fannin	\$16,269	\$21,103	\$30,612	\$34,145	\$37,948	\$47,451
Floyd	\$17,808	\$20,640	\$35,615	\$41,066	\$46,495	\$54,549
Gilmer	\$17,147	\$20,439	\$35,140	\$36,741	\$44,049	\$49,838
Gordon	\$17,586	\$18,285	\$38,831	\$40,916	\$47,719	\$49,152
Haralson	\$15,823	\$19,033	\$31,656	\$38,996	\$40,903	\$50,615
Murray	\$16,230	\$16,925	\$36,996	\$38,226	\$44,159	\$46,349
Paulding	\$19,974	\$23,450	\$52,151	\$62,348	\$57,448	\$67,654
Pickens	\$19,774	\$25,892	\$41,387	\$49,945	\$50,170	\$65,987
Polk	\$15,617	\$18,214	\$32,328	\$38,646	\$41,727	\$48,058
Walker	\$15,867	\$19,440	\$32,406	\$38,723	\$40,350	\$49,721
Whitfield	\$18,515	\$19,780	\$39,377	\$42,345	\$52,181	\$56,590
NWGRC	\$17,673	\$20,729	\$38,560²	\$44,272²	\$47,251	\$55,777
Georgia	\$21,154	\$25,134	\$42,433	\$49,347	\$56,612	\$66,620

¹ 2010 ACS 5-Year Estimates are in 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars.

² NWGRC estimates based on household income distribution data

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF 3; 2006-2010 American Community Survey

The U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) produces per capita personal income (PCPI) estimates on an annual basis for every region, state, metropolitan statistical area, and county in the United States. PCPI is calculated as the personal income of the residents of a given area divided by the resident population of the area. In computing PCPI, BEA uses the Census Bureau's annual mid-year population estimates.

Table 2-3 provides the 2000 and 2010 PCPI for the region's counties, the region, the state, and the nation. As can be seen, the region's PCPI falls well below that of the state and nation in 2000 and 2010. For 2010, only Pickens County had a PCPI that exceeded that of the state.

Table 2-3 Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI)

Area	2000	2010
Bartow	\$26,574	\$26,922
Catoosa	\$22,691	\$28,446
Chattooga	\$18,350	\$23,205
Dade	\$21,162	\$26,374
Fannin	\$21,769	\$28,195
Floyd	\$23,707	\$32,331
Gilmer	\$20,274	\$28,469
Gordon	\$22,336	\$27,970
Haralson	\$21,384	\$28,273
Murray	\$20,160	\$24,568
Paulding	\$24,262	\$34,152
Pickens	\$26,966	\$35,425
Polk	\$19,097	\$25,740
Walker	\$22,028	\$26,506
Whitfield	\$25,618	\$28,588
NWGRC	\$23,170	\$29,199
Georgia	\$28,541	\$34,747
United States	\$30,319	\$39,937

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Poverty Levels

The U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program provides annual estimates of income and poverty statistics for all school districts, counties, and states. Table 2-4 presents these poverty statistics for 2000 and 2010 for the region's counties, the region, and the state. Following disturbing state and national trends, the percentage of the region's residents considered below the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds increased from 10.9% in 2000 to 16.3% in 2010. Four of the region's counties—Chattooga, Haralson, Polk, and Whitfield—had poverty levels for people of all ages greater than 20%, while only Paulding County had a poverty level for people of all ages under 10%.

The estimate of the region's people of all ages in poverty increased from 77,550 in 2000 to 138,568 in 2010. This increase of 78.7% compared to a 68.7% increase for the state as a whole. The region's population under 18 years of age in poverty increased from an estimated 30,384 in 2000 to an estimated 51,130 in 2010. This increase of 68.3% in the region's number of children in poverty compared to a 58.9% increase for the state. Despite these significant increases, the region's poverty levels in 2010 remained below those of the state.

Table 2-4 Poverty Levels in NWGRC Counties, NWGRC Region, and State

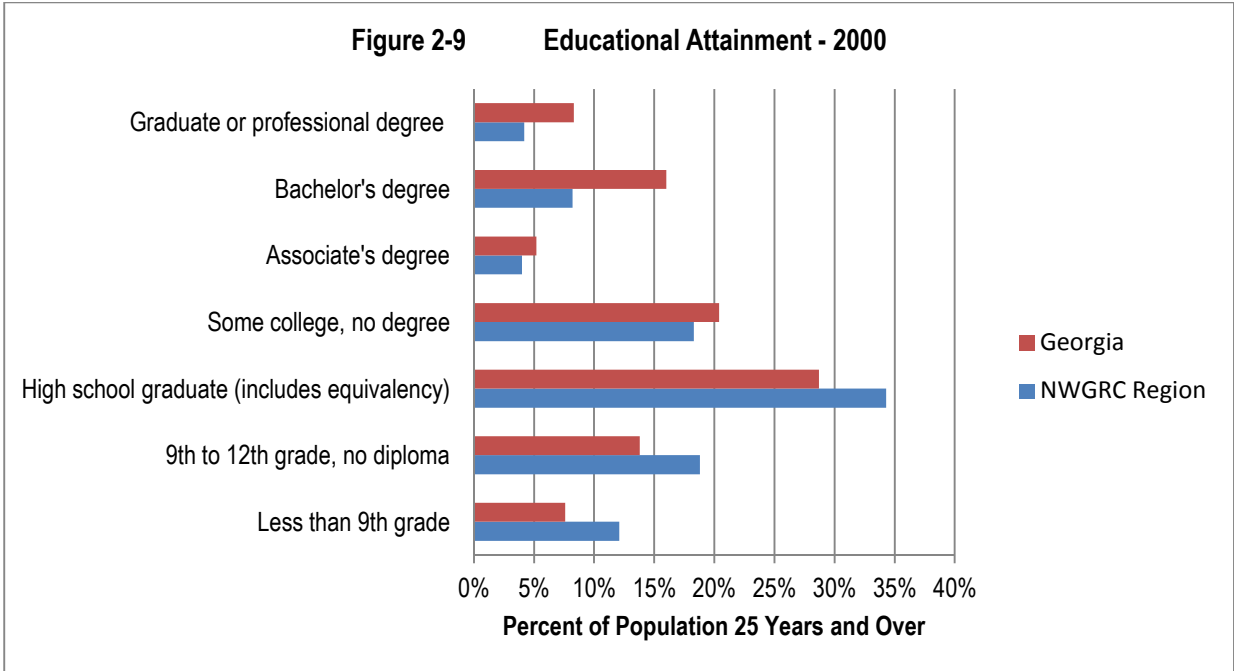
Area	Estimate of people of all ages in poverty		Estimated percent of people of all ages in poverty		Estimate of people age 0-17 in poverty		Estimated percent of people age 0-17 in poverty		Estimate of related children age 5-17 in families in poverty		Estimated percent of related children age 5-17 in families in poverty	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
Bartow	7,494	14,369	9.5	14.5	3,214	5,765	14.5	21.9	2,079	4,051	13.3	20.9
Catoosa	5,219	9,039	9.6	14.3	1,935	3,228	13.8	20.6	1,281	2,124	12.5	18.5
Chattooga	3,464	4,922	14.3	20.5	1,160	1,648	19.8	28.8	789	1,109	19.1	26.7
Dade	1,733	2,535	11.8	16.3	515	781	14.3	22.3	353	537	13.0	20.6
Fannin	2,843	4,262	14.0	18.2	923	1,252	21.8	28.2	616	905	20.0	27.3
Floyd	11,670	17,634	13.3	19.1	4,401	5,971	19.7	26.3	2,880	4,136	18.2	25.3
Gilmer	3,185	4,454	13.2	15.9	1,209	1,755	20.7	28.8	791	1,185	19.6	26.5
Gordon	5,006	10,045	11.1	18.5	1,930	3,804	16.3	26.3	1,275	2,470	15.4	23.7
Haralson	3,802	5,868	14.7	20.7	1,476	2,030	21.9	28.7	988	1,373	20.4	26.2
Murray	4,228	7,491	11.3	19.1	1,825	2,849	17.5	27.2	1,213	1,900	16.6	24.9
Paulding	5,143	12,468	5.8	8.8	2,256	5,175	8.3	12.2	1,487	3,376	7.9	10.8
Pickens	2,402	3,939	9.9	13.6	962	1,456	16.9	22.4	651	995	16.0	20.9
Polk	5,226	9,065	13.8	22.1	2,056	3,381	20.7	31.3	1,410	2,208	20.3	29.3
Walker	7,339	11,970	12.1	17.8	2,785	4,121	18.4	25.9	1,844	2,862	16.7	24.3
Whitfield	8,796	20,507	10.3	20.2	3,737	7,914	15.8	27.4	2,473	4,976	15.4	23.9
NWGRC	77,550	138,568	10.9	16.3	30,384	51,130	16.1	23.1	20,130	34,207	15.1	21.2
Georgia	1,006,329	1,698,004	12.3	18.0	386,095	613,581	17.5	25.0	252,326	406,975	16.1	23.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Estimates Branch, Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)

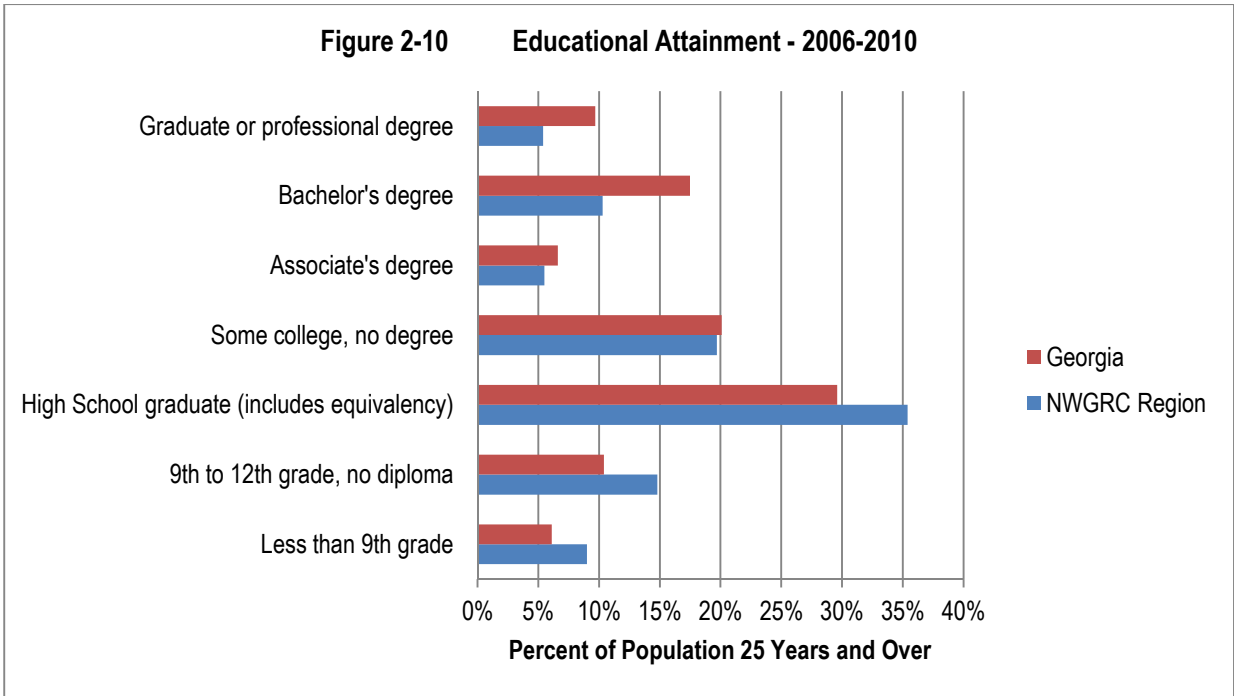
Educational Attainment

Educational attainment rates for the NWGRC region compared to rates for the State of Georgia are provided in Figures 2-9 and 2-10. While significant improvements in educational attainment in the region occurred from 2000 to 2006-2010, the percentage of the region's residents 25 years old and over with an educational attainment of less than a high school graduate (23.8%) remained considerably higher than the percentage for the state (16.5%). At the other end of the educational attainment spectrum, the 2006-2010 percentage of the region's residents 25 years old and over with an educational attainment of bachelor's degree or higher (15.7%) remained much below the state's percentage (27.2%).

The percentage of the region's residents 25 years old and over with an educational attainment of high school graduate (including equivalency) or higher increased from 69.1% in 2000 to 76.2% in 2006-2010. In the meantime, Georgia's educational attainment rate for high school (including equivalency) or higher increased from 78.6% in 2000 to 83.5% in 2006-2010. Although educational attainment rates in the NWGRC region have improved in recent years, similar improvements throughout the state have resulted in only minimal progress in reducing the educational attainment gap between the NWGRC region and the state as a whole.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 SF 3



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Economic Base

Table 3-1 compares the NWGRC region’s 2010 average monthly employment by industry sector to that of the state and nation. Private sector jobs accounted for 82.2% of total jobs in the region. The region’s share of private sector jobs was the same as the state’s share and just less than the nation’s share (83.1%). What distinguishes the region from the state and nation is its share of goods producing jobs versus service providing jobs. Goods producing jobs accounted for 28.4% of the region’s total employment, versus 13.9% for the state and 14.7% for the nation. Service providing jobs accounted for 53.6% of the region’s total employment, versus 68.0% of the state’s and 68.3% of the nation’s total employment.

Table 3-1 Comparison of Average Monthly Employment by Sector in 2010 – Region, State, and Nation

NAICS Sector	NWGRC		State of Georgia	United States
	Number	% of Total	% of Total	% of Total
Goods Producing	68,206	28.4	13.9	14.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,017	0.4	0.7	0.9
Mining	478	0.2	0.1	0.5
Construction	7,119	3.0	4.0	4.3
Manufacturing	59,592	24.8	9.1	9.0
Service Providing	128,800	53.6	68.0	68.3
Wholesale Trade	8,855	3.7	5.2	4.3
Retail Trade	30,606	12.7	11.5	11.3
Transportation and warehousing	8,917	3.7	4.0	3.1
Utilities	1,319	0.5	0.5	0.4
Information	3,217	1.3	2.7	2.1
Finance and insurance	4,826	2.0	3.9	4.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,709	0.7	1.5	1.5
Professional, scientific/tech services	6,758	2.8	5.8	5.8
Management of companies/enterprises	1,142	0.5	1.4	1.5
Administrative & Waste Services	9,257	3.9	6.8	5.8
Educational services	1,949	0.8	1.7	1.9
Health care and social assistance	24,343	10.1	10.5	12.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,679	0.7	1.0	1.5
Accommodation and food services	19,597	8.2	8.9	8.7
Other services (except government)	4,626	1.9	2.5	3.4
Unclassified	395	0.2	0.3	0.1
Total - Private Sector	197,401	82.2	82.2	83.1
Total - Government	42,700	17.8	17.8	16.9
Federal	1,779	0.7	2.9	2.3
State	6,835	2.8	3.9	3.6
Local	34,086	14.2	11.1	11.0
Total - All Industries	240,101	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Georgia Department of Labor (region and state); U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (nation)

For goods producing jobs in the private sector, *manufacturing* accounted for 24.8% of all jobs in the region, a much greater share than the state's 9.1% and the nation's 9.0%. *Construction* jobs, however, accounted for only 3.0% of the region's employment, a somewhat smaller share than the state's 4.0% and the nation's 4.3%. For service providing jobs in the private sector, both the state and nation had a greater share of employment than did the NWGRC region for all sectors except *retail trade, transportation and warehousing, and utilities*. Retail trade, for example, accounted for 12.7% of the region's employment, a somewhat greater share of total employment than the state's 11.5% and the nation's 11.3%. In the government sector, local government jobs accounted for a higher percentage of total employment and state and federal government jobs, a lower percentage of total employment in the region than in the state and nation.

Table 3-2 provides the NWGRC region's employment distribution by NAICS sector for the third quarter of 2011. The industry sectors in Table 3-2 display both private and government sector data.

Table 3-2 Industry Employment Distribution for NWGRC Region for 3rd Quarter, 2011

Rank	Industry Sector	Establishments	Employees	
			Number	Percent
1	Manufacturing (31-33)	1,148	60,034	25.0%
2	Retail Trade (44 & 45)	2,564	30,849	12.8%
3	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,292	26,391	11.0%
4	Education Services	433	24,526	10.2%
5	Accommodation and Food Services	1,176	20,309	8.5%
6	Public Administration	329	12,886	5.4%
7	Transportation and Warehousing (48 & 49)	565	11,145	4.6%
8	Admin., Support, Waste Mgmt, Remediation	740	9,889	4.1%
9	Wholesale Trade	983	9,482	3.9%
10	Professional, Scientific & Technical Svc	1,215	7,230	3.0%
11	Construction	1,537	7,034	2.9%
12	Other Services (except Public Admin.)	1,055	5,016	2.1%
13	Finance and Insurance	748	4,687	2.0%
14	Information	185	3,334	1.4%
15	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	149	1,955	0.8%
16	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	525	1,781	0.7%
17	Utilities	30	1,305	0.5%
18	Management of Companies and Enterprises	58	1,000	0.4%
19	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	118	935	0.4%
20	Mining	24	489	0.2%
-	All Industries	14,874	240,277	100.0%

Source: Labor Market Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Program

Labor Force

Employment Status

Table 3-3 provides the employment status within the NWGRC region from 2000 through 2010. Table 3-4 compares the NWGRC region's employment status with that of adjacent regions, the state, and nation for 2011. Figure 3-1 charts the NWGRC region's unemployment rate trends from 2000 to 2011. As can be seen, the NWGRC region's unemployment rate remained under 5.0% for 2000 through 2007, began a rapid rise in 2008 to a peak of 10.9% in 2009, and then declined to 10.8% in 2010 and 10.2% in 2011. The NWGRC region's unemployment rate of 10.2% in 2011 was slightly lower than that of the TRRC region (10.6%) but was higher than that of the ARC region (9.6%), the GMRC region (8.6%), the state (9.8%), and the nation (8.9%).

Table 3-3 Employment Status within NWGRC Region – 2000-2010

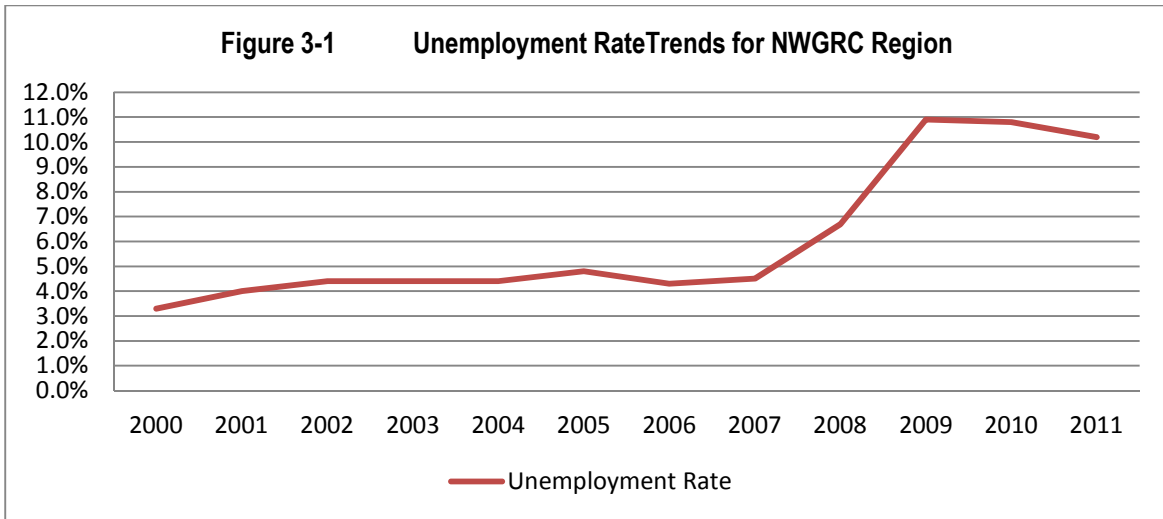
Year	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
2000	362,491	350,372	12,119	3.3%
2001	367,624	352,857	14,767	4.0%
2002	377,993	361,198	16,795	4.4%
2003	385,005	368,124	16,881	4.4%
2004	392,914	375,561	17,353	4.4%
2005	407,250	387,541	19,709	4.8%
2006	415,436	397,400	18,036	4.3%
2007	416,065	397,236	18,829	4.5%
2008	418,207	390,215	27,992	6.7%
2009	410,343	365,609	44,734	10.9%
2010	403,555	360,063	43,492	10.8%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 3-4 Employment Status within NWGRC Region, Adjacent Regions, State, and Nation - 2011

Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
NWGRC	412,726	370,566	42,160	10.2%
GMRC	303,654	277,639	26,015	8.6%
ARC	2,121,524	1,917,610	203,914	9.6%
TRRC	230,147	205,641	24,506	10.6%
Georgia	4,725,104	4,262,175	462,929	9.8%
United States	153,617,000	139,869,000	13,747,000	8.9%

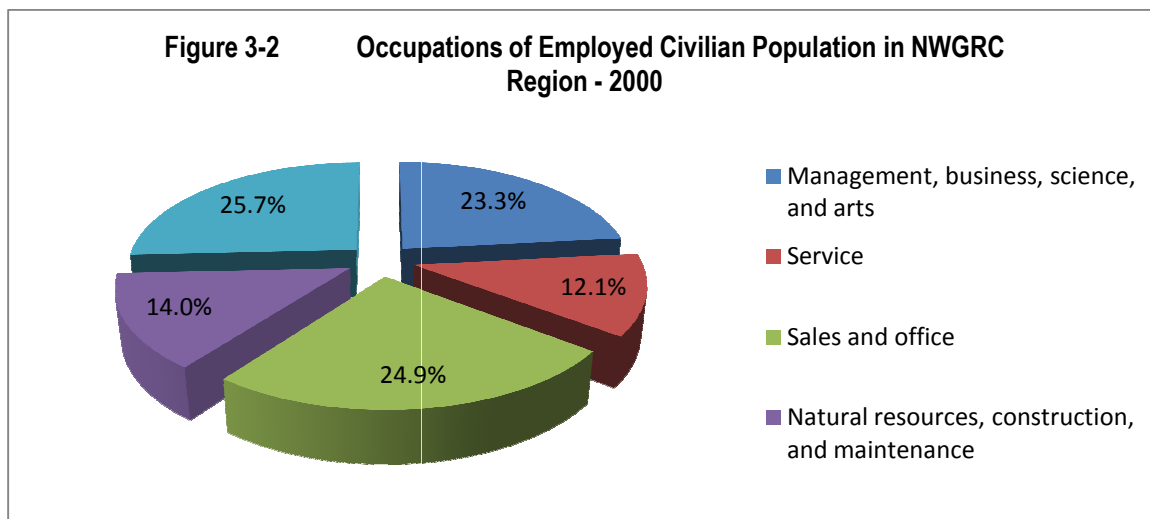
Source: Georgia Department of Labor; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

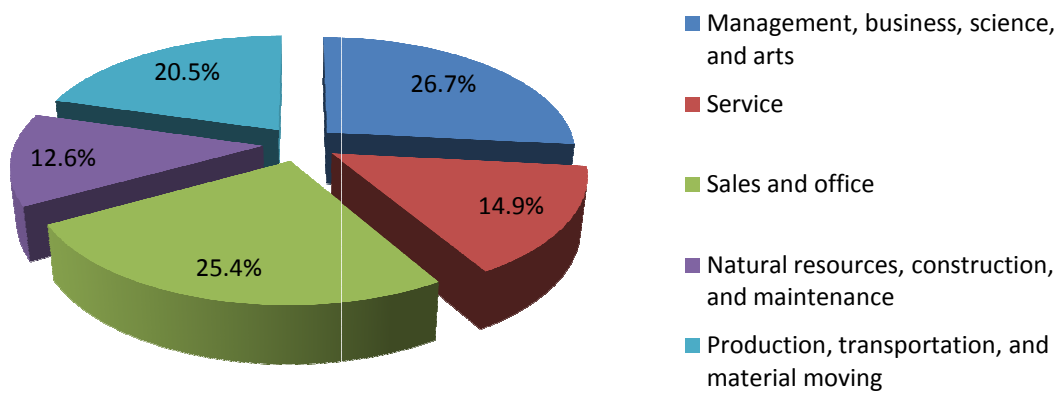
Occupations

Figures 3-2 and 3-3 show the shares of the region’s employed civilian population in five occupational categories for 2000 and 2006-2010, respectively. In 2000, the *production, transportation and material moving* occupations had the greatest share, followed by the *sales and office* and *management, business, science and arts* categories. The smallest share of the region’s employed civilian population was in the *service* category. For 2006-2010 compared to 2000, the *management, business, science and arts* and *service* categories gained in share of the region’s employed civilian population, while the *natural resources, construction and maintenance* and *production, transportation and material moving* categories lost in share. In 2006-2010, *management, business, science and arts* occupations had the greatest share of the region’s employed civilian population, followed by *sales and office* occupations. *Natural resources, construction and maintenance* occupations had the smallest share.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3

Figure 3-3 Occupations of Employed Civilian Population in NWGRC Region - 2006-2010

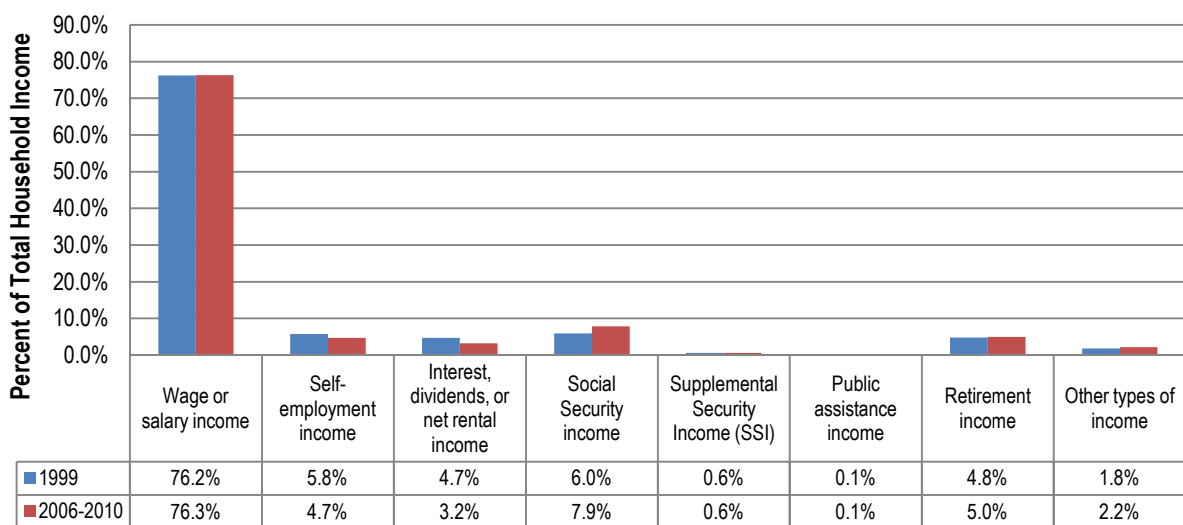


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2010

Personal Income

As shown in Figure 3-4, the region's households received 76.3% of their personal income from *wage and salary income* in 2006-2010, basically unchanged from 1999. In 2006-2010, the regions households received 4.7% of their personal income from *self-employment* and 3.2% from *interest, dividends or net rental*, down from 5.8% and 4.7%, respectively, in 1999. Reflecting the retirement-age population's growing share of total population, the region's households received 7.9% of their personal income from *Social Security* benefits and 5.0% from *retirement* benefits, up from 6.0% and 4.8%, respectively, in 1999.

Figure 3-4 Personal Income by Type in NWGRC Region



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3; 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Wages

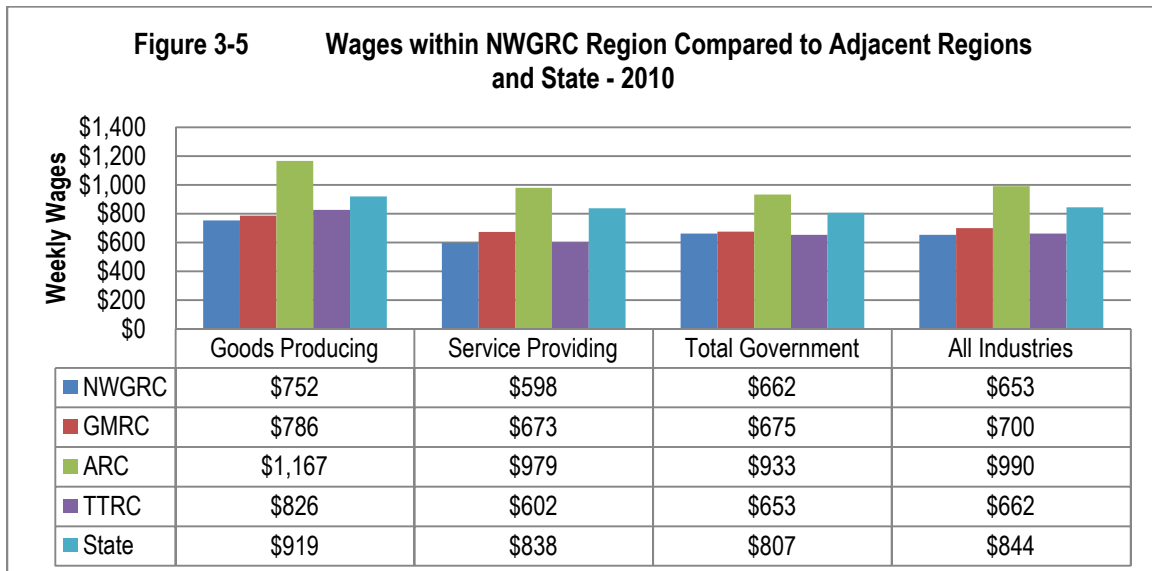
As shown in Table 3-5, jobs with the highest weekly wages in the NWGRC region are in the *utilities; management of companies and enterprises; mining; professional, scientific and technical services; wholesale trade; and finance and insurance* sectors. The lowest paying jobs are in the *accommodation and food services; arts, entertainment and recreation; retail trade; administrative, support, and waste management services; other services (except government); and real estate and rental and leasing* sectors. In 2010, the average weekly wages for jobs in the NWGRC region were lower than the ARC region in every sector and were lower than the state in all but one sector—*agriculture, forestry, and fishing*. For all industries, the NWGRC region's average weekly wages were only 66.0% of wages in the ARC region and 77.4% of wages in the state as a whole. Wages in the NWGRC region compare more favorably with wages in the GMRC and TRRC regions but still trail these regions in a majority of industry sectors and in average weekly wages for all industries. The NWGRC region's weekly wages for all industries were 93.3% of wages in the GMRC region and 98.6% of wages in the TRRC region.

Table 3-5 Weekly Wages by Industry for NWGRC Region, Adjacent Regions, and State - 2010

NAICS Sector	NWGRC	GMRC	ARC	TRRC	State of Georgia	NWGRC as a % of:			
						GMRC	ARC	TRRC	State
Goods-Producing	\$752	\$786	\$1,167	\$826	\$919	95.7%	64.4%	91.0%	81.8%
Agriculture, forestry, & fishing	\$551	\$749	\$970	\$608	\$523	73.6%	56.8%	90.6%	105.4%
Mining	\$924	\$987	\$1,226	\$890	\$1,042	93.6%	75.4%	103.8%	88.7%
Construction	\$710	\$795	\$1,008	\$798	\$876	89.3%	70.4%	89.0%	81.1%
Manufacturing	\$760	\$784	\$1,281	\$837	\$965	96.9%	59.3%	90.8%	78.8%
Service-Providing	\$598	\$673	\$979	\$602	\$838	88.9%	61.1%	99.3%	71.4%
Utilities	\$1,345	\$1,154	\$1,589	\$1,298	\$1,415	116.6%	84.6%	103.6%	95.1%
Wholesale trade	\$824	\$1,082	\$1,377	\$802	\$1,269	76.2%	59.8%	102.7%	64.9%
Retail trade	\$448	\$474	\$546	\$486	\$501	94.5%	82.1%	92.2%	89.4%
Transportation and warehousing	\$665	\$770	\$1,031	\$738	\$928	86.4%	64.5%	90.1%	71.7%
Information	\$780	\$922	\$1,627	\$823	\$1,432	84.6%	47.9%	94.8%	54.5%
Finance and insurance	\$820	\$940	\$1,607	\$867	\$1,357	87.2%	51.0%	94.6%	60.4%
Real estate and rental and leasing	\$542	\$601	\$991	\$563	\$857	90.2%	54.7%	96.3%	63.2%
Professional, scientific/tech services	\$922	\$1,071	\$1,525	\$830	\$1,361	86.1%	60.5%	111.1%	67.7%
Management: companies/enterprises	\$1,284	\$1,244	\$1,817	\$1,581	\$1,642	103.2%	70.7%	81.2%	78.2%
Administrative and waste services	\$493	\$544	\$696	\$490	\$636	90.6%	70.8%	100.6%	77.5%
Educational services	\$694	\$501	\$988	\$484	\$873	138.5%	70.2%	143.4%	79.5%
Health care and social assistance	\$789	\$770	\$905	\$743	\$839	102.5%	87.2%	106.2%	94.0%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	\$335	\$1,719	\$654	\$393	\$617	19.5%	51.2%	85.2%	54.3%
Accommodation and food services	\$257	\$267	\$361	\$242	\$315	96.3%	71.2%	106.2%	81.6%
Other services (except government)	\$521	\$495	\$629	\$512	\$577	105.3%	82.8%	101.8%	90.3%
Unclassified	\$579	\$797	\$1,015	\$587	\$938	72.6%	57.0%	98.6%	61.7%
Total - Private Sector	\$651	\$705	\$999	\$664	\$853	92.3%	65.2%	98.0%	76.3%
Total - Government	\$662	\$675	\$933	\$653	\$807	98.1%	71.0%	101.4%	82.0%
ALL INDUSTRIES	\$653	\$700	\$990	\$662	\$844	93.3%	66.0%	98.6%	77.4%

Source: Georgia Department of Labor

Figure 3-5 provides a quick comparison of the NWGRC region's average weekly wages with those of adjacent regions and the state in four categories: goods producing, service providing, all government, and all industries. In the total government category, the NWGRC region's average weekly wages slightly exceed that of the TRRC region but trail average weekly wages for the other two adjacent regions and the state. In the other three categories, the NWGRC region's average weekly wages trail all three adjacent regions and the state as a whole.



Source: Georgia Department of Labor

Commuting Patterns

Table 3-6 shows worker flow patterns for the NWGRC region's counties and the region for 2000. As can be seen, 144,509 employed residents of the region, 44.85% of the total, worked outside their county of residence; and 90,657 employed residents, or 28.14% of the total, worked outside the region. Paulding County had the most employed residents working outside the NWGRC region, followed by Catoosa, Bartow, and Walker Counties. Chattooga and Murray Counties had the fewest employed residents working outside the region. Table 3-6 also shows that 87,693 workers employed in the NWGRC region, or 33.04% of the total, resided outside their county of employment, and 33,841 workers employed in the region, or 12.75% of the total, resided outside the region. Bartow County had the greatest number of workers that resided outside the region, followed by Whitfield, Paulding, and Floyd. Gilmer, Chattooga, and Gordon Counties had the fewest workers that resided outside the region.

Net inflow/outflow is calculated by subtracting the employed residents of an area from the number of workers employed in the area. A positive result is a net inflow and a negative result is a net outflow. For a county, net inflow/outflow also can be calculated by subtracting the employed residents of the county that worked outside the county from the workers employed in the county that resided outside the county. Likewise, net inflow/outflow for the region can be calculated by subtracting the employed residents of the region that worked outside the region

from the workers employed in the region that resided outside the region. As a whole, the NWGRC region had a net outflow of 56,816 workers in 2000. Thirteen of the region's counties also had a net outflow of workers. Paulding County had the greatest net outflow at 25,933 workers. Only Whitfield and Floyd Counties had a net inflow of workers in 2000. Whitfield had a net inflow of 17,802 workers and Floyd had a net inflow of 1,908 workers.

Table 3-6 Worker Flow Patterns for NWGRC Counties and Region – 2000

Area	Employed Residents of Area	Worker Outflow		Workers Employed in Area	Worker Inflow	
		Worked Outside County of Residence	Worked Outside NWGRC Region		Resided Outside County of Employment	Resided Outside NWGRC Region
Bartow	35,953	15,261	12,216	32,491	11,799	6,473
Catoosa	26,710	19,543	13,148	13,255	6,088	2,637
Chattooga	10,497	3,789	406	8,447	1,739	761
Dade	6,983	4,620	3,602	3,617	1,254	1,142
Fannin	8,105	3,268	1,980	6,380	1,543	1,233
Floyd	39,622	7,182	2,153	41,530	9,090	3,227
Gilmer	10,213	3,889	1,903	8,032	1,708	467
Gordon	22,017	6,845	1,184	21,388	6,216	816
Haralson	11,040	6,011	5,234	7,107	2,078	1,662
Murray	17,441	9,505	646	13,589	5,653	1,508
Paulding	40,830	30,736	29,638	14,897	4,803	3,538
Pickens	11,116	5,798	5,118	8,491	3,173	1,941
Polk	15,552	6,970	2,020	11,637	3,055	1,263
Walker	27,223	15,979	9,855	17,823	6,579	2,270
Whitfield	38,909	5,113	1,554	56,711	22,915	4,903
NWGRC Region	322,211	144,509	90,657	265,395	87,693	33,841

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 County-to-County Worker Flow Files

Table 3-7 shows the place of work for workers residing in the NWGRC region. Of the 322,211 employed residents of the region in 2000, 71.86% worked in the region—55.15% worked in their county of residence and 16.71% worked in another NWGRC county. The remaining 28.14% of the region's employed residents worked outside of the region—18.77% of employed residents worked in another Georgia region, 9.35% worked in another state, and 0.02% worked in another country. More than two-thirds of the region's employed residents working in another Georgia region resided in Paulding and Bartow Counties; and as would be expected, Catoosa, Walker, and Dade Counties had the greatest numbers of employed residents working in another state.

Table 3-8 shows the place of residence for workers employed in the NWGRC region. Of the 265,395 workers employed in the NWGRC region in 2000, 87.25% resided in the region—66.96% resided in their county of employment and 20.29% resided in another NWGRC county. The remaining 12.75% of the workers employed in the region resided outside of the region—6.07% of the workers employed in the region resided in another Georgia region and 6.68% resided in another state. Bartow, Paulding, Pickens, and Haralson Counties had the greatest numbers of workers residing in another Georgia region; and Whitfield, Catoosa, Floyd, and Walker Counties had the greatest numbers of workers residing in another state.

Table 3-7 Place of Work for Workers Residing in NWGRC Region

Area	Place of Work					Total Employed Residents of Area
	County of Residence	Another NWGRC County	Another Georgia Region	Another State	Another Country	
Bartow	20,692	3,045	11,869	334	13	35,953
Catoosa	7,167	6,395	306	12,834	8	26,710
Chattooga	6,708	3,383	141	265	-	10,497
Dade	2,363	1,018	97	3,505	-	6,983
Fannin	4,837	1,288	1,289	681	10	8,105
Floyd	32,440	5,029	1,877	273	3	39,622
Gilmer	6,324	1,986	1,735	163	5	10,213
Gordon	15,172	5,661	994	165	25	22,017
Haralson	5,029	777	5,133	101	-	11,040
Murray	7,936	8,859	154	492	-	17,441
Paulding	10,094	1,098	29,203	435	-	40,830
Pickens	5,318	680	5,055	60	3	11,116
Polk	8,582	4,950	1,932	88	-	15,552
Walker	11,244	6,124	274	9,578	3	27,223
Whitfield	33,796	3,559	409	1,138	7	38,909
NWGRC Region	177,702	53,852	60,468	30,112	77	322,211

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 County-to-County Worker Flow Files

Table 3-8 Place of Residence for Workers Employed in NWGRC Region

Area	Place of Residence				Total Employment within Area
	County of Employment	Another NWGRC County	Another Georgia Region	Another State	
Bartow	20,692	5,326	5,963	510	32,491
Catoosa	7,167	3,451	82	2,555	13,255
Chattooga	6,708	978	22	739	8,447
Dade	2,363	112	33	1,109	3,617
Fannin	4,837	310	494	739	6,380
Floyd	32,440	5,863	913	2,314	41,530
Gilmer	6,324	1,241	292	175	8,032
Gordon	15,172	5,400	438	378	21,388
Haralson	5,029	416	1,058	604	7,107
Murray	7,936	4,145	117	1,391	13,589
Paulding	10,094	1,265	3,476	62	14,897
Pickens	5,318	1,232	1,823	118	8,491
Polk	8,582	1,792	824	439	11,637
Walker	11,244	4,309	129	2,141	17,823
Whitfield	33,796	18,012	436	4,467	56,711
NWGRC Region	177,702	53,852	16,100	17,741	265,395

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 County-to-County Worker Flow Files

Economic Resources

Development Agencies

All fifteen counties in the NWGRC region have established economic development programs, which are carried out by a number of local economic development agencies identified in Table 3-9, below. These single-jurisdictional development authorities, chambers of commerce, and economic development offices are considered regionally significant because, collectively, their planning and implementation activities can have region-wide impact.

Table 3- 9 Single-Jurisdictional Development Authorities, Chambers of Commerce, and Economic Development Offices

Area	Authority or Agency Name
Bartow County	Adairsville Development Authority Adairsville Downtown Development Authority Cartersville-Bartow Chamber of Commerce Cartersville Development Authority Cartersville Downtown Development Authority City of Cartersville Economic Development Office Development Authority of Bartow County Development Authority of Cartersville Urban Redevelopment Agency of Euharlee, Georgia
Catoosa County	Catoosa County Chamber of Commerce Catoosa County Development Authority Development Authority of Catoosa County Downtown Development Authority of the City of Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia Downtown Development Authority of the City of Ringgold, Georgia
Chattooga County	Chattooga County Chamber of Commerce Chattooga County Development Authority Development Authority of Chattooga County Development Authority of the City of Summerville, Georgia
Dade County	City of Trenton Downtown Development Authority Dade County Chamber of Commerce Dade County Industrial Development Authority
Fannin County	Fannin County Chamber of Commerce Fannin County Development Authority
Floyd County	Development Authority of Floyd County Downtown Development Authority of Cave Spring, Georgia Downtown Development Authority of the City of Rome Greater Rome Chamber of Commerce
Gilmer County	Gilmer County Chamber of Commerce Development Authority of Gilmer County Downtown Development Authority of the City of Ellijay
Gordon County	Calhoun Downtown Development Authority Development Authority of Gordon County Gordon County Chamber of Commerce
Haralson County	Development Authority of Haralson County Downtown Development Authority of Bremen Downtown Development Authority of Buchanan Downtown Development Authority of the City of Tallapoosa Haralson County Chamber of Commerce Tallapoosa Development Authority The Development Authority of the City of Tallapoosa
Murray County	Downtown Development Authority of Chatsworth Murray County Chamber of Commerce Murray County Industrial Development Authority

Area	Authority or Agency Name
Paulding County	Downtown Development Authority of the City of Dallas, Georgia Paulding County Chamber of Commerce Paulding County Industrial Building Authority Urban Redevelopment Agency of the City of Dallas
Pickens County	City of Jasper Industrial Authority Development Authority of the City of Jasper Office of Economic Development The Development Authority of Pickens County
Polk County	Cedartown Development Authority Cedartown Downtown Development Authority Development Authority of Polk County Polk County Chamber of Commerce Rockmart Development Authority
Walker County	Development Authority of LaFayette Downtown Development Authority of the City of LaFayette Downtown Development Authority of the City of Rossville Walker County Chamber of Commerce
Whitfield County	Dalton/Whitfield Chamber of Commerce Development Authority of the City of Dalton Development Authority of Whitfield County Downtown Dalton Development Authority

Source: Georgia Department of Community Affairs; 2012 Directory of Registered Local Government Authorities; Local contacts

In addition to the many single-jurisdictional development authorities serving the region, a number of multi-jurisdictional development authorities, listed in Table 3-10, have been organized in recent years.

Table 3-10 Multi-Jurisdictional Development Authorities

Authority Name
Bartow-Cartersville Joint Development Authority
Bartow-Cartersville Second Joint Development Authority
Dalton-Whitfield County Joint Development Authority
Gordon-Floyd Development Authority
Joint Cartersville-Bartow County Regional Industrial Development Authority
Joint Development Authority of Bartow County and Pickens County
Joint Development Authority of Carroll, Haralson, Polk, Heard, Troup, Paulding, and Douglas Counties ¹
Joint Development Authority of Fannin County, Towns County, and Union County
Joint Development Authority of Gilmer County and Pickens County
Rome-Floyd County Development Authority
The Northwest Georgia Joint Development Authority ²
Walker County Development Authority ³
West Georgia Joint Development Authority ⁴

¹ Known as the Greater West Georgia Joint Development Authority (GWGJDA) for promotional purposes

² Members are Catoosa County, Chattooga County, Dade County, and Walker County

³ Members are Walker County, City of Chickamauga, City of Lafayette, City of Lookout Mountain, and City of Rossville

⁴ Members are Douglas County and Paulding County

Source: Source: Georgia Department of Community Affairs; 2012 Directory of Registered Local Government Authorities; Local contacts

An advantage to multi-jurisdictional authorities is that businesses, which locate within the jurisdiction of a joint authority of two or more contiguous counties, can receive an additional \$500 in job tax credits when new jobs are created. Other advantages include sharing in the costs and benefits of an industrial park owned by a joint authority.

Also, there are a number of agencies in the area that provide economic development support and technical services to local authorities and other agencies on a region-wide basis and, as a result, have had and will continue to have a significant impact within the region. These economic development support agencies include the following:

Northwest Georgia Regional Commission. The NWGRC is funded by the Economic Development Administration to provide a variety of technical assistance to local governments, chambers of commerce, industrial development authorities, and downtown development authorities in their economic development efforts. This technical assistance includes assisting local governments in formulating economic development strategies through long-range planning; maintaining a positive relationship with statewide economic developers; assisting communities in preparing themselves for industrial/business recruitment; and assisting communities in applying for state and federal loan and grant monies to aid in the economic development effort.

Georgia Tech Enterprise Innovation Institute. Georgia Tech's Enterprise Innovation Institute helps companies, entrepreneurs, economic developers, and communities improve their competitiveness through the application of science, technology, and innovation.

University of Georgia Small Business Development Center. The Georgia SBDC network, with a center located in Rome, provides low cost training and free consulting services including assistance with business plan development, market analysis and marketing strategies, financial analysis, compliance and legal issues, and preparation of loan submissions for individuals who want to start their own businesses or expand an existing one.

Statewide Economic Development Groups. There are numerous agencies and organizations, which work toward the goal of recruiting new industry and retaining existing business and industry in the region with great success. These include Georgia Department of Economic Development, Georgia Department of Community Affairs, Georgia Power Company, Georgia EMC, Oglethorpe Power Company, MEAG Power Company, Tennessee Valley Authority, major financial institutions and others.

Programs and Tools

Trade and Convention Centers. The region is home to two major trade and convention centers, which can support large trade shows, conventions, and entertainment activities. The Forum, a civic center complex with over 83,000 square feet of total space, is located in downtown Rome. It contains 34,300 square feet of exhibit space, an arena seating 4,174 persons and additional meeting and banquet facilities. The Northwest Georgia Trade and Convention Center, located

west of Dalton and easily accessible from Interstate 75, is a 200,000-square-foot multi-purpose convention facility suitable for large trade shows, conventions, concerts, sports events, and entertainment activities. The local facility provides a venue for carpet industry activities previously hosted by Atlanta or Chattanooga. The facility has an estimated economic impact of \$10,000,000 per year.

Historic High Country Travel Association. The Association was established in 1979 to market the Historic High Country (Northwest Georgia) Travel Region (one of nine regions in the state) as well as to assist in marketing Georgia as a tourist destination. As a private sector, not-for-profit marketing cooperative, the Association is supported by chambers of commerce, convention and visitor’s bureaus, and tourism-related businesses in the area. The Georgia Department of Economic Development also provides a staff representative in support of the Association’s activities. During the past year, the Association, with funding from a Georgia Regional Economic Business Assistance grant, has successfully developed and implemented a new marketing strategy for the region including development of a new name, logo, positioning statement, and a promotional brochure. The long term objective is to utilize the new marketing tools to increase tourism visitation and expenditures in the northwest Georgia area.

Highway 27 Association. The Georgia U.S. Highway 27 Association was formed in 1994 to promote economic development along the highway which runs the full length of the western portion of the state. A 2009 travel marketing assessment recommended the Association incorporate as a nonprofit, promote a united Highway 27 in Georgia, and pursue funding for marketing, signage, and tourism product. The average visitor to Highway 27 expends over \$500 over 1.22 days.

Industrial Parks. Business/industrial parks are an essential tool to facilitate economic expansion within an area. Such parks, in order to be competitive in attracting business and industry need to be fully developed with all utilities and ready for immediate occupancy. One county without a public industrial park is Catoosa. The NWGRC region’s full-service, public industrial parks are listed in Table 3-11.

Table 3-11 Full Service Public Industrial Parks with Available Acreage in NWGRC Region

Name	County Location	Available Acreage
Cartersville Etowah West Industrial Park	Bartow County	35 acres
Summerville Industrial Park	Chattooga County	25 acres
Dade County Industrial Park	Dade County	20 acres
Floyd County Industrial Park	Floyd County	400 acres
Northwest Regional Industrial Park	Floyd County (owned and operated by Gordon-Floyd Development Authority)	64 acres
Bremen Industrial Park	Haralson County	348 acres
Buchanan Industrial Park	Haralson County	17 acres
Tallapoosa Industrial Park	Haralson County	166 acres
North Industrial Park	Paulding County	12 acres
Cedartown Industrial Park	Polk County	100 acres

Name	County Location	Available Acreage
Highway 27 North Industrial Park	Polk County	154 acres
Old Rockmart Industrial Park	Polk County	1 available building
Rockmart 101 Industrial Park	Polk County	66 acres
Lafayette North Industrial Park	Walker County	13 acres
Pickens County Industrial Park	Pickens County	11 acres ¹
Airport Technology Park	Pickens County	68 acres ²
Fannin-Blue Ridge Industrial Park	Fannin County	New spec building being renovated
Fannin-McCaysville Industrial Park	Fannin County	15 acres
Whitfield County Industrial Park	Whitfield County	0 acres

¹ One lot: approx. 2 acres usable

² Under development

Source: Local Comprehensive Plans; Chambers of Commerce; 2008 Coosa Valley RDC Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy; 2008 North Georgia RDC Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

Business Development Programs. There are a number of federal, state, and local business development programs, which can be utilized as incentives to encourage business expansion within an area. Local initiatives may include tax abatement, land and/or infrastructure donations, and other initiatives. Federal programs typically consist of a variety of grant-in-aid or loan programs through such agencies as the Economic Development Administration, Rural Development, Housing and Urban Development, and the Appalachian Regional Commission, which can be used to pay for infrastructure improvements that will serve business and industrial facilities. The state likewise offers several grant-in-aid or loan programs for the same purposes. Perhaps the most regionally significant incentive offered by the state is the *Job Tax Credit program* which was designed to encourage businesses to locate and expand in the state by providing tax credits for certain businesses that create new jobs. The state is divided into three tiers based on a demographic calculation of economic distress. Tier 1 counties (most distressed) are eligible for \$2,500 per job tax credit for creation of 2-5 jobs; Tier 2 counties are eligible for \$1,500 tax credits per job for creation of 10 jobs; Tier 3 counties are eligible for \$1,250 tax credits per new job created for creation of 15 jobs; and Tier 4 counties are eligible for \$750 per job created with at least 25 jobs. Most recently the bottom-forty Tier 1 counties had the job threshold lowered to 2 jobs, not husband and wife, for any lawful job type, for a \$3,500 job tax credit. Counties participating in a Joint Development Authority also receive an additional \$500 per job tax credit.

Opportunity Zones. The Opportunity Zone is designed to create economic opportunity by encouraging local governments to use existing redevelopment statutes in an innovative fashion to revitalize blighted commercial, industrial, and adjoining residential areas and rewarding local governments and businesses that undertake such revitalization with access to maximum state job tax credits. By locating in an Opportunity Zone and creating 2 jobs, a business can receive the maximum state job tax credit of \$3,500 per job for any legal business, including retail, against 100% of tax liability and payroll withholding. In order to apply for Opportunity Zone designation, the local jurisdiction must have areas of pervasive poverty, and either an Enterprise Zone or an Urban Redevelopment Plan in place.

Education and Training Opportunities

Education and training is a vital component of the any economic development success. The Northwest Georgia region is fortunate to have a number of institutions that provide a variety of educational and training services to improve the skills of the labor force.

Dalton State College (Whitfield County) is a four year coeducational institution of the University System of Georgia, offering targeted bachelor's degrees, a full range of associate's degrees, career certificate programs, and a wide variety of public service activities. Dalton State expanded within the last decade from a two-year to four-year college, expanding course and degree offerings at the same time. Dalton State's work is strengthened by partnerships with northwest Georgia businesses and industries, governments, and schools. Technical education is by far the most popular program.

Berry College (Floyd County) is a comprehensive liberal arts college located just north of Rome, founded in 1902 by Martha McChesney Berry as a school for rural boys. Seven years later, a girls school was added. A junior college was established in 1926, and a four-year college followed in 1930. Graduate programs outside the liberal arts were added in 1972. The college was one of several "Berry Schools" that were established to provide poor children in the north Georgia mountains with the opportunity to earn an education. Though the others closed long ago, the college continues to enjoy a reputation as a respected regional institution, with its biblical motto, "not to be ministered unto but to minister." Martha Berry gained national renown for her schools, including recognition in 1930 from *Good Housekeeping* magazine as one of the nation's twelve most influential women.

Shorter University (Floyd County) is a private, coeducational, liberal arts Christian university historically affiliated with the Georgia Baptist Convention. Shorter University, a 155-acre campus located in Rome, Georgia, offers undergraduate and graduate degrees through seven colleges and schools and has current enrollment of 3,500 traditional and non-traditional students. Shorter was founded in 1873 as a Baptist-affiliated women's college. During the 1920s Shorter became accredited with the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. In the 1950s, the college became co-educational, began intercollegiate athletics, the Georgia Baptist Convention was given control over the election of trustees; and the first African-American student graduated from the college. There are adult education and graduate programs at distance learning facilities in Duluth, North Atlanta, and Riverdale. In addition, Shorter operates the Robert H. Ledbetter College of Business and the School of Nursing at off-campus facilities in the Rome area.

Georgia Highlands College (Floyd County), since 1970, has served the citizens of northwest Georgia and northeast Alabama. Founded as Floyd Junior College, it now serves more than 5,700 students in the region. It became a limited-mission, four-year state college in May 2011. GHC has added other teaching sites over the years, and now provides instruction at the founding campus in Floyd County; Heritage Hall in downtown Rome, which houses health sciences; the Cartersville campus, which is constructing a student center scheduled for

completion in 2012; a site in Marietta on the campus of Southern Polytechnic State University; a campus in Paulding County, on the square in Dallas; and an instructional site in Douglas County on Stewart Parkway in Douglasville. To maximize convenience, Georgia Highlands has also expanded its offerings of online, DVD and hybrid courses.

Covenant College (Dade County) is a private four-year liberal arts college offering majors in both liberal arts and professional areas. Covenant College's signal program, the Quest Program, offers a Bachelor of Science degree in Organizational Management.

Georgia Northwestern Technical College is a state owned post secondary technical institute accredited by the Commission on Occupational Education Institutions of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. Georgia Northwestern Technical College offers Quick Start Program training in technical areas such as data entry/computer operations, data processing, drafting/design, and electronics. Other programs and services offered by the institute include: business programs including accounting, marketing/management, and business development; health care careers including practical nursing and medical office assistance; skilled trades including auto body repair, auto mechanics, carpentry, and electrical maintenance; GED testing; seminars/workshops; the Single Parent and Displaced Homemaker Program; WIA Job Training, and the PEACH Program. The Georgia Northwestern Technical College serves nine NWGRC counties—Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Murray, Polk, Walker, and Whitfield—from five campuses located in Rome, Calhoun, Dalton, Rockmart, and Rock Spring.

Chattahoochee Technical College, a unit of the Technical College System of Georgia, was one of several sites nationwide – and the only in Georgia – to take part in a pilot program during the week of July 23, 2012, for military men and women to become prepared for careers after their service. Organized by the Manufacturing Skill Standards Council, 200 service members will be able to gain industry-recognized, nationally-portable certifications for high-demand manufacturing jobs. “This is an effort between industry, education and the public sector to grow a skilled manufacturing workforce and strengthen the US economy,” said Glenn Rasco, Chattahoochee Technical College Vice President of Community and Economic Development. “The MSSC will be paying for the cost of these examinations as a part of this pilot program.” The Chattahoochee Technical College serves a six-county area including four NWGRC counties—Bartow, Gilmer, Paulding, and Pickens—from eight campuses including the Appalachian Campus in Jasper and the Paulding Campus in Dallas.

West Georgia Technical College, a unit of the Technical College System of Georgia, provides post secondary education and training to the citizens of West Georgia with over 110 approved programs of study. West Georgia Technical College has a direct impact on the economic development of the area by providing a skilled workforce for new and existing employers. Expanding from a wide range of certificate, diploma and degree offerings, West Georgia Technical College seeks to provide training and retraining of persons, the transfer of new technology to businesses and industries, and community support services. The West Georgia

Technical College serves a seven county area including one NWGRC county—Haralson—from five campuses including the Murphy Campus in Waco, Haralson County.

North Georgia Technical College, a unit of the Technical College System of Georgia, serves an eight-county area, including the NWGRC region's Fannin County, from three campuses. The campus closest to Fannin County is the Blairsville Campus in neighboring Union County.

Technical Colleges and Economic Development. Each Technical College has an Economic Development Department that works to create and retain jobs in their service area, by providing skill-based training for the workforce including adult literacy and General Equivalency Diploma training and testing, and by providing new and existing business and industry with customized training and technical assistance for organizational performance.

Georgia Quick Start. A 2011 survey by *Area Development* credits Georgia's Quick Start program as the No. 1 workforce development program in the country. For more than 40 years, Quick Start has provided customized workforce training free-of-charge to qualified businesses in Georgia. Today, the program is one of the state's key assets for supporting new and expanding industries. Quick Start delivers training in classrooms, mobile labs, or directly on the plant floor, wherever it works best for a company. To ensure that all economic development personnel are prepared with the latest skills and strategies for workforce training, Quick Start also administers an ongoing program for professional development, the Certified Economic Developer Trainer.

Quick Start's Certified Economic Developer Trainer (CEDT). This program was established in 1989 with the mission of achieving quality and consistency across the state in the delivery of the Quick Start program and Technical Colleges of Georgia economic development services. Quick Start administers the program, which provides professional development for Quick Start and technical college staff members who are involved in supporting business and industry in their communities. Candidates participate in an 18-month certification program, during which they build their understanding of Georgia's economic development resources and learn to develop and apply them to meet the needs of qualified industries in the state. CEDT candidates learn techniques for analyzing a company's business operations and related training needs, preparing training plans, implementing training, evaluating training results and servicing existing industries.

Georgia's Retraining Tax Credit. The Georgia Tax Credit for Retraining of Employees provides tax credits according to the *Georgia Business Expansion Support Act of 1994*, as amended. An eligible business enterprise may be granted tax credits against its Georgia state tax liability:

- equal to one half of the direct cost of retraining;
- up to \$500 per approved training program per year for each full-time employee who has successfully completed an approved retraining program; The credit amount shall not exceed \$1,250 per year per full-time employee who has successfully completed more than one approved retraining program
- up to 50 percent of the amount of the taxpayer's income tax liability for the taxable year as computed without regard to this Code.

Any tax credit claimed under this Code for any taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 1998, but not used for any such taxable year may be carried forward for ten years from the close of the taxable year in which the tax credit was granted. Credit can be claimed in the tax year that the retraining occurs. If cost for a retraining program spans more than one year, the costs are to be claimed in the year in which the retraining occurs.

Workforce Investment Act. This is a federal program used to meet basic employment and training needs of low income adults and youth throughout the fifteen-county region and assist those who have lost their job due to permanent layoffs and plant closings. Programs offered by the WIA include Training for Employment, Retaining Dislocated Workers, and Summer Training and Employment.

Funding Opportunities

This section discusses general grant opportunities, program specific grant opportunities, and loan programs.

North Georgia Certified Development Corporation (NGCDC, Inc.). NGCDC, Inc., staffed by the Northwest Georgia Regional Commission, was incorporated in 1981 for the purpose of providing gap financing to small business and industry in the region. Through FY 2007, the organization has provided financing for 140 businesses, which have created 2,256 jobs. Its Revolving Loan Fund has grown from \$550,000 to \$1,004,480 in total assets. The Revolving Loan Fund has financed 81 projects resulting in an area investment of \$17.6 million. NGCDC, Inc. has also packaged 59 Small Business Administration (SBA) 504 loans accounting for an area investment of \$52.5 million. NGCDC, Inc. has a statewide service area, although marketing efforts are concentrated in northwest Georgia. The Revolving Loan Fund program is available only in Fannin, Gilmer, Murray, Pickens, and Whitfield Counties.

USDA Rural Development. USDA RD offers a number of opportunities for financing local infrastructure projects, including granting for small municipal and rural water, wastewater, and solid waste systems and a rural economic development loan and grant program. In addition to grants, the USDA offers loans at a discounted rate to qualifying local governments for infrastructure and community facility projects.

Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC). The ARC awards Area Development Funds on an annual basis. The matching fund program is designed to support eligible applicants (local governments, authorities, and non-profits) to support economic development projects in four goal areas. The goals are to 1) increase job opportunities and per capita income in Appalachia to reach parity with the nation; 2) strengthen the capacity of the people of Appalachia to compete in the global economy; 3) develop and improve Appalachia's infrastructure to make the region economically competitive; and, 4) build the Appalachian Development Highway System to reduce Appalachia's isolation.

Employee Incentive Program (EIP). The EIP is a state-administered pool of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds that have been set aside to provide funding essential to promote specific local economic projects. Often referred to as “gap financing,” the EIP funds are used either as a grant to local governments to provide essential infrastructure or as a grant to local governments who may then loan the funds to provide essential financing to a prospective company. In either case, the funding must be deemed essential to bring the project to fruition as well as a source of job creation for low- and moderate-income persons. A local government may retain repayments from loan funds, including principle and interest, to capitalize their revolving loan fund (RLF). RLF funds may, in turn, be used to finance future projects meeting EIP criteria.

OneGeorgia Equity Fund. One Georgia is a community and economic development tool, providing financial assistance, including grants and loans, that promotes the health, welfare, safety, and economic security of the citizens of the state through the development and retention of employment opportunities and the enhancement of various infrastructures that accomplish that goal. Eligible recipients of grant and loan funds include general-purpose local governments (municipalities and counties), local government authorities, and joint of multi-county development authorities in rural counties suffering from high poverty rates. Equity funds may be used for a multitude of economic development activities provided they are designed to increase employment opportunities.

OneGeorgia EDGE Fund. The Economic Development, Growth and Enterprise (EDGE) Fund is a specialized economic development tool that may be used to enhance Georgia’s competitiveness in attracting significant economic development projects. EDGE should not be used when other state or federal programs could be used or when local funds are sufficient to accomplish stated economic development goals. Due to the specialized nature of the program and the limited resources available, potential applicants are encouraged to contact the OneGeorgia Authority. Generally, EDGE funds are targeted for competitive projects in rural counties suffering from high poverty. “Competitive projects” generally describes a situation in which a business is considering no less than two communities as a site for relocation or expansion where at least one community is outside of Georgia and one is in Georgia.

OneGeorgia BRIDGE. The Broadband Rural Initiative to Develop Georgia’s Economy (BRIDGE) is open to eligible and conditionally eligible Georgia counties (see OneGeorgia, above). The program is designed to bring high-speed broadband connectivity to rural Georgia by providing grants to publicly-owned infrastructure based on the number of rural counties receiving new or enhanced high-speed broadband services. The BRIDGE fund will grant \$200,000 for single-county projects and \$400,000 for projects impacting two counties. Regional projects serving three or more counties will not have an award maximum. Funding determinations are based on the strength of the regional application, including technology, design, strategy, and sustainability. Governor Perdue budgeted \$5,000,000 as initial funding for the BRIDGE.

AirGeorgia. AirGeorgia is a component of the OneGeorgia program specifically targeted toward making infrastructure improvements to Georgia’s rural airports part of a plan for rural economic development. The OneGeorgia Authority structured a new financing program with a 15 million dollar budget and a goal to extend rural airport runways to at least 5,000 feet, placing every Georgian within a 30-minute drive of an airport capable of serving 85 percent of the corporate aircraft flying today. The program is targeted to the 49 Level I and Level II airports in rural Georgia (e.g., Gilmer County), and will accelerate a number of projects including runway extensions, installation of navigational aids, weather reporting stations, and other projects deemed necessary to increase accessibility of Georgia’s rural airports.

Other Economic Resources

Regional Attributes and Infrastructure. The northwest Georgia area is fortunate to have four interstate highways (I-75, I-59, I-20, and I-24), as well as Appalachian Development Highway 5 which connects I-575 and north Atlanta to the North Georgia Mountains, all of which provide a direct connection to Atlanta, Birmingham, and Chattanooga, forming what is known as the A-B-C triangle. These key highways provide excellent access to the southeastern United States market area and give the northwest Georgia region a strategic advantage in economic development. Not all counties within the region, however, benefit from this advantage. Counties without direct access to these interstates are not growing as rapidly and are not recovering as quickly from manufacturing job losses as are those with direct access. Highways that provide access to the Interstate are also key corridors. Highway 27 is being marketed as both a direct route to Chattanooga’s manufacturing and industrial areas, as well as an alternative to I-75 for travelers who want to explore Georgia’s heritage, natural resource, and cultural tourism opportunities.

Entrepreneur-Friendly Initiative. The Entrepreneur & Small Business Office (ESB) of the Georgia Department of Economic Development provided support to the fifteen NWGRC counties, all of which are certified “entrepreneur friendly.” This initiative leads local leadership teams through a set of key guidelines that identifies resources, entrepreneurs, and needs and creates stimulus to begin building sustainable support programs that incorporate into the community’s overall economic development plan.

Georgia Centers of Innovation. The Georgia Centers of Innovation help companies in Georgia’s strategic industries grow and compete by providing expertise and connections to Georgia’s network of business, academic, and government resources. Each Center of Innovation offers Georgia businesses the following benefits:

- Access to university-level research and development
- Expedited product commercialization
- Industry-specific business intelligence
- Matching research grants for qualified companies
- Significant industry networking opportunities
- Connection to potential investor networks

While many services of the Centers of Innovation (COI) are similar across industries, each center offers industry-specific contacts and business intelligence as follows:

- Aerospace. Leads industry, academia, and government collaboration to develop statewide aerospace opportunities.
- Agribusiness. Provides on-site access to state and national research laboratory facilities.
- Energy. Accelerates the development of new ideas and business models for Georgia's energy ecosystem.
- Life Sciences. Helps Georgia life science companies grow and compete globally.
- Logistics. Fuels logistics industry growth and global competitiveness.
- Manufacturing. Facilitates the formation of multidisciplinary teams to help Georgia's manufacturers address barriers to operational success.

Economic Trends

Sector Trends

The Georgia Department of Labor compiles a long-term industry outlook every other year. The current outlook is a ten-year industry forecast projected from 2008 through 2018. Table 3-12 and Table 3-13 list the ten industries with the most projected job growth and the ten industries with the most projected job losses, respectively. Three of the ten industries with the most projected job growth are in the *health care and social assistance* sector, while six of the ten industries with the most projected job losses are in the *manufacturing* sector.

Table 3-12 Industries with the Most Projected Job Growth in Northwest Georgia Region

Industry Sector	Employment		Change 2008-2018	Percent Change	Annual Growth Rate
	2008	2018			
Educational Services	27,690	35,390	7,700	27.81%	2.48%
Food Services and Drinking Places	19,070	23,750	4,680	24.52%	2.22%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	8,350	12,180	3,830	45.99%	3.86%
Hospitals	9,600	12,370	2,770	28.84%	2.57%
Administrative and Support Services	10,580	12,810	2,230	21.00%	1.92%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	9,300	11,420	2,120	22.79%	2.07%
General Merchandise Stores	8,000	10,040	2,040	25.43%	2.29%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	5,060	6,620	1,560	30.72%	2.72%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar	4,860	6,170	1,310	26.94%	2.41%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	4,280	5,460	1,180	27.53%	2.46%

Source: Georgia Department of Labor

Table 3-13 Industries with the Most Projected Job Losses in Northwest Georgia Region

Industry Sector	Employment		Change 2008-2018	Percent Change	Annual Growth Rate
	2008	2018			
Textile Product Mills	27,950	25,570	-2,380	-8.51%	-0.89%
Textile Mills	10,170	8,870	-1,300	-12.77%	-1.36%
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	4,130	3,010	-1,120	-27.00%	-3.10%
Gasoline Stations	2,670	1,700	-970	-36.53%	-4.44%
Chemical Manufacturing	3,010	2,160	-850	-28.13%	-3.25%
Printing and Related Support Activities	2,250	1,590	-660	-29.24%	-3.40%
Personal and Laundry Services	1,920	1,270	-650	-33.79%	-4.04%
Warehousing and Storage	2,450	1,940	-510	-21.08%	-2.34%
Paper Manufacturing	1,150	770	-380	-32.93%	-3.92%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	670	390	-280	-41.44%	-5.21%

Source: Georgia Department of Labor

Major Employers

Table 3-14 provides the NWGRC region's ten largest employers as of the third quarter of 2010 and the third quarter of 2011. These employers are listed alphabetically, not by number of employees, and represent employment covered by unemployment insurance excluding all government agencies except correctional institutions, state and local hospitals, and state colleges and universities.

Table 3-14 Major Employers in Northwest Region

NWGRC Region's Ten Largest Employers	
2010	2011
Beaulieu Group LLC	Floyd Healthcare Management Inc.
Floyd Healthcare Management Inc.	Hamilton Medical Center Inc.
Hamilton Medical Center Inc.	Mohawk Carpet Distribution Lp
Mohawk Carpet Corp.	Mt. Vernon Mills Inc.
Mt. Vernon Mills Inc.	Oreilly Automotive Inc.
Oreilly Automotive Inc.	Roper Corporation
Pilgrim's Pride Corp.	Seretean Plant #830
Roper Corporation	Shaw Industries Group Inc.
Shaw Industries Group Inc.	Shaw Industries Inc.
Wal-Mart	Wal-Mart

Source: Georgia Department of Labor

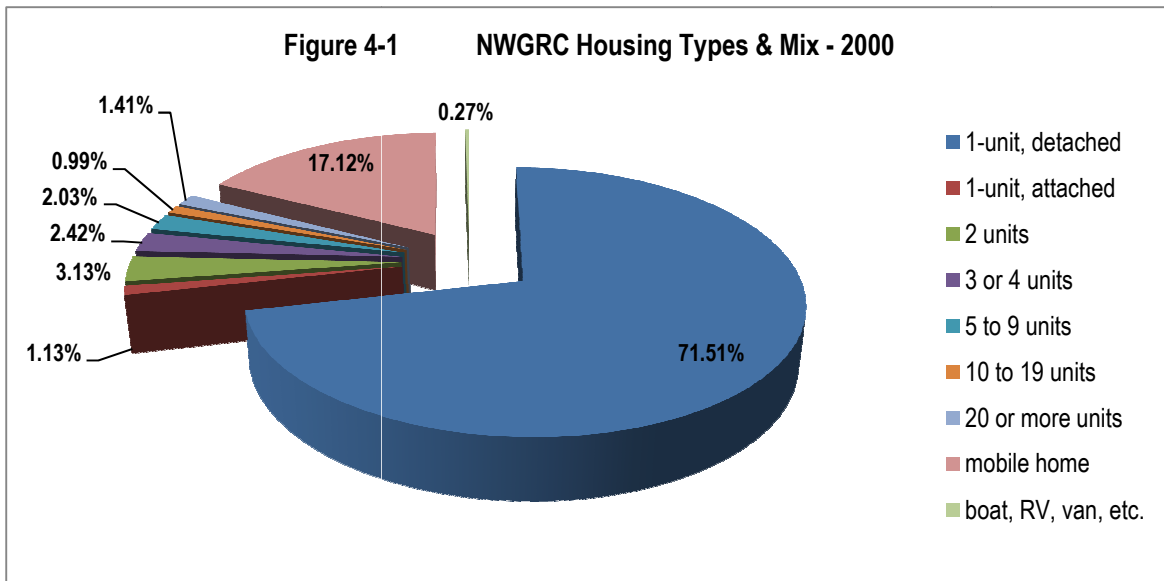
Housing Types and Mix

The NWGRC region’s housing types and mix for 2000 and 2006-2010 are presented in Table 4-1 and Figures 4-1 and 4-2. All housing types except *boat, RV, van, etc.* increased in number of units from 2000 to 2006-2010. As far as percentages of the region’s total housing units, the *1-unit, detached* housing type accounted for 72.65% of the total in 2006-2010, up from a 71.51% share in 2000. The region had more *1-unit, detached* type housing units in 2006-2010 than total housing units in 2000. The *mobile home* type accounted for 14.44% of all housing units in 2006-2010, down from 17.12% in 2000. Multi-family building units accounted for 11.21% of all housing units in 2006-2010, up from 9.98% in 2000.

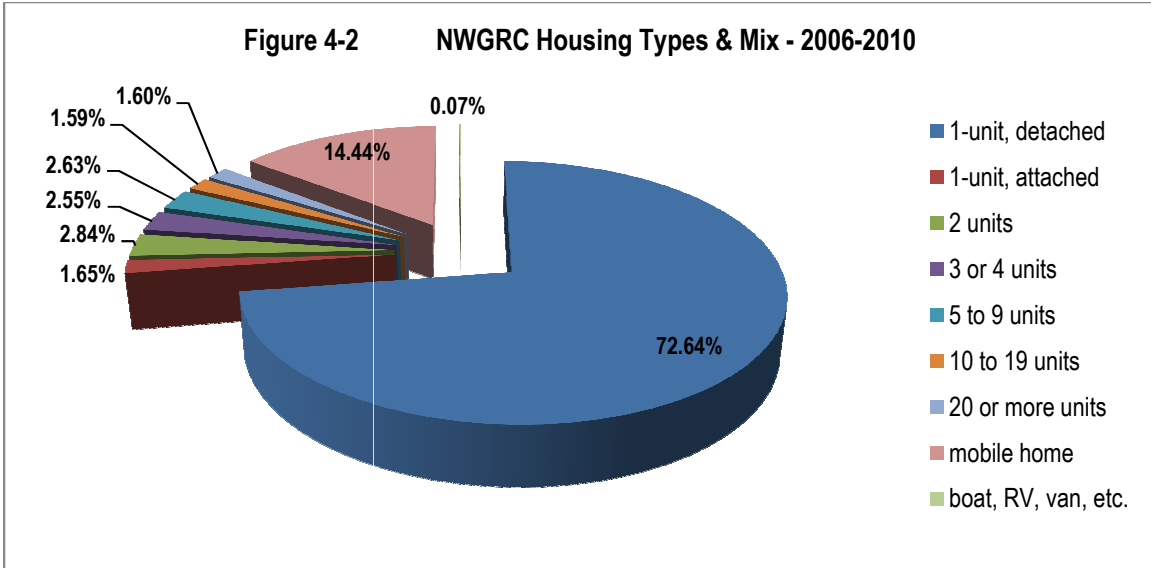
Table 4-1 Types of Housing and Mix – NWGRC Region

Units in Structure	Number		Percent	
	2000	2006-2010	2000	2006-2010
1-unit, detached	180,116	257,964	71.51	72.65
1-unit, attached	2,855	5,850	1.13	1.65
2 units	7,876	10,067	3.13	2.84
3 or 4 units	6,094	9,046	2.42	2.55
5 to 9 units	5,106	9,341	2.03	2.63
10 to 19 units	2,484	5,632	0.99	1.59
20 or more units	3,550	5,677	1.41	1.60
mobile home	43,121	51,258	17.12	14.44
boat, RV, van, etc.	669	244	0.27	0.07
Total housing units	251,871	355,079	100.00	100.00

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3; 2006-2010 American Community Survey



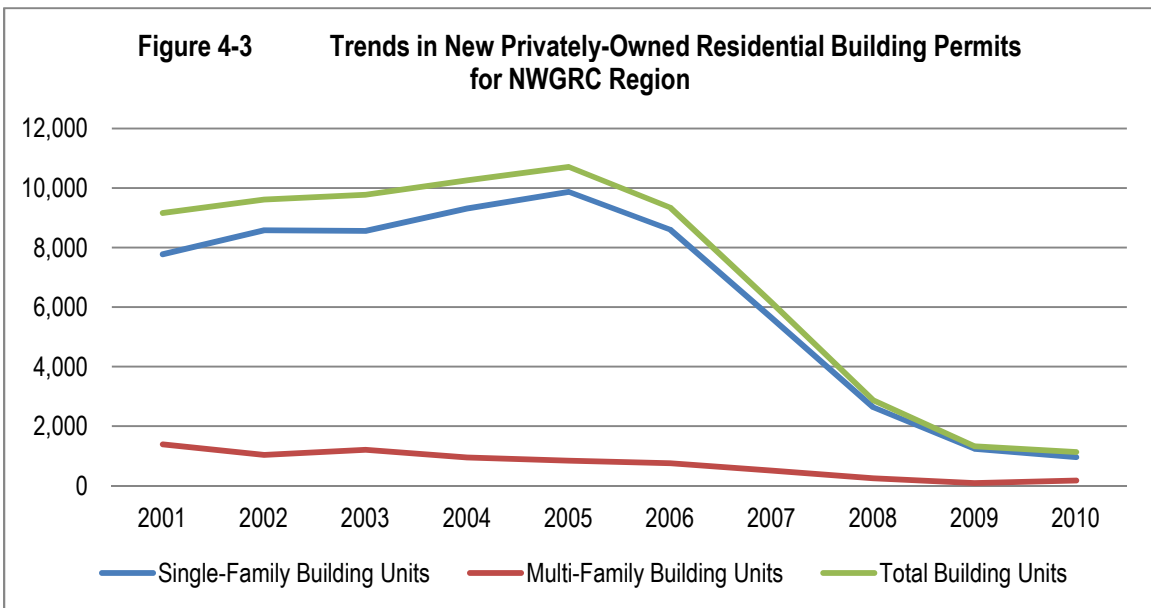
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Recent Trends in Types of Housing Provided

As shown in Figure 4-3 and Table 4-2, annual new privately-owned residential building permits for single-family and total building units generally increased from 2001 through 2005, then began a steady decline through 2010. Permits for multi-family units, except for an uptick in 2003, declined annually from 2001 through 2009. Permits for single-family building units in 2010 were just 9.7% of like permits in 2005, and permits for total residential building units in 2010 were just 10.6% of like permits in 2005. Multi-family building unit permits in 2010 were 12.5% of like permits in 2001 and 20.7% of like permits in 2005.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Building Permit Estimates

Table 4-2 Annual New Privately-Owned Residential Building Permits for NWGRC Region

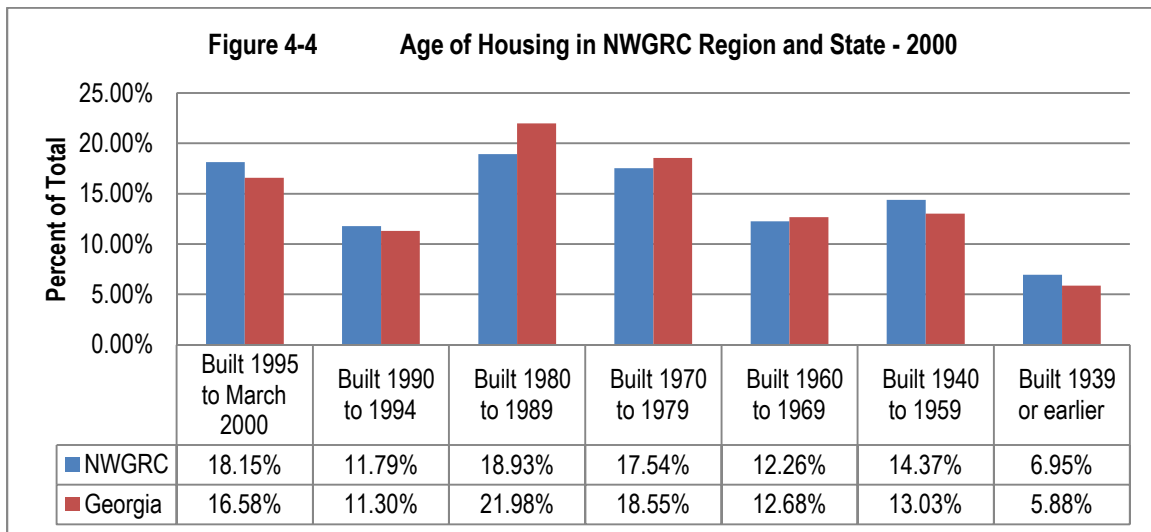
Year	Single-Family Buildings	Single-Family Building Units	Multi-Family Buildings	Multi-Family Building Units	Total Buildings	Total Units
2001	7,775	7,775	262	1,391	8,037	9,166
2002	8,580	8,580	195	1,033	8,775	9,613
2003	8,561	8,561	217	1,210	8,778	9,771
2004	9,311	9,311	186	948	9,497	10,259
2005	9,870	9,870	181	840	10,051	10,710
2006	8,600	8,600	192	749	8,792	9,349
2007	5,637	5,637	116	511	5,753	6,148
2008	2,632	2,632	60	245	2,692	2,877
2009	1,239	1,239	24	83	1,263	1,322
2010	959	959	21	174	980	1,133

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Building Permit Estimates

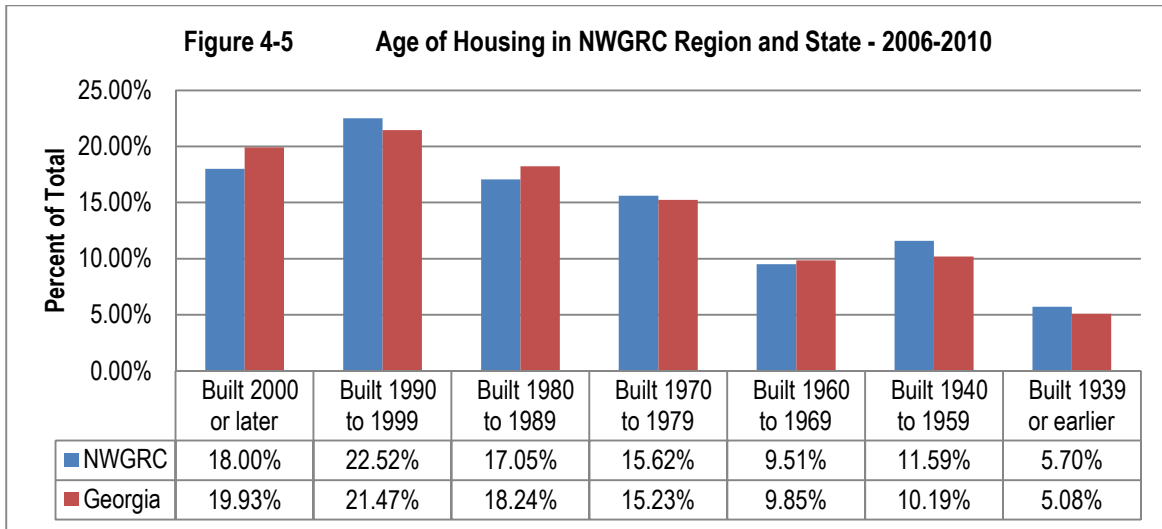
Condition and Occupancy

Housing Age

Figure 4-4 and Figure 4-5 show the age distribution of the NWGRC region's extant housing units compared to the age distribution of the state's housing units in 2000 and 2006-2010. As shown in Figure 4-5, 18.0% of the NWGRC region's housing units were built in 2000 or more recently, compared to 19.9% of the state's housing units. A greater percentage of the region's housing units, however, were built before 1960, 17.3% compared to the state's 15.3%. The percentage of the region's and the state's extant housing units built from 1960 through 1999 were almost identical—64.7% and 64.8%, respectively.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing Condition

As shown in Table 4-3, 0.53% of the NWGRC region's occupied housing units in 2006-2010 lacked complete plumbing facilities, compared to 0.47% in 2000. The percentage of the region's occupied housing units lacking complete kitchen facilities also increased from 0.51% in 2000 to 0.75% in 2006-2010. The percentages of the region's occupied housing units lacking complete plumbing facilities and complete kitchen facilities in 2006-2010 both exceeded those of the state as a whole.

Table 4-3 Housing Condition – NWGRC Region and State

Condition Characteristics	2000				2006-2010			
	NWGRC Region		Georgia		NWGRC Region		Georgia	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Occupied Housing Units:	257,615	100.00%	3,006,369	100.00%	307,353	100.00%	3,468,704	100.00%
Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	1,201	0.47%	17,117	0.57%	1,628	0.53%	16,185	0.47%
Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities	1,310	0.51%	15,161	0.50%	2,311	0.75%	20,711	0.60%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3; 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Housing Occupancy and Tenure

Table 4-4 compares 2010 housing occupancy and tenure data for the NWGRC region to that for the state. The region had 361,306 total housing units, with 87.0% occupied and 13.0% vacant. The state had a slightly higher occupancy rate of 87.7% and, consequently, a slightly lower vacancy rate of 12.3%. In the region, 62.4% of all housing units were *owner-occupied*, a considerably higher percentage than the state's 57.6%. *Renter-occupied* units in the region comprised 24.6% of total units, lower than the state's 30.1%. The region's *homeowner vacancy rate* of 3.3% was a fraction lower than the state's rate of 3.4%. The region's rental vacancy rate of 12.4%, however, was a fraction higher than the state's rate of 12.3%.

Table 4-4 Occupancy and Tenure – NWGRC Region and State

Category	NWGRC Region		Georgia	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Housing Units	361,306	100.0%	4,088,801	100.0%
Occupied Housing Units	314,244	87.0%	3,585,584	87.7%
Owner-Occupied	225,308	62.4%	2,354,402	57.6%
Renter-Occupied	88,936	24.6%	1,231,182	30.1%
Vacant Housing Units	47,062	13.0%	503,217	12.3%
For Sale Only	7,685	2.1%	83,852	2.1%
Sold, Not Occupied	1,283	0.4%	13,118	0.3%
For Rent	12,624	3.5%	174,416	4.3%
Rented, Not Occupied	421	0.1%	6,792	0.2%
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (Percent)	3.3	-	3.4	-
Rental Vacancy Rate (Percent)	12.4	-	12.3	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010

Cost of Housing

Median Property Values

As can be seen in Table 4-5, Fannin (\$172,400) and Pickens (\$170,600) have the highest median property values in the region, and Chattooga (\$80,400) and Murray (\$98,300) have the lowest median property values. The median property value for the NWGRC region is not available but can be estimated as \$132,800.

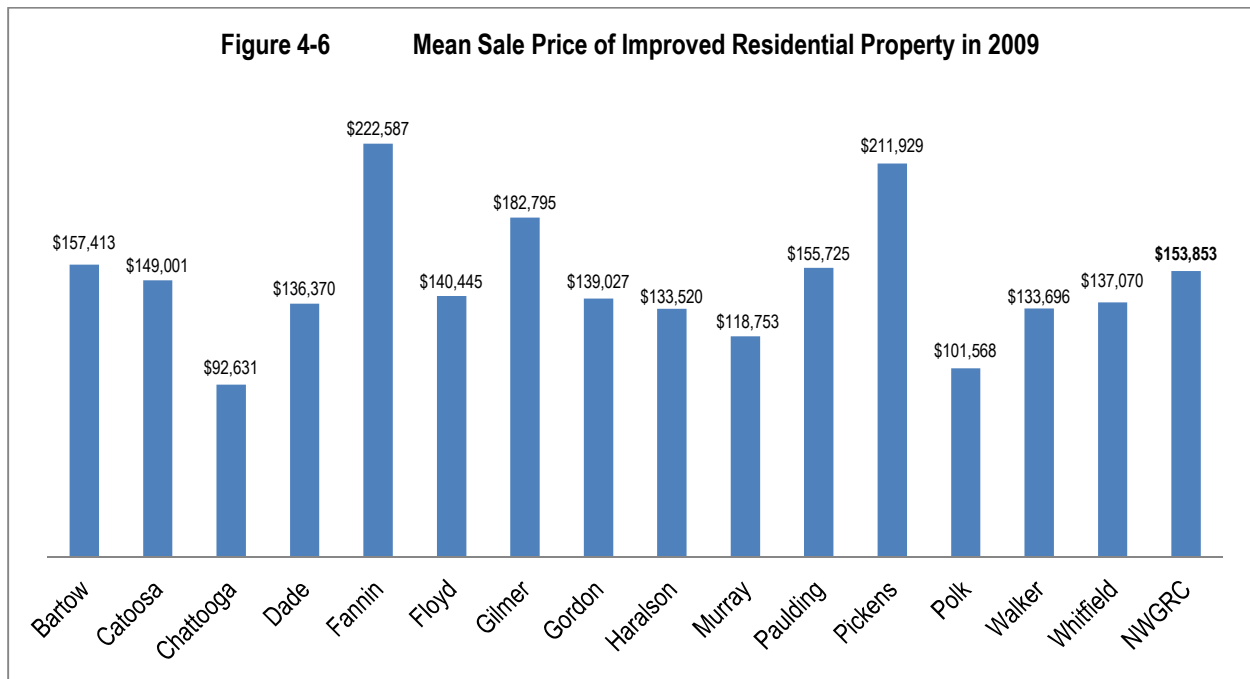
Table 4-5 Owner-Occupied Housing Unit Value Distribution and Median Value by County

Area	Share of Owner-Occupied Units by Value							Median Value
	<\$50,000	\$50,000-\$99,999	\$100,000-\$149,999	\$150,000-\$199,999	\$200,000-\$299,999	\$300,000-\$499,999	\$500,000+	
Bartow	6.5%	14.8%	30.7%	21.6%	14.9%	8.0%	3.4%	\$146,800
Catoosa	7.9%	21.0%	31.8%	17.4%	12.7%	7.4%	1.9%	\$132,600
Chattooga	18.1%	46.2%	18.6%	9.8%	4.6%	2.3%	0.4%	\$80,400
Dade	20.5%	20.9%	22.1%	18.2%	10.6%	3.8%	3.9%	\$123,400
Fannin	13.3%	13.5%	15.5%	18.4%	21.0%	11.1%	7.3%	\$172,400
Floyd	10.7%	29.4%	24.1%	14.6%	11.9%	6.4%	3.0%	\$118,300
Gilmer	12.7%	22.5%	18.6%	15.3%	15.0%	11.4%	4.4%	\$137,600
Gordon	11.4%	22.7%	29.5%	15.8%	13.1%	4.7%	2.8%	\$123,200
Haralson	15.3%	28.8%	23.4%	16.0%	9.6%	4.6%	2.3%	\$109,000
Murray	21.2%	29.7%	21.9%	11.8%	10.2%	2.2%	3.1%	\$98,300
Paulding	3.0%	10.4%	36.9%	24.9%	16.1%	6.6%	2.1%	\$149,600
Pickens	6.2%	14.4%	19.0%	19.7%	14.5%	13.8%	12.4%	\$170,600
Polk	11.3%	34.3%	23.8%	11.7%	12.9%	5.1%	0.9%	\$108,300
Walker	13.5%	32.0%	24.1%	15.1%	8.3%	4.5%	2.6%	\$108,100
Whitfield	10.6%	21.9%	28.5%	19.3%	12.1%	5.7%	1.9%	\$130,000
NWGRC	10.1%	22.0%	27.3%	18.0%	13.0%	6.5%	3.1%	N/A

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Home Sale Prices

Figure 4-6 gives the mean sale price of improved residential property in the NWGRC region for 2009. The sale prices for improved residential property include all land associated with the property transactions. The highest mean sale price of improved residential property was in Fannin County, followed by Pickens County. The lowest mean sale price was in Chattooga County, followed by Polk and Murray Counties. For the region as a whole, the mean sale price of improved residential property in 2009 was \$153,853.



Source: Georgia Statistics System, Analysis of Land Prices

Median Rent

Table 4-6 provides the 2006-2010 renter-occupied housing rent distribution for the NWGRC region's counties and the region and the median rent for the region's counties. Median rent for all the region's counties, except Paulding, falls within the \$500 to \$799 rent bracket. Paulding County's median rent of \$907 is the highest in the region, followed by Bartow County (\$746) and Pickens County (\$725). The region's lowest median rent is found in Chattooga County (\$529), followed by Fannin County (\$556) and Dade County (\$576). Median rent for the NWGRC region, as a whole, is not available, but it can be estimated as \$673.

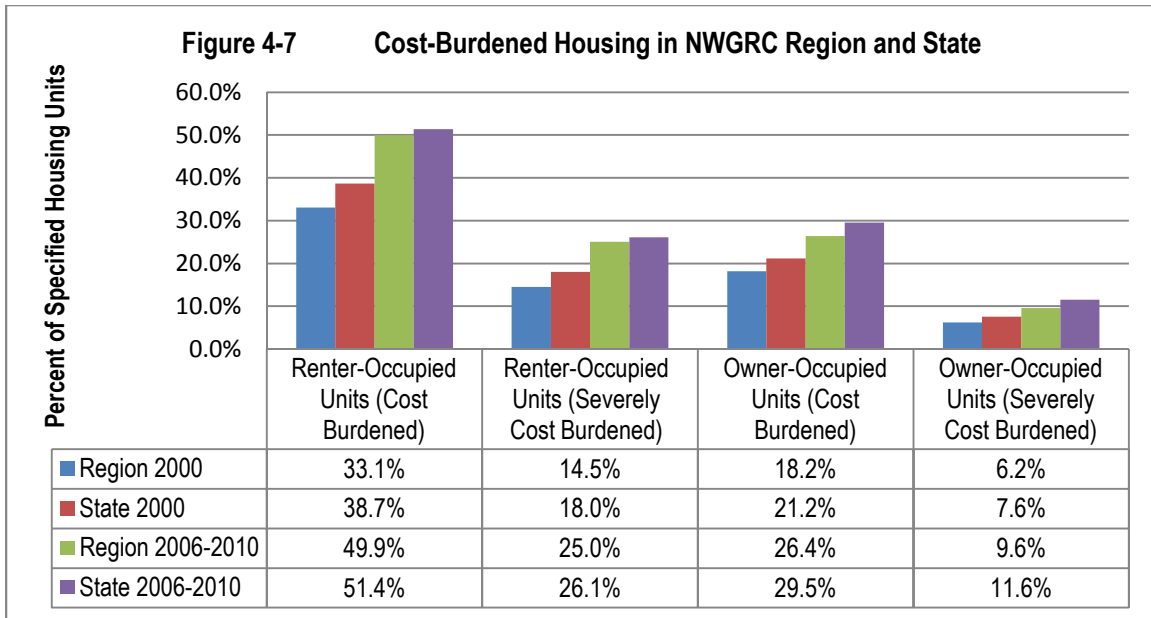
Table 4-6 Renter-Occupied Housing Unit Rent Distribution and Median Rent by County

Area	Share of Occupied Units by Rent					Median Rent
	<\$200	\$200-\$499	\$500-\$749	\$750-\$999	\$1000+	
Bartow	0.6%	15.4%	34.6%	32.4%	16.9%	\$746
Catoosa	4.0%	26.2%	33.9%	20.3%	15.6%	\$652
Chattooga	2.6%	42.9%	33.9%	14.6%	6.1%	\$529
Dade	1.3%	34.2%	42.2%	18.8%	3.5%	\$576
Fannin	7.8%	28.3%	40.3%	18.0%	5.7%	\$556
Floyd	2.7%	22.3%	39.0%	23.5%	12.5%	\$670
Gilmer	2.5%	17.0%	42.3%	20.0%	18.2%	\$673
Gordon	2.0%	21.6%	47.0%	23.9%	5.5%	\$629
Haralson	5.3%	23.7%	33.3%	24.5%	13.1%	\$672
Murray	0.4%	26.2%	48.9%	16.9%	7.6%	\$611
Paulding	0.4%	6.6%	22.3%	36.0%	34.7%	\$907
Pickens	1.8%	21.1%	32.3%	33.5%	11.3%	\$725
Polk	2.8%	25.6%	39.5%	22.8%	9.4%	\$641
Walker	2.7%	27.7%	41.1%	20.2%	8.3%	\$604
Whitfield	1.1%	19.8%	49.0%	22.1%	7.9%	\$645
NWGRC	2.0%	21.1%	38.6%	24.7%	13.6%	N/A

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Cost-Burdened Households

Figure 4-7 presents the percentages of renter-occupied and owner-occupied housing units in the region and state considered to be cost-burdened. Cost-burdened households have monthly housing costs that are 30% or more of monthly household income, and severely cost burdened households have monthly housing expenses that are 50% or more of monthly household income. As can be seen in Figure 4-7, the percentage of the region's renter-occupied housing units considered to be cost-burdened increased from 33.1% in 2000 to 49.9% in 2006-2010. The region's percentage of cost-burdened, owner-occupied housing units increased from 18.2% in 2000 to 26.4% in 2006-2010. Severely cost burdened, renter-occupied housing units increased from 14.5% of the total in 2000 to 25.0% of the total in 2006-2010; and severely cost burdened, owner-occupied housing units increased from 6.2% of the total in 2000 to 9.6% of the total in 2006-2010. Despite these disturbing increases in the region's cost-burdened housing rates, the region's cost-burdened and severely cost burdened rates remained below those of the state for 2006-2010.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3; 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Special Housing Needs

Elderly

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 12.3% of the NWGRC region's population, or 106,431 residents, were age 65 or older in 2010. It is likely that many of these residents have or will have special housing needs in terms of affordability or personal care. Subsidized independent retirement communities are residential facilities, apartments, or planned communities that offer a variety of choices appropriate for independent older adults where rent is reduced or based on income. Table 4-7 lists the region's independent retirement communities.

Table 4-7 Subsidized Independent Retirement Communities in the NWGRC Region

County	Name of Facility	Location	Capacity	Remarks
Bartow	Cartersville Gardens Apartments	Cartersville	51	Seniors or disabled persons
	Etowah Area Consolidated Housing Authority	Cartersville	NA	Three complexes designated for persons age 62+ or disabled
	Huntwood Terrace Senior Housing	Cartersville	40	Persons age 62+ or disabled
Catoosa	Catoosa Gardens	Fort Oglethorpe	55	Persons age 62+ or disabled
	Fort Oglethorpe Housing Authority	Fort Oglethorpe	NA	Separate designated units for persons age 62+ or disabled
Chattooga	Summerville Housing Authority	Summerville	66	Persons age 62+ or disabled
	Goldleaf Apartments	Trion	26	Persons age 62+ or disabled
Fannin	Riverwood Apartments	Blue Ridge	40	Persons age 62+ or disabled
	Brookstone Apartments	Blue Ridge	14	Persons age 55+ or disabled
	McCaysville Housing Authority	McCaysville	58	Persons age 62+ or disabled

County	Name of Facility	Location	Capacity	Remarks
Floyd	Heatherwood Apartments Ltd.	Rome	68	Persons age 62+ or disabled
	Villas	Rome	39	Persons age 62+
	Northwest Georgia Housing Authority High Rise	Rome	NA	Designated for persons age 50+
Gilmer	Brookshill Apartments	Ellijay	44	Persons age 62+ or disabled
	Ellijay Housing Authority	Ellijay	NA	Designated housing areas for persons age 62+ or disabled
Gordon	Calhoun Gardens	Calhoun	45	Persons age 62+ or disabled
	Calhoun Housing Authority	Calhoun	113	Three complexes designated for persons age 62+ or disabled
Haralson	Tallapoosa Housing Authority	Tallapoosa	40	Persons age 62+ or disabled
	Bremen Housing Authority	Bremen	32	Designated area on Elder Drive for persons age 62+ or disabled
Pickens	Brooks Hollow Apartments	Jasper	40	Persons age 62+ or disabled
	Jasper Housing Authority (Mosely Heights Apartments)	Jasper	NA	Randon units in other areas designated for persons age 62+ or disabled
Polk	Cedarwood Village	Cedartown	44	Persons age 62+ or disabled
	Cedar Heights	Cedartown	53	Persons age 62+
	Cedartown Housing Authority High Rise	Cedartown	100	Designated for persons age 55+
Walker	LaFayette Housing Authority	LaFayette	NA	Designated areas restricted to older adults and disabled persons
	Woodlands Village Apartments	LaFayette	52	Persons age 55+
Whitfield	Whitfield Commons	Dalton	40	Persons age 62+ or disabled
	Dalton Housing Authority	Dalton	NA	Designated area on Clark St. for elderly or disabled
	Whitfield Place	Dalton	48	Persons age 62+

Source: Northwest Georgia Regional Commission, Area Agency on Aging

Housing options for elderly citizens requiring personal care assistance include personal care homes and nursing homes. As shown in Table 4-8, the region has 71 personal care homes with a total of 1,552 units.

Table 4-8 Personal Care Homes in the NWGRC Region by County

Area	Personal Care Homes	Total Capacity
Bartow	10	234
Catoosa	2	74
Chattooga	2	31
Dade	2	24
Fannin	2	12
Floyd	10	471
Gilmer	4	85
Gordon	1	68
Haralson	4	30
Murray	3	14
Paulding	6	53
Pickens	4	63
Polk	4	122
Walker	8	109

Area	Personal Care Homes	Total Capacity
Whitfield	9	162
NWGRC Region	71	1,552

Note: Twenty-four of these personal care homes, with a total capacity of 119, serve only persons with developmental disabilities.

Source: Northwest Georgia Regional Commission, Area Agency on Aging

As of 2009, there were also 38 nursing homes, with a total of 3,761 beds, located in the NWGRC region. According to the Georgia Statistical System, the region's nursing homes had an average occupancy rate of 89.8% in SFY 2010. Table 4-9 provides generalized information about the region's nursing homes by county.

Table 4-9 Nursing Homes in NWGRC Region by County – SFY 2010

Area	Nursing Homes	Nursing Home Beds	Total Days ¹	Average Occupancy
Bartow	3	316	106,109	92.0%
Catoosa	3	271	94,158	95.2%
Chattooga	1	151	50,505	91.6%
Dade	1	71	23,811	91.9%
Fannin	1	101	28,726	77.9%
Floyd	7	700	231,246	90.5%
Gilmer	1	100	35,547	97.4%
Gordon	2	217	77,083	97.3%
Haralson	3	242	79,062	89.5%
Murray	1	120	27,337	62.4%
Paulding	1	182	64,255	96.7%
Pickens	3	164	45,544	76.1%
Polk	3	289	86,558	82.1%
Walker	4	433	145,035	91.8%
Whitfield	4	404	137,783	93.4%
NWGRC Region	38	3,761	1,232,759	89.8%

¹ Total number of days individuals living at a particular facility stayed at that facility, calculated as the cumulative sum of all days each individual served by that facility stayed at that facility during the year.

Source: Georgia Statistical System

Homeless

In 2009 the NWGRC region had an estimated 1,565 homeless persons, of which only 171 were sheltered. The region accounted for 7.4% of the state's homeless but only 1.9% of the state's sheltered homeless. Stated another way, 10.9% of the region's homeless were sheltered, compared to 42.6% of the state's homeless. Whitfield and Floyd Counties had the highest estimated numbers of homeless individuals in the region and also the highest percentages of sheltered homeless, 27.8% and 25.8%, respectively. Five of the region's counties had no emergency shelter or transitional housing beds for the homeless. Of the region's 245 total emergency and transitional beds, 53.5% were for victims of domestic violence. Statewide, only

12.9% of total emergency/transitional beds were for victims of domestic violence. Table 4-10 summarizes homelessness in the NWGRC region by county.

Table 4-10 Homelessness in the NWGRC Region and State

Area	Sheltered Homeless	Unsheltered Homeless	Total Homeless	Emerg/Trans Beds for Victims of DV	Emerg/Trans Beds (excl. DV)	Total Emerg/Trans Beds
Bartow	11	115	126	12	26	38
Catoosa	0	84	84	0	0	0
Chattooga	6	81	87	0	12	12
Dade	0	30	30	0	0	0
Fannin	12	76	88	13	14	27
Floyd	40	115	155	32	26	58
Gilmer	4	97	101	0	4	4
Gordon	0	77	77	0	0	0
Haralson	0	68	68	0	0	0
Murray	0	92	92	0	0	0
Paulding	11	92	103	17	0	17
Pickens	2	87	89	0	2	2
Polk	12	97	109	12	0	12
Walker	16	135	151	20	0	20
Whitfield	57	148	205	25	30	55
NWGRC	171	1,394	1,565	131	114	245
Georgia	8,994	12,101	21,095	1,308	8,831	10,139

Note: Based on 2008 and 2009 Continuum of Care Housing Inventories and 2009 Homeless Count and Predictive Model

Source: Georgia Department of Community Affairs, *Georgia's 21,000: 2009 Report on Homelessness*

Victims of Domestic Violence

Table 4-10, above, shows that the NWGRC region has 131 emergency shelter and transitional housing beds for victims of domestic violence. These emergency shelters and transitional housing are located in seven of the region's counties. Some domestic violence / family crisis facilities cover multi-county areas. Police and sheriff actions related to family violence in the region from 2001 through 2010 are shown in Table 4-11, below. For the last ten-year period, the years with the highest numbers of actions were 2003 and 2008-2010.

Table 4-11 Police Actions Related to Domestic Violence in NWGRC Region

Action Type	Police Actions Taken									
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Arrested	1,765	2,139	2,462	2,137	2,126	2,275	2,630	3,031	3,043	3,144
Citation	30	22	16	17	11	12	14	11	11	11
Separation	901	1,092	1,262	959	802	983	980	1,050	1,357	1,300
Mediation	305	425	552	401	456	459	411	463	594	536
Other	1,595	2,087	2,622	1,956	1,999	1,979	1,953	2,023	2,344	2,152
None	891	1,054	1,385	1,092	859	1,022	937	804	755	669
Total	5,487	6,819	8,299	6,562	6,253	6,730	6,925	7,382	8,104	7,812

Source: Georgia Bureau of Investigation, Family Violence Statistics, 2001-2010

Migrant Farm Workers

Based on the 2007 Census of Agriculture, the population of migrant farm workers in the NWGRC region is not large enough to warrant special housing considerations. As shown in Table 4-12, the Census of Agriculture, generated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, recorded only 71 migrant farm workers in the region in 2007. Gilmer and Walker Counties had the most migrant farm labor, with 17 and 14 workers, respectively, recorded.

Table 4-12 Migrant Farm Labor in NWGRC Counties and Region

Area	Migrant Farm Labor	
	On Farms with Hired Labor	On Farms with Contract Labor Only
Bartow	2	0
Catoosa	5	0
Chattooga	1	0
Dade	2	1
Fannin	1	1
Floyd	2	2
Gilmer	16	1
Gordon	2	2
Haralson	3	0
Murray	3	0
Paulding	4	0
Pickens	5	0
Polk	0	0
Walker	14	0
Whitfield	3	1
NWGRC	63	8

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2007 Census of Agriculture

Persons with Disabilities

Table 4-13 provides the disability status by age of the region's civilian, non-institutional population compared to the State of Georgia. As can be seen, 22.2% of the region's civilian, non-institutional population 5 years old and over have a disability. For the population 5 to 15 years old, the percent with a disability is 5.9%; for the population 16 to 64 years old, the percentage with a disability is 21.7%; and for the population 65 years old and over, the percentage with a disability increases to 49.5%. All of these disability rates by age for the NWGRC region are higher than the statewide rates.

For the region's civilian, non-institutional population 18 to 34 years old with a disability, 6.8% is enrolled in college or graduate school and 4.0% is not enrolled and has a bachelor's degree or higher. These percentages are significantly below the corresponding statewide percentages as are the percentages for the population with no disability. For the region's civilian, non-institutional population 21 to 64 years old with a disability, 55.6% is employed. This percentage also is below the corresponding statewide percentage.

Table 4-13 Disability Status by Age

Disability Status	NWGRC Region	Georgia
Population ¹ 5 years and over	636,983	7,402,293
With a disability	141,317	1,456,812
Percent with a disability	22.2%	19.7%
Population ¹ 5 to 15 years	112,853	1,341,021
With a disability	6,649	77,105
Percent with a disability	5.9%	5.7%
Population ¹ 16 to 64 years	448,339	5,306,618
With a disability	97,177	1,021,162
Percent with a disability	21.7%	19.2%
Population ¹ 65 years and over	75,791	754,654
With a disability	37,491	358,545
Percent with a disability	49.5%	47.5%
Population ¹ 18 to 34 years	165,712	2,027,102
With a disability	25,663	298,880
Percent enrolled in college or graduate school	6.8%	11.7%
Percent not enrolled and with a bachelor's degree or higher	4.0%	8.6%
No disability	140,049	1,728,222
Percent enrolled in college or graduate school	10.5%	17.5%
Percent not enrolled and with a bachelor's degree or higher	9.4%	18.4%
Population ¹ 21 to 64 years	402,930	4,732,912
With a disability	90,646	940,344
Percent employed	55.6%	57.3%
No disability	312,284	3,792,568
Percent employed	78.5%	77.6%

¹Civilian, non-institutional population

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3

Table 4-14 provides the types of disabilities by age for the NWGRC region and the State of Georgia. For the region, mental disability is the most common type for people 5 to 15 years old; employment disability, followed by physical disability and go-outside-home disability are the most common types for people 16 to 64 years old; and physical disability, followed by go-outside-home disability and sensory disability are the most common types for people 65 years old and over. The percentages of types of disability by age for the region are quite similar to those for the state. The greatest differences are for the three most common types of disability for people 16 to 64 years old.

The region's subsidized independent retirement communities and subsidized rental housing facilities are generally wheelchair accessible, and many facilities have a limited number of units that are fully handicapped equipped. Some personal care homes serve persons with dementia or developmental disabilities, on a case-by-case basis, depending on the level of care required.

Table 4-14 Types of Disability by Age

Category	NWGRC Region		Georgia	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total disabilities tallied:	263,760	100.0%	2,638,739	100.0%
Total disabilities tallied for people 5 to 15 years:	8,916	3.4%	99,511	3.8%
Sensory disability	1,178	0.4%	12,885	0.5%
Physical disability	1,263	0.5%	13,471	0.5%
Mental disability	5,497	2.1%	60,819	2.3%
Self-care disability	978	0.4%	12,336	0.5%
Total disabilities tallied for people 16 to 64 years:	176,004	66.7%	1,784,544	67.6%
Sensory disability	13,469	5.1%	122,519	4.6%
Physical disability	37,307	14.1%	336,687	12.8%
Mental disability	19,524	7.4%	190,182	7.2%
Self-care disability	9,108	3.5%	93,199	3.5%
Go-outside-home disability	32,884	12.5%	375,962	14.2%
Employment disability	63,712	24.2%	665,995	25.2%
Total disabilities tallied for people 65 years and over:	78,840	29.9%	754,684	28.6%
Sensory disability	12,498	4.7%	119,668	4.5%
Physical disability	27,453	10.4%	256,057	9.7%
Mental disability	10,998	4.2%	107,051	4.1%
Self-care disability	9,182	3.5%	89,319	3.4%
Go-outside-home disability	18,709	7.1%	182,589	6.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3

Persons with HIV/AIDS

Table 4-15 presents HIV/AIDS statistics for the NWGRC region’s counties, the region, and the state. The NWGRC region’s AIDS rate of 61.0 per 100,000 is far below the statewide rate of 242.1 per 100,000. Bartow County has the region’s highest AIDS rate at 125.8 per 100,000, still well below the statewide rate. Bartow County has the 70th highest AIDS rate out of Georgia’s 159 counties.

Table 4-15 Persons Living with HIV/AIDS – December 2010

Area	Total Persons Living with HIV (Not AIDS)	Total Persons Living with AIDS	AIDS Rate (per 100,000)
Bartow	110	126	125.8
Catoosa	24	32	50.0
Chattooga	36	20	76.9
Dade	10	6	36.1
Fannin	11	19	80.2
Floyd	75	82	85.1
Gilmer	7	20	70.7
Gordon	6	19	34.4
Haralson	14	11	38.2
Murray	13	27	68.1

Area	Total Persons Living with HIV (Not AIDS)	Total Persons Living with AIDS	AIDS Rate (per 100,000)
Paulding	22	39	27.4
Pickens	6	9	30.6
Polk	10	16	38.6
Walker	10	31	45.1
Whitfield	47	69	67.3
NWGRC	401	526	61.0
Georgia	18,535	23,451	242.1

Source: Georgia Statistics System

Persons Recovering from Substance Abuse

There are a limited number of transitional housing programs in the NWGRC region for persons recovering from substance abuse. Table 4-16 provides a list of some, but not necessarily all, of these residential facilities/programs.

Table 4-16 Transitional Housing for Persons Recovering from Substance Abuse in NWGRC Region

Facility Name/Location	Counties Served	Capacity	Remarks
Star House / Rome	Floyd	NA	Half-way house for men; minimum stay of six months.
Isaiah House / Ellijay	Fannin, Gilmer, Pickens	20	Transitional home serving males age 25-55 who have been through a drug/alcohol program within the last six months.
Penfield Christian Home / LaFayette	Walker	28	Six-week residential program for males age 18 and over.
Carter Hope Center / Dalton	Whitfield	NA	Recovery residence with a minimum nine-month program; persons allowed to stay a maximum of two years.

Source: Northwest Georgia Regional Commission, Area Agency on Aging

Jobs-Housing Balance

Jobs-housing balance refers to the distribution of employment relative to the distribution of workers within a given geographic area. An area is considered balanced when these distributions are approximately equal and when available housing choices complement the earning potential of available jobs. In other words, the concept of balancing jobs and housing goes beyond trying to attain numerical equality. Jobs available in a community, ideally, should match the labor force skills, and housing should be available at prices, sizes, and locations suited to workers who want to live in the area. True balance would involve perfectly complementary housing and job characteristics.

Nevertheless, a numerical equality is most commonly used to express the concept of jobs-housing balance. The most straightforward way to measure jobs-housing balance is through a ratio of employment (jobs) to total housing units, occupied housing units (which are households), or employed population. Although jobs/employed population is not identical to jobs/housing, the rationale for using the former ratio is that both ratios refer to a type of balance—the equivalence of employment opportunities and the persons who seek them—in a

given area. The jobs/employed population ratio is, perhaps, easier to understand since balance would be indicated by a ratio of approximately 1.0. Table 4-17 provides the jobs/occupied housing units ratio and the jobs/employed population ratio for the NWGRC region.

Table 4-17 Jobs-Housing balance in the NWGRC Region

Category	2010
Employment (jobs)	240,101
Housing units - total	361,306
Housing units - occupied	314,244
Employed civilian labor force	360,063
Workers per household	1.15
Jobs/occupied housing units ratio	0.76
Jobs/ employed population ratio	0.67

Source: Georgia Department of Labor; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010

The region's jobs/occupied housing units ratio of 0.76 falls well short of the target ratio of 1.15 (the region's number of workers per household is lower than the normally assumed average of 1.5), and the region's jobs/employed population ratio of 0.67 falls well short of the ideal ratio of 1.0. Thus, as a whole, the region has a numerical imbalance of jobs and housing suggesting it is job-poor and needs more employment opportunities for the resident, generally lower-wage labor force. This numerical imbalance can be misleading, however, as many resident workers have short commutes to job-rich sites outside the region in the Chattanooga and Atlanta metropolitan areas. Nevertheless, the region's imbalance of jobs and housing is increasing. In 2000, the jobs/employed population ratio was 0.73; in 2005, it was 0.69; in 2010, as indicated above, it was 0.67; and in 2011, it was 0.65.

Availability of Affordable Housing

The generally accepted definition of affordability is for a household to pay no more than 30% of its annual income on housing costs. A lack of affordable housing is a significant hardship on low-income households, preventing them from meeting other basic needs. Households paying more than 30% of their income on housing costs may have difficulty affording other necessities such as food, clothing, transportation, and medical care. Tables 4-18 and 4-19 show the correlation of average wages to housing prices and household income to housing prices, respectively. These tables show equivalent house prices based on 2.5 and 3.5 multipliers, used widely in the finance and real estate industries as a rule of thumb to estimate affordable housing prices. These multipliers are applied to annual wages or annual household income to determine approximate affordability.

The mean 2009 sale price of improved residential property in the NWGRC region, as shown in Figure 4-6, was \$153,853. Adjusted for inflation to 2010 dollars, this average sale price would be \$156,377. As shown in Table 4-18, the average annual wage for all industries in the NWGRC region, \$33,956, would support a house price of \$84,890 to \$118,846. The house price thus supported would be 54.3% and 76.0% of the region's 2009 inflation-adjusted average

sale price of improved residential property. The region's largest private job sector, *manufacturing* (24.8% of the region's total employment), paid an average annual wage of \$39,520, which would support a house price of \$98,800 to \$138,320. *Retail trade*, the region's second largest private job sector (12.7% of the region's total employment), paid an average annual wage of \$23,296, which would support a house price of \$58,240 to \$81,536. *Health care and social assistance*, the region's third largest private job sector (10.1% of the region's total employment), paid an average annual wage of \$41,028, which would support a house price of \$102,570 to \$143,598. *Total government* jobs accounted for 17.8% of the region's total employment and paid an average annual wage of \$34,424, just slightly higher than the region's average for all industries. Average wages for any of these job sectors would have to be supplemented with additional household income in order for the region's average house price of \$156,377 to be affordable. Regarding renter-occupied housing, accounting for 28.3% of the region's occupied housing, only four job sectors, accounting for 25.5% of the region's jobs, do not have adequate average weekly wages to support the region's median monthly rent of \$673.

Table 4-18 Correlation of Average Weekly Wages (2010) to Housing Prices for the Region's Workers

Sector	Average Wage			Monthly Income Available for Housing (30%)	Equivalent House Price (2.5 multiplier)	Equivalent House Price (3.5 multiplier)
	Average Weekly Wage	Average Annual Wage	Average Monthly Wage			
Goods-Producing	\$752	\$39,104	\$3,259	\$978	\$97,760	\$136,864
Agriculture, forestry, & fishing	\$551	\$28,652	\$2,388	\$716	\$71,630	\$100,282
Mining	\$924	\$48,048	\$4,004	\$1,201	\$120,120	\$168,168
Construction	\$710	\$36,920	\$3,077	\$923	\$92,300	\$129,220
Manufacturing	\$760	\$39,520	\$3,293	\$988	\$98,800	\$138,320
Service-Providing	\$598	\$31,096	\$2,591	\$777	\$77,740	\$108,836
Utilities	\$1,345	\$69,940	\$5,828	\$1,749	\$174,850	\$244,790
Wholesale trade	\$824	\$42,848	\$3,571	\$1,071	\$107,120	\$149,968
Retail trade	\$448	\$23,296	\$1,941	\$582	\$58,240	\$81,536
Transportation and warehousing	\$665	\$34,580	\$2,882	\$865	\$86,450	\$121,030
Information	\$780	\$40,560	\$3,380	\$1,014	\$101,400	\$141,960
Finance and insurance	\$820	\$42,640	\$3,553	\$1,066	\$106,600	\$149,240
Real estate and rental and leasing	\$542	\$28,184	\$2,349	\$705	\$70,460	\$98,644
Professional, scientific/tech services	\$922	\$47,944	\$3,995	\$1,199	\$119,860	\$167,804
Management: companies/enterprises	\$1,284	\$66,768	\$5,564	\$1,669	\$166,920	\$233,688
Administrative and waste services	\$493	\$25,636	\$2,136	\$641	\$64,090	\$89,726
Educational services	\$694	\$36,088	\$3,007	\$902	\$90,220	\$126,308
Health care and social assistance	\$789	\$41,028	\$3,419	\$1,026	\$102,570	\$143,598
Arts, entertainment and recreation	\$335	\$17,420	\$1,452	\$436	\$43,550	\$60,970
Accommodation and food services	\$257	\$13,364	\$1,114	\$334	\$33,410	\$46,774
Other services (except government)	\$521	\$27,092	\$2,258	\$677	\$67,730	\$94,822
Unclassified	\$579	\$30,108	\$2,509	\$753	\$75,270	\$105,378
Total - Private Sector	\$651	\$33,852	\$2,821	\$846	\$84,630	\$118,482
Total - Government	\$662	\$34,424	\$2,869	\$861	\$86,060	\$120,484
ALL INDUSTRIES	\$653	\$33,956	\$2,830	\$849	\$84,890	\$118,846

Source: Georgia Department of Labor; Northwest Georgia Regional Commission

The NWGRC region’s estimated median household income of \$44,272 could support a house price of approximately \$110,680 to \$154,952, as shown in Table 4-19. The house price thus supported was 70.8% to 99.1% of the 2009 inflation-adjusted average sale price. The region’s mean, or average, household income of \$55,777 could support a house price of approximately \$139,443 to \$195,220. Thus, the average house price of \$156,377 generally would not be considered “affordable” for a household having the region’s median income, but it could be “affordable” for a household having the region’s average income. Approximately 39.0% of the region’s households have an income equal to or greater than the average. A house price equal to the region’s median owner-occupied housing unit value, an estimated \$132,800, however, could be within the means of the region’s median-income household.

Table 4-19 Correlation of Household Income to Housing Prices for the Region’s Residents

Annual Household Income	Maximum Annual Income	Maximum Monthly Income	Maximum Monthly Income for Housing	Equivalent House Price (2.5 multiplier)	Equivalent House Price (3.5 multiplier)
Less than \$10,000	\$9,999	\$833	\$250	\$24,998	\$34,997
\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$14,999	\$1,250	\$375	\$37,498	\$52,497
\$15,000 to \$19,999	\$19,999	\$1,667	\$500	\$49,998	\$69,997
\$20,000 to \$24,999	\$24,999	\$2,083	\$625	\$62,498	\$87,497
\$25,000 to \$29,999	\$29,999	\$2,500	\$750	\$74,998	\$104,997
\$30,000 to \$34,999	\$34,999	\$2,917	\$875	\$87,498	\$122,497
\$35,000 to \$39,999	\$39,999	\$3,333	\$1,000	\$99,998	\$139,997
\$40,000 to \$44,999	\$44,999	\$3,750	\$1,125	\$112,498	\$157,497
\$45,000 to \$49,999	\$49,999	\$4,167	\$1,250	\$124,998	\$174,997
\$50,000 to \$59,999	\$59,999	\$5,000	\$1,500	\$149,998	\$209,997
\$60,000 to \$74,999	\$74,999	\$6,250	\$1,875	\$187,498	\$262,497
\$75,000 to \$99,999	\$99,999	\$8,333	\$2,500	\$249,998	\$349,997
\$100,000 to \$124,999	\$124,999	\$10,417	\$3,125	\$312,498	\$437,497
\$125,000 to \$149,999	\$149,999	\$12,500	\$3,750	\$374,998	\$524,997
\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$199,999	\$16,667	\$5,000	\$499,998	\$699,997
\$200,000 or more	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Median Household Income					
Median Household Income	\$44,272	\$3,689	\$1,107	\$110,680	\$154,952
Mean Household Income					
Mean Household Income	\$55,777	\$4,648	\$1,394	\$139,443	\$195,220

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey; Northwest Georgia Regional Commission

Water Supply and Treatment

Public Water Systems

According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), a public water system provides water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances to at least 15 service connections or serves an average of at least 25 people for at least 60 days a year. The EPA has defined three types of public water systems:

- *Community Water System* – A public water system that supplies water to the same population year-round.
- *Non-Transient Non-Community Water System* – A public water system that regularly supplies water to at least 25 of the same people at least six months per year, but not year-round. Some examples are schools, factories, office buildings, and hospitals which have their own water systems.
- *Transient Non-Community Water System* – A public water system that provides water in a place such as a gas station or campground where people do not remain for long periods of time.

Table 5-1 lists the NWGRC region’s 45 municipal public water systems, which are all classified as community water systems. These municipal public water systems range from very small (serving 25-500 people) to very large (serving 100,000+ people) and serve a total population of 740,285.

Table 5-1 Municipal Public Water Systems in the NWGRC Region

County	Water System ID Number	Water System Name	Population Served	Taps	Primary Water Source Type ¹
Bartow	GA0150000	Adairsville	3,600	1,159	GU
Bartow	GA0150001	Bartow County	50,162	20,295	SWP
Bartow	GA0150002	Cartersville	24,830	9,550	SW
Bartow	GA0150003	Kingston	1,263	486	GW
Bartow	GA0150004	White	806	310	GW
Bartow	GA0150025	Emerson	1,442	544	SWP
Bartow	GA0150106	Waterside Subdivision	60	26	SWP
Catoosa	GA0470000	Catoosa Utility District Authority	49,400	19,000	SWP
Catoosa	GA0470001	Fort Oglethorpe	10,000	2,400	SWP
Catoosa	GA0470002	Ringgold	2,743	1,281	SW
Chattooga	GA0550000	Chattooga County Water District	5,044	1,638	GW
Chattooga	GA0550001	Lyerly	1,224	484	SWP
Chattooga	GA0550002	Menlo	960	384	GW
Chattooga	GA0550003	Summerville	11,651	4,481	SW
Chattooga	GA0550049	Trion	2,400	930	GWP
Chattooga	GA0550053	Chattooga County-Cloudland Extension	161	62	GWP

County	Water System ID Number	Water System Name	Population Served	Taps	Primary Water Source Type ¹
Dade	GA0830000	Dade County Water and Sewer Authority	17,747	6,826	SW
Fannin	GA1110000	Blue Ridge	5,506	2,343	SW
Fannin	GA1110001	McCaysville	7,020	2,700	SW
Fannin	GA1110003	Morganton	1,461	562	SWP
Floyd	GA1150000	Cave Spring	3,848	1,480	GW
Floyd	GA1150001	Floyd County	41,738	16,053	SW
Floyd	GA1150002	Rome	45,586	17,533	SW
Gilmer	GA1230000	Ellijay-Gilmer County Water and Sewerage Authority	13,010	5,004	SW
Gordon	GA1290000	Calhoun	49,088	18,880	SW
Haralson	GA1430000	Bremen	5,200	3,011	SW
Haralson	GA1430001	Buchanan	1,326	510	SWP
Haralson	GA1430002	Tallapoosa	4,030	1,550	SWP
Haralson	GA1430007	Haralson County Water Authority	10,387	3,995	SW
Haralson	GA1430010	Waco	884	349	SWP
Murray	GA2130000	Chatsworth Waterworks Commission	26,913	8,708	SW
Paulding	GA2230000	Dallas	7,556	2,834	SWP
Paulding	GA2230001	Hiram	936	360	GW
Paulding	GA2230002	Paulding County Water System	113,204	43,540	SWP
Pickens	GA2270000	Jasper	9,850	5,100	SW
Pickens	GA2270002	Pickens County Water and Sewer Authority	6,357	2,445	SWP
Polk	GA2330000	Cedartown	11,700	4,500	SWP
Polk	GA2330001	Polk County Water, Sewage, and Solid Waste Authority	23,325	8,971	SWP
Polk	GA2330002	Rockmart	6,500	2,500	GU
Polk	GA2330017	Polk County-Vincent Mountain Water System	736	283	SWP
Walker	GA2950000	Chickamauga	5,070	1,950	GW
Walker	GA2950002	Lafayette	18,177	NA	SWP
Walker	GA2950003	Walker County Water and Sewerage Authority	36,000	12,048	SW
Walker	GA2950014	Walker County Rural Water and Sewer Authority	2,826	1,257	GW
Whitfield	GA3130000	Dalton Utilities	99,315	36,481	SW

¹ GU-groundwater under the direct influence of surface water (e.g., unprotected wells or springs); GUP-purchased groundwater under the direct influence of surface water; GW-groundwater (e.g., protected wells); GWP-purchased groundwater; SW-surface water (e.g., river, reservoir, intake); SWP-purchased surface water.

Source: United States Environmental Protection Agency, Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS), July 31, 2012.

Table 5-2 lists the NWGRC region's 72 state, federal, and privately-owned public water systems. The majority of these non-municipal public water systems (44) are transient non-community water systems, 24 are community water systems, and 4 are non-transient non-community water systems. The region's non-municipal, community water systems serve an additional population of 16,575.

Table 5-2 State, Federal, and Private Public Water Systems in the NWGRC Region

County	Water System ID Number	Water System Name	Water System Type ¹	Population Served	Taps	Primary Water Source Type ²
Bartow	GA0150027	Woodsong Mobile Home Park	C	84	28	GW
Bartow	GA0150028	Cedar Hill Mobile Home Park	C	60	23	GW
Bartow	GA0150035	Allatoona Mobile Home Park	C	184	91	GW
Bartow	GA0150056	Holiday Marina	TNC	50	60	GW
Bartow	GA0150070	K.O.A. Cartersville	TNC	195	75	GW
Bartow	GA0150100	Glade Marina Well #1	TNC	50	1	GW
Bartow	GA0150101	Glade Marina Well #2	TNC	65	12	GW
Chattooga	GA0550005	Cloudland Improvement Assoc.	C	605	233	SW
Chattooga	GA0550006	Mount Vernon Mills, Inc.	C	1,452	2	GW
Chattooga	GA0550015	Camp Juliette Low	TNC	121	19	GW
Fannin	GA1110044	Toccoa River Restaurant	TNC	25	3	GW
Fannin	GA1110045	Rustic Ridge I POA	TNC	26	20	GW
Fannin	GA1110046	Cohutta Farms III POA	TNC	26	36	GW
Fannin	GA1110047	Cohutta Farms I POA	TNC	26	14	GW
Fannin	GA1110049	Rustic Ridge II	TNC	26	15	GW
Fannin	GA1110050	Forge Mill Corners	C	42	16	GW
Fannin	GA1110052	Toccoa Valley Campground	TNC	60	16	GW
Fannin	GA1110053	Fish Hook Point Subdivision	C	55	18	GW
Fannin	GA1110054	Whispering Pines Campground	TNC	65	30	GW
Fannin	GA1110061	Cashes Valley #2	TNC	29	11	GW
Fannin	GA1110064	Coopers Creek Estates	C	58	22	GW
Fannin	GA1110070	Shepherds Ridge Subdivision	C	72	27	GW
Fannin	GA1110072	Cohutta Farms IV	TNC	34	54	GW
Fannin	GA1110091	Mountain High Subdivision	C	129	49	GW
Fannin	GA1110101	Mountain Area Christian Academy	NTNC	360	1	GW
Floyd	GA1150003	Berry College	C	2,200	250	SW
Floyd	GA1150013	Misty Mtn. Girl Scout Camp 1	TNC	100	20	GW
Floyd	GA1150014	Camp Sidney Dew	TNC	112	16	GW
Floyd	GA1150029	USFS-Pocket Area	TNC	75	4	GW
Floyd	GA1150058	Misty Mtn. Girl Scout Camp 2	TNC	50	24	GW
Gilmer	GA1230004	Walnut Mountain S/D POA	C	619	235	SW
Gilmer	GA1230034	USCE Ridgeway Campground HP	TNC	25	1	GW
Gilmer	GA1230038	USCE Ridgeway Boat Ramp HP	TNC	25	1	GW
Gilmer	GA1230045	Eagles Mountain Campground	TNC	606	196	SWP
Gilmer	GA1230046	Carters Lake Marina & Resort	TNC	62	12	SWP
Gilmer	GA1230049	River Bend Subdivision	TNC	91	35	GW
Gilmer	GA1230051	Lakeside Mobile Home Park	C	236	91	GW
Gilmer	GA1230055	Cherry Log Mtn. I	TNC	128	47	GW
Gilmer	GA1230057	Cherry Log Mtn.-Granny Lake	C	265	102	GW
Gilmer	GA1230058	Cherry Log Mtn.-Indian Rock	C	283	109	GW
Gilmer	GA1230059	Hidden Lake	C	112	43	GW

County	Water System ID Number	Water System Name	Water System Type ¹	Population Served	Taps	Primary Water Source Type ²
Gilmer	GA1230060	Laurel Ridge	C	216	83	GW
Gilmer	GA1230061	Cashes Valley	TNC	81	31	GW
Gilmer	GA1230063	Canoe Club, Inc. HOA	TNC	25	1	GW
Gilmer	GA1230064	Holloway Mountain	TNC	65	25	GW
Gilmer	GA1230065	Owensby Mill S/D	C	32	12	GW
Gilmer	GA1230066	Rock Creek #1	TNC	44	17	GW
Gilmer	GA1230067	Rock Creek #2	TNC	44	17	GW
Gilmer	GA1230070	Double Knob	TNC	25	15	GW
Gilmer	GA1230074	Carters Lake Estates	C	148	57	GW
Gilmer	GA1230075	Promise Land Ministries - Narrow Way	NTNC	43	4	GW
Gilmer	GA1230083	Diamond Lure Campground	TNC	39	15	GW
Gilmer	GA1230085	Camp Highland	TNC	25	NA	GW
Gilmer	GA1230086	No Rust, LLC / FM Stainless	NTNC	35	NA	GW
Gordon	GA1290021	Talking Rock Creek Properties	C	270	250	SWP
Murray	GA2130002	DNR-Ft. Mountain Sp Well #3	TNC	140	54	GW
Murray	GA2130003	USCE-Carters Powerhouse	TNC	25	1	GW
Murray	GA2130010	Fort Mountain Estates	C	138	55	GW
Murray	GA2130026	USFS-Lake Conasauga Rec. Area	TNC	75	15	GU
Murray	GA2130030	DNR-Fort Mountain State Park 2	TNC	276	106	GW
Murray	GA2130037	DNR-Fort Mountain State Park-Main. Area	TNC	25	4	GW
Murray	GA2130038	DNR-Fort Mountain State Park, Old Ft #4 SP	TNC	76	3	GW
Murray	GA2130039	USFS-Cottonwood Patch Horse Camp	TNC	30	1	GW
Pickens	GA2270003	Bent Tree	C	2,860	1,100	SW
Pickens	GA2270004	Big Canoe Subdivision	C	6,396	2,460	SW
Pickens	GA2270006	Sharptop Cove	TNC	90	9	GW
Pickens	GA2270007	Sharptop Cove-Pioneer Camp	TNC	25	1	GW
Pickens	GA2270008	Camp Grandview	TNC	350	32	GW
Pickens	GA2270019	Lawsons Landing Subdivision	C	59	15	GW
Walker	GA2950007	Valley View Ranch	TNC	300	11	GW
Walker	GA2950017	Camp Adahi	TNC	75	1	GW
Walker	GA2950054	Yates Bleachery	NTNC	240	6	GW

¹ C – community water system; NTNC – non-transient non-community water system; TNC – transient non-community.

² GU - groundwater under the direct influence of surface water (e.g., unprotected wells or springs); GUP - purchased groundwater under the direct influence of surface water; GW - groundwater (e.g., protected wells); GWP - purchased groundwater; SW - surface water (e.g., river, reservoir, intake); SWP - purchased surface water.

Source: United States Environmental Protection Agency, Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS), July 31, 2012.

Existing Municipal Permitted Water Supplies

Within the NWGRC region, including both surface water and groundwater, almost 244 MGD of municipal permitted water supply (on a monthly average basis) is available. The region relies primarily on surface water from rivers and storage reservoirs for this water supply. The most

significant water supply source for the region is the Coosa River system, including the Etowah, Conasauga, Coosawattee, and the Oostanaula Rivers and Lake Allatoona. Table 5-3 summarizes the municipal surface water supply sources permitted within the NWGRC region.

Table 5-3 Existing Municipal Permitted Surface Water Supplies in NWGRC Region

River Basin	Permit Holder	Permit Number	County	Source Water	Permit Limit Monthly Average (MGD)
Coosa	Adairsville, City of	008-1412-02	Bartow	Lewis Spring	4.100
Coosa	Bartow County Water Department	008-1411-02	Bartow	Bolivar Springs	0.800
Coosa	Cartersville, City Of	008-1423-04	Bartow	Etowah River	23.000
Coosa	City of Cartersville	008-1491-06	Bartow	Lake Allatoona	18.000
Coosa	Emerson, City Of	008-1422-02	Bartow	Moss Springs	0.500
Coosa	Summerville, City Of	027-1402-02	Chattooga	Raccoon Creek	2.500
Coosa	Summerville, City Of	027-1402-04	Chattooga	Lowe Spring	0.500
Coosa	Cave Spring, City Of	057-1428-06	Floyd	Cave Spring	1.300
Coosa	Floyd County	057-1428-08	Floyd	Old Mill Spring	3.500
Coosa	Floyd County - Brighton Plant	057-1414-02	Floyd	Woodward Creek	0.700
Coosa	Rome, City Of	057-1492-01	Floyd	Oostanaula & Etowah R	16.400
Coosa	Ellijay, City Of - Ellijay R	061-1407-01	Gilmer	Ellijay River	0.450
Coosa	Ellijay-Gilmer Co W & S Auth	061-1408-01	Gilmer	Cartecay River	4.000
Coosa	Calhoun, City Of	064-1411-03	Gordon	Big Spring	6.000
Coosa	Calhoun, City Of	064-1412-01	Gordon	City Of Calhoun Spring	0.537
Coosa	Calhoun, City Of	064-1492-02	Gordon	Oostanaula River	3.000
Coosa	Calhoun, City Of	064-1493-01	Gordon	Coosawattee River	16.000
Coosa	Chatsworth Water Works Commission	105-1405-01	Murray	Holly Creek	1.000
Coosa	Chatsworth Water Works Commission	105-1405-02	Murray	Eton Springs	1.800
Coosa	Chatsworth Water Works Commission	105-1409-01	Murray	Carters Lake	2.300
Coosa	Chatsworth, City Of	105-1493-02	Murray	Coosawattee River	2.000
Coosa	Jasper, City Of	112-1417-02	Pickens	Long Swamp Creek	1.000
Coosa	Cedartown, City Of	115-1428-04	Polk	Big Spring	2.600
Coosa	Polk County Water Authority	115-1428-05	Polk	Aragon, Morgan, Mulco S	1.100
Coosa	Polk County Water Authority	115-1428-07	Polk	Deaton Spring	4.000
Coosa	Rockmart, City Of	115-1425-01	Polk	Euharlee Creek	1.500
Coosa	La Fayette, City Of - Dry Cr	146-1401-01	Walker	Dry Creek	0.900
Coosa	La Fayette, City Of- Big	146-1401-02	Walker	Big Spring	1.310
Coosa	Dalton Utilities - Coahulla Cr	155-1404-03	Whitfield	Coahulla Creek	5.000
Coosa	Dalton Utilities - Conasauga R	155-1404-01	Whitfield	Conasauga River	40.300
Coosa	Dalton Utilities - Freeman Springs	155-1404-04	Whitfield	Freeman Springs	1.500
Coosa	Dalton Utilities - Mill Cr	155-1404-02	Whitfield	Mill Creek	7.500
Coosa	Dalton Utilities - River Road	155-1404-05	Whitfield	Conasauga River	18.000
Permitted Monthly Average Withdrawal in Coosa River Basin					193.097
Tallapoosa	Bremen, City Of	071-1301-02	Haralson	Beech Creek & Bremen Reservoir (Bush Creek)	0.580
Tallapoosa	Haralson County Water Authority	071-1301-01	Haralson	Tallapoosa River	3.750
Permitted Monthly Average Withdrawal in Tallapoosa River Basin					4.330

River Basin	Permit Holder	Permit Number	County	Source Water	Permit Limit Monthly Average (MGD)
Tennessee	Catoosa Utility District	023-1506-02	Catoosa	Yates Spring	7.000
Tennessee	City of Ringgold	023-1506-01	Catoosa	South Chickamauga Creek	1.000
Tennessee	Dade Co Water & Sewer Authority	041-1508-02	Dade	Lookout Creek	3.800
Tennessee	Blue Ridge, City Of	055-1505-02	Fannin	Toccoa River	1.300
Tennessee	McCaysville, City Of	055-1505-01	Fannin	Toccoa River	1.000
Tennessee	Walker County Water & Sewer Authority	146-1507-04	Walker	Crawfish Spring Lake	4.000
Permitted Monthly Average Withdrawal in Tennessee River Basin					18.100
Total Municipal Permitted Surface Water Supply in the NWGRC Region					215.527

Source: Georgia EPD, Non-Farm Surface Water Withdrawal Permit List [Revised March 2011]

Groundwater sources make up 11.5% of the NWGRC region's total municipal permitted water supply. Table 5-4 summarizes the municipal groundwater supply sources utilized.

Table 5-4 Existing Municipal Permitted Ground Water Supplies in NWGRC Region

Permit Holder	Permit Number	County	Aquifer	Permit Limit Monthly Average (MGD)
White, City of	008-0008	Bartow	Paleozoic Limestone	0.200
Chattooga County Water District #1	027-0001	Chattooga	Paleozoic Limestone	0.700
Lyerly, Town of	027-0002	Chattooga	Conasauga FM, Knox Group	0.280
Dade County Water and Sewer Authority	041-0001	Dade	Paleozoic Limestone	0.432
Morganton, City of	055-0001	Fannin	Crystalline Rock	0.225
Floyd County Water	057-0001	Floyd	Knox Group	1.300
Calhoun, City of	064-0002	Gordon	Paleozoic Limestone	5.800
Haralson County Water Authority	071-0001	Haralson	Crystalline Rock	0.820
Chatsworth, City of	105-0001	Murray	Conasauga FM, Knox Group	1.764
Dallas, City of	110-0001	Paulding	Crystalline Rock	0.202
Jasper, City of	112-0002	Pickens	Crystalline Rock	1.000
Pickens County Water Authority	112-0003	Pickens	Crystalline Rock	0.350
Rockmart, City of	115-0004	Polk	Newala LS, Knox Group	2.590
Chickamauga, City of	146-0006	Walker	Knox Group	1.800
Lafayette, City of	146-0009	Walker	Knox Group	0.850
Lafayette, City of (Wells 3 & 5)	146-0010	Walker	Knox Group	1.100
Walker County Rural W&S Authority	146-0005	Walker	Newala LS	0.400
Walker County W&S Authority - Coke Oven	146-0003	Walker	Knox Group	2.800
Walker County W&S Authority - Kensington	146-0004	Walker	Paleozoic Limestone	1.000
Walker County W&S Authority - WTP	146-0011	Walker	Knox Group, Newala LS	4.500
Total Municipal Permitted Groundwater Supply (monthly average basis)				28.113

Source: Georgia EPD, Non-Farm Ground Water Withdrawal Permit List [Revised March 2011]

Existing Non-Municipal Permitted Withdrawals

The NWGRC region's non-municipal permitted withdrawals total 3,850 MGD on a monthly average basis. These withdrawals are almost sixteen times the region's municipal permitted

withdrawals. Table 5-5 and Table 5-6 provide a list of the region’s non-municipal permitted surface water and groundwater withdrawals, respectively. Surface water sources account for 99.5% of the region’s non-municipal permitted water supplies, and the largest non-municipal permitted withdrawals are permitted surface water withdrawals associated with power generation in the Coosa River basin. Non-municipal permitted water withdrawals associated with power generation account for 97.9% of total non-municipal permitted water supplies.

Table 5-5 Existing Non-Municipal Permitted Surface Water Supplies in NWGRC Region

River Basin	Permit Holder	Permit Number	County	Source Water	Permit Limit Monthly Average (MGD)
Coosa	Bent Tree Community, Inc.	112-1417-03	Pickens	Chestnut Cove Creek & unnamed creek	0.230
Coosa	Bent Tree Community, Inc.	112-1417-04	Pickens	Lake Tamarack	0.230
Coosa	Berry Schools, The (Berry College)	057-1429-01	Floyd	Berry (formerly Possum Trot) Reservoir	0.700
Coosa	Big Canoe Utilities Company, Inc.	112-1417-05	Pickens	Lake Petit	1.000
Coosa	Big Canoe Utilities Company, Inc.	112-1417-06	Pickens	Blackwell Creek	2.650
Coosa	Georgia Power Co - Plant Hammond	057-1490-02	Floyd	Coosa River	655.000
Coosa	Georgia Power Company - Plant Bowen	008-1491-01	Bartow	Etowah River	85.000
Coosa	Gerdau AmeriSteel US, Inc. Cartersville Steel Mill	008-1423-01	Bartow	Pettit Creek	1.500
Coosa	Inland-Rome Inc.	057-1490-01	Floyd	Coosa River	32.000
Coosa	Mohawk Industries, Inc	027-1402-05	Chattooga	Chattooga R./Raccoon Cr.	4.000
Coosa	Mount Vernon Mills Riegel Apparel Div	027-1401-03	Chattooga	Trion Spring	6.600
Coosa	New Riverside Ochre Company, Inc.	008-1421-01	Bartow	Etowah River	5.000
Coosa	New Riverside Ochre Company, Inc.	008-1421-02	Bartow	Etowah River	6.000
Coosa	Oglethorpe Power Corp.	057-1402-03	Floyd	Heath Creek	3,030.000
Permitted Monthly Average Withdrawal in Coosa River Basin					3,829.91
Tennessee	Crystal Springs Print Works, Inc.	146-1507-06	Walker	Crawfish Spring Lake	1.300
Tennessee	Peerless Self Storage, LCC	146-1508-01	Walker	Popular Springs	0.300
Tennessee	Yates Bleachery Company, Inc.	146-1507-01	Walker	Williams Springs	0.600
Permitted Monthly Average Withdrawal in Tennessee River Basin					2.10
Total Non-Municipal Permitted Surface Water Supply in the NWGRC Region					3,832.01

Source: Georgia EPD, Non-Farm Surface Water Withdrawal Permit List [Revised March 2011]

Table 5-6 Existing Non-Municipal Permitted Ground Water Supplies in NWGRC Region

Permit Holder	Permit Number	County	Aquifer	Permit Limit Monthly Average (MGD)
Chemical Products Corporation	008-0003	Bartow	Shady FM	1.700
Chemical Products Corporation	008-0005	Bartow	Shady FM	1.600
Gerdau Ameristeel Caretersville Steel Mill	008-0011	Bartow	Crystalline Rock	0.600
New Riverside Ochre Company, Inc.	008-0001	Bartow	Shady FM, Wiesner FM	0.108
Crothall Laundry Services	057-0002	Floyd	Conasauga Formation	0.300
Carneuse Lime & Stone	061-0001	Gilmer	Crystalline Rock	1.500
Imerys Marble, Inc. - Whitestone Mine	061-0002	Gilmer	Crystalline Rock	5.442
Milliken & Company - Colormaster Plant	064-0004	Gordon	Conasauga FM	0.665

Permit Holder	Permit Number	County	Aquifer	Permit Limit Monthly Average (MGD)
Big Canoe Utilities Company, Inc.	112-0001	Pickens	Crystalline Rock	0.300
IMERY'S Marble, Inc. - Marble Hill Mine	112-0004	Pickens	Crystalline Rock	1.440
J.M. Huber Corporation - Miss Linda Mine	112-0005	Pickens	Crystalline Rock	0.300
GEO Specialty Chemicals	115-0003	Polk	Paleozoic Limestone	2.500
Reichhold, Inc.	146-0001	Walker	Paleozoic Limestone	1.400
Shaw Industries - Plant S1	146-0007	Walker	Paleozoic Limestone	0.173
Total Non-Municipal Permitted Groundwater Supply (monthly average basis)				18.028

Source: Georgia EPD, Non-Farm Ground Water Withdrawal Permit List [Revised March 2011]

Water Demand Forecasts

The *Coosa-North Georgia Regional Water Plan* (September 2011) provides municipal water demand forecasts by county for twelve of the NWGRC region's fifteen counties, as shown in Table 5-7. As indicated in the table note, these municipal water demand forecasts include publicly-supplied and self-supplied demands from surface water and groundwater sources, but they do not include demands from major publically-supplied industries.

Table 5-7 Municipal Water Demand Forecasts by County

County	Average Annual Demand (AAD) - Millions of Gallons/Day (MGD)				
	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Catoosa	7.46	9.26	11.36	13.96	17.17
Chattooga	4.12	4.56	5.02	5.47	5.93
Dade	2.23	2.54	2.82	2.97	3.07
Fannin	2.73	3.22	3.73	4.25	4.77
Floyd	12.98	14.00	15.05	16.11	17.19
Gilmer	3.14	4.09	5.29	6.81	8.77
Gordon	7.61	9.04	10.67	12.54	14.71
Murray	4.83	6.67	8.97	12.09	15.52
Pickens	3.89	5.18	6.72	8.19	9.63
Polk	6.75	7.65	8.64	9.71	10.86
Walker	9.56	10.47	11.30	11.72	11.86
Whitfield	21.59	25.16	29.33	34.09	39.66

Note: Municipal water demand forecasts include publicly supplied and self-supplied demands from surface water and groundwater sources. Major publicly supplied industries are not included.

Source: Coosa-North Georgia Regional Water Plan (September 2011)

The *Coosa-North Georgia Regional Water Plan* also compares existing permitted water withdrawals and future demands to identify potential needs, shortages, or surpluses in available facilities or infrastructure. As shown in Table 5-8, permitted water availability needs were identified in seven of the twelve NWGRC counties included in the comparison. The counties with potential 2050 permitted capacity needs are Catoosa, Chattooga, Fannin, Gilmer, Murray, Pickens, and Whitfield. These need estimates, it should be noted, were calculated by comparing the permitted monthly average withdrawal limit with the forecasted annual average

demands. Consequently, these estimates are only an indicator of potential permitted capacity needs and indicate areas where continued localized facility planning will be needed. The estimates, thus, are useful for regional planning purposes.

Table 5-8 Permitted Municipal Water Withdrawal Limits versus Forecasted Municipal Water Demands

County	Permitted Municipal Water Withdrawal Limits ^{a,b,c}	2010 Forecasted Municipal Water Demand ^{a,d}	2050 Forecasted Municipal Water Demand ^{a,d}	Potential 2050 Need ^{a,e}	Additional Capacity Available in 2050 ^{a,e}
Catoosa ¹	9.80	6.94	15.98	(6.18)	None
Chattooga	4.18	3.83	5.54	(1.36)	None
Dade	4.23	2.22	3.07	None	1.17
Fannin	2.30	1.91	3.39	(1.09)	None
Floyd ²	24.55	15.94	24.02	None	0.53
Gilmer ³	4.45	3.41	7.42	(2.97)	None
Gordon ⁴	30.80	11.78	23.45	None	7.35
Murray ⁵	9.56	3.44	14.28	(4.72)	None
Pickens ⁶	7.24	3.25	9.05	(1.81)	None
Polk	11.79	6.36	10.28	None	1.51
Walker ⁷	18.74	9.54	11.84	None	6.90
Whitfield ⁸	56.30	41.21	79.77	(23.47)	None

^a Water withdrawal values include surface water and groundwater withdrawals and purchases from outside the county.

^b Surface water and groundwater permitted withdrawal limits are based on the current Monthly Average Limit (in MGD) of each permit. Purchases from outside the county reflect the Average Annual Demand in 2005 (in MGD).

^c Includes the municipal withdrawal permit holders listed in the Georgia EPD database for each county.

^d Forecasted Municipal Water Demands include water demands from major industrial sectors when supplied by municipal sources, but they do not include self-supplied water demands. Forecasted Municipal Water Demands were calculated applying the new plumbing code (1.28 gpf toilets) mandated by the Water Stewardship Act passed in 2010. Values based on Annual Average Demand (in MGD).

^e Based on differences between Permitted Withdrawal Limit and 2050 forecasted demand (in MGD). Values are estimates for future needs or additional capacity available.

¹ Includes purchase of 1.80 MGD from Tennessee. Municipal sources supplied approximately 0.23 MGD (2005) to major industries.

² Includes purchase of 0.65 from Bartow County. Municipal sources supplied approximately 2.15 MGD (2005) to major industries.

³ Municipal sources supplied approximately 1.50 MGD (2005) to major industries.

⁴ Municipal sources supplied approximately 4.54 MGD (2005) to major industries.

⁵ Includes purchase of 0.50 MGD from Gordon County.

⁶ Includes purchases of 0.50 MGD from Gordon County and 0.21 MGD from Cherokee County.

⁷ Includes purchase of 0.08 MGD from Catoosa County.

⁸ Includes purchase of 2.00 MGD from Tennessee. Municipal sources supplied approximately 17.2 MGD (2005) to major industries

Source: Coosa-North Georgia Regional Water Plan (September 2011)

The Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District's *Water Supply and Water Conservation Management Plan* (May 2009) provides water demand forecasts for two of the NWGRC region's counties—Bartow and Paulding. Table 5-9 provides 2035 water demand forecasts for Bartow and Paulding Counties without conservation (without water savings due to the existing plumbing code), with future reductions as a result of continued implementation of the existing plumbing code (baseline), and with the recommended conservation program.

Table 5-9 2035 Water Demand Forecasts by County

County	2035 Forecasts		
	Without Conservation AAD-MGD	Baseline AAD-MGD	With Recommended Conservation Program AAD-MGD
Bartow	55.4	52.8	46.4
Paulding	52.0	49.2	47.2

Source: Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District, Water Supply and Water Conservation Management Plan (May 2009)

Table 5-10 shows the 2006 and planned 2035 municipal permitted surface water supplies needed to meet the 2035 forecasted demands. In Bartow County, the Adairsville WTP would be expanded as necessary to serve its current service area; and Bartow County and the City of Cartersville should jointly develop a plan to decide between two options: (1) expanding the Cartersville WTP to meet growth in demand; or (2) building two new WTPs to withdraw from either Lake Allatoona or the Etowah River to be expanded together with the Cartersville WTP to meet growth in demand. In Paulding County, the 305-acre Richland Creek Reservoir is planned with a water treatment plant to be constructed at the reservoir site. Paulding County, however, will continue to rely on the Cobb County-Marietta Water Authority for a portion of its water supply.

Table 5-10 2006 and Anticipated 2035 Municipal Permitted Surface Water Supplies

Coosa River Basin Water Supply Source	Owner/Operator Utilizing Source in 2006	2006 Permitted Monthly Average Withdrawal (MGD)	Owner/Operator Utilizing Source in 2035	2035 Planned Permitted Monthly Average Withdrawal (MGD) ¹
Etowah River	City of Cartersville ²	5.0	City of Cartersville	(Note 3)
Allatoona Lake	City of Cartersville ²	18.0	City of Cartersville	52.5
Lewis Spring	City of Adairsville	4.1	City of Adairsville	4.5
Bolivar Springs	Bartow County Water System	0.8	Bartow County	0.8
Moss Springs	City of Emerson	0.5	City of Emerson	0.5
Etowah River / Richland Creek	-	-	Paulding County	30.0

¹ Annual Average Day equals Monthly Average divided by 1.2.

² The City of Cartersville has two intakes covered under one permit, with a permitted monthly average withdrawal of 23 MGD. Of that amount, up to 18 MGD may be withdrawn from Allatoona Lake on a monthly average basis.

³ Cartersville's permit for Etowah River is included within its Allatoona Lake permit.

Source: Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District, Water Supply and Water Conservation Management Plan (May 2009)

Municipal water demand forecasts for Haralson County are not available in the *Middle Chattahoochee Regional Water Plan* (September 2011), but supplemental documents associated with the plan's development do provide draft forecasts by county for the Middle Chattahoochee Water Planning Region. These draft forecasts were developed for use in regional water planning only and reflect an application of current management practices into the future. The forecasts for Haralson County are presented in Tables 5-11 and 5-12, following.

Table 5-11 Total Municipal Water Demand Forecasts – Haralson County

County	Average Annual Demand (AAD) - Millions of Gallons/Day (MGD)				
	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Haralson	2.53	3.02	3.57	4.01	4.40

Note: Total municipal water demand forecasts include publicly-supplied and self-supplied demands. Major publicly-supplied industries are not included.

Source: Georgia Environmental Protection Division, Draft Municipal Water Demand Forecasts for the Middle Chattahoochee Water Planning Region (March 2010)

Table 5-12 Municipal Water Demand Forecasts by Source – Haralson County

County	Publicly-Supplied Surface Water (AAD-MGD)		Publicly-Supplied Groundwater (AAD-MGD)		Self-Supplied Groundwater (AAD-MGD)		Total (AAD-MGD)	
	2010	2050	2010	2050	2010	2050	2010	2050
Haralson	2.50	4.36	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.04	2.53	4.40

Source: Georgia Environmental Protection Division and Middle Chattahoochee Water Council, Municipal and Industrial Forecast Methodology Technical Memorandum (July 2010)

Wastewater Collection and Treatment

The NWGRC region had 128 permitted wastewater treatment facilities as of April 2008. Of these, 47 were municipal or water district-type facilities, 74 were privately-owned facilities, 5 were federal government facilities, 1 was a state government facility, and 1 was classified as a city government facility. Table 5-13, below, provides a list of the region’s existing wastewater permits/permitted facilities.

Table 5-13 Existing Wastewater Permits in NWGRC Region - 2008

County	NPDES ID	Permit Name	Facility Type
Bartow	GA0046035	Adairsville (North WPCP)	Municipal/Water District
	GA0032832	Adairsville (South WPCP)	Municipal/Water District
	GA0022616	Allatoona Campground	Privately Owned Facility
	GAU010568	Anheuser-Busch, Inc.	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0020702	Bartow Co Two Run	Municipal/Water District
	GA0029904	Bartow Co School-White Elementary School	State Government
	GA0023540	Best Western Crown Inn	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0024091	Cartersville WPCP	Municipal/Water District
	GA0047333	Chemical Prod Corp-Riverside	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0001295	Chemical Products Corp.	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0000281	Chemical Products Corporation	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0047333	Chemical Products Corporation	Privately Owned Facility
	GAU050190	Daiki Corporation	Privately Owned Facility
	GAG550018	DNR Red Top Mountain State Park	Municipal/Water District
	GAU020237	DNR Red Top Mountain State Park	Municipal/Water District
	GA0026115	Emerson Pond	Municipal/Water District
	GA0000591	First Brands Corporation	Privately Owned Facility

County	NPDES ID	Permit Name	Facility Type
Bartow (cont.)	GA0001449	Georgia Power (Bowen)	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0000515	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0029823	New Riverside Ochre Co	Privately Owned Facility
	GAU050176	Premier Yarn Dyers Inc	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0037664	Southeast Bartow County WPCP	Municipal/Water District
	GA0047635	Stone Man, Inc	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0048305	USA COE Clark Cr N Campground	Federal Facility (U.S. Govt)
	GA0047465	USA COE Mckinney Campground	Federal Facility (U.S. Govt)
	GA0047074	USA COE Old Const. Site (Day)	Federal Facility (U.S. Govt)
	GA0027456	USA Forscom Rec Area-Allatoona	Federal Facility (U.S. Govt)
	GA0046515	Vulcan Construction Material, L.P.	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0036960	Vulcan Materials Co	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0046671	White WPCP (Whispering Pine)	Municipal/Water District
Catoosa	GA0031135	Airgas South, Inc	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0050130	Catoosa Co Utility(Morris Est)	Municipal/Water District
	GA0021954	Cochran's Travel Center	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0035301	Fort Oglethorpe-Mitchell Acres	Municipal/Water District
	GA0025615	Ringgold WPCP	Municipal/Water District
	GA0029734	Robert Simpson/Sherwood Forest	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0046248	SRM AGG-Ringgold Quarry	Privately Owned Facility
Chattooga	GA0000841	Harriett & Henderson Berryton	Privately Owned Facility
	GAU020277	Lyerly, Town Of	Municipal/Water District
	GA0047023	Menlo WPCP	Municipal/Water District
	GA0024104	Mohawk Industries, Inc.	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0001422	Mount Vernon Mills, Inc.	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0034631	Silverleaf Farm WTP	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0025704	Summerville WPCP	Municipal/Water District
	GA0025607	Trion WPCP	Municipal/Water District
Dade	GA0031453	Dade Reliable Health Care	Privately Owned Facility
	GAU050192	Sentinel Post, Incorporated	Municipal/Water District
	GA0026221	Trenton WPCP	Municipal/Water District
	GA0022764	Wildwood Lifestyle Center	Privately Owned Facility
Fannin	GA0037583	Blue Ridge	Municipal/Water District
	GA0022225	Fannin Co. Board Of Education	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0026948	US TVA (Blue Ridge Hydro Plant.	Federal Facility (U.S. Govt)
Floyd	GA0038202	Bridges Bro's Farm's Inc.	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0025721	Cave Spring WPCP	Municipal/Water District
	GA0037729	Flordia Rock Inc (6 Mi Quarry)	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0024155	General Electric Co. (Rome)	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0001457	Georgia Power (Hammond)	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0037761	Oglethorpe Power Corp.-Rocky Mtn	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0024341	Rome Coosa WPCP	Municipal/Water District
	GA0037788	Rome Wet Storage Facility	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0024112	Rome WPCP	Municipal/Water District
GA0001104	Tin Inc., DBA Temple-Inland	Privately Owned Facility	

County	NPDES ID	Permit Name	Facility Type
Gilmer	GA0021369	Elijay WPCP	Municipal/Water District
	GA0047210	Oakland Elementary School	Privately Owned Facility
Gordon	GA0037575	Associated Rubber Co.	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0030333	Calhoun WPCP	Municipal/Water District
	GA0035947	Cumberland Academy	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0046388	Fairmount (WPCP)	Municipal/Water District
	GAU010521	Lacey-Champion Carpets	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0000329	Omnova Solutions, Inc.	Privately Owned Facility
	GAU020218	Tolbert Elementary School Gordon Co.	Municipal/Water District
Haralson	GA0037435	Bremen (Buck Creek Exp. WPCP)	Municipal/Water District
	GAU020142	Bremen , City of (LAS)	Municipal/Water District
	GA0021008	Bremen Baxter Cr. Pond	Municipal/Water District
	GA0021512	Buchanan WPCP	Municipal/Water District
	GAU050262	Honda Precision Parts of GA	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0030945	Plantation Pipeline-Bremen	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0020982	Tallapoosa WPCP	Municipal/Water District
	GAU050146	Venus Thread, Inc.	Municipal/Water District
Murray	GA0032492	Chatsworth WPCP	Municipal/Water District
	GA0049191	DNR Fort Mountain State Park	Municipal/Water District
	GA0037834	O-N Minerals (Filler Prods) Co	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0038121	O-N Minerals(Filler Prod)	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0036943	Vulcan Material Company	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0046345	Vulcan Materials	City Government
Paulding	GA0026034	Dallas (North WPCP)	Municipal/Water District
	GA0026026	Dallas West WPCP	Municipal/Water District
	GA0037656	Florida Rock Ind (Rock Quarry)	Privately Owned Facility
	GAU020297	Paulding Co. Public Works Dept.	Municipal/Water District
	GA0036994	SRM Aggregates-Oldcastle Miner	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0032042	Three Cedars MHP	Privately Owned Facility
	GAU030605	Wishy Washy Car Wash Inc.	Privately Owned Facility
Pickens	GA0030252	Big Canoe STP	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0000485	Blue Ridge Marble & Granite -Nelson Plant	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0001261	Georgia Architectural Stone	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0038474	Imerys Marble, Inc.	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0000477	Imerys Marble,Inc. Marble Hill	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0032204	Jasper	Municipal/Water District
	GA0037451	Tabsum, Inc	Privately Owned Facility
	GAG550092	Tate Elementary School	Privately Owned Facility
	GAG550021	Tate Housing Project	Privately Owned Facility
Polk	GA0026182	Aragon	Municipal/Water District
	GA0024074	Cedartown WPCP	Municipal/Water District
	GA0000523	Engineered Fabrics Corp.	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0001708	GEO Specialty Chemicals	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0026042	Rockmart WPCP	Municipal/Water District
	GA0001929	Slate Scape, Inc.	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0032085	Zartic, Inc.	Privately Owned Facility

County	NPDES ID	Permit Name	Facility Type
Walker	GA0000051	Dow Reichhold Specialty Latex	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0025712	Lafayette WPCP	Municipal/Water District
	GA0023761	Stone Man-Rossville	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0046205	Synthetic Industries, Inc	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0037940	Vulcan Materials Co-Walker Q	Municipal/Water District
	GA0020478	Walker County WPCP	Municipal/Water District
Whitfield	GA0048488	Antioch Elementary School	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0000574	C & J Co Truck Term Dalton	Privately Owned Facility
	GAU020056	Dalton Utilities (LAS)	Municipal/Water District
	GA0034002	Dawnville Elementary School	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0000426	Dow Chemical Co. (Dalton)	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0034011	Dug Gap Elementary School	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0034037	Eastbrook Middle School	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0048020	Lynx Chemical Group, LLC.	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0047848	Mountain View Acres	Municipal/Water District
	GAU020254	Northwest Whitfield H.S.	Municipal/Water District
	GA0048887	Super (8) Motel	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0034029	Varnell Elementary School	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0003972	Vulcan Materials	Privately Owned Facility
	GA0049158	Westside Elementary School	Privately Owned Facility

Source: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division, Watershed Protection Branch, NPDES Wastewater Permit List, May 2008

Wastewater Flow Forecasts

The *Coosa-North Georgia Regional Water Plan* provides municipal wastewater flow forecasts by county for twelve of the NWGRC region's fifteen counties as shown in Table 5-14. These forecasts were developed to determine the amount of treated wastewater generated and returned to the watershed and were calculated based on the forecasted municipal water demands, adjusted for outdoor water use, which does not require treatment, and inflow and infiltration (I/I).

Table 5-14 Municipal Wastewater Flow Forecasts by County

County	Average Annual Flow (AAF) - Millions of Gallons/Day (MGD)				
	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Catoosa	6.20	7.70	9.45	11.60	14.27
Chattooga	3.50	3.86	4.26	4.64	5.03
Dade	1.97	2.24	2.50	2.63	2.71
Fannin	2.37	2.80	3.24	3.69	4.15
Floyd	12.02	12.97	13.94	14.92	15.92
Gilmer	2.70	3.52	4.55	5.86	7.54
Gordon	7.50	8.90	10.51	12.35	14.49
Murray	3.84	5.32	7.17	9.68	12.44
Pickens	3.17	4.23	5.50	6.72	7.90
Polk	6.34	7.18	8.10	9.11	10.19
Walker	8.63	9.45	10.20	10.58	10.71
Whitfield	19.70	22.96	26.77	31.11	36.20

Note: Municipal wastewater flows do not include major industrial sources that treat their water in municipal facilities.

Source: Coosa-North Georgia Regional Water Plan (September 2011)

The *Coosa-North Georgia Regional Water Plan* also provides a comparison of the future wastewater capacity needs with existing permitted capacity, as shown in Table 5-15. Based on this comparison, eight NWGRC counties would meet 2050 demands with their currently permitted facilities. Four NWGRC counties—Catoosa, Fannin, Pickens, and Whitfield—would experience a shortage, suggesting that additional wastewater facility development or expansion will be required to meet projected future wastewater demands. The shortage or surplus estimates, it should be noted, were calculated by comparing the current permitted maximum monthly average discharge with the forecasted annual average wastewater flow. These estimates, therefore, are only an indication of potential future shortages or surpluses in permitted treatment capacity and areas where continued localized facility planning may be needed.

Table 5-15 Permitted Municipal Wastewater Discharge Limits versus Forecasted Municipal Wastewater Flows

County	Permitted Municipal Wastewater Discharge Limit ^{a,b}	2010 Forecasted Municipal Wastewater Flows ^{a,c}	2050 Forecasted Municipal Wastewater Flows ^{a,c}	2050 Shortage or Surplus ^{a,d}
Catoosa ¹	0.10	0.54	1.19	(1.09)
Chattooga	7.15	1.93	2.79	4.36
Dade	1.01	0.45	0.63	0.39
Fannin	1.12	0.83	1.47	(0.35)
Floyd ²	20.22	10.53	16.05	4.17
Gilmer ³	4.00	1.55	2.36	1.64
Gordon ⁴	16.24	5.72	11.60	4.63
Murray	3.05	0.71	2.96	0.09
Pickens	1.08	1.05	2.92	(1.84)
Polk	6.67	3.57	5.77	0.90
Walker ⁵	8.84	3.53	4.79	4.05
Whitfield ⁶	40.38	24.25	47.87	(7.49)

^a Includes centralized systems such as LASs and point source discharges but not septic systems.

^b Permitted Discharge Limits based on the current Maximum Monthly Average Permit Limit (in MGD) of each permit.

^c Forecasted Municipal Wastewater Flows include flow from industries that are served by municipal facilities. Values based on Annual Average Flow (in MGD).

^d Based on difference between Permitted Treatment Limit and 2050 Forecasted Flows (in MGD). Red values in parentheses are shortages and values in black are surpluses.

¹ Catoosa County is estimated to provide 0.21 MGD of treatment capacity to textile industries (2010). Wastewater from Catoosa County is treated at the Moccasin Bend Plant in Chattanooga, TN.

² Floyd County is estimated to provide 2.28 MGD of treatment capacity to textile and automotive industries (2010).

³ Gilmer County is estimated to provide 1.36 MGD of treatment capacity to food and textile industries (2010).

⁴ Gordon County is estimated to provide 4.14 MGD of treatment capacity to textile industries (2010).

⁵ Walker County is estimated to provide 0.48 MGD of treatment capacity to textile industries (2010). The Moccasin Bend Plant in Chattanooga, TN, serves portions of Walker County.

⁶ Whitfield County is estimated to provide 16.13 MGD of treatment capacity to textile industries (2010).

Source: Coosa-North Georgia Regional Water Plan (September 2011)

The Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District's *Wastewater Management Plan* (May 2009) provides wastewater flow forecasts for two of the NWGRC region's counties—Bartow and

Paulding. Total wastewater generated was determined by summing all indoor (residential and non-residential) water uses and subtracting septic system flows to determine flow into collection systems. Non-residential septic system flows are included in the flow forecasts to treatment facilities because those flows are anticipated to transition to sewer during the planning period. Adding 20% for inflow and infiltration (I/I) results in the Annual Average Daily Flow (AAD), which is the flow that arrives at the wastewater treatment plant. Adding 25% to the AAD yields the Maximum Monthly Flow (MMF), the flow upon which wastewater treatment facility design capacities and discharge permits are commonly based. Table 5-16 shows the MMF-MGD wastewater flow forecasts for Bartow and Paulding Counties.

Table 5-16 Wastewater Flow Forecasts by County

County	Forecasted Flow (Maximum Monthly Flow – MGD)			
	2015	2025	2035	2050
Bartow	19	25	34	52
Paulding	20	37	50	73

Source: Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District, Wastewater Management Plan (May 2009)

Table 5-17 presents the existing (2006) and the planned 2035 municipal wastewater treatment facilities needed to accommodate the forecasted 2035 wastewater flows for Bartow and Paulding Counties. Based on wastewater flow forecasts, Bartow County will need 34 MMF-MGD of treatment capacity by 2035. New treatment capacity will be provided by expanding existing facilities and building a new facility in west Bartow County after 2015. One existing (2006) facility, Bartow Two Run Creek WPCP, was scheduled to be decommissioned by 2010. Planned 2035 permitting capacity for Bartow County is 42.6 MMF-MGD. Paulding County is forecasted to need 50 MMF-MGD of wastewater treatment capacity by 2035. This treatment capacity is to be achieved, in part, by discharging wastewater produced in the Chattahoochee Basin area (a projected 9.75 MMF-MGD in 2035) to Cobb County, or possibly Douglas County, for treatment. The remaining, approximately 40 MMF-MGD of capacity needed by 2035 will be provided as shown in Table 5-17, below.

Table 5-17 Existing (2006) and Planned (2035) Wastewater Treatment Facilities by County

Location by County	2006 Permitted Wastewater Treatment Facilities	2006 Permitted Treatment Capacity (MMF-MGD)	Wastewater Treatment Facilities Planned to be in Operation in 2035	2035 Planned Permitting Capacity (MMF-MGD)
Bartow	Adairsville North WPCP	1.0	Adairsville North WPCP	4.0
	Adairsville South WPCP	0.5	Adairsville South WPCP	1.0
	Cartersville WPCP	15.0	Cartersville WPCP	24.0
	Bartow Southeast WPCP	0.1	Bartow Southeast WPCP	8.1
	Bartow Two Run Creek WPCP ¹	0.1		
	Emerson Pond WPCP	0.45	Emerson Pond WPCP	1.5
			West Bartow WPCP ³	4.0
Paulding	Paulding County Pumpkinvine Creek WRF	0.7	Paulding Pumpkinvine Creek WRF	30.0
	Dallas North WPCP ²	0.5		
	Dallas West WPCP ²	1.0		

Location by County	2006 Permitted Wastewater Treatment Facilities	2006 Permitted Treatment Capacity (MMF-MGD)	Wastewater Treatment Facilities Planned to be in Operation in 2035	2035 Planned Permitting Capacity (MMF-MGD)
Paulding (cont.)	Paulding County Coppermine WRF	1.5	Paulding Coppermine WRF	6.5
	Paulding Upper Sweetwater WRF	0.2	Paulding Upper Sweetwater WRF	2.5
			Paulding West/Airport WRF ³	1.5

¹ Facility to be decommissioned; flow to Cartersville WPCP.

² Facility planned to be decommissioned; flow to Pumpkinvine Creek WRF.

³ New or planned facilities

Source: Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District, Wastewater Management Plan (May 2009)

Municipal wastewater flow forecasts for Haralson County are not provided in the *Middle Chattahoochee Regional Water Plan*, but supplemental documents associated with the plan's development do provide draft forecasts by county for the Middle Chattahoochee Water Planning Region. The draft wastewater flow/generation forecasts for Haralson County are provided in Tables 5-18 and 5-19. As shown, 34% of the forecasted wastewater generated in Haralson County will be discharged into collection systems and 66% will be discharged to septic systems.

Table 5-18 Total Municipal Wastewater Flow Forecasts – Haralson County

County	Maximum Monthly Flow (MMF) - Millions of Gallons/Day (MGD)				
	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Haralson	2.21	2.65	3.31	3.52	3.86

Source: Georgia Environmental Protection Division, Draft Municipal Wastewater Demand Forecasts for the Middle Chattahoochee Water Planning Region (March 2010)

Table 5-19 Municipal Wastewater Generation Forecasts – Haralson County

County	Point Discharge (MMF-MGD)		LAS (MMF-MGD)		Septic System (MMF-MGD)		Total (MMF-MGD)	
	2010	2050	2010	2050	2010	2050	2010	2050
Haralson	0.60	1.04	0.15	0.27	1.46	2.55	2.21	3.86

Source: Georgia Environmental Protection Division and Middle Chattahoochee Water Council, Municipal and Industrial Forecast Methodology Technical Memorandum (July 2010)

Other Facilities and Services

Fire Protection Services

Table 5-20 provides a list of the various entities providing fire protection services in the NWGRC region. These fire departments vary by type of entity (e.g., municipal corporation, nonprofit corporation, for-profit corporation, association), organizational status (e.g., agent of municipality or county fire district, volunteer fire company), source of funding, and employment status of personnel (e.g., career, volunteer, paid per call, combination). Most are public sector organizations such as municipal and county fire departments. In a few counties, fire protection is organized at the county level but service is provided by a network of individual fire companies or departments. These entities may be funded by, and be under varying degrees of control of, a

county fire authority. If, however, they retain sufficient autonomy to not be considered an agency or part of local government, they would be considered private sector entities along with such other entities as the Bent Tree and Big Canoe Public Safety Departments that provide fire protection within those private developments. Many of the region's fire departments have taken on expanded roles, routinely providing emergency medical services, technical rescue, and hazardous materials response.

Table 5-20 Fire Departments in NWGRC Region by County

County	Fire Department
Bartow	Bartow County Fire Department Cartersville Fire Department
Catoosa	Catoosa County Fire Department Fort Oglethorpe Fire Department
Chattooga	Chattoogaville Volunteer Fire Department Cloudland Volunteer Fire Department Gore Area Volunteer Fire Department Holland Volunteer Fire Department Lyerly Volunteer Fire Department Menlo Volunteer Fire Department Subigna Volunteer Fire Department Teloga Volunteer Fire Department Summerville Fire Department Trion Fire Department
Dade	Davis Volunteer Fire Department New Home Volunteer Fire and Rescue New Salem Volunteer Fire Department North Dade Volunteer Fire Department South Dade Volunteer Fire Department West Brow Fire and Rescue, Inc. Trenton Fire Department
Fannin	Fannin County Fire / Rescue Department
Floyd	Cave Spring Fire Department Rome Fire Department
Gilmer	Gilmer County Fire and Rescue Ellijay Fire Department
Gordon	Gordon County Fire and Rescue Calhoun Fire Department
Haralson	Haralson County Fire Department Bremen Fire / Rescue Department Tallapoosa Fire Department
Murray	Murray County Fire Department Chatsworth Fire Department Eton Fire Department
Paulding	Paulding County Fire / Rescue
Pickens	Pickens County Fire / Rescue Department Bethany Salem Volunteer Fire Department Hinton Volunteer Fire Department Talking Rock Volunteer Fire Department Tate Volunteer Fire Department Yellow Creek Volunteer Fire Department Bent Tree Public Safety Big Canoe Fire Department Jasper Fire Department
Polk	Polk County Fire Department Aragon Fire Department Cedartown Fire Department Rockmart Fire and Emergency Services

County	Fire Department
Walker	Walker County Emergency Services LaFayette Fire Department Lookout Mountain Fire Department Rossville Fire Department
Whitfield	Whitfield County Fire Department Cohutta Volunteer Fire Department Dalton Fire Department

Source: Northwest Georgia Regional Commission

The U.S. Fire Administration (USFA), in 2001, launched the ongoing National Fire Department Census Database that provides an online address listing of fire departments registered with the USFA (registration is voluntary) as well as some basic information about each department. The purpose of the census is to create a national database for use by the USFA, the fire protection and prevention communities, allied professions, and the general public. Eighty-five percent of the departments listed in Table 5-20 are registered with the USFA, although some department information in the census database has not been updated to reflect current conditions. Based on the National Fire Department Census, 72.3% of the region's registered departments operate 1 or 2 fire stations; 17.0%, operate 3 to 9 stations; and 10.6%, operate 10 or more stations. Table 5-21 provides the percentage of USFA-registered fire departments by department type for the NWGRC region, state, and nation. Here, department type refers to the employment status of the department's firefighting personnel.

Table 5-21 Percentages of USFA-Registered Fire Departments by Department Type

Area	Fire Department Type			
	Volunteer	Mostly Volunteer	Mostly Career	Career
NWGRC Region	42.6%	34.0%	8.5%	14.9%
Georgia	52.0%	25.1%	8.1%	14.8%
United States	71.0%	16.0%	5.0%	8.0%

Source: U.S. Fire Administration, National Fire Department Census

Compared to the state, the NWGRC region has very similar percentages of USFA-registered departments staffed by mostly career and career firefighters. The region, however, has a lower percentage of USFA-registered departments staffed by volunteer firefighters and a higher percentage of departments staffed by mostly volunteer firefighters.

Law Enforcement Services

Table 5-22 provides a list of local law enforcement agencies in the NWGRC region. These include county sheriff agencies, county police agencies, county constable agencies, county marshal agencies, municipal police agencies, municipal marshal agencies, and school police agencies. Only a few counties in Georgia have constables today. Constables serve the magistrate court and can make an arrest only under the authority of a judge. The duties and responsibilities of county and municipal marshals' offices vary depending on their local authority. Most marshals' offices have one or more of the following responsibilities: service of civil

process, code enforcement, court security, local government meetings security, business licensing, and / or other locally specified law enforcement services.

Table 5-22 Local Law Enforcement Agencies in the NWGRC Region

County	Law Enforcement Agency
Bartow	Bartow County Sheriff's Office
	Adairsville Police Department
	Cartersville Police Department
	Emerson Police Department
	Euharlee Police Department
	Kingston Police Department
Catoosa	Catoosa County Sheriff's Office
	Fort Oglethorpe Police Department
	Ringgold Police Department
Chattooga	Chattooga County Sheriff's Office
	Summerville Police Department
	Trion Police Department
Dade	Dade County Sheriff's Office
	Trenton Police Department
Fannin	Fannin County Sheriff's Office
	Blue Ridge Police Department
	McCaysville Police Department
Floyd	Floyd County Sheriff's Office
	Cave Spring Police Department
	Floyd County Police Department
	Rome Police Department
	Floyd County Constable
Gilmer	Gilmer County Sheriff's Office
	East Ellijay Police Department
	Ellijay Police Department
Gordon	Gordon County Sheriff's Office
	Calhoun Police Department
	Fairmount Police Department
	Gordon County Constable
	Calhoun Marshal's Office
Haralson	Haralson County Sheriff's Office
	Bremen Police Department
	Buchanan Police Department
	Tallapoosa Police Department
	Haralson County Marshal's Office
Murray	Murray County Sheriff's Office
	Chatsworth Police Department
	Eton Police Department
	Chatsworth Marshal's Office
	Murray County Marshal's Office

County	Law Enforcement Agency
Paulding	Paulding County Sheriff's Office
	Braswell Police Department
	Dallas Police Department
	Hiram Police Department
	Dallas Marshal's Office
	Paulding County Marshal's Bureau
Pickens	Pickens County Sheriff's Office
	Jasper Police Department
	Nelson Police Department
	Pickens County Campus Police Department
	Pickens County Marshal's Office
Polk	Polk County Sheriff's Office
	Aragon Police Department
	Cedartown Police Department
	Polk County Police Department
	Rockmart Police Department
Walker	Walker County Sheriff's Office
	Chickamauga Police Department
	LaFayette Police Department
	Lookout Mountain Police Department
	Rossville Police Department
	Walker County Police Department
Whitfield	Whitfield County Sheriff's Office
	Cohutta Police Department
	Dalton Police Department
	Tunnel Hill Police Department
	Varnell Police Department
	Whitfield County Constable

Note: The information in this table has been gathered by the NRGRC from multiple sources and is not necessarily accurate or complete.

Source: Northwest Georgia Regional Commission

Emergency Medical Services

Emergency medical services (EMS) are a type of public safety / emergency service dedicated to providing out-of-hospital acute medical care, transport to definitive care, and other medical transport to ill or injured patients unable to transport themselves. Like fire and police services, emergency medical services are generally summoned via an emergency E-911 telephone number connecting to a central control facility that dispatches a suitable resource to deal with the situation. EMS providers in the NWGRC region are generally county governments that provide their own EMS or contract with private hospital or ambulance services. The EMS providers in the NWGRC region's fifteen counties are listed in Table 5-23.

Table 5-23 Emergency Medical Services Providers in the NWGRC Region

County	EMS Provider
Bartow	Bartow County EMS
Catoosa	Angel EMS
Chattooga	Redmond Regional Medical Center EMS
Dade	Dade County EMS
Fannin	Fannin County EMS
Floyd	Floyd Medical Center EMS
Gilmer	Gilmer County EMS
Gordon	Gordon Hospital / Adventist Health System
Haralson	Ambucare EMS
Murray	Murray County EMS
Paulding	Clark Ambulance Service
Pickens	Pickens County EMS
Polk	Redmond Regional Medical Center EMS
Walker	Walker County Emergency Services
Whitfield	Hamilton Medical Center / Hamilton Health System

Source: Northwest Georgia Emergency Medical Services

Stormwater Management Facilities

Stormwater is runoff from land and impervious surfaces during rainfall events. It often contains pollutants that could adversely affect water quality. When land is developed, most communities install a system of storm drains, pipes, and ditches to collect rainfall and runoff and transport it to streams and rivers. These stormwater management facilities are called municipal separate storm sewer systems.

The Clean Water Act of 1972 originally established the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit system to control wastewater discharges from various industries and wastewater treatment plants known as “point” sources. The Water Quality Control Act of 1987, Section 405, amended Section 402 of the Clean Water Act to expand the NPDES permit program to address “nonpoint” source pollution through schedules for permitting municipal stormwater discharges. The Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) stormwater discharge permit system establishes guidelines for municipalities to minimize pollutants in stormwater runoff to the “maximum extent practicable.”

Georgia has been delegated the NPDES program and is responsible for its implementation to control stormwater discharges. Under the Georgia EPD’s MS4 permit program, local governments in regulated areas are required to establish a comprehensive stormwater management program (SWMP) and to develop a plan and program to control stormwater pollution discharges to waters of the state to the maximum extent practical and to eliminate non-stormwater discharges from entering the stormwater system. Phase I of the NPDES MS4 permit program targeted large and medium municipal separate storm sewer systems (defined by a population greater than 250,000 and a population between 100,000 and 250,000, respectively). There are no regulated large or medium MS4s in the NWGRC region.

In 1999, however, federal regulations were adopted to extend the NPDES MS4 permit program to smaller (Phase II) communities. Phase II of the NPDES stormwater program regulates local

government owners and operators of MS4s located in “urbanized areas,” as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, not already covered by Phase I. The Phase II stormwater permit program applies to the NWGRC region’s city and county governments listed in Table 5-24.

Table 5-24 NWGRC Local Governments in Phase II MS4 Designated Areas

Cities ¹	Counties
Emerson	Bartow
Fort Oglethorpe, Ringgold	Catoosa
Rome	Floyd
Dallas, Hiram	Paulding
Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Rossville	Walker
Dalton, Tunnel Hill, Varnell	Whitfield

¹ As a result of the 2010 Census, Cartersville has been designated an “urbanized area” and, thus, may become a regulated small MS4.

Source: Georgia Environmental Protection Division

The Phase II rules require a designated Phase II (small) MS4 community’s SWMP to consist of the following six elements, termed minimum control measures: (1) public education and outreach, (2) public participation / involvement, (3) illicit discharge detection and elimination, (4) construction site runoff control, (5) post-construction runoff control, and (6) pollution prevention / good housekeeping. In its permit application, a Phase II MS4 local government operator is required to identify its selection of best management practices and measurable goals for each minimum control measure. Permittees also must submit Annual Reports to the Georgia EPD, providing their progress in implementing their stormwater management programs.

Solid Waste Management Facilities

All jurisdictions in the NWGRC region have approved and adopted comprehensive solid waste management plans prepared pursuant to the minimum standards and procedures for such plans established by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs in accordance with O.C.G.A. §12-8-31.1. Among other things, a solid waste management plan provides information on waste reduction and recycling programs, solid waste collection programs, and disposal facilities and practices within its planning area. Further, it provides for the assurance of adequate solid waste collection capability and disposal capacity within its planning area for ten years from the plan’s completion and identifies land areas unsuitable for solid waste handling facilities based on environmental and land use factors.

Transfer Stations. With the trend since the mid-1990s toward fewer but larger landfills in the state, as well as in the NWGRC region, municipal solid waste (MSW) frequently is being transported greater distances before disposal. A number of the region’s counties that formerly had sanitary landfills now rely primarily on transfer stations to transport MSW to more distant disposal facilities—often large, regional landfills in Alabama and Tennessee. Consequently, the proportion of MSW passing through transfer stations before disposal has increased. A transfer station is a facility where MSW is unloaded from collection vehicles and briefly held while it is reloaded onto larger transport vehicles for shipment to landfills or other disposal facilities or

processing facilities. Transfer stations are especially effective when collection routes are more than 50 miles from the desired disposal facility. According to the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD), there are sixteen registered transfer stations in the NWGRC region as of March 2011. A list of the registered transfer stations is provided in Table 5-25, below.

Table 5-25 Solid Waste Transfer Station Facilities in the NWGRC Region

County	Permit Number	Facility Name	Facility Address	City
Bartow	PBR-008-18TS	Baxter Waste Systems, Inc.	365 Peeples Valley Road	Cartersville
Bartow	PBR-008-20TS	B&G Recycling/Reclamation Solid Waste Transfer Station	229 US Highway 41	Emerson
Bartow	PBR-008-26TS	CFM Environmental Services, Inc	225 Industrial Park Road NE	Cartersville
Catoosa	PBR-023-14TS	Catoosa County Transfer Station	755 Shope Ridge Road	Ringgold
Chattooga	PBR-027-04TS	Chattooga County Transfer Station	118 Stockade Road	Summerville
Chattooga	PBR-027-06TS	White's Waste Transfer	105 Stoleman Road	Trion
Dade	PBR-041-04TS	Dade County Transfer Station	598 Sunset Drive	Trenton
Fannin	PBR-055-12TS	Fannin Co-Fannin Co Transfer Station [Appalachian Waste Systems, LLC].	530 Tom Boyd Road	Blue Ridge
Fannin	PBR-055-14TS	Fannin Co-Silver Star Environmental Services, LLC DBA Sugar Creek C&D Disposal Facility Transfer Station [Yellow Box Containers Inc]	79 Jeff's Way [Off 302 Tom Boyd Rd]	Blue Ridge
Fannin	PBR-055-15TS	Fannin Co- ADS-Blue Ridge [Fannin County] Transfer Station	10169 Lakewood Highway	Mineral Bluff
Gilmer	PBR-061-03TS	Fannin Co-ADS-Ellijay Transfer Station [Advanced Disposal Services of North Georgia]	114 Progress Road	Ellijay
Haralson	PBR-071-02TS	Haralson County Solid Waste Transfer Station	Landfill Road	Buchanan
Polk	PBR-115-09TS	Avery Environmental Services, Inc [Randall Wood Services & Recycle Worldwide Service, Inc.]	1689 Prospect Road	Aragon
Polk	PBR-115-11TS	Avery Environmental Services Inc [Randall Wood Services, Inc.]	Atlanta Hwy.#101	Rockmart
Whitfield	PBR-155-25TS	The H.L."Bob" Mooney, Sr., Solid Waste Transfer Facility	3681 S. Dixie Highway	Dalton
Whitfield	PBR-155-29TS	Whitfield Co- Absolute Best, LLC	4262 Country Way	Cohutta

Source: Georgia Environmental Protection Division, List of Solid Waste Transfer Station Facilities, March 2011

Landfills. According to the Georgia EPD, there were 102 solid waste disposal facilities (excluding solid waste inert landfills) operating in the state as of October 2011. Thirteen of these landfills were located in the NWGRC region. Table 5-26 lists these facilities and their total reported tonnage for 2011. As can be seen, these facilities consisted of six municipal solid waste landfills, six construction and demolition landfills, and one industrial landfill, a carpet monofill associated with the Dalton Whitfield Regional Solid Waste Management Authority's 40,000-square-foot materials recovery facility (MRF), designed primarily to divert carpet and carpet-industry paper products from the authority's municipal solid waste landfill to market or the carpet monofill. Except for the K&M construction and demolition landfill in Pickens County, the region's disposal facilities are publicly-owned (although some may be operated by private entities).

A total of 1,122,139.30 tons of solid waste were disposed in the region's thirteen landfills in 2011. Of this total, 95.04% was disposed in the six municipal solid waste landfills; 3.61% was

disposed in the six construction and demolition landfills; and 1.35% was disposed in the one industrial landfill.

Table 5-26 2011 Tonnage Reported for Landfills in the NWGRC Region

County	Facility Name	Permit Number	Facility Type	Dominion	Tonnage Reported 2011
Bartow	Bartow Co - SR 294 Emerson (SL) Ph 1 (C&D)	008-008D(SL)	C & D	Public	56.56
	Bartow Co - SR 294 Emerson MSWL Ph 2&3	008-016D(SL)	MSW	Public	85,171.33
Floyd	Floyd Co - Rome Walker Mtn Rd C/D Landfill	057-021D(C&D)	C & D	Public	4,103.23
	Rome Walker Mtn Rd, Site 2	057-020D(MSWL)	MSW	Public	93,069.34
Gordon	Gordon Co - Redbone Ridges Rd (SL)	064-016D(SL)	MSW	Public	204,929.51
Murray	Murray Co. - US 411 Westside Site 2 MSWL	105-014D(MSWL)	MSW	Public	53,633.58
Paulding	Paulding Co - Gullede Rd N Tract 1 (SL)	110-005D(SL)	C & D	Public	16.7
Pickens	K&M, Old Whitestone Road C&D Landfill	112-008D(C&D)	C & D	Private/Commercial	10,366.59
Polk	Polk Co - Grady Rd (SL)	115-008D(SL)	MSW	Public	483,264.47
Walker	LaFayette-Coffman Springs Rd (L)	146-013D(L)	C & D	Public	255.76
	Walker Co - Marble Top RD Site 2 MSWL	146-015D(MSWL)	C & D	Public	25,731.48
Whitfield	Whitfield Co - Dalton, Old Dixie Hwy, Ph 6	155-047D(SL)	MSW	Public	146,407.44
	Whitfield Co - DWRSWA Old Dixie Hwy Baled Carpet	155-048D(LI)	Industrial	Public	15,133.31

Source: Georgia Environmental Protection Division, Land Protection Branch, Solid Waste Management Program, 2011 Tonnage Totals by Quarter

Table 5-27 provides the remaining disposal capacity of the region's landfills for FY 2011. *Remaining capacity* is the amount of available space in a landfill (expressed in cubic yards) to dispose of tightly compacted waste. *Years remaining* is the facility's remaining disposal capacity expressed in years and based on the current remaining capacity, the current fill rate in cubic yards per day (CYD), and the annual number of days the facility is operated. Excluding the Polk County-Grady Road Landfill which has presumably received regulatory approval for a lateral expansion to provide disposal capacity for 30 additional years, four of the region's landfills are projected to reach permitted capacity (i.e., their estimated fill date) during the 20-year planning period. The owners/operators of these facilities will likely need to determine if the current facilities should be closed, expanded, or closed with a new disposal facility developed on a different site.

Table 5-27 2011 Remaining Capacity of Landfills in the NWGRC Region

County	Facility Name	Facility Type	Remaining Capacity (CY)	Rate of Fill (CYD)	Years Remaining
Bartow	Bartow Co - SR 294 Emerson (SL) Ph 1 (C&D)	C&D	10,400	2	25
	Bartow Co - SR 294 Emerson MSWL Ph 2&3	MSW	756,000	435	6
Floyd	Floyd Co - Rome Walker Mtn Rd C/D Landfill	C&D	260,841	48	5,387
	Rome Walker Mtn Rd, Site 2	MSW	4,505,049	462	32
Gordon	Gordon Co - Redbone Ridges Rd (SL)	MSW	11,654,987	920	46
Murray	Murray Co. - US 411 Westside Site 2 MSWL	MSW	12,198,654	294	151
Paulding	Paulding Co - Gullede Rd N Tract 1 (SL)	C&D	29,529	1	9
Pickens	K&M, Old Whitestone Road C&D Landfill	C&D	4,076,593	110	129
Polk	Polk Co - Grady Rd (SL)	MSW	496,316	1,769	1

County	Facility Name	Facility Type	Remaining Capacity (CY)	Rate of Fill (CYD)	Years Remaining
Walker	LaFayette-Coffman Springs Rd (L)	C&D	85,007	3	98
	Walker Co - Marble Top RD Site 2 MSWL	C&D	379,035	104	15
Whitfield	Whitfield Co - Dalton, Old Dixie Hwy, Ph 6	MSW	7,400,498	758	32
	Whitfield Co - DWRSWA Old Dixie Hwy Baled Carpet	Industrial	1,008,493	194	17

Source: Georgia Environmental Protection Division, Land Protection Branch, Solid Waste Management Program, List of 2011 Landfill Remaining Capacity

According to the Georgia EPD, there also were 128 solid waste inert landfills in the NWGRC region as of March 2011. These included both publicly- and privately-owned facilities. Floyd County had the most inert landfills (27), followed by Whitfield County (14) and Bartow County (13). There were no registered, inert landfills located in Fannin County.

The U.S. Census Bureau defines a government as an organized entity subject to public accountability, whose officials are popularly elected or are appointed by public officials, and which has sufficient discretion in the management of its affairs to distinguish it as separate from the administrative structure of any other government unit. In Georgia, there are four basic types of local governments: counties, municipalities, school districts, and special districts. Using the Census Bureau definition, there are more than 150 local governments in the NWGRC region.

General Purpose Local Governments

General purpose local governments in Georgia are the county governments and subcounty (municipal) governments. Fifteen county governments encompass the NWGRC region. Most Georgia counties are governed by a board of county commissioners, but in some counties, the governing authority is a sole county commissioner. Georgia counties operate under home rule. The region’s subcounty general purpose governments are 49 municipal governments, which are the cities and towns. They operate primarily under charters granted by the general assembly in the form of special laws for individual municipalities, although a 1965 law grants home rule. A 1963 law provides that a minimum population of 200 is required for incorporation as a municipality. Table 6-1 lists the region’s 64 general purpose local governments.

Table 6-1 General Purpose Local Governments in the NWGRC Region

County Governments	Subcounty Governments (Municipal)
Bartow County	City of Adairsville City of Cartersville City of Emerson City of Euharlee City of Kingston Town of Taylorsville City of White
Catoosa County	City of Fort Oglethorpe City of Ringgold
Chattooga County	Town of Lyerly City of Menlo City of Summerville Town of Trion
Dade County	City of Trenton
Fannin County	City of Blue Ridge City of McCaysville City of Morganton
Floyd County	City of Cave Spring City of Rome
Gilmer County	City of East Ellijay City of Ellijay
Gordon County	City of Calhoun City of Fairmount City of Plainville Town of Ranger Town of Resaca

County Governments	Subcounty Governments (Municipal)
Haralson County	City of Bremen City of Buchanan City of Tallapoosa City of Waco
Murray County	City of Chatsworth City of Eton
Paulding County	Town of Braswell City of Dallas City of Hiram
Pickens County	City of Jasper City of Nelson Town of talking Rock
Polk County	City of Aragon City of Cedartown City of Rockmart
Walker County	City of Chickamauga City of LaFayette City of Lookout Mountain City of Rossville
Whitfield County	City of Cohutta City of Dalton City of Tunnel Hill City of Varnell

Source: Northwest Georgia Regional Commission

Special Purpose Local Governments

School District Governments

Each of the region's fifteen counties, exclusive of any independent public city school system, comprises one school district and is confined to the control and management of an elected county board of education. The county boards of education determine the amount of money to be raised by local school taxes and may issue bonds. The independent (city) school districts in Georgia were established by special acts of the general assembly prior to the adoption of the 1945 constitution. Consequently, their legal provisions are not uniform. These school districts operate independently of municipal governments and may determine their own budgetary needs. Board members of independent school districts are elected and recommend the ad valorem tax levy. There are seven independent public city school districts in the NWGRC region—one-third of the total number in Georgia. By provision of the 1983 Georgia Constitution, no new independent school districts can be created. Table 6-2 lists the region's 22 public school districts. According to the U.S. Census Bureau definition, county school districts and independent school districts in Georgia are considered separate local governments.

Table 6-2 School Districts in the NWGRC Region

County School District	Independent (City) School District
Bartow County	Cartersville City
Catoosa County	
Chattooga County	Trion City

County School District	Independent (City) School District
Dade County	
Fannin County	
Floyd County	Rome City
Gilmer County	
Gordon County	Calhoun City
Haralson County	Bremen City
Murray County	
Paulding County	
Pickens County	
Polk County	
Walker County	Chickamauga City
Whitfield County	Dalton City

Source: Georgia Department of Education

Special District Governments

Georgia statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are considered separate local governments for census statistical purposes. Special district governments are independent, special purpose government units (other than school districts). They exist as separate entities, have substantial fiscal independence, and have administrative independence from general purpose governments or function for multiple governments. Most special district governments are established to perform a single function, although some are authorized by their enabling legislation to provide multiple services.

The U.S. Census Bureau conducts a Census of Governments every five years. A list of special district governments from the 2007 Census of Governments is provided in Table 6-3. A 2012 Census of Governments is currently underway.

Table 6-3 Special District Governments in the NWGRC Region - 2007

Name of Special District Government
Bartow-Cartersville Joint Development Authority
Highlands River Behavioral Health Services of Bartow County
Coosa River Soil and Water Conservation District
Etowah Area Consolidated Housing Authority
Cartersville-Bartow Regional Industrial Development Authority
Bartow and Pickens Joint Development Authority
Cartersville-Bartow Airport Authority
Catoosa County Soil and Water Conservation District
Walker Dade Catoosa County Hospital Authority
Catoosa Utilities District
Ringgold City Housing Authority
Fort Oglethorpe Housing Authority
Chattooga County Hospital Authority
Summerville City Housing Authority

Name of Special District Government
Menlo City Housing Authority
Dade County Water and Sewer Authority
Fannin County Hospital Authority
Fannin Towns and Union Joint Development Authority
Blue Ridge Housing Authority
Mccaysville Housing Authority
Floyd County Hospital Authority
Cave Spring City Housing Authority
Northwest Georgia Housing Authority
Gordon County Floyd County Joint Development Authority
Ellijay-Gilmer County Water and Sewer Authority
Ellijay Housing Authority
Gordon County Hospital Authority
Calhoun City Housing Authority
Calhoun-Gordon County Airport Authority
Bremen City Haralson County Hospital Authority
Buchanan City Housing Authority
Tallapoosa City Housing Authority
Haralson County Water Authority
Haralson County Center for Mental Health Mental Retard Sub Abuse
West Georgia Regional Water Authority
Haralson County Solid Waste Management Authority
Bremen City Housing Authority
Murray County Hospital Authority
Murray County Water And Sewer Authority
Chatsworth Housing Authority
Chatsworth-Murray County Recreation Authority
Dallas City Housing Authority
Paulding County Hospital Authority
Jasper Housing Authority
Pickens County Water Authority
Cedartown City Housing Authority
Polk County Water Sewage And Solid Waste Authority
Cedartown Polk County Hospital Authority
La Fayette Housing Authority
Walker County Development Authority
Lookout Mountain Community Services Board
Northwest Georgia Joint Development Authority
Walker County Water and Sewerage Authority
Walker County Rural Water and Sewer Authority
Dalton City Housing Authority
Limestone Valley Soil Conservation District
Dalton-Whitfield County Hospital Authority
Highland Rivers Community Service Board
Dalton-Whitfield Regional Solid Waste Managment Authority

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Governments Integrated Directory (GID)

Realizing the rapidly growing number of authorities and their ever-increasing role in service delivery at the local government level, the Georgia General Assembly passed the Local Government Authorities Registration Act during the 1995 legislative session. The Act required local government authorities to register annually with the Department of Community Affairs (DCA) beginning January 1, 1996, and specifies that such authorities may not incur any debt or credit obligations after that date unless registered. Prior to January 1996, there was no official record of how many authorities were operating in Georgia.

Depending on their degree of autonomy, local government authorities are classified as either dependent or independent. Independent authorities generally would meet the Census Bureau definition of a special district government but would not necessarily include all possible special district governments. Table 6-4 lists the region's 65 independent local government authorities from DCA's 2012 Directory of Registered Local Government Authorities.

Table 6-4 Independent Local Government Authorities in NWGRC Region

Authority Name	Type	Method of Creation	Single- or Multi-Jurisdictional
Bartow-Cartersville Joint Development Authority	Joint Development	General Statute	Multi-Jurisdictional
Bremen Housing Authority	Housing	General Statute	Single-Jurisdictional
Calhoun Recreation Authority	Recreation	Local Law	Single-Jurisdictional
Calhoun-Gordon County Airport Authority	Airport	Local Law	Multi-Jurisdictional
Cartersville Building Authority	Building	Local Law	Single-Jurisdictional
Cartersville Development Authority	Development	Local Constitutional Amendment	Single-Jurisdictional
Cartersville-Bartow County Airport Authority	Airport	Local Law	Multi-Jurisdictional
Catoosa Utility District Authority	Other	Local Law	Single-Jurisdictional
Cedartown Polk County Hospital Authority	Hospital	General Statute	Single-Jurisdictional
Chattooga County Development Authority	Development	Local Constitutional Amendment	Single-Jurisdictional
City of Jasper Industrial Authority	Industrial Development	Local Constitutional Amendment	Single-Jurisdictional
City of Rome School Building Authority	Building	Local Law	Single-Jurisdictional
City of Trenton Downtown Development Authority	Downtown Development	Local Law	Single-Jurisdictional
Cobb County-Marietta Water Authority	Water and Sewer	Local Law	Multi-Jurisdictional
Coosawatee Regional Water and Sewerage Authority	Water and Sewer	Local Law	Multi-Jurisdictional
Dade County Water and Sewer Authority	Water and Sewer	Local Law	Multi-Jurisdictional
Dalton-Whitfield County Joint Development Authority	Joint Development	General Statute	Multi-Jurisdictional
Dalton-Whitfield Regional Solid Waste Management Authority	Solid Waste Management	General Statute	Multi-Jurisdictional
Development Authority of Cartersville	Development	General Statute	Single-Jurisdictional
Development Authority of Floyd County	Industrial Development	General Statute	Single-Jurisdictional
Development Authority of Whitfield County	Development	General Statute	Single-Jurisdictional
Downtown Dalton Development Authority	Downtown Development	Local Constitutional Amendment	Single-Jurisdictional
Downtown Development Authority of the City of Dallas, Georgia	Downtown Development	General Statute	Single-Jurisdictional
Ellijay-Gilmer County Water and Sewerage Authority	Water and Sewer	Local Law	Multi-Jurisdictional
Etowah Area Consolidated Housing Authority	Housing	General Statute	Multi-Jurisdictional
Fannin County Building Authority	Building	Local Law	Single-Jurisdictional

Authority Name	Type	Method of Creation	Single- or Multi-Jurisdictional
Gilmer County Building Authority	Building	Local Law	Single-Jurisdictional
Haralson County School Building Authority	Building	Local Law	Single-Jurisdictional
Haralson County Solid Waste Management Authority	Solid Waste Management	Local Law	Multi-Jurisdictional
Haralson County Water Authority	Water and Sewer	Local Law	Multi-Jurisdictional
Hospital Authority of Floyd County	Hospital	General Statute	Single-Jurisdictional
Hospital Authority of the City of Bremen and County of Haralson	Hospital	Local Law	Multi-Jurisdictional
Hospital Authority of Walker, Dade and Catoosa Counties	Hospital	General Statute	Multi-Jurisdictional
Housing Authority of the City of Calhoun	Housing	General Statute	Single-Jurisdictional
Housing Authority of the City of Cedartown, Ga.	Housing	General Statute	Single-Jurisdictional
Housing Authority of the City of Ellijay, Georgia	Other	General Statute	Multi-Jurisdictional
Housing Authority of the City of Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia	Housing	General Statute	Single-Jurisdictional
Housing Authority of the City of Jasper	Housing	General Statute	Multi-Jurisdictional
Housing Authority of the City of Menlo, Georgia	Housing	General Statute	Single-Jurisdictional
Housing Authority of the City of Ringgold	Housing	General Statute	Single-Jurisdictional
Housing Authority of the City of Summerville	Housing	General Statute	Single-Jurisdictional
Housing Authority of the City of Tallapoosa, Georgia	Housing	General Statute	Single-Jurisdictional
Joint Cartersville-Bartow County Regional Industrial Development Authority	Joint Development	General Statute	Multi-Jurisdictional
Joint Development Authority of Bartow County and Pickens County	Joint Development	General Statute	Multi-Jurisdictional
Joint Development Authority of Carroll, Haralson, Polk, Heard, Troup, Paulding and Douglas Counties	Joint Development	General Statute	Multi-Jurisdictional
Joint Development Authority of Fannin County, Towns County and Union County	Joint Development	General Statute	Multi-Jurisdictional
Joint Development Authority of Gilmer County and Pickens County	Joint Development	Local Law	Multi-Jurisdictional
LaFayette Housing Authority	Housing	General Statute	Single-Jurisdictional
Lake Allatoona Preservation Authority	Other	Local Law	Multi-Jurisdictional
Murray County Hospital Authority	Hospital	General Statute	Single-Jurisdictional
Murray County Industrial Development Authority	Industrial Development	Local Constitutional Amendment	Single-Jurisdictional
Northwest Georgia Housing Authority	Housing	General Statute	Multi-Jurisdictional
Paulding County Hospital Authority	Hospital	General Statute	Single-Jurisdictional
Polk County Water, Sewage and Solid Waste Authority	Water and Sewer	Local Law	Single-Jurisdictional
Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly Authority of Whitfield County	Residential Care of the Elderly	General Statute	Single-Jurisdictional
Rome-Floyd County Development Authority	Joint Development	Local Constitutional Amendment	Multi-Jurisdictional
The Development Authority of Pickens County	Development	General Statute	Single-Jurisdictional
The Housing Authority of the City of Dallas, Georgia	Housing	General Statute	Single-Jurisdictional
The Northwest Georgia Joint Development Authority	Joint Development	General Statute	Multi-Jurisdictional
Walker County Development Authority	Development	Local Constitutional Amendment	Multi-Jurisdictional
Walker County Rural Water and Sewer Authority	Water and Sewer	Local Law	Single-Jurisdictional
Walker County Water and Sewerage Authority	Water and Sewer	General Statute	Single-Jurisdictional
West Georgia Airport Authority	Airport	Local Law	Multi-Jurisdictional
West Georgia Joint Development Authority	Joint Development	General Statute	Multi-Jurisdictional
West Georgia Regional Water Authority	Water and Sewer	Local Law	Multi-Jurisdictional

Source: Georgia Department of Community Affairs, 2012 Directory of Registered Local Government Authorities

Federal, State, and Regional Programs and Activities Related to Local Planning

Appalachian Regional Commission

The Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) is a regional economic development agency that represents a partnership of federal, state, and local government. Established by an act of Congress in 1965, ARC is composed of the governors of the thirteen Appalachian states and a federal co-chair, appointed by the president. ARC's mission is to be a strategic partner and advocate for sustainable community and economic development in Appalachia. Local participation is provided through multi-county local development districts.

The Northwest Georgia Regional Commission is an ARC-designated Local Development District for its fifteen counties, all of which are in the Appalachian region. NWGRC receives an annual contract with ARC to assist communities with community and economic development issues and activities. This includes the annual submission of ARC projects for funding consideration. Since 1966, ARC has invested over \$41 million in public infrastructure, tourism and human resource projects in the NWGRC region. All work activities must address at least one of the four ARC goals: (1) Increase job opportunities and per capita income in Appalachia to reach parity with the nation; (2) Strengthen the capacity of the people of Appalachia to compete in the global economy; (3) Develop and improve Appalachia's infrastructure to make the region economically competitive; and (4) Build the Appalachian Development Highway System to reduce Appalachia's isolation.

ARC uses an index-based county economic classification system to identify and monitor the economic status of Appalachian counties. Each county's three-year unemployment rates, per capita market income, and poverty rates are compared with national averages, and each county is classified into one of five economic status designations as follows:

- *Distressed* – counties that rank in the worst 10% of the nation's counties;
- *At-Risk* – counties that rank between the worst 10% and 25% of the nation's counties;
- *Transitional* – counties that rank between the worst 25% and the best 25% of the nation's counties;
- *Competitive* – counties that rank between the best 10% and 25% of the nation's counties; or
- *Attainment* – counties that rank in the best 10% of the nation's counties.

For FY 2013 (October 2012 – September 2013), Chattooga was the region's only county classified as *distressed*. Gordon, Haralson, Murray, Polk, and Whitfield Counties are classified as *at-risk*, and the region's nine remaining counties are all classified as *transitional*. Compared to FY 2012, eight of the region's counties did not change in their economic status designation. Six counties moved to a higher economic distress classification. Gordon, Haralson, Murray, Polk, and Whitfield Counties all moved from *transitional* to *at-risk*, and Paulding County moved from *competitive* to *transitional*. Only one of the region's counties changed to a lower economic distress classification. Gilmer County improved from an *at-risk* designation to *transitional*.

Service Delivery Strategy Act

The Service Delivery Strategy Act, passed by the Georgia General Assembly during the 1997 legislative session, required each county and the municipalities within the county to adopt a Service Delivery Strategy by July 1, 1999. The process provided by the legislation and the subsequent rules and procedures of the Department of Community Affairs (DCA) is the principal mechanism for intergovernmental coordination of the general purpose and special district local governments that provide services in a given county.

A service delivery strategy is intended to be a concise action plan, supported by appropriate ordinances and intergovernmental agreements, for providing local government services and resolving land use conflicts within a given county. The service delivery strategy process is intended to develop service delivery systems that promote cooperation, reduce unnecessary duplication and competition between local governments, eliminate funding inequities, and minimize interjurisdictional land use conflicts. The law does not dictate specific service delivery and land use planning arrangements or mandate an outcome for service delivery in every county. The legislation was intentionally vague, allowing counties and cities considerable discretion in developing a service delivery strategy. Nevertheless, each service delivery strategy must include the following components:

- An identification of all services currently provided in the county by a local government or authority and a description of the geographic areas in which the identified services are provided;
- An assignment of which local government or authority will provide each service, the geographic area of the county in which the service is to be provided, and a description of any services to be provided by any local government to any area outside its geographical boundaries;
- A description of the funding source for each identified service; and
- An identification of the mechanisms (intergovernmental agreements, ordinances, resolutions, or local acts of the general assembly) to be used in implementing the services and funding responsibilities.

Each county in the region and its municipalities has developed a service delivery strategy, including the components listed above. Once a service delivery strategy is locally adopted, the county must submit it to DCA to verify that it meets the requirements the requirements of the Act. A service delivery strategy must be revised and submitted to DCA for verification when one of the following conditions occurs:

- In conjunction with the full update of a county's comprehensive plan;
- Whenever the local governments within the county decide to change how a service is provided or funded;
- In the event of the creation, abolition, or consolidation of local governments; or
- Whenever the local governments within the county agree it is appropriate to do so.

Without a service delivery strategy verified by DCA, a local government or respective authorities are not eligible to receive state permits or funding assistance. Further, local projects that are inconsistent with the strategy will not receive state permits or funding assistance. Local governments should ensure proposed projects are consistent with the service delivery strategy before seeking state permits or funding.

Regional Resource Plan

A provision of the Georgia Planning Act authorizes the Department of Community Affairs (DCA) to establish rules and procedures for identifying and protecting Regionally Important Resources (important natural and cultural resources throughout the state). The intent of these rules is: (1) an enhanced focus on the protection and management of these resources; (2) careful consideration of, and planning for, the impacts of new development on these resources; and (3) improved local, regional, and state-level coordination in protecting and managing these resources. The rules thus established require that the Regional Commissions prepare a comprehensive Regional Resource Plan that must contain the following components: (1) a Regionally Important Resource Map for the region that includes all of its important natural and cultural resources and attempts to link them to form a continuous regional green infrastructure network; (2) guidance for appropriate development practices for designing new developments within one mile of Regionally Important Resources; and (3) general policies and protection measures that should be utilized by local governments in making decisions that affect Regionally Important Resources.

In September 2010, the Northwest Georgia Regional Commission (NWGRC) began the process of developing a comprehensive Regional Resource Plan; and after DCA's review and approval, the plan was formally adopted by the Regional Council on January 19, 2012. Subsequently, the Regional Resource Plan is utilized in the development of this Regional Plan and is actively promulgated by the NWGRC in an effort to coordinate activities and planning of local governments, land trusts and conservation or environmental protection groups active in the region, and state agencies for the protection and management of the identified Regionally Important Resources. A copy of the *Northwest Georgia Regional Commission Regionally Important Resource Plan* can be accessed on the NWGRC's website at the following address: http://www.nwgrc.org/regional_resourceplan.pdf.

Water Planning Regions

Mandated by the 2004 Comprehensive Statewide Water Management Planning Act, the first Comprehensive Statewide Water Management Plan (State Water Plan) was developed by the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD), with oversight from the Georgia Water Council, and was adopted by the Georgia General Assembly in January 2008. The State Water Plan included a provision for the creation of ten water planning regions in the state, each guided by a regional water planning council. Members of the regional water planning councils were appointed by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Speaker of the House in February 2009. Part of the mission of each council was to create a regional water development and

conservation plan (Regional Water Plan). Each Regional Water Plan recommends sustainable management practices designed to meet the region’s needs through 2050, while coordinating with the plans of adjoining regional water planning councils for consistency across the state. The adopted Regional Water Plans will be used to: (1) guide permitting decisions by EPD; (2) guide the awarding of Section 319(h) Nonpoint Source Implementation Grant funds from EPD; and (3) guide the awarding of state grants and loans for water-related projects. Primary responsibility for implementing the Regional Water Plans rests with local governments and utilities and their corresponding Regional Commissions.

The preexisting Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District was created in 2001 by the Georgia General Assembly to establish policy, develop plans, and promote intergovernmental coordination within a fifteen-county metropolitan Atlanta region. Although similar in some respects to the ten water planning regions, the Metro North Georgia Water District was created by and is governed by different authorizing legislation. An elected/appointed Governing Board sets policy and direction for the District, which is staffed by the Atlanta Regional Commission Environmental Planning Division. Plans and policies are guided by the Board Executive and Finance Committees, the Technical Coordinating Committee, and the Basin Advisory Councils. The Metro Water District’s long-term water management plans, first adopted in 2003, address water supply and conservation, wastewater management, and watershed management. Comprehensive updates to the plans were adopted in May 2009. Similar to the Regional Water Plans, local governments and utilities are primarily responsible for implementing the Metro Water District’s plans at the local level. However, while the Regional Water Plans will guide EPD’s future permitting decisions, local governments in the Metro North Georgia Water District must be in compliance with the District plans, as determined by EPD audits, in order to receive an MS4 permit or a permit for an increased water withdrawal or a new or increased wastewater discharge.

The NWGRC region’s counties are located in three water planning regions as shown in Table 6-5, below.

Table 6-5 NWGRC Counties by Water Planning Region

Water Planning Region	Counties
Coosa-North Georgia	Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Fannin, Floyd, Gilmer, Gordon, Murray, Pickens, Polk, Walker, Whitfield
Middle Chattahoochee	Haralson
Metropolitan North Georgia	Bartow, Paulding

Source: Coosa-North Georgia Regional Water Plan, September 2011

Air Quality Nonattainment Area Designations

The Clean Air Act, last amended in 1990, requires the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment. The EPA has set National Ambient Air Quality Standards for six principal pollutants, called “criteria” pollutants, which are as follows: ozone, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and lead. The National

Ambient Air Quality Standards apply to the concentration of a pollutant in outdoor air. After the EPA establishes or revises a NAAQS, the Clean Air Act requires the EPA to designate areas as “attainment” (meeting), “nonattainment” (not meeting), or “unclassifiable” (insufficient data) after monitoring data is collected by state, local, and tribal governments. From the effective date of nonattainment designations, states have three years to draft a plan, known as a state implementation program (SIP), to outline how nonattainment areas will attain and maintain the standards. Once a nonattainment area meets the NAAQS and additional redesignation requirements of the Clean Air Act, EPA will designate the area to attainment as a “maintenance area.”

Ozone (O₃). Tropospheric or ground-level ozone is not emitted directly into the air but is formed by chemical reactions between oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOC). Emissions from industrial facilities and electric utilities, motor vehicle exhaust, gasoline vapors, and chemical solvents are some of the major sources of NO_x and VOC. Ozone contributes to smog or haze, which occurs most frequently in summer but can occur throughout the year in some southern and mountain regions, and can be transported long distances by wind. Ozone is unhealthy to breathe, especially for children, older adults, people with lung disease, and people who are active outdoors. Sensitive vegetation and ecosystems, such as forests, parks, wildlife refuges, and wilderness areas, also are affected by ozone.

The 8-hour ozone standard of 0.08 parts per million (ppm) was issued in 1997, and designations became effective in June 2004. Bartow and Paulding Counties (part of a 20-county Atlanta, GA nonattainment area) are currently nonattainment area counties under the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS, but they are in the process of being formally redesignated to attainment for the 1997 standard. Murray County (Chattahoochee National Forest) is currently an 8-hour “maintenance area” for the 1997 standard. In March 2008, the EPA revised the NAAQS for ground-level ozone, lowering the 8-hour standard from 0.08 ppm to 0.075 ppm. Designations for the 2008 standard become effective in April 2012. A 15-county Atlanta, GA area was designated as an 8-hour ozone nonattainment area under the 2008 standard. Bartow and Paulding are nonattainment area counties under the 2008 standard.

Particulate Matter – Fine Particles (PM_{2.5}). Fine particle pollution is a mixture of microscopic solids and liquid droplets suspended in air and can be directly emitted or formed when emitted gases react in the air. Fine particles, those 2.5 micrometers or less in diameter (PM_{2.5}), pose the greatest health risk. These particles can penetrate deep into the lungs, and some may even get into the bloodstream. Fine particle pollution also is the main cause of reduced visibility (haze) in parts of the country.

In July 1997, the EPA issued National Ambient Air Quality Standards for PM_{2.5}. The 1997 standards include an annual standard set at 15 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³), based on the 3-year average of annual mean PM_{2.5} concentrations, and a 24-hour standard set at 65 µg/m³, based on the 3-year average of the 98th percentile of 24-hour concentrations. The EPA designations for PM_{2.5} nonattainment areas under the 1997 standards became effective in April 2005. Currently, Catoosa and Walker Counties (Chattanooga, AL-TN-GA), Floyd County

(Rome, GA), and Bartow and Paulding Counties (Atlanta, GA) are PM_{2.5} nonattainment area counties under the 1997 standards, but all are in the process of being formally redesignated to attainment for the 1997 standards. In October 2006, the EPA revised the NAAQS for PM_{2.5}. The EPA retained the annual PM_{2.5} standard of 15 µg/m³ and revised the 24-hour PM_{2.5} standard, lowering it from 65 µg/m³ to 35 µg/m³. Final designations were effective in October 2009, with the entire state of Georgia being designated as unclassifiable/attainment.

Road Network

Roads and Highways

There were 11,081 miles of roads in the NWGRC Region in 2011. State routes comprised 1,555 miles of the total; county roads, 8,030 miles; and city streets, 1,496 miles. Table 7-1 provides the road mileage by road type for the NWGRC Region and its counties.

Table 7-1 Road Mileage by Road Type in the NWGRC Region

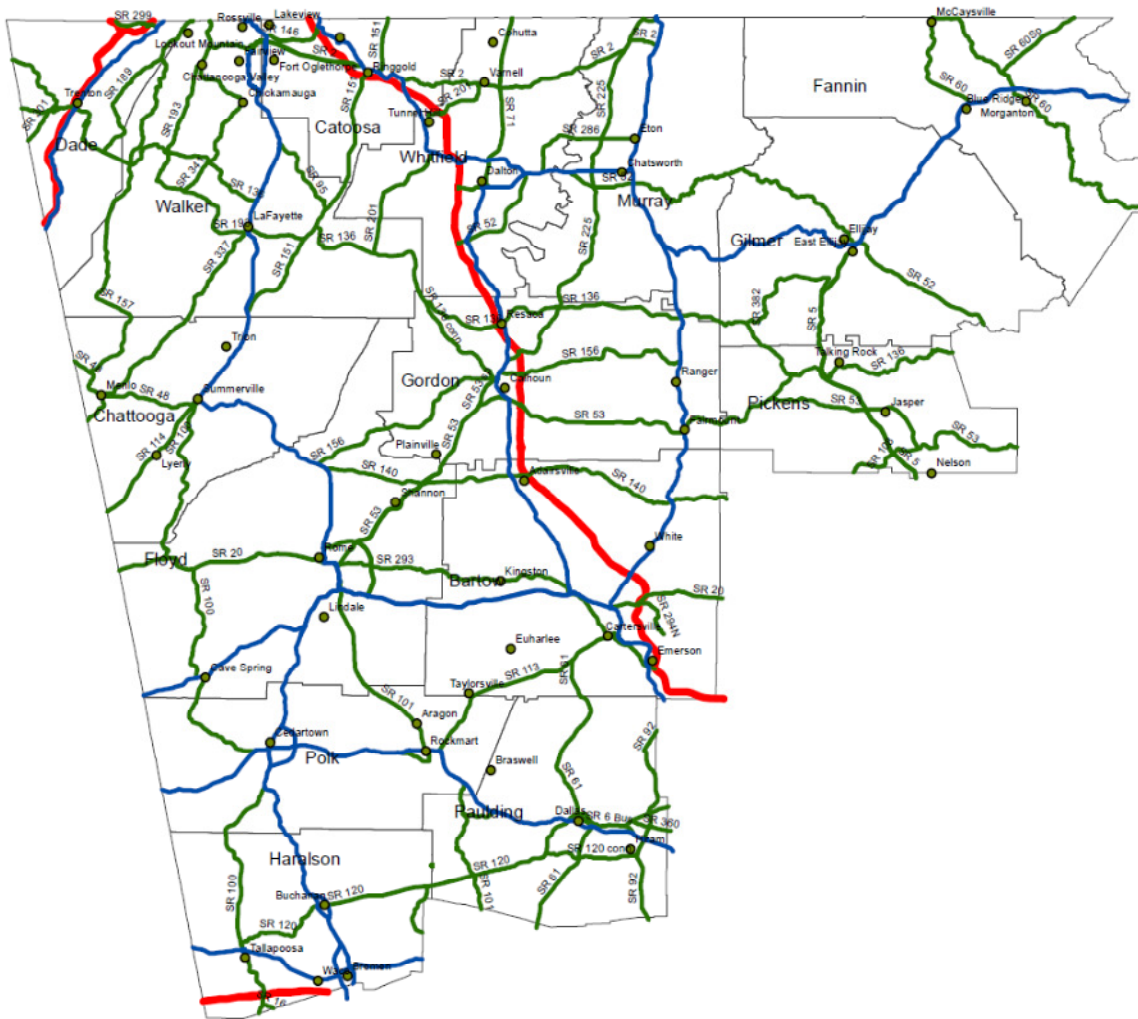
Area	Road Mileage			
	State Routes	County Roads	City Streets	Total Roads
Bartow	167.49	815.17	223.25	1,205.91
Catoosa	62.80	403.64	63.51	529.95
Chattooga	77.78	418.59	70.26	566.63
Dade	91.94	228.95	19.37	340.26
Fannin	64.97	485.17	43.92	594.06
Floyd	143.33	740.17	238.06	1,121.56
Gilmer	79.63	428.12	31.06	538.81
Gordon	144.07	544.55	101.89	790.51
Haralson	92.50	460.57	106.96	660.03
Murray	100.12	430.49	48.74	579.35
Paulding	102.72	872.68	74.08	1,049.48
Pickens	74.14	380.97	43.24	498.35
Polk	79.48	523.13	112.55	715.16
Walker	174.26	635.33	113.70	923.29
Whitfield	99.35	662.54	205.87	967.76
NWGRC	1,554.58	8,030.07	1,496.46	11,081.11

Source: Georgia Department of Transportation, Office of Transportation Data, Mileage by Route and Road System Report 445 for 2011

The region’s 1,555-mile network of state routes, which includes interstate highways and U.S. routes, is shown in Figure 7-1. This network includes all or portions of 47 state designated routes and portions of 7 U.S. routes and 5 interstate highways. Many of these routes are multiplexed or have multiplexed segments, with two or more signed or unsigned routes sharing a single segment of highway.

There are 112.69 miles of interstate highways in the NWGRC region. Interstate 75 (I-75), which is the only interstate highway in the region to have mileage in more than one of the region’s counties, accounts for 77.64 miles and 68.9% of the total. The remaining 35.05 miles of the region’s interstate highways are located in Dade, Haralson, and Pickens Counties. A 9.32-mile section of Interstate 20 (I-20) traverses southwestern Haralson County. In Dade County, Interstate 59 (I-59) runs in a northeast-southwest direction for 20.75 miles from the Alabama state line to its northern terminus at an intersection with Interstate 24 (I-24), along a 4.13-mile

Figure 7 - 1: Existing Northwest Georgia Highway Network



NORTHWEST GEORGIA REGION TRANSPORTATION
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6.53.25 0 6.5 Miles



LEGEND

- Interstate Hwy
- U.S. Hwy
- S.R. Hwy

segment of I-24 that dips into the county from Tennessee. These short segments of I-24 and I-59 represent the total mileage of these interstate highways in Georgia. Technically, one other interstate highway has mileage in the NWGRC region. Interstate 575 (I-575), which runs from I-75 in Cobb County to the Cherokee-Pickens County line, extends 0.85 miles into Pickens County, where it transitions into the Appalachian Development (APD) Highway / SR 515.

Table 7-2 lists the state routes, U.S. routes, and interstate highways that traverse two or more of the region's counties.

Table 7-2 State Routes, U.S. Routes, and Interstate Highways with Mileage in Two or More Counties

Route Designation	Counties Traversed	Route Designation	Counties Traversed
US 27 / SR 1	Catoosa, Chattooga, Floyd, Haralson, Polk, Walker	SR 140	Bartow, Floyd
SR 2	Catoosa, Fannin, Gilmer, Murray, Walker, Whitfield	SR 151	Catoosa, Walker
US 41 / SR 3	Bartow, Catoosa, Gordon, Whitfield	SR 156	Floyd, Gordon
SR 5	Fannin, Gilmer, Pickens	SR 157	Chattooga, Dade, Walker
US 278 / SR 6	Paulding, Polk	SR 225	Gordon, Murray
SR 20	Bartow, Floyd	SR282	Gilmer, Murray
SR 52	Gilmer, Murray, Whitfield	SR 286	Murray, Whitfield
SR 53	Floyd, Gordon, Pickens	SR 293	Bartow, Floyd
SR 61	Bartow, Gordon, Murray, Paulding	SR 337	Chattooga, Walker
SR 100	Chattooga, Floyd, Haralson, Polk	I-75 / SR 401	Bartow, Catoosa, Gordon, Whitfield
SR 101	Floyd, Polk	SR 515 / APD Hwy	Fannin, Gilmer, Pickens
SR 113	Bartow, Haralson, Polk	US 76	Catoosa, Fannin, Gilmer, Murray, Whitfield
SR 120	Haralson, Paulding	US 411	Bartow, Floyd, Gordon, Murray
SR 136	Dade, Gilmer, Gordon, Murray, Pickens, Walker		

Source: Georgia Department of Transportation

The Governor's Road Improvement Program (GRIP) is a system of proposed economic development highways in Georgia, originally adopted by the General Assembly in 1989 and amended in the 2001 and 2005 legislative sessions. Three of the GRIP corridors defined by Georgia law traverse the NWGRC region. The Appalachian Developmental Highway, a portion of Corridor A of the Appalachian Development Highway System (ADHS), runs from I-575 near Nelson to the North Carolina state line in Towns County. In the NWGRC region, the Appalachian Developmental Highway is complete in Pickens, Gilmer, and Fannin Counties as a four-lane, usually divided roadway. The U.S. 27 corridor, which runs north-south through the west side of the state from the Tennessee state line to the Florida state line, is also included in the GRIP system. The improved U.S. 27 corridor is complete in the region as a four-lane, usually divided highway except for the Summerville Bypass and the Southeast Rome Bypass. A third GRIP corridor that traverses the region is the East-West Highway, proposed to pass through Dade, Walker, Catoosa, Whitfield, Murray, and Gilmer Counties while traversing the state from I-59 to I-85. Currently, there is no activity on the East-West Highway

Bridges

The region's road network includes 1,912 bridges according to the Federal Highway Administration's National Bridge Inventory (NBI), as shown in Table 7-3. Of this total, 106 of the region's bridges are rated "structurally deficient" and 236 are rated "functionally obsolete."

Table 7-3 Bridges in the NWGRC Region

Area	Total Bridges	Structurally Deficient	Functionally Obsolete
Bartow	268	10	43
Catoosa	105	5	10
Chattooga	114	16	16
Dade	93	1	7
Fannin	108	4	16
Floyd	195	11	30
Gilmer	106	2	22
Gordon	149	5	15
Haralson	107	7	8
Murray	83	9	13
Paulding	85	1	6
Pickens	66	4	6
Polk	127	8	15
Walker	159	12	13
Whitfield	147	11	16
NWGRC	1,912	106	236

Source: National Bridge Inventory (NBI) Database, 2011

According to the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO), a *structurally deficient* bridge is one that has significant load-bearing elements in deteriorated condition, requiring significant maintenance and repair to remain in service and eventual rehabilitation or replacement to address the deficiencies. This status does not indicate the severity of the defect but rather that a defect is present. A *functionally obsolete* bridge is one that was built to now-outdated standards, resulting in deficiencies such as inadequate lane or shoulder widths. This rating does not communicate anything of a structural nature.

Trucking, Railroads, and Airports

Trucking

In Georgia, trucking is the dominant mode for carrying freight. Therefore, the performance of the highway network is critical for the transportation of freight into, out of, through, and within the state and NWGRC region. The 1998 mode share of trucking was 72.3% of the state's total freight tonnage and 81.8% of the total value. Trucks accounted for 91.9% of intrastate shipments of freight. By 2035, the mode share is projected to be 79.3% by weight and 86.4% by value.

The interstate highways carry the highest volumes of freight at present and are expected to remain the principal facilities for transporting truck freight well into the future, with volumes

projected to increase by as much as 177% by 2035. Some GRIP system roads in rural areas and other roads that connect urban areas to the interstate highways, such as US 411/SR 20 connecting Rome and Cartersville/I-75, are expected to carry significant freight volumes in the future. According to the *2005-2035 Georgia Statewide Freight Plan*, only three highway segments in the NWGRC region, other than the interstate highways, are projected to carry more than ten million tons of freight in 2035. These segments are SR 71 from the Tennessee state line in Whitfield County to Dalton/I-75, the above-mentioned segment of US 411/SR 20 from Rome to Cartersville/I-75, and a segment of US 27/ SR 1 from Summerville to SR 140 in Floyd County.

Freight Rail

The NWGRC region's existing rail network is shown in Figure 7-2. Both of the state's Class I railroads, Norfolk Southern (NS) and CSX Transportation (CSXT), operate major corridors through the region. A major Norfolk Southern corridor through Georgia runs from east Tennessee through Atlanta, Macon, and Valdosta to Jacksonville, Florida. This corridor passes through the central part of the region, traversing Whitfield, Gordon, Floyd, Polk, and Paulding Counties. Another major Norfolk Southern corridor is from Greenville, South Carolina through Atlanta to Birmingham, Alabama. This corridor passes through southern Haralson County in the southwest corner of the region. A third Norfolk Southern corridor from Knoxville, Tennessee through Chattanooga to Birmingham, Alabama passes through Dade County in the northwest corner of the region.

A main CSXT corridor through Georgia is the Michigan-Florida corridor that runs through Knoxville, Tennessee, Cartersville, Atlanta, Waycross, and Jacksonville, Florida. From Atlanta, this corridor passes through Marietta and enters the region in southeastern Bartow County. The main corridor passes through Cartersville and Chatsworth and into eastern Tennessee. Another CSXT line, or a secondary line of the main corridor, runs from Cartersville through Calhoun, Dalton, and Ringgold to Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Two shortline (Class III) railroads also operate in the region. The Chattooga & Chickamauga Railway (CCKY) operates 68 miles of track in Walker and Chattooga Counties. The Georgia Northeastern Railroad (GNRR) runs 100 miles from Marietta through Jasper, Ellijay, and Blue Ridge to McCaysville, with a short spur to Mineral Bluff.

According to the *2009 State Rail Plan (SRP)*, the Norfolk Southern corridor from the Cobb-Paulding County line through Rome and Dalton to Cohutta and the CSXT corridor from the Cobb-Bartow County line to Cartersville, followed by the CSXT corridor from Cartersville through Chatsworth to the Tennessee state line, are the highest rail tonnage routes in the region and among the highest in the state. Next in rail tonnage is the CSXT line from Cartersville through Calhoun, Dalton, and Ringgold to the Tennessee state line, and the Norfolk Southern corridor from Atlanta to Birmingham, Alabama, through Haralson County, followed by the Norfolk Southern corridor from Chattanooga to Birmingham, through Dade County. The remaining Class I rail lines and the shortline railroads provide important accessibility to other

areas of the region, but the freight volumes they carry are much lower than those of the Class I main lines.

Although the Norfolk Southern and CSXT track systems provide less coverage than the highway network, sections of rail tracks carry freight tonnage comparable to the interstate highways. Freight tonnage on Norfolk Southern's and CSXT's highest volume lines through the region is expected to double by 2035, but rail's mode share of freight tonnage is projected to decline from 26.5% in 1998 to 19.8% in 2035. Unlike the highway network, growth in rail freight will be primarily along existing main lines, and no new routes are forecast to become significant.

Existing Passenger Rail

Intercity passenger rail service in Georgia is provided by the National Railroad Passenger Corporation, known as Amtrak, which is the only entity authorized to operate on any freight railroad nationwide. The Crescent service offers daily trips between New York City and New Orleans via Atlanta. For its Crescent service, Amtrak utilizes the Norfolk Southern corridor from Atlanta to Birmingham that passes through Haralson County. There are, however, no stops within Haralson County/the NWGRC region.

Excursion passenger train services are provided on segments of the region's two shortline railroads. On the CCKY, the Tennessee Valley Railroad Museum offers weekend excursion trips to Chickamauga and Summerville during selected times of the year, both trips departing from and returning to Grand Junction Station in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Also, on the GNRR, the Blue Ridge Scenic Railway provides scheduled, 26-mile round trips from Blue Ridge to McCaysville, Georgia / Copperhill, Tennessee from mid-March through December. Excursion rail services are a valuable part of the state's economic development since these services attract tourists to the areas served.

Proposed Passenger Rail

The Georgia Rail Passenger Program (GRPP) is a comprehensive plan for a proposed, as yet unbuilt, system of commuter and intercity rail transportation. The GRPP contains a 425-mile system of seven commuter rail lines, centered on metro Atlanta, serving 55 communities. The commuter rail system, when complete, will transport over 40,000 people to and from work each day. Of the currently planned commuter train routes, Bremen is the only community in the NWGRC region served by the system. The 52-mile Bremen route would utilize the Norfolk Southern, Atlanta to Birmingham, corridor. Two potential routes are also included in the GRPP, and both routes extend into the NWGRC region. One potential route branches from the Canton route at Marietta and follows the CSXT corridor to Cartersville. The other potential route branches from the Bremen route at Austell and follows the Norfolk Southern corridor to Rome.

The GRPP also proposes a two-tiered intercity passenger rail network consisting of four, first-priority corridors and three, second-priority corridors. This network would utilize over 1,000 miles of the state's railroads, linking nine of the state's largest cities with the metro Atlanta /

Macon area, as well as two of the largest travel markets in neighboring states. None of this proposed network of intercity passenger rail is within the NWGRC region.

During the 2000 legislative session, the Georgia General Assembly passed H.B. 1348, which created a comprehensive and coordinated system of eighteen railroad passenger service corridors to be known as the Designated Georgia Rail Passenger Corridors. This law states the General Assembly's intent that the planning and development of railroad passenger service include every metropolitan statistical area of the state to the extent that state revenues are made available for such purposes. Some of these eighteen legislated routes correspond to commuter or intercity routes in the GRPP system, while others are additional. Designated Georgia Rail Passenger Corridors that traverse the region are as follows: Atlanta – Bremen; Atlanta – Cartersville; Bremen – Birmingham, Alabama; and Atlanta – Chattanooga, Tennessee.

High-Speed Rail

In addition to Georgia's proposed system of commuter and intercity rail, the state is also studying opportunities for high-speed rail on four corridors, as follows: Atlanta to Birmingham, Atlanta to Charlotte, Atlanta to Jacksonville, and Atlanta to Louisville.

Since December 18, 1991, eleven high-speed rail corridors have been authorized in the United States under the *Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA)* and the *Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21)*, and all eleven corridors and numerous corridor extensions have been designated by the U.S. Department of Transportation. Portions of two of these corridors traverse the state of Georgia: a portion of the Gulf Coast corridor, and a central and Atlantic branch of the Southeast corridor. Only a short segment of the Birmingham to Atlanta extension of the Gulf Coast high-speed rail corridor would pass through the NWGRC region. This corridor would roughly correspond to the Norfolk Southern railroad / Interstate 20 corridor through Haralson County in the southwest corner of the region.

With the addition of another high-speed rail corridor to fill the gap in the high-speed rail network between Louisville, Kentucky and Atlanta via Nashville and Chattanooga, Tennessee, Atlanta would become a major terminal junction for high-speed passenger rail. Consequently, Georgia is working closely with the states of Tennessee and Kentucky to highlight the feasibility of a high-speed rail corridor between Atlanta and Louisville. A high-speed rail feasibility study presented to Georgia's State Transportation Board in June 2012 found that the development of high-speed rail transportation connecting Atlanta with Birmingham, Alabama; Jacksonville, Florida; and Louisville, Kentucky was economically feasible. This study was the first step of a long planning/implementation process, with the system not expected to be in operation for sixteen or more years.

The idea of high-speed ground transportation service between Atlanta (Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport) and Chattanooga (Chattanooga Metropolitan Airport/Lovell Field) has been under consideration and study for more than a decade. Currently, a study that includes a Tier I Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is underway and nearing completion.

The Tier I EIS will build upon previous Atlanta to Chattanooga high-speed ground transportation studies and will be at a conceptual level of engineering and environmental detail. The study will provide the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), and the Tennessee and Georgia Departments of Transportation with adequate information to determine a general alignment, general station locations, and define the requirements to build and operate the system. After a two-step screening process to identify alignment alternatives that warrant further consideration in the Tier I EIS, four alignment alternatives, all generally following I-75, were proposed to advance and were presented to stakeholders and the public in November 2010. Throughout the NWGRC region, the alignment would occupy the I-75 right-of-way, utilizing the interstate's median (median alignment) or the broader I-75 corridor area (non-median alignment). Potential stations in the region would be Cartersville and Dalton.

Airports

No commercial service airports are located within the NWGRC region. The principal commercial service airports serving the region are Chattanooga Metropolitan Airport (CHA), also known as Lovell Field; Hartsfield - Jackson Atlanta International Airport (ATL); and Birmingham - Shuttlesworth International Airport (BHM). With the opening of Paulding Northwest Atlanta Airport for aircraft operations in November 2008, the NWGRC region has nine general aviation airports, as shown in Table 7-4 and located in Figure 7-3. The region's airports (excluding Paulding Northwest Atlanta) served approximately 190,000 general aviation operations during the twelve-month period from July 2010 through June 2011.

Table 7-4 Public Use General Aviation Airports in the NWGRC Region

Facility Name and FAA Identifier	Owner	Functional Level	Runway (length x width)	Based Aircraft	Annual Aircraft Operations
Barwick-LaFayette Airport (9A5)	City of LaFayette	II	5,350 X 75 ft.	46	6,750 ¹
Cartersville Airport (VPC)	Cartersville-Bartow County Airport Authority	III	5,760 X 100 ft.	148	50,500 ²
Cornelius Moore Field (4A4)	Polk County	I	4,006 X 76 ft.	54	35,150 ²
Dalton Municipal Airport (DNN)	City of Dalton	III	5,496 X 100 ft.	41	23,100 ¹
Gilmer County Airport (49A)	Gilmer County	I	3,500 X 75 ft.	0	2,500 ³
Paulding-Northwest Atlanta Airport (PUJ)	Paulding County Board of Commissioners	II (NEW) ⁴	5,505 X 100 ft.	11	NA
Pickens County Airport (JZP)	Pickens County	II	5,000 X 100 ft.	60	18,000 ¹
Richard B. Russell Regional Airport (RGM)	Floyd County	III	Primary: 6,000 X 150 ft. Secondary: 4,495 X 100 ft.	73	37,919 ¹
Tom B. David Field (CZL)	Calhoun-Gordon County Airport Authority	III	6,000 X 100 ft.	128	16,000 ¹

¹Operations for 12 months ending July 1-4, 2011

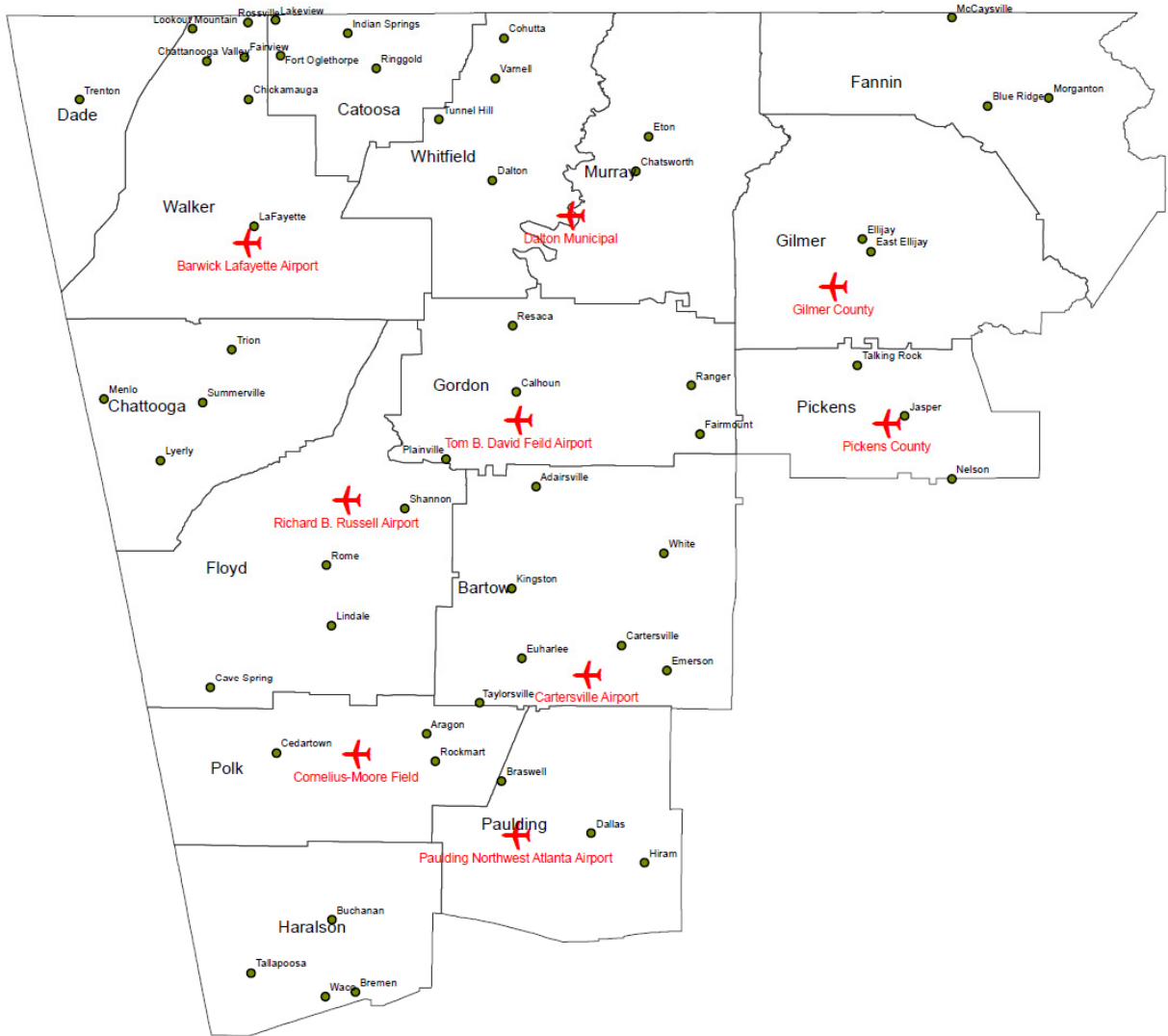
²Operations for 12 months ending June 8, 2011

³Operations for 12 months ending October 31, 2008

⁴Functional level based, in part, on future anticipated runway length of 5,000 ft.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, effective May 31, 2012; Georgia Department of Transportation, Aviation Programs, Georgia Aviation System Plan

Figure 7 - 3 :Northwest Georgia General Aviation Airports




NORTHWEST GEORGIA REGION TRANSPORTATION
AUGUST 31, 2012



6.53.25 0 6.5 Miles



LEGEND

 General Aviation Airports

The *Georgia Aviation System Plan* (2002) assigned all public use airports in Georgia to one of three functional levels. *Level I* represents the minimum level to which airports in the system are expected to develop. These airports should be capable of accommodating all single-engine and some small twin-engine general aviation aircraft. Level I airports should have a minimum runway length of 4,000 feet and a non-precision approach. *Level II* airports have a local business impact and should be able to accommodate all business and personal use single and twin-engine general aviation aircraft and a broad range of the corporate/business jet fleet. The minimum runway length objective for Level II airports is 5,000 feet with a non-precision approach. *Level III* airports are defined as the existing air carrier and general aviation airports that have a regional business impact. These airports should be capable of accommodating a variety of business/corporate jet aircraft, including the Boeing Business Jet and Gulfstream IV and V. Level III airports should have at least 5,500 feet of runway, precision approaches, and an approach lighting system to facilitate aircraft operations in inclement weather. Factors considered in assigning an airport's functional level included current airport roles, current facilities/infrastructure, number of registered aircraft served, number of pilots served, number of based aircraft served, services available, highway access, expansion potential, and statewide aviation coverage goals.

For each public use airport, the *Georgia Aviation System Plan* also provides airport specific findings and recommendations. These findings and recommendations include airport location, existing facilities, current and forecast demand (aviation activity projections), airport facility and service needs, objectives, and other recommendations (to meet the assigned functional level performance objectives), and development costs (to meet each of the recommendations). Regional priorities should support local aviation projects that have been identified and included in the airport specific recommendations of the *Georgia Aviation System Plan*.

The demand/capacity ratio projections for 2021 in the Georgia Aviation System Plan range from 2% for the Gilmer County Airport to 42% for the Cartersville Airport. Based aircraft and annual aircraft operations at the Cartersville Airport, however, are currently below levels a decade ago and well below the 2011 projected levels. On the other hand, current based aircraft and annual aircraft operations are well above projected levels at Cornelius Moore Field and Pickens County Airport, where aircraft operations are currently more than two and a half times the projected levels for 2011.

Alternative Modes

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities

In June 2005, the Coosa Valley Regional Development Center and North Georgia Regional Development Center adopted Regional Bicycle and Pedestrian Plans. These region-wide plans were developed to create a forward thinking, strategic approach for the implementation and improvement of area bicycle and pedestrian facilities. The plans incorporated public

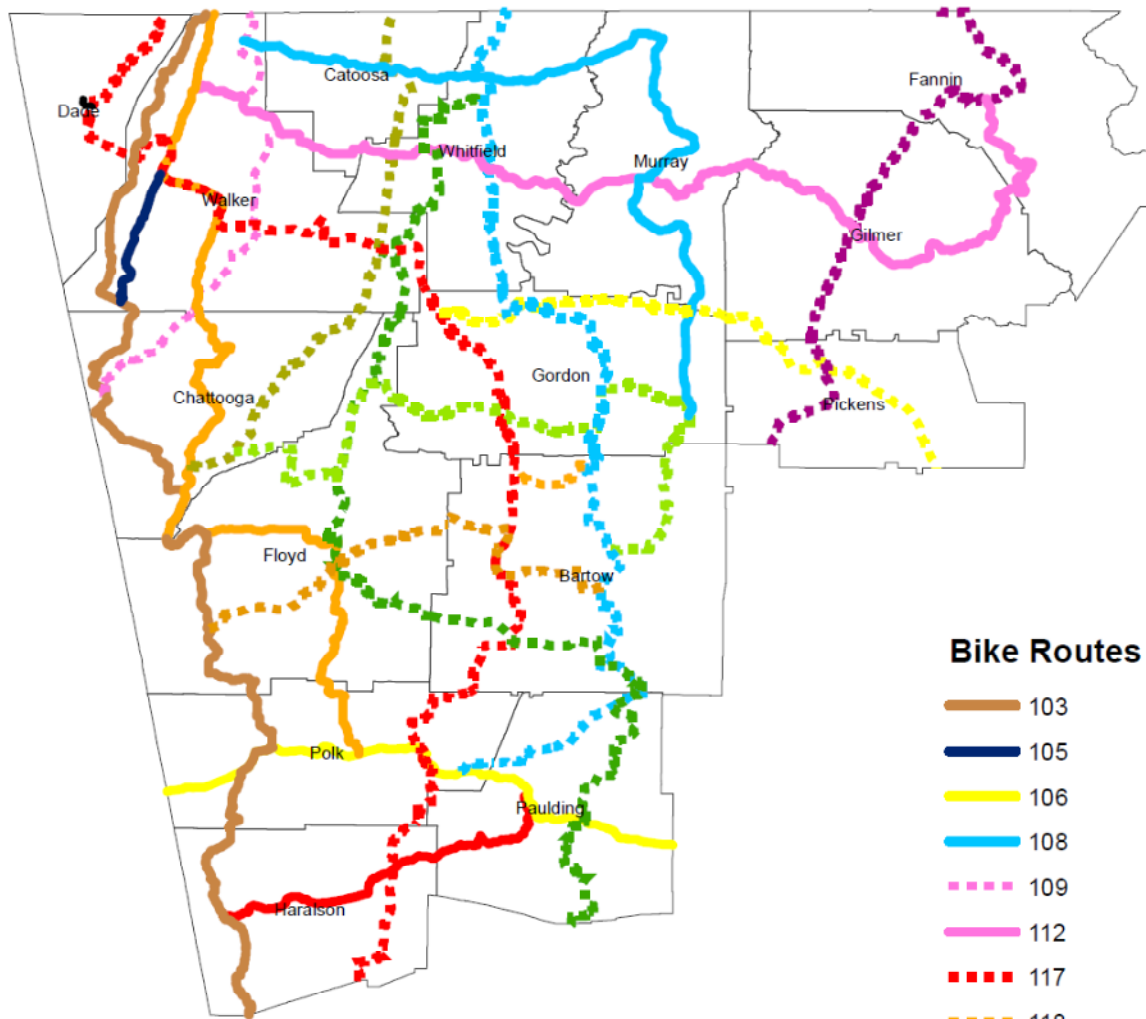
involvement from stakeholders and government officials regarding their likes and dislikes related to bicycle and pedestrian facilities. Included in each plan is an analysis of the existing condition of trails, sidewalks, and bicycle routes by county, a brief review of current trends and issues related to bicycle and pedestrian planning, and an analysis of bicycle and pedestrian crash data.

One of the main outcomes of the Coosa Valley Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan was the development of a regional bike and pedestrian taskforce, named Bike! Walk! Northwest Georgia (BWNWGA), which is a membership driven organization of citizens, government agency representatives, and business representatives interested in transportation planning pertaining to bicycling and pedestrian activities. The mission of BWNWGA is to devise a plan and programs to facilitate and promote the safe use of bicycles and walking as viable modes of transportation and recreation for all ages and skill levels through the pursuit of infrastructure improvements, such that all cities and counties in the region are interconnected with bike and pedestrian trails and paths. When the Coosa Valley Regional Development Center (CVRDC) and North Georgia Regional Development Center (NGRDC) merged in July 2009 to form the Northwest Georgia Regional Commission (NWGRC), the former NGRDC's five counties were invited to join BWNWGA. Major accomplishments of BWNWGA include:

- Seven regional workshops conducted on the following topics: (1) Livable Communities; (2) National Guidelines and Successful Bike and Pedestrian Designs; (3) Planning Cycling and Walking Projects in Non-Urban Areas; (4) Complete Streets; (5) Planning and Design for Bicyclist and Pedestrians; (6) Ciclovias - Streets Alive; and (7) Positive Effects of Bike and Pedestrian Facilities.
- Complete Streets Assessments accomplished for the following Cities: Adairsville, Cartersville, Cave Spring, Cedartown, Chatsworth, Chickamauga, Dalton, Ellijay, Euharlee, La Fayette, Ringgold, Rome, Tallapoosa, and Trenton.
- Brochures funded for the following: (1) trails in Bartow County, Adairsville, Cartersville, Rome/Floyd County, and Trenton; (2) Historic Downtown Walk brochure for LaFayette; and (3) Silver Comet Trail brochure for Paulding and Polk Counties and their cities.
- Regional bike routes developed: BWNWGA has identified a network of 18 bike routes connecting all 15-counties within the NWGRC Region, as shown in Figure 7-4. The identified routes are roads typically used by local cyclist for transportation and recreation. Most routes share the road with other vehicles. Signing of the BWNWGA bike routes is still in progress.
- Statewide Georgia Bike Sense Guide updated at GDOT's request.
- Bike safety training for both children and adults provided with League Cycling Instructors.
- Safe Routes to School plans developed; Bike & Pedestrian Safety Toolkit created; Crossing Guard Training Manual developed; and crossing guard signs, vests, and lighting purchased for schools with a Safe Routes to School program.

A number of annual cycling and walking events are hosted in the NWGRC region. Table 7-5 lists the region's annual cycling events, and Table 7-6 lists the region's annual walking events.

Figure 7 - 4 : Northwest Georgia Regional Bike Route Network



Bike Routes

- 103
- 105
- 106
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NORTHWEST GEORGIA REGION TRANSPORTATION

AUGUST 31, 2012



6 3 0 6 Miles



Table 7-5 Cycling Events in NWGRC Region

Month	Event Name	Event Description	Additional Information
May	3-State 3-Mountain Challenge	Four course options involving Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and Aetna, Sand, and Lookout Mountains.	www.chattbike.com
	Up the Creek Without a Pedal	Four route options through Floyd and Walker Counties.	www.cvca.org
June	Cartersville Century	Various distance options through north Bartow County, beginning and ending in Dellinger Park in Cartersville.	www.cartersvillecentury.org
July	Lunar Bike Ride	Cycle a one-mile loop around Mt. Berry Square Mall at night in Rome – a family event.	www.cvca.org
August	Chattooga Century	Beginning at Chattooga High School, there are five route options, with the Century and 125M options featuring a climb up Lookout Mountain.	www.chattoogacentury.org
September	Beautiful Backroads Century	Begins at the Anheuser Busch Brewery north of Cartersville, with various ride options through Bartow County.	www.bikebbc.com
	Raisin Hope Ride	Dalton based ride to benefit the Saul Raisin Foundation for survivors of traumatic brain and spinal cord injury.	www.raisinhope.com
	CVCA Fall Colors Ride	Usually a 30- to 60-mile ride through some of the most beautiful fall foliage in the state (route changes annually)	www.cvca.org

Source: Bike! Walk! Northwest Georgia

Table 7-6 Walking Events in NWGRC Region

County	Event Name	Month	Location	Additional Information
Bartow	American Cancer Society Relay for Life	September	Cartersville	www.cancer.org
Catoosa	American Cancer Society Relay for Life	April	Fort Oglethorpe	www.cancer.org
Chattooga	Chattooga Tribe Challenge	April	Summerville	www.ctc.chattoogacentury.org
	American Cancer Society Relay for Life	May	Summerville	www.cancer.org
Fannin	American Cancer Society Relay for Life	April	Blue Ridge	www.cancer.org
	Blue Ridge Tri the Mountains Triathlon	July	Blue Ridge	www.trithemountains.com
Floyd	American Cancer Society Relay for Life	March	Mount Berry	www.cancer.org
	Run with the Wolves 5K and 2-Mile Fun Run	March	Rome	www.runwiththewolves.org
Gilmer	Cartecay Center	April	Ellijay	www.downtownellijay.com
	American Cancer Society Relay for Life	May	Ellijay	www.cancer.org
Gordon	Gordon Hospital Foundation/ Run for Your Life 5K	April	Calhoun	www.active.com
	American Cancer Society Relay for Life	May	Calhoun	www.cancer.org
Haralson	American Cancer Society Relay for Life	April	Tallapoosa	www.cancer.org
	Dogwood Dash 5K Walk/Run	April	Tallapoosa	www.tallapoosaga.gov
Murray	American Cancer Society Relay for Life	June	Chatsworth; Eton	www.cancer.org
	1st National Bank of Chatsworth Fun Run/Walk	October	Chatsworth	www.rungeorgia.com
Paulding	Annual FCA Run to Finish	April	Hiram	www.active.com
	Kids for Christ / 5K and 1 Mile Fun Run	April	Dallas	www.active.com
Pickens	American Cancer Society Relay for Life	May	Jasper	www.cancer.org
Polk	Cedar Valley Arts Festival 5K and 1 Mile	April	Cedartown	www.active.com
Walker	American Cancer Society Relay for Life	April	Fort Oglethorpe	www.cancer.org
	Chickamauga Chase/ Certified 15K/5K Scenic Walk	April	Chickamauga	www.active.com
Whitfield	Run for John	April	Dalton	www.active.com
	Run for God, Triathlon	May	Cohutta	www.active.com

Source: Bike! Walk! Northwest Georgia

Public Transportation

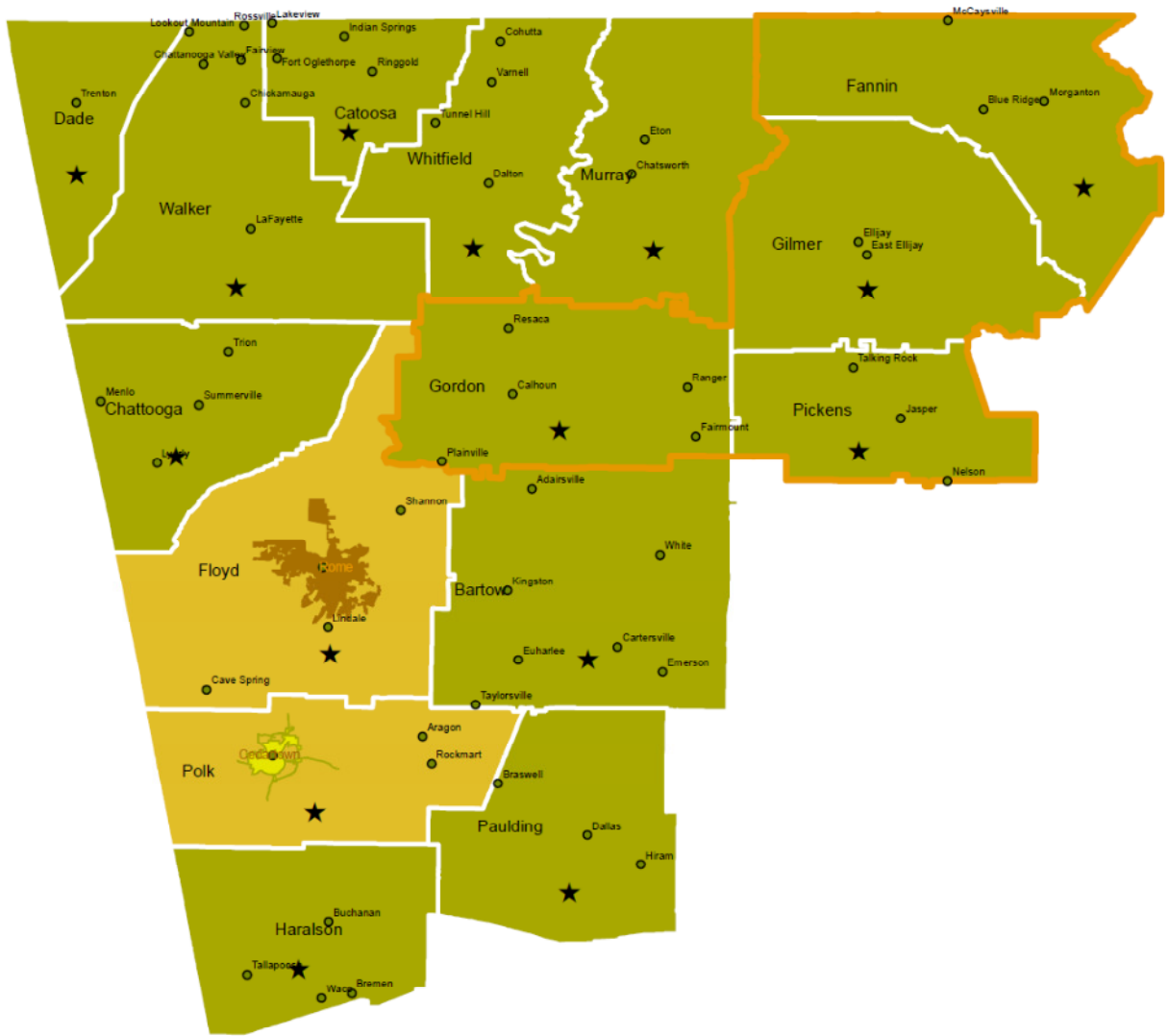
Transit programs providing significant Rural and Human Services Transportation (RHST) service are administered by three state agencies: Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT), Georgia Department of Human Services (DHS), and Georgia Department of Community Health (DCH). This includes urban public transit systems, rural public transit systems, the DHS Coordinated Transportation System, and the DHS Medicaid Non-Emergency Transportation (NET) system. RHST target populations include people with disabilities, senior citizens, low-income populations, and other citizens without a personal vehicle or that choose not to drive.

As shown in Figure 7-5, all fifteen counties in the NWGRC region have DHS transit and thirteen of the region's counties have rural public transit. In addition, there is one urban public transit system and one city rural public transit system.

The NWGRC region is served by a variety of public transit providers, including 5311 rural public transit systems, an urban transit system, private non-profit providers, and community service boards. The Lookout Mountain Community Service Board is a direct contractor for the Region 1 DHS Coordinated Transportation System, providing human services transportation to Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, and Walker Counties. Human services transportation is provided in the region's eleven remaining counties by the Highland Rivers Community Service Board. In addition to serving as a prime contractor to the DHS region, the community service boards can hold subcontracts with other entities that provide the transportation services to the end user. In several cases, these other entities are existing 5311 rural public transit systems. Counties within the region currently receiving 5311 funding include Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Fannin, Gilmer, Gordon, Haralson, Murray, Pickens, Paulding, Walker, and Whitfield. Rome-Floyd County receives 5307 funds and operates a fixed-route, urban transit system within the Rome city limits. The City of Cedartown receives 5311 funding for a rural city transit program. The North Georgia Community Action Agency operates a rural transportation service, the Mountain Area Transportation System (MATS) in Fannin, Gilmer, Gordon, and Pickens Counties. Primarily a demand-response service for qualified individuals, MATS also serves as a subcontractor for the DHS Coordinated Transportation System and a subcontractor to Southeastrans for Medicaid non-emergency transportation (DHC NET). Several private, non-profit services in the area also provide Medicaid non-emergency trips. The *Georgia Rural and Human Services Transportation Plan, Needs Assessment Technical Memorandum (June 2011)* contains a needs assessment for the Northwest Georgia Region that provides an inventory of existing services; program coordination efforts in the region; service redundancies, gaps, and needs; and ideas to improve service delivery and coordination.

In addition to transit services within the NWGRC region, there are regional transit services that are accessible to residents, especially those close to the Atlanta and Chattanooga metropolitan areas. The Georgia Regional Transportation Authority (GRTA) operates Xpress, a public

Figure 7 - 5 : Northwest Georgia Public Transit and Human Service Transportation Profile



NORTHWEST GEORGIA REGION TRANSPORTATION

AUGUST 31, 2012



6.53.25 0 6.5 Miles



LEGEND

- Urban Public Transit
- Rural Public Transit
- Rural City Transit
- DHS Transit
- Mountain Area Transportation System (MATS)

commuter transportation service available Monday through Friday, to provide working commuters an alternative to driving their vehicles to work. Busses pick up commuters at suburban park-and-ride lots and transport them to major job activity centers, such as Downtown and Midtown Atlanta. There, commuters may, if needed, transfer free of charge between transit systems at several MARTA rail stations. Xpress partners with twelve metro Atlanta counties, including Paulding, and had has bus routes that extend to Hiram, in Paulding County, and to Acworth, in Cobb County, near the Bartow County border. The Acworth park-and-ride lot (I-75 Exit 277, SR 92/Cherokee Road) is also served by a Cobb Community Transit (CCT) express route.

The Chattanooga Area Regional Transportation Authority (ARTA) is the only provider of fixed route mass transit in the Chattanooga area. The authority currently operates seventeen bus routes that serve the City of Chattanooga, but it is authorized to provide transit in Catoosa, Dade, and Walker Counties. Two of ARTA’s current bus routes, East Lake and Rossville, extend just across the state line, with stops in Rossville, Georgia.

Transportation Investment Act of 2010

The Transportation Investment Act of 2010 (TIA2010) provides a legal mechanism enabling regions in the state to impose a 1% sales tax to fund needed transportation projects within their boundaries. The law established twelve transportation districts that correspond to the Regional Commission boundaries and a Regional Transportation Roundtable (RTR) for each transportation district. The RTRs, consisting of elected officials from the counties and cities within the district, were given the responsibility of approving a constrained final investment list of transportation projects developed through the TIA2010 project selection process.

Table 7-7 is a complete, unconstrained list of the projects initially submitted to the Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) in spring 2011 by the Northwest Georgia District’s local jurisdictions and Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs). It represents the region’s total project submittal for consideration under TIA2010 prior to the beginning of the project selection process.

Table 7-7 TIA 2010 List of Projects Submitted to GDOT by Local Governments in Spring 2011

Project Location	Project Description	TIA Funds Requested	Total Project Cost
Bartow County/Cartersville	SR 113/Old Alabama Road Relocation from SR 113 to Pumpkinvine Creek-Phase III	\$13,455,969.00	\$69,107,368.00
Bartow County	SR 113 from Old Alabama Road to SR 61 Phase I	\$1,377,633.56	\$6,888,167.82
Bartow County	SR 113 from CR 31/Old Stilesboro Road to Old Alabama Road Phase III	\$2,554,625.63	\$12,773,128.14
Bartow County	SR 113 Bridge at Raccoon Creek	\$147,328.76	\$736,643.80
Bartow County	SR 113 Bridge at Richland Creek	\$1,126,016.22	\$5,630,081.09
Bartow County/Cartersville	SR 20 from I-75 to SR 61/US 411	\$4,078,058.00	\$32,702,119.00

Project Location	Project Description	TIA Funds Requested	Total Project Cost
Bartow County	US 411 Relocation from SR 3/US 41 to I-75 including I-75 Interchange	\$42,814,828.80	\$214,074,144.05
Bartow County/Cartersville	SR 20 from I-75 to SR 61/US 411 Part Relocation	\$6,522,624.14	\$32,613,120.71
Bartow County	SR 20 from I-75 to SR 108 at Cherokee County Line	\$52,308,656.19	\$261,543,280.93
Bartow County/Adairsville	SR 140 from SR 53 in Floyd County to Oothcalooga Creek	\$11,304,974.68	\$56,521,873.37
Adairsville/Bartow County	SR 140 Bridge at Oothcalooga Creek and CSX Railroad	\$573,164.75	\$2,865,823.77
Adairsville/Bartow County	SR 140 from Oothcalooga Creek to SR 3/US 41	\$2,314,287.15	\$11,571,435.73
Bartow County	CR 633/Glade Road from CR 605/Homestead Drive to CR 810/Ryan Road	\$3,692,090.30	\$18,460,451.50
Bartow County/Euharlee	CR 628/Euharlee Road Bridge at Etowah River	\$854,536.32	\$4,072,681.59
Cartersville/Bartow County	SR 3/US 41 and SR 61/US 411 Interchange Reconstruction	\$8,224,438.34	\$41,122,191.71
Cartersville/Bartow County	SR 3 from CSX Railroad N to SR 3/SR 20	\$9,990,870.17	\$49,954,350.85
Cartersville/Bartow County	Airport Runway Safety Area Improvement Project	\$9,536,000.00	\$9,536,000.00
Cartersville	Baker Mill Pond Bridge Historical and Multi-Purpose Trail and Approaches	\$680,000.00	\$680,000.00
Cartersville	Cartersville to Rockmart Multi-Use Trail	\$10,900,000.00	\$10,900,000.00
Cartersville	Douthit Ferry Road from Old Alabama Road to SR 61/West Avenue	\$12,033,816.06	\$26,546,687.07
Adairsville/Bartow County	SR 3/US 41 from CR 630/Cassville Road to Gordon County	\$22,401,774.87	\$98,523,650.34
Adairsville/Bartow County	SR 3/US 41 Bridge at CR 22/Old Highway 41	\$1,245,820.60	\$6,629,103.00
Bartow County	CR 603/Cass-White Road at I-75 Interchange Reconstruction	\$2,170,114.80	\$8,056,158.00
Bartow County	CR 603/Cass-White Road at SR 61/US 411 Signalized Intersection Improvements	\$1,600,000.00	\$2,000,000.00
Bartow County	SR 140 at SR 61/US 411 Signalized Intersection Improvements	\$334,178.00	\$1,157,314.00
Emerson	Emerson SR 293/SR 3/Old Allatoona Realignment	\$1,910,700.00	\$7,642,803.00
Emerson	Emerson Old Alabama Road Improvement-Widening	\$1,773,083.50	\$7,092,334.25
Kingston	SR 293 Intersection and Drainage Improvements	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00
Kingston	Cemetery Street Paving improvements	\$585,000.00	\$585,000.00
White	Sidewalk Improvements	\$670,000.00	\$670,000.00
White	US Highway 411 Corridor Improvements	\$5,760,000.00	\$5,760,000.00
White	Richards Road/CSX Railroad Crossing Safety Improvements	\$405,000.00	\$405,000.00
White	Stamp Creek Road at US 411 Intersection	\$760,000.00	\$760,000.00
Catoosa County	Dietz Road Widening PI # 6100800	\$8,540,751.00	\$10,675,940.00
Fort Oglethorpe	Mack Smith Road for Tennessee to SR 146/Cloud Springs Road Widening	\$15,500,000.00	\$19,350,000.00
Fort Oglethorpe	Mineral Avenue from Cloud Springs Road/SR 146 to Battlefield Parkway Widening	\$7,500,000.00	\$9,650,000.00
Fort Oglethorpe	Cross Street from Lakeview Drive to Battlefield Parkway/SR 2 Widening	\$13,500,000.00	\$16,625,000.00
Fort Oglethorpe	Fant Drive from Cloud Springs Road/SR 146 to Battlefield Parkway/SR 2 Widening	\$2,500,000.00	\$3,675,000.00
Fort Oglethorpe	Cloud Springs Road/SR 146 from Lakeview Drive to LaFayette Road/US 27 Widening	\$16,500,000.00	\$23,350,000.00
Fort Oglethorpe	Battlefield Parkway Multi-Use Trail from Stuart Road to West Chickamauga Creek	\$900,000.00	\$1,375,000.00
Fort Oglethorpe	Barnhardt Circle-Hutchenson Medical Center- Chickamauga Park Multi-Use Trail	\$500,000.00	\$950,000.00
Fort Oglethorpe	South Cedar Lane from Cloud Springs Road/SR 146 to Battlefield Parkway Widening	\$3,500,000.00	\$5,100,000.00
Ringgold	Candy Lane Extension	\$450,000.00	\$450,000.00
Ringgold	US Highway 41 and Chapman Road Traffic Signal	\$180,000.00	\$180,000.00

Project Location	Project Description	TIA Funds Requested	Total Project Cost
Ringgold	US Highway 41 Milling Down at CSX Railroad Underpass	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00
Chattooga County	Simm's Mountain Trail	\$4,550,000.00	\$4,550,000.00
Chattooga County	Georgia Highway 140		
Chattooga County	Sidewalk from Intersection of 6th Av to US 27 to Central Ave and US 27	\$1,100,000.00	\$1,100,000.00
Chattooga County	Thermoplastic Road Striping for 75 miles of County Roads	\$460,000.00	\$460,000.00
Chattooga County	Guard Rail Installation on Taylor's Ridge at US 27	\$160,000.00	\$160,000.00
Chattooga County	Traffic Signal at Mountain View Road Intersection with US 27	\$160,000.00	\$160,000.00
Chattooga County	Traffic Signal at Lake Wanda Reita Road and US 27	\$160,000.00	\$160,000.00
Chattooga County	Bridge Replacement at Taliaferro Springs Road	\$3,000,000.00	\$3,000,000.00
Chattooga County	Bridge Replacement at York Road and Chattooga River	\$2,300,000.00	\$2,300,000.00
Chattooga County	Narrows Road Paving from Mountain View/Spring Creek to West Armuchee Road	\$360,000.00	\$360,000.00
Lyerly	Lyerly Train Depot	\$261,000.00	\$261,000.00
Lyerly	Sidewalks and Caution Lights	\$455,000.00	\$455,000.00
Lyerly	Lyerly Transit Station	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
Lyerly	Pinhoti Trail Connector	\$226,550.00	\$226,550.00
Menlo	Eidson Street Sidewalk	\$30,560.00	\$30,560.00
Menlo	SR 48 Sidewalk Hand Rail	\$800.00	\$800.00
Menlo	Bell Street Sidewalk	\$20,740.00	\$20,740.00
Menlo	SR 337 Sidewalk Repair	\$7,200.00	\$7,200.00
Summerville	Downtown Side Walk Replacement	\$985,990.00	\$985,990.00
Summerville	Georgia Highway 100 Sidewalks	\$83,500.00	\$83,500.00
Summerville	Georgia Highway 114 Sidewalk Replacement	\$175,000.00	\$175,000.00
Summerville	East Summerville Sidewalk Replacement	\$168,000.00	\$168,000.00
Summerville	Summerville Street Rescue Project	\$652,240.00	\$652,240.00
Summerville	Highland Avenue Area Safe Sidewalks Phase 1	\$445,211.00	\$445,211.00
Trion	Chattooga River Bicycle and Pedestrian Path	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00
Trion	Central Avenue Traffic Signal	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
Trion	Central Avenue /Bulldog Boulevard Sidewalk	\$75,000.00	\$75,000.00
Trion	Allgood Street/Deforest Avenue Crosswalk Signal	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00
Trion	Allgood Street/Ridge Street Crosswalk	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00
Trion	Chattooga County Transit Station	\$75,000.00	\$75,000.00
Dade County	New Interchange at I-59	\$13,127,946.74	\$13,127,946.74
Fannin County	Highway 5 North Widening	\$48,241,633.00	\$48,241,633.00
Fannin County	Highway 5 North Industrial Park Entrance and Kyle Road Entrance	\$125,000.00	\$125,000.00
Fannin County	SR 60 North Widening	\$2,794,638.94	\$2,794,638.94
Fannin County	SR 60 South Emergency Slope Repair	\$251,000.00	\$251,000.00
Fannin County	CR 2 Rock Creek Road	\$1,550,000.00	\$1,550,000.00
Fannin County	SR 515 Traffic Signal at Industrial Park Road and McKinney Road	\$32,000.00	\$32,000.00
Fannin County	SR Spur 60 Widening and Passing Lanes	\$75,198,189.00	\$75,198,189.00
Fannin County	CR 71 Jonica Gap Road Paving and Improvements	\$137,500.00	\$137,500.00
Fannin County	CR 4 Lower Star Creek Road Paving and Improvements	\$200,000.00	\$200,000.00
Fannin County	CR 147 Lickskillet Lane Paving and Improvements	\$85,700.00	\$85,700.00
Fannin County	CR 85 Old Salem Road Paving and Improvements	\$212,500.00	\$212,500.00

Project Location	Project Description	TIA Funds Requested	Total Project Cost
Fannin County	CR 162 Old Loving Road Paving and Improvements	\$500,000.00	\$500,000.00
Fannin County	CR 182 Stiles Road Paving and Improvements	\$175,000.00	\$175,000.00
Fannin County	CR 324 Robert Miller Lane Paving and Improvements	\$175,000.00	\$175,000.00
Fannin County	CR 38 Shallowford Bridge Road Paving and Improvements	\$168,750.00	\$168,750.00
Blue Ridge	Reconstruction of East First Street from Highway 515 to Marina Drive	\$1,990,000.00	\$1,990,000.00
Blue Ridge	Improvements to All Intersections within City to Include Traffic Signals and Rail Cross	\$660,500.00	\$660,500.00
Blue Ridge	Tri-Level Parking Deck in Downtown	\$3,000,000.00	\$3,000,000.00
Blue Ridge	Revitalization for West First, Industrial Blvd, East Second, West Main, Ada Street	\$531,695.00	\$531,695.00
Floyd County	US 411 to I-75 Connector		
Floyd County	South Rome Bypass-SR 1 Loop	\$49,128,345.00	\$49,128,345.00
Floyd County	Southeast Rome Bypass- SR 1 Loop	\$84,114,625.00	\$84,144,625.00
Floyd County	SR 140 Widening	\$148,514,707.00	\$148,514,707.00
Floyd County	SR 101/Rockmart Highway Reconstruction and Improvements	\$237,384,672.00	\$237,384,672.00
Floyd County/Rome	SR 1 Turner McCall Boulevard Widening	\$31,632,719.00	\$31,632,719.00
Floyd County/Rome	SR 1/SR 101 Second Avenue Improvements	\$6,082,064.00	\$6,082,064.00
Floyd County	Armuchee Connector	\$55,000,000.00	\$55,000,000.00
Floyd County	US 411 Frontage Roads	\$9,900,000.00	\$9,900,000.00
Floyd County/Rome	Etowah River Bridge on South Broad Street	\$300,000.00	\$380,000.00
Floyd County	US 411 and Chulio Road Intersection Improvements	\$1,280,000.00	\$1,280,000.00
Floyd County	Richard B. Russell Regional Airport Runway 1/19 Extension	\$6,600,000.00	\$6,600,000.00
Floyd County/Rome	Rome Transit Department Operations	\$5,000,000.00	\$28,000,000.00
Floyd County	Coosa River Bridge on SR 100	\$6,323,397.00	\$6,323,397.00
Floyd County	Richard B. Russell Regional Airport Speculative Hangar	\$2,860,000.00	\$2,860,000.00
Floyd County	Pinhoti Connector Trail, Rome to Lyerly	\$8,271,573.00	\$8,271,573.00
Floyd County	Silver Comet Trail, Rome to Cedartown	\$20,058,164.00	\$20,058,164.00
Gilmer County	Lee Prichett (CR 31) Connector from SR 282 to SR 52 W	\$4,648,072.00	\$4,648,072.00
Gilmer County	Southern Road (CR 113) Connector from SR 52 E to Roy Road (CR 16)	\$216,000.00	\$216,000.00
Gilmer County	John Teem Road (CR 86) Connector to SR 515	\$8,254,403.00	\$8,254,403.00
Gilmer County	SR 282 Harold Pritchey Road (CR 29) Intersection Improvement	\$762,713.00	\$762,713.00
East Ellijay	SR 282 Realignment from Industrial Blvd to SR 515 at Cross Street	\$9,113,202.29	\$9,113,202.29
Ellijay	SR 52 Ellijay North By Pass from SR 52 W to SR 515	\$14,945,354.00	\$14,945,354.00
East Ellijay	Highland Crossing Widening to 3 Lanes	\$540,000.00	\$540,000.00
Ellijay	Old Highway 5/s Main Street Widening to 4 Lanes from SR 282 to Simmons Road	\$8,219,247.00	\$8,219,247.00
Ellijay	SR 2 River Street Bridge Replacement at Ellijay River	\$4,860,631.11	\$4,860,631.11
Gordon County	New Interchange at I-75 and Union Grove Road	\$27,610,098.84	\$27,610,098.84
Gordon County	South Calhoun By Pass	\$45,835,878.43	\$45,835,878.43
Gordon County	Intersection Improvement at SR 53 and Cash/Folsom Road	\$2,112,640.36	\$2,112,640.36
Gordon County	Intersection Improvement at SR 3/US 41 at SR 53	\$4,641,487.00	\$4,641,487.00
Gordon County	Intersection Operational Improvement SR 3/US 41 at SR 53	\$492,420.04	\$492,420.04
Gordon County	New Bridge Replacement SR 255 at Coosawattee River	\$10,636,501.59	\$10,636,501.59
Gordon County	Interchange Improvement at I-75 and SR 156	\$41,882,206.27	\$41,882,206.27
Gordon County	Intersection Improvement Relocation of Pine Chapel Road	\$1,900,000.00	\$1,900,000.00

Project Location	Project Description	TIA Funds Requested	Total Project Cost
Gordon County	Construction of Corporate Hangars at Tom B. David Field	\$500,000.00	\$500,000.00
Calhoun	Interchange Improvement at I-75 and SR 156 Widening of SR 156		
Calhoun	Widening of SR 3/US 41 from South of 156 to Calhoun By Pass		
Calhoun	Provision of Enhanced Safety and Mobility for Pedestrians	\$660,000.00	\$660,000.00
Calhoun	New Interchange at I-75 and Union Grove Road		
Calhoun	Widening of SR 3/US 41 CR 65 (Union Grove Road) to SR 53		
Calhoun	South Calhoun By Pass		
Calhoun	Widening SR 53 from CS 814/WC Bryant Parkway East to West of I-75		
Calhoun	Tom B. David Airport Fencing Project	\$440,000.00	\$440,000.00
Calhoun	Project 621360		
Fairmount	Fairmount Streetscapes	\$586,075.00	\$586,075.00
Haralson County	SR 120 Passing Lanes PI # 641920	\$1,894,020.55	\$1,894,020.55
Haralson County	SR 120 at Beech Creek Bridge Replacement PI # 0009864	\$1,593,812.64	\$1,593,812.64
Haralson County	McBrayer Road Widening and Rehabilitation PI # 0008426	\$131,500.00	\$573,500.00
Haralson County	Cashtown Road from Morgan Road to SR 120 PI # 631143	\$11,076,396.20	\$11,076,396.20
Haralson County/Buchanan	US 27 at SR 1 Business Railroad Grade Separation	\$7,741,684.00	\$7,741,684.00
Bremen	Acquisition of property to Serve as Site for Commuter Rail Terminal	\$4,000,000.00	\$4,000,000.00
Bremen	US 27/SR 1 Corridor Lighting and Frontage Road Development	\$3,500,000.00	\$3,500,000.00
Bremen	US 78/ SR 8 Intersection Improvement	\$650,000.00	\$650,000.00
Bremen	Railroad Crossing Improvements	\$1,800,000.00	\$1,800,000.00
Buchanan	Georgia Highway 120 and US Business 27 New Traffic Signal, Utility Poles & Signs	\$155,000.00	\$155,000.00
Buchanan	Highland Avenue Widening	\$360,000.00	\$360,000.00
Buchanan	SR 1 Business at SR 120 Intersection Improvements and Traffic Signal	\$207,636.75	\$207,636.75
Buchanan	US 27 Business North Install Curb and Gutter, Storm Drains and Sidewalks	\$285,000.00	\$285,000.00
Buchanan	Georgia Highway 120 East from Highland Avenue to US 27 Four Lane	\$930,000.00	\$930,000.00
Buchanan	US 27 Business South Install Curb and Gutter, Storm Drains and Sidewalks	\$495,000.00	\$495,000.00
Buchanan	Georgia Highway 120 West Install Curb and Gutter, Storm Drains	\$930,000.00	\$930,000.00
Tallapoosa	Georgia Highway 120 Safety and Pedestrian Improvements	\$8,880,000.00	\$8,880,000.00
Tallapoosa	Georgia Highway 100 Safety, Pedestrian, and Drainage Improvements	\$2,308,500.00	\$2,308,500.00
Tallapoosa	US 78 Turn Lanes, Safety and Pedestrian/Bike Improvements	\$6,372,500.00	\$6,372,500.00
Tallapoosa	US 78 Turn Lanes, Safety and Pedestrian/Bike Improvements Phase 2	\$3,305,000.00	\$3,305,000.00
Tallapoosa	Georgia Highway 100 and 120 Park and Ride Commuter Lot	\$612,000.00	\$612,000.00
Tallapoosa	Georgia Highway 100 Center Turn Lanes, Bike and Pedestrian Improvements	\$3,649,250.00	\$3,649,250.00
Tallapoosa	Georgia Highway 100/120 Intersection Turn Lanes, Bike Lanes, and Sidewalks	\$342,500.00	\$342,500.00
Tallapoosa	Steadman Road Turn Lanes, Bike Lanes, and Sidewalks	\$1,277,500.00	\$1,277,500.00
Tallapoosa	McDonald Road Bike Lanes and Sidewalks	\$2,250,000.00	\$2,250,000.00
Tallapoosa	Interstate 20/Georgia 100 Exit 5 Overpass Capacity Augmentation	\$4,837,500.00	\$4,837,500.00
Tallapoosa	Georgia Highway 100 Exit 5 Capacity Augmentation	\$3,077,500.00	\$3,077,500.00
Tallapoosa	Walker Creek Bridge Replacement	\$1,950,500.00	\$1,950,500.00

Project Location	Project Description	TIA Funds Requested	Total Project Cost
Tallapoosa	Broad Street Traffic Calming, Bike Lanes, and Sidewalks	\$2,280,000.00	\$2,280,000.00
Tallapoosa	Georgia Highway 100 Turn Lanes, Bike Lanes, Sidewalks - Phase 2	\$2,037,500.00	\$2,037,500.00
Tallapoosa	Georgia Highway 100 Turn Lanes, Bike and Pedestrian Improvements - Phase 3	\$3,944,750.00	\$3,944,750.00
Tallapoosa	Georgia Highway 100 Turn Lanes, Bike and Pedestrian Improvements - Phase 4	\$1,272,500.00	\$1,272,500.00
Tallapoosa	Georgia Highway 100 Passing Lane, Bike and Pedestrian Improvements - Phase 5	\$5,162,500.00	\$5,162,500.00
Tallapoosa	Interstate 20 Exit 5 High Mast Lighting	\$631,943.00	\$631,943.00
Waco	Round A Bout at I-20, Atlantic Avenue, Murphy Blvd.	\$1,900,000.00	\$1,900,000.00
Waco	Commercial Avenue/US Highway 78 Sight Distance Improvements	\$60,000.00	\$60,000.00
Waco	Wall Street and US Highway 78 Sight Distance Improvements	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00
Murray County	CR 4 Dennis Mill Road at Rock Creek Bridge Replacement	\$1,761,440.95	\$1,761,440.95
Murray County	SR 225 from SR 52/US 76 to SR 225 Phase II PI # 0003061	\$9,437,000.00	\$9,437,000.00
Murray County	SR 286 at Cobb Road and Tom Gregory Road PI # 0006064	\$1,212,517.93	\$1,212,517.93
Murray County	SR 560/East-West Highway from SR 3/Whitfield to US 411 Murray PI # 004300	\$58,100,000.00	\$58,100,000.00
Murray County	SR 225 at CR 297 Fox Bridge Road Intersection Improvement PI # 0006061	\$282,000.00	\$282,000.00
Murray County	SR 52 Alternate at Town Branch in Spring Place Bridge Replacement PI # 0007047	\$173,604.67	\$173,604.67
Murray County	SR 225 at Conasauga River at Tennessee State Line Right of Way PI # 008004	\$17,000.00	\$17,000.00
Murray County	SR 2 at Conasauga River Bridge Replacement	\$750,963.92	\$750,963.92
Murray County	SR 225 at CR 132 Mt. Carmel Road/Mitchell Bridge Road Roundabout PI #0009620	\$1,725,000.00	\$1,725,000.00
Murray County	SR 225 at 3 Locations in Gordon and Murray Counties Passing Lanes PI 3 621630	\$2,047,131.62	\$2,047,131.62
Murray County	SR 2/SR 61 from .2 Miles South of CR 166 to SR 2 in CISCO Widening PI # 621730	\$54,166,267.84	\$54,166,267.84
Murray County	SR 2/SR 61 at Sumac Creek Bridge Widening PI # 621731	\$5,013,701.76	\$5,013,701.76
Murray County	SR 225/Spring Place By Pass from New HOPR Road to SR 52/US 76 Phase 1	\$29,040,700.00	\$29,040,700.00
Murray County	CR 19 Old Federal Road Grade Separation at CSX Railroad PI # 642370	\$2,096,554.72	\$2,096,554.72
Murray County	SR 2 from SR 225 to SR 61/US 411 Reconstruction PI # 631720	\$1,532,000.00	\$1,532,000.00
Murray County	CR 23 Relocation Construct a Canoe/Kayak Ramp and Parking Area PI # 671230	\$219,688.53	\$219,688.53
Murray County	CR 23 Loughridge Road at Mill Creek Bridge Replacement	\$744,000.00	\$744,000.00
Murray County	Murray County Bike Lanes Phase I (Former GDOT PI # 671212)	\$930,000.00	\$930,000.00
Murray County	Four Lane SR 286 from Whitfield County to US 411	\$43,529,995.00	\$43,529,995.00
Murray County	Murray County Bike Lanes Phase II	\$1,658,703.00	\$1,658,703.00
Chatsworth	Chestnut Street at Old Federal Road Realignment	\$530,000.00	\$530,000.00
Chatsworth	Intersection Improvement at US 411, US 76 and Jackson Lake road	\$610,000.00	\$610,000.00
Paulding County	Rockmart Road/Vinson Mountain RD from SR 120 to Atlanta Highway Reconstruction	\$62,730,571.88	\$62,730,571.88
Paulding County	SR 120 Passing Lanes	\$1,818,000.00	\$1,818,000.00
Paulding County	SR 101/SR 113 at Goldmine Road/Crossroads Church Road Roundabout	\$2,542,465.00	\$2,542,465.00

Project Location	Project Description	TIA Funds Requested	Total Project Cost
Paulding County	US 278/SR 6 Widening from SR 120/Bill Carruth Parkway East to Cobb County	\$37,944,126.00	\$37,944,126.00
Paulding County	Paulding County Traffic Control Center	\$2,810,000.00	\$2,810,000.00
Paulding County	Paulding County SR 6 ATMS	\$1,029,000.00	\$1,029,000.00
Paulding County	SR 120/East Paulding Drive/Dallas Acworth Highway ATMS	\$975,000.00	\$975,000.00
Paulding County	SR 6 Business at Macland Road Intersection Realignment	\$1,009,951.00	\$1,009,951.00
Paulding County	SR 61 from Winndale Road to US 278 Widening	\$8,184,460.00	\$8,184,460.00
Paulding County	Macland Road/SR 360 Paulding and Cobb Counties	\$33,094,459.00	\$70,413,994.00
Paulding County	Intersection of SR 61 at Braswell Mountain Road Improvements	\$2,107,041.00	\$2,107,041.00
Paulding County	Intersection of SR 61 at Dabbs Bridge Road Improvements	\$2,107,041.00	\$2,107,041.00
Paulding County	Intersection of SR 61 at Harmony Grove Church Road/Cochran Road Improvements	\$2,107,071.00	\$2,107,071.00
Paulding County	Intersection of SR 61 at High Shoals Road Improvements	\$2,107,071.00	\$2,107,071.00
Paulding County	Intersection of SR 61 at Mt. Moriah Road Improvements	\$2,107,041.00	\$2,107,041.00
Paulding County	Intersection of SR 61 at Narrowway Church Road/School Road Improvements	\$2,107,041.00	\$2,107,041.00
Paulding County	Intersection of SR 61 at Narrowway Church Road N Improvements	\$2,107,041.00	\$2,107,041.00
Paulding County	Intersection of SR 61 at Old Cartersville Road	\$1,684,300.00	\$1,684,300.00
Paulding County	Intersection of SR 61 at Northside Church Road	\$3,368,600.00	\$3,368,600.00
Paulding County	SR 61 at Paulding County High School/Aiken Drive Intersection PI # 621570	\$738,300.00	\$738,300.00
Paulding County	SR 61 at Mustang Drive (CR 331) Intersection Improvements	\$1,784,000.00	\$1,784,000.00
Paulding County	SR 61 at Old Villa Rica (CR 246) Intersection Improvements	\$2,107,041.00	\$2,107,041.00
Paulding County	SR 61 at Hart Road (CR 249) Intersection Improvements	\$2,107,041.00	\$2,107,041.00
Paulding County	SR 61 at Vernoy Aiken Road (CR 243) Intersection Improvements	\$4,091,825.00	\$4,091,825.00
Paulding County	I-75 at Third Army Road Interchange	\$75,000,000.00	\$85,000,000.00
Dallas	Dallas By pass from SR 61 to US 278	\$54,717,500.00	\$54,717,500.00
Braswell	Resurface Eastern Avenue		
Pickens County	SR 53 Business East Alternate	\$5,700,000.00	\$5,700,000.00
Pickens County	SR 53 Business from SR 515 to CR 243 Industrial Blvd.		
Pickens County	Extend CR 75 Camp Road fro SR 515 to SR 53 East	\$38,057,000.00	\$38,057,000.00
Pickens County	Realignment of Intersection at CR 118 Old Philadelphia Road and CR 229	\$725,000.00	\$725,000.00
Pickens County	Roundabout at Burnt Mountain Road/Cove Road/Ridgewood Road	\$6,180,000.00	\$6,180,000.00
Jasper	Widening and Reconstruction of SR 53 Business	\$55,000,000.00	\$55,000,000.00
Jasper	Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of SR 53 to Four Lanes from SR 515 to CR 243	\$34,665,918.00	\$39,325,204.00
Jasper	SR 53 Business East (Alternate)	\$5,651,874.00	\$5,700,000.00
Jasper	Roundabout at Burnt Mountain Road/Cove Road/Ridgewood Road	\$275,000.00	\$280,000.00
Jasper	Roundabout at SR 53 and Mary Street and Jasper Middle School	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00
Polk County	Widening of SR 101 from SR 6/US 278 to CR 57/Pleasant Hope Church Road in Floyd	\$117,588,871.97	\$117,588,871.97
Polk County	Replace Culvert with a Bridge at CR 182/Bethlehem Road at Fish Creek	\$1,337,621.00	\$1,337,621.00
Polk County	Widen Prospect Road between US 278 and SR 101 Including Safer Intersection	\$30,332,136.00	\$30,332,136.00
Polk County	Reconstruct Marquette Road from Brock Road to SR 113	\$6,300,000.00	\$6,300,000.00

Project Location	Project Description	TIA Funds Requested	Total Project Cost
Polk County	Reconstruct Rockmart Road/Vinson Mountain Road from SR 120 to Atlanta Highway	\$62,730,571.88	\$62,730,571.88
Polk County	Polk County Airport Cornelius Moore Field Apron Expansion	\$920,000.00	\$920,000.00
Polk County	Polk County Airport Cornelius Moore Field Runway Extension & Parallel Taxiway	\$5,450,000.00	\$5,450,000.00
Polk County	SR 100 Shoulder Widening Reconstruction of Box Culverts	\$8,067,047.00	\$8,067,047.00
Walker County	Tom White Road Bridge Replacement PR 295-5001-0	\$1,685,956.00	\$1,685,956.00
Walker County	Old Lee School Road Bridge Replacement PR 295-5016-0	\$1,722,401.00	\$1,722,401.00
Walker County	Center Grove Road Bridge Replacement PR 295-5038-0	\$1,685,956.00	\$1,685,956.00
Walker County	Glass Mill Road Bridge Replacement PR 295-5041-0	\$2,130,595.00	\$2,130,595.00
Walker County	Vulcan Road Bridge Replacement PR 295-5059-0	\$1,726,046.00	\$1,726,046.00
Walker County	Euclid Road Bridge Replacement PR 295-5060-0	\$2,531,498.00	\$2,531,498.00
Walker County	Hog Jowl Road Bridge Replacement PR 295-5068-0	\$1,667,733.00	\$1,667,733.00
Walker County	Hog Jowl Road Bridge Replacement PR 295-5069-0	\$1,667,733.00	\$1,667,733.00
Walker County	Crow Gap Road Bridge Replacement PR 295-0529-0	\$1,824,449.00	\$1,824,449.00
Walker County	Wilson Road Connector from Tennessee State Line to SR 2	\$18,662,566.00	\$18,662,566.00
Walker County	Powell Road Paving County Road 95	\$47,266.00	\$47,266.00
Walker County	Shahan Lane Paving County Road 12	\$364,625.00	\$364,625.00
Walker County	West Cove Road Bridge Culvert Replacement	\$1,631,287.00	\$1,631,287.00
Walker County	Johnson Road between Mission Ridge Road and Gravitt Road	\$142,047.00	\$142,047.00
Chickamauga	SR 341 Sidewalks		
Chickamauga	Resurfacing of Lee and Gordon Mill RD, Five Points RD, Lee Clarkson RD, West 10th St		
Chickamauga	Five Point Road Intersection Improvements		
Whitfield County	Interchange Reconstruction I-75 at SR 3 Rocky Face Exit PI # 0000931	\$36,276,164.00	\$36,276,164.00
Whitfield County	Interchange Reconstruction I-75 at Carbondale Road Exit PI # 610890	\$18,091,483.00	\$18,091,483.00
Whitfield County	SR 3 at 71 N By Pass - Cleveland Highway PI # 0008719	\$1,776,933.00	\$1,776,933.00
Whitfield County	Round A Bout I-75 at SR 52 - College Drive PI # 0009891	\$3,900,000.00	\$3,900,000.00
Whitfield County	SR 201 Realignment - US 41 (SPLOST 3.7)	\$2,865,000.00	\$2,930,000.00
Whitfield County	Widening of SR 2 - SR 201 to SR 71	\$17,000,000.00	\$17,000,000.00
Whitfield County	Widening of SR 71 North Cohutta to Tennessee State Line	\$20,000,000.00	\$20,000,000.00
Whitfield County	Underwood Road to North Dalton By Pass to Danville Road	\$2,647,885.00	\$2,832,000.00
Whitfield County	Widen Dawnville Road from Underwood to SR 286	\$17,972,160.00	\$17,972,160.00
Whitfield County	Widen SR 286 from SR 52 to Murray County Line	\$42,000,000.00	\$42,000,000.00
Whitfield County	Widen and improve Airport Road (CR 664) from Tibbs Bridge Road to Murray Co.	\$3,600,000.00	\$3,600,000.00
Dalton	Veterans Drive Extension Reconstruction and Widening (SPLOST 3.8)	\$5,500,000.00	\$5,688,495.00
Dalton	Veterans Drive Extension Reconstruction and Widening (SPLOST 1.10)	\$500,000.00	\$500,000.00
Whitfield County	Widening SR 201 (Mt. Vernon Road) to SR 3/Us 41	\$18,500,000.00	\$18,500,000.00
Dalton	Widening Thornton Avenue/Hospital Access to North Dalton By Pass to E. Waugh	\$15,750,000.00	\$15,750,000.00
Dalton	Glenwood Avenue to Hawthorne to Tyler Add Continuous Turn Lane	\$2,970,000.00	\$2,970,000.00
Dalton	East Morris Street to Walnut Avenue to Glenwood Avenue Center Turn Lane	\$7,050,000.00	\$7,050,000.00
Varnell	SR 201 at SR 2 Varnell Intersection	\$1,020,000.00	\$1,020,000.00

Project Location	Project Description	TIA Funds Requested	Total Project Cost
Whitfield County	South Dixie Highway and West Industrial BLVD/Lucille (SPLOST 1.4) Realignment	\$629,230.00	\$676,092.00
Whitfield County	South Dixie Highway and Foster Road (SPLOST 1.5) Realignment	\$406,346.00	\$453,208.00
Whitfield County	Dug Gap Road - South Dalton By Pass to E. Dug Gap Mountain Road	\$3,600,000.00	\$3,600,000.00
Whitfield County	Hill Road (SPLOST 3.10)	\$1,600,000.00	\$1,600,000.00
Tunnel Hill	Sidewalks to Nearby Schools	\$375,000.00	\$375,000.00
Whitfield County	Round A Bout I-75 at 201 Northbound and Southbound Loops PI # 0009900	\$1,700,000.00	\$1,700,000.00
Whitfield County	GDOT Area Maintenance Barn and Area Engineer's Office	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00
Whitfield County	Conasauga River Access at Old Mitchell Bridge Road	\$145,000.00	\$145,000.00
Northwest RC	Northwest Region Regional Coordinated Rural and Human Services Project	\$26,843,247.00	\$52,468,604.00

Source: Georgia Department of Transportation

Table 7-8 presents the Final Investment List for the NWGRC region, as produced by the TIA2010 project selection process and, following public hearings, approved by the RTR in October 2011. These projects were submitted by local governments, MPOs, and GDOT and represent the final list of transportation projects proposed for funding through TIA2010 tax revenue. The project list is constrained by the projected tax revenues for the region while maximizing public benefits. The projects in Table 7-8 are those that would be funded from the regional share (75%) of the region's TIA2010 revenues. Projects to be funded from the discretionary funds, 25% of the region's TIA2010 revenues available to local governments, have not yet been identified and are not included in the Final Investment List.

Table 7-8 TIA 2010 Constrained Final Investment List

County	Project ID	Project Name/Description	Total Cost	TIA Amount
Bartow	RC01-000006	CR 603/Cass-White Road at I-75 Interchange Reconstruction	\$8,056,158	\$8,056,158
Bartow	RC01-000009	Douthit Ferry Road from Old Alabama Road (Future SR 113) to SR 61/West Avenue	\$14,843,680	\$7,296,908
Bartow	RC01-000010	Emerson Old Alabama Road Widening and Improvement Project FM SR100 to SR293	\$7,092,334	\$7,092,334
Bartow	RC01-000012	Northwest Coordinated Rural/Human Services Transit Project	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000
Bartow	RC01-000013	Part Relocation of SR 20 from I-75 to SR 61/US 411	\$14,687,421	\$3,000,000
Bartow	RC01-000014	Richards Road / CSX Railway Crossing Safety Improvements	\$1,514,968	\$1,514,968
Bartow	RC01-000016	SR 140 from Oothkalooga Creek to SR 3/US 41	\$7,700,000	\$1,500,000
Bartow	RC01-000017	SR 140 Improvements from SR 53 to Oothkalooga Creek	\$40,000,000	\$8,000,000
Bartow	RC01-000020	Stamp Creek Road at US 411 Intersection Improvements	\$760,000	\$760,000
Bartow	RC01-000023	U.S. 411 Connector	\$146,000,000	\$73,000,000
Bartow	RC01-000028	Improvements on SR 3/US 41 from SR 113/Main St to SR 61	\$52,792,927	\$52,792,927
Catoosa	RC01-000031	Candy Lane Extension	\$450,000	\$450,000
Catoosa	RC01-000033	Dietz Road Widening from SR 2 to SR 146	\$10,675,940	\$5,300,000
Catoosa	RC01-000034	Mack Smith Road Widening and Enhancements	\$19,350,000	\$18,000,000
Catoosa	RC01-000035	Mineral Avenue Widening and Enhancements	\$9,650,000	\$9,650,000
Catoosa	RC01-000036	South Cedar Lane Widening and Enhancements	\$5,100,000	\$5,100,000
Catoosa	RC01-000037	SR 151 Widening - US 41 to Tenn State Line	\$50,000,000	\$10,000,000

County	Project ID	Project Name/Description	Total Cost	TIA Amount
Catoosa	RC01-000038	US Hwy 41 Milling Down at CSX Underpass	\$30,000	\$30,000
Chattooga	RC01-000039	Bridge Replacement on Taliaferro Springs Road over Chattooga River	\$3,000,000	\$1,500,000
Chattooga	RC01-000040	Bridge Replacement on York Road over Chattooga River	\$2,300,000	\$2,300,000
Chattooga	RC01-000042	East Summerville Sidewalk Project	\$168,000	\$168,000
Chattooga	RC01-000043	Edison Street Sidewalk from Best Manufacturing to North Fifth Avenue	\$216,370	\$216,370
Chattooga	RC01-000045	Highland Avenue FM East Washington Street to Hwy 27 Safe Sidewalks Phase 1	\$445,211	\$445,211
Chattooga	RC01-000046	Sidewalk Improvement in Chattooga County on SR 27 from Sith Avenue to Central Avenue	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000
Chattooga	RC01-000047	SR 100 Sidewalk from SR 114 to Recreation and School in Summerville	\$83,500	\$83,500
Chattooga	RC01-000048	SR 337 Sidewalk Repair in Menlo	\$30,000	\$30,000
Chattooga	RC01-000049	SR 48 EB From MP .75 - 1.55/ WB From MP 3.00 - 4.10	\$3,967,747	\$1,897,426
Dade	RC01-000051	New Interchange on I-59 North	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000
Fannin	RC01-000052	Old Highway 76 Reconnection	\$1,990,000	\$1,990,000
Fannin	RC01-000053	Passing Lanes on SR Spur 60	\$11,500,000	\$11,500,000
Fannin	RC01-000054	SR 5 widening from SR 515 to McCaysville	\$45,657,310	\$20,510,000
Floyd	RC01-000058	Reconstruction of SR 101/Rockmart Highway	\$87,000,000	\$87,000,000
Floyd	RC01-000067	SR 140 Widening from SR 1/US 27/Martha Berry Highway to SR 53	\$75,000,000	\$37,500,000
Gilmer	RC01-000070	John Teem Road Connector to SR 515	\$8,254,403	\$8,254,403
Gilmer	RC01-000074	SR 282 Realignment From Industrial Blvd to SR 515 At Cross Street	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000
Gilmer	RC01-000075	SR 52 Ellijay North By-Pass from SR 52W to SR 515	\$14,945,354	\$14,945,354
Gordon	RC01-000076	N. Wall Street Improvements from E. Line St to Red Bud Rd	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000
Gordon	RC01-000077	South Calhoun Bypass	\$35,239,671	\$17,500,000
Gordon	RC01-000079	SR 225, SR 136 and Pine Chapel Road Intersection Improvements	\$1,900,000	\$1,900,000
Gordon	RC01-000080	SR 3/US 41 Widening from CR 65 to SR 53	\$24,000,000	\$24,000,000
Gordon	RC01-000083	SR 53 Widening from CS 814/Bryant Pkwy East to I-75	\$14,500,000	\$14,500,000
Gordon	RC01-000084	Tom B. David Airport Fencing Project	\$440,000	\$440,000
Gordon	RC01-000085	Tom B. David Airport-Corporate Hangars	\$500,000	\$500,000
Haralson	RC01-000090	SR 100 Safety and Traffic Operations/Bike and Ped Improvement	\$3,649,250	\$3,649,250
Haralson	RC01-000091	GA 120 Safety & Pedestrian/ Bike Improvement Project	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
Haralson	RC01-000092	Improvements on SR 120 West (Starting at Business SR 27)	\$930,000	\$930,000
Haralson	RC01-000093	Pedestrian Improvements on Business US 27 South	\$1,500,000	\$495,000
Haralson	RC01-000094	RR grade Separation, US 27 at SR 1 Business	\$7,741,684	\$7,741,684
Haralson	RC01-000096	SR 100 Safety & Pedestrian/ Bike and Drainage Improvement Project	\$1,623,847	\$1,623,847
Haralson	RC01-000100	US 78 Roadway Improvement Project fm Robertson Ave to Tally Valley Park	\$6,372,500	\$6,372,500
Haralson	RC01-000102	US 78/ SR 8 intersection improvement at Mangham Dr.	\$650,000	\$650,000
Haralson	RC01-000103	Wall St/ US Hwy 78 Intersection Improvement	\$300,000	\$300,000
Murray	RC01-000104	Bridge Replacement on CR 4/Dennis Mill Road at Rock Creek	\$1,761,441	\$1,761,441
Murray	RC01-000107	Chestnut Street and Old Federal Road Realignment	\$530,000	\$530,000
Murray	RC01-000108	Intersection Improvement - US 411, US 76 and Jackson Lake Road	\$610,000	\$610,000
Murray	RC01-000109	Murray County Bike Lanes Phase II	\$1,408,703	\$1,408,703
Murray	RC01-000110	New Roadway - SR 225/Spring Place Bypass	\$26,000,000	\$13,000,000

County	Project ID	Project Name/Description	Total Cost	TIA Amount
Murray	RC01-000112	Roundabout at SR 225 at CR 132/Mt Carmel Road/Mitchell Bridge Road	\$1,725,000	\$1,725,000
Murray	RC01-000113	SR 225 at CR 297/Fox Bridge Road	\$287,000	\$287,000
Murray	RC01-000114	SR 225 from SR 52/US 76 to SR 225 - PHASE II	\$9,437,000	\$9,437,000
Murray	RC01-000115	SR 286 at Cobb Road and Tom Gregory Road	\$1,212,518	\$1,212,518
Paulding	RC01-000121	Macland Road/SR 360 Widening	\$46,000,000	\$22,500,000
Paulding	RC01-000122	Paulding County SR 120/East Paulding Dr/Dallas-Acworth Hwy-ATMS	\$975,000	\$975,000
Paulding	RC01-000123	Paulding County Traffic Control Center (TCC)	\$2,810,000	\$2,810,000
Paulding	RC01-000125	SR 6 Advanced Management System Project	\$1,029,000	\$1,029,000
Paulding	RC01-000130	SR 61 at Hart Road Improvements (CR 249) (within limits of PI 621570/ PA-06101)	\$2,107,041	\$2,107,041
Paulding	RC01-000133	SR 61 at Mustang Drive Improvements (CR 331) (within limits of PI 621570/ PA-061 C1)	\$1,784,000	\$1,784,000
Paulding	RC01-000136	SR 61 at Old Villa Rica Improvements (CR 246) (within limits of PI 621570/ PA-061C1)	\$2,107,041	\$2,107,041
Paulding	RC01-000137	SR 61 at Paulding County High School/Aiken Drive (PI 621670)	\$738,300	\$738,300
Paulding	RC01-000138	SR 61 at Vernoy Aiken Road Improvements (CR 243) (within limits of PI 621570/ PA-061C1)	\$4,091,825	\$4,091,825
Paulding	RC01-000139	SR 61 from Winndale Rd to US 278 Widening	\$8,184,460	\$8,184,460
Paulding	RC01-000141	US 278/SR 6 Widening from SR 120/Bill Carruth Parkway East to the Cobb County Line	\$37,944,126	\$37,944,126
Paulding	RC01-000142	West Dallas Bypass	\$54,717,500	\$54,717,500
Paulding	RC01-000143	Xpress Regional Commuter Service - Northwest Georgia	\$40,851,273	\$5,000,000
Pickens	RC01-000144	Extend CR 75 Camp Road (Phase I)	\$18,000,000	\$18,000,000
Pickens	RC01-000146	SR 515 @ CR 203/Carns Mill Road	\$2,553,882	\$2,553,882
Pickens	RC01-000148	SR 53 BU FM SR 515/Apd to CR 243/Industrial Blvd Improvements	\$32,911,236	\$16,500,000
Polk	RC01-000150	Marquette Road - From Brock Rd to SR 113 near Rockmart	\$6,300,000	\$6,300,000
Polk	RC01-000154	SR 101 FM SR 6/US 278/Polk to CR 57/Pleasant Hope Ch./Floyd	\$63,000,000	\$63,000,000
Walker	RC01-000156	Crow Gap Road Bridge PR 295-0529-0	\$1,824,449	\$1,824,449
Walker	RC01-000157	Euclid Rd. bridge PR-295-5060-0	\$2,624,208	\$2,624,208
Walker	RC01-000158	Glass Mill Rd bridge PR-2955041-0 near Bethel Rd	\$2,130,595	\$2,130,595
Walker	RC01-000159	Hog Jowl Road Bridge	\$1,667,733	\$1,667,733
Walker	RC01-000160	Intersection Improvements - Five Points Road and Osburn School Road	\$915,056	\$915,056
Walker	RC01-000161	Johnson Road Improvements - from Mission Ridge Road to Gravitt Road	\$1,463,189	\$1,463,189
Walker	RC01-000162	Old Lee School Rd bridge near Trion Hwy PR-295-5016-0	\$1,722,401	\$1,722,401
Walker	RC01-000163	Sidewalks State Route 341, FM Hunter Drive to Glass Mill Road	\$153,808	\$153,808
Walker	RC01-000164	Vulcan Rd bridge near Vulcan Dr PR 295-5059-0	\$1,726,046	\$1,726,046
Walker	RC01-000165	Wilson Road Connector, Tennessee State Line to S.R. Hwy 2	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000
Whitfield	RC01-000166	Airport Road (CR 664) From Tibbs Bridge Road to Murray County Line Improvements	\$5,947,120	\$5,947,120
Whitfield	RC01-000167	Dawnville Road Widening From Underwood Road to SR 286	\$17,972,160	\$17,972,160
Whitfield	RC01-000168	East Morris St Improvements from Walnut Ave to Glenwood Ave	\$7,050,000	\$7,050,000
Whitfield	RC01-000169	Glenwood Ave, Hawthorne St and Tyler St Turn Lanes	\$2,970,000	\$2,970,000
Whitfield	RC01-000170	Hill Road Widening and Improvements	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
Whitfield	RC01-000171	I-75 at SR 201 Northbound and Southbound Ramp Improvements	\$1,700,000	\$1,700,000
Whitfield	RC01-000172	I-75 at Carbondale CR 605 Exit Interchange Reconstruction	\$24,000,000	\$5,000,000
Whitfield	RC01-000174	Roundabout I-75 at SR 52 - College Drive	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000

County	Project ID	Project Name/Description	Total Cost	TIA Amount
Whitfield	RC01-000175	SR 2 from SR 201 to SR 71 (27)	\$17,000,000	\$17,000,000
Whitfield	RC01-000176	SR 201 at SR 2/Varnell Intersection Improvements	\$1,020,000	\$1,020,000
Whitfield	RC01-000177	SR 201 Realignment US 41	\$4,600,000	\$4,600,000
Whitfield	RC01-000178	SR 201 Widening from Mt Vernon Road to SR 3/US 41	\$18,500,000	\$18,500,000
Whitfield	RC01-000179	SR 71 North Cohutta to Tennessee State Line Widening	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000
Whitfield	RC01-000180	Underwood Road - North Dalton Bypass - Dawnville Road	\$2,832,000	\$2,647,885
Whitfield	RC01-000181	Veterans Drive Extension - MLK and Fields Intersection	\$500,000	\$500,000
Whitfield	RC01-000182	Veterans Drive Extension - Walnut Avenue to North Bypass	\$9,500,000	\$9,500,000

Source: Georgia Department of Transportation

On July 31, 2012, voters in each of the twelve regions or transportation districts had the opportunity to vote yes or no on an additional 1% sales tax for transportation. The TIA referendum failed in nine of the twelve regions, including the Northwest Georgia Region.