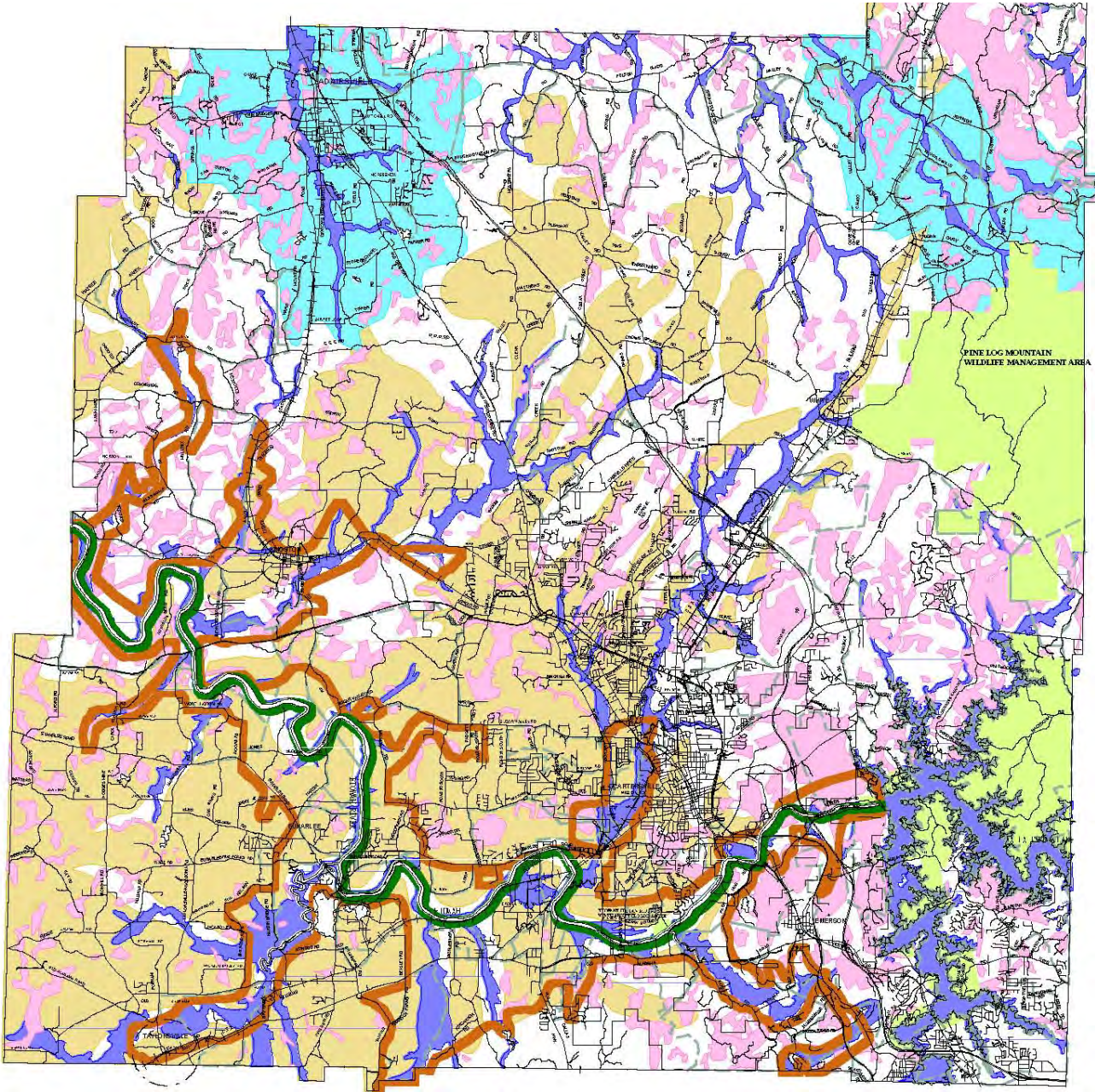


BARTOW COUNTY COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT



Introduction

In 2005, Bartow County and its respective municipal governments agreed to develop a joint Comprehensive Plan to be submitted to the Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA) to satisfy DCA requirements for Comprehensive Planning by Qualified Local Governments. The Bartow County 2006 Comprehensive Plan must be approved by XXX.

This is not the first time Bartow County and its respective municipalities have engaged in joint long-term planning efforts. In 2000, in anticipation of the approaching comprehensive planning process, Bartow County and five of its municipalities (Adairsville, Cartersville, Emerson, Euharlee and Kingston) cooperated in a joint strategic planning effort that resulted in mission and vision statements, S.W.O.T. (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analyses, and a list of goals and objectives for each community. The cities of Taylorsville and White declined to participate in this effort at that time because of their small size and limited development activity.

Bartow County government has conducted other planning efforts on its own in the past. In 1997, Bartow County developed a Growth Management Plan that was designed to provide "...a long-term vision (50 years) of Bartow County reflecting the desires of current residents and the prospects for future development." (*Growth Management Plan*, Bartow County, February 1997, p.ES-1.)

Several of the individual cities also have engaged in their own planning processes. Cartersville and Euharlee both have recently developed Comprehensive Plan documents for their own internal use and to help with the joint Comprehensive Plan process. While those documents cannot be incorporated fully into this document, key parts of those documents are included in this effort.

Although not required by DCA, the first section of this document includes the mission and vision statements developed by each community, with the exception of Cartersville, for the 2000 Strategic Plan. For Cartersville, a vision statement and "core values" developed by the city for their 2006 Comprehensive Plan are included instead.

Results of the 2000 SWOT analyses are also included later in this Introduction.

Mission Statements for Bartow County and Local Governments

Bartow County and four municipalities have adopted the following respective Mission and Vision statements.

Bartow County

Mission Statement:

“The mission of Bartow County is to provide quality services to all citizens, promote strategic economic development that both protects our natural resources and preserves our rich heritage, and to educate our citizenry to meet the challenges of our future, so that Bartow County is recognized as the best community in which to live, work and raise a family.”

Vision Statement:

“Bartow County is recognized as the best community to live, work and raise a family.”

City of Adairsville

Mission Statement:

“The city of Adairsville will promote commercial and industrial job opportunities for its citizens. It will work to provide a wider range of entertainment, retail and health services. Adairsville will increase tourism through the development of historical, retail and recreational areas.’

Vision Statement:

“Adairsville is a picturesque, historical town with state-of-the-art services and quality people.”

City of Emerson

Mission Statement:

“The mission of Emerson is to establish an infrastructure adequate to support the needs of its people and create an atmosphere that encourages the pursuit of the American way.”

Vision Statement:

“Emerson is a friendly, people-oriented community.”

City of Euharlee

Mission Statement:

The city of Euharlee seeks to create an environment in which partnerships between the public and private sectors are developed for the purpose of improving the quality of life for our citizens. The city will foster a climate conducive to historic preservation, commercial development and the improvement of educational, social and cultural opportunities for our citizens.”

Vision Statement:

“The city of Euharlee will be recognized as an historic, yet dynamic, community.”

City of Kingston

Mission Statement:

“The city of Kingston will seek to become a great place to live, raise a family, and retire by protecting its historical heritage, providing an environment for controlled growth through the adoption of a formal land-use plan and the development of adequate water and sewer systems, and emphasizing residential restoration and growth.”

Vision Statement:

“The city of Kingston will be known as a great place to live, raise a family, and retire.”

City of Cartersville

The city of Cartersville adopted the following Mission Statement and “Core Values” in its 2006 Comprehensive Plan.

Mission Statement:

“Cartersville is a progressive, attractive community providing opportunity to work, learn, live and play in connection with one another.”

Core Values:

Responsible – Accountability for actions
Exceptional Service – Going the extra mile
Security – Safe, inviting community
Professional – Trained, prepared and competent
Equality – Honor diversity by being fair to everyone
Caring – Concern and respect for all
Trust – Displaying vision, honesty and integrity

SWOT Analyses for Bartow County and Respective Cities

In anticipation of the development of the Bartow County Comprehensive Plan, Bartow County and many of its respective cities began a process of strategic planning as far back as year 2000. This process identified each community's strengths, weaknesses, threats and opportunities. The following is a summary of the analyses conducted by each participating community.

A. Strengths of Bartow County and Selected Cities

The following strengths were identified for unincorporated Bartow County and the respective cities:

Bartow County

- County government departments work well together with good internal communication network and experienced staff
- Good leadership
- Excellent location – between Atlanta and Chattanooga
- Sole commissioner system of government viewed as a positive
- Excellent, diverse available workforce
- County has a Capital Improvement Plan
- County routinely engages in long-range strategic planning processes
- County has excellent facilities
- County has a good, growing tax base
- Good schools
- Great natural resources in county
- Leaders have sincere concern for environment
- Good recreation department
- County provides excellent HR benefits

City of Adairsville

- Location between Atlanta and Chattanooga off major interstate highway
- Only 30 minute drive to major shopping outlets
- Good utilities and infrastructure
- Excellent water – quality and availability
- Has a nice historic area on the national historic register
- Many civic organizations
- Good educational facilities
- Industrial parks provide opportunities to attract industry

- Few transportation problems
- Good recreational opportunities
- Good governing/leaders

City of Cartersville

- Good utility system
- Low crime rate
- Superior services to residents
- Good schools
- Excellent recreational opportunities
- Vital downtown area
- Good quality of life

City of Emerson

- Small town atmosphere
- Good churches
- Good schools
- Good emergency services
- Good race relations
- Water and sewer system
- Geographic location – close to Atlanta, not too close
- Quiet area
- No taxes
- City services owned without taxes
- Access to good hospital
- Good neighbors

City of Euharlee

- Historical areas/resources
- City park
- Library
- Public Safety services – police, EMT and fire department. Fire department is actually operated by Bartow County but is located in city
- Proximity to good local schools
- Diverse housing opportunities
- Good transportation routes – access to Highway 113 and I-75
- Room for commercial development

City of Kingston

- Historic area/resources – museums, historic downtown etc.
- City park – ballfields, walking trails, picnic tables, basketball courts

- Public Safety and utility services – police, fire, water and garbage
- Churches – strong religious convictions of residents
- Many service organizations
- Proximity to job opportunities in other cities – Adairsville, Cartersville, Rome, Calhoun
- Post Office
- City Hall facility can be used for meetings
- Some economic/commercial activity – grocery, restaurants, barber, etc.
- Numerous small, home-based businesses
- Some industrial opportunities
- Significant amount of vacant, undeveloped land

Common strengths among the various communities include the following: good educational opportunities; recreational resources; high quality of life; the people; civic organizations; historic areas/resources and excellent natural resources.

B. Weaknesses of Bartow County and Selected Cities

The following weaknesses were identified for unincorporated Bartow County and the respective cities that participated in the strategic planning process:

Bartow County

- Difficulties in coordinating projects
- Need larger facilities
- Need better cross-training of staff
- Need more four lane highways
- Loss of key industries/ need more industrial growth
- Need to expand infrastructure
- Insufficient technology systems
- Better computer/tech training
- Shortage of staff
- Shortage of equipment
- Need to do better job of keeping employees informed

City of Adairsville

- Need to improve/expand educational facilities and equipment
- Need to improve educational curriculum
- More improvements to downtown area
- Need more job opportunities
- Need more activities for senior population – ways of keeping them involved
- More youth activities
- Police department is understaffed

- Lack of local shopping/dining opportunities

City of Cartersville

- Traffic congestion
- Need to protect long-term water supply
- Lack of adequate industrial properties
- Lack of cooperation with county school board
- Lack of funding/adequate budget
- Need smaller student/teacher ratios in schools
- Lack of fire trucks/facilities on north side of city
- City government does not have adequate staff

City of Emerson

- Difficulties keeping community clean
- Too close to landfill
- Lack of industry
- Lack of recreation/entertainment opportunities in immediate area
- Chemical plant air pollution
- Lack of sidewalks
- Lack of storm drainage
- Bad intersection at Doug's Place

City of Euharlee

- Small geographical size
- Historical assets of the city serve to limit the types of acceptable development in downtown area
- No areas for industrial development within city limits
- Relatively small tax base
- Expanding housing developments will strain city services

City of Kingston

- No sewer system
- Geography and land use issues
- Only one city-owned well. Not enough for expansion. Difficulties identifying satisfactory location for second well
- Lack of access to medical care. No walk-in clinic in city. No dentist
- No bank in city
- Lack of adequate housing in city. Lack of diverse housing opportunities. Most housing is older, low-income housing for retired residents.
- No welcome center that is open full-time

Common weaknesses included the following: increasing traffic; lack of adequate industrial growth; lack of adequate infrastructure; need for highway expansion.

C. Threats Facing Bartow County and Selected Cities

The following threats were identified for unincorporated Bartow County and the respective cities that participated in the strategic planning process:

Bartow County

- Burgeoning residential growth
- Unfunded mandates from state and federal governments
- Increasing traffic congestion
- Increasing threats to water quality in Lake Allatoona.
- Atlanta's growth creeping into Bartow County
- Lack of growth coordination at state/federal levels
- Pollution
- Inadequate school funding
- Outdated infrastructures
- EPD/EPA regulations
- Public relations/public expectations re: public services
- Liabilities and legal issues
- Increase in indigent population – increase pressure on social services
- Elections continuity

City of Adairsville

- Traffic will get worse
- Lack of communication with county school board
- Inadequate emergency preparedness
- Increasing drug usage/manufacturing problem

- Encroaching residential growth
- Environmental issues – water
- Insufficient population to adequately support many local businesses
- Need to attract new businesses
- People going outside Bartow and Adairsville to shop

City of Cartersville

- Traffic will get worse
- Electric deregulation
- Property taxes used for city operations vs. School Board
- Sales tax lost to internet sales
- Loss of small town identity
- Pollution and threats to water supply
- EPA regulations
- Day population vs. residential population

City of Emerson

- Air pollution
- Through traffic – traffic coming through Emerson to get to other parts of county
- Litter
- Surrounding growth
- Drug use
- Deteriorating infrastructure

City of Euharlee

- Small geographical size
- Relatively small tax base
- Housing/population growth will tax city services

City of Kingston

- City is only one square mile in area and it has no control over how land area around city perimeter will be developed
- City has no formal land-use plan of its own (*note: since remedied*)

Common threats to all localities include the following: increasing traffic congestion; air and water pollution; surrounding growth; deteriorating/outdated infrastructure; EPA/EPD regulations; unfunded state/federal mandates; creeping growth from Atlanta.

D. Opportunities for Bartow County and Selected Cities

The following opportunities were identified for unincorporated Bartow County and the respective cities that participated in the strategic planning process:

Bartow County

- Regionalization: bring together other organizations to do large projects
- Networking technology
- Need to take steps to preserve/protect environment, natural resources and quality of life now
- Adopt strategies now to control future growth
- Good position to attract new commercial development

City of Adairsville

- Develop tourism, especially around Barnsley Gardens
- Develop local technical schools
- Encourage preventative healthcare
- Establish a Boys and Girls club
- Develop a senior citizen volunteer/service program
- Develop a local organization for business/industry
- Need to improve roads and other infrastructure now
- Establish job fairs and training programs

City of Cartersville

- Property tax for city operations
- Seek state money for development of greenspace
- Housing revitalization (EVHA)
- Regional cooperation for intergovernmental projects
- Growth of higher education – Floyd and North Metro Tech
- Identify/develop a new regional water source
- Milam property development
- Revitalization of Summer Hill property
- Establish fiber optics network
- Look for creative funding opportunities

City of Emerson

- Create small shopping area
- Establish recreation for young people – park
- Establish a storm warning system

- Investigate a bridge over RR tracks
- Establish neighborhood watch program
- Community cleanup – Keep America Beautiful program

City of Euharlee

- Pursue diverse housing opportunities
- Identify area for commercial development

City of Kingston

- No opportunities identified

I. Issues and Opportunities Related to 2006 Comprehensive Plan

A. Population

Bartow County and its respective cities have identified the following population issues within their jurisdictions:

Bartow County

- Bartow County and will experience high rates of population growth over the next 20 years.
- Population growth among specific demographic subgroups, such as school-age children, senior citizens and people with diverse ethnic backgrounds will necessitate increased efforts at service provision for these populations that are sensitive to the needs of those groups.
- The county should develop its own long-range forecasting models in order to accurately evaluate population trends.
- The county should discourage “sprawl” by encouraging new development and redevelopment in areas around existing resources and infrastructure.
- The county should pursue better coordination and cooperation between their respective entities on questions of growth and development.

City of Adairsville

- The city of Adairsville will experience significant population growth over the next 20 years.

City of Cartersville

- The city of Cartersville will experience significant population growth over the next 20 years.
- Population growth among specific demographic subgroups, such as school-age children, senior citizens and people with diverse ethnic backgrounds will necessitate increased efforts at service provision for these populations that are sensitive to the needs of those groups.

City of Emerson

- The city will experience high population growth rates over the next 20 years.

City of Euharlee

- The city of Euharlee will continue to experience significant population growth over the next 20 years, although the rate of growth is not likely to match the growth rates experienced over the past three decades.

City of Kingston

- At present, the city's potential for population growth is limited. Significant long-term growth will only occur if the city annexes adjacent land areas.

City of Taylorsville

- The city does not anticipate significant population growth within its borders in the next 20 years. The city is content to retain its rural/agricultural character in the future.

City of White

- The city does not expect significant population growth within its current borders. Significant long-term growth will only occur if the city annexes adjacent land areas.

B. Economic Development

Bartow County and its respective cities have identified the following issues related to economic development in their jurisdictions:

Bartow County

- Bartow County actively works to promote and manage economic development within the county.
- The county must maintain a strong relationship with community groups working to expand the county's economic base.
- The county must continue to encourage the growth of commercial and retail business sectors.
- The county will work to expand job opportunities for its growing professional, higher-educated workforce.
- The county must continue to recruit new, growth-oriented industries to replace the loss of the industries that traditionally comprised a large percentage of the county's economic base.

- The county must encourage the expansion of educational and training opportunities for its workforce.
- The county must make sure that affordable housing is available at all income levels.
- The county must continue to invest in infrastructure improvements in order to successfully recruit new business and industry.
- The county must support clean industrial development.
- The county must develop a skilled workforce based on emerging and changing technologies.
- The county must examine current economic development policies and continue strategies that are successful, and adapt changes where needed.
- The county must encourage industrial development that provides jobs and revenue for all local governments and enhances school systems.

City of Adairsville

- The city of Adairsville is satisfied with its current strategies related to economic development within the city.

City of Cartersville

- The city should develop neighborhood-based employment options in order to improve coordination between housing, transportation and employment.
- The city should promote neighborhood employment programs that encourage local businesses to hire from local neighborhood workforce in order to promote neighborhood growth and to foster communities with a degree of social capital and sense of place.
- The city should develop neighborhood business ownership programs.
- The city has several “spot areas” of slum and blight that need to be redeveloped in order to better attract economic development and increase tax revenue that may be used to provide enhanced living conditions for individuals of low and moderate income status.

City of Emerson

- The city currently does not offer enough job opportunities that would allow its citizens to live and work in their community.
- The city has large areas of vacant land that are suitable for commercial and industrial development.
- The city has the infrastructure (water, sewer, road, etc.) to support more economic development.

City of Euharlee

- The city must seek continued growth of the local economy and create more diversity among economic sectors.
- The city must support efforts to make sure its citizens have the requisite skills to take advantage of high-tech business and industry.
- The city needs to promote a better live-work environment for emerging businesses and cottage industries.
- The city must improve access to and from the city.
- The city must expand tourism by capitalizing on the city's cultural, historic and natural resources.

City of Kingston

- The city depends on a small number of businesses/industry types that make it vulnerable to downturns in those particular sectors.
- The city does not have an active business recruitment and retention program.
- Existing businesses in the city are not growing or expanding.
- The local economy does not compare well to peer communities.
- The city does not have a long-term infrastructure plan that guides, directs and supports development.
- There are limited economic development resources available to market the community.
- The community does not use innovative tools and marketing strategies to support and attract businesses.
- There is a lack of physical convenience and accessibility of jobs to workforce.
- The city lacks adequate infrastructure and other public facilities to attract new development where development is desired.
- Educational and workforce training are not readily available.
- Accessible and low-cost services to transport workers directly to job sites are not available.
- The city will have to explore annexation options in order to acquire sufficiently large parcels suitable for industrial, commercial and residential development.

City of Taylorsville

- The site of an old cotton gin and warehouse is suitable for redevelopment. Otherwise, the city is satisfied with its current state of economic development and wishes to retain its rural village/agricultural character in the future.

City of White

- The city currently lacks sufficient jobs or economic opportunities for local residents.
- Increasing traffic, particularly from development outside of the city limits, along the Hwy. 411 intown corridor, will likely result in more commercial development along the corridor within the city.

C. Natural and Cultural Resources

Bartow County and its respective cities have identified the following issues related to natural and cultural resources in their jurisdictions:

Bartow County

- New development is locating in areas that should not be developed – such as farmland or environmentally sensitive areas.
- There is not enough greenspace or parkland.
- There are abandoned or contaminated properties in our community.
- Farmland and rural scenery are disappearing.
- It has environmental pollution problems.
- The county should systematically identify and inventory its natural and cultural resources and develop policies and long-range growth plans that protect these resources.
- The county should encourage the use of “best management practices” in future development projects.
- The county should identify and obtain adequate land for future park and recreation and green space needs.
- The county should be sensitive to natural and historic resources when planning future growth.
- The county should promote the sustainability of natural resources, especially water.
- The county must protect water resources from external threats to their use and quality.
- The county should develop a plan for the use of additional water resources based on the comprehensive plan.
- The county should promote eco-tourism that protects and is compatible with natural and historic resources.
- The county should create comprehensive plan policies that protect and encourage historic and cultural resources.

City of Adairsville

- There is not enough greenspace or parkland within the city limits.

City of Cartersville

- The city needs to develop an erosion and sedimentation control ordinance.
- The city needs to develop a conservation program for Urban Greenspace protection.

City of Emerson

- There is not enough protected greenspace or parkland within the city limits.

City of Euharlee

- The city must balance the need to expand and diversify its economic base with the need to protect the environmental quality of its natural resources, protect the integrity of its cultural and historical resources, and the desire to maintain an excellent quality of life.

City of Kingston

- No issues identified.

City of Taylorsville

- No issues identified. The relative lack of future development will continue to protect local natural resources.

City of White

- No issues identified.

D. Facilities and Services

Bartow County and its respective cities have identified the following issues related to public facilities and services in their jurisdictions:

Bartow County

- Some parts of the county are not adequately served by public facilities.
- Future growth will require increased investment in public services and facilities, including schools, public safety and emergency services, water, parks and recreation and other services.
- The county should develop long-term plans for financing the costs of public service expansion.
- The county should expand waste water systems to reduce reliance on septic tanks, especially near water resources.
- The county should upgrade existing water lines.
- The county should promote expansion of infrastructure into areas, as determined by the comprehensive plan, to protect natural resources.
- The county should support efforts crime prevention through community policing and Neighborhood Watch programs.
- The county should support strong partnerships between law enforcement and school systems.
- The county should support consistency in training of all public safety employees.
- The county should institute county-wide public safety initiatives through collaboration of fire departments, police departments, the sheriff's office and emergency services.
- The county should encourage developers to set aside land for green space, new schools, parks and other community facilities.
- The county should seek to build a new community center (with ample meeting space capacity) with revenue from the motel/hotel tax, if possible, or from other revenue.
- The county should increase the amount of, as well as upgrade, libraries, parks and recreation areas, community centers, trails, bicycle paths, etc.
- The county should promote community facilities that are compatible with the aging population and accessible by all citizens.
- The county should continue to support cooperation between Bartow County and the City of Cartersville on issues of countywide significance to children and their educational needs.
- The county should continue to explore ways of exploiting shared resources, including training opportunities.
- The county should encourage industrial development that provides jobs and revenues for all local governments and enhances school systems.
- The county should continue to target specific academic achievement goals that exceed national averages.
- The county should seek to provide a safe and secure environment for all children, both in their schools and their communities.
- The county should expand the range of creative and flexible educational opportunities for adults and children including more alternative schools and vocational education opportunities.

- The county should expand post-secondary educational opportunities by continuing to support the development of the new college campus.
- The county should enhance vocational-technical and adult education.
- The county should continue to support the improvement of existing facilities and the addition of new facilities as needed.
- The county should support programs to decrease dropout and teenage pregnancy rates.
- The county should support positive programs for youth.
- The county should continue strong programs for seniors.
- The county should support early development programs for children.
- The county should encourage development of affordable housing.
- The county should promote awareness, understanding and tolerance of cultural diversity.
- The county should reduce the amount of solid waste by increasing recyclables through increased public awareness.
- The county should continue to support the “Keep Bartow Beautiful” program.
- The county should explore new technologies for solid waste disposal.
- The county should encourage local industries to find alternative uses for scrap and solid waste materials.
- The county should continue to engage in cooperative discussions among the various local governments on service delivery issues, including the elimination of service duplication, and improvement of overall efficiency of service delivery.
- The county should seek to increase voter registration and turnout.
- The county should continue to pursue avenues for expanded public input on issues facing local governments.
- The county should explore benefits of consolidation of City and County government programs.
- The county should encourage the use and distribution of new technologies, such as fiber optics.

City of Adairsville

- The city is satisfied with its current strategies related to public facilities and services, and is confident that it will be able to provide adequate services to future developments.

City of Cartersville

- The city’s current park and recreation facilities and programs will have to be expanded in order to meet the needs of the growing population over the next 20 years.
- New fire stations will be required in order to meet the needs of the city’s growing population.
- The city’s police station will need to be expanded to meet future needs.
- The city needs to create a storm-water management ordinance to improve water quality and restore natural hydrology and to protect aquatic habitat.

- Library facilities must be expanded to meet the needs of the growing population.
- The city must enhance the availability of and efficient delivery capacity for public water supply and distribution.
- The city will need upgraded public sewage collection and disposal.
- The city will need to enhance and develop its drainage/stormwater runoff infrastructure.

City of Emerson

- No issues identified.

City of Euharlee

- The city must provide its residents and businesses with an adequate and timely supply of public water to meet the growth and development needs identified in the city's Comprehensive Plan.
- The city must develop sewerage and wastewater treatment systems that eliminate the need for individual septic tanks and drain field systems within the city.
- The city should seek to reduce the production of solid waste by promoting the recycling and reuse of materials throughout the city.
- The city must continue to coordinate efforts with Bartow County to ensure that adequate, cost-effective, convenient and healthful waste disposal is available to the City's businesses and its residents.
- The city seeks to provide the highest levels of professional police protection, fire protection and emergency medical services to ensure the safety and welfare of its residents and their property.
- The city must improve its library facilities, services and holdings to meet the needs of its current residents and the demands resulting from future growth.
- The city must improve facilities and services to better serve its current and future senior residents. The city projects that its current facility will reach its capacity by the year 2015.
- The city must improve its park and open-space system to satisfy the recreational and leisure-time needs of City residents and enhances the overall image and appearance of the community.
- The city must provide recreational programs to satisfy the needs of all age groups within the city.
- The city must maintain an efficient order of municipal services and an adequate array of community facilities in good condition to meet the changing needs of the community.
- The city seeks to provide street lights citywide to increase safety on City streets and within residential neighborhoods.
- The city will continue to work with Bartow County to provide its residents with schools and education programs to assure its citizens are well educated.

City of Kingston

- Septic systems in the downtown business district are failing, threatening economic development in that area.
- The city's inability to identify a suitable location for a second city well will require the city to pursue other means of securing an adequate water supply.

City of Taylorsville

- No issues identified. Current services are adequate for current and future needs.

City of White

- The city currently has only one full-time police officer (the police chief). All other officers are part-time. The city does not have "24/7" active duty officers.
- The city is in the final stages of expanding the capacity of its sewer system. It will soon have the opportunity to add more residential and commercial customers to its system.

E. Housing

Bartow County and its respective cities have identified the following issues related to housing opportunities in their jurisdictions:

Bartow County

- Some neighborhoods are in need of revitalization or upgrade.
- Average house prices have increased significantly over the past 20 years and will continue to do so over the next 25 years.
- The county should encourage the development of affordable housing for all income groups.
- The county should identify existing structures that are suitable for conversion to affordable or subsidized housing.
- The county should must identify areas that are suitable for housing revitalization.
- The county should encourage the development of affordable housing alternatives for its growing population of senior citizens.
- The county should encourage housing development that does not promote sprawl.
- The county should encourage programs that provide low-income residents the opportunity to obtain quality, affordable housing.
- The county should re-examine minimum housing code requirements with an eye towards higher standards.
- The county should encourage neighborhood improvement programs through organizations such as "Keep Bartow Beautiful," local garden clubs, homeowner associations, etc.
- The county should encourage the use of new technology (communication, energy, structural design, etc.) in construction.

City of Adairsville

- Some neighborhoods have parcels that are in need of revitalization or upgrade.
- There are significant amounts of housing in poor or dilapidated condition.

City of Cartersville

- The city lacks adequate housing options for its growing elderly population. Housing options need to be close to service providers.
- The city must improve affordable housing options for its low and moderate income residents.
- There are areas in the city where current housing units are in need of redevelopment or rehabilitation.
- Some areas of the city need safe and sanitary public housing.

City of Emerson

- There are residential areas where housing conditions are declining and in need of redevelopment.
- The community does not have varied housing options available to meet residents needs at all stages of life.

City of Euharlee

- The city must seek ways to increase the variety of housing opportunities available to its residents.
- The city must improve its infrastructure and facilitate the development of a safe living environment.
- The city must take steps to improve the overall appearance of its neighborhoods.
- There are some residential parcels in need of redevelopment.

City of Kingston

- There is no mix of housing types in neighborhoods/new developments in the city.
- The city does not have varied housing options available to meet residents' needs at all stages of life.
- The city's neighborhoods do not have a healthy mix of uses, like corner groceries, barber shops, or drugstores within easy walking distance of residences.
- There is a lack of special needs housing in the city.
- There is no inventory of public and private land available for redevelopment of future housing.
- Existing structures suitable for conversion to affordable or subsidized housing are not being redeveloped.
- The city does not have a housing authority.
- The city does not have any community-organizations that provide housing.
- The city lacks maintenance, enforcement and rehabilitation programs; it lacks incentive programs for infill housing development; it does not have a home-buyer education program.

City of Taylorsville

- No issues identified. The city is content to retain its rural/agricultural character. Current policies and strategies will allow it to do so.

City of White

- No issues identified. Current housing patterns within the city are stable and not expected to change significantly in the foreseeable future.

F. Land Use

Bartow County and its respective cities have identified the following issues related to land use in their jurisdictions:

Bartow County

- There are too many manufactured home or mobile home parks.
- There is no clear boundary where intown development stops and countryside begins.
- There is inadequate mix of uses (like corner groceries or drugstores) within neighborhoods.
- Long range land use plans must take preservation of natural and cultural resources into account.

- The county must be proactive in comparing current land use patterns to its long-range land use plan in order to identify problematic inconsistencies.
- The county must establish a comprehensive plan for allocating a minimum of 20% of land to green space.
- The county must develop compatible land use and zoning policies, especially in transitional zones between communities.
- The county must minimize incompatible adjacent land uses.
- The county must develop land use policies reflective of the availability of infrastructure and other public facilities.

City of Adairsville

- The city lacks enough venues for arts activities and performances.
- The city lacks a “center” that combines commercial, civic, cultural and recreational activities.
- There is typically neighborhood opposition to new/innovative or higher density developments.

City of Cartersville

- Develop an Underground Utility Ordinance to reduce visual impact of above ground utilities and to create usable open space in utility right of way in appropriate corridors.
- Allow utility right of way to be used as public open space (parks, greenspace, greenways, walking and bike trails).
- Adopt a stronger tree ordinance to protect specimen trees, conserve canopy cover promote multi-aged urban forest, mitigate urban heat island effect, and improve stormwater management.
- Update the Sign Ordinance to reduce visual impact of sign clutter, to create continuity in design throughout neighborhoods and to continue to foster the historical character and sense of place in the City.
- Develop an architectural and design ordinance for the Tennessee Street Corridor, and other appropriate character areas that are not currently protected. The purpose of such an ordinance would be to create continuity in design throughout a character area and to foster this character and sense of place.
- Density/height bonus or parking requirement reduction for meeting/public space development.
- Develop a Public Space Use Program to encourage use of public spaces for festivals, markets, parades, concerts and cultural events.
- The city shall continue to work with the North Towne Revitalization Task Force to develop a long range revitalization plan for that area.

City of Emerson

- No issues identified.

City of Euharlee

- The city should promote an urban growth pattern that occurs in an orderly fashion and conserves the land resources of the city.
- The city should encourage development that enhances and preserves established neighborhoods and promotes the historical character of the city and its rural community setting.
- The city must ensure that new development respects the natural environment.
- Commercial and industrial growth in the city should be concentrated in areas with suitable infrastructure.
- The city should identify areas suitable for annexation suitable for industrial and commercial development.

City of Kingston

- No issues identified.

City of Taylorsville

- No issues identified.

City of White

- No issues identified.

G. Transportation

Bartow County and its respective cities have identified the following general transportation issues in their jurisdictions:

Bartow County

- Transportation corridors are congested.
- People lack transportation choices for access to housing, jobs, services, goods, health care and recreation.

- Local trails are not linked with those in neighboring communities, the region and the state.
- The county should promote alternative forms of transportation such as Rideshare and light rail.
- The county should reduce traffic congestion by adopting zoning and land-use regulations that restrict growth to a level compatible with existing infrastructure.
- The county should reduce traffic congestion by making road improvements to reduce congestion and improve safety.
- The county should develop a long-term transportation model for all modes of transportation, including alternative forms that are pedestrian friendly, using compatible adjacent transportation corridors.
- The county should develop transportation facilities compatible with residential land uses.

City of Adairsville

- Transportation corridors are congested.

City of Cartersville

- Street improvement in older neighborhoods is heavily impacted by excessively narrow transit lanes, a lack of existing curbs and sidewalks, and poor provision for off-road parking, conditions that lead to vehicular congestion.
- In order to facilitate the expansion of the private sector job market within the community, specialized job training venues (perhaps through North Metro Technical College or the developing Floyd College campus) need to be developed and stress needs to be placed on the provision of adequate housing opportunities for low and moderate income individuals which are close enough to work sites that transportation to and from work is less of an obstacle.
- The city must continue to anticipate the needs of potential commercial/industrial residents by expanding existing infrastructure relative to industrial development and exploring avenues for the development of new or additional infrastructure designed to make the city more attractive to corporate citizens.

City of Euharlee

- The city needs to provide residents with transportation alternatives.
- Improvements to transportation infrastructure is needed to support current and future development.
- The city must seek to continually improve the transportation system to provide for the safe and efficient movement of people and goods within the City and between adjoining areas.

City of Emerson

- Traffic congestion will increase as residential and commercial development both within and outside of the city increases.
- The city is concerned about access issues and the impact of the planned Old Alabama Road Bypass on the northern end of the city. The city is concerned restrictive access to this road from city streets will deter economic development in the northern end of the city.
- Road conditions along Old Alabama Road between Puckett Road and Hwy. 41 are inadequate to handle the increased traffic flow that will occur with the development of the Carter Grove subdivision on Old Alabama Road west of Emerson.

City of Kingston

- The city is concerned about traffic congestion and safety issues at the intersection of Hardin Bridge Road and Hwy. 411. This intersection is not in the city, but Hardin Bridge Road is the main access point to Hwy. 411 for city residents.
- Traffic along Hardin Bridge Road will increase significantly with the development of the Kingston Park subdivision.
- City residents are dependent on automobiles to get to places, a condition which makes it difficult to ease what traffic congestion.
- The community is not pedestrian or bike friendly.
- The community does not have enough sidewalks and bike trails.

City of Taylorsville

- No issues identified. Traffic along Hwy. 113 between Rockmart and eastern Bartow County may increase, but little opportunity exists for development along this corridor within the city limits.

City of White

- Traffic along the Hwy. 411 intown corridor will increase as development along the highway, particularly outside the city limits, increases.

H. Intergovernmental Coordination

Bartow County

- Bartow County is satisfied with current intergovernmental coordination strategies and remains committed to cooperative efforts with other local governments to deal with issues of common concern.

City of Adairsville

- The city is satisfied with current intergovernmental coordination strategies and remains committed to cooperative efforts with other local governments to deal with issues of common concern.

City of Cartersville

- The city is satisfied with current intergovernmental coordination strategies and remains committed to cooperative efforts with other local governments to deal with issues of common concern.

City of Emerson

- No issues identified.

City of Euharlee

- The city is generally satisfied with current intergovernmental coordination strategies and remains committed to cooperative efforts with other local governments to deal with issues of common concern.
- The city would like a better understanding concerning respective hazard mitigation and emergency response responsibilities.

City of Kingston

- The city is satisfied with current intergovernmental coordination strategies and remains committed to cooperative efforts with other local governments to deal with issues of common concern.

City of Taylorsville

- No issues identified. The city is satisfied with current intergovernmental coordination strategies.

City of White

- The city works well with other local governments and is currently satisfied with current intergovernmental coordination strategies. It remains committed to cooperative efforts with other local governments to deal with issues of common concern.

II. Analysis of Existing Development Patterns

Land Use Patterns in Bartow County and the Respective Cities

The following land use categories are included on the existing land use maps:

Residential: A broad category that includes single family, multi-family dwelling units, including duplexes and manufactured housing.

Commercial: Includes service-oriented businesses, retail outlets, office space, etc.

Industrial: Includes manufacturing plants, factories, warehouses and similar entities.

Mining

Multi-Use: Includes tracts that encompass more than one of the designated land uses. For example, there are tracts in Cartersville that currently include commercial and residential uses.

Planned Development:

Public/Institutional: Includes government administrative buildings and public safety facilities, public schools, churches, cemeteries, libraries, etc.

Parks/Recreation: Includes public parks and other areas devoted to recreational usage, including greenspace.

Transportation/Communication/Utilities: Includes power plants, sewage and water treatment facilities, railroads, public transit stations, airports and port facilities, etc.

Rural/Agricultural: Includes areas devoted to farming, agribusiness, forestry and similar activities.

Vacant/Undeveloped: Includes land that has not been developed for specific purposes and serves as general pastureland or forest.

The table “Existing Land Use Percentages in Bartow County and Municipalities” provides a breakdown of existing land use across these categories for unincorporated Bartow County and the respective municipalities in terms of the percentage of total land mass devoted to each land use category.

EXISTING LAND USE IN BARTOW COUNTY AND MUNICIPALITIES

AREA	COUNTY	ADAIRSVILLE	CARTERSVILLE	EMERSON	EUHARLEE	KINGSTON	TAYLORSVILLE	WHITE
Residential	22%	24%	45%	23%	36%	18%	13%	27%
Commercial	0.6%	15%	9%	0.5%	0.2%	4.0%	1.0%	3.0%
Industrial	2.8%	0	23%	2.0%	4.3%	0	0	8.0%
Mining	0	0	2.5%	0	0	0	0	0
Multi-Use	0	0	3.0%	0	0	0	0	0
Planned Development	0	0	13%	0	0	0	0	0
Pub/Inst	0.1%	7%	1.6%	2.5%	3.0%	3.0%	1.0%	4.0%
Park/Recreational	6.7%	0	1.0%	0	1.0%	0	0	0
TCU	0.2%	0	0	1.0%	0.5%	0	0	1.0%
Rural/Agricultural	66%	0	1.6%	0	21%	0	83%	0
Vacant/Undeveloped	0	54%	0	71%	34%	75%	2.0%	0

Source: Coosa Valley Regional Development Center

A brief description of current land use patterns in each entity follows.

Bartow County

(See “Existing Land Use – Bartow County” Map)

Two-thirds of the land in unincorporated Bartow County is currently designated as rural/agricultural. Just over one-fifth (22%) of the county’s land is devoted to residential use. Residential development in unincorporated Bartow is predominantly located around the outskirts of Cartersville and in southeast Bartow; however, residential areas are beginning to develop in the central and northern areas of the county as well. Park and

recreational facilities make up 6.7% of the county's land area. In relative terms, the county has very little land devoted to industrial and commercial use.

Adairsville

(See "Existing Land Use – City of Adairsville" Map)

Adairsville is dominated by residential, commercial and industrial land use patterns. Most of the residential development is centered around the older historic downtown area, however new residential development is cropping up in the southern and eastern areas of the city. Commercial activity is located primarily along the Hwy. 41 and Hwy. 140 corridors, with a large commercial area set aside along I-75 in northeastern Adairsville. There is some commercial activity in the historic downtown area as well. Properties zoned for industrial development dominate the northern part of the city, particularly the areas north of Hwy. 140, although substantial segments of the industrial areas are not currently in use. Future land use needs may see much of this area redeveloped for commercial purposes.

Cartersville

(See "Existing Land Use – Cartersville, Georgia" Map)

Almost one-half (45%) of the existing land in the city of Cartersville is dedicated to residential housing. An additional one-fourth (23%) of the city's land is taken by industrial interests while commercial properties currently cover 9% of the city's area. Smaller percentages of the city's land area are devoted to multi-use development, mining, parks and recreational facilities and other uses.

Emerson

(See "Existing Land Use – Cartersville, Georgia" Map)

The vast majority (71%) of land within the city limits of Emerson are currently undeveloped or vacant. These areas include large swaths of land on either side of I-75 through the city. Residential development accounts for almost one-fourth (23%) of the city's land area. This includes the older residential development near the city's core as well as new residential developments along Hwy. 41 in the southern part of the city and off of Red Top Mountain Road in eastern Emerson. The city currently has very little commercial and industrial development.

Euharlee

(See "Existing Land Use – City of Euharlee, Georgia" Map)

Large parts of the city of Euharlee are currently rural or agricultural in nature (21%), or undeveloped (34%). Over one-third (36%) of the city's land is devoted to residential development. The area of industrial land use in the southern part of the city is a small segment of Georgia Power's Plant Bowen facility. Other types of land uses make up very small percentages of the city's total land area.

Kingston

(See "Existing Land Use – City of Kingston, Georgia" Map)

The vast majority (75%) of land in Kingston is currently undeveloped. An additional 18% of the city's land is dedicated to residential development, although that percentage will increase once a planned development in southern Kingston is established. The city currently has limited commercial development and no industrial development.

Taylorsville

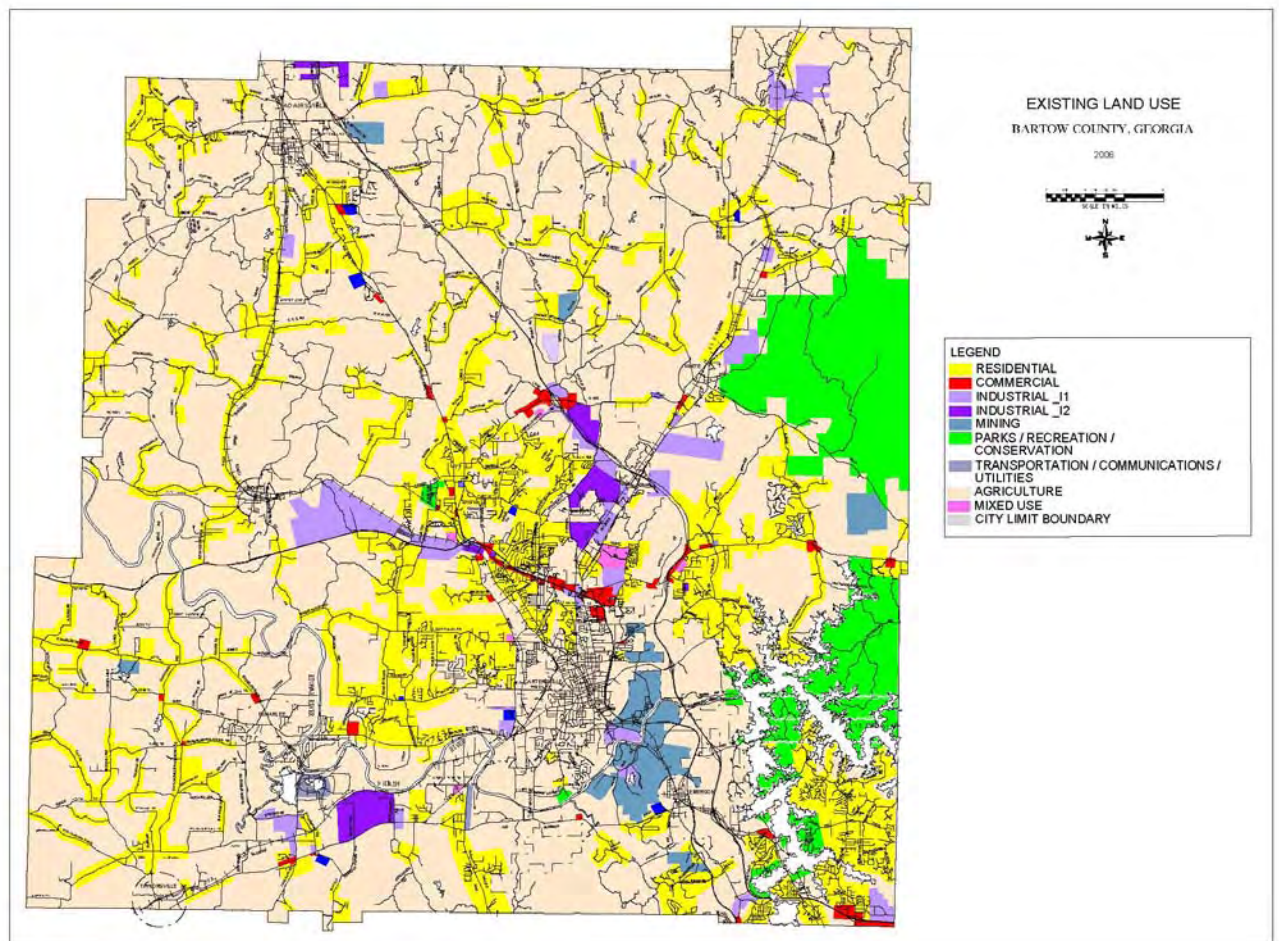
(See "Existing Land Use – City of Taylorsville, Georgia" Map)

Taylorsville land use is predominantly (83%) dedicated to agricultural and rural interests. Most of the remaining land (13%) is taken by residential development. Taylorsville has few commercial properties and no industrial properties.

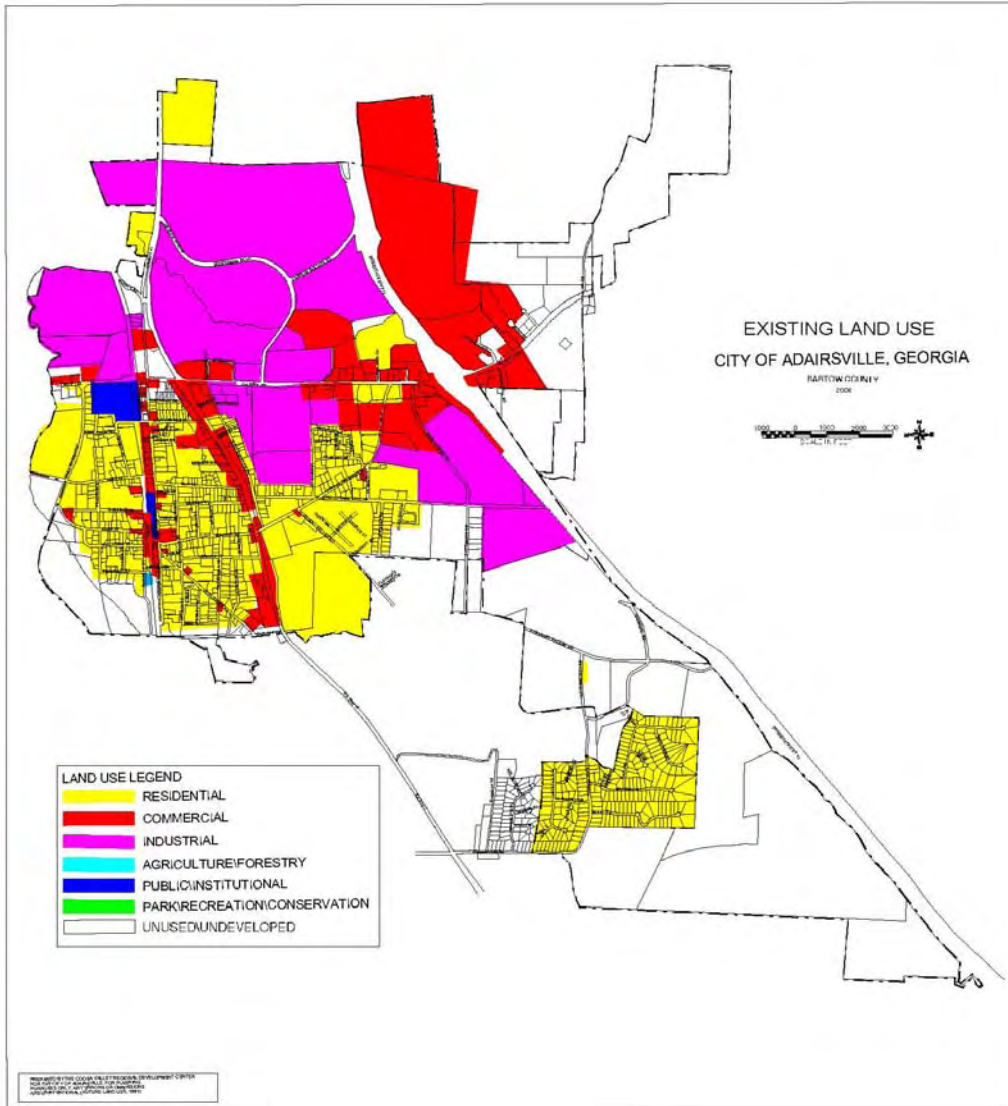
White

(See "Existing Land Use – City of White, Georgia" Map)

Bartow County Existing Land Use



City of Adairsville Existing Land Use

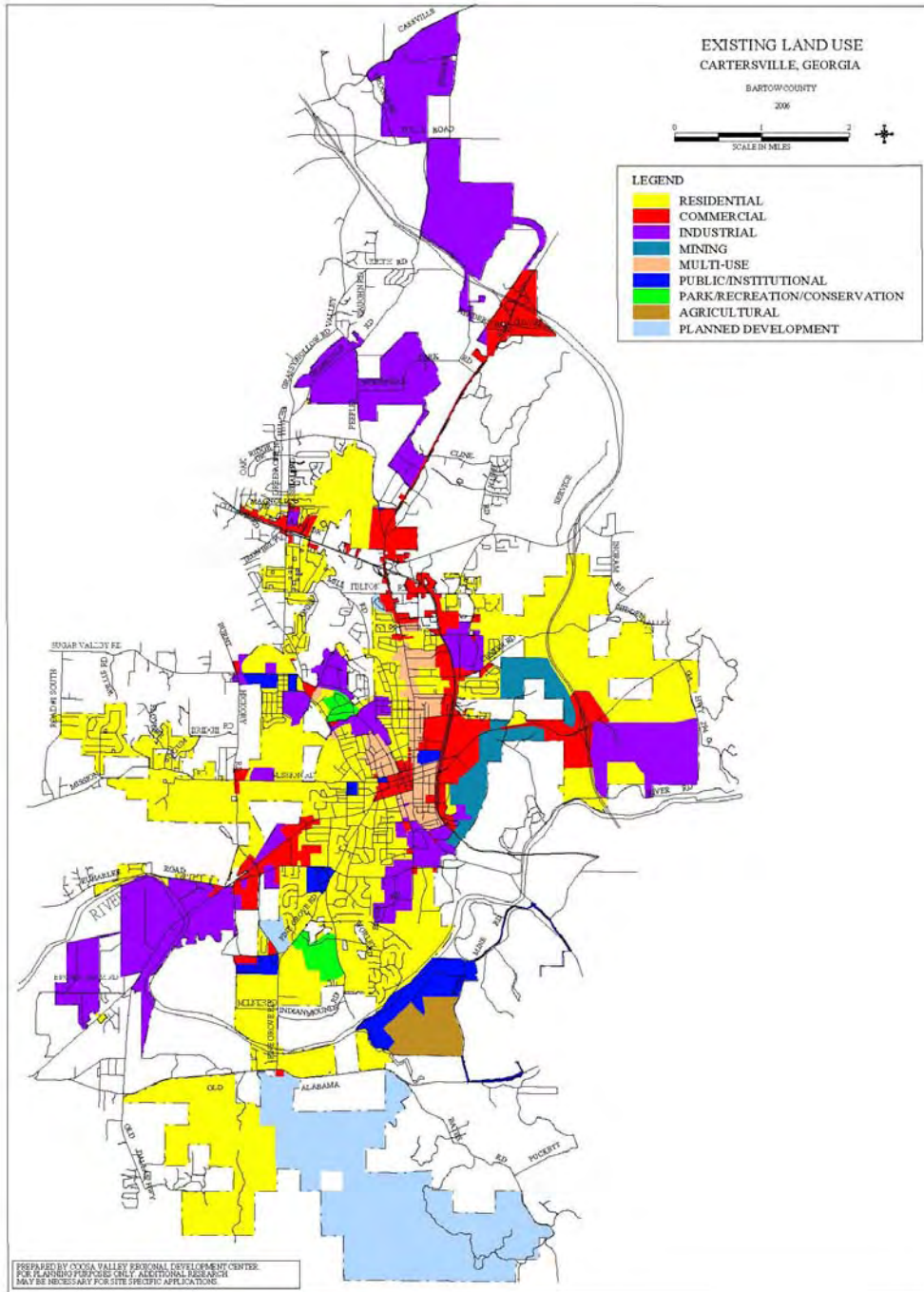


City of Cartersville Existing Land Use

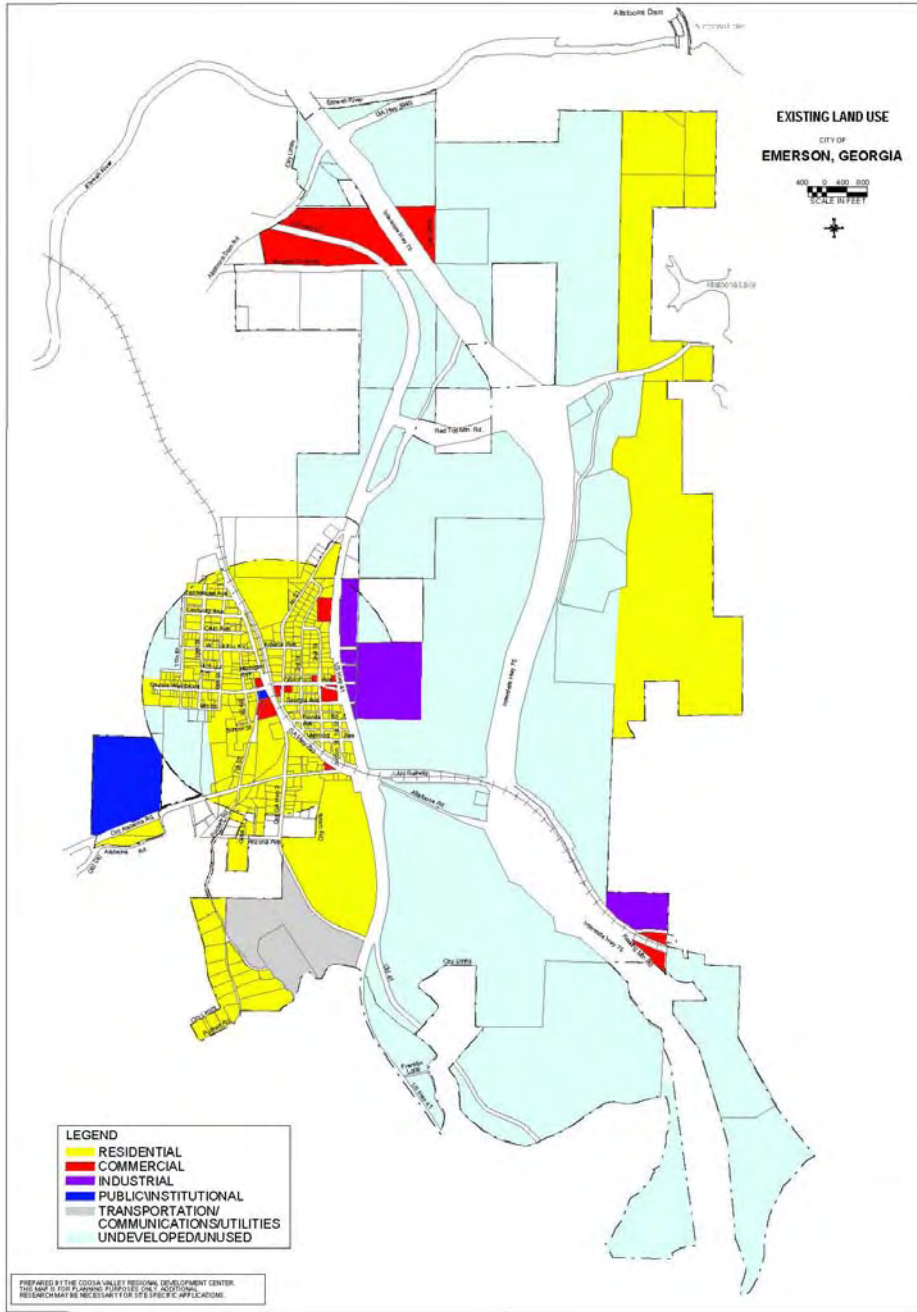
The table below is a breakdown of the types of land uses within the City, annual annexation acreages, the percentage of each land use and the estimated square feet of developed property.

Land Uses Within Cartersville			
	2003	2004	2005
Annual Annexations A	165	165	165
Land Uses, Acres			
Residential	6,586	6,784	6,987
Residential/Mixed use	642	740	854
Commercial	840	871	904
Comercial Mixed use	163	170	176
Public/Semi Private	555	571	587
Industrial	1,636	1,683	1,731
Ag/Forest/Mining	345	369	423
Park & Open Space	937	963	1,019
Vacant/Undeveloped	6,077	5,795	5,486
Total	17,781	17,946	18,111
Land Use, Percentage			
Residential	37.0%	37.8%	38.6%
Residential/Mixed use	3.6%	4.1%	4.7%
Commercial	4.7%	4.9%	5.0%
Comercial Mixed use	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%
Public/Semi Private	3.1%	3.2%	3.2%
Industrial	9.2%	9.4%	9.6%
Ag/Forest/Mining	1.9%	2.1%	2.2%
Park & Open Space	5.3%	5.4%	5.5%
Vacant/Undeveloped	34.2%	32.3%	30.3%
Estimated Square Feet of Developed Property			
Residential	7,259,198	7,556,673	7,875,322
Commercial	12,120,175	12,571,581	13,039,803
Public/Semi Private	10,154,870	10,154,870	10,154,870
Industrial	9,403	9,670	9,946
Total	29,543,645	30,292,765	31,079,942

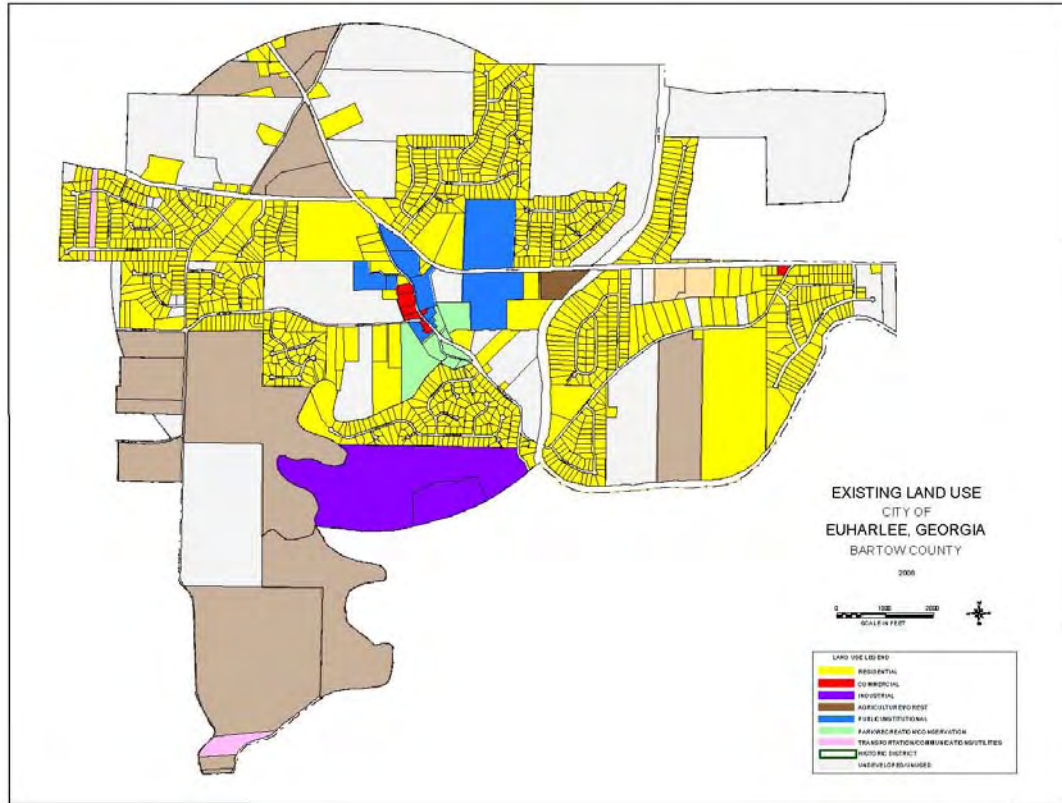
City of Cartersville
Existing Land Use



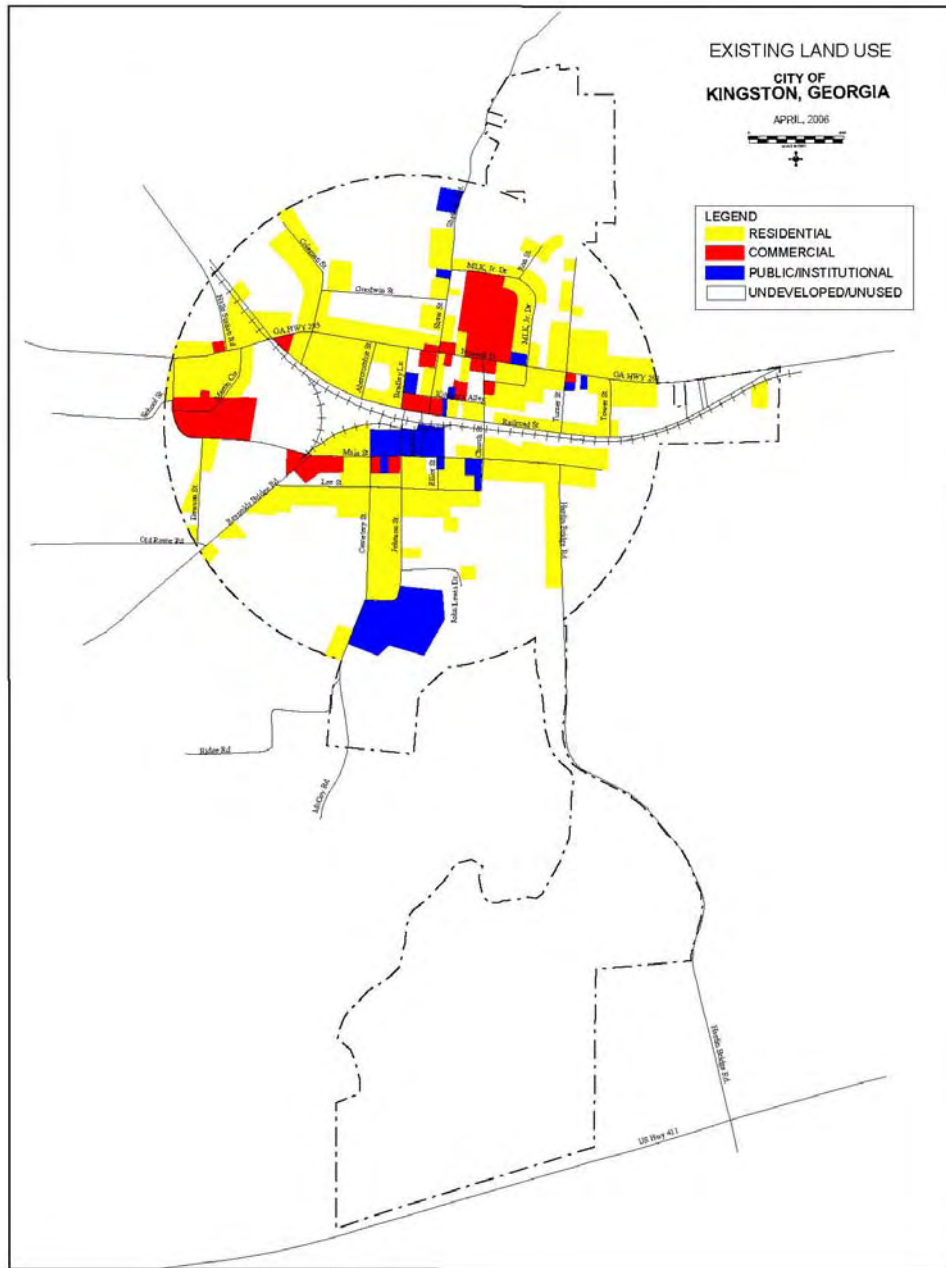
City of Emerson Existing Land Use



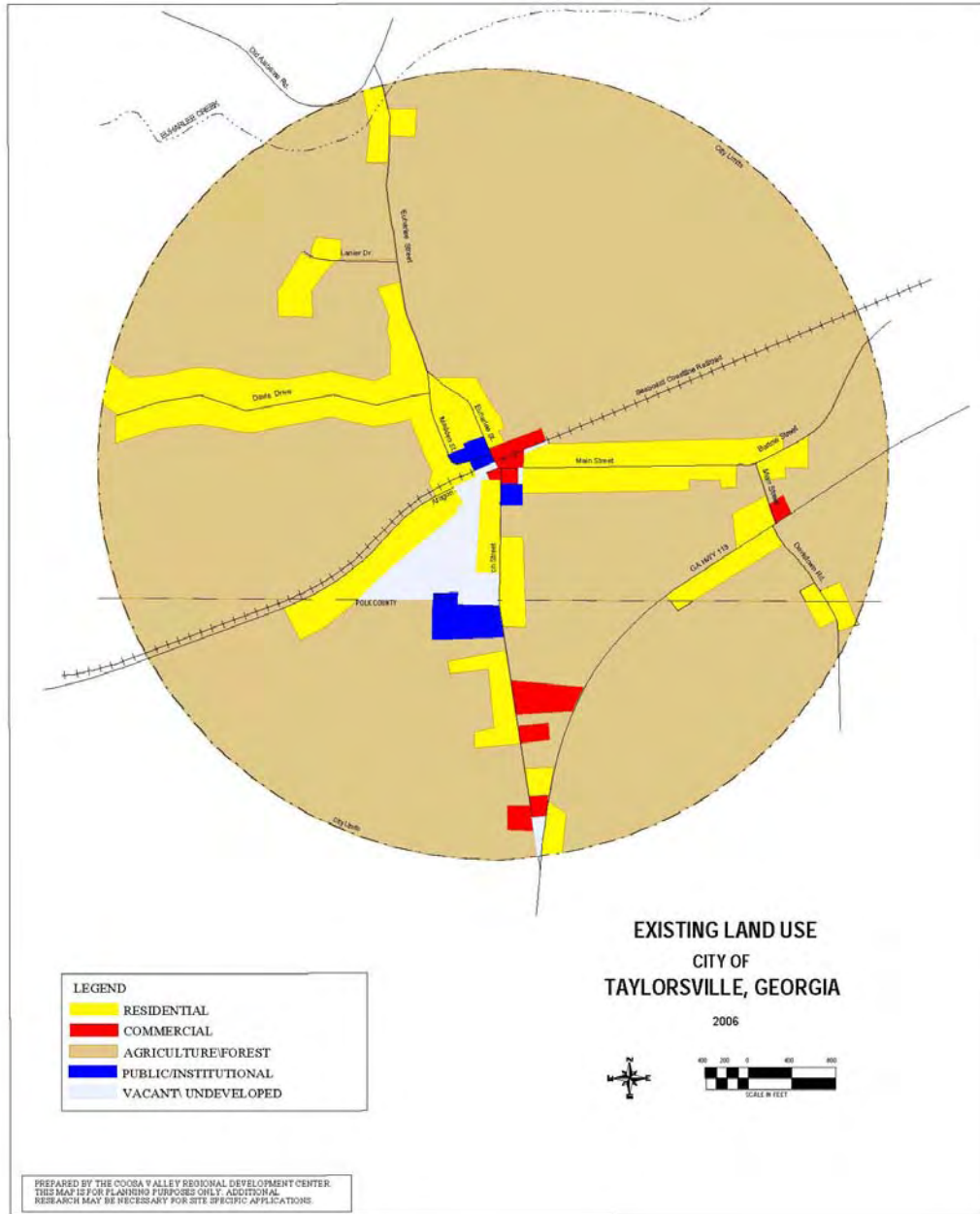
City of Euharlee
Existing Land Use



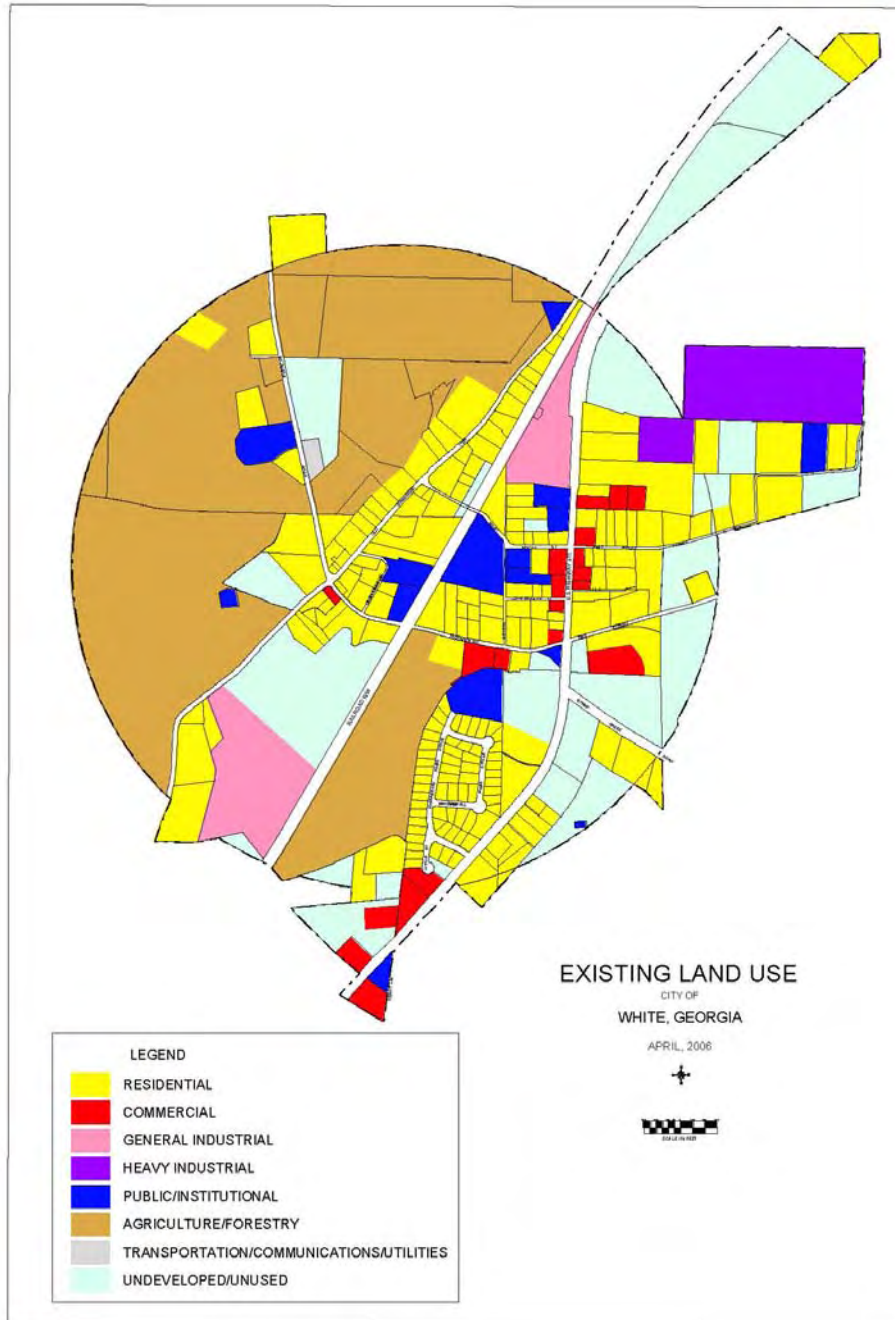
City of Kingston
Existing Land Use



*City of Taylorsville
Existing Land Use*



City of White
Existing Land Use



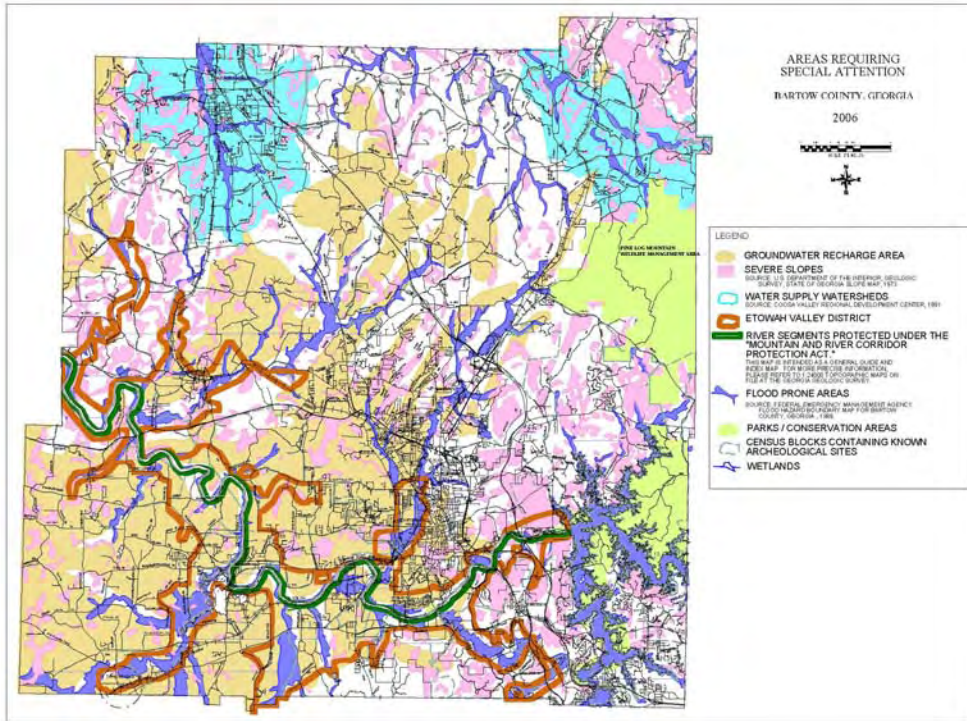
III. Areas In Need Of Special Attention

The following areas in unincorporated Bartow County and its respective cities that require special attention are summarized below.

Bartow County

Type of Special Attention Area	Identified Areas
Areas of Significant Natural or Cultural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Etowah Valley Historical District * River Segments Protected Under the “Mountain & River Corridor Protection Act” * Wetlands; Flood Plains; Steep Slopes * Water Supply Watersheds; Groundwater Recharge Areas * Conservation Areas * Census Blocks containing known Archeological Sites
Areas of Rapid Development or Changes in Land Use	
Areas in Need of Revitalization or Redevelopment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Southeast corner of county around the Allatoona community

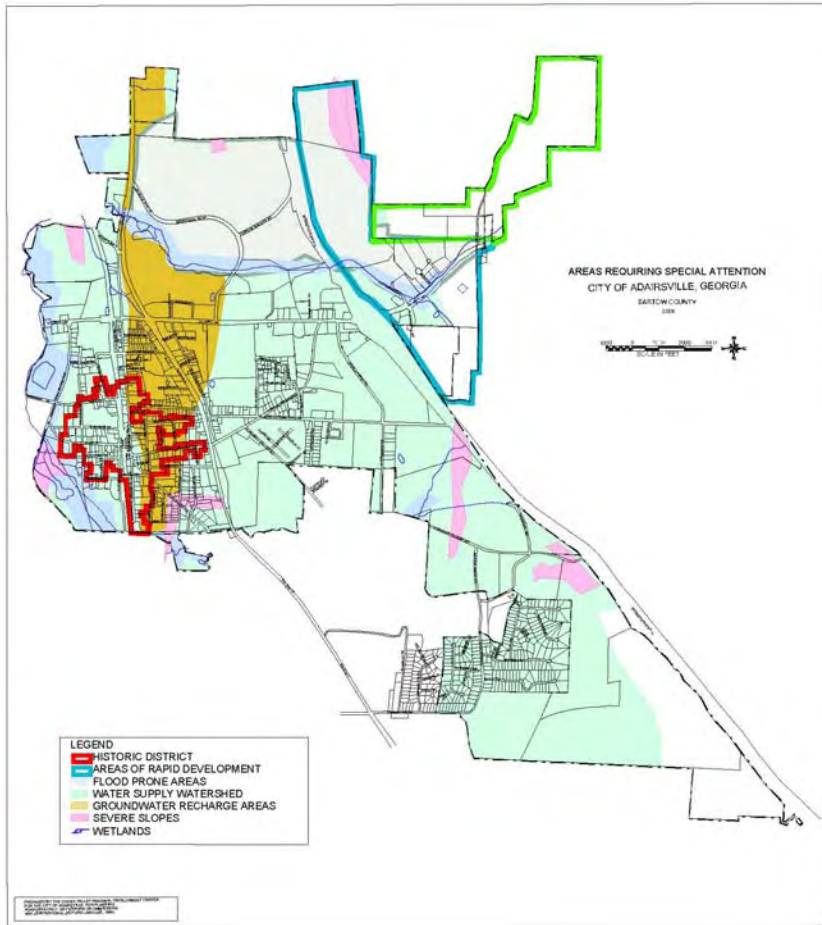
The following map is illustrative of the areas of special attention, countywide. In the sections that follow, areas of special attention for each of the municipalities for the county are highlighted.



City of Adairsville

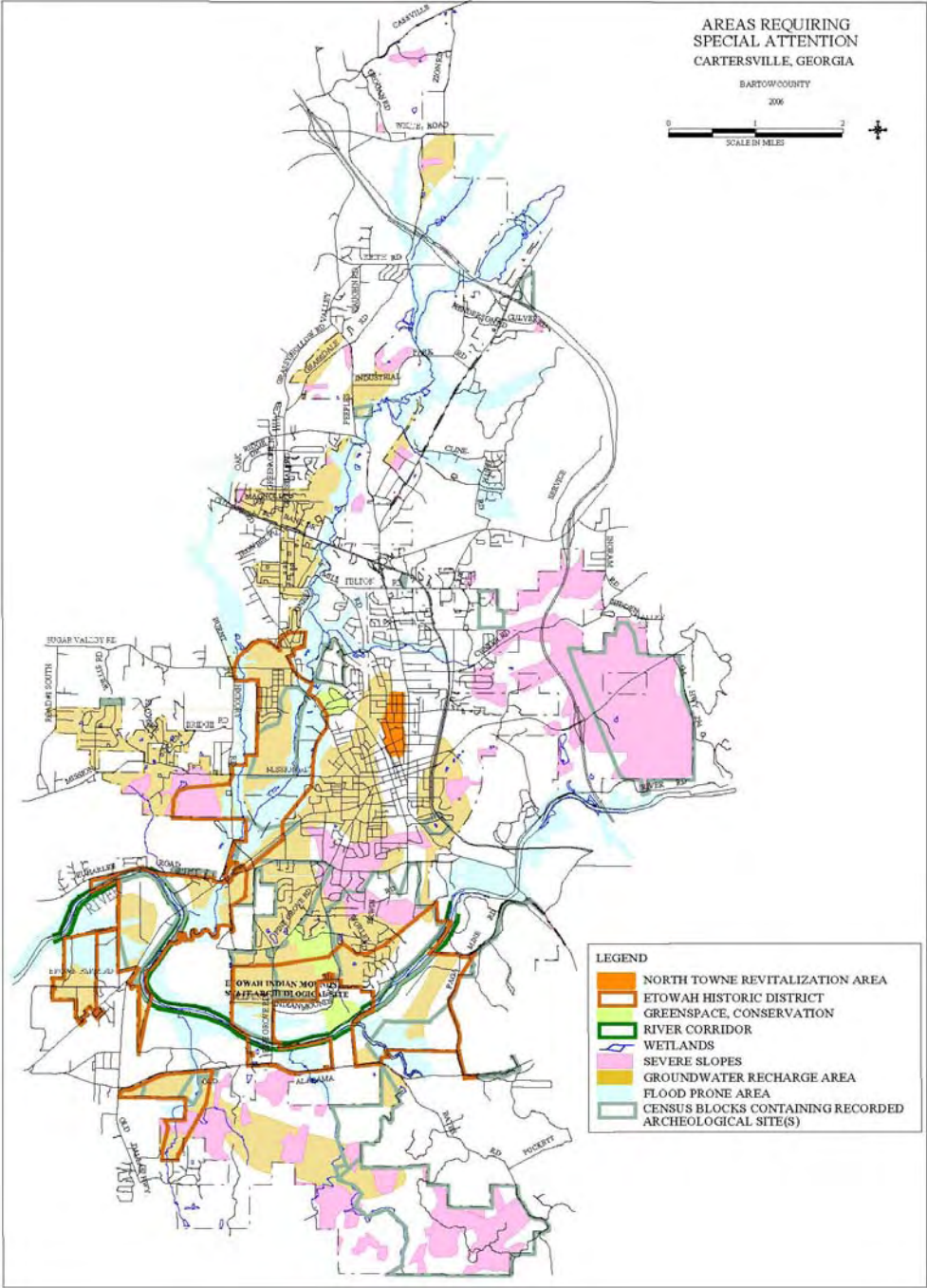
Type of Special Attention Area	Identified Areas
Areas of Significant Natural or Cultural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Historic Downtown District * Flood plains along Oothcalooga Creek * Water Supply Watersheds; Groundwater Recharge Areas * Steep Slopes
Areas of Rapid Development or Changes in Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Areas east of I-75 will undergo rapid commercial and residential development.

A map of areas of special attention is included below:



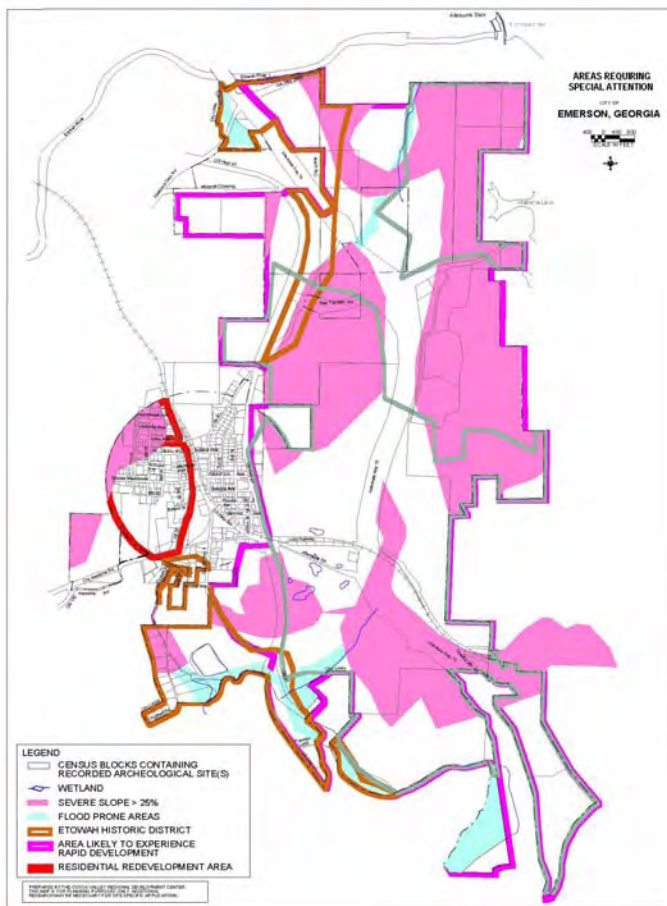
City of Cartersville

Type of Special Attention Area	Identified Areas
Areas of Significant Natural or Cultural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Areas within the Etowah Valley Historical District * River Segments Protected Under the “Mountain & River Corridor Protection Act” * Wetlands; Flood Plains; Steep Slopes * Water Supply Watersheds; Groundwater Recharge Areas * Conservation Areas * Census Blocks containing known Archeological Sites
Areas of Significant Disinvestment, Levels of Poverty or Unemployment/ Areas in Need of Revitalization or Redevelopment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Tennessee St. Corridor * Upper North Towne Economic Development Area * North Towne Revitalization Area
Areas Where Development Will Outpace Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * West End Mission St. Area
Areas with Land Use Compatibility Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Tennessee St. within the North Towne Revitalization Area * Highway 411 corridor * Dellinger property west of Douthit Ferry Rd. and south of Old Alabama Rd. to Hwy. 61.
Areas of Rapid Development or Changes in Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Carter Grove Development – south of Etowah River to Paulding County line * Highway 411 corridor



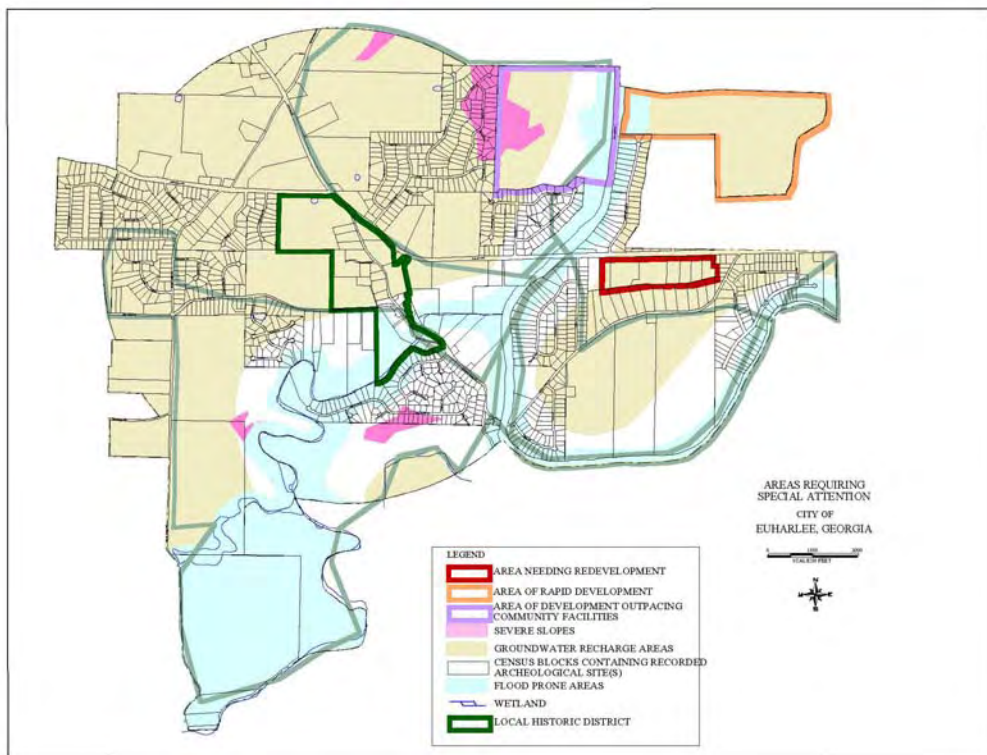
City of Emerson

Type of Special Attention Area	Identified Areas
Areas of Significant Natural or Cultural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Wetlands; Flood plain around Pumpkinvine Creek; Steep Slopes * Water Supply Watersheds; Groundwater Recharge Areas
Areas of Rapid Development or Changes in Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Areas east of I-75 * Area between I-75, Hwy. 293 from 293 Connector south to city limits. * Areas east of Hwy. 41 to I-75.
Areas in Need of Revitalization or Redevelopment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Older residential area west of Hwy. 293 and 7th St.



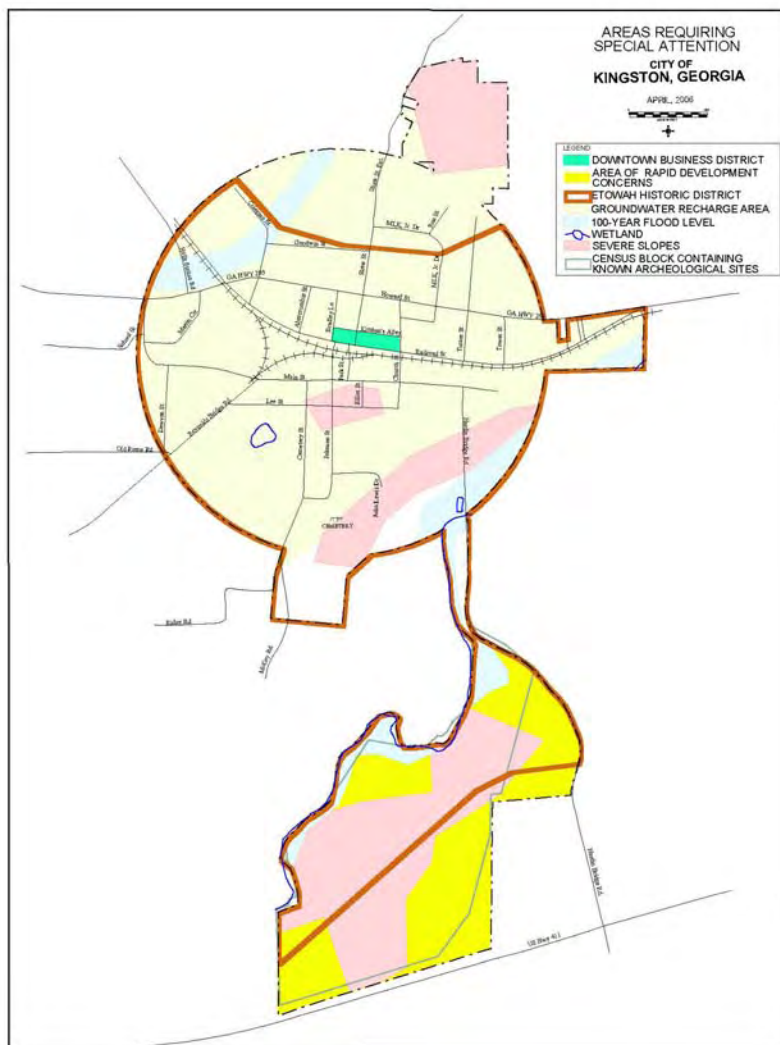
City of Euharlee

Type of Special Attention Area	Identified Areas
Areas of Significant Natural or Cultural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Historic Downtown Area * Wetlands; Flood plains around Etowah River and Euharlee Creek; Steep Slopes * Groundwater Recharge Areas * Areas with known Archeological Sites
Areas of Rapid Development or Changes in Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Rapidly developing residential area in northeast corner of city
Areas in Need of Revitalization or Redevelopment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Mixed use area along eastern stretch of Euharlee Rd.



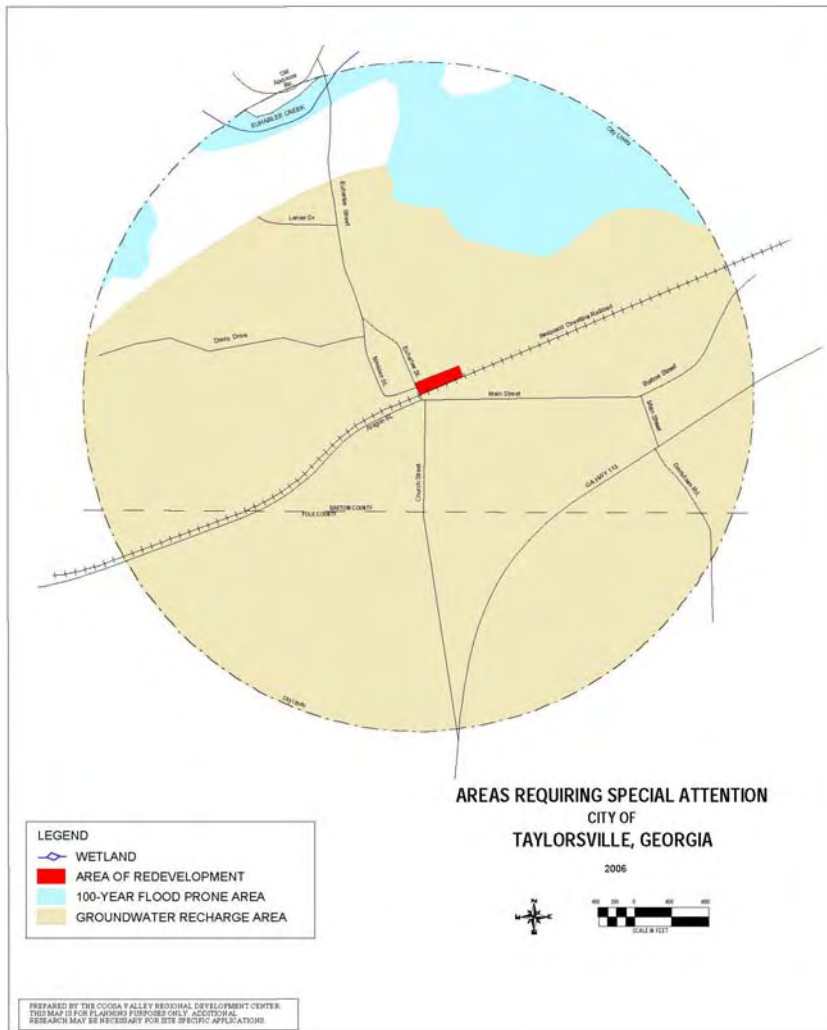
City of Kingston

Type of Special Attention Area	Identified Areas
Areas of Significant Natural or Cultural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Downtown Business District * Etowah Valley Historical District * Wetlands; Flood plains around Two Run Creek between Kingston Park subdivision and downtown * Groundwater Recharge Areas * Steep Slopes * Areas with known Archeological Sites
Areas of Rapid Development or Changes in Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Kingston Park subdivision in southern area of city



City of Taylorsville

Type of Special Attention Area	Identified Areas
Areas of Significant Natural or Cultural Resources	* Wetlands; Flood plain around Euharlee Creek * Groundwater Recharge Areas
Areas in Need of Revitalization or Redevelopment	* Old cotton gin/warehouse that has been abandoned



City of White

Type of Special Attention Area	Identified Areas
Areas of Significant Natural or Cultural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Wetlands; Pettit Creek and associated flood plain * Groundwater Recharge Area
Areas of Rapid Development or Changes in Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Hwy. 411/In-town Corridor – growth outside of city will cause increase traffic along in-town corridor, resulting in significant increase in commercial development



IV. Character Areas

Bartow County

The following Character Areas have been identified within unincorporated Bartow County:

Historic Area: The Etowah Valley Historic District, as defined by Bartow County Zoning Ordinance 7.17.1, was created "...to provide for the identification of and protection of historical and cultural artifacts and sacred locations of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation and the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Nation." The district was created primarily to protect archeological resources within the district; very few homes exist within the district. The district is a creation of Bartow County; areas within the district annexed into one of the incorporated cities no longer fall under the protection of county regulations.

Development Strategy: Parties wishing to develop property within the district must conduct an archeological survey of the area, as defined and approved by Bartow County Zoning regulations; only low density development (2 acre minimum lot size) is allowed. Developers must comply with all state and federal regulations related to preservation/disturbance of archeologically significant sites.

Residential Suburban Area - Built Out: Residential areas located east of I-75 and south of Highway 20 on northern edges of Lake Allatoona. The area is characterized primarily by single-family homes (with a handful of multi-family dwellings) on lots of varying sizes.

Development Strategy: The character of this area is not likely to change in the near future. This area was developed before zoning ordinances were implemented by the county, resulting in a wide variety of lot sizes. Older, well-kept neighborhoods predominate. The area is generally well landscaped with some natural settings. Some commercial establishments (gas, groceries, restaurants, etc.) exist along Highway 20, the northern border of this area. Infill development is not encouraged in this area as it would serve to destroy the area's current character. Little new development is likely.

Residential Suburban Area – Developing: Largest area of residential character, which includes large portions of the central part of the county stretching from Cartersville north to the outskirts of Adairsville. Also includes strips of developing residential area between Adairsville and White, and from White north to Pine Log. Area also includes development east of I-75 along Highway 140. Characterized primarily by single-family housing units.

Development Strategy: Acceptable minimum lot sizes in this area varies depending on presence of sewer facilities. Minimum lot size for development connected to a sewer

system is 15,000 sq. ft. Minimum lot size for development on septic is 26,000 sq. ft.. New planned developments require sidewalks, preservation of trees in natural areas, including individual lots. Conservation subdivision ordinances allow for higher density development with set-asides; 50% of the land must be designated for greenspace. Greenspace set-asides are encouraged even in developments not specifically designated as conservation subdivisions. Number of units in permitted developments is typically small when compared to developments in other metro-Atlanta communities. Limited commercial development is allowed. Multiple access outlets to local roads may be required depending on number of housing units in development. Due to the scale of these areas across the county, many developments may not be near local schools. Much of the land within this character area will remain rural in nature due to lack of infrastructure, particularly the lack of sewer lines. The county does not encourage development where infrastructure is lacking. It uses strategic placement of infrastructure as a growth management tool.

Residential Traditional Neighborhood – Declining: Southeastern corner of county centered around Allatoona Elementary School. The area falls generally east of I-75 and south of Lake Allatoona. In the early 1980s, numerous mobile home parks/subdivisions were established in this area. Most of these dwellings were well maintained under the original owners. Over time, these properties were converted into rental units and significant decline in the maintenance of these residences has occurred. This area could be categorized as “blighted” due to the poor condition of many of these dwellings.

Development Strategy: The county, through zoning enforcement efforts, has worked with neighborhood groups to clean up some properties and rid them of accumulated debris. Significant redevelopment is likely to occur in the next 20 years due to proximity to other developing areas in Cobb County and along the I-75 and U.S. 41 corridors.

Rural Residential: Includes areas along the western edge of the county from Taylorsville north to an area west of Adairsville. Also includes large areas in northeast part of county east of I-75.

Development Strategy: These areas are identified in Bartow County’s Growth Management Plan as areas that should remain rural in nature. The areas contain much open space and farmland. Residential development is limited to larger lot sizes (2 acre minimum). Only limited infrastructure will be made available in the future to discourage excessive residential development.

Rural Village: The Cassville community, which originally served as Bartow County’s seat of government, is an unincorporated rural village having developed as a focal point for mercantile activity at the community’s focal crossroad. The area includes traditional neighborhood features, local schools and parks. Numerous historic structures exist in the community, the preservation of which will be encouraged.

Development Strategy: Significant residential development has occurred near the village which further heightens the village as a focal point for the area. The development of

pedestrian friendly transportation, including bicycle and walking paths, to the village will enhance the quality of rural village atmosphere.

Agriculture: Includes: area northeast of Taylorsville; area north of Euharlee; area in far northwestern section of county bordering Floyd County, and area in eastern portion of county between Lake Allatoona and Pine Log Wildlife Management Area.

Development Strategy: Bartow County recognizes the need to preserve agricultural land even though it is rapidly growing community. The agricultural area in the eastern part of the county is owned by one family that is committed to preserving the agricultural character of this area. Development in other agricultural areas is limited to 5+ acres minimum lot size. The county's Growth Management Plan does not provide for infrastructure to be extended to these areas in the future in order to discourage development. Through its greenspace program, the county encourages the creation of conservation easements which severely restrict development of parcels of land in perpetuity.

Crossroad Communities: Includes the communities of Stilesboro, Pine Log and Rydal. These communities are not characterized as villages due to the lack of significant residential and commercial development, but have some similar characteristics and remain focal areas for farms and homesteads in these rural areas. These areas formally had more significance for local residents with some mercantile activity.

Development Strategy: The potential for these areas to revitalize as viable commercial crossroads will increase as residential development occurs nearby. It is possible these communities might obtain village status again at some future point.

Barnsley Gardens Resort Area: Barnsley Gardens is a high-end resort area that includes a significant archeological site preserved under private ownership. The resort area includes a golf course and rental lodging that target tourists.

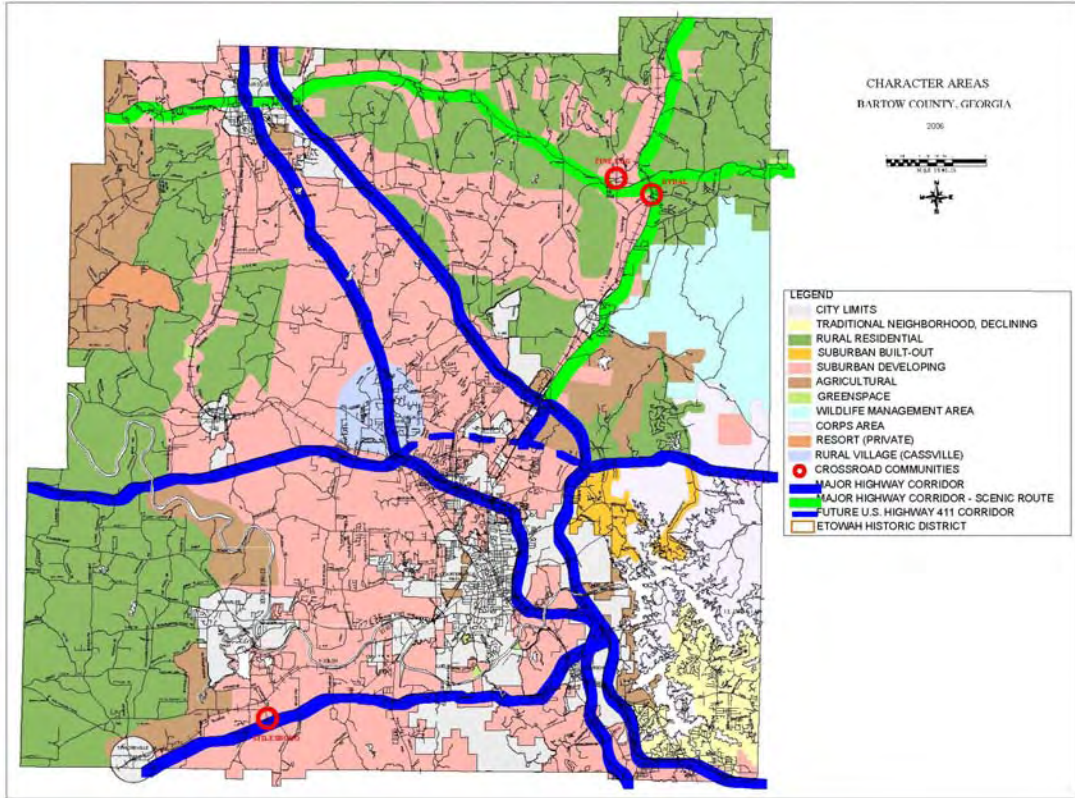
Conservation Areas: Includes the Pine Log Wildlife Management Area; Lake Allatoona and the adjacent federally owned land areas managed by the U.S. Corps of Engineers; and county-owned greenspace areas protected by permanent covenant as defined by the Georgia Greenspace Act. County greenspace areas are primarily natural-setting areas with limited passive recreational opportunities (walking trails; some bicycle/mountain bike paths; picnic tables, etc.)

Major Highway Corridors: Includes the following corridors: I-75; Hwy. 41; Hwy. 411 south to Rome; Hwy. 20 east to Canton; Hwy. 113; Hwy. 61; and Old Alabama Road, including the planned Emerson Bypass. Setback requirements along these highways vary according to the zoning classification of the adjoining properties. County signage regulations apply along these routes as they would along other county roads. Design characteristics along these routes (with the current exception of Old Alabama Road), including medians and access issues, are controlled by the Georgia Department of

Transportation. Old Alabama Road will become part of the GA Hwy. 113 corridor in the near future and will come under DOT control as well.

Scenic Corridors: Includes the following corridors: Hwy. 411 north from White to the Gordon County line, and Hwy. 140. Highway 411 north to the Gordon County line has been designated as a scenic highway by the Ga. DOT. It passes through one of the most scenic areas of the county. Highway 140 runs east-west near the northern border of Bartow County and is one of Georgia's most scenic routes. Considerable development has occurred along this highway in other eastern counties, but the highway remains predominantly rural/scenic through Bartow County. Protection of its "viewshed" should be encouraged. Large parts of the highway run through rural residential character areas which will discourage high density residential development along these stretches. The county's Beazley Gap greenspace area lies along the eastern end of this corridor in Bartow County.

*Bartow County
Character Area Map*



City of Adairsville

The following Character Areas have been identified in the City of Adairsville:

Downtown Historic District: Area in heart of city including most of the residential areas west of Hwy. 41 as well as the downtown business district centered around the Public Square. This area is formally recognized as an historic district by the National Register of Historic Places.

Development Strategy: Commercial development is restricted to small businesses. Applications for new construction and renovation to existing structures must be reviewed by the Adairsville Historical Committee to ensure consistency with historical architecture of the area.

Downtown Business District: Area bordered by Old Dixie Highway, College St., Chestnut St., and the railroad tracks. Contains mostly small retail/commercial businesses, with some loft living available. This area falls within the Downtown Historic District (see above).

Development Strategy: Same as for Historic District. Commercial development is restricted to small businesses. Applications for new construction and renovation to existing structures must be reviewed by the Adairsville Historical Committee to ensure consistency with historical architecture of the area.

Residential Traditional Neighborhood – Stable: Includes older, predominantly single-family housing surrounding the downtown business district. Much of this area is within the Downtown Historic District. Area contains a few individual properties that are in need of redevelopment.

Development Strategy: Same as for Historic District. Commercial development is restricted to small businesses. Applications for new construction and renovation to existing structures must be reviewed by the Adairsville Historical Committee to ensure consistency with historical architecture of the area.

Residential Suburban Area – Built Out: Includes single family residential development between Hwy. 41 and I-75, and area in northeastern corner of city north of Hwy. 140 and east of I-75. Both areas are characterized by new single-family homes.

Development Strategy: Requirements include minimum lot sizes of 15,000 sq. ft. Subdivision ordinances provide set-asides for greenspace; sidewalks within subdivisions. Pedestrian friendly.

Residential Suburban Area – Developing: Developing residential areas in southeastern part of city just west of I-75. Will be characterized by single family residences.

Development Strategy: Same as Built Out. Requirements include minimum lot sizes of 15,000 sq. ft. Subdivision ordinances provide set-asides for greenspace; sidewalks within subdivisions. Pedestrian friendly.

Urban Village/Neighborhood Center: Mixed-use developments (“Adares” and “The Village of Anne Marie”) on Hwy. 140 east of I-75. Includes residential and retail development; pedestrian friendly.

Development Strategy: Requirements include minimum lot sizes of 15,000 sq. ft. Subdivision ordinances provide set-asides for greenspace; sidewalks within subdivisions. Pedestrian friendly access to retail establishments.

Industrial Areas: Includes light and general industrial areas around city. Large industrial area in north central part of city is currently vacant.

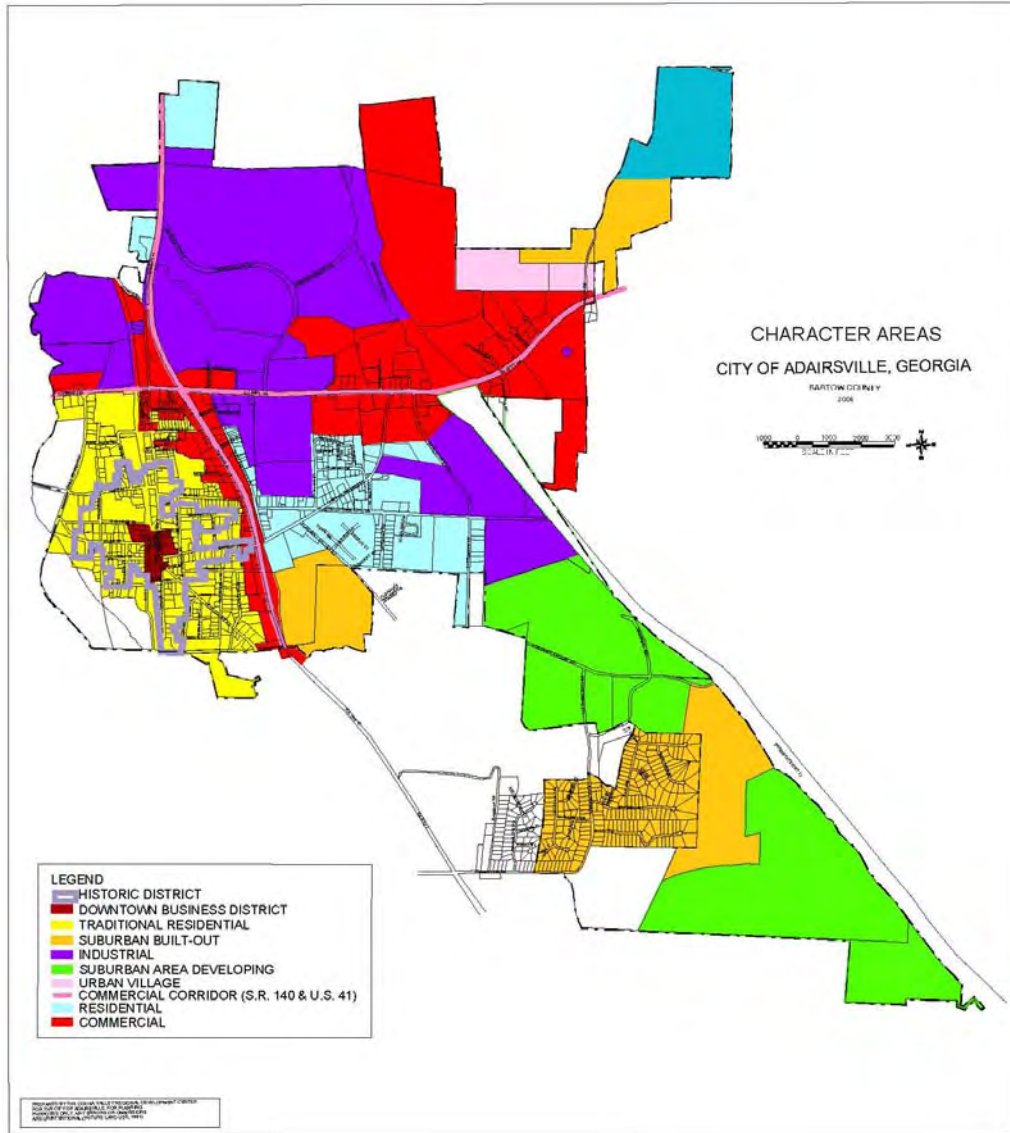
Development Strategy: Private covenants restrict types of buildings that can be built. Raised concrete foundations and sidewalks required. The city expects that part of industrial area in north central part of city will be rezoned commercial to accommodate Cabela’s retail complex that will be coming to area.

Commercial: Commercial areas located primarily along major highway corridors (see below).

Major Highway Corridors: Includes Hwy. 41 and Hwy. 140 corridors. Significant commercial and industrial development exists along these corridors.

Development Strategy: Existence of city sewer and other infrastructure support future commercial and industrial growth along these corridors. The city works with the local development authority and other related groups to recruit business and industry to these areas.

City of Adairsville
Character Area Map



City of Cartersville

The City of Cartersville has identified the following Character Areas within its borders:

Natural Conservation

Some of the areas within this character area include: undeveloped, natural lands with significant natural features, including views, steep slopes, flood plains, wetlands, watersheds, wildlife management areas, conservation areas and other environmentally sensitive areas not suitable for development of any kind. Scenic Corridors are developed or undeveloped land paralleling the route of a major thoroughfare that has significant natural, historic or cultural features, and scenic or pastoral views.

Development strategies for this area include:

- Maintain natural, rural character by not allowing any new development and promoting use of conservation easements;
- Widen roadways in these areas only when absolutely necessary and carefully design the roadway alterations to minimize visual impact;
- Promote these areas as passive-use tourism and recreation designations;
- Establish guidelines on development to protect the characteristics deemed to have scenic value, including landscaping and architectural design; and
- Provide pedestrian linkages to adjacent and nearby residential or commercial districts.

Country Estates

Areas within this character area are lands that are undeveloped or underdeveloped but rarely in commercial agricultural production, or have been developed as “estate farms” or large-lot subdivisions. The intent of the Country Estates Character Area is to provide a low-intensity residential community, augmented with limited non-production agricultural activities such as horse farms and riding stables, while accommodating low-intensity residential growth.

Development strategies for this area include:

- Retain and conserve the low-intensity character in the area;
- Encourage personal and recreation-oriented “agricultural” uses such as home gardens, horse farms and riding stables, “boutique farms;”
- Discourage production-oriented agricultural activities such as major cash-crop cultivation and animal production (including cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry broilers or eggs);

- Restrict new development to large-lot development or conservation subdivisions; and
- Encourage and accommodate the further development of existing estates and mini-farms that is consistent with growth policies of the City and that blend into the overall fabric of the City.

Suburban Living

As Cartersville continues to experience growth in both residential and commercial development, more and more areas will experience growth pressure for the typical types of suburban residential subdivision development. This character area is located in areas where this pressure is the greatest due to adjacency and current or proposed community infrastructure such as sewer and water and adjacent land use. This character area also includes older established suburban neighborhoods and areas adjacent to established neighborhoods. Characterized by low pedestrian orientation, little or no transit, large lots, high to moderate degree of building separation, predominately residential with scattered civic buildings and varied street patterns, often curvilinear. Water and sewer are either existing or planned within this character area.

The intent of this character area is to channel growth pressures to areas that are suitable in terms of land use patterns and infrastructure investment, and to areas that have a more “suburban” feel. Without intervention, these areas are likely to evolve with low pedestrian orientation, little or no alternative transportation options, high to moderate degree of building separation, predominantly residential development with scattered civic buildings and varied non-connecting street patterns, often curvilinear.

Development strategies for this character area include:

- Retain and conserve the existing sound housing stock;
- Promote residential development that fosters a sense of community and provides essential mobility, recreation and open space;
- Create Master planned development blending residential development with schools, parks, and recreation, linked in a compact pattern that encourages walking and minimizes the need for auto trips within the subdivision;
- Provide a strong base of coordination with existing and proposed infrastructure and adjacent land uses;
- Provide good vehicular and pedestrian/bike connections to retail/commercial services as well as internal street connectivity, connectivity to adjacent properties/subdivisions, and multiple site access points including street design that fosters such pedestrian orientation;
- Whenever possible connect to regional network of green space and trails, available to pedestrians, bicyclists, and equestrians for both tourism and recreational purposes; and

- Assure compatibility of infill development with surrounding neighborhoods;
- Create neighborhood focal points by locating schools, community centers, or well-designed small commercial activity centers at suitable locations within walking distance of residences;
- Provide for areas of innovative development, such as golf, master planned and traditional communities in appropriate locations.

Neotraditional Neighborhood Villages includes the following developments:

Carter Grove Planned Development
 Dellinger Planned Development
 Upper Aubery Lake

Development strategies for this area include:

- Promote TND style residential subdivisions with a strong level of connectivity;
- Create live, work; and play communities blending residential development with schools, parks, and recreation, linked in a compact pattern that encourages walking and offer transportation alternatives and minimizes the need for auto trips.
- Provide a strong base of coordination with existing and proposed infrastructure;
- Provide good vehicular and pedestrian/bike connections to retail/commercial services as well as internal street connectivity, connectivity to adjacent properties/subdivisions, and multiple site access points;
- Whenever possible connect to regional network of green space and trails, available to pedestrians, bicyclists, and equestrians for both tourism and recreational purposes

Neighborhood Living

These neighborhoods have relatively well-maintained housing, possess a distinct community identity through architectural style; lot and street design and have good rates of homeownership. The intent of this character area is to protect existing moderate density single-family neighborhoods through focusing on reinforcing stability by encouraging more homeownership and maintenance or upgrade of existing properties. The interior of these neighborhoods will remain single family residential on sewered lots, relying on nearby neighborhood commercial for services. Infill or redevelopment of parcels within this neighborhood will provide greater lifestyle housing choices, but should be compatible with the character area as a whole. Sensitivity to surrounding residences in terms of light, bulk, setbacks, landscaping and mass should be reviewed. This character area is also appropriate within for developing neighborhoods at moderate densities.

Development strategies for this character area include:

- Allow for the conversion of sites to more intensive residential use, such as townhouses and patio homes when appropriate;
- Allow smaller lot development with higher densities;
- Encourage locating residential development where full urban services, public facilities, and alternative transportation are available;
- Permit, in certain sections of the city, multi-family housing developments that are consistent with growth policies of the City and which blend into the overall fabric of the County; and
- Develop residential areas that utilize innovative urban design principles to encourage community, pedestrian linkages and mixed-use environments.

Historic Neighborhood

Includes the following neighborhoods:

Olde Town Historic District
 West End Historic District
 North Town Revitalization Area
 Atco Historic Mill Village

Residential areas in older parts of the community typically developed prior to WWII. Characteristics include high pedestrian orientation, sidewalks, street trees, and street furniture; on-street parking, small regular lots, limited open space, buildings close to or at the front property line, predominance of alleys, low degree of building separation, neighborhood-scale businesses scattered throughout the area. These older neighborhoods should be encouraged to maintain their original character, with only compatible infill development permitted. There are three types of traditional neighborhoods that each calls for their own redevelopment strategies: Stable, declining and redevelopment.

Primary features of this character area include:

- **Stable:** A historic neighborhood having relatively well maintained housing, possessing a distinct identity through architectural style, lot and street design, and having higher rates of homeownership. Location near declining areas of town may cause this neighborhood to decline over time.
- **Declining:** An historic neighborhood area that has most of its original housing stock in place, although housing conditions are worsening due to low rates of homeownership and neglect of property maintenance. There may be a lack of neighborhood identity and gradual invasion of different type and intensities of use that may not be compatible with the neighborhood residential use.
- **Redevelopment Area:** A neighborhood that has declined sufficiently that housing conditions are bad, there may be large areas of vacant land or deteriorating, unoccupied structures.

Urban Living

Urban Living Character Areas consist of higher density mix of uses and mixed-use building types that accommodate retail, offices, small lot single family, townhouses and apartment complexes. Urban living character areas commonly surround urban cores and provide a transition between the core and lower intensity residential character areas. An urban living character area is a focal point for several neighborhoods, and is usually accessible by pedestrians.

Development strategies for this character area include:

- Allow for the conversion of sites to more intensive residential use when appropriate;
- Ensure compatibility between established single family and newer medium and high density development;
- Encourage locating residential development and neighborhood commercial where full urban services, public facilities, and routes of public transportation are available: and
- Develop residential areas that utilize innovative urban design principles that encourage community, pedestrian linkages and mixed-use environments.

Transitional Corridor:

Areas suitable for designation as Transitional Corridors are those major roadways originally developed for single-family homes that have or will become impacted by adjacent multi-laned thoroughfares improvements and commercial encroachment, and, that may no longer be suitable primarily for residential use. In the past, individual properties have been rezoned and converted in a way that has often been disruptive from an urban design sense: parking lots have replaced front lawns; houses have been remodeled unprofessionally, resulting in structures with incoherent design elements; signage has often been out of proportion to the structure and use advertised.

In order to propose an orderly, safe and aesthetic transition, properties within designated transitional corridors can be considered for nonresidential use at intensity compatible with surrounding residential areas and that maintain the essential residential “look and feel” of the area. Designation of this corridor is meant to encourage public and private investment that will promote vitality, activity and safety in the area by controlling aesthetics, careful site planning and limiting nonresidential uses to those that will not overly impact existing residential neighborhoods adjacent to the site.

Development Corridor (transitional activity center-change):

Includes the following corridors:

Highway 41

High Technology Corridor (Canyon Overlook)

Interchange Village

Development Corridor Character Areas extend along major thoroughfares that have or are experiencing major development of retail, office or industrial land uses and higher density housing, including mixed-use developments, and include redevelopment of aging mixed-use areas.

This Character Area is envisioned as destinations for expanded interstate trade opportunities, small business opportunities and would accommodate higher density: single and multi-family in order to create a synergy between retail, office, industry, other commercial uses and surrounding residential development. Development of a wide range of housing choices can be important to ensuring the viability of these corridors. These land use components will coexist as part of a collective approach to creating communities that are safe, attractive and convenient for pedestrians and motorists alike. The purpose of this character area is the creation of an inviting commercial and mixed-use area. “How does my particular building work on the street, and what elements can I add to create an inviting and pleasant environment.” From an urban design standpoint, the most critical element in creating a visually appealing mixed-use corridor is the enforcement of appropriate development standards to ensure adequate site plans and landscaping. Buffers are critical between incompatible uses and guidelines that address signage and lighting will help to mitigate the negative impacts of a high concentration of commercial uses.

Buildings will be designed to conform to architectural standards and oriented in close proximity to each other to facilitate walking instead of driving. For a retrofit to be successful, the public right-of-way, the adjacent land uses and the interface between the two should be addressed comprehensively. Urban design features such as lighting; coordinated signage; street furniture and landscaping are used as visual cues that create a recognizable character for the area. Design factors fostering community commercial including limitation of size of commercial development in terms of square footage; design parameters for parking and internal circulation/access, recommended façade treatments, building setbacks, siting and orientation; buffer requirements to ensure compatibility with adjacent single-family residential; and other factors which promote pedestrian-friendly, movements are important considerations. Anticipated land uses will provide commercial and services support to the community as a whole on a larger scale than a neighborhood node, yet the square footage size restriction and required design parameters will retain a village commercial feel as opposed to creating a regional draw. Development Corridor regulations will promote specialized planned commercial development standards and requirements limiting the types of uses permitted by regulating the square footage allowed; establishing pedestrian oriented setbacks and parking lot layouts; specifying site layout and building orientation; recommending design features such as façade treatments, landscaping and streetscape elements; and instituting buffer requirements to protect the residential uses behind the corridor. Development strategies within this character area include:

- Focus development in villages, urban centers or compact activity centers.

- Provide for mixed uses and higher densities than surrounding areas in the growth center;
- Redesign existing strip development into pedestrian scale, interconnected nodes.
- Plan for a community street network that is as friendly to alternative modes of transportation as to the automobile.
- Require master planning to address access management;
- Plan and design transportation improvements that fit with community character.

The overall goal of this character area is to provide, through transportation, land use and streetscape projects and other physical enhancements to make this corridor environment a distinctive “place” not merely a roadway.

Neighborhood Village Center

Neighborhood village centers are places where small-scaled commercial uses, such as a bank, grocery store, drug store, cleaner, and gas station, are arranged in a village-like setting that might include a neighborhood park, pedestrian circulation and public spaces. A neighborhood village center is envisioned as a compact assortment of convenience-oriented retail stores and services to address the demands of nearby residents. From an urban design perspective, sidewalks are important circulation features in neighborhood village centers, but even more important is the scale of the roads that serve these areas. Given its small scale and emphasis on small stores, a Neighborhood Village Center would be overwhelmed by wide thoroughfares carrying high-speed traffic and instead should rely on more modestly scaled roadways and tree-lined streets. Adaptive re-use of existing structures and buildings is encouraged as a focal point.

Community Village Center (Civic Village)

Typically located at the convergence of major transportation corridors, Commercial Village Centers are envisioned as places where a compatible mixture of higher intensity uses are located, such as larger scaled shopping centers, professional offices and services. Mixed-use developments that combine residential, commercial, service and recreational uses integrated and linked together by a comprehensive circulation system are encouraged in these areas. Community village centers include shopping and service facilities that offer a wide variety of goods and services, including both convenience goods for neighborhood residents and shopping goods for a market area consisting of several neighborhoods. Whereas someone might live near a neighborhood village center but work outside the city, the commercial village concept includes a variety of employment opportunities, businesses, office, retail shops, services, well-placed parks, plazas and open spaces and potential higher density housing that create a community where it is possible to live, work and play. Land use components coexist as part of a collective approach to creating communities that are safe, attractive, and convenient for pedestrians and motorists alike. A community village center should create a focal point for its surrounding neighborhoods.

Regional Activity Center

This character area is a concentration of regionally-marketed businesses and retail centers, “big box” commercial uses, office and employment areas, higher-education facilities, sports and recreational complexes. These areas are characterized by high degree of access by vehicular traffic, and potential transit use, including stops, shelters and transfer points; on-site parking; low degree of internal open space; high floor-area-ratio; large tracts of land, in campus or unified developments.

Urban Core

An urban core character area generally consists of the highest density development and provides for the widest range of mixed uses in its general area, combined with central civic areas such as City Halls. Though differing in scale and intensity, such areas include:

Downtown Business Historic District

The historic “Olde Towne” is the heart of the city of Cartersville, and includes the city’s municipal facilities, streetscape with brick paved sidewalks and decorative lighting, the city park, historic buildings dating back to 1879 and adjacent historic neighborhoods. Vacant land and underutilized parcels within the study area provide opportunities for new pedestrian-oriented mixed use development or redevelopment. Nearby creeks and recreational facilities provide alternative transportation and recreation options. In addition, the Railroad parallels Main Street, defining the downtown area, and provides future entertainment and community opportunities.

Primary features of this character area include:

- Increase transportation accessibility and mobility options and improve traffic flow in and around the downtown area;
- Expand and strengthen the downtown by building on its current successes and small-town atmosphere; and
- Increase the viability of live, work, and entertainment choices within the downtown area.

Highway Business Corridor

The character area is a specially designated corridor to encompass an existing working commercial and light industrial corridor that will be going through transitional use and continued development as transportation improvements are made. Mixed-use developments incorporating commercial and office uses front major commercial corridors of the community, and light industrial are located along major thoroughfares. This Character Area relies on major transportation access, particularly from interstates or major arterials, including rail access. Similarly, the provision of adequate public services in the form of water, sewer, and power are critical to the functionality of these areas. This corridor is intended to create a pleasant, hazard-and-nuisance-free environment and does

not create either appreciable nuisance or hazard to other property, individuals, or the public in general. The purpose of this corridor is the creation of an inviting commercial and mixed-use area.

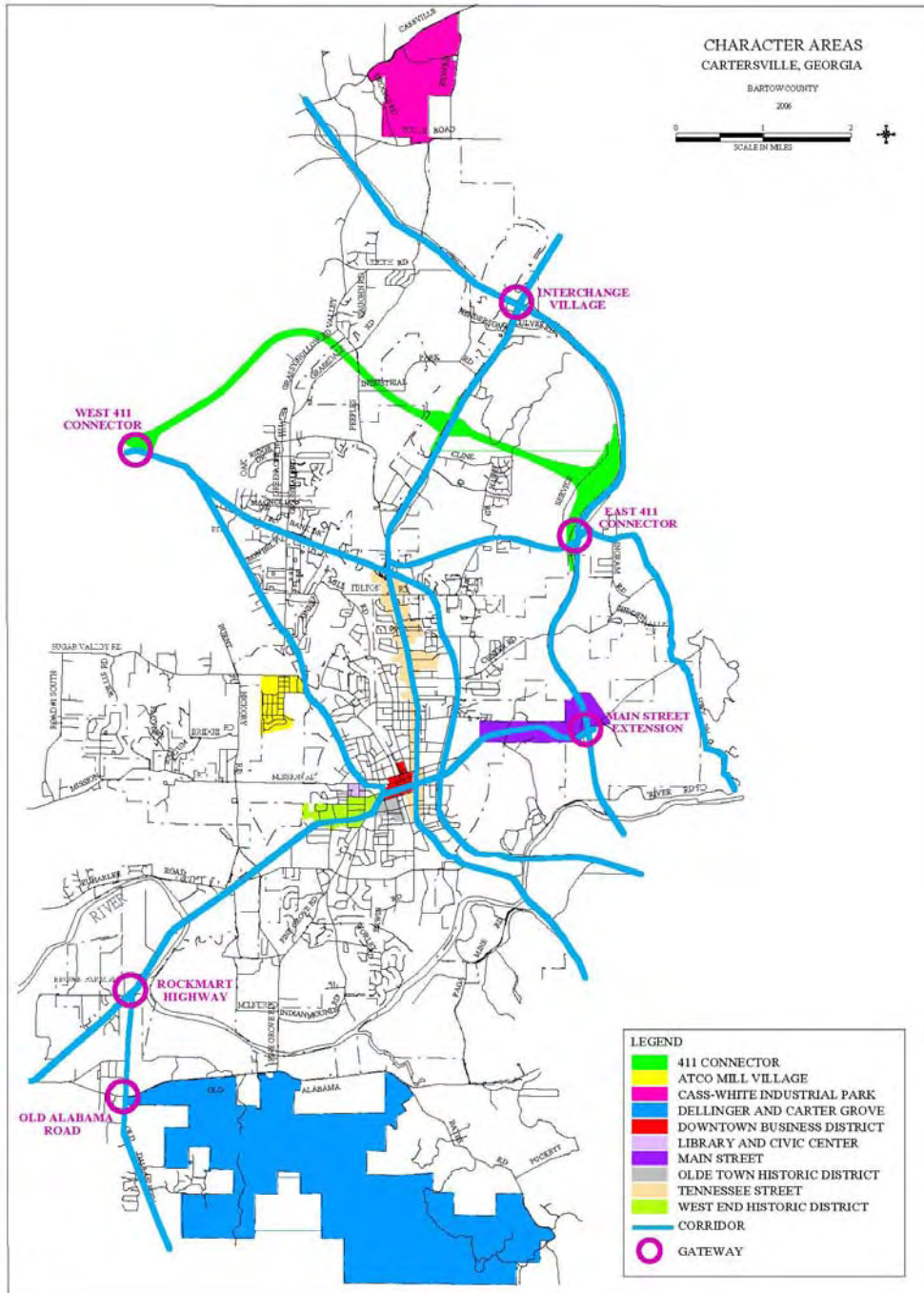
Highway business corridor character areas are envisioned as destinations for expanded highway-oriented trade opportunities, small business opportunities, and would accommodate higher densities in order to create a synergy between retail, office, industry, and other commercial uses. The intent this character area is to provide a variety of tracts for heavy commercial uses, light industrial and employment uses such as office and business parks, distribution/service, light industrial, auto repair and services, high-technology and research, wholesaling companies and similar businesses that have no significant impacts on the environment.

From an urban design standpoint, the most critical element in creating a visually appealing corridor is the enforcement of appropriate development standards to ensure adequate site plans and landscaping. Buffers are critical between incompatible uses and guidelines that address outdoor signage, sound and lighting will help to mitigate the negative impacts of a high heavy concentration of commercial uses.

Workplace Center

Considered major employment centers utilizing a mixture of manufacturing, warehousing, wholesale, commercial, office and some high-intensity residential uses, these character areas are located relative to major transportation connections. Internal housing would provide a customer base for offices, cafés, restaurants, and retail uses located on the corridor, and also enhance the safety of the area by maintaining a continuous population base in a location that is typically unpopulated in the evening hours.

City of Cartersville
 Character Areas Map



City of Emerson

The following Character Areas have been identified within the City of Emerson:

Public/Institutional: Includes government and public safety/service facilities, schools, churches, etc.

Residential Traditional Neighborhood – Stable: Includes residential neighborhood between Hwy. 293 and Hwy. 41 bisected by Gaston Westbrook Drive. Primarily single-family homes.

Development Strategy: This area is already well developed. Housing is in generally good condition. Little growth is expected in this area.

Residential Traditional Neighborhood – Declining: Includes oldest residential dwellings in areas west of Hwy. 293 and north of 7th Street. The area includes some mobile homes and numerous single-family homes that are in need of renovation/redevelopment.

Development Strategy: The city will work with groups seeking to redevelop these areas.

Residential Suburban Area – Developing: Includes areas on south side of city along between Hwy. 293 south and I-75, as well as areas east of I-75 from Allatoona Road to Red Top Mountain Road.

Development Strategy: Availability of infrastructure is pushing development in these areas. Developments must adhere to standard ordinance requirements re: lot size, sidewalks, set-asides, etc.

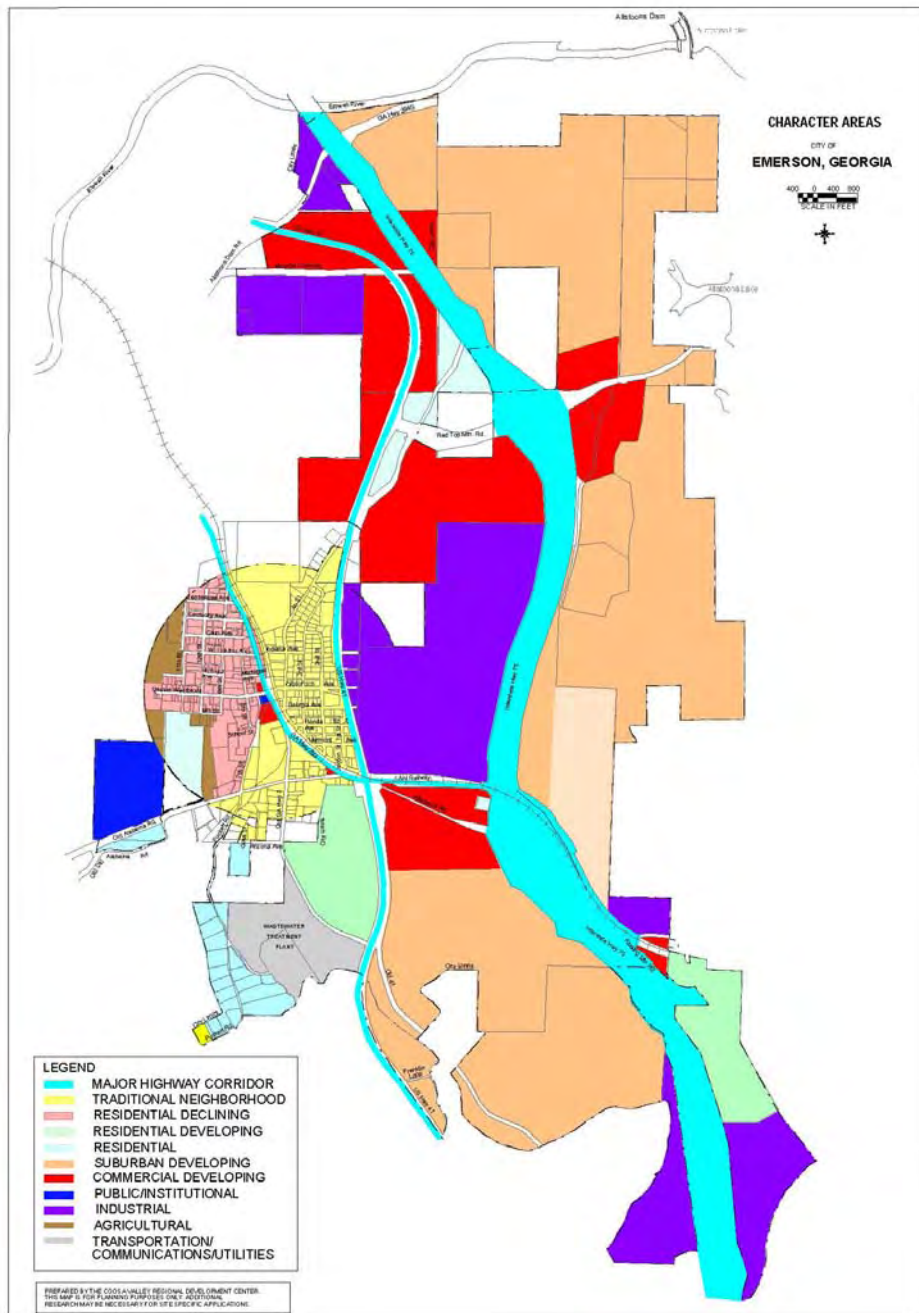
Commercial: Includes large area (currently undeveloped) on south side of Hwy. 293 connector and I-75. The city anticipates that a number of retail/commercial establishments will locate here as future surrounding residential development starts to occur. Large commercial areas (much of which is still undeveloped) also exist between I-75 and Hwy. 41 in north-central part of the city, and along Hwy. 293 in northern Emerson.

Industrial: Large areas zoned for industrial use exist along a strip north of the Hwy. 293 connector between I-75 and Hwy. 41. Other industrial areas also exist along northern stretches of Hwy. 41 and Hwy. 293.

Major Highway Corridors: Includes I-75; Hwy. 41, and Hwy. 293.

Vacant/Undeveloped: Includes parcels of land on periphery of city limits.

*City of Emerson
Character Areas Map*



City of Euharlee

The following Character Areas were identified within the City of Euharlee:

Public/Institutional: Includes government and public safety/service parcels; schools; churches, etc.

Historic District: City core including Covered Bridge and Museum and other historic buildings, including a general store and old library. The area contains few residential dwellings; some former residential dwellings have been converted to small commercial establishments.

Development Strategy: Opportunities for future development is limited. The city's primary focus for this area is the preservation of its historic character.

Residential Suburban Area – Developing: Includes last phases of Shaw Woods subdivision in northeastern part of city which is made up exclusively of single-family homes; also a large area in southwestern part of city.

Development Strategy: Lack of sewerage infrastructure, minimum lot size requirements and conservation subdivision ordinance will limit density of developing subdivisions.

Residential Suburban Area – Built Out: Established subdivisions on all sides of city. Single family homes in areas that have little room left for new development.

Development Strategy: These neighborhoods are well established with little opportunity for new development or infill development.

Agricultural: Large agricultural tract on northwestern edge of city that includes pasture and woodlands. Also includes a tract in southeastern area of city along Etowah River and Milam Bridge Road.

Commercial: Includes limited low density commercial parcels in core of city; small commercial parcels along eastern portion of Euharlee Road; undeveloped commercial area bordered by Euharlee Road, Hardin Bridge Road and Cliff Nelson Road in northwest area of city.

Development Strategy: Lack of sewer infrastructure limits the types of commercial establishments that can locate in Euharlee.

Industrial: Includes small industrial area along southern border of city. Portions of this land fall within Georgia Power's Plant Bowen facility.

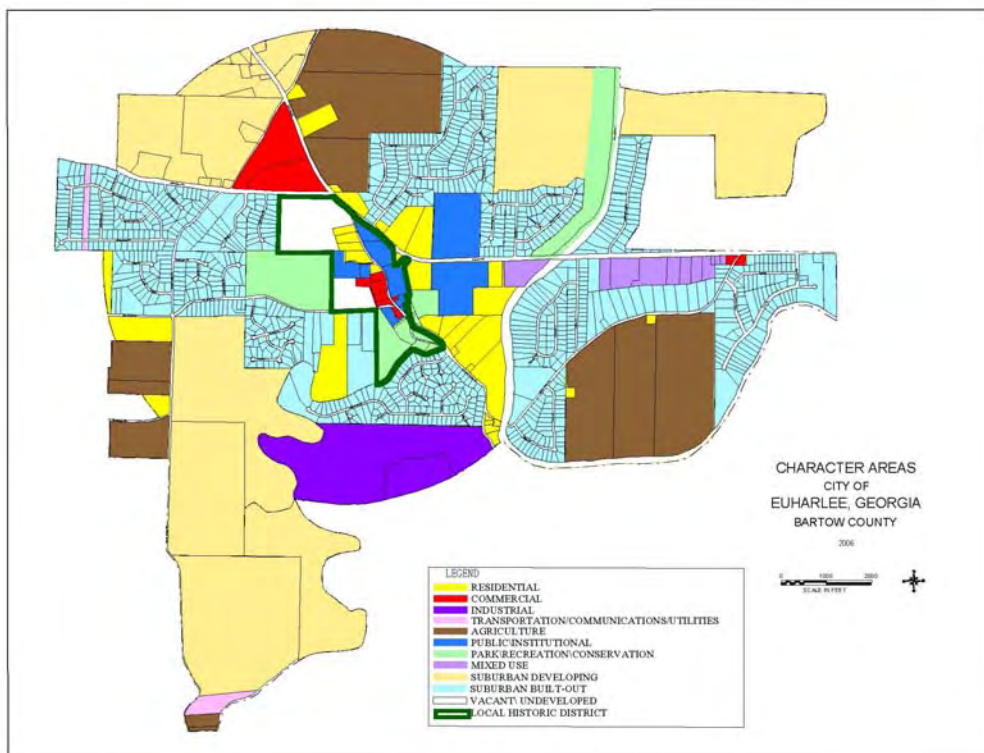
Development Strategy: Current lack of adequate infrastructure will limit industrial development.

Conservation Area: Narrow strips of land along both sides of Etowah River north of Euharlee Road donated to City by former owner.

Development Strategy: Area will remain in natural state. Established residential subdivisions along periphery of this area prevent any future development.

Public Utility: Includes parcels with public utility facilities (power lines; substations, etc.).

*City of Euharlee
Character Areas Map*



City of Kingston

The following Character Areas have been identified with the City of Kingston:

Public/Institutional: Includes government buildings, public safety facilities, churches, etc.

Downtown Business District: A small, one-block commercial area bordered by Railroad St., Bradley Lane, Kitchen's Alley and Church St.

Development Strategy: The old septic system in downtown area is failing, which has been causing problems for commercial establishments in this area, particularly a diner. The city has received a U.S.D.A. Rural Business Enterprise Grant to build a sewer system for the downtown area only. This system must be installed by 2008.

Residential Traditional Neighborhood – Stable: Older, single-family housing area around city core. The area includes a few individual parcels in need of redevelopment.

Development Strategy: These neighborhoods are well established. There is some opportunity for redevelopment of individual parcels.

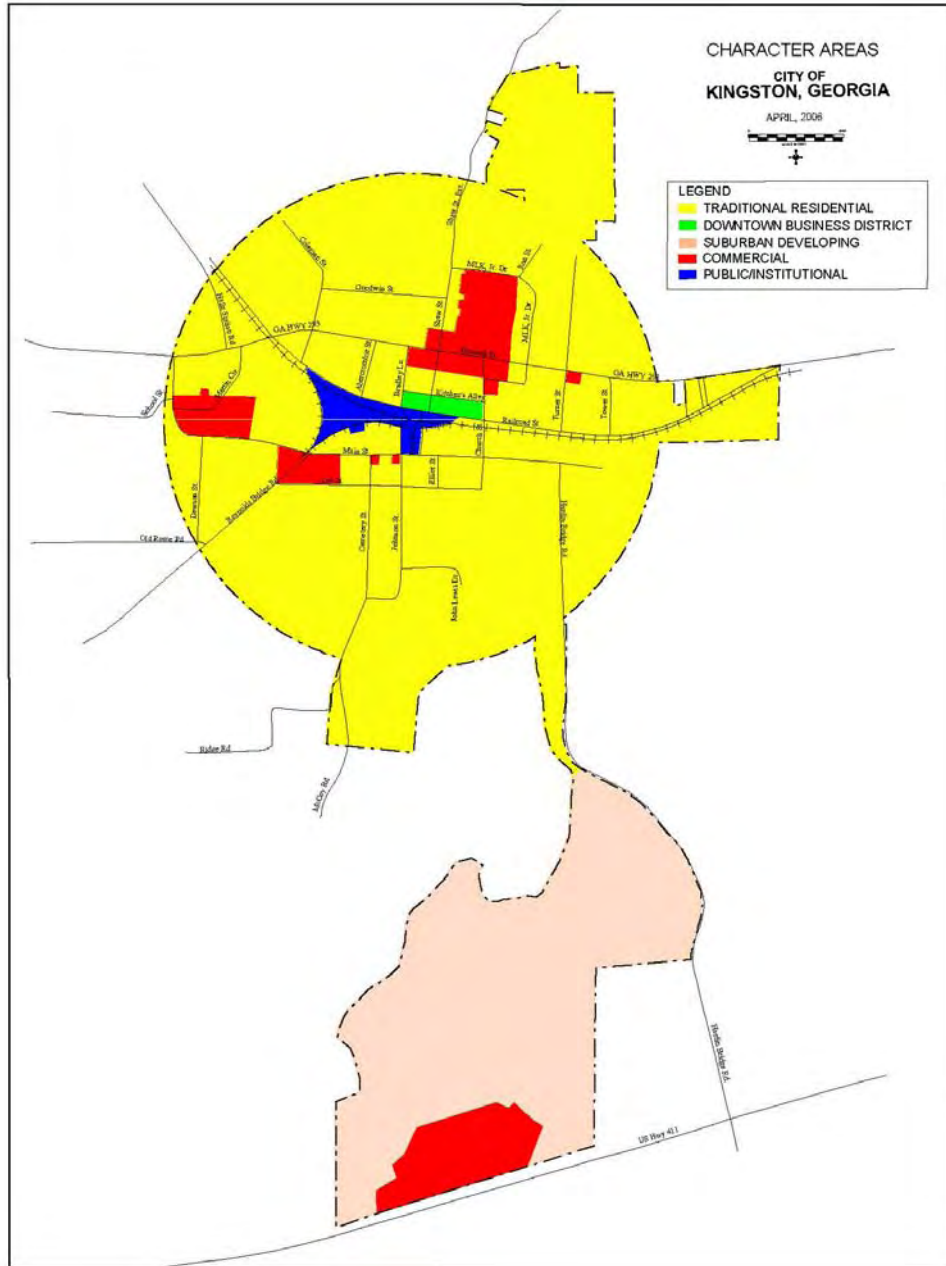
Residential Suburban Area – Developing: Single family housing subdivision (Kingston Park) being developed along Harbin Bridge Road.

Development Strategy: One-half of land to be given to city for greenspace.

Commercial: Small individual parcels along Hwy. 293, Reynolds Bridge Road and other scattered areas. Also includes a larger undeveloped tract between the new Kingston Park subdivision and Hwy. 411.

Development Strategy: *Some restrictions on type of commercial establishments that can be located along Reynolds Bridge Road. Otherwise, there are no restrictions on types of commercial development beyond limitations presented by lack of sewer infrastructure.*

City of Kingston
Character Areas Map



City of Taylorsville

The following Character Areas have been identified in the City of Taylorsville:

Public/Institutional: Government buildings and public safety facilities; public schools; churches, cemeteries, etc.

Residential Traditional Neighborhood – Stable: Older single family housing around city core. Most homes are in good condition.

Development Strategy: There is little opportunity for new development in these areas. These well-maintained homes are on relatively large lots with little opportunity for infill or redevelopment.

Rural Village: Small area around city's main intersection, including a few small commercial establishments.

Development Strategy: This area will see limited growth in upcoming years. Development strategies, including minimum lot size requirements, seek to maintain the rural character of the area. Lack of infrastructure also will limit growth.

Commercial: Limited commercial establishments along Hwy. 113 and side streets.

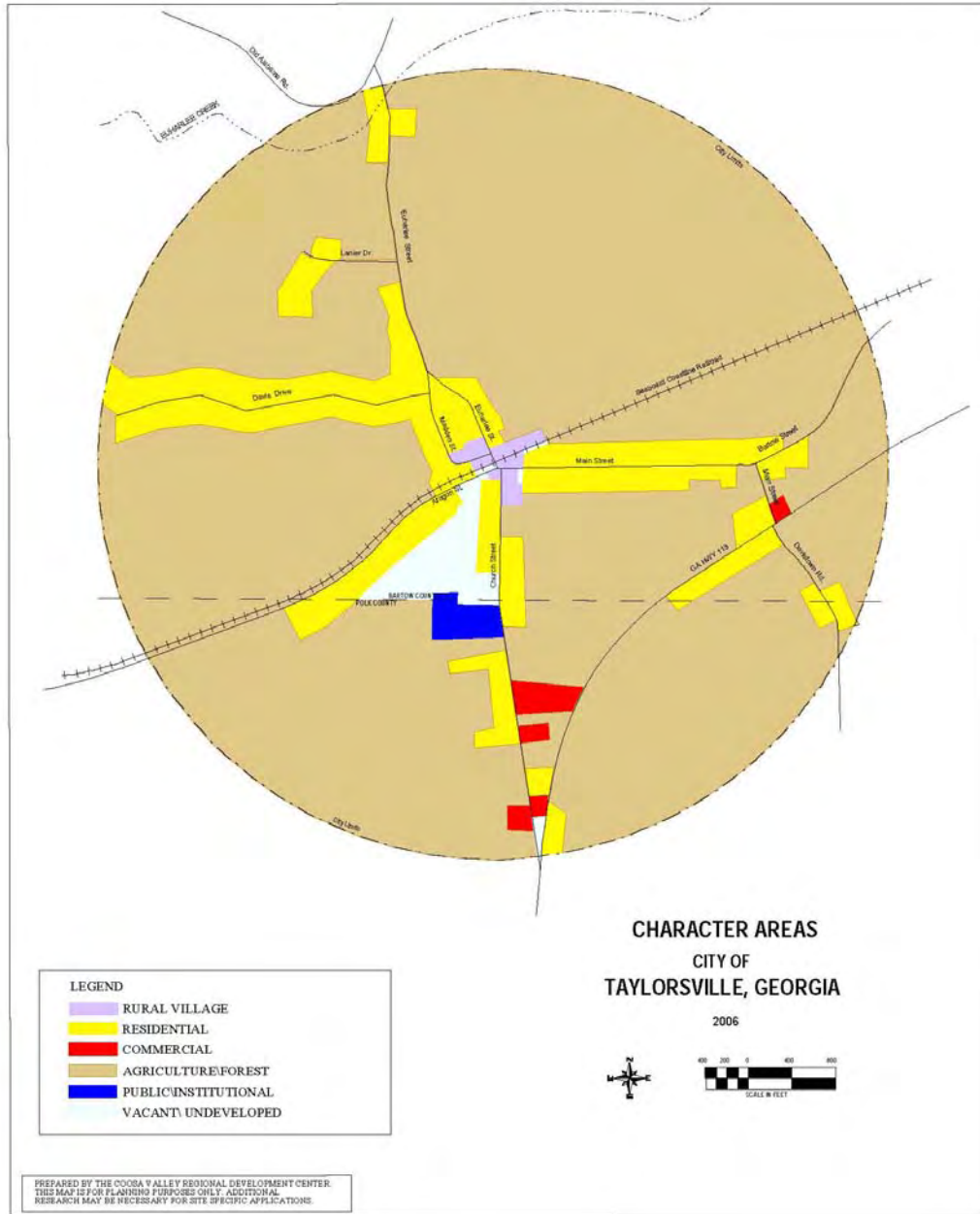
Development Strategy: Commercial establishments will be limited by lack of sewer availability and low residential density.

Agricultural: Large tracts of land within city limits are devoted to agriculture, including land devoted to farming, pasture land, and forested areas.

Development Strategy: Significant percentages of these agricultural areas are owned by a small number of families who have no plans to develop these properties.

Vacant: Small open field west of Church St. and south of the railroad tracks.

*City of Taylorsville
Character Areas Map*



City of White

The following Character Areas were identified within the City of White:

Public/Institutional: Government buildings and public safety facilities; public schools; churches, etc.

Residential Traditional Neighborhoods – Stable: Includes all residential development within city, the vast majority of which is single family housing. The city is characterized by well-established neighborhoods.

Development Strategy: Existing neighborhoods are well-established with little opportunity for new development.

Industrial: Includes a combination of: a) general industrial area in southwestern area of city between Old Tennessee Highway and railroad tracks, and a similar area in northern part of city between Highway 411 and railroad tracks, and 2) heavy industrial areas in northeastern area of city along Industrial Blvd.

Development Strategy: These areas are currently in use. Few changes are expected to the current land use.

Commercial: Commercial parcels along Hwy. 411. Mostly small retail/service establishments.

Development Strategy: The city will be examining development issues related to commercial areas, including the future addition of sidewalks and the addition of turn lanes on Hwy. 411.

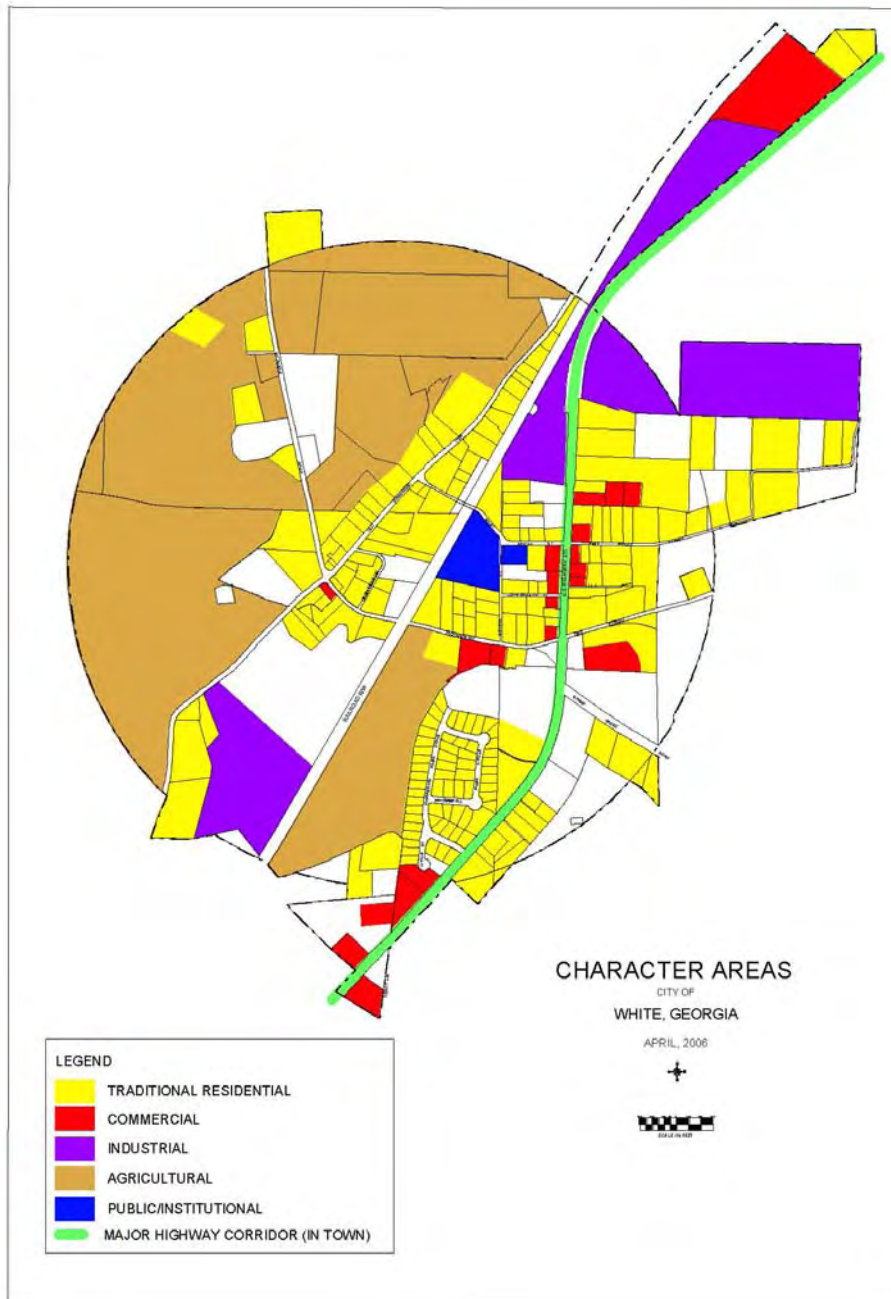
Agricultural: Includes large areas west of Old Tennessee Highway, and an area south/central of the city's core, east of the railroad tracks. Areas have mixture of farmland, pasture, chicken farms, etc.

Development Strategy: A small handful of families currently control most of the agricultural land in the city. Little change in land use is anticipated for these areas.

Major Highway Corridor/In Town Corridor: Highway 411 corridor through town. Corridor contains most of the commercial activity within the city limits. Traffic along this corridor is expected to increase significantly as areas outside the city limits develop in the future.

Development Strategy: DOT will be conducting a traffic study of Hwy. 411 corridor to evaluate the feasibility of adding turn lanes. The city will be exploring need for sidewalks along the corridor.

City of White
Character Areas Map



V. Development Strategies and Consistency With QCO

State planning guidelines require local governments to examine current policies for consistency with a series of Quality Community Objectives (QCO). The following summaries describe the extent to which policies and strategies of the respective localities are consistent with these QCO.

Bartow County

Quality Community Objective	Consistency With Objective
<p>Regional Identity: Regions should promote and preserve an “identity,” defined in terms of traditional regional architecture, common economic linkages that bind the region together, or other shared characteristics.</p>	<p>Bartow County’s current strategies are consistent with all of the suggested indicators of the Regional Identity Objective.</p>
<p>Growth Preparedness: Each community should identify and put in place the prerequisites for the type of growth it seeks to achieve. These may include housing and infrastructure (roads, water, sewer and telecommunications) to support new growth, appropriate training of the workforce, ordinances to direct growth as desired, or leadership capable of responding to growth opportunities.</p>	<p>Bartow County’s current strategies are consistent with all of the suggested indicators of the Growth Preparedness Objective. In regards to the use of population projections in local decision-making, all of the local communities have access to long-term population projections developed by Bartow County if they so desire. The county utilizes a general five year Capital Improvements Program and SPLOST funds for facilities and infrastructure needs.</p>
<p>Appropriate Businesses: The businesses and industries encouraged to develop or expand in a community should be suitable for the community in terms of job skills required, linkages to other economic activities in the region, impact on the resources of the area, and future prospects for expansion and creation of higher skill job opportunities.</p>	<p>Bartow County’s current strategies are consistent with all of the suggested indicators of the Appropriate Businesses Objective.</p>

<p>Educational Opportunities: Educational and training opportunities should be readily available in each community – to permit community residents to improve their job skills, adapt to technological advances, or to pursue entrepreneurial ambitions.</p>	<p>Educational opportunities in Bartow County currently satisfy all of the suggested indicators of the Educational Opportunities Objective.</p>
<p>Employment Options: A range of job types should be provided in each community to meet the diverse needs of the local workforce</p>	<p>Bartow County’s current economic climate offers jobs for individuals of all skill levels, including managerial and professional jobs. The county works closely with the local Chamber of Commerce. Its economic development efforts include an entrepreneur support program.</p>
<p>Heritage Preservation: The traditional character of the community should be maintained through preserving and revitalizing historic areas of the community, encouraging new development that is compatible with the traditional features of the community, and protecting other scenic or natural features that are important to defining the community’s character.</p>	<p>There are no “historical” development districts in unincorporated Bartow County. There is an active Historical Society that concerns itself with preservation issues within the larger Bartow County community.</p>
<p>Open Space Preservation: New development should be designed to minimize the amount of land consumed, and open space should be set aside from development for use as public parks or as greenbelts/wildlife corridors.</p>	<p>Bartow County’s current development strategies are consistent with all of the suggested indicators of the Open Space Preservation Objective. The county has a county wide greenspace plan and utilizes land conservation programs and subdivision conservation ordinances to protect open space and environmentally sensitive areas in the county.</p>

<p>Environmental Protection: Air quality and environmentally sensitive areas should be protected from negative impacts of development. Environmentally sensitive areas deserve special protection, particularly when they are important for maintaining traditional character or quality of life of the community or region. Whenever possible, the natural terrain, drainage, and vegetation of an area should be preserved.</p>	<p>Bartow County does not currently have a tree preservation ordinance, nor a tree replanting ordinance for new developments. However, the county does not permit clear cutting of trees in new residential developments, except within the construction footprint of the house or sufficient area for construction. Other programs and policies are consistent the all other suggested indicators of the Environmental Protection Objective. The county’s green space plan and its watershed assessment includes a natural resources inventory.</p>
<p>Regional Cooperation: Regional cooperation should be encouraged in setting priorities, identifying shared needs, and finding collaborative solutions, particularly where it is critical to success of a venture, such as protection of shared natural resources.</p>	<p>Bartow County and its various cities have routinely engaged in joint Comprehensive Planning processes over the past 10 years. The county is satisfied with its current Service Delivery Strategies, and it cooperates with all of the respective cities in various capacities in regards to shared services.</p>
<p>Transportation Alternatives: Alternatives to transportation by automobile, including mass transit, bicycle routes and pedestrian facilities, should be made available in each community. Greater use of alternate transportation should be encouraged.</p>	<p>Unincorporated Bartow County does not have a network of sidewalks that would allow people to walk to a variety of destinations. It does not require new developments to connect to existing developments through a network of streets; single-entry/exits are allowed. Other policies and strategies are consistent with the remaining suggested indicators of the Transportation Alternatives Objective. The county offers limited public transportation (Bartow Transit). There are some bicycle paths in the county, but they are not widespread.</p>
<p>Housing Opportunities: Quality housing and a range of housing size, cost and density should be provided in each community, to make it possible for all who work in the community to also live in the community.</p>	<p>Bartow County does not allow residential construction on small lots (less than 5,000 square feet). Otherwise, county policies and strategies are consistent with the remaining suggested indicators of the Housing Opportunities Objective. The county’s housing options include group homes for people with disabilities, housing for senior citizens, and battered women shelters.</p>

<p>Traditional Neighborhoods: Traditional neighborhood development patterns should be encouraged, including use of more human scale development, mixing of uses within easy walking distance of one another, and facilitating pedestrian activity.</p>	<p>Bartow County does not have a street tree ordinance that requires new developments to plant shade-bearing trees appropriate to the climate. It does not allow neo-traditional development ‘by right.’ It does not require tree replanting at the present time. Other county policies and strategies are consistent with all of the remaining indicators of the Traditional Neighborhood Objectives. The county does not permit clear-cutting in developments. Clear-cutting is limited to a building’s footprint and a reasonable perimeter around the footprint. The “Keep Bartow Beautiful” program is active in the county. Sidewalks and public areas are maintained by the county’s road department maintenance program. The county requires sidewalks in R1 developments.</p>
<p>Infill Development: Communities should maximize the use of existing infrastructure and minimize the conversion of undeveloped land at the urban periphery by encouraging development or redevelopment of sites closer to the downtown or traditional urban core of the community.</p>	<p>Unincorporated Bartow County does not have areas for planned nodal development. It does not allow for small lot (less than 5000 square feet) development. Brownfield and greyfield redevelopment is irrelevant for unincorporated Bartow County. It does have an inventory of vacant sites and buildings that are available for redevelopment or infill development.</p>
<p>Sense of Place: Traditional downtown areas should be maintained as the focal points of the community or, for newer areas where this is not possible, the development of activity centers that serve as community focal points should be encouraged. These community focal points should be attractive, mixed-use, pedestrian-friendly places where people choose to gather for shopping, dining, socializing and entertainment.</p>	<p>Bartow County does not have ordinances to regulate aesthetics of development in highly visible areas. Otherwise, county policies and strategies are consistent with the remaining indicators of the Sense of Place Objective. It is working with the Etowah Valley Historical Society to establish an inventory of sites that are important to the county’s history and heritage. It protects areas of farmland through zoning regulations and its Growth Management Plan.</p>

<p>Local Self-determination: Communities should be allowed to develop and work toward achieving their own vision for the future. Where the state seeks to achieve particular objectives, state financial and technical assistance should be used as the incentive to encourage local government conformance to those objectives.</p>	<p>County policies and strategies are consistent with all indicators of this objective.</p>
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City of Adairsville

Quality Community Objective	Consistency With Objective
<p>Regional Identify: Regions should promote and preserve an “identity,” defined in terms of traditional regional architecture, common economic linkages that bind the region together, or other shared characteristics.</p>	<p>The city does not have businesses that process local agricultural products. However, the city does participate in the Georgia Dept. of Economic Development’s regional tourism partnership. It has a number of antebellum and Victorian homes that fit into architectural styles of the region.</p>
<p>Growth Preparedness: Each community should identify and put in place the prerequisites for the type of growth it seeks to achieve. These may include housing and infrastructure (roads, water, sewer and telecommunications) to support new growth, appropriate training of the workforce, ordinances to direct growth as desired, or leadership capable of responding to growth opportunities.</p>	<p>The city has no formal Capital Improvements Program. Other policies and strategies are consistent with other suggested indicators of the Growth Preparedness Objective.</p>
<p>Appropriate Businesses: The businesses and industries encouraged to develop or expand in a community should be suitable for the community in terms of job skills required, linkages to other economic activities in the region, impact on the resources of the area, and future prospects for expansion and creation of higher skill job opportunities.</p>	<p>The city’s economic development organization has not created a business development strategy based on an analysis of the community’s strengths, assets and weaknesses. It does attempt to recruit businesses that are compatible with the types of businesses already in the city. Other characteristics of the city’s economic base are reflective of the remaining indicators of the Appropriate Business Objective.</p>
<p>Educational Opportunities: Educational and training opportunities should be readily available in each community – to permit community residents to improve their job skills, adapt to technological advances, or to pursue entrepreneurial ambitions.</p>	<p>The city does not provide work-force training opportunities for its residents. Higher education opportunities are available for local residents in other nearby communities, however, and there are job opportunities in the city for college graduates.</p>
<p>Employment Options: A range of job types should be provided in each community to meet the diverse needs of the local workforce</p>	<p>The city’s economic development program does not have an entrepreneur support program. It does offer job opportunities for a diverse workforce, including skilled and unskilled laborers, and managerial and professional positions</p>

<p>Heritage Preservation: The traditional character of the community should be maintained through preserving and revitalizing historic areas of the community, encouraging new development that is compatible with the traditional features of the community, and protecting other scenic or natural features that are important to defining the community's character.</p>	<p>The city's entire downtown area is on the National Historic Register. The city has an active historic preservation commission, and the city has ordinances to ensure that new development complements the city's historical heritage.</p>
<p>Open Space Preservation: New development should be designed to minimize the amount of land consumed, and open space should be set aside from development for use as public parks or as greenbelts/wildlife corridors.</p>	<p>The city does not have a local land conservation program, nor does it have subdivision conservation ordinance for residential development. It does, however, encourage set-asides in new development.</p>
<p>Environmental Protection: Air quality and environmentally sensitive areas should be protected from negative impacts of development. Environmentally sensitive areas deserve special protection, particularly when they are important for maintaining traditional character or quality of life of the community or region. Whenever possible, the natural terrain, drainage, and vegetation of an area should be preserved.</p>	<p>The city does not have a natural resources inventory. It does not have a tree preservation ordinance, nor a tree replanting ordinance for new development. It does utilize stormwater best management practices for all new developments, and employs land use measures to protect natural resources in the community.</p>
<p>Regional Cooperation: Regional cooperation should be encouraged in setting priorities, identifying shared needs, and finding collaborative solutions, particularly where it is critical to success of a venture, such as protection of shared natural resources.</p>	<p>The city has routinely been involved in county wide Comprehensive Planning activities. It is satisfied with its Service Delivery Strategies, and cooperates with the county on issues of shared services.</p>
<p>Transportation Alternatives: Alternatives to transportation by automobile, including mass transit, bicycle routes and pedestrian facilities, should be made available in each community. Greater use of alternate transportation should be encouraged.</p>	<p>The city does not provide public transportation, although it probably is unnecessary. The city is in the process of installing sidewalks in certain areas that will allow people to walk safely to a variety of locations. While the city does not have an ordinance that requires new developments to provide sidewalks, the city council and planning commission insist on them when development plans are under consideration. There are no bicycle routes in the city. Other policies and</p>

	strategies are consistent with the remaining indicators of the Transportation Alternatives Objective.
Housing Opportunities: Quality housing and a range of housing size, cost and density should be provided in each community, to make it possible for all who work in the community to also live in the community.	The city does not offer housing programs that cater to households with special needs. It does not allow residential development on small lots (under 5000 square feet). Otherwise, city policies and strategies are consistent with the remaining indicators of the Housing Opportunities Objective.
Traditional Neighborhood: Traditional neighborhood development patterns should be encouraged, including use of more human scale development, mixing of uses within easy walking distance of one another, and facilitating pedestrian activity.	The city does not have a street tree ordinance that requires new developments to plant shade-bearing trees, nor does it have an organized tree planting campaign for public areas. Otherwise, city policies and strategies are consistent with the remaining indicators of the Traditional Neighborhoods Objective.
Infill Development: Communities should maximize the use of existing infrastructure and minimize the conversion of undeveloped land at the urban periphery by encouraging development or redevelopment of sites closer to the downtown or traditional urban core of the community.	The city does not actively promote brownfield or greyfield redevelopment. It does not have areas designated for nodal development. It does not allow small lot development. The city's zoning office keeps an inventory of vacant sites and buildings that are available for redevelopment.

Quality Community Objective	Consistency With Objective
<p>Sense of Place: Traditional downtown areas should be maintained as the focal points of the community or, for newer areas where this is not possible, the development of activity centers that serve as community focal points should be encouraged. These community focal points should be attractive, mixed-use, pedestrian-friendly places where people choose to gather for shopping, dining, socializing and entertainment.</p>	<p>The city does not have a plan to protect designated farmland. The city's historic downtown area, along with other policies and strategies, are consistent with the Sense of Place Objective.</p>
<p>Local Self-determination: Communities should be allowed to develop and work toward achieving their own vision for the future. Where the state seeks to achieve particular objectives, state financial and technical assistance should be used as the incentive to encourage local government conformance to those objectives.</p>	<p>The city does not have a citizen education campaign that allows citizens to learn about the development process. It does not have a public-awareness element in its compressive planning process. It does not have a development guidebook that illustrates the types of development that are preferable in the city. It is currently in the process of reviewing its development and zoning regulations to ensure that they help the city realize its development goals. Other policies and strategies are consistent with other indicators of this objective.</p>

City of Cartersville

Quality Community Objective	Consistency With Objective
<p>Regional Identify: Regions should promote and preserve an “identity,” defined in terms of traditional regional architecture, common economic linkages that bind the region together, or other shared characteristics.</p>	<p>City policies and strategies are consistent with each of the indicators of this objective.</p>
<p>Growth Preparedness: Each community should identify and put in place the prerequisites for the type of growth it seeks to achieve. These may include housing and infrastructure (roads, water, sewer and telecommunications) to support new growth, appropriate training of the workforce, ordinances to direct growth as desired, or leadership capable of responding to growth opportunities.</p>	<p>City policies and strategies are consistent with all indicators of this objective.</p>
<p>Appropriate Businesses: The businesses and industries encouraged to develop or expand in a community should be suitable for the community in terms of job skills required, linkages to other economic activities in the region, impact on the resources of the area, and future prospects for expansion and creation of higher skill job opportunities.</p>	<p>City policies and strategies are consistent with all indicators of this objective.</p>
<p>Educational Opportunities: Educational and training opportunities should be readily available in each community – to permit community residents to improve their job skills, adapt to technological advances, or to pursue entrepreneurial ambitions.</p>	<p>City policies and strategies are consistent with all indicators of this objective.</p>
<p>Employment Options: A range of job types should be provided in each community to meet the diverse needs of the local workforce</p>	<p>City policies and strategies are consistent with all indicators of this objective.</p>
<p>Heritage Preservation: The traditional character of the community should be maintained through preserving and revitalizing historic areas of the community, encouraging new development</p>	<p>City policies and strategies are consistent with each of the indicators of this objective.</p>

that is compatible with the traditional features of the community, and protecting other scenic or natural features that are important to defining the community's character.	
Open Space Preservation: New development should be designed to minimize the amount of land consumed, and open space should be set aside from development for use as public parks or as greenbelts/wildlife corridors.	A greenspace master plan is being developed as part of the city's Parks and Recreation planning process. Other city policies and strategies are consistent with each of the other indicators of this objective.
Quality Community Objective	Consistency With Objective
Environmental Protection: Air quality and environmentally sensitive areas should be protected from negative impacts of development. Environmentally sensitive areas deserve special protection, particularly when they are important for maintaining traditional character or quality of life of the community or region. Whenever possible, the natural terrain, drainage, and vegetation of an area should be preserved.	New model ordinances as created by the Metro-North Georgia Water Planning District in process of being adopted. The city does not have a tree preservation ordinance. Its landscape ordinance covers tree-replanting requirements in new developments. Other city policies and strategies are consistent with the other indicators of this objective.
Regional Cooperation: Regional cooperation should be encouraged in setting priorities, identifying shared needs, and finding collaborative solutions, particularly where it is critical to success of a venture, such as protection of shared natural resources.	City policies and strategies are consistent with each of the indicators of this objective.
Transportation Alternatives: Alternatives to transportation by automobile, including mass transit, bicycle routes and pedestrian facilities, should be made available in each community. Greater use of alternate transportation should be encouraged.	Requirements for single vs. multiple entry/exit points for new developments vary depending on the size of the development. Other city policies and strategies are consistent with each of the other indicators of this objective.
Housing Opportunities: Quality housing and a range of housing size, cost and density should be provided in each community, to make it possible for all who work in the community to also live in the community.	Accessory units such as garage apartments and mother-in-law suites are allowed by Special Exemption Permits only. Other policies and strategies are consistent with the other indicators of this objective.
Traditional Neighborhood: Traditional neighborhood development patterns should be encouraged, including	The city does not have a zoning ordinance that separates commercial, industrial and residential uses in every district. This issue

<p>use of more human scale development, mixing of uses within easy walking distance of one another, and facilitating pedestrian activity.</p>	<p>will be revisited after the adoption of the Comprehensive Plan. The Keep Bartow Beautiful organization sponsors county-wide tree-planting campaigns. The city's landscaping ordinance includes street-tree requirements in new developments. Other city policies and strategies are consistent with the other indicators of this objective.</p>
<p>Infill Development: Communities should maximize the use of existing infrastructure and minimize the conversion of undeveloped land at the urban periphery by encouraging development or redevelopment of sites closer to the downtown or traditional urban core of the community.</p>	<p>City policies and strategies are consistent with all of the indicators of this objective.</p>
<p>Quality Community Objective</p>	<p>Consistency With Objective</p>
<p>Sense of Place: Traditional downtown areas should be maintained as the focal points of the community or, for newer areas where this is not possible, the development of activity centers that serve as community focal points should be encouraged. These community focal points should be attractive, mixed-use, pedestrian-friendly places where people choose to gather for shopping, dining, socializing and entertainment.</p>	<p>The city has regulations in place that specify the types of development that is desirable in the city, but it does not have a formal development guidebook. There is no farmland within the city limits. Other city policies and strategies are consistent with the other indicators of this objective.</p>
<p>Local Self-determination: Communities should be allowed to develop and work toward achieving their own vision for the future. Where the state seeks to achieve particular objectives, state financial and technical assistance should be used as the incentive to encourage local government conformance to those objectives.</p>	<p>The city is engaged in an ongoing review of its development regulations and zoning codes. New revisions will be completed after the adoption of the Comprehensive Plan. The city has regulations in place for new development, but there are not formal guidelines. Other policies and strategies are consistent with the other indicators of this objective.</p>

City of Emerson

Quality Community Objective	Consistency With Objective
<p>Regional Identify: Regions should promote and preserve an “identity,” defined in terms of traditional regional architecture, common economic linkages that bind the region together, or other shared characteristics.</p>	<p>The city does not participate in the Ga. Dept. of Economic Development’s regional tourism partnership. It does not actively encourage businesses to create products that draw on its regional heritage. The community is not characteristic of the region in terms of architectural styles and heritage. Other policies and strategies are consistent with other indicators of this objective.</p>
<p>Growth Preparedness: Each community should identify and put in place the prerequisites for the type of growth it seeks to achieve. These may include housing and infrastructure (roads, water, sewer and telecommunications) to support new growth, appropriate training of the workforce, ordinances to direct growth as desired, or leadership capable of responding to growth opportunities.</p>	<p>The city does not have a Capital Improvements Program that supports current and future growth. Other policies and strategies are consistent with other indicators of this objective.</p>
<p>Appropriate Businesses: The businesses and industries encouraged to develop or expand in a community should be suitable for the community in terms of job skills required, linkages to other economic activities in the region, impact on the resources of the area, and future prospects for expansion and creation of higher skill job opportunities.</p>	<p>The city has not developed a business development strategy based on an assessment of the city’s strengths, weaknesses, and assets. The city is not making a conscious effort to attract businesses that will be compatible with existing businesses. Other policies and strategies are consistent with other indicators of this objective.</p>
<p>Educational Opportunities: Educational and training opportunities should be readily available in each community – to permit community residents to improve their job skills, adapt to technological advances, or to pursue entrepreneurial ambitions.</p>	<p>The city does not provide work-force training programs for its residents. There are few job opportunities in the city for college graduates. A number of higher educational opportunities are available in nearby localities.</p>
<p>Employment Options: A range of job types should be provided in each community to meet the diverse needs of the local workforce</p>	<p>Currently, there are few job opportunities in the city for skilled or unskilled workers. There are few managerial or professional job opportunities. There is no entrepreneur support program.</p>

<p>Heritage Preservation: The traditional character of the community should be maintained through preserving and revitalizing historic areas of the community, encouraging new development that is compatible with the traditional features of the community, and protecting other scenic or natural features that are important to defining the community's character.</p>	<p>The city does not have a designated historic district. It does not have an active historic preservation commission. It has no ordinances in place to ensure that new development will complement the city's existing architectural styles.</p>
<p>Open Space Preservation: New development should be designed to minimize the amount of land consumed, and open space should be set aside from development for use as public parks or as greenbelts/wildlife corridors.</p>	<p>City policies and strategies are consistent with all indicators of this objective.</p>
<p>Environmental Protection: Air quality and environmentally sensitive areas should be protected from negative impacts of development. Environmentally sensitive areas deserve special protection, particularly when they are important for maintaining traditional character or quality of life of the community or region. Whenever possible, the natural terrain, drainage, and vegetation of an area should be preserved.</p>	<p>The city does not have a tree preservation ordinance, nor does it have a tree-replanting ordinance for new development. Other policies and objectives are consistent with other indicators of this objective.</p>
<p>Regional Cooperation: Regional cooperation should be encouraged in setting priorities, identifying shared needs, and finding collaborative solutions, particularly where it is critical to success of a venture, such as protection of shared natural resources.</p>	<p>The city routinely participates in county-wide Comprehensive Planning efforts; it is satisfied with its Service Delivery Strategies, and it cooperates with other local governments in regards to the sharing of some services.</p>
<p>Transportation Alternatives: Alternatives to transportation by automobile, including mass transit, bicycle routes and pedestrian facilities, should be made available in each community. Greater use of alternate transportation should be encouraged.</p>	<p>The city does not have (nor does it need) a public transportation system. It does not have a sidewalk network that would allow people to walk to a variety of destinations. It does not have bicycle routes through the city. Commercial and retail establishments do not share parking areas, although the limited amount of commercial activity in the city makes this issue irrelevant at present.</p>
<p>Housing Opportunities: Quality housing and a range of housing</p>	<p>The city does not allow accessory units like garage apartments or mother-in-law suites.</p>

<p>size, cost and density should be provided in each community, to make it possible for all who work in the community to also live in the community.</p>	<p>It does not have adequate housing for people of all income levels. It does not encourage new development to follow the pattern of the original town. It does not have opportunities for loft living or neo-traditional development. It does not offer housing programs for households with special needs, nor does it work with community development organizations seeking to build housing for lower-income residents. It does not allow small lot (< 5,000 sq. ft.) housing units. It does allow development of multi-family housing and currently has vacant, developable land that could be used for this purpose.</p>
<p>Traditional Neighborhood: Traditional neighborhood development patterns should be encouraged, including use of more human scale development, mixing of uses within easy walking distance of one another, and facilitating pedestrian activity.</p>	<p>The city does not have a street tree ordinance, nor does it have an organized tree-planting campaign. Completing several errands on foot is not feasible for most areas of the city. Other policies and strategies are consistent with other indicators of this objective.</p>
<p>Infill Development: Communities should maximize the use of existing infrastructure and minimize the conversion of undeveloped land at the urban periphery by encouraging development or redevelopment of sites closer to the downtown or traditional urban core of the community.</p>	<p>The city does not promote brownfield nor greyfield redevelopment. It has no plans for nodal development. It does not allow development on small lots (< 5,000 sq. ft.). The city does have an inventory of vacant sites and buildings that are available for redevelopment or infill development.</p>
<p>Quality Community Objective</p>	<p>Consistency With Objective</p>
<p>Sense of Place: Traditional downtown areas should be maintained as the focal points of the community or, for newer areas where this is not possible, the development of activity centers that serve as community focal points should be encouraged. These community focal points should be attractive, mixed-use, pedestrian-friendly places where people choose to gather for shopping, dining, socializing and entertainment.</p>	<p>The city has not identified any areas that are important to its history or heritage and therefore deserving of protection and preservation. It has no ordinances to regulate the aesthetics of development in highly visible areas.</p>
<p>Local Self-determination: Communities should be allowed to develop</p>	<p>The city does not have a citizen-education campaign to allow all interested parties to</p>

<p>and work toward achieving their own vision for the future. Where the state seeks to achieve particular objectives, state financial and technical assistance should be used as the incentive to encourage local government conformance to those objectives.</p>	<p>learn about development processes in the community. Other policies and strategies are consistent with the other indicators of this objective.</p>
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City of Euharlee

Quality Community Objective	Consistency With Objective
<p>Regional Identify: Regions should promote and preserve an “identity,” defined in terms of traditional regional architecture, common economic linkages that bind the region together, or other shared characteristics.</p>	<p>The city does not participate in the Georgia Dept. of Economic Development’s regional tourism partnership. The city does not actively encourage businesses that draw on its regional heritage. Other city strategies are consistent with all other suggested indicators of the Regional Identity Objective.</p>
<p>Growth Preparedness: Each community should identify and put in place the prerequisites for the type of growth it seeks to achieve. These may include housing and infrastructure (roads, water, sewer and telecommunications) to support new growth, appropriate training of the workforce, ordinances to direct growth as desired, or leadership capable of responding to growth opportunities.</p>	<p>The city’s current strategies are consistent with all of the suggested indicators of the Growth Preparedness Objective.</p>
<p>Appropriate Businesses: The businesses and industries encouraged to develop or expand in a community should be suitable for the community in terms of job skills required, linkages to other economic activities in the region, impact on the resources of the area, and future prospects for expansion and creation of higher skill job opportunities.</p>	<p>Euharlee is a “bedroom community” with very little industrial or commercial development. As a result, at the present time it does not actively pursue strategies targeting “appropriate” business development.</p>
<p>Educational Opportunities: Educational and training opportunities should be readily available in each community – to permit community residents to improve their job skills, adapt to technological advances, or to pursue entrepreneurial ambitions.</p>	<p>The city does not provide workforce training opportunities for its residents. Since it is a bedroom community, there are few jobs available in the city itself. There are ample educational and employment opportunities available in Bartow County and the City of Cartersville that city residents can take advantage of, however.</p>
<p>Employment Options: A range of job types should be provided in each community to meet the diverse needs of the local workforce</p>	<p>The city has few jobs for unskilled laborers; some opportunities exist for other skilled workers, including professional and managerial jobs. More opportunities exist in the broader Bartow County area, however.</p>

<p>Heritage Preservation: The traditional character of the community should be maintained through preserving and revitalizing historic areas of the community, encouraging new development that is compatible with the traditional features of the community, and protecting other scenic or natural features that are important to defining the community's character.</p>	<p>The city has a designated historic district in its "downtown" area with an active historic preservation commission. The city is in the process of enacting ordinances that will ensure that new development will complement the historic district features.</p>
<p>Open Space Preservation: New development should be designed to minimize the amount of land consumed, and open space should be set aside from development for use as public parks or as greenbelts/wildlife corridors.</p>	<p>The city has no formal greenspace plan, although it is always looking to acquire more greenspace area. The city does not have a local land conservation program to preserve environmentally sensitive areas in the community. Other strategies satisfy all other suggested indicators of the Open Space Preservation Objective.</p>
<p>Quality Community Objective</p>	<p>Consistency With Objective</p>
<p>Environmental Protection: Air quality and environmentally sensitive areas should be protected from negative impacts of development. Environmentally sensitive areas deserve special protection, particularly when they are important for maintaining traditional character or quality of life of the community or region. Whenever possible, the natural terrain, drainage, and vegetation of an area should be preserved.</p>	<p>The city does not currently have a tree preservation ordinance, although it is in the process of developing and adopting such an ordinance. It has no tree replanting ordinance. Other programs and policies are consistent with the remaining suggested indicators of the Environmental Protection Objective.</p>
<p>Regional Cooperation: Regional cooperation should be encouraged in setting priorities, identifying shared needs, and finding collaborative solutions, particularly where it is critical to success of a venture, such as protection of shared natural resources.</p>	<p>The city is actively engaged in county wide Comprehensive Planning processes. It is currently satisfied with its Service Delivery strategies, and it has cooperative agreements with Bartow County on selected shared services.</p>
<p>Transportation Alternatives: Alternatives to transportation by automobile, including mass transit, bicycle routes and pedestrian facilities, should be made available in each community. Greater use of alternate transportation should be encouraged.</p>	<p>The city does not need public transportation. The lack of commercial and retail development makes parking issues irrelevant as well. Other policies and strategies satisfy all other suggested indicators of the Transportation Alternative Objective.</p>
<p>Housing Opportunities: Quality housing and a range of housing</p>	<p>The city does not support community development corporations that seek to build</p>

<p>size, cost and density should be provided in each community, to make it possible for all who work in the community to also live in the community.</p>	<p>housing for lower-income households, nor does it have housing programs that seek to assist households with special needs. Downtown living, or loft living, is not relevant for this community due to the small size of the area in question. It does not have vacant land available for multi-family housing. Other policies and strategies are consistent with the remaining suggested indicators of the Housing Opportunities Objective.</p>
<p>Traditional Neighborhood: Traditional neighborhood development patterns should be encouraged, including use of more human scale development, mixing of uses within easy walking distance of one another, and facilitating pedestrian activity.</p>	<p>The city does not have an organized tree-planting campaign for public areas. It does not have a street tree ordinance that requires new developments to plant shade-bearing trees. It does not allow neo-traditional development “by right.” Other policies and strategies are consistent with other suggested indicators of the Traditional Development Objective.</p>
<p>Infill Development: Communities should maximize the use of existing infrastructure and minimize the conversion of undeveloped land at the urban periphery by encouraging development or redevelopment of sites closer to the downtown or traditional urban core of the community.</p>	<p>The city does have areas that are planned for nodal development. Other suggested indicators (brownfield and greyfield redevelopment) are not relevant to the city. Euharlee does not have an inventory of vacant sites available for redevelopment. Few sites of this nature exist.</p>
<p>Quality Community Objective</p>	<p>Consistency With Objective</p>
<p>Sense of Place: Traditional downtown areas should be maintained as the focal points of the community or, for newer areas where this is not possible, the development of activity centers that serve as community focal points should be encouraged. These community focal points should be attractive, mixed-use, pedestrian-friendly places where people choose to gather for shopping, dining, socializing and entertainment.</p>	<p>The city does not have ordinances to regulate the aesthetics of development in high visible areas, although it is considering such regulations. The city does not have a plan to protect designated farmland. Otherwise, city policies and strategies are consistent with the remaining Sense of Place indicators.</p>
<p>Local Self-determination: Communities should be allowed to develop and work toward achieving their own vision for the future. Where the state seeks to achieve particular objectives, state</p>	<p>City policies and strategies are consistent with all indicators of this objective.</p>

financial and technical assistance should be used as the incentive to encourage local government conformance to those objectives.	
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City of Kingston

Quality Community Objective	Consistency With Objective
<p>Regional Identify: Regions should promote and preserve an “identity,” defined in terms of traditional regional architecture, common economic linkages that bind the region together, or other shared characteristics.</p>	<p>Development in Kingston is characteristic of the region in terms of architectural style and heritage. The city promotes tourism opportunities based on the unique characteristics of the region. Otherwise, the city does not utilize strategies that are consistent with the remaining indicators of the Regional Identity Objective.</p>
<p>Growth Preparedness: Each community should identify and put in place the prerequisites for the type of growth it seeks to achieve. These may include housing and infrastructure (roads, water, sewer and telecommunications) to support new growth, appropriate training of the workforce, ordinances to direct growth as desired, or leadership capable of responding to growth opportunities.</p>	<p>Current city practices and strategies are not consistent with the various indicators of the Growth Preparedness Objective, although the city does have access to population projections developed by Bartow County for future planning purposes.</p>
<p>Appropriate Businesses: The businesses and industries encouraged to develop or expand in a community should be suitable for the community in terms of job skills required, linkages to other economic activities in the region, impact on the resources of the area, and future prospects for expansion and creation of higher skill job opportunities.</p>	<p>The City of Kingston is a “bedroom community.” Due to its small size, it has limited business opportunities and job base. Most of its residents work in surrounding communities.</p>
<p>Educational Opportunities: Educational and training opportunities should be readily available in each community – to permit community residents to improve their job skills, adapt to technological advances, or to pursue entrepreneurial ambitions.</p>	<p>The city does not provide workforce training opportunities for its residents. There are few jobs for college graduates. Higher education opportunities are available in several nearby communities.</p>
<p>Employment Options: A range of job types should be provided in each community to meet the diverse needs of the local workforce</p>	<p>The city has no economic development program. It has few jobs for skilled or unskilled laborers, or for persons with professional and managerial skills.</p>
<p>Heritage Preservation: The traditional character of the community should be maintained through preserving</p>	<p>The city has no designated historic district, nor does it have an active historic preservation commission.</p>

and revitalizing historic areas of the community, encouraging new development that is compatible with the traditional features of the community, and protecting other scenic or natural features that are important to defining the community's character.	
Open Space Preservation: New development should be designed to minimize the amount of land consumed, and open space should be set aside from development for use as public parks or as greenbelts/wildlife corridors.	The city does not have a local land conservation program. Other city strategies satisfy all other suggested indicators of the Open Space Preservation Objective.
Quality Community Objective	Consistency With Objective
Environmental Protection: Air quality and environmentally sensitive areas should be protected from negative impacts of development. Environmentally sensitive areas deserve special protection, particularly when they are important for maintaining traditional character or quality of life of the community or region. Whenever possible, the natural terrain, drainage, and vegetation of an area should be preserved.	The city utilizes stormwater best management practices for all new development. Otherwise, the city currently does not pursue strategies that are consistent with the other indicators of the Environmental Protection Objective.
Regional Cooperation: Regional cooperation should be encouraged in setting priorities, identifying shared needs, and finding collaborative solutions, particularly where it is critical to success of a venture, such as protection of shared natural resources.	The city is actively engaged in county wide Comprehensive Planning processes. It is currently satisfied with its Service Delivery strategies, and it has cooperative agreements with Bartow County on selected shared services.
Transportation Alternatives: Alternatives to transportation by automobile, including mass transit, bicycle routes and pedestrian facilities, should be made available in each community. Greater use of alternate transportation should be encouraged.	The city has a good network of sidewalks that allow people to walk to a variety of destinations, particularly in the heart of the city. The city allows commercial and retail development to share parking areas. Due to its small size, public transportation is not needed in Kingston. The city is not currently pursuing other strategies consistent with the Transportation Alternative Objective.
Housing Opportunities: Quality housing and a range of housing size, cost and density should be provided in each community, to make it possible for all	The city does not have adequate housing for all income levels. The city does have options for "loft living" or "neo-traditional" development. It does not have

<p>who work in the community to also live in the community.</p>	<p>housing programs targeting special needs households. It does not allow small lot development. Other city policies and strategies are consistent with other indicators of the Housing Opportunities Objective.</p>
<p>Traditional Neighborhood: Traditional neighborhood development patterns should be encouraged, including use of more human scale development, mixing of uses within easy walking distance of one another, and facilitating pedestrian activity.</p>	<p>The city does not have a street tree ordinance; nor does it have an organized tree-planting campaign in public areas. Public schools serving the city of Kingston are too far away for children to be able to safely walk or bike to school. Other city strategies are consistent with the remaining indicators of the Traditional Neighborhoods Objective.</p>
<p>Infill Development: Communities should maximize the use of existing infrastructure and minimize the conversion of undeveloped land at the urban periphery by encouraging development or redevelopment of sites closer to the downtown or traditional urban core of the community.</p>	<p>The city has an inventory of vacant sites that are suitable for redevelopment or infill development. Otherwise, the city does not currently pursue strategies consistent with other indicators of the Infill Development Objective.</p>
<p>Quality Community Objective</p>	<p>Consistency With Objective</p>
<p>Sense of Place: Traditional downtown areas should be maintained as the focal points of the community or, for newer areas where this is not possible, the development of activity centers that serve as community focal points should be encouraged. These community focal points should be attractive, mixed-use, pedestrian-friendly places where people choose to gather for shopping, dining, socializing and entertainment.</p>	<p>The city has ordinances to regulate the size and type of signage in the city. It has delineated areas that are important to the city's history and heritage and has taken steps to protect those areas. It does not have ordinances regulating the aesthetics of development in highly visible areas.</p>
<p>Local Self-determination: Communities should be allowed to develop and work toward achieving their own vision for the future. Where the state seeks to achieve particular objectives, state financial and technical assistance should be used as the incentive to encourage local government conformance to those objectives.</p>	<p>The city does not have a development guidebook that illustrates types of desirable development in the city. It does not have a citizen education campaign to inform residents about the development process. Other policies and strategies are consistent with other indicators of this objective.</p>

City of Taylorsville

Quality Community Objective	Consistency With Objective
<p>Regional Identify: Regions should promote and preserve an “identity,” defined in terms of traditional regional architecture, common economic linkages that bind the region together, or other shared characteristics.</p>	<p>The city does not participate in the Georgia Dept. of Economic Development’s regional tourism partnership. It does not actively promote tourism opportunities based on the unique characteristics of the region. Other strategies are consistent with all other suggested indicators of the Regional Identity Objective.</p>
<p>Growth Preparedness: Each community should identify and put in place the prerequisites for the type of growth it seeks to achieve. These may include housing and infrastructure (roads, water, sewer and telecommunications) to support new growth, appropriate training of the workforce, ordinances to direct growth as desired, or leadership capable of responding to growth opportunities.</p>	<p>City strategies are consistent with all suggested indicators of the Growth Preparedness Objective.</p>
<p>Appropriate Businesses: The businesses and industries encouraged to develop or expand in a community should be suitable for the community in terms of job skills required, linkages to other economic activities in the region, impact on the resources of the area, and future prospects for expansion and creation of higher skill job opportunities.</p>	<p>The city does not recruit businesses that provide or create sustainable products. Other strategies are consistent with other suggested indicators of the Appropriate Business Objective.</p>
<p>Educational Opportunities: Educational and training opportunities should be readily available in each community – to permit community residents to improve their job skills, adapt to technological advances, or to pursue entrepreneurial ambitions.</p>	<p>The city does not offer work-force training programs. Higher education opportunities are available in nearby communities.</p>
<p>Employment Options: A range of job types should be provided in each community to meet the diverse needs of the local workforce</p>	<p>The city does not provide job opportunities for unskilled labor. It has no economic development program. It does offer job opportunities for skilled laborers, and professional and managerial jobs.</p>
<p>Heritage Preservation:</p>	<p>The city does not have designated</p>

<p>The traditional character of the community should be maintained through preserving and revitalizing historic areas of the community, encouraging new development that is compatible with the traditional features of the community, and protecting other scenic or natural features that are important to defining the community's character.</p>	<p>historical districts, nor does it have an active preservation commission.</p>
<p>Open Space Preservation: New development should be designed to minimize the amount of land consumed, and open space should be set aside from development for use as public parks or as greenbelts/wildlife corridors.</p>	<p>The city does not have a greenspace plan. Large tracts of land in the city are devoted to agricultural interests.</p>
<p>Quality Community Objective</p>	<p>Consistency With Objective</p>
<p>Environmental Protection: Air quality and environmentally sensitive areas should be protected from negative impacts of development. Environmentally sensitive areas deserve special protection, particularly when they are important for maintaining traditional character or quality of life of the community or region. Whenever possible, the natural terrain, drainage, and vegetation of an area should be preserved.</p>	<p>The city does not have a comprehensive natural resources inventory. It does not have a tree preservation ordinance, nor does it have a tree-replanting ordinance for new development. The city does not have formal land use measures that will protect the community's natural resources. It does utilize stormwater best management practices for all new development, however.</p>
<p>Regional Cooperation: Regional cooperation should be encouraged in setting priorities, identifying shared needs, and finding collaborative solutions, particularly where it is critical to success of a venture, such as protection of shared natural resources.</p>	<p>The city is actively engaged in county wide Comprehensive Planning processes. It is currently satisfied with its Service Delivery strategies, and it has cooperative agreements with Bartow County on selected shared services.</p>
<p>Transportation Alternatives: Alternatives to transportation by automobile, including mass transit, bicycle routes and pedestrian facilities, should be made available in each community. Greater use of alternate transportation should be encouraged.</p>	<p>The rural nature of this community with its low population density makes transportation alternatives impractical, if not irrelevant.</p>
<p>Housing Opportunities: Quality housing and a range of housing size, cost and density should be provided in each community, to make it possible for all who work in the community to also live in</p>	<p>The city has no sewer system, therefore multifamily housing options are not viable in Taylorsville. The city does not have housing programs that focus on special needs households. Otherwise, city policies</p>

the community.	and strategies are consistent with all other indicators of the Housing Opportunities Objective.
<p>Traditional Neighborhood: Traditional neighborhood development patterns should be encouraged, including use of more human scale development, mixing of uses within easy walking distance of one another, and facilitating pedestrian activity.</p>	<p>The city does not have tree ordinances of any kind, nor does it have a organized tree planting campaign. The local schools serving Taylorsville are too far away to make walking and bicycles a viable alternative for school children. The city does not allow neo-traditional development “by right.” Other city strategies are consistent with the remaining indicators of the Traditional Development Objective.</p>
<p>Infill Development: Communities should maximize the use of existing infrastructure and minimize the conversion of undeveloped land at the urban periphery by encouraging development or redevelopment of sites closer to the downtown or traditional urban core of the community.</p>	<p>The city has no sewer system, so small lot development is not feasible. The city has no inventory of vacant sites suitable for redevelopment or infill development. Few, if any, sites of this nature exist in Taylorsville.</p>
Quality Community Objective	Consistency With Objective
<p>Sense of Place: Traditional downtown areas should be maintained as the focal points of the community or, for newer areas where this is not possible, the development of activity centers that serve as community focal points should be encouraged. These community focal points should be attractive, mixed-use, pedestrian-friendly places where people choose to gather for shopping, dining, socializing and entertainment.</p>	<p>The city has ordinances regulating the size and type of signage in the community. It does not have formal strategies consistent with other indicators of the Sense of Place Objective.</p>
<p>Local Self-determination: Communities should be allowed to develop and work toward achieving their own vision for the future. Where the state seeks to achieve particular objectives, state financial and technical assistance should be used as the incentive to encourage local government conformance to those objectives.</p>	<p>The city does not have a development guidebook that illustrates types of desirable development in the city. Taylorsville does not anticipate, nor does it desire, significant growth in upcoming years. Accordingly, little efforts are made in regards to long-term comprehensive planning beyond the standard zoning regulations that serve to maintain the character of the area. The city will retain its rural/agricultural character.</p>

City of White

Quality Community Objective	Consistency With Objective
<p>Regional Identify: Regions should promote and preserve an “identity,” defined in terms of traditional regional architecture, common economic linkages that bind the region together, or other shared characteristics.</p>	<p>The city does not participate in the Georgia Dept. of Economic Development’s regional tourism partnership; it does not promote tourism opportunities based on the unique characteristics of the region. The community’s activities and development are consistent with all other suggested indicators of the Regional Identity Objective.</p>
<p>Growth Preparedness: Each community should identify and put in place the prerequisites for the type of growth it seeks to achieve. These may include housing and infrastructure (roads, water, sewer and telecommunications) to support new growth, appropriate training of the workforce, ordinances to direct growth as desired, or leadership capable of responding to growth opportunities.</p>	<p>The city does not have a Capital Improvements Program that supports current and future growth. The city does not have areas designated for future growth that are based on a natural resources inventory of the community. The city’s activities and development are consistent with all other suggested indicators of the Growth Preparedness Objective.</p>
<p>Appropriate Businesses: The businesses and industries encouraged to develop or expand in a community should be suitable for the community in terms of job skills required, linkages to other economic activities in the region, impact on the resources of the area, and future prospects for expansion and creation of higher skill job opportunities.</p>	<p>The city does not have a business development strategy based on an analysis of the community’s assets, strengths and weaknesses. It does not have its own economic development organization. It has no plan for the recruitment of businesses that are consistent with the resources of the community. They do not recruit businesses that provide or create sustainable products. The city’s character is consistent with other suggested indicators of the Appropriate Business Objective.</p>
<p>Educational Opportunities: Educational and training opportunities should be readily available in each community – to permit community residents to improve their job skills, adapt to technological advances, or to pursue entrepreneurial ambitions.</p>	<p>The city does not provide workforce training for its residents, although opportunities for such training may be available from the county. There are no job opportunities within the city for college graduates; these residents must find work in other communities. There are no opportunities for higher education within the city itself, although opportunities do exist in nearby communities.</p>
<p>Employment Options:</p>	<p>There are no professional or managerial</p>

<p>A range of job types should be provided in each community to meet the diverse needs of the local workforce</p>	<p>jobs in the community; there is no entrepreneurial support program. There are opportunities for skilled and unskilled workers, however.</p>
<p>Heritage Preservation: The traditional character of the community should be maintained through preserving and revitalizing historic areas of the community, encouraging new development that is compatible with the traditional features of the community, and protecting other scenic or natural features that are important to defining the community's character.</p>	<p>The city of White does not have a designated historical district, nor is there an area to which such a concept would really apply. It does not have an historic preservation commission. It does not have ordinances that require new development to compliment historical development.</p>
<p>Open Space Preservation: New development should be designed to minimize the amount of land consumed, and open space should be set aside from development for use as public parks or as greenbelts/wildlife corridors.</p>	<p>The city's policies are consistent in some way with all of the suggested indicators of the Open Space Preservation Objective. It has a shared greenspace program with Bartow County. It is in the process of rewriting its subdivision ordinance to include conservation protections.</p>
<p>Quality Community Objective</p>	<p>Consistency With Objective</p>
<p>Environmental Protection: Air quality and environmentally sensitive areas should be protected from negative impacts of development. Environmentally sensitive areas deserve special protection, particularly when they are important for maintaining traditional character or quality of life of the community or region. Whenever possible, the natural terrain, drainage, and vegetation of an area should be preserved.</p>	<p>The city does not have a comprehensive natural resources inventory. Because no inventory exists, new development can not easily be steered away from all environmentally sensitive areas. Because no inventory of natural resources exists, the city has taken no specific actions to protect those resources. The city does not have a tree preservation ordinance, nor a tree replanting ordinance for new development. The city does use stormwater best management practices and land use measures that serve to protect natural resources in the community, however.</p>
<p>Regional Cooperation: Regional cooperation should be encouraged in setting priorities, identifying shared needs, and finding collaborative solutions, particularly where it is critical to success of a venture, such as protection of shared natural resources.</p>	<p>The city's policies and strategies are consistent with all of the suggested indicators of the Regional Cooperation Objective.</p>
<p>Transportation Alternatives: Alternatives to transportation by automobile, including mass transit, bicycle</p>	<p>The city's currently does not comply with any of the suggested indicators of the Transportation Alternatives Objective. The</p>

<p>routes and pedestrian facilities, should be made available in each community. Greater use of alternate transportation should be encouraged.</p>	<p>city's small size makes some of these suggestions irrelevant (e.g., public transportation).</p>
<p>Housing Opportunities: Quality housing and a range of housing size, cost and density should be provided in each community, to make it possible for all who work in the community to also live in the community.</p>	<p>The city has no options available for loft-living, downtown living or "neo-traditional" development. It does not have vacant, developable land for multifamily housing. It does not support community development corporations seeking to build housing for low-income households, nor does it have housing programs for people with special needs. It does not allow the construction of homes on small lots of less than 5,000 square feet. City policies and strategies are consistent with all of the other suggested indicators of the Housing Alternatives Objective.</p>
<p>Traditional Neighborhood: Traditional neighborhood development patterns should be encouraged, including use of more human scale development, mixing of uses within easy walking distance of one another, and facilitating pedestrian activity.</p>	<p>Due to the relatively small size of the city, several errands can be made on foot, if residents so desire. Schools (operated by Bartow County) are located in or near city neighborhoods. Otherwise, the city's current strategies are not consistent with most of the suggested indicators of the Traditional Neighborhoods Objective.</p>
<p>Infill Development: Communities should maximize the use of existing infrastructure and minimize the conversion of undeveloped land at the urban periphery by encouraging development or redevelopment of sites closer to the downtown or traditional urban core of the community.</p>	<p>Currently, the city does not engage in programs consistent the suggested indicators for the Infill Development Objective. In some cases, the issues are irrelevant due to the nature of the community.</p>
<p>Quality Community Objective</p>	<p>Consistency With Objective</p>
<p>Sense of Place: Traditional downtown areas should be maintained as the focal points of the community or, for newer areas where this is not possible, the development of activity centers that serve as community focal points should be encouraged. These community focal points should be attractive, mixed-use, pedestrian-friendly places where people choose to gather for shopping, dining, socializing and</p>	<p>The city does have ordinances regulating the size and type of signage in the community. Otherwise, it does not have policies consistent with the suggested indicators of the Sense of Place Objective.</p>

entertainment.	
<p>Local Self-determination: Communities should be allowed to develop and work toward achieving their own vision for the future. Where the state seeks to achieve particular objectives, state financial and technical assistance should be used as the incentive to encourage local government conformance to those objectives.</p>	<p>The city does not have a citizen education campaign in regards to development processes. It does not have processes in place that make it easy for the public to stay informed about land and zoning issues. It does not have a development guidebook that illustrates desirable types of development for the city. It has no annual budget for training of planning commission members and staff. Other policies and strategies are consistent with other indicators of this objective.</p>

DATA ANALYSIS

Introduction

The table below illustrates briefly a profile of Bartow County, the State of Georgia and the US as a whole. Sections that follow provide more in depth information and comparisons across a range of information. According to this brief overview, Bartow County has a slightly younger population than Georgia and one considerably younger than the US as a whole. Bartow's population is also less ethnically diverse than either the state or the nation. Housing is more likely to be occupied (a lower percentage of vacant units) and the percentage of single family homes is also higher. The percentage of the population achieving any of the measured levels of educational attainment is lower for the county than for the state or the nation. Despite this, median incomes are not significantly lower and median household incomes are slightly higher. Moreover the percentage of persons below poverty level is lower for the county than for the state or the nation. This can be explained in part by lower mortgage and rental payment data presented in the lower section of the table below.

Brief Statistical Profiles of Bartow County, the State of Georgia and US, 2000

General Characteristics by Category	Number/Median in Bartow County	Percent of Total Bartow County Population	Comparable Percentage/Median for Georgia Population	Comparable Percentage/Median for US Population
Population Characteristics				
Total population	76,019			
Male	37,560	49.4%	49.2%	49.1%
Female	38,459	50.6%	50.8%	50.9%
Median age (years)	33.7	(X)	33.4	35.3
Under 5 years	5,939	7.8%	7.5%	6.8%
18 years and over	54,820	72.1%	73.5%	74.3%
65 years and over	7,168	9.4%	9.6%	12.4%
Race and				

Ethnic Groups				
One race	75,183	98.9%	98.6%	97.6%
White	66,734	87.8%	65.1%	75.1%
Black or African American	6,600	8.7%	28.7%	12.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	214	0.3%	0.3%	0.9%
Asian	386	0.5%	2.1%	3.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	21	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Some other race	1,228	1.6%	2.4%	5.5%
Two or more races	836	1.1%	1.4%	2.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2,524	3.3%	5.3%	12.5%
General Characteristics by Category	Number/Median in Bartow County	Percent of Total Bartow County Population	Comparable Percentage/Median for Georgia Population	Comparable Percentage/Median for US Population
Household Characteristics				
Household population	75,118	98.8%	97.1%	97.2%
Group quarters population	901	1.2%	2.9%	2.8%
Average household	2.76	(X)	2.65	2.59

size				
Average family size	3.14	(X)	3.14	3.14
Total housing units	28,751			
Occupied housing units	27,176	94.5%	91.6%	91.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	20,456	75.3%	67.5%	66.2%
Renter-occupied housing units	6,720	24.7%	32.5%	33.8%
Vacant housing units	1,575	5.5%	8.4%	9.0%
Social Characteristics				
Population 25 years and over	48,709			
High school graduate or higher	34,987	71.8%	78.6%	80.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	6,881	14.1%	24.3%	24.4%
Disability status	12,835	18.5%	19.7%	19.3%
Foreign born	1,934	2.5%	7.1%	11.1%
Speaks a Language other than English at home (over 5 years of	3,884	5.5%	9.9%	17.9%

age)				
Economic Characteristics				
In labor force (population 16 years and over)	38,215	67.2%	66.1%	63.9%
Mean travel time to work in minutes (workers 16 years and over)	29.6	(X)	27.7	25.5
Median household income in 1999 (dollars)	43,660	(X)	42,433	41,994
Median family income in 1999 (dollars)	49,198	(X)	49,280	50,046
Per capita income in 1999 (dollars)	18,989	(X)	21,154	21,587
Families below poverty level	1,381	6.6%	9.9%	9.2%

General Characteristics by Category	Number/Median in Bartow County	Percent of Total Bartow County Population	Comparable Percentage/Median for Georgia Population	Comparable Percentage/Median for US Population
Individuals below poverty	6,445	8.6%	13.0%	12.4%

level				
Housing Characteristics				
Single-family owner-occupied homes	15,202			
Median value (dollars)	99,600	(X)	136,912	119,600
With mortgage (dollars) ^a	946	(X)	1,126	1,088
Not mortgaged (dollars)	237	(X)	289	295
(X) Not applicable.				
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1 (SF 1) and Summary File 3 (SF 3)				

In the sections that follow, more detailed data are provided by topic. Tables with raw data are presented for all sections and, in some cases, figures are calculated from tabular data to illustrate patterns or trends within the county and its municipalities. In many cases, data are also presented for comparison counties, the state of Georgia as a whole and the nation.

Population Projections

As part of its 1997 Growth Management Plan (GMP), Bartow County examined several different forecasting models for projected population growth over the next several decades. The GMP examined various estimates generated by the U.S. Census Bureau, the Georgia Office of Planning and Budget, and the consulting firm DRI/McGraw Hill. A number of concerns about the various assumptions underlying these estimates were noted in the GMP. Some estimates placed too much weight on Bartow’s long history as a rural, slow-growth county, thereby underestimating future population. Other estimates relied on unrealistically high estimates of yearly growth based on Bartow’s more recent growth patterns, resulting in a probable overestimation of future populations.

As an alternative, Bartow County developed a forecasting model that examined and compared changes in historical growth rates for three other local counties – Cobb, DeKalb and Gwinnett - that have already experienced large population increases over the past 20-30 years. Looking at the changes in yearly growth rates for each county at

different stages in their development and identifying patterns of peak growth rates and the duration of peak growth periods in those respective counties, Bartow County developed a model of future population growth based on an adjusted average of patterns exhibited in those counties.¹

The table below provides a summary of these results. The population figures for 1980 and 1990 are based on U.S. Census results for those respective years.

Population Projections for Bartow County, 1980- 2050

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030
Bartow County	40,760	55,911	76,888	123,184	184,772	200,034
Georgia	5,457,566	6,478,216	8,186,453	9,550,897	10,915,340	12,279,784
Cherokee	51,699	90,294	141,903	187,005	232,107	277,209
Floyd	79,800	81,251	90,565	95,948	101,330	106,713
Paulding	26,110	41,611	81,678	109,462	137,246	165,030
Polk	32,386	33,815	38,127	40,998	43,868	46,739
United States	224,810,192	248,032,624	281,421,920	309,727,784	338,033,648	366,339,512

It should be noted that the projected population of 76,888 for the year 2000 generated by the forecasting model used in the table above was barely 1% higher than the actual population total of 76,019 derived as a result of the 2000 U.S. Census. The accuracy of this projection provides substantial confidence in the long-range validity of the forecasting model overall. Based on the actual 2000 Census population total of 76,019, the population of Bartow County almost doubled (88% growth rate) between 1980 and 2000. The population grew by 36% from 1990 – 2000.

Based on these projections, Bartow’s population is expected to increase 62% during the first decade of this century to a total of 123,184 residents. It is expected to increase by another 50% between the years 2010 - 2020 to 184,772. By the end of that decade, the expected rate of population growth is expected to decline significantly, although the population will continue to grow substantially through the years. The overall growth rate from 2020 to 2030 is expected to be just 8%, by which time some 200,000 people are expected to living in Bartow County. This figure represents a total population growth rate of 163% since the year 2000.

Population Growth in Bartow County’s Municipalities

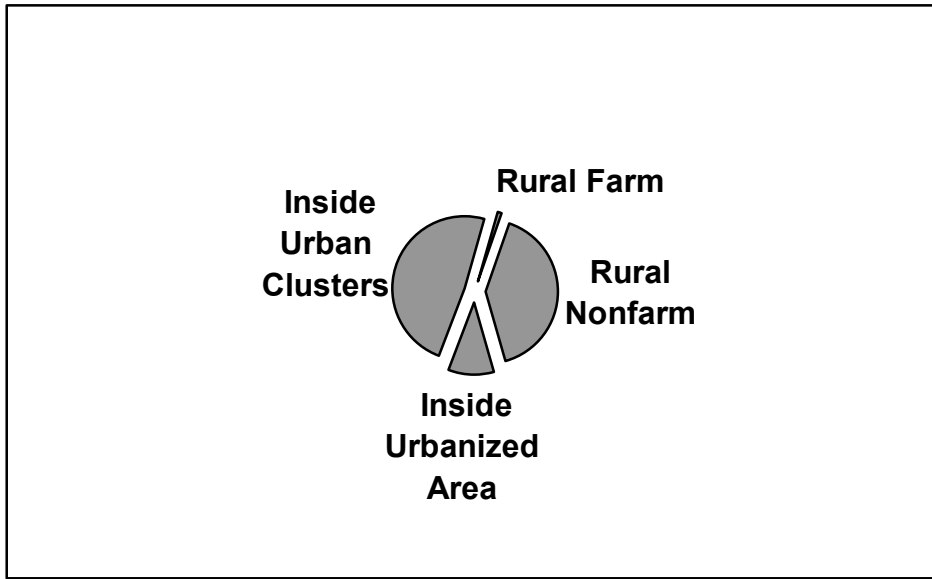
As the figure below illustrates, data from the Georgia County Guide show that Bartow County has a very small proportion of residents living in rural farm areas. The largest proportion of residents live inside urban cluster areas² or in rural, nonfarm areas in 2000.

Bartow County Population

¹ For a fuller description of the methods used to generate the various projections of population estimates, please see refer to the Growth Management Plan published by Bartow County in February 1997 (pgs 3-1 through 3-19.)

² Urban Clusters are defined by the US Census Bureau as an area consisting of a central place(s) and adjacent territory with a general population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile of land area that together have a minimum residential population of at least 50,000 people.

Farm, Rural, Urban, 2000



Source: Georgia County Guide 2004-2005

With the exception of the City of Euharlee, other municipalities in Bartow County have not developed their own long-range population projections. For these other municipalities, the table that follows provides population figures and projections for the years 1980 – 2030 developed by the U. S. Census Bureau. Projections for the years 2005 – 2030 are based on the growth rates for each city between the years 1980 – 2000. These figures may not reflect the realities of recent changes in these communities and the county as a whole.

Population data presented below indicate significant anticipated growth in population in Adairsville (47% increase), Cartersville (60%) and White (41%) between the years 2000 and 2030. In addition, according to its own estimates, the population of Euharlee will increase an astonishing 488% between the years 2000 and 2025.

The U.S. Census Bureau figures predict population declines in Emerson (-2%), Kingston (-17%) and Taylorsville (-24%) between the years 2000 and 2030. Again, these numbers are highly suspect as they may not reflect recent and expected changes in development trends in these communities.

Population Figures and Projections for Bartow Municipalities, 1980-2030

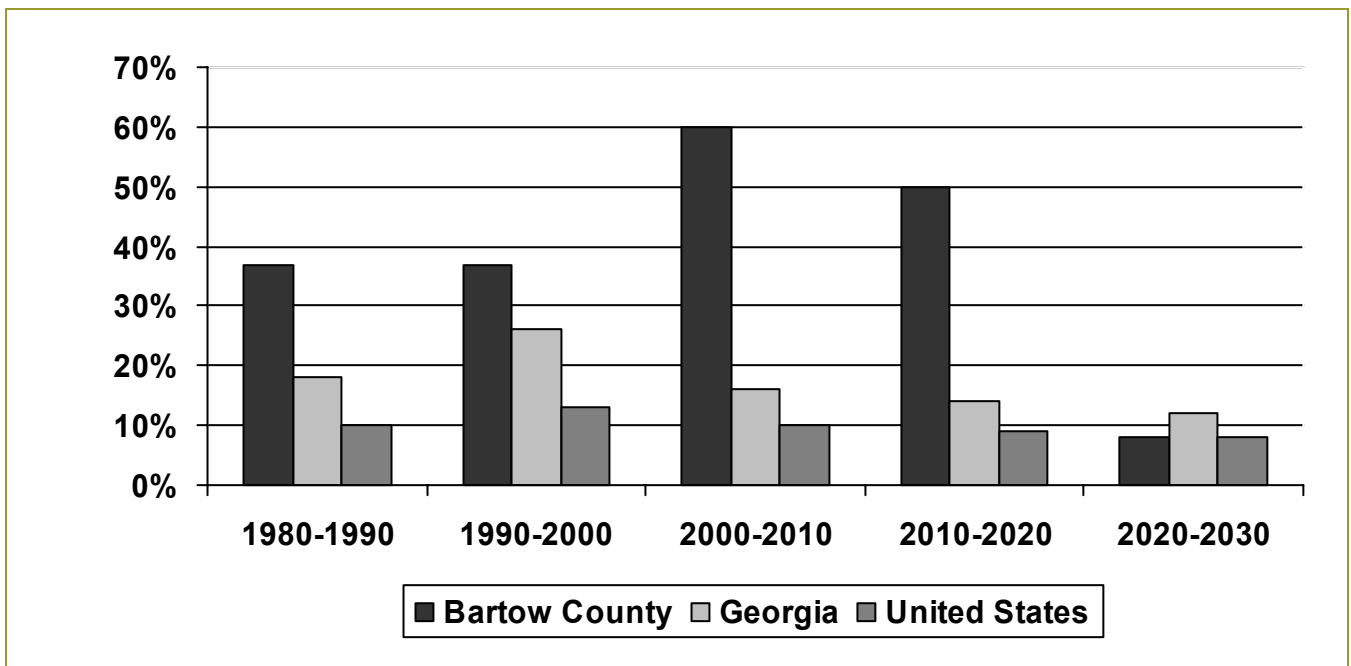
	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Adairsville	1,739	1,935	2,131	2,337	2,542	2,743	2,944	3,144	3,345	3,546	3,747
Cartersville	9,508	10,772	12,035	13,980	15,925	17,529	19,134	20,738	22,342	23,946	25,551
Emerson	1,110	1,156	1,201	1,147	1,092	1,088	1,083	1,079	1,074	1,070	1,065
Euharlee*	477	664	850	2,029	3,208	4,260	6,100	8,800	12,800	18,860	NA

Kingston	733	675	616	638	659	641	622	604	585	567	548
Taylorville	266	268	269	249	229	220	211	201	192	183	174
White	501	522	542	618	693	741	789	837	885	933	981

* Figures for 2005-2025 are estimates developed by the City of Euharlee for its own 2025 Comprehensive Plan.

The figure below illustrates Census data and estimates on growth in the county, as compared with data and estimates on growth in the state as a whole and in the nation. Despite the concerns noted in the text above about underestimates in Census data for population growth in the county, it is clear that any data source projects growth at a rate higher than the state as a whole and/or the nation. These projections are much more likely to be accurate in the short term, where very strong growth in the county is forecasted. Longer term estimates on growth indicate a slowing of the rate of growth, but continue to project that the population will grow through 2030.

Population Growth Projections 1980-2030
Bartow County, State of Georgia, and US



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000.

Age Distribution of Bartow County Population

The table below provides population projections for different age cohorts through the year 2025 for Bartow County and selected comparison counties. All of these projections are based on U.S. Census data from the year 2000. Not surprisingly,

significant increases are expected in all age groups countywide between the years 2000 and 2025, although the increases are significantly larger for some age groups compared to others. According to these figures, for the county as a whole, the senior population (ages 55 and older) in Bartow County is projected to increase by at least 73% between the years 2000 and 2025. The number of school age children (ages 5 – 17) is projected to increase by at least 44% during that same time period, although the vast majority of this growth is expected to be occur among children ages 5 -13. The number of adults ages 35 – 54 is expected to increase some 74% over this period. It should be remembered that local officials believe the U.S. Census estimates generally underestimate population increases over the next 25 years, so growth rates could be even higher.

Age Distribution of Bartow, Bartow’s Municipalities and Selected Comparison County Populations 1980 - 2000, With Projections Through 2030

Cherokee County	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
<i>0 – 4 Years Old</i>	4,276	6,259	8,242	9,956	11,670	13,519	15,367	17,216	19,064	20,913	22,761
<i>5 – 13 Years Old</i>	8,821	11,148	13,475	18,118	22,760	26,245	29,730	33,214	36,699	40,184	43,669
<i>14 – 17 Years Old</i>	3,720	3,673	3,626	4,653	5,680	6,170	6,660	7,150	7,640	8,130	8,620
<i>18 – 20 Years Old</i>	2,417	3,059	3,701	4,370	5,038	5,693	6,349	7,004	7,659	8,314	8,970
<i>21 – 24 Years Old</i>	3,287	4,004	4,721	5,279	5,836	6,473	7,111	7,748	8,385	9,022	9,660
<i>25 – 34 Years Old</i>	10,206	14,851	19,496	21,058	22,619	25,722	28,826	31,929	35,032	38,135	41,239
<i>35 – 44 Years Old</i>	6,891	11,474	16,056	22,104	28,152	33,467	38,783	44,098	49,413	54,728	60,044
<i>45 – 54 Years Old</i>	4,374	6,770	9,166	14,664	20,161	24,108	28,055	32,001	35,948	39,895	43,842
<i>55 – 64 Years Old</i>	3,574	4,488	5,401	8,018	10,634	12,399	14,164	15,929	17,694	19,459	21,224
<i>65 and over</i>	4,133	5,227	6,320	7,837	9,353	10,658	11,963	13,268	14,573	15,878	17,183
Floyd County	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
<i>0 – 4 Years Old</i>	5,242	5,334	5,426	5,698	5,970	6,152	6,334	6,516	6,698	6,880	7,062
<i>5 – 13 Years Old</i>	11,325	10,967	10,608	11,648	12,688	13,029	13,370	13,710	14,051	14,392	14,733
<i>14 – 17 Years Old</i>	5,757	4,596	3,435	3,507	3,578	3,033	2,489	1,944	1,399	854	310
<i>18 – 20 Years Old</i>	4,506	4,481	4,456	4,601	4,746	4,806	4,866	4,926	4,986	5,046	5,106
<i>21 – 24 Years Old</i>	5,454	5,131	4,807	4,936	5,065	4,968	4,871	4,773	4,676	4,579	4,482
<i>25 – 34</i>	11,986	12,245	12,504	12,406	12,307	12,387	12,468	12,548	12,628	12,708	12,789

<i>Years Old</i>											
<i>35 – 44 Years Old</i>	9,286	10,390	11,494	12,499	13,504	14,559	15,613	16,668	17,722	18,777	19,831
<i>45 – 54 Years Old</i>	8,667	8,689	8,711	10,168	11,625	12,365	13,104	13,844	14,583	15,323	16,062
<i>55 – 64 Years Old</i>	8,067	8,016	7,965	8,216	8,467	8,567	8,667	8,767	8,867	8,967	9,067
<i>65 and over</i>	9,510	10,678	11,845	12,230	12,615	13,391	14,168	14,944	15,720	16,496	17,273
Paulding County	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
<i>0 – 4 Years Old</i>	2,108	2,985	3,861	5,777	7,693	9,089	10,486	11,882	13,278	14,674	16,071
<i>5 – 13 Years Old</i>	4,431	5,428	6,425	10,255	14,084	16,497	18,911	21,324	23,737	26,150	28,564
<i>14 – 17 Years Old</i>	1,982	1,904	1,825	2,564	3,302	3,632	3,962	4,292	4,622	4,952	5,282
<i>18 – 20 Years Old</i>	1,248	1,537	1,826	2,208	2,590	2,926	3,261	3,597	3,932	4,268	4,603
<i>21 – 24 Years Old</i>	1,722	2,184	2,646	3,127	3,608	4,080	4,551	5,023	5,494	5,966	6,437
<i>25 – 34 Years Old</i>	4,522	6,642	8,761	12,460	16,158	19,067	21,976	24,885	27,794	30,703	33,612
<i>35 – 44 Years Old</i>	3,299	4,847	6,394	10,811	15,228	18,210	21,193	24,175	27,157	30,139	33,122
<i>45 – 54 Years Old</i>	2,475	3,257	4,039	6,510	8,980	10,606	12,233	13,859	15,485	17,111	18,738
<i>55 – 64 Years Old</i>	2,051	2,420	2,789	4,000	5,211	6,001	6,791	7,581	8,371	9,161	9,951
<i>65 and over</i>	2,272	2,659	3,045	3,935	4,824	5,462	6,100	6,738	7,376	8,014	8,652
Polk County	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
<i>0 – 4 Years Old</i>	2,240	2,322	2,403	2,566	2,729	2,851	2,974	3,096	3,218	3,340	3,463
<i>5 – 13 Years Old</i>	4,832	4,877	4,922	5,186	5,449	5,603	5,758	5,912	6,066	6,220	6,375
<i>14 – 17 Years Old</i>	2,474	2,045	1,615	1,687	1,759	1,580	1,402	1,223	1,044	865	687
<i>18 – 20 Years Old</i>	1,653	1,595	1,537	1,585	1,633	1,628	1,623	1,618	1,613	1,608	1,603
<i>21 – 24 Years Old</i>	2,035	1,970	1,904	1,990	2,075	2,085	2,095	2,105	2,115	2,125	2,135
<i>25 – 34 Years Old</i>	4,395	4,773	5,150	5,262	5,374	5,619	5,864	6,108	6,353	6,598	6,843
<i>35 – 44 Years Old</i>	3,737	4,169	4,600	5,095	5,590	6,053	6,517	6,980	7,443	7,906	8,370
<i>45 – 54 Years Old</i>	3,394	3,553	3,711	4,265	4,819	5,175	5,532	5,888	6,244	6,600	6,957
<i>55 – 64 Years Old</i>	3,330	3,260	3,189	3,431	3,673	3,759	3,845	3,930	4,016	4,102	4,188

<i>65 and over</i>	4,296	4,540	4,784	4,905	5,026	5,209	5,391	5,574	5,756	5,939	6,121
Bartow County	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
<i>0 – 4 Years Old</i>	3,031	3,809	4,587	5,263	5,939	6,666	7,393	8,120	8,847	9,574	10,301
<i>5 – 13 Years Old</i>	6,848	7,580	8,312	10,216	12,120	13,438	14,756	16,074	17,392	18,710	20,028
<i>14 – 17 Years Old</i>	3,066	2,772	2,477	2,809	3,140	3,159	3,177	3,196	3,214	3,233	3,251
<i>18 – 20 Years Old</i>	1,947	2,247	2,547	2,636	2,725	2,920	3,114	3,309	3,503	3,698	3,892
<i>21 – 24 Years Old</i>	2,588	3,067	3,546	3,552	3,558	3,801	4,043	4,286	4,528	4,771	5,013
<i>25 – 34 Years Old</i>	6,386	8,166	9,945	11,112	12,278	13,751	15,224	16,697	18,170	19,643	21,116
<i>35 – 44 Years Old</i>	5,050	6,738	8,426	10,622	12,818	14,760	16,702	18,644	20,586	22,528	24,470
<i>45 – 54 Years Old</i>	4,122	5,043	5,963	7,972	9,981	11,446	12,911	14,375	15,840	17,305	18,770
<i>55 – 64 Years Old</i>	3,713	4,102	4,491	5,392	6,292	6,937	7,582	8,226	8,871	9,516	10,161
<i>65 and over</i>	4,009	4,813	5,617	6,393	7,168	7,958	8,748	9,537	10,327	11,117	11,907
Adairs-ville	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
<i>0 – 4 Years Old</i>	38	45	52	50	48	51	53	56	58	61	315
<i>5 – 13 Years Old</i>	83	86	89	114	138	152	166	179	193	207	646
<i>14 – 17 Years Old</i>	39	36	33	31	29	27	24	22	19	17	55
<i>18 – 20 Years Old</i>	23	17	10	16	21	21	20	20	19	19	103
<i>21 – 24 Years Old</i>	24	33	41	41	41	45	50	54	58	62	172
<i>25 – 34 Years Old</i>	75	85	94	95	96	101	107	112	117	122	647
<i>35 – 44 Years Old</i>	61	59	57	80	103	114	124	135	145	156	592
<i>45 – 54 Years Old</i>	64	57	50	66	81	85	90	94	98	102	495
<i>55 – 64 Years Old</i>	47	51	54	53	52	53	55	56	57	58	249
<i>65 and over</i>	47	55	62	73	84	93	103	112	121	130	476
Carters-ville	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
<i>0 – 4 Years Old</i>	545	667	788	948	1,107	1,248	1,388	1,529	1,669	1,810	1,950
<i>5 – 13 Years</i>	1,347	1,462	1,576	1,982	2,387	2,647	2,907	3,167	3,427	3,687	3,947

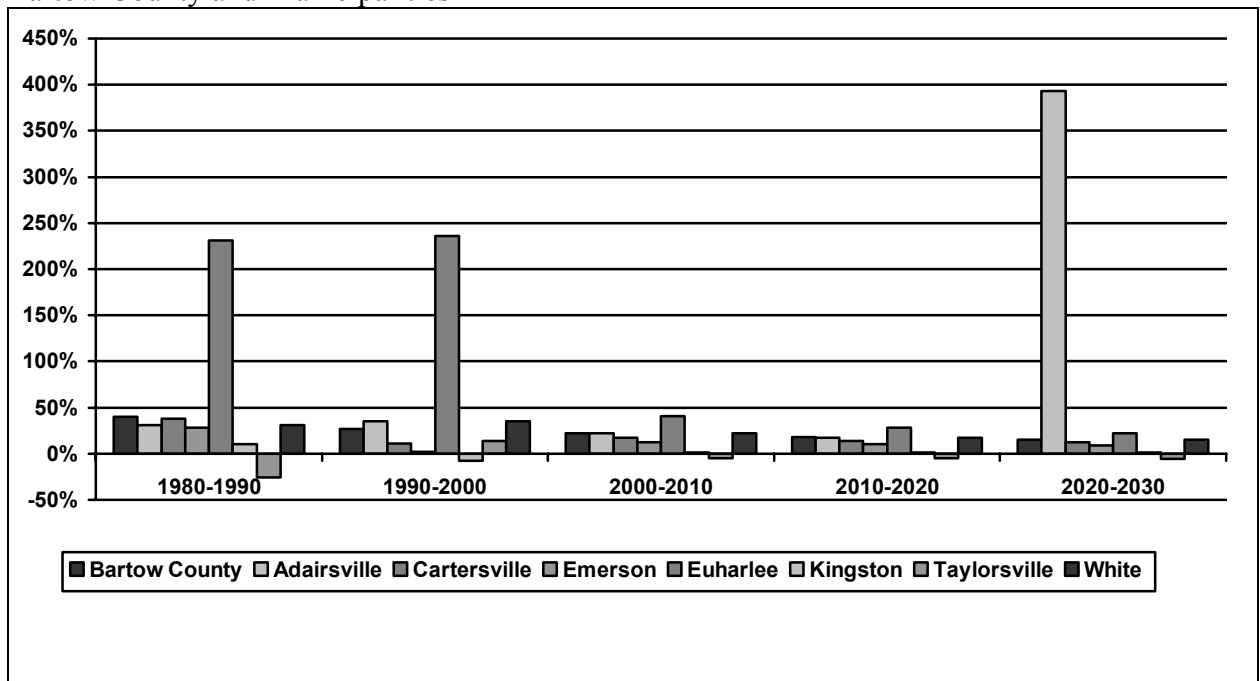
<i>Old</i>											
<i>14 – 17 Years Old</i>	683	580	476	550	624	609	595	580	565	550	536
<i>18 – 20 Years Old</i>	443	502	560	567	573	606	638	671	703	736	768
<i>21 – 24 Years Old</i>	576	658	740	780	819	880	941	1,001	1,062	1,123	1,184
<i>25 – 34 Years Old</i>	1,229	1,472	1,714	2,016	2,318	2,590	2,863	3,135	3,407	3,679	3,952
<i>35 – 44 Years Old</i>	1,067	1,370	1,673	2,083	2,493	2,850	3,206	3,563	3,919	4,276	4,632
<i>45 – 54 Years Old</i>	1,060	1,182	1,303	1,641	1,978	2,208	2,437	2,667	2,896	3,126	3,355
<i>55 – 64 Years Old</i>	1,072	1,111	1,150	1,244	1,338	1,405	1,471	1,538	1,604	1,671	1,737
<i>65 and over</i>	1,486	1,771	2,055	2,172	2,288	2,489	2,689	2,890	3,090	3,291	3,491
Emerson	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
<i>0 – 4 Years Old</i>	86	89	91	83	75	72	70	67	64	61	59
<i>5 – 13 Years Old</i>	222	202	182	171	159	143	128	112	96	80	65
<i>14 – 17 Years Old</i>	85	70	55	56	57	50	43	36	29	22	15
<i>18 – 20 Years Old</i>	54	59	63	49	35	30	26	21	16	11	7
<i>21 – 24 Years Old</i>	81	79	76	65	53	46	39	32	25	18	11
<i>25 – 34 Years Old</i>	186	201	216	189	162	156	150	144	138	132	126
<i>35 – 44 Years Old</i>	133	157	180	175	170	179	189	198	207	216	226
<i>45 – 54 Years Old</i>	88	106	123	137	151	167	183	198	214	230	246
<i>55 – 64 Years Old</i>	81	88	94	100	106	112	119	125	131	137	144
<i>65 and over</i>	94	108	121	123	124	132	139	147	154	162	169
Euharlee	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
<i>0 – 4 Years Old</i>	59	75	90	221	351	424	497	570	643	716	789
<i>5 – 13 Years Old</i>	90	120	149	408	667	811	956	1,100	1,244	1,388	1,533
<i>14 – 17 Years Old</i>	40	41	42	96	149	176	204	231	258	285	313
<i>18 – 20 Years Old</i>	12	24	36	75	114	140	165	191	216	242	267
<i>21 – 24 Years Old</i>	43	56	68	105	141	166	190	215	239	264	288
<i>25 – 34 Years Old</i>	85	131	177	423	668	814	960	1,105	1,251	1,397	1,543

<i>35 – 44 Years Old</i>	72	102	132	347	561	683		928	1,050	1,172	1,295
<i>45 – 54 Years Old</i>	21	48	75	175	275		402	466	529	593	656
<i>Years Old</i>	36	37	37	108		214	249	285		356	391
<i>65 and over</i>	19		44	74	104	125	147		189	210	232
Kingston	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000		2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
<i>Old</i>	56	49	42	48		54	53	53	52	52	
<i>5 – 13 Years Old</i>	141	117	92		97	86	75	64	53		31
<i>14 – 17 Years Old</i>	47	40		27	21	15	8	2		0	0
<i>18 – 20 Years Old</i>	24		40	37	33	35	38		42	44	47
<i>21 – 24 Years Old</i>		38	33	34		33	31	29	27	25	
<i>25 – 34 Years Old</i>	117	102	87		83	75	66	58	49		32
<i>35 – 44 Years Old</i>	80	80		85	90	93	95	98		103	105
<i>45 – 54 Years Old</i>	70		64	81	98	105	112		126	133	140
<i>55 – 64 Years Old</i>		62	53	58	62	60		55	53	51	49
<i>65 and over</i>	84	89	93	90	86		87	88	88	89	89
ville	1980	1985	1990		2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
<i>0 – 4 Years Old</i>	18	24	30	22	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
<i>5 – 13 Years Old</i>	50	42	33	30	26	20	14	8	2	0	0
<i>14 – 17 Years Old</i>	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3
<i>18 – 20 Years Old</i>	9	9	8	7	6	5	5	4	3	2	2
<i>21 – 24 Years Old</i>	24	19	14	11	8	4	0	0	0	0	0
<i>25 – 34 Years Old</i>	36	42	47	43	38	39	39	40	40	41	41
<i>35 – 44 Years Old</i>	22	33	43	39	34	37	40	43	46	49	52
<i>45 – 54 Years Old</i>	23	24	25	30	35	38	41	44	47	50	53
<i>55 – 64 Years Old</i>	28	26	24	22	20	18	16	14	12	10	8
<i>65 and over</i>	43	39	34	37	39	38	37	36	35	34	33

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
White											
0 – 4 Years Old	38	45	52	50	48	51	53	56	58	61	63
5 – 13 Years Old	83	86	89	114	138	152	166	179	193	207	221
14 – 17 Years Old	39	36	33	31	29	27	24	22	19	17	14
18 – 20 Years Old	23	17	10	16	21	21	20	20	19	19	18
21 – 24 Years Old	24	33	41	41	41	45	50	54	58	62	67
25 – 34 Years Old	75	85	94	95	96	101	107	112	117	122	128
35 – 44 Years Old	61	59	57	80	103	114	124	135	145	156	166
45 – 54 Years Old	64	57	50	66	81	85	90	94	98	102	107
55 – 64 Years Old	47	51	54	53	52	53	55	56	57	58	60
65 and over	47	55	62	73	84	93	103	112	121	130	140

The figure below illustrates the growth of the population over the age of 65 in the municipalities in Bartow County. As this figure illustrates, seniors will represent a larger segment of the population in decades to come in the county and its municipalities.

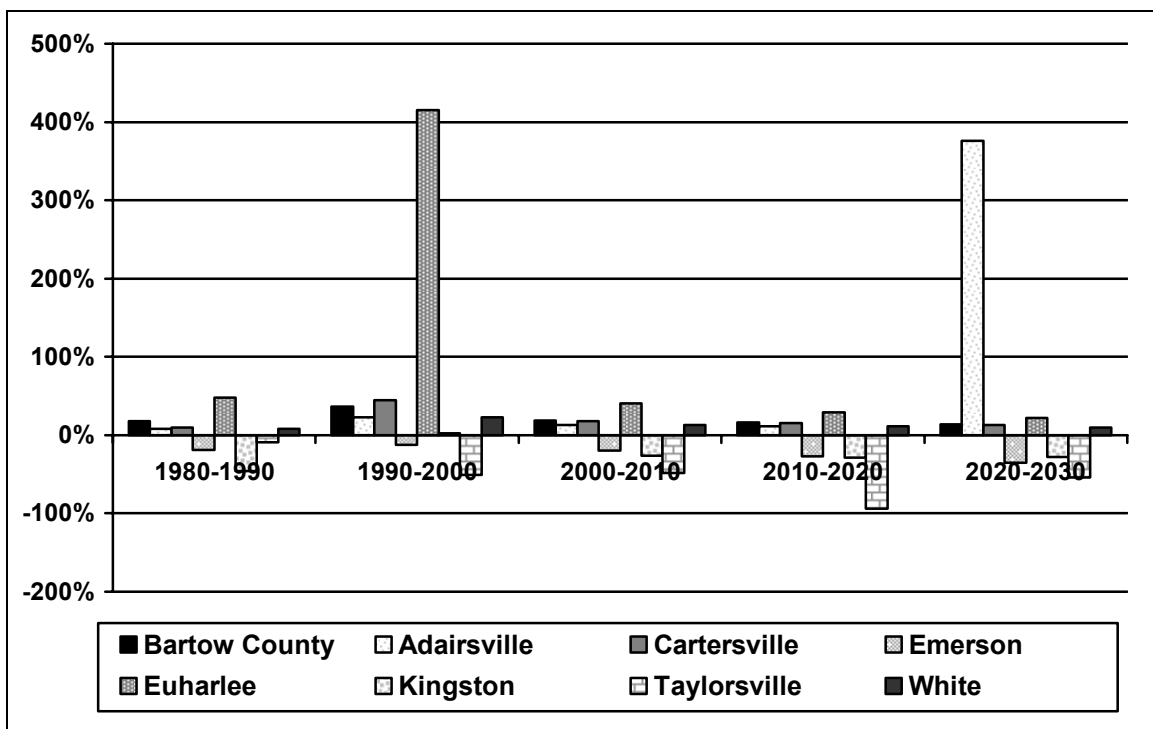
Growth of Population Over 65
Bartow County and Municipalities



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000.

Unlike the senior population, the proportion of residents under 18, will decline in some municipalities. The figure below illustrates the projections of growth and decline of the proportion of residents under the age of 18. Note that a decline in the proportion of an age group does not necessarily mean that the overall number of residents will decline, just the percentage of residents who fit within any group. Therefore, even in areas where growth is slow or growth declines, the overall number of residents may increase as the total number of residents increases. Taken together, the figure below and the figure above illustrate a general aging of the population of the county for the years projected.

Growth of Population Under 18
Bartow County and Municipalities



Race/Ethnicity

The table below provides population figures and projections for members of different races for the years 1980 – 2025. The white population in Bartow County is expected to increase by 58% between the years 2000 – 2025. The African-American population is expected to increase 36% during this same time period. Members of other racial groups are expected to virtually double by 2025.

**Racial Composition of Bartow, Bartow’s Municipalities and Comparison Counties, 1980
– 2000, With Projections Through 2030**

<i>Cherokee County</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
White alone	50,324	69,007	87,690	109,409	131,128	151,329	171,530	191,731	211,932	232,133	252,334
Black or African American alone	1,116	1,405	1,693	2,609	3,525	4,127	4,730	5,332	5,934	6,536	7,139
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	63	157	251	393	534	652	770	887	1,005	1,123	1,241
Asian or Pacific Islander	97	203	309	746	1,183	1,455	1,726	1,998	2,269	2,541	2,812
Other race	99	180	261	2,897	5,533	6,892	8,250	9,609	10,967	12,326	13,684
<i>Floyd County</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
White alone	69,186	69,262	69,338	71,503	73,668	74,789	75,909	77,030	78,150	79,271	80,391
Black or African American alone	10,253	10,680	11,106	11,578	12,050	12,499	12,949	13,398	13,847	14,296	14,746
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	52	95	138	211	283	341	399	456	514	572	630
Asian or Pacific Islander	211	310	409	669	928	1,107	1,287	1,466	1,645	1,824	2,004
Other race	98	179	260	1,948	3,636	4,521	5,405	6,290	7,174	8,059	8,943
<i>Paulding County</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
White alone	24,833	32,272	39,711	56,852	73,992	86,282	98,572	110,861	123,151	135,441	147,731
Black or African American alone	1,205	1,427	1,648	3,667	5,685	6,805	7,925	9,045	10,165	11,285	12,405
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	28	71	114	178	241	294	348	401	454	507	561
Asian or Pacific Islander	21	48	75	213	350	432	515	597	679	761	844
Other race	23	43	63	737	1,410	1,757	2,104	2,450	2,797	3,144	3,491
<i>Polk County</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
White alone	27,435	27,998	28,561	29,631	30,700	31,516	32,333	33,149	33,965	34,781	35,598
Black or African American alone	4,823	4,807	4,791	4,938	5,085	5,151	5,216	5,282	5,347	5,413	5,478
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	13	36	59	72	84	102	120	137	155	173	191
Asian or Pacific Islander	38	63	87	112	136	161	185	210	234	259	283
Other race	77	197	317	1,220	2,122	2,633	3,145	3,656	4,167	4,678	5,190
<i>Bartow County</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
White alone	35,913	43,163	50,413	58,574	66,734	74,439	82,145	89,850	97,555	105,260	112,966
Black or African American alone	4,720	4,873	5,026	5,813	6,600	7,070	7,540	8,010	8,480	8,950	9,420
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	61	93	125	170	214	252	291	329	367	405	444
Asian or Pacific Islander	40	92	143	275	407	499	591	682	774	866	958

Other race	26	115	204	1,134	2,064	2,574	3,083	3,593	4,102	4,612	5,121
<i>Adairsville</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
White alone	1,508	1,503	1,497	1,671	1,845	1,929	2,014	2,098	2,182	2,266	2,351
Black or African American alone	227	415	603	588	573	660	746	833	919	1,006	1,092
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1	8	14	11	8	10	12	13	15	17	19
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	10	17	26	35	43	51	59	67	75	83
other race	0	0	0	41	81	101	122	142	162	182	203
<i>Cartersville</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
White alone	7,548	8,668	9,788	10,988	12,187	13,347	14,507	15,666	16,826	17,986	19,146
Black or African American alone	1,932	2,027	2,122	2,418	2,714	2,910	3,105	3,301	3,496	3,692	3,887
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1	9	16	30	44	55	66	76	87	98	109
Asian or Pacific Islander	15	33	50	94	138	169	200	230	261	292	323
Other race	12	36	59	451	842	1,050	1,257	1,465	1,672	1,880	2,087
<i>Emerson</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
White alone	831	900	969	922	875	886	897	908	919	930	941
Black or African American alone	276	250	224	205	186	164	141	119	96	74	51
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	3	6	8	7	5	6	6	7	7	8	8
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0	0	2	3	4	5	5	6	7	8
Other race	0	0	0	12	23	29	35	40	46	52	58
<i>Euharlee</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
White alone	462	640	817	1,841	2,865	3,466	4,067	4,667	5,268	5,869	6,470
Black or African American alone	14	20	26	136	245	303	361	418	476	534	592
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	3	5	11	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	1	0	10	20	25	30	34	39	44	49
Other race	0	1	2	32	62	78	93	109	124	140	155
<i>Kingston</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
White alone	459	439	418	435	452	450	449	447	445	443	442
Black or African American alone	274	236	198	197	195	175	156	136	116	96	77
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3
other race	0	0	0	6	11	14	17	19	22	25	28

Taylorville	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
White alone	248	258	267	241	214	206	197	189	180	172	163
Black or African American alone	18	10	2	6	10	8	6	4	2	0	0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other race	0	0	0	3	5	6	8	9	10	11	13
<i>White</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
White alone	501	522	542	600	657	696	735	774	813	852	891
Black or African American alone	0	0	0	10	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	0	0	1	2	3	3	4	4	5	5
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3
other race	0	0	0	7	13	16	20	23	26	29	33

As is the case for many counties in Georgia, Bartow is expected to have larger than proportional increases in the Hispanic/Latino population when compared to other ethnic groups. The table below provides population figures and projections for the Hispanic population in Bartow County and its respective municipalities for the years 1980 – 2025. For the county as a whole, the Hispanic population is expected to increase 114% between the years 2000 and 2025. Similar increases, with some degree of variability, can be expected in each of the cities.

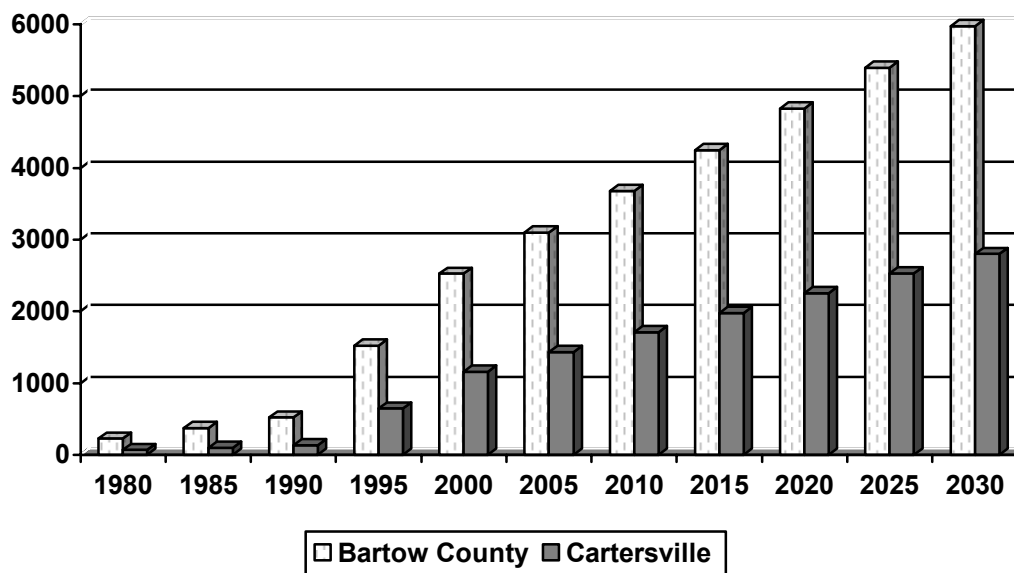
Hispanic Population
Bartow and Comparison Counties, 1980 – 2000,
With Projections Through 2030

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
<i>Cherokee County</i>	346	703	1,059	4,366	7,695	9,532	11,370	13,207	15,044	16,881	18,719
<i>Floyd County</i>	545	688	831	2,907	4,983	6,093	7,202	8,312	9,421	10,531	11,640
<i>Paulding County</i>	144	207	269	834	1,398	1,712	2,025	2,339	2,652	2,966	3,279
<i>Polk County</i>	274	379	483	1,702	2,921	3,583	4,245	4,906	5,568	6,230	6,892
<i>Bartow County</i>	227	374	521	1,523	2,524	3,098	3,673	4,247	4,821	5,395	5,970
<i>Adairsville</i>	3	2	0	26	51	63	75	87	99	111	123
<i>Cartersville</i>	67	99	131	646	1,160	1,433	1,707	1,980	2,253	2,526	2,800
<i>Emerson</i>	9	15	20	23	26	30	35	39	43	47	52
<i>Euharlee</i>	0	10	19	53	87	109	131	152	174	196	218
<i>Kingston</i>	4	2	0	5	10	12	13	15	16	18	19

<i>Taylorsville</i>	0	0	0	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>White</i>	2	2	1	10	18	22	26	30	34	38	42

The growth in the number of Hispanic residents in the county and in Cartersville is illustrated in the figure below. Population estimates are made for years after 2000, and the actual rate of growth may be higher than these estimates. By any measure, it is clear that the number of Hispanic residents in the county is expected to dramatically increase. Smaller cities are not included in this analysis, since rates of growth in small cities are distorted by even small increases in raw data from very low numbers of Hispanic residents in 1980. However, the increases in Hispanic residents expected for the county seat and the county as a whole will be felt in all jurisdictions within the county.

Hispanic Resident Populations and Projections
City of Cartersville and Bartow County 1980-2030



Number of Households

Countywide, the number of households in Bartow County is expected to increase by at least 62% between the years 2000 and 2020. The number of households in Euharlee is expected to more than double during that time period. Significant increases are expected in most of the other cities, although Census estimates do not include population growth within the cities of Emerson, Kingston and Taylorsville. Projections for these cities are not likely to be accurate however, as it is unlikely that the county will grow without increases in the smaller municipalities. These figures may be suspect in that Census estimates for small municipalities may not fit forecasting models used by the Bureau of the Census.

Bartow County Households, 1980 – 2000, With Projections Through 2030

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Cherokee County	16,848	24,079	31,309	40,402	49,495	57,657	65,819	73,980	82,142	90,304	98,466
Floyd County	28,477	29,498	30,518	32,273	34,028	35,416	36,804	38,191	39,579	40,967	42,355
Paulding County	8,745	11,536	14,326	21,208	28,089	32,925	37,761	42,597	47,433	52,269	57,105
Polk County	11,413	11,966	12,519	13,266	14,012	14,662	15,312	15,961	16,611	17,261	17,911
Bartow County	13,804	16,948	20,091	23,634	27,176	30,519	33,862	37,205	40,548	43,891	47,234
Adairsville	611	692	772	882	991	1,086	1,181	1,276	1,371	1,466	1,561
Cartersville	3,559	4,161	4,762	5,316	5,870	6,448	7,026	7,603	8,181	8,759	9,337
Emerson	356	380	403	393	382	389	395	402	408	415	421
Euharlee	140	211	281	643	1,004	1,220	1,436	1,652	1,868	2,084	2,300
Kingston	242	234	225	237	248	250	251	253	254	256	257
Taylorsville	99	100	101	97	93	92	90	89	87	86	84
White	176	182	188	223	258	279	299	320	340	361	381

Average Household Size

While the number of households in Bartow County is expected to increase substantially over the next twenty years, the average size of those households will be decreasing slightly as the years go by, reflecting a national trend of more single-person and single-parent households.

Average Household Size, 1980 – 2000, With Projections Through 2030

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Cherokee County	3.04	2.95	2.86	2.85	2.85	2.80	2.76	2.71	2.66	2.61	2.57
Floyd County	2.73	2.64	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.51	2.46	2.42	2.37	2.33	2.28
Paulding County	2.97	2.93	2.88	2.89	2.89	2.87	2.85	2.83	2.81	2.79	2.77
Polk County	2.80	2.73	2.67	2.66	2.66	2.63	2.59	2.56	2.52	2.49	2.45
Bartow County	2.94	2.85	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.72	2.67	2.63	2.58	2.54	2.49
Adairsville	2.85	2.81	2.76	2.67	2.57	2.50	2.43	2.36	2.29	2.22	2.15
Cartersville	2.63	2.54	2.45	2.52	2.59	2.58	2.57	2.56	2.55	2.54	2.53
Emerson	3.12	3.05	2.98	2.91	2.84	2.77	2.70	2.63	2.56	2.49	2.42
Euharlee*	3.41	3.22	3.02	3.11	3.20	3.15	3.10	3.04	2.99	2.94	2.89
Kingston	3.03	2.89	2.74	2.70	2.66	2.57	2.48	2.38	2.29	2.20	2.11
Taylorville	2.69	2.68	2.66	2.56	2.46	2.40	2.35	2.29	2.23	2.17	2.12
White	2.85	2.87	2.88	2.79	2.69	2.65	2.61	2.57	2.53	2.49	2.45

Average Household Income

Average household income in Bartow County increased 61% between the years of 1990 and 2000. The rate of increase ranged from a high of 81% in Emerson to a low of 46% in Adairsville. The rate of increase in average household income in Bartow County during this period lagged behind the increase (118%) in the state of Georgia as a whole. In actual dollar amounts, average household incomes in the cities of Adairsville, Kingston and White significantly lag behind household incomes in other parts of the county.

Average Household Income in Bartow County, Bartow's Municipalities and Selected Comparison Counties, 1990-2000

	1990	2000
Georgia	36,819	80,077
Cherokee County	42,338	70,995
Floyd County	31,531	46,498
Paulding County	35,665	57,591
Polk County	27,403	41,784
Bartow County	32,502	52,533
Adairsville	25,464	37,436
Cartersville	35,392	53,902
Emerson	26,330	47,626
Euharlee	33,922	55,756
Kingston	22,677	39,743
Taylorville	29,092	51,402
White	24,394	38,511

Note: Figures in this table are based on means, while figures in the first table of this section, presenting overviews of the county, the state and the nation are medians. Therefore some differentiation in presentation of results may be an effect of statistical procedures used for comparison.

Distribution of Income

The table below provides a breakdown of the changes in the distribution of household income between the years 1990 and 2000. In 1990, 54% of the households in Bartow County had incomes of \$30,000 or less. By 2000, that percentage had dropped to 32% of the total number of households in the county. Only 11% of Bartow County households had incomes of at least \$60,000 in 1990, compared to 31% of the households in the year 2000.

Distribution of Household Income in Bartow County, Bartow's Municipalities and Selected Comparison Counties, 1990-2000

	1990		2000	
Georgia	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Income less than \$9999	398,078	NA	304,816	NA
\$10000 - \$14999	204,142	NA	176,059	NA
\$15000 - \$19999	210,123	NA	177,676	NA
\$20000 - \$29999	405,424	NA	383,222	NA
\$30000 - \$34999	186,754	NA	187,070	NA
\$35000 - \$39999	160,205	NA	176,616	NA
\$40000 - \$49999	260,712	NA	326,345	NA
\$50000 - \$59999	179,962	NA	278,017	NA
\$60000 - \$74999	161,705	NA	315,186	NA
\$75000 - \$99999	109,354	NA	311,651	NA
\$100000 - \$124999	40,880	NA	157,818	NA
\$125000 - \$149999	16,094	NA	76,275	NA
\$150000 and above	33,142	NA	136,927	NA
<i>Total Households</i>	2,366,575	NA	3,007,678	NA
	1990		2000	
<i>Cherokee County</i>	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Income less than \$9999	31,404	9.10%	49,562	4.20%
\$10000 - \$14999	2,862	5.70%	2,060	2.80%
\$15000 - \$19999	1,788	5.80%	1,382	3.10%
\$20000 - \$29999	1,822	14.90%	1,541	8.30%
\$30000 - \$34999	4,676	7.80%	4,117	4.70%
\$35000 - \$39999	2,464	8.10%	2,324	5.20%
\$40000 - \$49999	2,540	15.20%	2,559	10.40%
\$50000 - \$59999	4,781	12.10%	5,157	10.40%
\$60000 - \$74999	3,791	11.50%	5,133	14.90%
\$75000 - \$99999	3,620	6.80%	7,367	16.30%
\$100000 - \$124999	2,147	1.80%	8,054	9.40%
\$125000 - \$149999	559	0.60%	4,653	4.10%
\$150000 and above	185	0.50%	2,029	6.40%
<i>Total Households</i>	169	100%	3,186	100%
	1990		2000	
<i>Floyd County</i>	N	Pct.	N	Pct.

Income less than \$9999	30,475	20.40%	34,030	12.00%
\$10000 - \$14999	6,224	9.60%	4,092	7.10%
\$15000 - \$19999	2,938	9.70%	2,411	7.50%
\$20000 - \$29999	2,942	17.60%	2,546	15.60%
\$30000 - \$34999	5,362	7.90%	5,307	7.00%
\$35000 - \$39999	2,412	5.90%	2,381	6.20%
\$40000 - \$49999	1,794	11.10%	2,100	11.80%
\$50000 - \$59999	3,374	6.90%	4,028	9.30%
\$60000 - \$74999	2,112	6.00%	3,165	8.70%
\$75000 - \$99999	1,838	2.60%	2,944	7.60%
\$100000 - \$124999	788	1.10%	2,583	3.50%
\$125000 - \$149999	340	0.40%	1,207	1.30%
\$150000 and above	123	0.70%	451	2.40%
<i>Total Households</i>	228	100%	815	100%
	1990		2000	
<i>Paulding County</i>	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Income less than \$9999	14,331	11.40%	28,159	4.50%
\$10000 - \$14999	1,633	6.40%	1,255	3.70%
\$15000 - \$19999	924	7.10%	1,037	4.20%
\$20000 - \$29999	1,018	18.00%	1,183	9.50%
\$30000 - \$34999	2,583	10.60%	2,663	5.70%
\$35000 - \$39999	1,517	9.60%	1,601	6.00%
\$40000 - \$49999	1,381	15.30%	1,681	13.00%
\$50000 - \$59999	2,188	9.30%	3,674	12.70%
\$60000 - \$74999	1,335	7.50%	3,580	16.50%
\$75000 - \$99999	1,080	3.30%	4,643	15.50%
\$100000 - \$124999	475	0.80%	4,369	5.40%
\$125000 - \$149999	120	0.20%	1,525	1.50%
\$150000 and above	31	0.30%	413	1.90%
<i>Total Households</i>	46	100%	535	100%
	1990		2000	
<i>Polk County</i>	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Income less than \$9999	12,436	24.20%	14,031	13.70%
\$10000 - \$14999	3,008	10.60%	1,918	8.50%
\$15000 - \$19999	1,322	9.30%	1,196	7.40%
\$20000 - \$29999	1,155	19.20%	1,033	16.90%
\$30000 - \$34999	2,385	9.20%	2,376	6.60%
\$35000 - \$39999	1,145	6.30%	931	7.70%
\$40000 - \$49999	778	9.10%	1,074	10.30%
\$50000 - \$59999	1,127	5.00%	1,444	9.80%
\$60000 - \$74999	617	3.80%	1,375	8.60%
\$75000 - \$99999	475	1.80%	1,208	5.80%
\$100000 - \$124999	223	0.70%	812	2.30%
\$125000 - \$149999	90	0.30%	322	0.70%
\$150000 and above	33	0.60%	92	1.80%
<i>Total Households</i>	78	100%	250	100%

	1990		2000	
<i>Bartow County</i>	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Income less than \$9999	2,962	14.8%	2,085	7.7%
\$10000 - \$14999	1,951	9.7%	1,326	4.9%
\$15000 - \$19999	2,023	10.1%	1,471	5.4%
\$20000 - \$29999	3,934	19.6%	3,806	14.0%
\$30000 - \$34999	1,842	9.2%	1,848	6.8%
\$35000 - \$39999	1,597	8.0%	1,671	6.1%
\$40000 - \$49999	2,240	11.2%	3,383	12.4%
\$50000 - \$59999	1,372	6.8%	3,253	12.0%
\$60000 - \$74999	1,051	5.2%	3,405	12.5%
\$75000 - \$99999	675	3.4%	2,734	10.1%
\$100000 - \$124999	193	1.0%	1,050	3.9%
\$125000 - \$149999	98	0.5%	498	1.8%
\$150000 and above	117	0.6%	643	2.4%
<i>Total Households</i>	<i>20,055</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>27,173</i>	<i>100.0%</i>
	1990		2000	
<i>City of Adairsville</i>	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Income less than \$9999	151	19.10%	188	18.70%
\$10000 - \$14999	84	10.60%	95	9.50%
\$15000 - \$19999	106	13.40%	66	6.60%
\$20000 - \$29999	183	23.20%	132	13.20%
\$30000 - \$34999	42	5.30%	84	8.40%
\$35000 - \$39999	117	14.80%	64	6.40%
\$40000 - \$49999	35	4.40%	72	7.20%
\$50000 - \$59999	26	3.30%	112	11.20%
\$60000 - \$74999	36	4.60%	95	9.50%
\$75000 - \$99999	9	1.10%	52	5.20%
\$100000 - \$124999	0	0.00%	30	3.00%
\$125000 - \$149999	0	0.00%	7	0.70%
\$150000 and above	0	0.00%	6	0.60%
<i>Total Households</i>	<i>789</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>1,003</i>	<i>100.0%</i>
	1990		2000	
<i>City of Cartersville</i>	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Income less than \$9999	942	19.80%	592	10.10%
\$10000 - \$14999	493	10.40%	402	6.90%
\$15000 - \$19999	430	9.10%	460	7.90%
\$20000 - \$29999	817	17.20%	762	13.00%
\$30000 - \$34999	396	8.30%	355	6.10%
\$35000 - \$39999	284	6.00%	265	4.50%
\$40000 - \$49999	384	8.10%	740	12.70%
\$50000 - \$59999	247	5.20%	472	8.10%
\$60000 - \$74999	342	7.20%	621	10.60%
\$75000 - \$99999	181	3.80%	518	8.90%
\$100000 - \$124999	68	1.40%	265	4.50%
\$125000 - \$149999	71	1.50%	188	3.20%
\$150000 and above	93	2.00%	203	3.50%

<i>Total Households</i>	4,748	100.0%	5,843	100.0%
	1990		2000	
<i>City of Emerson</i>	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Income less than \$9999	58	14.50%	39	10.10%
\$10000 - \$14999	34	8.50%	21	5.40%
\$15000 - \$19999	65	16.30%	17	4.40%
\$20000 - \$29999	112	28.10%	85	22.00%
\$30000 - \$34999	27	6.80%	23	5.90%
\$35000 - \$39999	30	7.50%	29	7.50%
\$40000 - \$49999	25	6.30%	51	13.20%
\$50000 - \$59999	24	6.00%	32	8.30%
\$60000 - \$74999	15	3.80%	30	7.80%
\$75000 - \$99999	9	2.30%	46	11.90%
\$100000 - \$124999	0	0.00%	3	0.80%
\$125000 - \$149999	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
\$150000 and above	0	0.00%	11	2.80%
<i>Total Households</i>	399	100.0%	387	100.0%
	1990		2000	
<i>City of Eurharlee</i>	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Income less than \$9999	29	9.70%	15	1.50%
\$10000 - \$14999	21	7.00%	17	1.70%
\$15000 - \$19999	39	13.10%	19	2.00%
\$20000 - \$29999	59	19.80%	105	10.80%
\$30000 - \$34999	34	11.40%	97	10.00%
\$35000 - \$39999	35	11.70%	37	3.80%
\$40000 - \$49999	43	14.40%	134	13.80%
\$50000 - \$59999	16	5.40%	174	17.90%
\$60000 - \$74999	14	4.70%	171	17.60%
\$75000 - \$99999	0	0.00%	111	11.40%
\$100000 - \$124999	6	2.00%	56	5.70%
\$125000 - \$149999	0	0.00%	18	1.80%
\$150000 and above	2	0.70%	20	2.10%
<i>Total Households</i>	298	100.0%	974	100.0%
	1990		2000	
<i>City of Kingston</i>	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Income less than \$9999	37	17.50%	38	15.60%
\$10000 - \$14999	36	17.00%	22	9.10%
\$15000 - \$19999	19	9.00%	26	10.70%
\$20000 - \$29999	51	24.10%	47	19.30%
\$30000 - \$34999	18	8.50%	8	3.30%
\$35000 - \$39999	13	6.10%	20	8.20%
\$40000 - \$49999	20	9.40%	24	9.90%
\$50000 - \$59999	18	8.50%	22	9.10%
\$60000 - \$74999	0	0.00%	19	7.80%
\$75000 - \$99999	0	0.00%	10	4.10%
\$100000 - \$124999	0	0.00%	0	0.00%

\$125000 - \$149999	0	0.00%	2	0.80%
\$150000 and above	0	0.00%	5	2.10%
<i>Total Households</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>100.0%</i>
	1990		2000	
<i>City of Taylorsville</i>	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Income less than \$9999	12	12.10%	10	10.10%
\$10000 - \$14999	10	10.10%	2	2.00%
\$15000 - \$19999	22	22.20%	9	9.10%
\$20000 - \$29999	14	14.10%	15	15.20%
\$30000 - \$34999	6	6.10%	6	6.10%
\$35000 - \$39999	8	8.10%	8	8.10%
\$40000 - \$49999	8	8.10%	9	9.10%
\$50000 - \$59999	9	9.10%	10	10.10%
\$60000 - \$74999	10	10.10%	13	13.10%
\$75000 - \$99999	0	0.00%	6	6.10%
\$100000 - \$124999	0	0.00%	6	6.10%
\$125000 - \$149999	0	0.00%	5	5.10%
\$150000 and above	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
<i>Total Households</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>100.0%</i>
	1990		2000	
<i>City of White</i>	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Income less than \$9999	40	21.40%	25	10.00%
\$10000 - \$14999	17	9.10%	29	11.60%
\$15000 - \$19999	31	16.60%	13	5.20%
\$20000 - \$29999	37	19.80%	54	21.70%
\$30000 - \$34999	25	13.40%	9	3.60%
\$35000 - \$39999	8	4.30%	13	5.20%
\$40000 - \$49999	17	9.10%	20	8.00%
\$50000 - \$59999	8	4.30%	34	13.70%
\$60000 - \$74999	0	0.00%	19	7.60%
\$75000 - \$99999	4	2.10%	22	8.80%
\$100000 - \$124999	0	0.00%	11	4.40%
\$125000 - \$149999	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
\$150000 and above	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
<i>Total Households</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

Per Capita Income

The table below provides figures and projections on per capita income for the years 1980 – 2025. By the year 2025, per capita income in Bartow County is expected to be \$35,602, an increase of 88% from the year 2000. Per capita income in the respective cities is projected to increase by roughly similar amounts during that same time period.

Per Capita Income in Bartow County, Bartow’s Municipalities and Selected Comparison Counties 1980 – 2000, With Projections Through 2030

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
<i>Cherokee County</i>	6,324	10,587	14,849	19,860	24,871	29,508	34,145	38,781	43,418	48,055	52,692
<i>Floyd County</i>	6,175	9,148	12,121	14,965	17,808	20,716	23,625	26,533	29,441	32,349	35,258
<i>Paulding County</i>	5,630	8,976	12,322	16,148	19,974	23,560	27,146	30,732	34,318	37,904	41,490
<i>Polk County</i>	5,391	7,788	10,184	12,901	15,617	18,174	20,730	23,287	25,843	28,400	30,956
<i>Bartow County</i>	5,699	8,724	11,748	15,369	18,989	22,312	25,634	28,957	32,279	35,602	38,924
<i>Adairsville</i>	5,105	6,944	8,783	11,806	14,828	17,259	19,690	22,120	24,551	26,982	29,413
<i>Cartersville</i>	6,569	10,328	14,086	17,032	19,977	23,329	26,681	30,033	33,385	36,737	40,089
<i>Emerson</i>	4,964	6,998	9,032	12,651	16,270	19,097	21,923	24,750	27,576	30,403	33,229
<i>Euharlee</i>	5,413	8,338	11,262	14,373	17,483	20,501	23,518	26,536	29,553	32,571	35,588
<i>Kingston</i>	4,491	6,325	8,158	13,239	18,319	21,776	25,233	28,690	32,147	35,604	39,061
<i>Taylorville</i>	5,575	8,406	11,237	16,686	22,135	26,275	30,415	34,555	38,695	42,835	46,975
<i>White</i>	4,696	6,663	8,629	11,647	14,665	17,157	19,650	22,142	24,634	27,126	29,619
<i>Georgia</i>	NA	NA	13,631	NA	21,154	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Educational Attainment

Bartow County and the City of Cartersville maintain separate school systems. As is the case across the state, dropout rates are an area of concern. Georgia Highlands College and North Metro Technical School, which are located within the county, are significant assets. Moreover, Kennesaw State University is less than 20 minutes from downtown Cartersville, offering Bartow residents more opportunities for post-secondary education. Educational attainment estimates for 2005 indicate that 75% of the population has a high school degree or less, 18% hold bachelors degrees and 6% hold masters or more advanced degrees. These figures are below national averages in educational attainment.

The table below provides figures and projections related to educational attainment for the years 1980 – 2025. The number of Bartow County residents who do not have a high school diploma is expected to decline by 3% between the years 2000 – 2025, while the number of residents with at least a four year college degree is expected to increase by 98% during that same time period.

Educational Attainment, Georgia, Bartow County, Bartow's Municipalities and Selected Comparison Counties 1980 – 2000, With Projections Through 2030

Georgia	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Less than 9th Grade	NA	NA	483,755	NA	386,391	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9th to 12 th Grade (No Diploma)	NA	NA	686,060	NA	710,394	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	NA	NA	1,192,935	NA	1,471,905	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Some College (No Degree)	NA	NA	684,109	NA	1,045,663	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Associate Degree	NA	NA	199,403	NA	265,941	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bachelor's Degree	NA	NA	519,613	NA	820,702	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Graduate or Professional Degree	NA	NA	257,545	NA	425,546	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>Cherokee County</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Less than 9th Grade	7,891	6,853	5,815	5,491	5,167	4,486	3,805	3,124	2,443	1,762	1,081
9th to 12 th Grade (No Diploma)	6,089	7,145	8,201	8,497	8,793	9,469	10,145	10,821	11,497	12,173	12,849
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	8,768	13,038	17,308	20,992	24,675	28,652	32,629	36,605	40,582	44,559	48,536
Some College (No Degree)	3,602	7,462	11,321	16,317	21,312	25,740	30,167	34,595	39,022	43,450	47,877
Associate Degree	NA	NA	3,454	4,630	5,805	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bachelor's Degree	1,901	4,824	7,747	12,762	17,777	21,746	25,715	29,684	33,653	37,622	41,591
Graduate or Professional Degree	927	1,785	2,643	4,643	6,643	8,072	9,501	10,930	12,359	13,788	15,217
Less than 9th Grade	13,752	11,240	8,727	7,691	6,654	4,880	3,105	1,331	0	0	0

9th to 12 th Grade (No Diploma)	10,577	10,423	10,269	10,101	9,933	9,772	9,611	9,450	9,289	9,128	8,967
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	12,994	14,907	16,820	18,080	19,339	20,925	22,512	24,098	25,684	27,270	28,857
Some College (No Degree)	4,579	6,006	7,432	9,075	10,717	12,252	13,786	15,321	16,855	18,390	19,924
Associate Degree	NA	NA	2,125	2,210	2,295	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bachelor's Degree	3,304	3,858	4,411	5,103	5,795	6,418	7,041	7,663	8,286	8,909	9,532
Graduate or Professional Degree	2,288	2,544	2,799	3,104	3,409	3,689	3,970	4,250	4,530	4,810	5,091
<i>Paulding County</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Less than 9th Grade	4,339	3,759	3,178	2,869	2,559	2,114	1,669	1,224	779	334	0
9th to 12 th Grade (No Diploma)	4,190	4,990	5,789	6,399	7,009	7,714	8,419	9,123	9,828	10,533	11,238
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	4,380	7,053	9,725	14,649	19,573	23,371	27,170	30,968	34,766	38,564	42,363
Some College (No Degree)	1,082	2,282	3,481	7,185	10,888	13,340	15,791	18,243	20,694	23,146	25,597
Associate Degree	NA	NA	916	1,607	2,298	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bachelor's Degree	394	917	1,439	3,624	5,809	7,163	8,517	9,870	11,224	12,578	13,932
Graduate or Professional Degree	234	348	461	1,123	1,784	2,172	2,559	2,947	3,334	3,722	4,109
<i>Polk County</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Less than 9th Grade	7,231	6,201	5,171	4,400	3,629	2,729	1,828	928	27	0	0
9th to 12 th Grade (No Diploma)	4,312	4,730	5,147	5,269	5,391	5,661	5,931	6,200	6,470	6,740	7,010
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	5,033	5,865	6,697	7,657	8,617	9,513	10,409	11,305	12,201	13,097	13,993
Some College (No Degree)	1,485	1,859	2,232	3,195	4,157	4,825	5,493	6,161	6,829	7,497	8,165
Associate Degree	NA	NA	716	764	812	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Graduate or Professional Degree	478	540	601	767	933	1,047	1,161	1,274	1,388	1,502	1,616

<i>Bartow County</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Less than 9th Grade	8,209	7,145	6,081	5,355	4,629	3,734	2,839	1,944	1,049	154	0
9th to 12 th Grade (No Diploma)	5,800	6,997	8,193	8,593	8,993	9,791	10,590	11,388	12,186	12,984	13,783
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	5,948	8,920	11,892	14,226	16,559	19,212	21,865	24,517	27,170	29,823	32,476
Some College (No Degree)	1,873	3,043	4,213	6,817	9,421	11,308	13,195	15,082	16,969	18,856	20,743
Associate Degree	NA	NA	1,030	1,477	1,923	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bachelor's Degree	931	1,547	2,163	3,450	4,737	5,689	6,640	7,592	8,543	9,495	10,446
Graduate or Professional Degree	537	744	950	1,523	2,096	2,486	2,876	3,265	3,655	4,045	4,435
<i>Adairsville</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Less than 9th Grade	429	370	311	282	253	209	165	121	77	33	0
9th to 12 th Grade (No Diploma)	262	341	420	401	381	411	441	470	500	530	560
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	211	311	411	471	531	611	691	771	851	931	1,011
Some College (No Degree)	50	83	115	185	255	306	358	409	460	511	563
Associate Degree	NA	NA	10	26	41	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bachelor's Degree	29	46	62	90	117	139	161	183	205	227	249
Graduate or Professional Degree	11	19	27	40	53	64	74	85	95	106	116
<i>Cartersville</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Less than 9th Grade	1,944	1,748	1,551	1,359	1,167	973	779	584	390	196	2
9th to 12 th Grade (No Diploma)	1,372	1,459	1,545	1,586	1,626	1,690	1,753	1,817	1,880	1,944	2,007
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	1,480	1,891	2,301	2,563	2,824	3,160	3,496	3,832	4,168	4,504	4,840
Associate Degree	NA	NA	246	305	363	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Bachelor's Degree	386	565	744	1,162	1,579	1,877	2,176	2,474	2,772	3,070	3,369
Graduate or Professional Degree	181	280	378	568	757	901	1,045	1,189	1,333	1,477	1,621
<i>Emerson</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Less than 9th Grade	240	211	182	149	116	85	54	23	0	0	0
9th to 12 th Grade (No Diploma)	135	163	190	180	169	178	186	195	203	212	220
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	176	209	242	284	326	364	401	439	476	514	551
Some College (No Degree)	35	53	70	72	73	83	92	102	111	121	130
Associate Degree	NA	NA	36	30	23	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bachelor's Degree	2	9	15	20	24	30	35	41	46	52	57
Graduate or Professional Degree	0	3	6	9	11	14	17	19	22	25	28
<i>Euharlee</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Less than 9th Grade	66	74	81	80	79	82	86	89	92	95	99
9th to 12 th Grade (No Diploma)	55	110	164	230	295	355	415	475	535	595	655
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	66	128	189	447	705	865	1,025	1,184	1,344	1,504	1,664
Some College (No Degree)	15	39	63	221	379	470	561	652	743	834	925
Associate Degree	NA	NA	10	47	84	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bachelor's Degree	7	10	13	103	192	238	285	331	377	423	470
Graduate or Professional Degree	2	3	3	26	48	60	71	83	94	106	117
<i>Kingston</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Less than 9th Grade	225	172	119	107	95	63	30	0	0	0	0
9th to 12 th Grade (No Diploma)	101	90	79	86	92	90	88	85	83	81	79
Equivalency)	79	101	123	130	136	150	165	179	193	207	222

Some College (No Degree)	13	30	47	58	69	83	97	111	125	139	153
Associate Degree	NA	NA	4	8	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bachelor's Degree	10	9	7	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	8
Graduate or Professional Degree	5	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	18
<i>Taylorsville</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Less than 9th Grade	64	41	18	16	14	2	0	0	0	0	0
9th to 12 th Grade (No Diploma)	42	37	32	40	47	48	50	51	52	53	55
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	43	48	52	55	58	62	66	69	73	77	81
Some College (No Degree)	6	22	37	39	41	50	59	67	76	85	94
Associate Degree	NA	NA	16	8	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bachelor's Degree	5	7	9	9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Graduate or Professional Degree	6	6	5	8	11	12	14	15	16	17	19
<i>White</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Less than 9th Grade	124	108	91	82	72	59	46	33	20	7	0
9th to 12 th Grade (No Diploma)	74	88	101	110	118	129	140	151	162	173	184
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	56	75	93	135	177	207	238	268	298	328	359
Some College (No Degree)	20	18	16	25	33	36	40	43	46	49	53
Associate Degree	NA	NA	9	9	9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bachelor's Degree	4	6	7	7	6	7	7	8	8	9	9
Graduate or Professional Degree	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7

Economic Development

Employment By Industry

The following table provides figures and projections for levels of employment in various industry types between the years 1980 and 2025. As a percentage of total employment, employment in the manufacturing industry is projected to reflect the most significant decline between the years of 2000 and 2025, from just over 23% of the total workforce in 2000 to just 15% in 2025. Relative levels of employment are expected to increase most significantly during that same time period for educational, health and social services (14% to 16.6%), construction (11% to 13%) and management services (6.4% to 8%). Relative changes in other industry types are projected to be less pronounced.

Employment By Industry, US, Georgia Bartow County, Bartow's Municipalities and Selected Comparison Counties 1980 – 2000, With Projections Through 2030

<i>United States</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Total Employed Civilian Population	NA	NA	115,681,202	NA	129,721,512	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>Georgia</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Total Employed Civilian Population	NA	NA	3,090,276	NA	3,839,756	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, hunting & mining	NA	NA	82,537	NA	53,201	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Construction	NA	NA	214,359	NA	304,710	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Manufacturing	NA	NA	585,423	NA	568,830	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wholesale Trade	NA	NA	156,838	NA	148,026	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Retail Trade	NA	NA	508,861	NA	459,548	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	NA	NA	263,419	NA	231,304	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Information	NA	NA	NA	NA	135,496	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	NA	NA	201,422	NA	251,240	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	NA	NA	151,096	NA	362,414	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Educational, health and social services	NA	NA	461,307	NA	675,593	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	NA	NA	31,911	NA	274,437	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other Services	NA	NA	266,053	NA	181,829	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Public Administration	NA	NA	167,050	NA	193,128	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>Cherokee County</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Total Employed Civilian Population	23,335	35,786	48,237	61,777	75,316	88,311	101,307	114,302	127,297	140,292	153,288	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, hunting & mining	757	1,064	1,371	972	572	526	480	433	387	341	295	
Construction	2,519	4,085	5,651	7,042	8,432	9,910	11,389	12,867	14,345	15,823	17,302	
Manufacturing	6,482	7,058	7,634	8,075	8,515	9,023	9,532	10,040	10,548	11,056	11,565	
Wholesale Trade	1,369	2,302	3,234	3,539	3,844	4,463	5,082	5,700	6,319	6,938	7,557	
Retail Trade	3,254	5,745	8,235	9,516	10,797	12,683	14,569	16,454	18,340	20,226	22,112	
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	1,868	3,153	4,438	3,832	3,226	3,566	3,905	4,245	4,584	4,924	5,263	
Information	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,382	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	1,381	2,597	3,813	4,891	5,969	7,116	8,263	9,410	10,557	11,704	12,851	
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	1,087	1,989	2,891	5,661	8,431	10,267	12,103	13,939	15,775	17,611	19,447	
Educational, health and social services	2,433	3,712	4,990	8,136	11,281	13,493	15,705	17,917	20,129	22,341	24,553	
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	655	638	621	2,623	4,624	5,616	6,609	7,601	8,593	9,585	10,578	
Other Services	569	2,118	3,666	3,805	3,943	4,787	5,630	6,474	7,317	8,161	9,004	
Public Administration	961	1,327	1,693	1,997	2,300	2,635	2,970	3,304	3,639	3,974	4,309	
<i>Floyd County</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Total Employed Civilian Population	35,068	36,688	38,308	39,356	40,403	41,737	43,071	44,404	45,738	47,072	48,406	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, hunting & mining	431	475	519	427	334	310	286	261	237	213	189	

Construction	1,980	2,174	2,368	2,703	3,038	3,303	3,567	3,832	4,096	4,361	4,625
Manufacturing	11,437	10,689	9,941	9,655	9,369	8,852	8,335	7,818	7,301	6,784	6,267
Wholesale Trade	1,298	1,266	1,233	1,329	1,424	1,456	1,487	1,519	1,550	1,582	1,613
Retail Trade	5,283	5,612	5,941	5,163	4,384	4,159	3,935	3,710	3,485	3,260	3,036
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	2,604	2,652	2,700	2,204	1,708	1,484	1,260	1,036	812	588	364
Information	NA	NA	NA	NA	777	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	1,410	1,503	1,595	1,612	1,628	1,683	1,737	1,792	1,846	1,901	1,955
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	845	1,057	1,269	1,837	2,404	2,794	3,184	3,573	3,963	4,353	4,743
Educational, health and social services	6,381	7,309	8,236	8,955	9,673	10,496	11,319	12,142	12,965	13,788	14,611
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	1,318	821	323	1,455	2,586	2,903	3,220	3,537	3,854	4,171	4,488
Other Services	974	1,836	2,697	2,174	1,650	1,819	1,988	2,157	2,326	2,495	2,664
Public Administration	1,107	1,297	1,486	1,457	1,428	1,508	1,589	1,669	1,749	1,829	1,910
<i>Paulding County</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Total Employed Civilian Population	10,698	15,715	20,732	31,102	41,472	49,166	56,859	64,553	72,246	79,940	87,633
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, hunting & mining	203	244	284	252	220	224	229	233	237	241	246
Construction	1,266	2,041	2,816	4,153	5,489	6,545	7,601	8,656	9,712	10,768	11,824
Manufacturing	3,020	3,621	4,222	4,802	5,381	5,971	6,562	7,152	7,742	8,332	8,923
Wholesale Trade	471	925	1,378	1,864	2,349	2,819	3,288	3,758	4,227	4,697	5,166
Retail Trade	1,488	2,304	3,119	4,341	5,563	6,582	7,601	8,619	9,638	10,657	11,676
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	1,164	1,693	2,222	2,789	3,356	3,904	4,452	5,000	5,548	6,096	6,644
Information	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,200	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	449	955	1,460	1,952	2,443	2,942	3,440	3,939	4,437	4,936	5,434
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and	321	651	980	2,199	3,417	4,191	4,965	5,739	6,513	7,287	8,061

waste management services												
Educational, health and social services	1,143	1,627	2,111	4,250	6,389	7,701	9,012	10,324	11,635	12,947	14,258	
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	419	293	166	1,064	1,962	2,348	2,734	3,119	3,505	3,891	4,277	
Other Services	248	689	1,129	1,458	1,787	2,172	2,557	2,941	3,326	3,711	4,096	
Public Administration	506	676	845	1,381	1,916	2,269	2,621	2,974	3,326	3,679	4,031	
<i>Polk County</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Total Employed Civilian Population	12,956	13,671	14,385	15,145	15,904	16,641	17,378	18,115	18,852	19,589	20,326	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, hunting & mining	221	245	269	249	228	230	232	233	235	237	239	
Construction	578	784	990	1,351	1,711	1,994	2,278	2,561	2,844	3,127	3,411	
Manufacturing	5,944	5,725	5,506	5,005	4,503	4,143	3,783	3,422	3,062	2,702	2,342	
Wholesale Trade	571	516	460	513	566	565	564	562	561	560	559	
Retail Trade	1,568	1,777	1,985	1,791	1,597	1,604	1,612	1,619	1,626	1,633	1,641	
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	817	874	931	884	837	842	847	852	857	862	867	
Information	NA	NA	NA	NA	386	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	332	446	559	538	516	562	608	654	700	746	792	
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	249	332	415	573	731	852	972	1,093	1,213	1,334	1,454	
Educational, health and social services	1,490	1,653	1,815	2,197	2,578	2,850	3,122	3,394	3,666	3,938	4,210	
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	410	246	82	444	806	905	1,004	1,103	1,202	1,301	1,400	
Other Services	267	553	838	799	760	883	1,007	1,130	1,253	1,376	1,500	
Public Administration	509	522	535	610	685	729	773	817	861	905	949	
<i>Bartow County</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Total Employed Civilian Population	18,049	22,713	27,377	32,007	36,637	41,284	45,931	50,578	55,225	59,872	64,519	

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, hunting & mining	474	596	718	561	403	385	368	350	332	314	297
Construction	1,326	2,095	2,864	3,526	4,187	4,902	5,618	6,333	7,048	7,763	8,479
Manufacturing	8,155	8,434	8,713	8,648	8,583	8,690	8,797	8,904	9,011	9,118	9,225
Wholesale Trade	572	704	835	1,075	1,314	1,500	1,685	1,871	2,056	2,242	2,427
Retail Trade	2,187	3,516	4,844	4,735	4,625	5,235	5,844	6,454	7,063	7,673	8,282
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	1,258	1,581	1,903	1,985	2,066	2,268	2,470	2,672	2,874	3,076	3,278
Information	NA	NA	NA	NA	776	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	552	769	986	1,276	1,565	1,818	2,072	2,325	2,578	2,831	3,085
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	410	780	1,149	1,751	2,352	2,838	3,323	3,809	4,294	4,780	5,265
Educational, health and social services	1,505	2,066	2,626	3,940	5,253	6,190	7,127	8,064	9,001	9,938	10,875
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	836	564	292	1,402	2,511	2,930	3,349	3,767	4,186	4,605	5,024
Other Services	360	974	1,587	1,531	1,475	1,754	2,033	2,311	2,590	2,869	3,148
Public Administration	414	637	860	1,194	1,527	1,805	2,084	2,362	2,640	2,918	3,197
<i>Adairsville</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Total Employed Civilian Population	741	878	1,015	1,082	1,148	1,250	1,352	1,453	1,555	1,657	1,759
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, hunting & mining	12	14	16	22	27	31	35	38	42	46	50
Construction	22	30	38	78	117	141	165	188	212	236	260
Manufacturing	434	512	589	486	383	370	358	345	332	319	307
Wholesale Trade	17	9	0	12	23	25	26	28	29	31	32
Retail Trade	94	152	209	150	91	90	90	89	88	87	87
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	29	23	16	27	38	40	43	45	47	49	52
Information	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	15	12	8	22	36	41	47	52	57	62	68
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	8	13	17	37	57	69	82	94	106	118	131
Educational, health and social services	59	51	43	103	162	188	214	239	265	291	317
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	26	18	10	61	112	134	155	177	198	220	241
Other Services	2	19	36	45	53	66	79	91	104	117	130
Public Administration	23	28	33	36	39	43	47	51	55	59	63

<i>Cartersville</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Total Employed Civilian Population	4,193	4,959	5,725	6,411	7,097	7,823	8,549	9,275	10,001	10,727	11,453	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, hunting & mining	69	100	131	89	46	40	35	29	23	17	12	
Construction	165	302	438	462	486	566	647	727	807	887	968	
Manufacturing	1,735	1,787	1,838	1,807	1,776	1,786	1,797	1,807	1,817	1,827	1,838	
Wholesale Trade	125	142	158	230	301	345	389	433	477	521	565	
Retail Trade	623	745	867	895	923	998	1,073	1,148	1,223	1,298	1,373	
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	294	286	278	298	317	323	329	334	340	346	352	
Information	NA	NA	NA	NA	101	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	181	188	195	272	349	391	433	475	517	559	601	
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	89	145	200	308	416	498	580	661	743	825	907	
Educational, health and social services	379	586	792	964	1,136	1,325	1,515	1,704	1,893	2,082	2,272	
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	282	198	114	359	604	685	765	846	926	1,007	1,087	
Other Services	128	304	480	391	301	344	388	431	474	517	561	
Public Administration	123	179	234	288	341	396	450	505	559	614	668	
<i>Emerson</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Total Employed Civilian Population	499	552	604	548	492	490	489	487	485	483	482	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, hunting & mining	15	16	16	15	13	13	12	12	11	11	10	
Construction	38	60	82	72	61	67	73	78	84	90	96	
Manufacturing	243	206	168	128	88	49	11	0	0	0	0	
Wholesale Trade	6	10	14	21	28	34	39	45	50	56	61	
Retail Trade	64	92	120	86	51	48	45	41	38	35	32	
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	32	38	44	39	34	35	35	36	36	37	37	
Information	NA	NA	NA	NA	13	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	9	8	7	10	12	13	14	14	15	16	17	
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	
Educational, health and social services	46	55	64	62	59	62	66	69	72	75	79	
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	20	12	3	17	31	34	37	39	42	45	48	

Other Services	6	21	36	35	33	40	47	53	60	67	74
Public Administration	12	19	26	28	29	33	38	42	46	50	55
<i>Euharlee</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Total Employed Civilian Population	182	301	419	979	1,539	1,878	2,218	2,557	2,896	3,235	3,575
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, hunting & mining	2	4	5	14	22	27	32	37	42	47	52
Construction	20	36	52	106	159	194	229	263	298	333	368
Manufacturing	75	104	133	241	349	418	486	555	623	692	760
Wholesale Trade	13	21	29	49	68	82	96	109	123	137	151
Retail Trade	32	62	92	173	254	310	365	421	476	532	587
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	19	23	26	47	67	79	91	103	115	127	139
Information	NA	NA	NA	NA	33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	3	6	9	27	45	56	66	77	87	98	108
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	0	10	20	59	97	121	146	170	194	218	243
Educational, health and social services	11	21	30	112	194	240	286	331	377	423	469
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	2	2	1	41	80	100	119	139	158	178	197
Other Services	2	8	13	39	64	80	95	111	126	142	157
Public Administration	3	6	9	58	107	133	159	185	211	237	263
<i>Kingston</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Total Employed Civilian Population	263	266	268	273	278	282	286	289	293	297	301
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, hunting & mining	2	4	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	16	19	22	34	45	52	60	67	74	81	89
Manufacturing	151	128	105	86	66	45	24	2	0	0	0
Wholesale Trade	0	2	4	8	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
Retail Trade	11	25	38	40	42	50	58	65	73	81	89
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	29	22	14	18	21	19	17	15	13	11	9
Information	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	0	4	7	8	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	2	7	11	12	12	15	17	20	22	25	27
Educational, health and social services	30	29	28	31	33	34	35	35	36	37	38

Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	13	7	0	8	16	17	18	18	19	20	21
Other Services	0	12	24	18	11	14	17	19	22	25	28
Public Administration	9	9	9	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	12
Taylorsville	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Total Employed Civilian Population	99	117	135	125	114	118	122	125	129	133	137
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, hunting & mining	11	8	5	6	6	5	4	2	1	0	0
Construction	5	8	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	48	45	42	34	26	21	15	10	4	0	0
Wholesale Trade	2	4	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	10	9	7	12	17	19	21	22	24	26	28
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	2	10	17	15	13	16	19	21	24	27	30
Information	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	2	5	8	8	7	8	10	11	12	13	15
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	0	2	3	8	13	16	20	23	26	29	33
Educational, health and social services	12	17	22	21	19	21	23	24	26	28	30
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	5	3	0	5	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Other Services	0	4	8	5	2	3	3	4	4	5	5
Public Administration	2	4	6	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
White	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Total Employed Civilian Population	218	214	210	246	282	298	314	330	346	362	378
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, hunting & mining	11	6	0	3	6	5	4	2	1	0	0
Construction	20	27	34	33	32	35	38	41	44	47	50
Manufacturing	100	87	74	69	64	55	46	37	28	19	10
Wholesale Trade	10	8	6	10	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Retail Trade	30	30	29	27	25	24	23	21	20	19	18
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	10	10	10	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Information	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	2	3	3	8	12	15	17	20	22	25	27
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	3	7	11	14	16	19	23	26	29	32	36

Educational, health and social services	12	13	14	22	30	35	39	44	48	53	57
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	6	5	3	15	27	32	38	43	48	53	59
Other Services	2	8	13	16	19	23	28	32	36	40	45
Public Administration	12	13	13	16	19	21	23	24	26	28	30

Personal Income

The following table provides figures for personal income by type of income for the years 1990 – 2000. Perhaps the most striking results in this table are in regards to income derived from retirement assets. That figure increased by 276% between the years 1990 and 2000 for Bartow residents as a whole, although income from aggregate wage or salaries still comprised about three-fourths of the total personal income in 2000.

Personal Income By Type, Georgia, Bartow County, Bartow’s Municipalities and Selected Comparison Counties, 1990 – 2000

	1990		2000	
<i>Georgia</i>	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Total income	87,114,415,462	NA	170,271,810,700	NA
Aggregate wage or salary income for households	68,393,747,335	NA	133,220,601,500	NA
Aggregate other types of income for households	980,166,673	NA	2,897,846,900	NA
Aggregate self employment income for households	5,450,375,467	NA	9,529,395,400	NA
Aggregate interest, dividends, or net rental income	4,897,744,209	NA	8,973,470,100	NA
Aggregate social security income for households	3,776,110,950	NA	6,881,827,400	NA
Aggregate public assistance income for households	625,890,309	NA	374,957	NA
Aggregate retirement income for households	2,990,380,519	NA	7,776,117,500	NA
	1990		2000	
<i>Cherokee County</i>	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Total income	1,325,568,250	100.00%	3,513,913,600	100.00%
Aggregate wage or salary income for households	1,100,721,373	83.00%	2,910,921,700	82.80%
Aggregate other types of income for households	13,233,905	1.00%	44,042,900	1.30%
Aggregate self employment income for households	86,812,817	6.50%	208,047,800	5.90%
Aggregate interest, dividends, or net rental income	48,695,185	3.70%	134,868,600	3.80%
Aggregate social security income for households	40,236,139	3.00%	92,126,500	2.60%
Aggregate public assistance income for households	4,761,238	0.40%	6,736,800	0.20%
Aggregate retirement income for households	31,107,593	2.30%	117,169,300	3.30%
	1990		2000	
<i>Floyd County</i>	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Total income	962,271,299	100.00%	1,582,226,500	100.00%
Aggregate wage or salary income for households	740,605,500	77.00%	1,140,830,700	72.10%

Aggregate other types of income for households	10,017,088	1.00%	37,014,900	2.30%
Aggregate self employment income for households	42,873,514	4.50%	79,149,800	5.00%
Aggregate interest, dividends, or net rental income	56,636,130	5.90%	102,584,300	6.50%
Aggregate social security income for households	71,553,837	7.40%	112,475,700	7.10%
Aggregate public assistance income for households	7,552,755	0.80%	15,257,600	1.00%
Aggregate retirement income for households	33,032,475	3.40%	94,913,500	6.00%
	1990		2000	
<i>Paulding County</i>	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Total income	510,942,029	100.00%	1,617,671,300	100.00%
Aggregate wage or salary income for households	423,980,606	83.00%	1,364,757,900	84.40%
Aggregate other types of income for households	5,691,832	1.10%	22,165,600	1.40%
Aggregate self employment income for households	32,426,868	6.30%	94,603,000	5.80%
Aggregate interest, dividends, or net rental income	14,729,320	2.90%	37,299,200	2.30%
Aggregate social security income for households	19,422,211	3.80%	50,044,700	3.10%
Aggregate public assistance income for households	2,375,239	0.50%	6,888,200	0.40%
Aggregate retirement income for households	12,315,953	2.40%	41,912,700	2.60%
	1990		2000	
<i>Polk County</i>	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Total income	343,052,516	100.00%	585,476,500	100.00%
Aggregate wage or salary income for households	263,147,036	76.70%	402,417,600	68.70%
Aggregate other types of income for households	4,036,980	1.20%	15,296,500	2.60%
Aggregate self employment income for households	18,429,884	5.40%	33,720,400	5.80%
Aggregate interest, dividends, or net rental income	12,398,099	3.60%	33,259,900	5.70%
Aggregate social security income for households	28,009,923	8.20%	48,561,200	8.30%
Aggregate public assistance income for households	3,756,492	1.10%	6,325,900	1.10%
Aggregate retirement income for households	13,274,102	3.90%	45,895,000	7.80%
	1990		2000	
<i>Bartow County</i>	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Total income	653,007,604	100.0%	1,427,638,000	100.0%
Aggregate wage or salary income for households	522,366,337	80.0%	1,138,635,900	79.8%
Aggregate other types of income for	8,549,023	1.3%	24,033,900	1.7%

households				
Aggregate self employment income for households	40,574,241	6.2%	79,550,300	5.6%
Aggregate interest, dividends, or net rental income	25,695,588	3.9%	47,924,200	3.4%
Aggregate social security income for households	34,331,149	5.3%	65,715,900	4.6%
Aggregate public assistance income for households	4,197,326	0.6%	7,073,600	0.5%
Aggregate retirement income for households	17,293,940	2.6%	64,704,200	4.5%
	1990		2000	
<i>City of Adairsville</i>	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Total income	19,658,231	100.00%	37,099,400	100.00%
Aggregate wage or salary income for households	16,188,117	82.30%	28,917,900	77.90%
Aggregate other types of income for households	444,033	2.30%	942,800	2.50%
Aggregate self employment income for households	368,176	1.90%	1,525,700	4.10%
Aggregate interest, dividends, or net rental income	711,886	3.60%	1,133,000	3.10%
Aggregate social security income for households	1,365,276	6.90%	2,552,000	6.90%
Aggregate public assistance income for households	100,655	0.50%	380,000	1.00%
Aggregate retirement income for households	480,088	2.40%	1,648,000	4.40%
	1990		2000	
<i>City of Cartersville</i>	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Total income	168,534,691	100.00%	316,404,300	100.00%
Aggregate wage or salary income for households	121,898,561	72.30%	231,405,800	73.10%
Aggregate other types of income for households	2,148,867	1.30%	6,039,400	1.90%
Aggregate self employment income for households	13,922,374	8.30%	25,387,400	8.00%
Aggregate interest, dividends, or net rental income	12,754,542	7.60%	14,151,600	4.50%
Aggregate social security income for households	11,195,776	6.60%	18,294,000	5.80%
Aggregate public assistance income for households	1,487,642	0.90%	1,870,600	0.60%
Aggregate retirement income for households	5,126,929	3.00%	19,255,500	6.10%
	1990		2000	
<i>City of Emerson</i>	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Total income	10,610,919	100.00%	18,193,100	100.00%
Aggregate wage or salary income for households	8,600,808	81.10%	14,581,800	80.20%
Aggregate other types of income for households	93,325	0.90%	265,300	1.50%

Aggregate self employment income for households	406,076	3.80%	1,127,100	6.20%
Aggregate interest, dividends, or net rental income	245,000	2.30%	213,000	1.20%
Aggregate social security income for households	821,948	7.70%	1,040,600	5.70%
Aggregate public assistance income for households	46,380	0.40%	147,000	0.80%
Aggregate retirement income for households	397,382	3.70%	818,300	4.50%
	1990		2000	
City of Euharlee	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Total income	9,532,213	100.00%	55,979,500	100.00%
Aggregate wage or salary income for households	7,802,336	81.90%	48,031,700	85.80%
Aggregate other types of income for households	175,206	1.80%	791,200	1.40%
Aggregate self employment income for households	353,714	3.70%	3,822,300	6.80%
Aggregate interest, dividends, or net rental income	363,659	3.80%	797,800	1.40%
Aggregate social security income for households	465,151	4.90%	1,242,300	2.20%
Aggregate public assistance income for households	69,943	0.70%	123,200	0.20%
Aggregate retirement income for households	302,204	3.20%	1,171,000	2.10%
	1990		2000	
City of Kingston	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Total income	5,102,422	100.00%	9,856,200	100.00%
Aggregate wage or salary income for households	3,680,282	72.10%	7,194,500	73.00%
Aggregate other types of income for households	78,384	1.50%	103,700	1.10%
Aggregate self employment income for households	335,694	6.60%	388,700	3.90%
Aggregate interest, dividends, or net rental income	135,069	2.60%	211,000	2.10%
Aggregate social security income for households	566,827	11.10%	993,300	10.10%
Aggregate public assistance income for households	19,592	0.40%	149,800	1.50%
Aggregate retirement income for households	286,574	5.60%	815,200	8.30%
	1990		2000	
City of Taylorsville	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Total income	2,938,304	100.00%	4,780,500	100.00%
Aggregate wage or salary income for households	2,331,608	79.40%	3,598,100	75.30%
Aggregate other types of income for households	288	0.00%	159,400	3.30%
Aggregate self employment income	190,600	6.50%	214,400	4.50%

for households				
Aggregate interest, dividends, or net rental income	231,738	7.90%	287,600	6.00%
Aggregate social security income for households	133,310	4.50%	322,600	6.70%
Aggregate public assistance income for households	0	0.00%	61,300	1.30%
Aggregate retirement income for households	50,760	1.70%	137,100	2.90%
	1990		2000	
<i>City of White</i>	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
Total income	4,586,157	100.00%	9,935,900	100.00%
Aggregate wage or salary income for households	3,707,537	80.80%	7,375,100	74.20%
Aggregate other types of income for households	49,890	1.10%	198,500	2.00%
Aggregate self employment income for households	175,747	3.80%	913,800	9.20%
Aggregate interest, dividends, or net rental income	11,950	0.30%	275,500	2.80%
Aggregate social security income for households	465,808	10.20%	636,100	6.40%
Aggregate public assistance income for households	40,404	0.90%	106,700	1.10%
Aggregate retirement income for households	134,821	2.90%	430,200	4.30%

Labor Force

The following table indicates that while the number of residents who also work in the county increased by about 25% between the years 1990 and 2000, the *percentage* of workers residing in Bartow County who also work in Bartow County decreased slightly between the years 1990 and 2000, from just over 61% to 57.5%. Countywide in 2000, the ratio of workers coming into the county divided by the number living in the county and working elsewhere was .77, placing Bartow 58th of the 159 counties on this measure. The overall ratio of workers in/workers out for the state during that year was 1.01.

According to the figures below, approximately 70% of the total workforce works within the county. This is representative of a variety of professional offerings for Bartow workers. Proximity to the metro Atlanta area also offers opportunities for Bartow residents.

A recent report to the county conducted by CH2MHill, highlights the ample light industrial sites in the county. Distribution and warehousing facilities are somewhat underrepresented in the county, but estimates in that report. Two recent plant closings (Unilever and Glad) have been somewhat offset by the recent acquisition of the Toyo plant. Anheuser-Busch, Trinity Rail Operationa and Shaw Industries are major private employers.

Recent employer interviews noted that pre-employment and on-the-job training efforts could be improved. Job preparation courses in local high schools were suggested

by employers who were interviewed.³ Employers also voiced concerned about the aging of the local workforce, although data suggest that the county’s population is younger than that of the state as a whole.

Labor Force By Place of Work, Bartow County, Bartow’s Municipalities and Selected Comparison Counties, 1990 - 2000

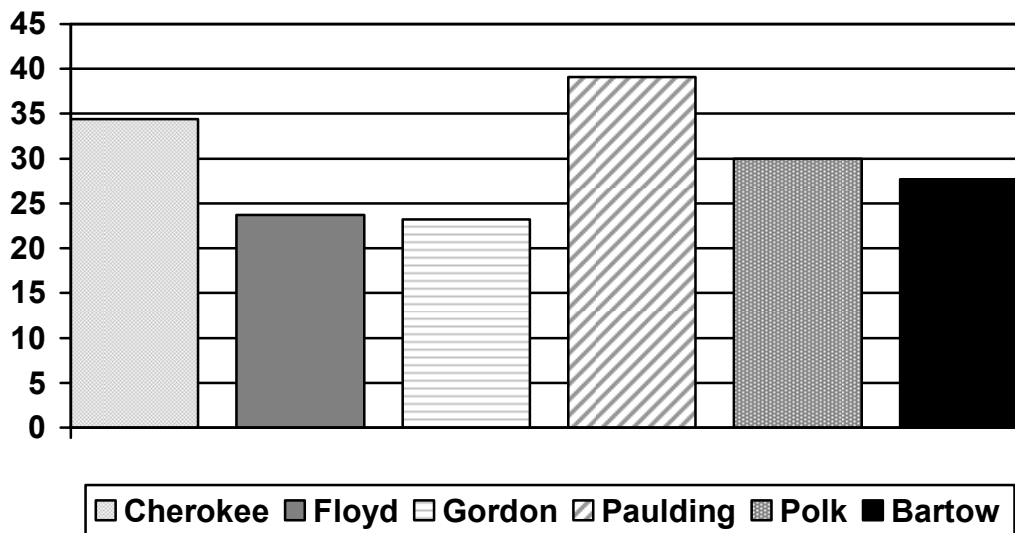
<i>Cherokee County</i>	1990	2000	<i>Floyd County</i>	1990	2000
Total population	90,204	141,903	Total population	81,251	90,565
Worked in State of residence	47,124	73,294	Worked in State of residence	37,376	39,346
Worked in county of residence	15,001	26,239	Worked in county of residence	32,501	32,440
Worked outside of county of residence	32,123	47,055	Worked outside of county of residence	4,875	6,906
Worked outside of state of residence	531	781	Worked outside of state of residence	284	276
<i>Paulding County</i>	1990	2000	<i>Polk County</i>	1990	2000
Total population	41,611	81,678	Total population	33,815	38,127
Worked in State of residence	20,277	40,395	Worked in State of residence	13,968	15,464
Worked in county of residence	5,040	10,094	Worked in county of residence	8,028	8,582
Worked outside of county of residence	15,237	30,301	Worked outside of county of residence	5,940	6,882
Worked outside of state of residence	123	435	Worked outside of state of residence	112	88
<i>Bartow County</i>	1990	2000	<i>Adairsville</i>	1990	2000
Total population	55,911	76,019	Total population	2,131	2,542
Worked in State of residence	26,711	35,606	Worked in State of residence	1,016	1,131
Worked in county of residence	16,448	20,692	Worked in county of residence	316	220
Worked outside of county of residence	10,263	14,914	Worked outside of county of residence	700	911
Worked outside of state of residence	195	347	Worked outside of state of residence	0	0
<i>Cartersville</i>	1990	2000	<i>Emerson</i>	1990	2000
Total population	12,035	15,925	Total population	1,201	1,092
Worked in State of residence	5,576	7,036	Worked in State of residence	595	482
Worked in county of residence	3,411	3,289	Worked in county of residence	39	24
Worked outside of county of residence	2,165	3,747	Worked outside of county of residence	556	458
Worked outside of state of residence	0	0	Worked outside of state of residence	0	0
<i>Euharlee</i>	1990	2000	<i>Kingston</i>	1990	2000

³ Data reported in this section were taken from a community assessment conducted for Bartow County by CH2MHill/ Lcokwood Green in 2006.

Total population	850	3,208	Total population	616	659
Worked in State of residence	417	1,528	Worked in State of residence	274	265
Worked in county of residence	5	69	Worked in county of residence	30	27
Worked outside of county of residence	412	1,459	Worked outside of county of residence	244	238
Worked outside of state of residence	0	0	Worked outside of state of residence	0	0
Taylorville	1990	2000	White	1990	2000
Total population	269	229	Total population	542	693
Worked in State of residence	138	114	Worked in State of residence	204	266
Worked in county of residence	20	20	Worked in county of residence	22	18
Worked outside of county of residence	118	94	Worked outside of county of residence	182	248
Worked outside of state of residence	0	0	Worked outside of state of residence	0	0

A figure presenting information on the labor force commutes within the county is presented below. This figure illustrates the average commute for Bartow County residents and comparison counties. Bartow County residents' commutes are comparable with those of residents of nearby counties.

Mean Commute In Minutes by County, 2000



Source: Georgia Department of Community Affairs

Labor force participation is often differentiated by gender. The table that follows provides a gender-based breakdown of the labor force in Bartow County, selected nearby counties, the state of Georgia and the US for the years 1990 and 2000. The data indicate that while the labor force grew during that time, the relative balance of men and women in the labor force did not change significantly.

Labor Force Participation by Gender, US, Georgia, Bartow, Bartow's Municipalities and Selected Comparison Counties, 1990 – 2000

United States	1990	2000	Georgia	1990	2000
<i>Total Males and Females</i>	191,829,271	217,168,077	<i>Total Males and Females</i>	4,938,381	6,250,687
In labor force:	125,182,378	138,820,935	In labor force:	3,351,513	4,129,666
Civilian Labor force	123,473,450	137,668,798	Civilian Labor force	3,278,378	4,062,808
Civilian Employed	115,681,202	129,721,512	Civilian Employed	3,090,276	3,839,756
Civilian unemployed	7,792,248	7,947,286	Civilian unemployed	188,102	223,052
In Armed Forces	1,708,928	1,152,137	In Armed Forces	73,135	66,858
Not in labor force	66,646,893	78,347,142	Not in labor force	1,586,868	2,121,021
<i>Total Males</i>	92,025,913	104,982,282	<i>Total Males</i>	2,353,659	3,032,442
Male In labor force:	68,509,429	74,273,203	Male In labor force:	1,804,052	2,217,015
Male Civilian Labor force	66,986,201	73,285,305	Male Civilian Labor force	1,738,488	2,159,175
Male Civilian Employed	62,704,579	69,091,443	Male Civilian Employed	1,648,895	2,051,523
Male Civilian unemployed	4,281,622	4,193,862	Male Civilian unemployed	89,593	107,652
Male In Armed Forces	1,523,228	987,898	Male In Armed Forces	65,564	57,840
Male Not in labor force	23,516,484	30,709,079	Male Not in labor force	549,607	815,427
<i>Total Females</i>	99,803,358	112,185,795	<i>Total Females</i>	2,584,722	3,218,245
Female In labor force:	56,672,949	64,547,732	Female In labor force:	1,547,461	1,912,651
Female Civilian Labor force	56,487,249	64,383,493	Female Civilian Labor force	1,539,890	1,903,633
Female Civilian Employed	52,976,623	60,630,069	Female Civilian Employed	1,441,381	1,788,233
Female Civilian unemployed	3,510,626	3,753,424	Female Civilian unemployed	98,509	115,400
Female In Armed Forces	185,700	164,239	Female In Armed Forces	7,571	9,018
Female Not in labor force	43,130,409	47,638,063	Female Not in labor force	1,037,261	1,305,594
Cherokee County	1990	2000	Floyd County	1990	2000
<i>Total Males and Females</i>	67,286	105,713	<i>Total Males and Females</i>	64,141	70,785
In labor force:	50,361	77,534	In labor force:	40,650	43,331
Civilian Labor force	50,173	77,415	Civilian Labor force	40,601	43,302
Civilian Employed	48,237	75,316	Civilian Employed	38,308	40,403
Civilian unemployed	1,936	2,099	Civilian unemployed	2,293	2,899
In Armed Forces	188	119	In Armed Forces	49	29
Not in labor force	16,925	28,179	Not in labor force	23,491	27,454
<i>Total Males</i>	33,324	52,864	<i>Total Males</i>	29,667	33,670
Male In labor force:	28,315	43,692	Male In labor force:	21,451	22,836

Male Civilian Labor force	28,149	43,580	Male Civilian Labor force	21,410	22,807
Male Civilian Employed	27,089	42,513	Male Civilian Employed	20,338	21,708
Male Civilian unemployed	1,060	1,067	Male Civilian unemployed	1,072	1,099
Male In Armed Forces	166	112	Male In Armed Forces	41	29
Male Not in labor force	5,009	9,172	Male Not in labor force	8,216	10,834
<i>Total Females</i>	33,962	52,849	<i>Total Females</i>	34,474	37,115
Female In labor force:	22,046	33,842	Female In labor force:	19,199	20,495
Female Civilian Labor force	22,024	33,835	Female Civilian Labor force	19,191	20,495
Female Civilian Employed	21,148	32,803	Female Civilian Employed	17,970	18,695
Female Civilian unemployed	876	1,032	Female Civilian unemployed	1,221	1,800
Female In Armed Forces	22	7	Female In Armed Forces	8	0
Female Not in labor force	11,916	19,007	Female Not in labor force	15,275	16,620
Paulding County	1990	2000	Polk County	1990	2000
<i>Total Males and Females</i>	30,835	58,625	<i>Total Males and Females</i>	26,140	29,364
In labor force:	21,816	42,755	In labor force:	15,660	16,937
Civilian Labor force	21,755	42,558	Civilian Labor force	15,630	16,927
Civilian Employed	20,732	41,472	Civilian Employed	14,385	15,904
Civilian unemployed	1,023	1,086	Civilian unemployed	1,245	1,023
In Armed Forces	61	197	In Armed Forces	30	10
Not in labor force	9,019	15,870	Not in labor force	10,480	12,427
<i>Total Males</i>	15,143	28,806	<i>Total Males</i>	12,336	14,363
Male In labor force:	12,256	23,373	Male In labor force:	8,640	9,290
Male Civilian Labor force	12,203	23,183	Male Civilian Labor force	8,610	9,280
Male Civilian Employed	11,665	22,696	Male Civilian Employed	8,000	8,805
Male Civilian unemployed	538	487	Male Civilian unemployed	610	475
Male In Armed Forces	53	190	Male In Armed Forces	30	10
Male Not in labor force	2,887	5,433	Male Not in labor force	3,696	5,073
<i>Total Females</i>	15,692	29,819	<i>Total Females</i>	13,804	15,001
Female In labor force:	9,560	19,382	Female In labor force:	7,020	7,647
Female Civilian Labor force	9,552	19,375	Female Civilian Labor force	7,020	7,647
Female Civilian Employed	9,067	18,776	Female Civilian Employed	6,385	7,099
Female Civilian unemployed	485	599	Female Civilian unemployed	635	548
Female In Armed Forces	8	7	Female In Armed Forces	0	0
Female Not in labor force	6,132	10,437	Female Not in labor force	6,784	7,354

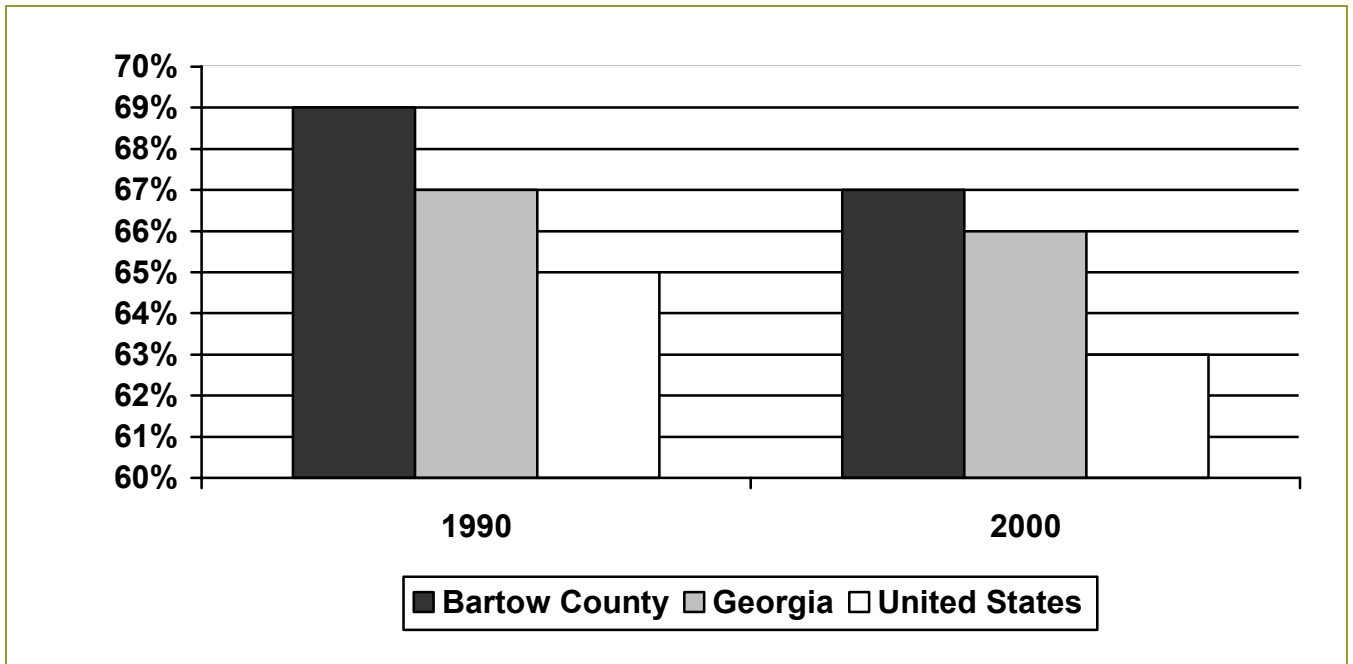
<i>Bartow County</i>	1990	2000	<i>Adairsville</i>	1990	2000
<i>Total Males and Females</i>	42,166	56,847	<i>Total Males and Females</i>	1,695	1,921
In labor force:	29,330	38,215	In labor force:	1,209	1,197
Civilian Labor force	29,210	38,177	Civilian Labor force	1,200	1,197
Civilian Employed	27,377	36,637	Civilian Employed	1,015	1,148
Civilian unemployed	1,833	1,540	Civilian unemployed	185	49
In Armed Forces	120	38	In Armed Forces	9	0
Not in labor force	12,836	18,632	Not in labor force	486	724
<i>Total Males</i>	<i>20,351</i>	<i>27,807</i>	<i>Total Males</i>	<i>767</i>	<i>903</i>
Male In labor force:	16,225	21,100	Male In labor force:	590	627
Male Civilian Labor force	16,119	21,062	Male Civilian Labor force	581	627
Male Civilian Employed	15,120	20,409	Male Civilian Employed	473	585
Male Civilian unemployed	999	653	Male Civilian unemployed	108	42
Male In Armed Forces	106	38	Male In Armed Forces	9	0
Male Not in labor force	4,126	6,707	Male Not in labor force	177	276
<i>Total Females</i>	<i>21,815</i>	<i>29,040</i>	<i>Total Females</i>	<i>928</i>	<i>1,018</i>
Female In labor force:	13,105	17,115	Female In labor force:	619	570
Female Civilian Labor force	13,091	17,115	Female Civilian Labor force	619	570
Female Civilian Employed	12,257	16,228	Female Civilian Employed	542	563
Female Civilian unemployed	834	887	Female Civilian unemployed	77	7
Female In Armed Forces	14	0	Female In Armed Forces	0	0
Female Not in labor force	8,710	11,925	Female Not in labor force	309	448
<i>Cartersville</i>	1990	2000	<i>Emerson</i>	1990	2000
<i>Total Males and Females</i>	9,474	12,305	<i>Total Males and Females</i>	927	870
In labor force:	6,086	7,538	In labor force:	633	533
Civilian Labor force	6,074	7,523	Civilian Labor force	633	533
Civilian Employed	5,725	7,097	Civilian Employed	604	492
Civilian unemployed	349	426	Civilian unemployed	29	41
In Armed Forces	12	15	In Armed Forces	0	0
Not in labor force	3,388	4,767	Not in labor force	294	337
<i>Total Males</i>	<i>4,291</i>	<i>6,092</i>	<i>Total Males</i>	<i>454</i>	<i>421</i>
Male In labor force:	3,170	4,167	Male In labor force:	362	299
Male Civilian Labor force	3,158	4,152	Male Civilian Labor force	362	299
Male Civilian Employed	2,965	3,961	Male Civilian Employed	343	284
Male Civilian unemployed	193	191	Male Civilian unemployed	19	15

Male In Armed Forces	12	15	Male In Armed Forces	0	0
Male Not in labor force	1,121	1,925	Male Not in labor force	92	122
<i>Total Females</i>	<i>5,183</i>	<i>6,213</i>	<i>Total Females</i>	<i>473</i>	<i>449</i>
Female In labor force:	2,916	3,371	Female In labor force:	271	234
Female Civilian Labor force	2,916	3,371	Female Civilian Labor force	271	234
Female Civilian Employed	2,760	3,136	Female Civilian Employed	261	208
Female Civilian unemployed	156	235	Female Civilian unemployed	10	26
Female In Armed Forces	0	0	Female In Armed Forces	0	0
Female Not in labor force	2,267	2,842	Female Not in labor force	202	215
<i>Euharlee</i>	1990	2000	<i>Kingston</i>	1990	2000
<i>Total Males and Females</i>	<i>631</i>	<i>2,184</i>	<i>Total Males and Females</i>	<i>499</i>	<i>532</i>
In labor force:	469	1,635	In labor force:	287	283
Civilian Labor force	458	1,627	Civilian Labor force	279	283
Civilian Employed	419	1,539	Civilian Employed	268	278
Civilian unemployed	39	88	Civilian unemployed	11	5
In Armed Forces	11	8	In Armed Forces	8	0
Not in labor force	162	549	Not in labor force	212	249
<i>Total Males</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>1,014</i>	<i>Total Males</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>268</i>
Male In labor force:	264	891	Male In labor force:	155	162
Male Civilian Labor force	255	883	Male Civilian Labor force	152	162
Male Civilian Employed	237	836	Male Civilian Employed	141	160
Male Civilian unemployed	18	47	Male Civilian unemployed	11	2
Male In Armed Forces	9	8	Male In Armed Forces	3	0
Male Not in labor force	56	123	Male Not in labor force	74	106
<i>Total Females</i>	<i>311</i>	<i>1,170</i>	<i>Total Females</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>264</i>
Female In labor force:	205	744	Female In labor force:	132	121
Female Civilian Labor force	203	744	Female Civilian Labor force	127	121
Female Civilian Employed	182	703	Female Civilian Employed	127	118
Female Civilian unemployed	21	41	Female Civilian unemployed	0	3
Female In Armed Forces	2	0	Female In Armed Forces	5	0
Female Not in labor force	106	426	Female Not in labor force	138	143
<i>Taylorville</i>	1990	2000	<i>White</i>	1990	2000
<i>Total Males and Females</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>Total Males and Females</i>	<i>405</i>	<i>497</i>
In labor force:	144	117	In labor force:	249	296

Civilian Labor force	141	117	Civilian Labor force	249	293
Civilian Employed	135	114	Civilian Employed	210	282
Civilian unemployed	6	3	Civilian unemployed	39	11
In Armed Forces	3	0	In Armed Forces	0	3
Not in labor force	46	81	Not in labor force	156	201
<i>Total Males</i>	98	82	<i>Total Males</i>	199	222
Male In labor force:	83	55	Male In labor force:	151	150
Male Civilian Labor force	80	55	Male Civilian Labor force	151	147
Male Civilian Employed	76	55	Male Civilian Employed	129	142
Male Civilian unemployed	4	0	Male Civilian unemployed	22	5
Male In Armed Forces	3	0	Male In Armed Forces	0	3
Male Not in labor force	15	27	Male Not in labor force	48	72
<i>Total Females</i>	92	116	<i>Total Females</i>	206	275
Female In labor force:	61	62	Female In labor force:	98	146
Female Civilian Labor force	61	62	Female Civilian Labor force	98	146
Female Civilian Employed	59	59	Female Civilian Employed	81	140
Female Civilian unemployed	2	3	Female Civilian unemployed	17	6
Female In Armed Forces	0	0	Female In Armed Forces	0	0
Female Not in labor force	31	54	Female Not in labor force	108	129

As the figure below illustrates, labor force participation in Bartow County was higher than rates of participation for the state of Georgia and for the US as a whole. These data indicate that workers in Bartow are able to find employment at higher than average national and state rates.

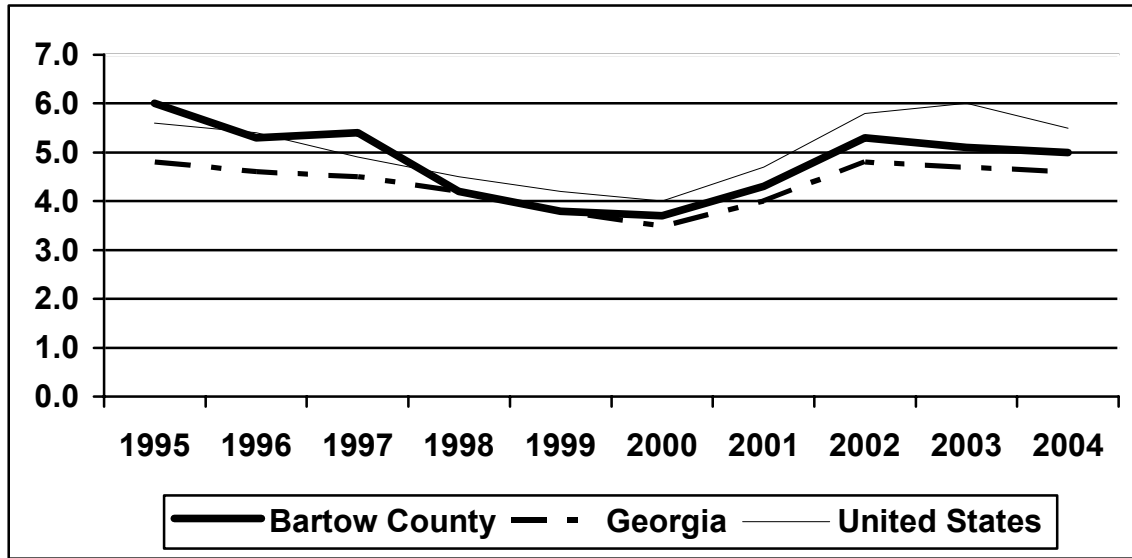
Labor Force Participation,
Bartow County, Georgia and US 1990-2000



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000.

A second source of information on labor force participation is unemployment rates over time. The figure below illustrates unemployment rates for the county as compared with the state and nation for the years 1995-2004. This figure indicates that Bartow County's labor force has been participating at a higher rate than the nation as a whole in recent years. The county's labor force participation has also been relatively high when compared with the state. County level estimates from this data source (The Georgia County Guide) are not as high as the previous measures taken from the US Census, but overall unemployment rates remain below 6 percent.

Unemployment Rates Bartow County, Georgia and the US, 1995-2004



Source: Georgia County Guide, 2004-2005

Economic Segmentation

The table below illustrates major sector private employment, sales and establishments within Bartow County in 2002. As this table indicates, the county is dominated by manufacturing interests, wholesale and retail trade. Industry descriptions within the table are provided by NAICS codes established by the US Department of Commerce.

Employment by Industry Type, Bartow County 2002

• NAICS code	• Industry description	• Number of establishments	• Sales, shipments, receipts, or revenue (\$1,000)	• Annual payroll (\$1,000)	• Number of employees
• 31-33	• Manufacturing	• 119	• 2,837,158	• 307,798	• 8,252
• 42	• Wholesale trade	• 111	• 549,048	• 40,383	• 1,151
• 44-45	• Retail trade	• 271	• 810,603	• 73,573	• 3,716
• 51	• Information	• 23	• N	• 10,515	• 582
• 53	• Real estate &	• 92	• 40,369	• 7,515	• 329

	rental & leasing				
• 54	• Professional, scientific, & technical services	• 119	• 73,558	• 17,874	• 630
• 56	• Administrative & support & waste management & remediation service	• 89	• 73,121	• 42,559	• 1,739
• 61	• Educational services	• 7	• 1,131	• 266	• 40
• 62	• Health care & social assistance	• 138	• 181,413	• 64,310	• 2,312
• 71	• Arts, entertainment, & recreation	• 22	• 21,888	• 4,148	• 181
• 72	• Accommodation & food services	• 138	• 83,094	• 22,747	• 2,154
• 81	• Other services (except public administration)	• 103	• 49,173	• 14,605	• 644

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2002 Economic Census

Employment data in the following table illustrate the wages and salaries of employees within Bartow County by employment sector for the third quarter, 2005. These data provide a more detailed examination of employees by sector and subsector type. The data in this table are only for those establishments /sectors which provide unemployment compensation for employees. As these data illustrate, the average weekly wage for all employees in the county is \$613. Primary metal manufacturing employees have the highest weekly wages at \$1,192 and accommodation and food service employees have the lowest average wages at \$246 weekly.

Employment and Wages Bartow County, 3rd Quarter, 2005

	Average Number of Establishments	Average Monthly Employees	Average Weekly Wages
Goods Producing	478	10,045	\$ 797

Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	16	121	541
Mining	5	100	901
Construction	302	1,814	699
Manufacturing	155	8,010	821
Food manufacturing	5	47	1,047
Beverage and tobacco manufacturing	*	*	*
Textile mills	9	601	605
Textile product mills	16	2,036	735
Apparel manufacturing	*	*	*
Leather and allied product manufacturing	*	*	*
Wood product manufacturing	14	187	533
Paper manufacturing	4	78	995
Printing and related activities	5	49	333
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	*	*	*
Chemical manufacturing	16	703	912
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	13	412	824
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	11	152	803
Primary metal manufacturing	6	494	1,192
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	13	230	806
Machinery manufacturing	10	487	794
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	5	1,686	746
Furniture and related product manufacturing	11	67	622
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	8	56	483
Service Producing	1,439	18,568	511
Wholesale trade	136	1,420	773
Retail trade	291	3,915	428
Transportation and warehousing	70	1,706	621

Utilities	*	*	*
Information	16	234	800
Finance and insurance	104	727	665
Real estate and rental and leasing	108	388	469
Professional, scientific/tech services	133	1,072	629
Management: companies/enterprises	8	90	856
Administrative and waste services	108	2,136	330
Educational services	12	79	978
Health care and social services	136	2,446	644
Arts, entertainment and recreation	24	387	365
Accommodation and food services	158	2,962	246
Other services (except government)	133	583	470
Unclassified (industry not assigned)	22	19	688
Total Private Sector	1,939	28,631	611
Total Government	73	4,863	625
Federal government	8	183	786
State government	21	736	591
Local government	44	3,945	624
All industries	2,012	33,494	\$ 613

Note 1: "*" Denotes confidential data relating to individual employers which cannot be released.

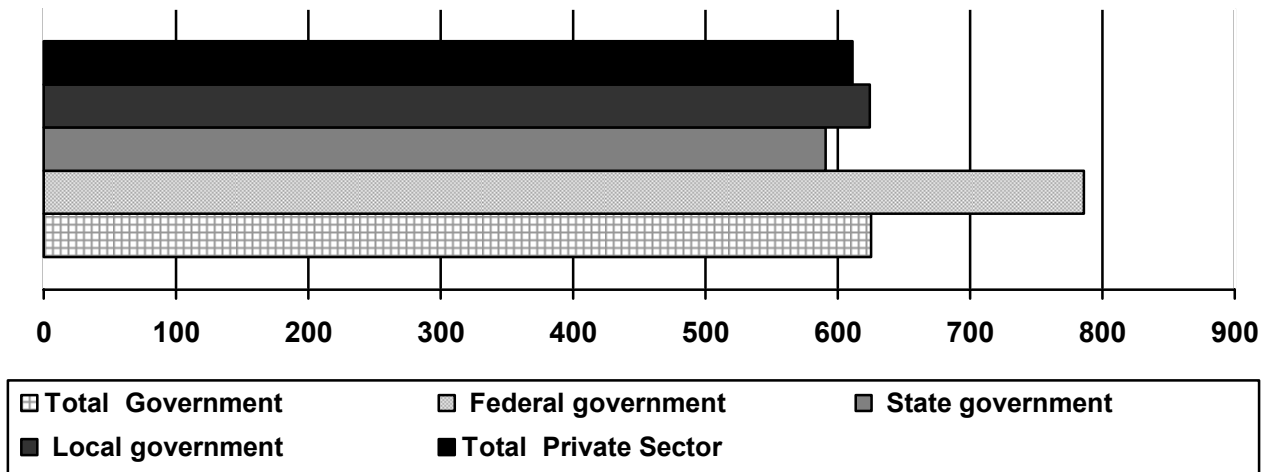
Note 2: "Average weekly wages" is derived by dividing gross payroll dollars paid to all employees - both hourly and salaried - by the average number employees who had any earnings; average earnings are then divided by the number of weeks in the period to obtain weekly figures.

Source: Georgia Department of Labor - Data represent jobs in this county covered by unemployment insurance legislation.

Summary data from the table presented above are illustrated in the figure below. As this figure illustrates, federal employment offered the highest wages in Bartow County in the

third sector of 2005. On average, public and private employment compensation in the county was comparable during that quarter.

Average Weekly Wages by Employment Sector,
Bartow County, 3rd Quarter 2005



Economic Resources

In addition to collaboration with various Chambers of Commerce in the area, the county is engaged in a number of economic development initiatives with other governments. These include the Cartersville/Bartow Joint Development Authority, City of Cartersville Development Authority, Bartow County Development Authority and the City of Adairsville Development Authority. These authorities focus much of their efforts on business recruitment. An example of the positive effect of such cooperation is the recent recruitment of the Toyo Tire Company. This successful recruitment was also in collaboration with state of Georgia officials and officials from utility companies. It brought over 100 jobs to the area and netted an increase of 100 million in local investment in 2005.

In 2000, the county, municipalities, school districts and major businesses collaborated on a strategic planning process including public hearings, stakeholder meetings, and resulted in the establishment of goals, objectives and clarification of priorities for the county as a whole.

Economic Trends

Employment Change by Sector, Bartow County 1990-2004

Sector	Employment, 1990	Employment, 2004	Employment Change	Percent Growth, 1990 - 2004
Manufacturing	7,200	8,197	997	13.8
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	4,255	7,234	2,979	70.0
Education and Health Services	947	5,062	4,115	434.5
Professional and Business Services	786	3,162	2,376	302.3
Leisure and Hospitality	1,379	3,040	1,661	120.4
Construction	1,028	1,664	636	61.9
Public Administration	1,034	1,503	469	45.4
Financial Activities	684	997	313	45.8
Other Services	327	493	166	50.8
Information	199	224	25	12.6
Natural Resources and Mining	227	157	-70	-30.8
	18,066	31,733	13,667	

Using the table above, a brief economic analysis can be performed using tools available at the University of Georgia sponsored website www.georgiastats.uga.edu. The discussion that follows is based on outcomes of analyses conducted using that tool.

During the period 1990 to 2004, employment in Bartow County increased by 13,667 jobs. In terms of employment growth, the most important industry was Education and Health Services (4,115 jobs). It is followed by Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (2,979 jobs), and Professional and Business Services (2,376 jobs). The table below displays an analysis of Bartow County's performance in each sector when compared against rates of job growth by sector nationwide. In the years presented, overall job growth in the US was 19.1% (see second column). The third column illustrates the anticipated number of new jobs in Bartow County for each sector listed using the national average. The industrial mix component is found by calculating the percent growth rate for an economic sector at the national level and subtracting from it the national growth component. Thus, the industrial mix component measures how well an industry has grown, net of effects from the business cycle. The table below lists these components for each sector in Bartow County. The highest industrial mix component was 35.8 percent in the Professional and Business Services sector, and it was responsible for 281 jobs (i.e., 35.8 percent times this sector's base employment, 786, equals 281 jobs). After adding up across all eleven sectors, it appears that the industrial mix component was responsible for decreasing the county's employment by -2,493 jobs. Thus, the county has a concentration of employment in industries that are decreasing nation-wide, in terms of employment. The majority of these jobs can be attributed to decreases in the manufacturing sector.

The third and final component of shift-share analysis is called the competitive share. It is the remaining employment change that is left over after accounting for the national and industrial mix components. If a sector's competitive share is positive, then the sector has a local advantage in promoting employment growth in that sector. For example, the Manufacturing sector employment grew by 13.8 percent (see Table). Of this 13.8 percent, 19.1 percent was due to the national growth component and -39.2 percent was due to the industrial mix. This leaves a remainder of 34 percent that is attributable to the local conditions facing this economic sector. For the Manufacturing sector, the competitive share translated into 2,449 jobs (i.e., 34 percent times the base employment level of 7,200 equals 2,449 jobs).

The top three sectors in competitive share were Education and Health Services, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities, and the Manufacturing sector. Across all sectors, the competitive share component totals to 12,716 jobs. This indicates that your area is competitive in securing additional employment.

Shift Share Components for Bartow County, 1990-2004

Sector	National Growth Component, Percent	National Growth Component, Jobs	Industrial Mix Component, Percent	Industrial Mix Component, Jobs	Competitive Share Component, Percent	Competitive Share Component, Jobs
Education and Health Services	19.1	181	20.0	189	395.5	3,74
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	19.1	811	-7.4	-316	58.4	2,48
Manufacturing	19.1	1,372	-39.2	-2,824	34.0	2,44
Professional and Business Services	19.1	150	35.8	281	247.4	1,94
Leisure and Hospitality	19.1	263	14.3	197	87.1	1,20
Public Administration	19.1	197	-7.3	-76	33.6	34
Construction	19.1	196	12.9	132	29.9	30
Financial Activities	19.1	130	-3.4	-23	30.1	20
Other Services	19.1	62	4.4	14	27.3	8
Information	19.1	38	-7.3	-14	0.8	
Natural Resources and Mining	19.1	43	-23.2	-53	-26.7	-6
		3,443		-2,493		12,71

According to this analysis, Bartow County is most competitive in terms of economic growth in education and health services and professional and business services. It is least

competitive with other areas in terms of natural resources and mining. The county outperforms national averages and sector fluctuations noted nationwide in all sectors except natural resources and mining.

Despite national downward trends in manufacturing, Bartow County is doing well in that sector. Employment in construction is also robust in the county.

A recent analysis of business costs for operation was conducted by CH2MHill for Bartow County. The table below is a brief assessment of costs of operation by sector. National averages for costs presented in the table are 100, therefore, as the table illustrates, the overall cost of doing business in Bartow County is approximately 9% below the national average in terms of labor, real estate costs, taxes and utilities. All indices measured in this analysis show that Bartow County outperforms the national average as a place to do business.

Costs of Doing Business in Bartow County by Sector, 2006

Costs	Index
Overall Cost of Doing Business Index*	91.1
Overall Labor Cost Index*	95.4
Labor Costs for Key Industry Groups	
General Manufacturing	94.9
Chemicals/ Plastics Manufacturing	96.0
Electronics and Electrical Components Manufacturing	95.6
Automotive/ Transportation Manufacturing	95.7
Warehousing/ Distribution	93.3

** Business costs include labor, taxes, utilities, real estate; National average for each index is 100.*

Major Employers

As the above discussion indicates, manufacturing continues to be a large part of the county's economic engine. Anheuser-Busch, Trinity Rail Operations, Shaw Industries and the recent acquisition of the Toyo production facility are the major manufacturing employers. County, municipal and public educational systems are also major employers. The county retail and healthcare sectors provide services for more rural surrounding communities.

Recent Business Initiatives

The Cartersville-Bartow County Department of Economic Development (CBCDED) is a joint development authority responsible for supporting, growing and maintaining the tax

base in the county. To that end, the CBCDED has the following bank of industrial properties to attract business to the county:

- Cartersville-Bartow County Corporate Park—new with 846 acres for development.
- Cartersville West Industrial Park—116 acres in 547 acre park zoned heavy industrial; convenient to I-75; rail access to airport; full infrastructure.
- Georgia North Industrial Park—almost completely built over, 60 remaining acres; currently includes metal fabrication, compaction roller manufacturer, diesel engine manufacturing, distribution warehouse.
- Adairsville Industrial Park—178 total acres, completely built out; includes carpet manufacturing, wood products manufacturing, concrete products manufacturing and distribution.
- CSX Industrial Park---100 acres, tied to CSX Railroad operations. 15 remaining acres; currently housing operations of Trinity Rail, Gerdau Ameristeed and Graham Packaging.

Housing

Types of Housing

The table below provides a summary of the types of housing found in Bartow County for the years 1980 – 2000, both in actual numbers of dwellings and relative percentage for each type during each year. While the total number of dwelling units in the county nearly doubled between 1980 and 2000, the relative balance between the types of dwellings has not changed dramatically during that time. The percentage of single unit (detached) dwellings did decrease significantly between 1980 and 1990 (from 76% to 62%), but the percentage rebounded by 2000 to just over 70%. The relative balance of mobile home dwellings was the only other dwelling type with significant change during this period. Mobiles homes increased in relative numbers between 1980 and 1990 (14% to almost 26%), but had declined by 2000 to 19% of all dwellings in the county.

Types of Housing, Bartow County, Bartow’s Municipalities, and Selected Comparison Counties, 1980 - 2000

	1980		1990		2000	
	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
<i>Cherokee County</i>						
TOTAL Housing Units	17,638	100.00%	33,840	100.00%	51,937	100.00%
Single Units (detached)	14,462	82.00%	27,723	81.90%	44,364	85.40%
Single Units (attached)	104	0.60%	236	0.70%	315	0.60%
Double Units	313	1.80%	449	1.30%	465	0.90%

3 to 9 Units	285	1.60%	690	2.00%	1,166	2.20%
10 to 19 Units	85	0.50%	222	0.70%	708	1.40%
20 to 49 Units	38	0.20%	57	0.20%	548	1.10%
50 or more Units	7	0.00%	0	0.00%	311	0.60%
Mobile Home or Trailer	2,344	13.30%	4,284	12.70%	4,045	7.80%
All Other	0	0.00%	179	0.50%	15	0.00%
	1980		1990		2000	
<i>Floyd County</i>	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
TOTAL Housing Units	30,154	100.00%	32,821	100.00%	36,615	100.00%
Single Units (detached)	22,514	74.70%	23,459	71.50%	26,336	71.90%
Single Units (attached)	396	1.30%	396	1.20%	532	1.50%
Double Units	2,100	7.00%	2,268	6.90%	2,690	7.30%
3 to 9 Units	1,984	6.60%	2,271	6.90%	2,027	5.50%
10 to 19 Units	554	1.80%	556	1.70%	440	1.20%
20 to 49 Units	154	0.50%	112	0.30%	199	0.50%
50 or more Units	410	1.40%	344	1.00%	775	2.10%
Mobile Home or Trailer	2,042	6.80%	3,163	9.60%	3,598	9.80%
All Other	0	0.00%	252	0.80%	18	0.00%
	1980		1990		2000	
<i>Paulding County</i>	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
TOTAL Housing Units	9,162	100.00%	15,237	100.00%	29,274	100.00%
Single Units (detached)	7,403	80.80%	12,048	79.10%	25,227	86.20%
Single Units (attached)	74	0.80%	126	0.80%	125	0.40%
Double Units	215	2.30%	329	2.20%	400	1.40%
3 to 9 Units	162	1.80%	332	2.20%	617	2.10%
10 to 19 Units	74	0.80%	62	0.40%	161	0.50%
20 to 49 Units	30	0.30%	21	0.10%	174	0.60%
50 or more Units	14	0.20%	0	0.00%	15	0.10%
Mobile Home or Trailer	1,184	12.90%	2,187	14.40%	2,548	8.70%
All Other	6	0.10%	132	0.90%	7	0.00%
	1980		1990		2000	
<i>Polk County</i>	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
TOTAL Housing Units	12,027	100.00%	13,585	100.00%	15,059	100.00%

Single Units (detached)	9,734	80.90%	10,262	75.50%	11,246	74.70%
Single Units (attached)	141	1.20%	130	1.00%	188	1.20%
Double Units	525	4.40%	443	3.30%	538	3.60%
3 to 9 Units	602	5.00%	615	4.50%	892	5.90%
10 to 19 Units	75	0.60%	86	0.60%	87	0.60%
20 to 49 Units	13	0.10%	5	0.00%	15	0.10%
50 or more Units	133	1.10%	87	0.60%	158	1.00%
Mobile Home or Trailer	804	6.70%	1,825	13.40%	1,922	12.80%
All Other	0	0.00%	132	1.00%	13	0.10%
	1980		1990		2000	
<i>Bartow County</i>	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
TOTAL Housing Units	14,567	100.0%	21,757	100.0%	28,751	100.0%
Single Units (detached)	11,108	76.3%	13,546	62.3%	20,165	70.1%
Single Units (attached)	124	0.9%	214	1.0%	449	1.6%
Double Units	496	3.4%	669	3.1%	487	1.7%
3 to 9 Units	518	3.6%	1,075	4.9%	1,604	5.6%
10 to 19 Units	186	1.3%	237	1.1%	196	0.7%
20 to 49 Units	34	0.2%	123	0.6%	175	0.6%
50 or more Units	39	0.3%	75	0.3%	145	0.5%
Mobile Home or Trailer	2,062	14.2%	5,615	25.8%	5,477	19.0%
All Other	0	0.0%	203	0.9%	53	0.2%
	1980		1990		2000	
<i>Adairsville</i>	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
TOTAL Housing Units	624	100.00%	839	100.00%	1,100	100.00%
Single Units (detached)	487	78.00%	560	66.70%	716	65.10%
Single Units (attached)	6	1.00%	6	0.70%	0	0.00%
Double Units	29	4.60%	17	2.00%	21	1.90%
3 to 9 Units	7	1.10%	59	7.00%	143	13.00%
10 to 19 Units	0	0.00%	36	4.30%	30	2.70%
20 to 49 Units	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	37	3.40%
50 or more Units	2	0.30%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Mobile Home or Trailer	93	14.90%	148	17.60%	153	13.90%
All Other	0	0.00%	13	1.50%	0	0.00%

	1980		1990		2000	
Cartersville	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
TOTAL Housing Units	3,708	100.00%	5,171	100.00%	6,088	100.00%
Single Units (detached)	2,813	75.90%	3,499	67.70%	4,320	71.00%
Single Units (attached)	71	1.90%	88	1.70%	174	2.90%
Double Units	252	6.80%	299	5.80%	307	5.00%
3 to 9 Units	354	9.50%	741	14.30%	812	13.30%
10 to 19 Units	123	3.30%	180	3.50%	136	2.20%
20 to 49 Units	34	0.90%	113	2.20%	70	1.10%
50 or more Units	37	1.00%	75	1.50%	118	1.90%
Mobile Home or Trailer	24	0.60%	120	2.30%	151	2.50%
All Other	0	0.00%	56	1.10%	0	0.00%
	1980		1990		2000	
Emerson	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
TOTAL Housing Units	368	100.00%	443	100.00%	411	100.00%
Single Units (detached)	257	69.80%	262	59.10%	279	67.90%
Single Units (attached)	5	1.40%	1	0.20%	8	1.90%
Double Units	2	0.50%	2	0.50%	0	0.00%
3 to 9 Units	7	1.90%	3	0.70%	3	0.70%
10 to 19 Units	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
20 to 49 Units	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.20%
50 or more Units	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Mobile Home or Trailer	97	26.40%	171	38.60%	120	29.20%
All Other	0	0.00%	4	0.90%	0	0.00%
	1980		1990		2000	
Euharlee	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
TOTAL Housing Units	149	100.00%	296	100.00%	1,071	100.00%
Single Units (detached)	133	89.30%	185	62.50%	933	87.10%
Single Units (attached)	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4	0.40%
Double Units	2	1.30%	6	2.00%	5	0.50%
3 to 9 Units	3	2.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
10 to 19 Units	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
20 to 49 Units	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
50 or more Units	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%

Mobile Home or Trailer	11	7.40%	103	34.80%	129	12.00%
All Other	0	0.00%	2	0.70%	0	0.00%
	1980		1990		2000	
Kingston	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
TOTAL Housing Units	258	100.00%	238	100.00%	297	100.00%
Single Units (detached)	192	74.40%	177	74.40%	185	62.30%
Single Units (attached)	3	1.20%	2	0.80%	0	0.00%
Double Units	9	3.50%	2	0.80%	0	0.00%
3 to 9 Units	4	1.60%	4	1.70%	5	1.70%
10 to 19 Units	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	6	2.00%
20 to 49 Units	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
50 or more Units	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Mobile Home or Trailer	50	19.40%	52	21.80%	98	33.00%
All Other	0	0.00%	1	0.40%	3	1.00%
	1980		1990		2000	
Taylorsville	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
TOTAL Housing Units	104	100.00%	108	100.00%	109	100.00%
Single Units (detached)	98	94.20%	89	82.40%	101	92.70%
Single Units (attached)	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Double Units	2	1.90%	1	0.90%	0	0.00%
3 to 9 Units	0	0.00%	1	0.90%	0	0.00%
10 to 19 Units	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
20 to 49 Units	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
50 or more Units	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Mobile Home or Trailer	4	3.80%	16	14.80%	8	7.30%
All Other	0	0.00%	1	0.90%	0	0.00%
	1980		1990		2000	
White	N	Pct.	N	Pct.	N	Pct.
TOTAL Housing Units	182	100.00%	220	100.00%	295	100.00%
Single Units (detached)	140	76.90%	129	58.60%	195	66.10%
Single Units (attached)	4	2.20%	1	0.50%	2	0.70%
Double Units	2	1.10%	2	0.90%	2	0.70%
3 to 9 Units	3	1.60%	0	0.00%	3	1.00%

10 to 19 Units	0	0.00%	1	0.50%	0	0.00%
20 to 49 Units	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
50 or more Units	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Mobile Home or Trailer	33	18.10%	81	36.80%	93	31.50%
All Other	0	0.00%	6	2.70%	0	0.00%

The table that appears below depicts projections of types of housing to be found in Bartow County for the years 2005 – 2025 (along with actual figures from earlier years). By 2025, the relative percentage of single unit (detached) dwellings is projected to drop slightly to 68%, while mobile homes will increase to 21% of all dwellings.

Types of Housing, 1980 – 2000
With Projections Through 2030

<i>Cherokee County</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
TOTAL Housing Units	17,638	25,739	33,840	42,889	51,937	60,512	69,087	77,661	86,236	94,811	103,386
Single Units (detached)	14,462	21,093	27,723	36,044	44,364	51,840	59,315	66,791	74,266	81,742	89,217
Single Units (attached)	104	170	236	276	315	368	421	473	526	579	632
Double Units	313	381	449	457	465	503	541	579	617	655	693
3 to 9 Units	285	488	690	928	1,166	1,386	1,607	1,827	2,047	2,267	2,488
10 to 19 Units	85	154	222	465	708	864	1,020	1,175	1,331	1,487	1,643
20 to 49 Units	38	48	57	303	548	676	803	931	1,058	1,186	1,313
50 or more Units	7	4	0	156	311	387	463	539	615	691	767
Mobile Home or Trailer	2,344	3,314	4,284	4,165	4,045	4,470	4,896	5,321	5,746	6,171	6,597
All Other	0	90	179	97	15	19	23	26	30	34	38
<i>Floyd County</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
TOTAL Housing Units	30,154	31,488	32,821	34,718	36,615	38,230	39,846	41,461	43,076	44,691	46,307
Single Units (detached)	22,514	22,987	23,459	24,898	26,336	27,292	28,247	29,203	30,158	31,114	32,069
Single Units (attached)	396	396	396	464	532	566	600	634	668	702	736
Double Units	2,100	2,184	2,268	2,479	2,690	2,838	2,985	3,133	3,280	3,428	3,575
3 to 9 Units	1,984	2,128	2,271	2,149	2,027	2,038	2,049	2,059	2,070	2,081	2,092
10 to 19 Units	554	555	556	498	440	412	383	355	326	298	269
20 to 49 Units	154	133	112	156	199	210	222	233	244	255	267
50 or more Units	410	377	344	560	775	866	958	1,049	1,140	1,231	1,323
Mobile Home or Trailer	2,042	2,603	3,163	3,381	3,598	3,987	4,376	4,765	5,154	5,543	5,932
All Other	0	126	252	135	18	23	27	32	36	41	45
<i>Paulding County</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
TOTAL Housing Units	9,162	12,200	15,237	22,256	29,274	34,302	39,330	44,358	49,386	54,414	59,442
Single Units (detached)	7,403	9,726	12,048	18,638	25,227	29,683	34,139	38,595	43,051	47,507	51,963

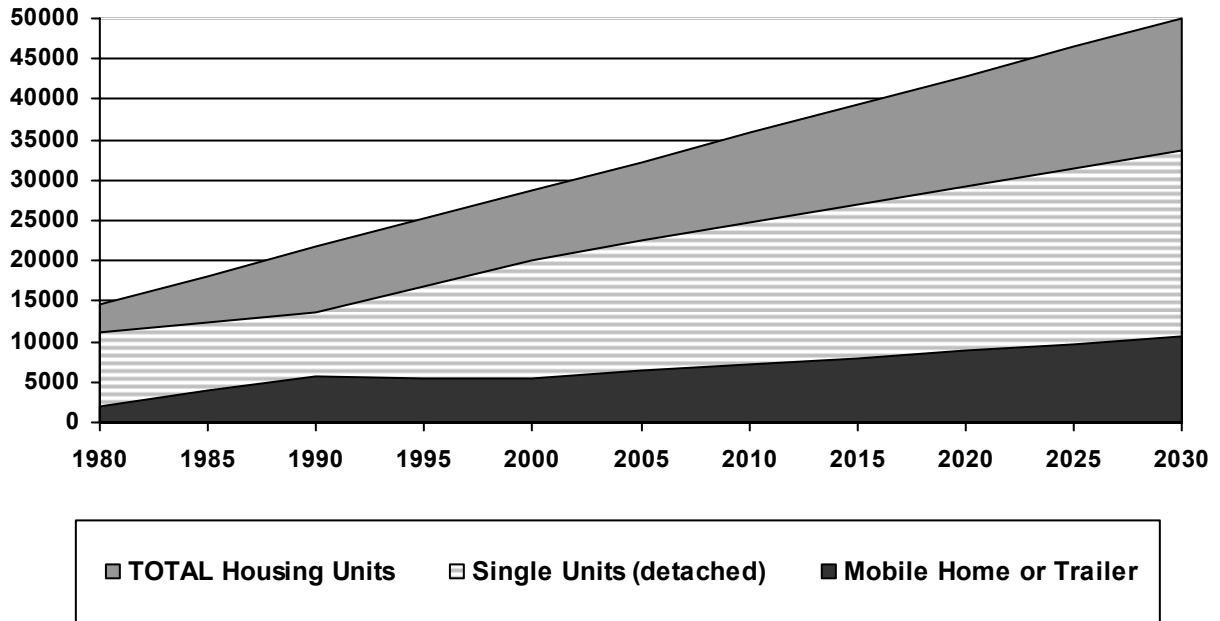
Single Units (attached)	74	100	126	126	125	138	151	163	176	189	202
Double Units	215	272	329	365	400	446	493	539	585	631	678
3 to 9 Units	162	247	332	475	617	731	845	958	1,072	1,186	1,300
10 to 19 Units	74	68	62	112	161	183	205	226	248	270	292
20 to 49 Units	30	26	21	98	174	210	246	282	318	354	390
50 or more Units	14	7	0	8	15	15	16	16	16	16	17
Mobile Home or Trailer	1,184	1,686	2,187	2,368	2,548	2,889	3,230	3,571	3,912	4,253	4,594
All Other	6	69	132	70	7	7	8	8	8	8	9
Polk County	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
TOTAL Housing Units	12,027	12,806	13,585	14,322	15,059	15,817	16,575	17,333	18,091	18,849	19,607
Single Units (detached)	9,734	9,998	10,262	10,754	11,246	11,624	12,002	12,380	12,758	13,136	13,514
Single Units (attached)	141	136	130	159	188	200	212	223	235	247	259
Double Units	525	484	443	491	538	541	545	548	551	554	558
3 to 9 Units	602	609	615	754	892	965	1,037	1,110	1,182	1,255	1,327
10 to 19 Units	75	81	86	87	87	90	93	96	99	102	105
20 to 49 Units	13	9	5	10	15	16	16	17	17	18	18
50 or more Units	133	110	87	123	158	164	171	177	183	189	196
Mobile Home or Trailer	804	1,315	1,825	1,874	1,922	2,202	2,481	2,761	3,040	3,320	3,599
All Other	0	66	132	73	13	16	20	23	26	29	33
Bartow County	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
TOTAL Housing Units	14,567	18,162	21,757	25,254	28,751	32,297	35,843	39,389	42,935	46,481	50,027
Single Units (detached)	11,108	12,327	13,546	16,856	20,165	22,429	24,694	26,958	29,222	31,486	33,751
Single Units (attached)	124	169	214	332	449	530	612	693	774	855	937
Double Units	496	583	669	578	487	485	483	480	478	476	474
3 to 9 Units	518	797	1,075	1,340	1,604	1,876	2,147	2,419	2,690	2,962	3,233
10 to 19 Units	186	212	237	217	196	199	201	204	206	209	211
20 to 49 Units	34	79	123	149	175	210	246	281	316	351	387
50 or more Units	39	57	75	110	145	172	198	225	251	278	304
Mobile Home or Trailer	2,062	3,839	5,615	5,546	5,477	6,331	7,185	8,038	8,892	9,746	10,600
All Other	0	102	203	128	53	66	80	93	106	119	133
Adairsville	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
TOTAL Housing Units	624	732	839	970	1,100	1,219	1,338	1,457	1,576	1,695	1,814
Single Units (detached)	487	524	560	638	716	773	831	888	945	1,002	1,060
Single Units (attached)	6	6	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Double Units	29	23	17	19	21	19	17	15	13	11	9
3 to 9 Units	7	33	59	101	143	177	211	245	279	313	347
10 to 19 Units	0	18	36	33	30	38	45	53	60	68	75
20 to 49 Units	0	0	0	19	37	46	56	65	74	83	93
50 or more Units	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mobile Home or Trailer	93	121	148	151	153	168	183	198	213	228	243
All Other	0	7	13	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cartersville	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
TOTAL Housing Units	3,708	4,440	5,171	5,630	6,088	6,683	7,278	7,873	8,468	9,063	9,658
Single Units (detached)	2,813	3,156	3,499	3,910	4,320	4,697	5,074	5,450	5,827	6,204	6,581
Single Units (attached)	71	80	88	131	174	200	226	251	277	303	329
Double Units	252	276	299	303	307	321	335	348	362	376	390
3 to 9 Units	354	548	741	777	812	927	1,041	1,156	1,270	1,385	1,499
10 to 19 Units	123	152	180	158	136	139	143	146	149	152	156
20 to 49 Units	34	74	113	92	70	79	88	97	106	115	124
50 or more Units	37	56	75	97	118	138	159	179	199	219	240
Mobile Home or Trailer	24	72	120	136	151	183	215	246	278	310	342
All Other	0	28	56	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emerson	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
TOTAL Housing Units	368	406	443	427	411	422	433	443	454	465	476
Single Units (detached)	257	260	262	271	279	285	290	296	301	307	312
Single Units (attached)	5	3	1	5	8	9	10	10	11	12	13
Double Units	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 to 9 Units	7	5	3	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
10 to 19 Units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 to 49 Units	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3
50 or more Units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mobile Home or Trailer	97	134	171	146	120	126	132	137	143	149	155
All Other	0	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Euharlee	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
TOTAL Housing Units	149	223	296	684	1,071	1,302	1,532	1,763	1,993	2,224	2,454
Single Units (detached)	133	159	185	559	933	1,133	1,333	1,533	1,733	1,933	2,133
Single Units (attached)	0	0	0	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Double Units	2	4	6	6	5	6	7	7	8	9	10
3 to 9 Units	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 to 19 Units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 to 49 Units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50 or more Units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mobile Home or Trailer	11	57	103	116	129	159	188	218	247	277	306
All Other	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kingston	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
TOTAL Housing Units	258	248	238	268	297	307	317	326	336	346	356
Single Units (detached)	192	185	177	181	185	183	182	180	178	176	175
Single Units (attached)	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Double Units	9	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 to 9 Units	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7
10 to 19 Units	0	0	0	3	6	8	9	11	12	14	15
20 to 49 Units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50 or more Units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mobile Home or Trailer	50	51	52	75	98	110	122	134	146	158	170
All Other	0	1	1	2	3	4	5	5	6	7	8
Taylorville	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
TOTAL Housing Units	104	106	108	109	109	110	112	113	114	115	117
Single Units (detached)	98	94	89	95	101	102	103	103	104	105	106
Single Units (attached)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Double Units	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 to 9 Units	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 to 19 Units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 to 49 Units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50 or more Units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mobile Home or Trailer	4	10	16	12	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All Other	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
TOTAL Housing Units	182	201	220	258	295	323	352	380	408	436	465
Single Units (detached)	140	135	129	162	195	209	223	236	250	264	278
Single Units (attached)	4	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0
Double Units	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3 to 9 Units	3	2	0	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
10 to 19 Units	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 to 49 Units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50 or more Units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mobile Home or Trailer	33	57	81	87	93	108	123	138	153	168	183
All Other	0	3	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

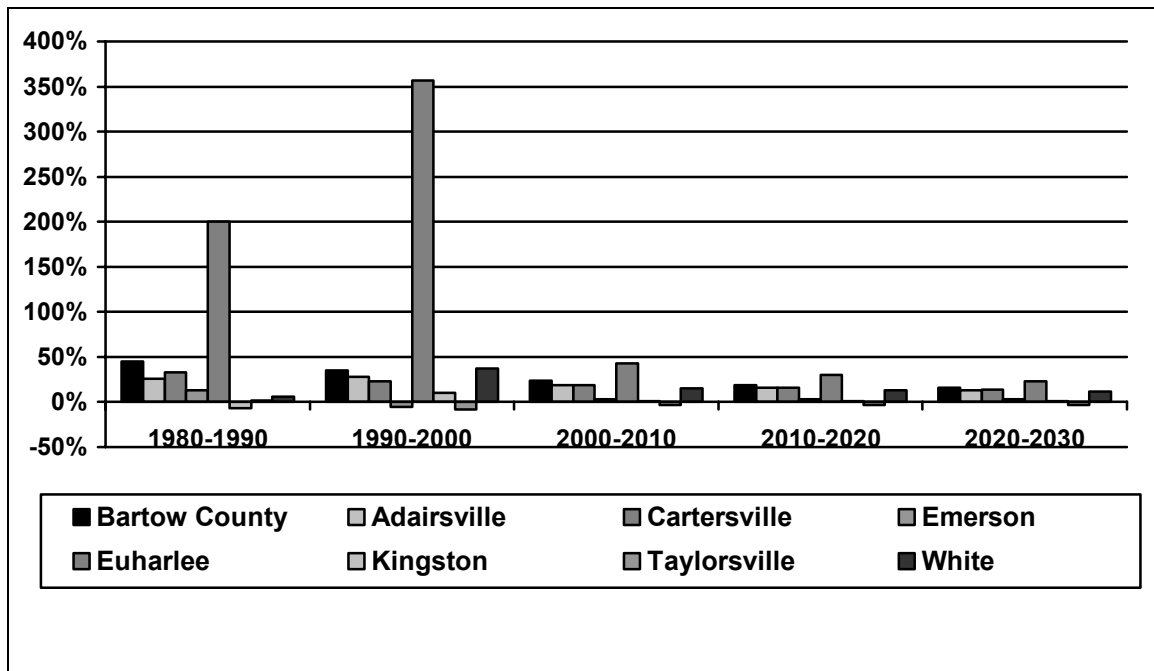
Projections on the proportion of single family detached homes in Bartow County remain relatively constant, as depicted in the figure below. Projections indicate that there will be minor increases in housing density with some increases in the proportion of dual or multi-family homes and an increase in the number and proportion of mobile homes. However, the overall number of housing units as well as the overall number of single family detached homes is anticipated to grow. These trends do not depict a major change in the types of homes in which county residents live. These data do show that residential construction will develop more of the county and that the overall number of homes will increase substantially.

Number and Projections of Single Family Detached Housing Units, Mobile Homes/Trailers and Total Number of Housing Units by Year, Bartow County



The figure below illustrates the growth of the housing units in the county as a whole and its municipalities. This figure, as many of the previous tables and figures, illustrates clearly the changes in population and housing stock in the city of Euharlee. Due to the fact that many of the municipalities in the county are small in terms of total population, but are experiencing rapid growth in the number of new single family subdivision development, population projections reflect tremendous growth in terms of percentage increases. Euharlee is particularly noteworthy in this regard.

Housing Unit Growth Bartow County and Municipalities, 1980- 2030



Source: US Bureau of the Census for all cities other than Euharlee. Bartow figures taken from county projections.

Age of Housing

The table below illustrates the age of housing stock in Georgia, selected comparison counties, Bartow County and its municipalities, using 2000 Census housing data. Approximately 23 percent of all housing stock in Bartow County was built prior to 1950. Comparable figures for the state of Georgia as a whole indicate that a slightly smaller percentage (20 percent) of housing stock statewide was built prior to 1950.

Age of Housing, Georgia, Bartow County, Bartow’s Municipalities and Selected Comparison Counties, 1990 - 2000

Georgia	1990	2000	Cherokee County	1990	2000
Built 1970 - 1979	646,094	608,926	Built 1970 – 1979	8,597	7,617
Built 1960 - 1969	453,853	416,047	Built 1960 – 1969	2,744	2,588
Built 1950 - 1959	309,335	283,424	Built 1950 – 1959	1,800	1,707
Built 1940 - 1949	168,889	144,064	Built 1940 – 1949	1,254	867
Built 1939 or earlier	212,938	192,972	Built 1939 or earlier	1,462	1,195
Floyd County	1990	2000	Paulding County	1990	2000

Built 1970 - 1979	7,306	6,842	Built 1970 – 1979	3,890	3,218
Built 1960 - 1969	6,085	5,724	Built 1960 – 1969	1,851	1,897
Built 1950 - 1959	5,272	5,127	Built 1950 – 1959	1,014	1,044
Built 1940 - 1949	3,376	2,790	Built 1940 – 1949	601	524
Built 1939 or earlier	4,942	4,366	Built 1939 or earlier	806	932
Polk County	1990	2000	Bartow County	1990	2000
Built 1970 - 1979	3,145	2,859	Built 1970 – 1979	4,649	4,040
Built 1960 - 1969	2,167	1,979	Built 1960 – 1969	3,402	2,863
Built 1950 - 1959	1,668	1,568	Built 1950 – 1959	1,840	1,993
Built 1940 - 1949	1,510	1,291	Built 1940 – 1949	1,211	1,025
Built 1939 or earlier	2,065	2,110	Built 1939 or earlier	1,758	1,681
Adairsville	1990	2000	Cartersville	1990	2000
Built 1970 - 1979	82	109	Built 1970 – 1979	984	864
Built 1960 - 1969	208	129	Built 1960 – 1969	1,016	959
Built 1950 - 1959	186	182	Built 1950 – 1959	587	796
Built 1940 - 1949	86	64	Built 1940 – 1949	376	385
Built 1939 or earlier	122	174	Built 1939 or earlier	793	634
Emerson	1990	2000	Euharlee	1990	2000
Built 1970 - 1979	115	70	Built 1970 – 1979	122	165
Built 1960 - 1969	96	81	Built 1960 - 1969	20	23
Built 1950 - 1959	67	51	Built 1950 - 1959	10	0
Built 1940 - 1949	39	31	Built 1940 - 1949	4	0
Built 1939 or earlier	21	39	Built 1939 or earlier	22	24
Kingston	1990	2000	Taylorville	1990	2000
Built 1970 - 1979	59	56	Built 1970 - 1979	18	18
Built 1960 - 1969	41	49	Built 1960 - 1969	6	7
Built 1950 - 1959	31	27	Built 1950 - 1959	5	7
Built 1940 - 1949	17	37	Built 1940 - 1949	16	16
Built 1939 or earlier	49	40	Built 1939 or earlier	46	33
White	1990	2000			
Built 1970 - 1979	53	98			

Built 1960 - 1969	25	44			
Built 1950 - 1959	31	30			
Built 1940 - 1949	26	12			
Built 1939 or earlier	29	46			

Condition of Housing

The table below provides a summary of housing conditions for the years 1990 and 2000. For both years, the 2000 Census data indicate that less than 1% of all housing units lack complete plumbing facilities or complete kitchen facilities.

Condition of Housing, Georgia, Bartow County, Bartow's Municipalities and Selected Comparison Counties, 1990 – 2000

Georgia	1990	2000	Cherokee County	1990	2000
Total housing units	2,638,418	3,281,737	Total housing units	33,840	51,937
Complete Plumbing Facilities	2,609,956	3,252,197	Complete Plumbing Facilities	33,529	51,729
Lacking Plumbing Facilities	28,462	29,540	Lacking Plumbing Facilities	311	208
Complete kitchen facilities	2,614,404	3,250,020	Complete kitchen facilities	33,602	51,780
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	24,014	31,717	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	238	157
Floyd County	1990	2000	Paulding County	1990	2000
Total housing units	32,821	36,615	Total housing units	15,237	29,274
Complete Plumbing Facilities	32,669	36,281	Complete Plumbing Facilities	15,089	29,142
Lacking Plumbing Facilities	152	334	Lacking Plumbing Facilities	148	132
Complete kitchen facilities	32,635	36,144	Complete kitchen facilities	15,141	29,097
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	186	471	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	96	177
Polk County	1990	2000	Bartow County	1990	2000
Total housing units	13,585	15,059	Total housing units	21,757	28,751
Complete Plumbing Facilities	13,405	14,910	Complete Plumbing Facilities	21,568	28,608
Lacking Plumbing Facilities	180	149	Lacking Plumbing Facilities	189	143
Complete kitchen facilities	13,461	14,888	Complete kitchen facilities	21,629	28,524
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	124	171	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	128	227
Adairsville	1990	2000	Cartersville	1990	2000
Total housing units	839	1,100	Total housing units	5,171	6,088

Complete Plumbing Facilities	883	1,081	Complete Plumbing Facilities	5,142	6,073
Lacking Plumbing Facilities	0	19	Lacking Plumbing Facilities	29	15
Complete kitchen facilities	883	1,079	Complete kitchen facilities	5,155	6,073
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	0	21	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	16	15
<i>Emerson</i>	1990	2000	<i>Euharlee</i>	1990	2000
Total housing units	443	411	Total housing units	296	1,071
Complete Plumbing Facilities	441	406	Complete Plumbing Facilities	307	1,071
Lacking Plumbing Facilities	2	5	Lacking Plumbing Facilities	1	0
Complete kitchen facilities	442	402	Complete kitchen facilities	308	1,071
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	1	9	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	0	0
<i>Kingston</i>	1990	2000	<i>Taylorville</i>	1990	2000
Total housing units	238	297	Total housing units	108	109
Complete Plumbing Facilities	241	294	Complete Plumbing Facilities	115	109
Lacking Plumbing Facilities	4	3	Lacking Plumbing Facilities	0	0
Complete kitchen facilities	245	289	Complete kitchen facilities	115	109
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	0	8	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	0	0
<i>White</i>	1990	2000			
Total housing units	220	295			
Complete Plumbing Facilities	236	295			
Lacking Plumbing Facilities	11	0			
Complete kitchen facilities	242	295			
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	5	0			

Occupancy Characteristics

The table below provides a summary of the occupancy characteristics of housing units in Bartow County for the years 1990 and 2000. The data indicate that the percentage of housing units that were vacant decreased slightly during this period, from 7.6% to 5.4% of all units. The percentage of owner-occupied units increased during this period from 66% to 71%.

Occupancy Characteristics, Georgia, Bartow County, Bartow's Municipalities and Selected Comparison Counties, 1990 – 2000

Georgia	1990	2000	<i>Cherokee County</i>	1990	2000
TOTAL Housing Units Built	2,638,418	3,281,737	TOTAL Housing Units Built	33,840	51,937
Housing Units Vacant	271,803	275,368	Housing Units Vacant	2,531	2,442
Housing Units Owner Occupied	1,536,829	2,029,293	Housing Units Owner Occupied	25,828	41,503
Housing Units Renter Occupied	829,786	977,076	Housing Units Renter Occupied	5,481	7,992
Floyd County	1990	2000	<i>Paulding County</i>	1990	2000
TOTAL Housing Units Built	32,821	36,615	TOTAL Housing Units Built	15,237	29,274
Housing Units Vacant	2,303	2,587	Housing Units Vacant	911	1,185
Housing Units Owner Occupied	20,186	22,740	Housing Units Owner Occupied	11,673	24,383
Housing Units Renter Occupied	10,332	11,288	Housing Units Renter Occupied	2,653	3,706
Polk County	1990	2000	<i>Bartow County</i>	1990	2000
TOTAL Housing Units Built	13,585	15,059	TOTAL Housing Units Built	21,757	28,751
Housing Units Vacant	1,066	1,047	Housing Units Vacant	1,666	1,575
Housing Units Owner Occupied	9,068	9,992	Housing Units Owner Occupied	14,397	20,444
Housing Units Renter Occupied	3,451	4,020	Housing Units Renter Occupied	5,694	6,732
<i>Adairsville</i>	1990	2000	<i>Cartersville</i>	1990	2000
TOTAL Housing Units Built	839	1,100	TOTAL Housing Units Built	5,171	6,088
Housing Units Vacant	78	108	Housing Units Vacant	409	261
Housing Units Owner Occupied	479	564	Housing Units Owner Occupied	2,738	3,467
Housing Units Renter Occupied	326	428	Housing Units Renter Occupied	2,024	2,360
<i>Emerson</i>	1990	2000	<i>Euharlee</i>	1990	2000
TOTAL Housing Units Built	443	411	TOTAL Housing Units Built	296	1,071
Housing Units Vacant	40	24	Housing Units Vacant	32	34
Housing Units Owner Occupied	296	303	Housing Units Owner Occupied	187	872
Housing Units Renter Occupied	107	84	Housing Units Renter Occupied	89	165
<i>Kingston</i>	1990	2000	<i>Taylorville</i>	1990	2000
TOTAL Housing Units Built	238	297	TOTAL Housing Units Built	108	109
Housing Units Vacant	28	50	Housing Units Vacant	13	12
Housing Units Owner Occupied	174	192	Housing Units Owner Occupied	73	85
Housing Units Renter Occupied	43	55	Housing Units Renter Occupied	29	12

<i>White</i>	1990	2000			
TOTAL Housing Units Built	220	295			
Housing Units Vacant	39	39			
Housing Units Owner Occupied	132	165			
Housing Units Renter Occupied	76	91			

Housing Costs

A summary of the median property value and median rent for the years 1990 and 2000 is provided below. The data indicate that median property values increased almost 60% during that decade, while median rents increased from \$410 in 1990 to \$575 in 2000, an increase of 40% during that 10 year period. As is noted in other data presented below, Bartow remains a relatively inexpensive place to live within the metro Atlanta area, but rising housing costs deserve attention from area leadership.

Housing Cost (In Dollars), Georgia, Bartow County, Bartow's Municipalities and Selected Comparison Counties, 1990 - 2000

Georgia	1990	2000	Cherokee County	1990	2000
Median property value	70,700	111,200	Median property value	86,700	139,900
Median rent	433	613	Median rent	534	740
Floyd County	1990	2000	Paulding County	1990	2000
Median property value	49,000	83,500	Median property value		
Median rent	325	476	Median rent		
Polk County	1990	2000	Bartow County	1990	2000
Median property value	41,300	73,900	Median property value	62,400	99,600
Median rent	316	425	Median rent	410	575
Adairsville	1990	2000	Cartersville	1990	2000
Median property value	51,100	71,300	Median property value	69,300	106,600
Median rent	312	433	Median rent	373	574
Emerson	1990	2000	Euharlee	1990	2000
Median property value	53,500	78,800	Median property value	59,600	99,200
Median rent	450	500	Median rent	431	625
Kingston	1990	2000	Taylorsville	1990	2000
Median property value	32,300	69,400	Median property value	46,700	104,500
Median rent	367	491	Median rent	320	375
White	1990	2000			
Median property value	38,400	75,000			
Median rent	459	500			

Cost-Burdened Housing/Jobs Housing Balance

Information on the number of households affected by cost-burdened housing is presented in the following table. Cost burdened housing reflects the number of households that spend more than 30% of their household income on rent or mortgage payments. Of all households included in the analysis, about 30 percent of all Bartow households contribute more than 50% of income to housing costs. This is lower than the average for the state, where over 41% of all Georgia households contribute over 50% of income to housing.

Cost-Burdened Housing, Georgia, Bartow County, Bartow's Municipalities and Selected Comparison Counties, 1990 - 2000

Georgia	1990	2000	Cherokee County	1990	2000
30% - 49%	298,998	397,964	30% - 49%	6,094	7,092
50% and greater	NA	278,401	50% and greater	NA	3,667
Not computed	54,838	97,216	Not computed	457	745
Floyd County	1990	2000	Paulding County	1990	2000
30% - 49%	5,641	3,871	30% - 49%	2,385	3,487
50% and greater	NA	2,977	50% and greater	NA	1,836
Not computed	789	1,088	Not computed	269	387
Polk County	1990	2000	Bartow County	1990	2000
30% - 49%	2,209	1,560	30% - 49%	3,326	2,968
50% and greater	NA	1,081	50% and greater	NA	1,617
Not computed	413	589	Not computed	529	694
Adairsville	1990	2000	Cartersville	1990	2000
30% - 49%	51	141	30% - 49%	487	647
50% and greater	NA	124	50% and greater	NA	526
Not computed	21	23	Not computed	144	163
Emerson	1990	2000	Euharlee	1990	2000
30% - 49%	33	31	30% - 49%	28	115
50% and greater	NA	31	50% and greater	NA	24
Not computed	20	18	Not computed	7	14

<i>Kingston</i>	1990	2000	<i>Taylorsville</i>	1990	2000
30% - 49%	33	24	30% - 49%	15	13
50% and greater	NA	26	50% and greater	NA	11
Not computed	14	15	Not computed	4	2
<i>White</i>	1990	2000			
30% - 49%	24	22			
50% and greater	NA	22			
Not computed	8	9			

The table below lists subsidized rental housing developments identified by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs that operate within Bartow County. A total of 286 units meet the criteria set forward by the DCA.

Georgia Department of Community Affairs Affordable Rental Housing Developments

The following table illustrates availability of affordable housing in Bartow and other counties. Data in this table are created using a ratio of median household value and median household income. The column on the far right is a ratio of the community ratio to that of the nation as a whole. Bartow's ratio compares favorably to the national ratios and to that of the metro Atlanta area. This table is taken from data available at www.demographiacom, which provides data on housing and quality of life indicators across communities.

<i>Property Name</i>	<i>Property Address</i>	<i>Number of Units</i>
<i>Adairsville Arms</i>	<i>5535 Joe Frank Harris Pkwy.</i>	<i>48</i>
<i>Cass Towne Apts.</i>	<i>1341 Cassville Road</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Cove Apartments</i>	<i>90 Liberty Square Dr. NE</i>	<i>60</i>
<i>Crossfield Apts.</i>	<i>7 Crossfield Circle</i>	<i>48</i>
<i>Crossfield Apts.</i>	<i>7 Crossfield Circle Building 1</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>Etowah</i>	<i>Village 366 Old Mill Road</i>	<i>96</i>

Jobs/ Housing Balance, Bartow County and Selected Comparison Counties, Metro Atlanta Average and National Average

Higher Values Reflect Less Housing Affordability

County	Median House Value Multiple of Median Household Income	Compared to National Average
Fulton County, Georgia	3.82	1.34
Clayton County, Georgia	2.17	0.76
Cobb County, Georgia	2.53	0.89
DeKalb County, Georgia	2.75	0.97
Douglas County, Georgia	2.05	0.72
Fayette County, Georgia	2.41	0.85
Gwinnett County, Georgia	2.35	0.82
Inner Metro Atlanta Counties	2.38	0.83
Bartow County, Georgia	2.28	0.80
Cherokee County, Georgia	2.30	0.81
Paulding County, Georgia	2.03	0.71
Pickens County, Georgia	2.73	0.96
Polk County, Georgia	2.29	0.80
Metropolitan Average	2.37	0.83
National Average	2.85	1.00

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2000; www.demographia.com

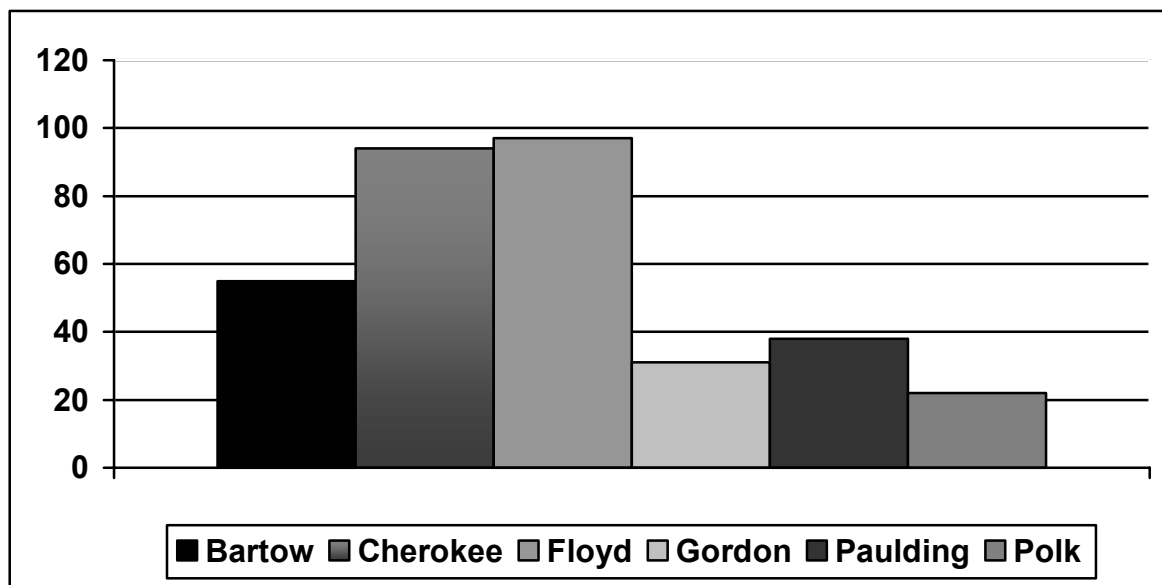
Special Housing Needs

Special housing needs are met through the efforts of a number of programs. The Etowah Area Consolidated Housing Authority has 358 units available for special needs residents. These units include 107 disabled tenants and 100 elderly residents who meet income needs standards. Homeless populations are also accommodated by the Housing Authority, which currently includes families with 742 children. The average annual gross income of residents served by the Housing Authority is \$13,314 and the average household size is 2.41 persons. Many of these are long-term residents, with 37 percent of all Housing Authority residents remaining in their homes for over 11 years. The county also provides shelter for men who are mentally disabled, victims of battered spouses and nursing homes for the elderly infirm. In 2005, the county reported 3 general nursing homes with 316 beds. Occupancy rates at Bartow nursing homes is high at 95%, a rate significantly higher than statewide nursing home occupancy rates of 87% for that same year. The Housing Authority is not able to fully meet the needs of all who apply for assistance and it maintains a waiting list. Emergency housing is not provided by the county.

In 2000, the county reported 12,835 residents over age 5 with disabilities (18 percent of the total population), ranking it 26th of the 159 counties. The proportion of persons with disabilities within age groups increases for those aged 65-74, where 34% of the population is reporting disability and for those aged 75 or older, where 64% report disabilities. In 2004 Medicare aged and disabled enrollment for the county was 9,748 persons. From 1998 to 2004, personal transfer receipts increased at a rate of 63%, significantly higher than the 45.8% rate of increase for the state as a whole.

The Georgia County Guide identifies 969 residents of Bartow County in group homes in 2004. In 2000, there were 5070 single person households, of which 36% were over age 65. Bartow has 55 residents who have been identified with AIDS. The figure below indicates that when compared with neighboring counties, the overall number of residents who have contracted AIDS is relatively small. Data on housing for these persons is not available, although persons with HIV are eligible for the services of the housing authority, if they meet income standards.

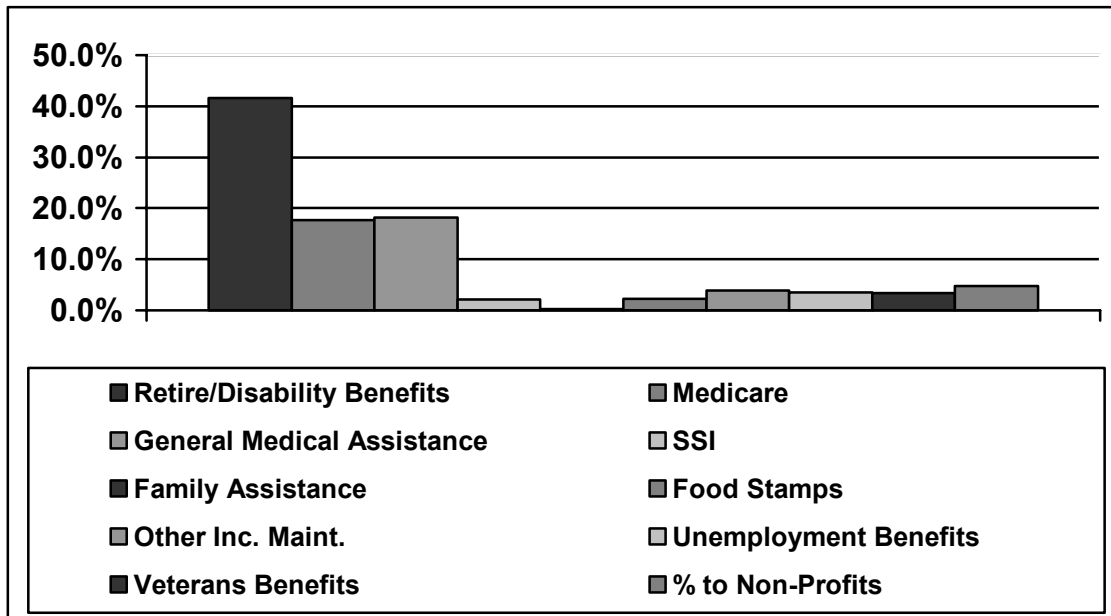
Number of AIDS Cases by County, 2004



Source: Georgia County Guide, 2004-2005

Since some special housing needs data is not directly available, indirect assessments of housing needs for special populations can be made using data related to financial and social welfare payments. The figure below illustrates an indirect measure of persons in the county with special housing needs. As this figure illustrates, the county provides the highest proportion of payouts for retirement and disability benefits and medical benefits to residents. Other payments are made to assist families with general expenditures.

Selected Government Payments for Bartow County, 2004
 (Total Payout \$303,666)



Source: Georgia County Guide, 2004-2005

Data are not available on the number, if any, of migrant farm workers residing in Bartow County, nor on their housing needs. Direct information on housing for persons recovering from substance abuse is also not available, although data indicate that the county includes 2119 active probationers, 47.9% of whom (1015 persons) have been convicted of drug related crime. Approximately 23 percent of active probationers are female.

Housing Overcrowding

The following table provides a summary of overcrowded housing conditions, defined as dwelling units in which the average number of residents per room is greater than one, for the years 1990 and 2000. For Bartow County, the data suggest that the relative percentage of housing units that can be classified as “overcrowded” has remained fairly stable between 1990 and 2000 (3.7% and 4%, respectively). Population density for the county is higher than the state average, at 74.2 persons per square mile, compared to 63.4 statewide in 2004.

Housing Overcrowding, Georgia, Bartow County, Bartow's Municipalities and Selected Comparison Counties, 1990 - 2000

Georgia	1990	2000	Cherokee County	1990	2000
Total occupied housing units	2,366,615	3,006,369	Total occupied housing units	31,309	49,495
More than 1 person per room	95,828	145,235	More than 1 person per room	691	1,244
Floyd County	1990	2000	Paulding County	1990	2000
Total occupied housing units	30,518	34,028	Total occupied housing units	14,326	
More than 1 person per room	807	1,411	More than 1 person per room	423	657
Polk County	1990	2000	Bartow County	1990	2000
Total occupied housing units	12,519	14,012	Total occupied housing units	20,091	27,176
More than 1 person per room	488	747	More than 1 person per room	752	1,093
Adairsville	1990	2000	Cartersville	1990	2000
Total occupied housing units	805	992	Total occupied housing units	4,762	5,827
More than 1 person per room	45	45	More than 1 person per room	138	342
Emerson	1990	2000	Euharlee	1990	2000
Total occupied housing units	403	387	Total occupied housing units	276	1,037
More than 1 person per room	23	23	More than 1 person per room	13	71
Kingston	1990	2000	Taylorsville	1990	2000
Total occupied housing units	217	247	Total occupied housing units	102	97
More than 1 person per room	4	19	More than 1 person per room	2	0
White	1990	2000			
Total occupied housing units	208	256			
More than 1 person per room	11	8			

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Bartow County's milage rate was 26.85 placing it near the middle of all Georgia counties. The county ranks 24th of all 159 counties on net property and utility digest, as calculated by the Georgia County Government Yearbook for 2005. As is noted earlier in this section, average weekly wages in the county are \$613. Median gross rental costs are \$575, below the state average of \$613, making the county a relatively inexpensive

location in which to rent a home. Median costs to own a home in Bartow also compare favorably to statewide data, at \$946 and \$1039, respectively. Mobile homes represent about 19% of all housing units in the county in 2004, a higher proportion than the state as a whole, where mobile homes represent 12% of all households.

Land values in Bartow County are also rising. The Georgia County Guide places Bartow 23rd among the 159 counties in Master Economic Rank. This ranking is achieved by using the adjusted gross income reported on Georgia tax return, the local option sales taxes distribution from the state and assessed property and utility values. Bartow improved its ranking slightly from 24th to 23rd since 1997. In 2003 countywide mileage rates were 26.85, ranking it 77th of the counties in Georgia. Assessed property value (at 40% assessment) for the county was \$1,074,122,000 in 2004, according to the Georgia County Guide for 2005-2006. These data are good news for tax rolls, but may be slight indications of concern for lower income housing. As the overall picture of land values improves in the county, homes become more expensive.

Quality of Life

A recent assessment of quality of life indicators in the county illustrate that the county ranks relatively low in cultural opportunities, but compares well with the US on traffic congestion, and climate, and cost of living. The Table below illustrates the county rankings on a number of quality of life indicators which have been shown to be salient in retaining and recruiting employees:

Quality of Life Ratings ⁴	
Cultural Opportunities (US avg.=100)	37
Recreation/ Spectator Sports (US avg.=100)	42
Climate (US avg.=100)	101
Safety (US avg.=100)	58
Healthcare Availability (US avg.=100)	51
Education Quality (US avg.=100)	82
Cost of Living Index (US avg.=100)	95
Cost of Housing Index (US avg.=100)	94
Traffic Congestion (US avg.=100)	117
Air Quality	Bartow in Nonattainment Region
Natural Disaster Rating* (Max=100)	33

Lower index indicates lower possibility of natural disaster.

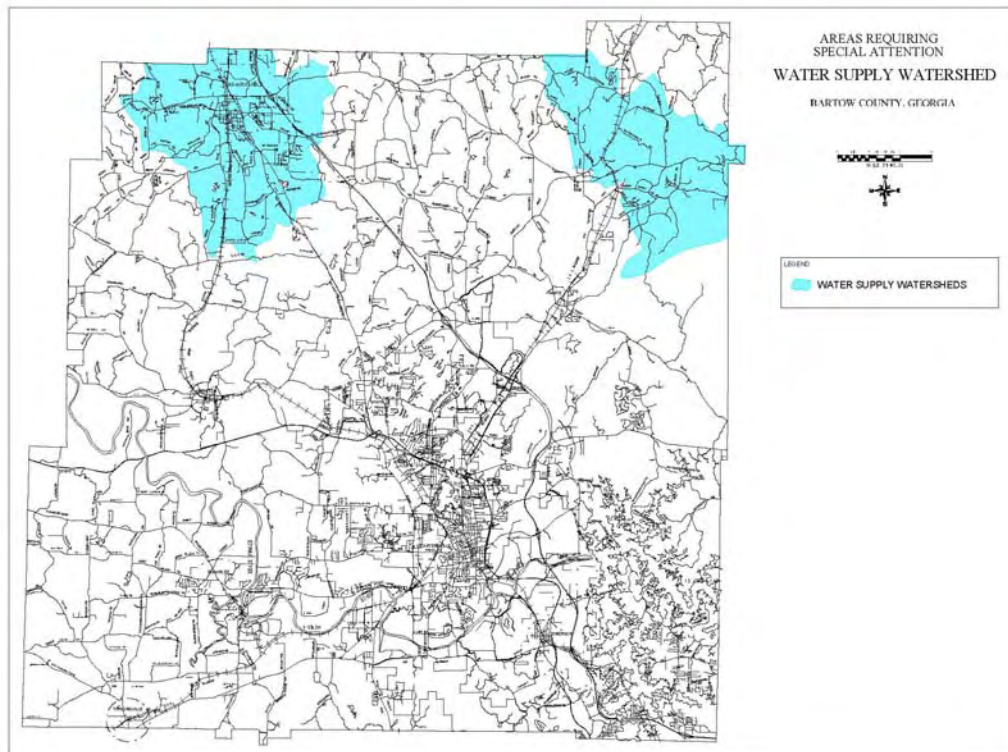
⁴ These indicators were calculated by CH2MHill, as part of a community assessment project conducted for Bartow County in 2006. Quality of life indicators presented here were developed by Moran, Stahl and Boyer by comparing regional statistics with national averages.

Using the quality of life indicators above, Bartow County is ranked in the second tier (of 5 tiers) on recruit ability of employees.

Mapping of Significant Natural and Cultural Resources

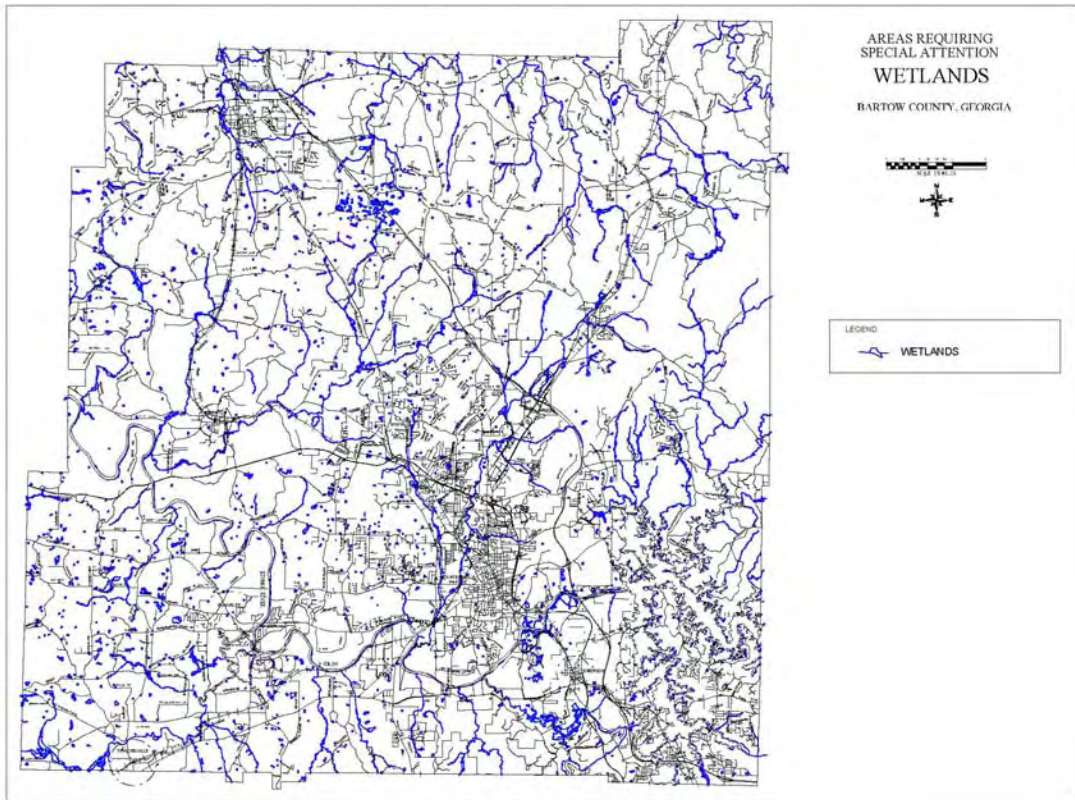
Environmental Planning Criteria

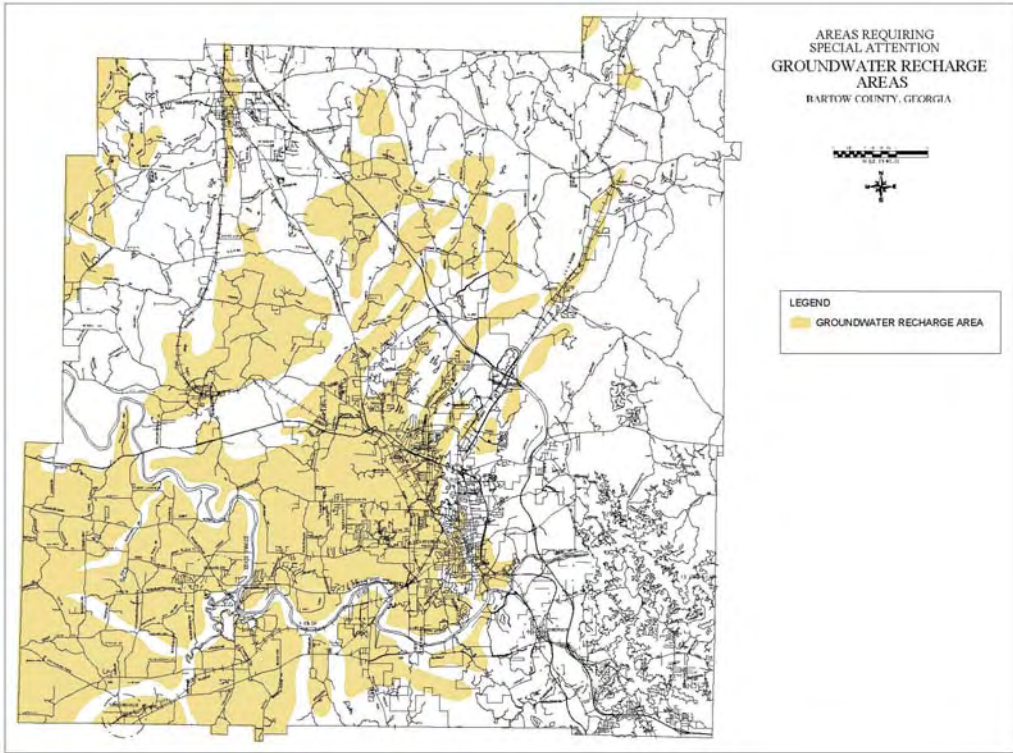
A map of Bartow County's water supply watershed is presented below. A complete examination of the watershed was conducted by the county in 2001. The overall assessment concluded that while the watershed was in relatively good condition, some areas were in danger of pollution. Based on physical habitat assessments, water quality parameters, fecal coliform and enterococci bacterial counts, and assessments of macroinvertebrate and fish communities, streams in the county compare favorably to assessments of other streams within the metro Atlanta Area. However some streams (especially Pumpkinville Creek drainage areas) show signs of degradation from sediment inputs, elevated nutrients and fecal wastes.¹



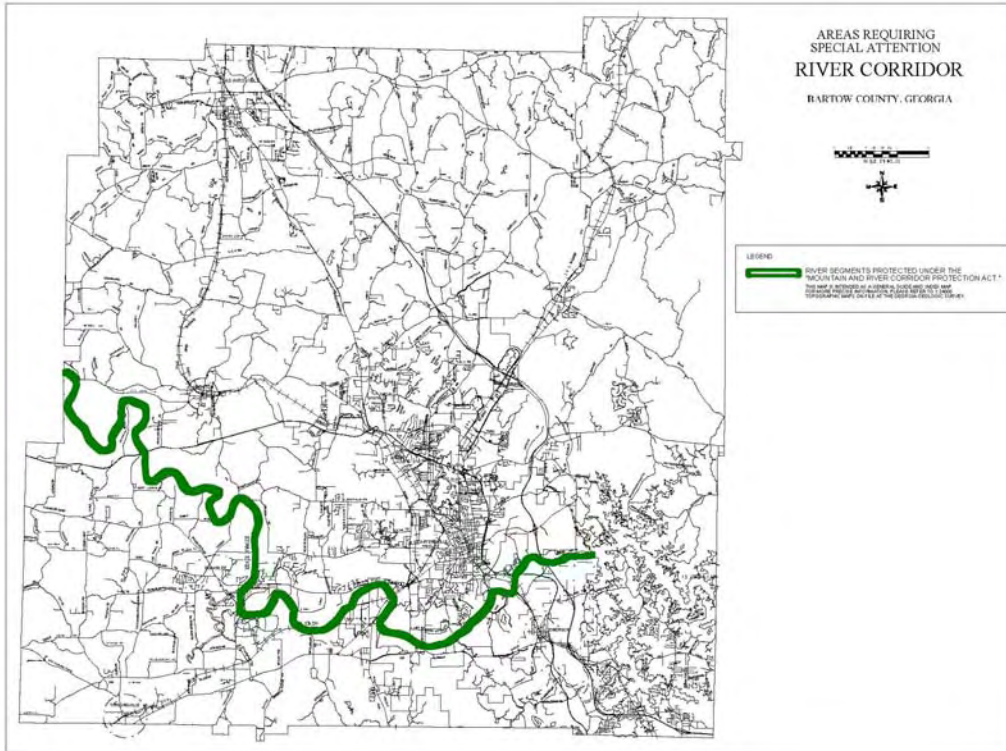
¹ See "Status of Water Quality and Biological Integrity in Major Watersheds in Bartow County, Georgia," April 2001, Burruss Institute of Public Service and Research, Kennesaw State University.

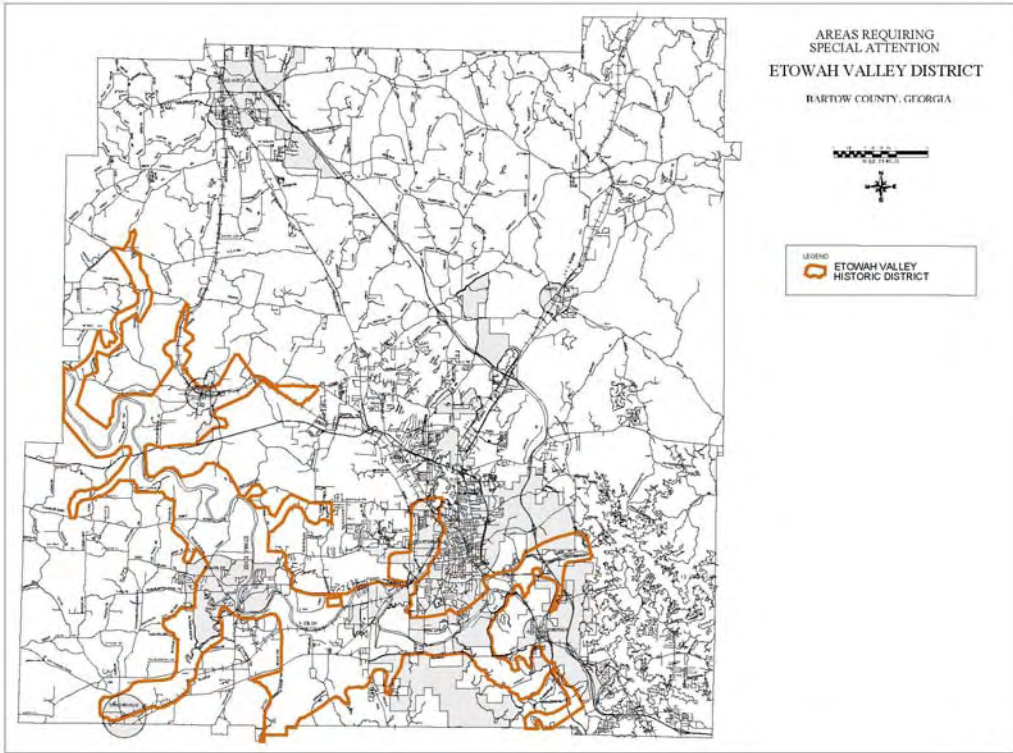
The following maps represent the county's wetlands and groundwater recharge areas.





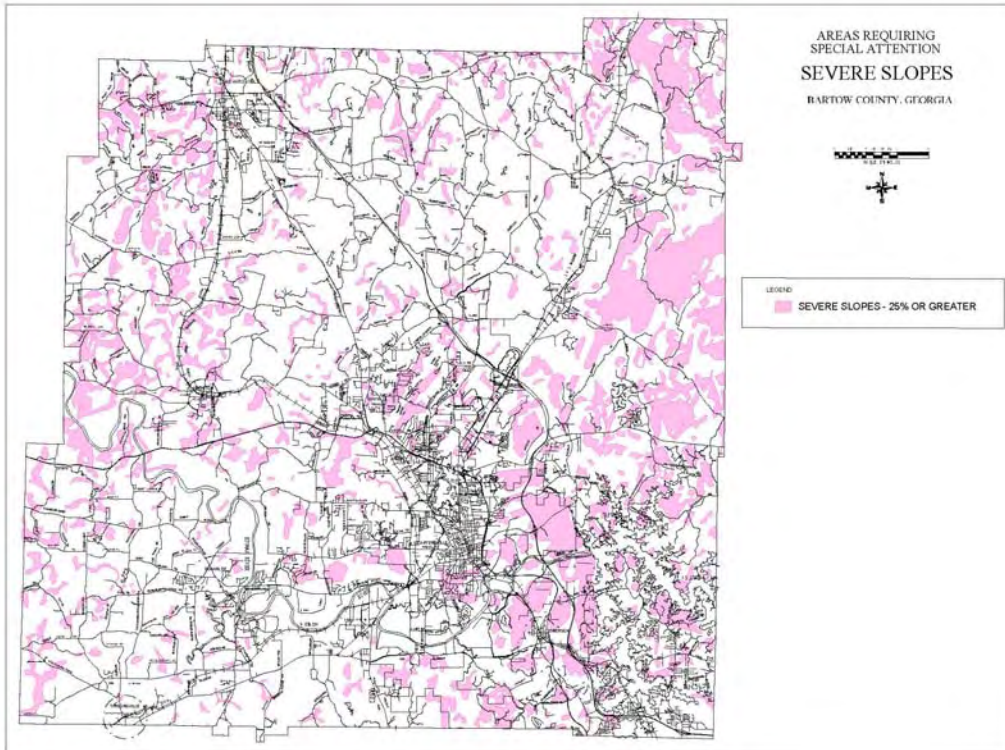
River corridors within the county and the district surrounding the Etowah River are presented in the following map:



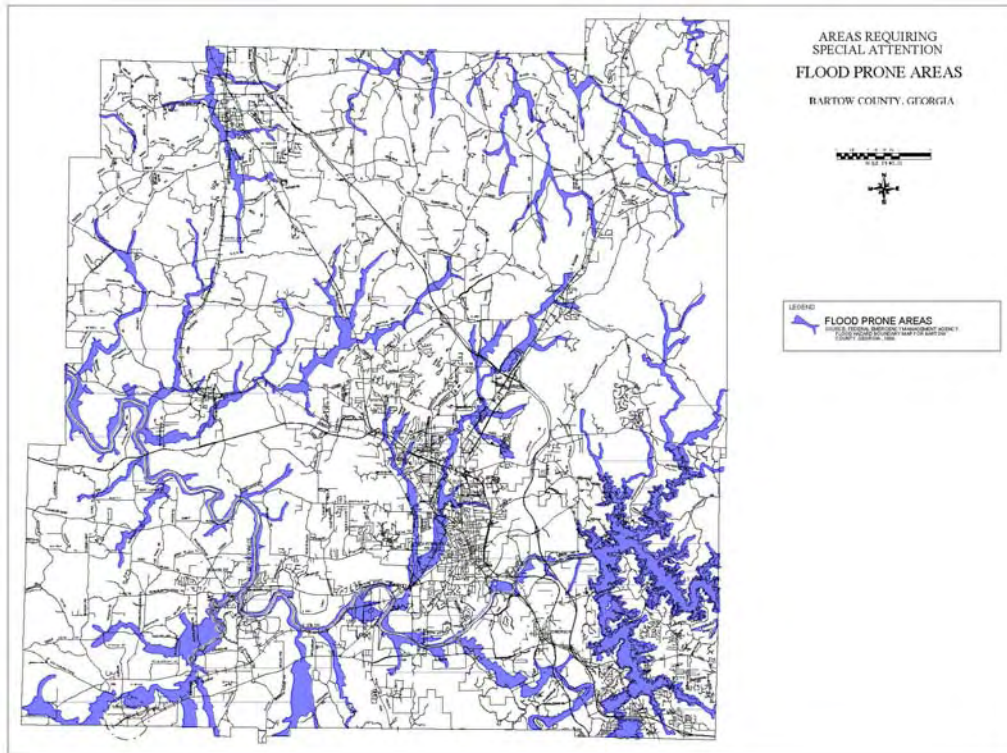


Other Environmentally Sensitive Areas:

Bartow County has other areas of environmental concern. Steep slope areas of the county are illustrated in the following map:



The following map illustrates flood plains within the county.



Endangered Plants and Animals in Bartow County

The Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GA DNR) has identified a number of plant and animal species deemed to be in need of protection or of special concern. In addition, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior also has identified endangered animal species and plant life in Bartow County. The following table provides a list of these plant and animal species and their status.

*Endangered and Threatened Animals and Plants: Bartow County, Georgia
(Identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)*

ANIMALS				
Species	Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status
Mammal	Gray bat	Myotis grisescens	Endangered	Endangered
Bird	Bald eagle	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Threatened	Endangered
Fish	Etowah Darter	Etheostoma etowahae	Endangered	Threatened

Fish	Cherokee darter	Etheostoma etowahae	Threatened	Threatened
Invertebrate	Cylindrical lioplax	Lioplax cyclostomaformis	Endangered	No state status
PLANTS				
Common Name		Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status
Bay star-vine		Schisandra glabra	No federal status	Threatened
Tennessee yellow-eyed grass		Xyris tennesseensis	Endangered	Endangered
Twinleaf		Jeffersonia diphylla	No federal status	Threatened

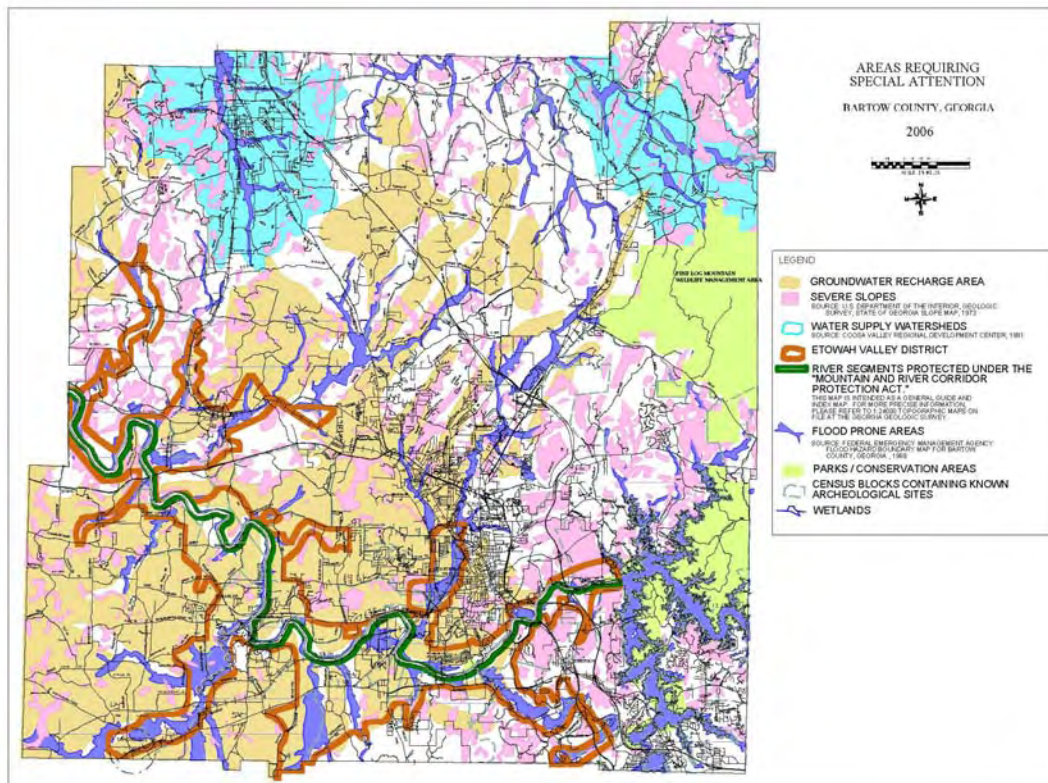
Fish			
Species	Common Name	Scientific Name	State Status
Fish	Coosa Darter	Etheostoma coosae	Rare or uncommon in state
Fish	Greenbreast Darter	Etheostoma jordani	Imperiled in state because of rarity/ Rare or uncommon in state
Fish	Rock Darter	Etheostoma rupestre	Imperiled in state because of rarity/ Rare or uncommon in state
Fish	Lined Chub	Hybopsis lineapunctata	Imperiled in state because of rarity
Fish	Chestnut Lamprey	Ichthyomyzon castaneus	Rare or uncommon in state
Fish	Mountain Shiner	Lythrurus lirus	Rare or uncommon in state
Fish		Macrhybopsis sp. 1	G3G4
Fish	Silver Chub	Macrhybopsis storeriana	Critically imperiled/ Imperiled
Fish	Rainbow Shiner	Notropis chrosomus	Rare or uncommon in state
Fish	Silverstripe Shiner	Notropis stilbius	Rare or uncommon in state
Fish	Mimic Shiner	Notropis volucellus	Imperiled in state because of rarity
Fish	Bronze Darter	Percina palmaris	Imperiled in state because of rarity
Fish	Riffle Minnow	Phenacobius catostomus	Rare or uncommon in state

Endangered and Threatened Plants in Bartow County, Georgia
(Identified by Georgia Department of Natural Resources)

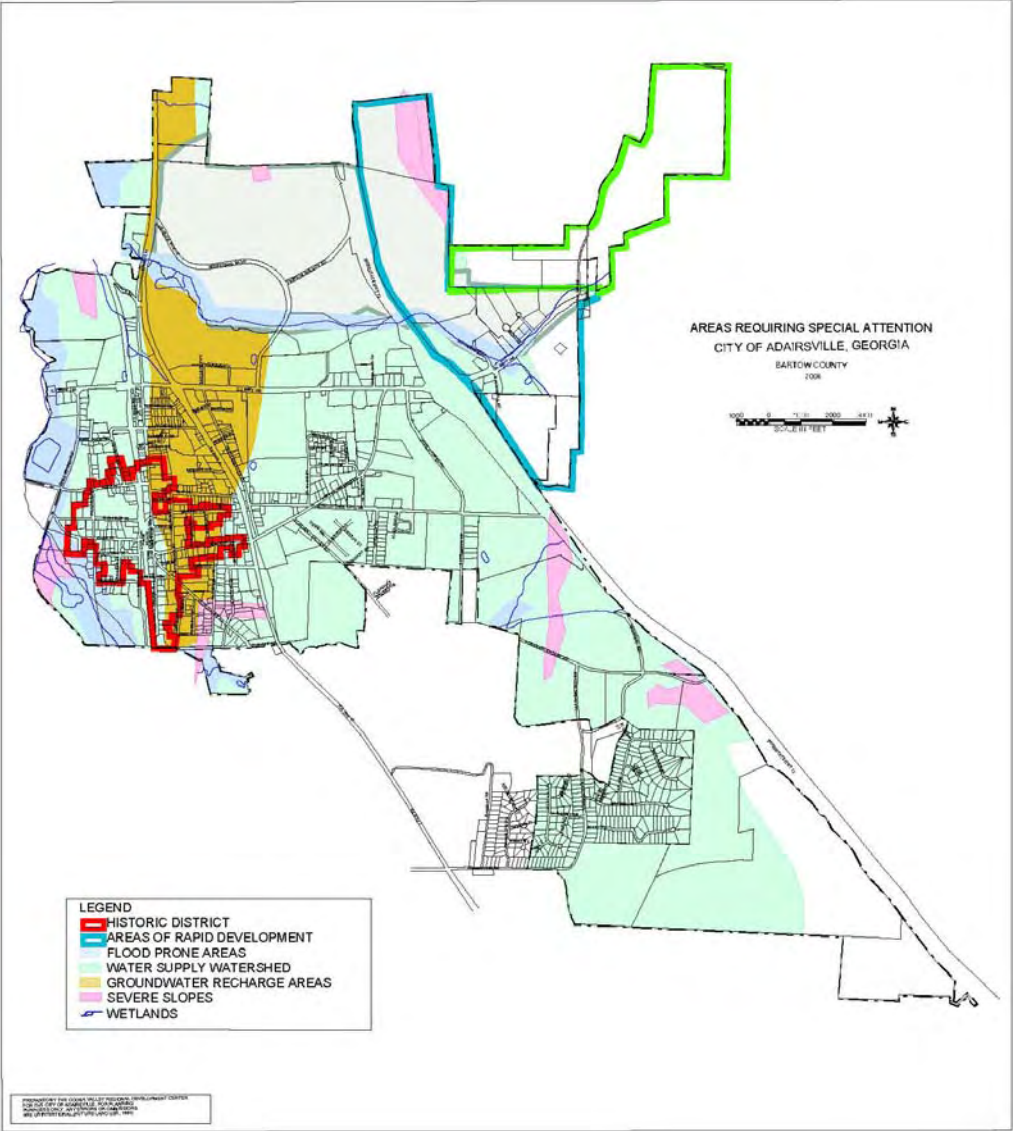
Common Name	Scientific Name	State Status
Sweetflag	<i>Acorus Americanus</i>	Critically imperiled/Imperiled
Seaside Alder	<i>Alnus maritima</i>	Critically imperiled in state because of extreme rarity
New England Aster	<i>Aster novaeangliae</i>	Critically imperiled in state because of extreme rarity
Brown Bog Sedge	<i>Carex buxbaumii</i>	Of historical occurrence in state; not verified in past 20 years but still believed to be in existence.
Alabama Lipfern	<i>Cheilanthes alabamensis</i>	Imperiled in state because of rarity
Three-flower Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus triflora</i>	Critically imperiled in state because of extreme rarity
Dwarf Larkspur	<i>Delphinium tricome</i>	Imperiled in state because of rarity
Log Fern	<i>Dryopteris celsa</i>	Imperiled in state because of rarity
Mountain Witchalder	<i>Fothergilla major</i>	Critically imperiled in state because of extreme rarity
Pale Manna-grass	<i>Glyceria pallida</i>	Of historical occurrence in state; not verified in past 20 years but still believed to be in existence.
Featherfoil	<i>Hottonia inflata</i>	Critically imperiled in state because of extreme rarity
American Barberry	<i>Berberis canadensis</i>	Critically imperiled in state because of extreme rarity
Silky Bindweed	<i>Calystegia catesbeiana</i> ssp. <i>Sericata</i>	Imperiled in state because of rarity/ Rare or uncommon in state
Bluets	<i>Oldenlandia boscii</i>	Rare or uncommon in state
American Ginseng	<i>Panax quinquefolius</i>	Rare or uncommon in state
Fringed Phacelia	<i>Phacelia fimbriata</i>	Critically imperiled in state because of extreme rarity
Little River Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia heliopsidis</i>	Critically imperiled in state because of extreme rarity
Lanceleaf Trillium	<i>Trillium lancifolium</i>	Rare or uncommon in state
Downy Arrowwood	<i>Viburnum rafinesquianum</i> var. <i>rafinesquianum</i>	Critically imperiled in state because of extreme rarity
Bluehearts	<i>Buchnera americana</i>	Critically imperiled in state because of extreme rarity
Wild Hyacinth	<i>Camassia scilloides</i>	Imperiled in state because of rarity

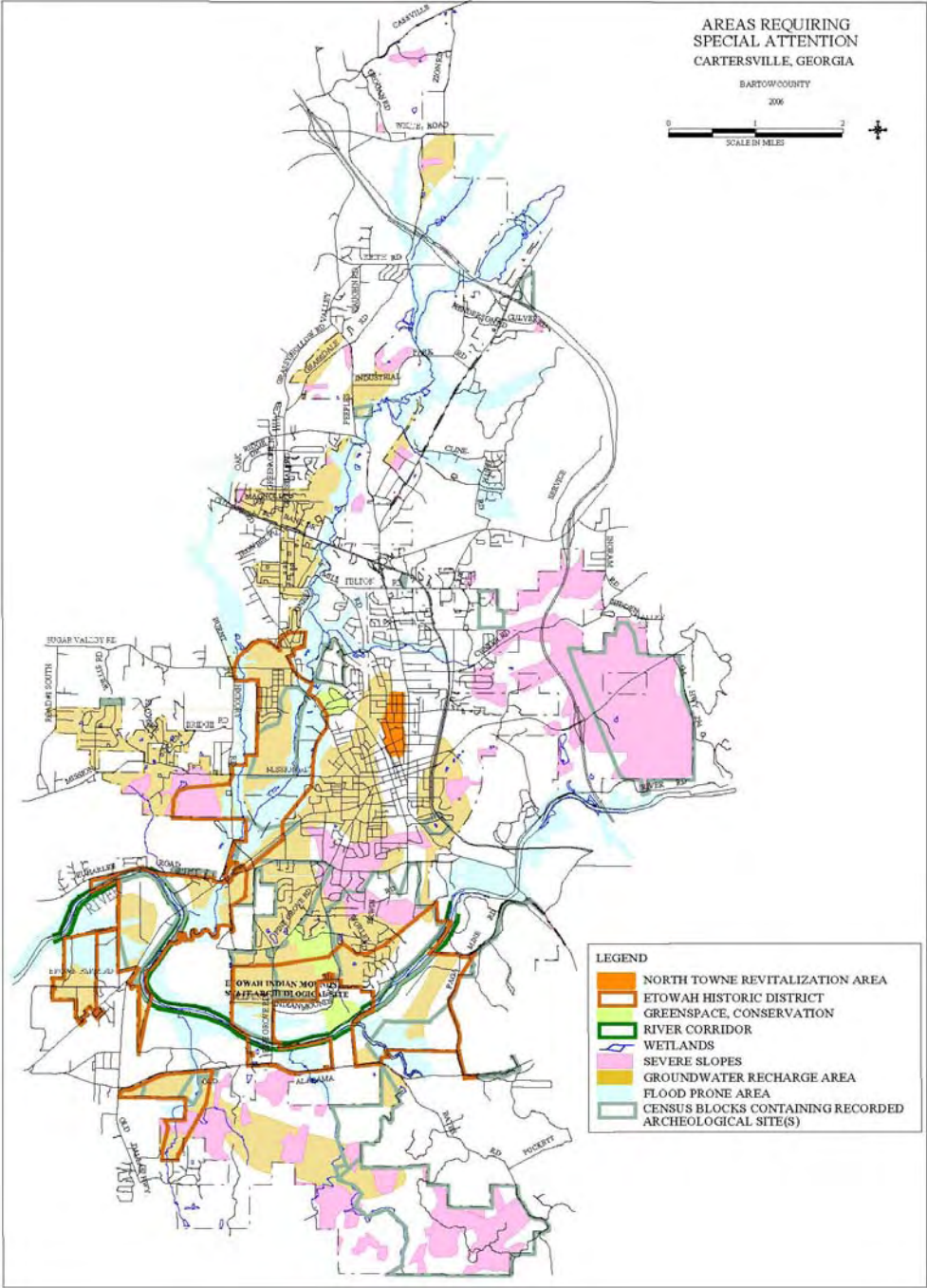
Significant Natural Resources:

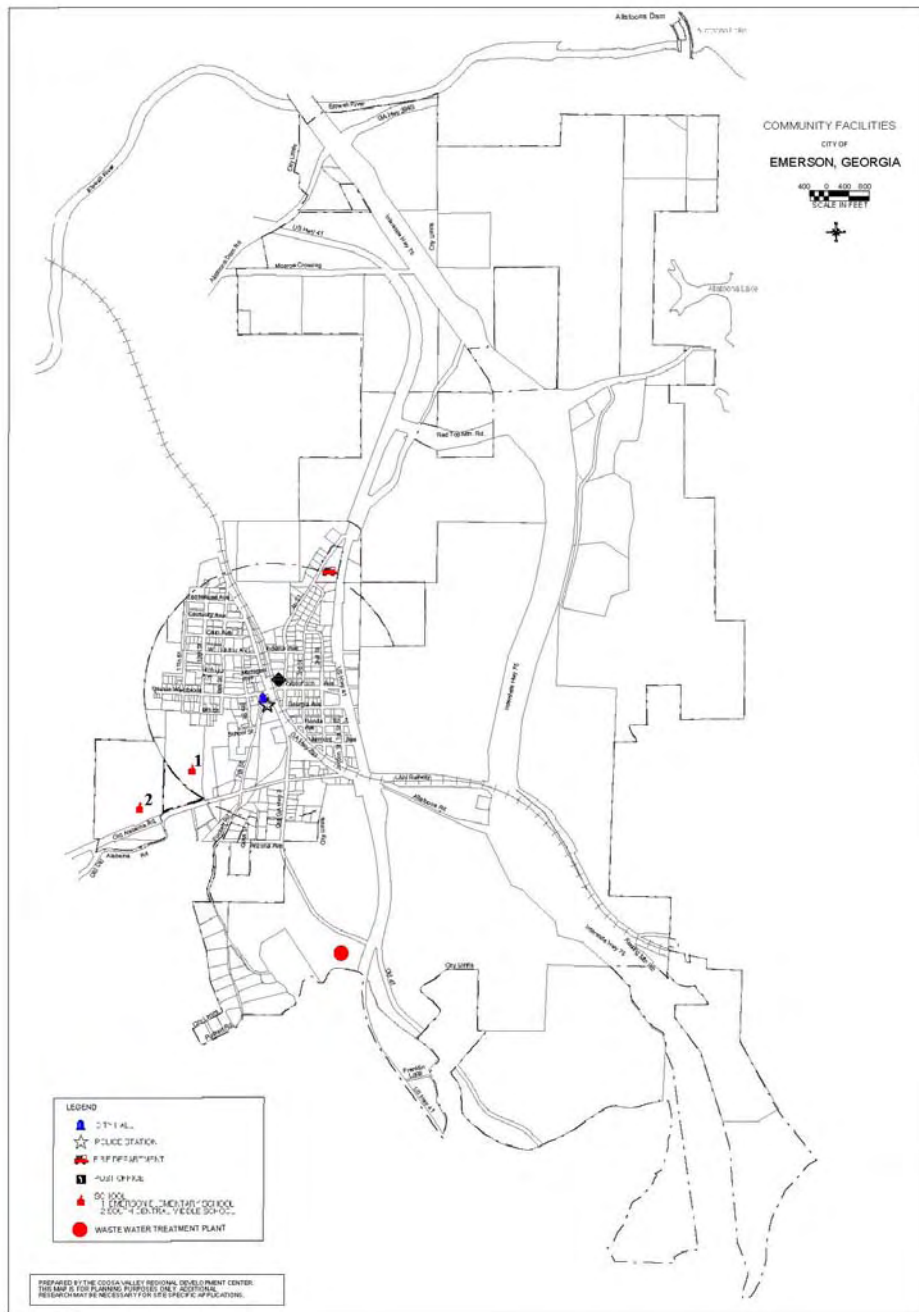
The following map is a comprehensive presentation of all areas of environmental concern. It includes all of the information presented in the previous maps of this section and parks and recreational facilities. It also illustrates protected river and mountain areas of the county.

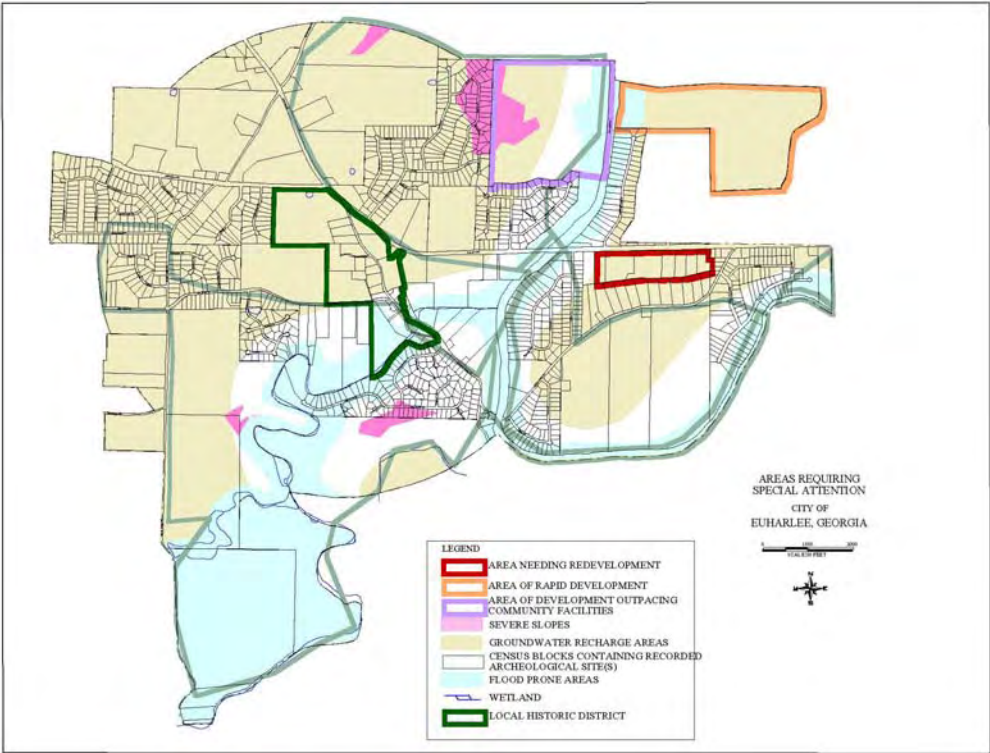


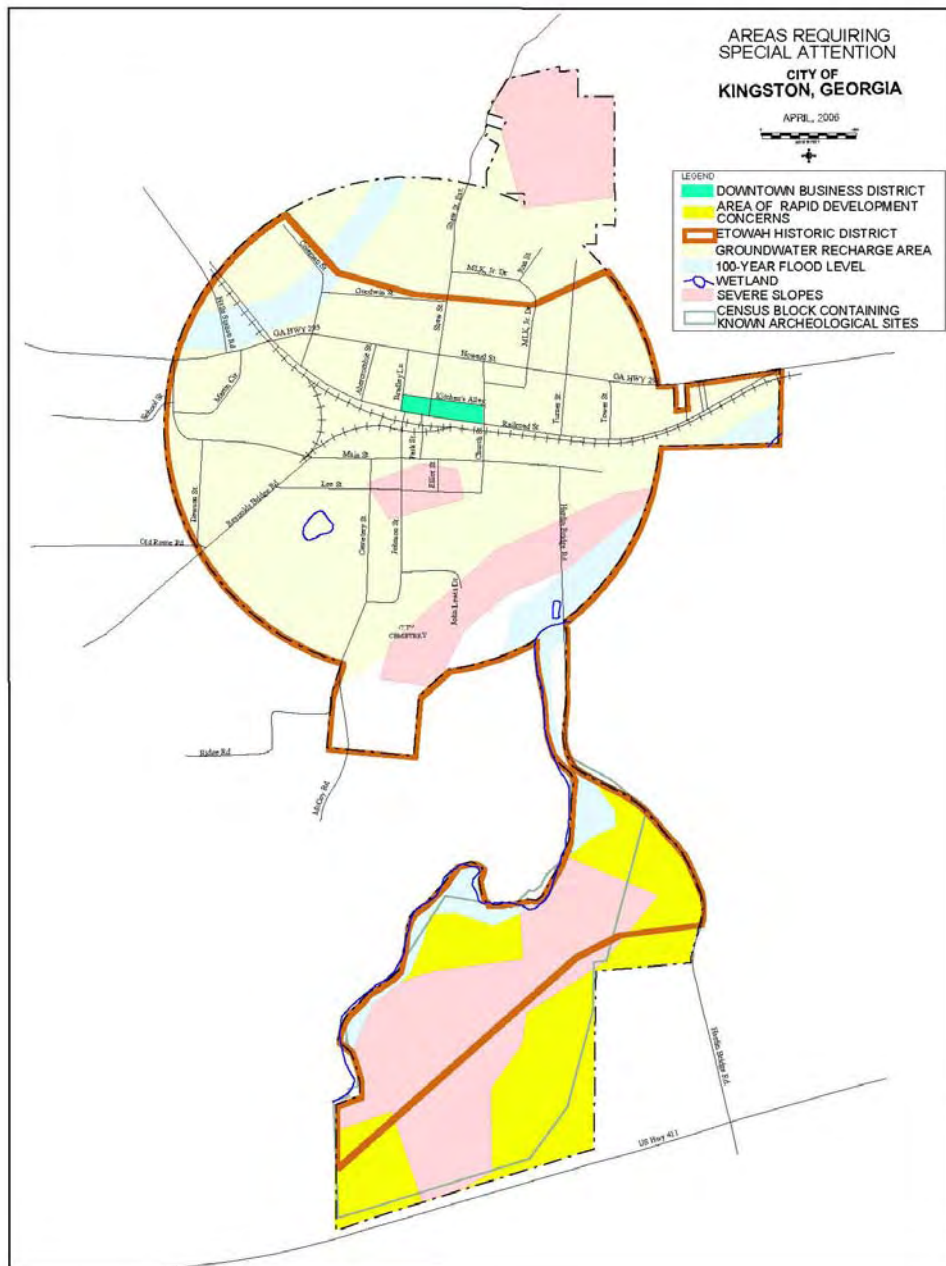
Each of the maps below illustrates significant special needs areas for municipalities within Bartow County. These maps depict areas of steep slope, wetlands, water supply, historic districts, flood plains, groundwater recharge areas, and rapid development areas.

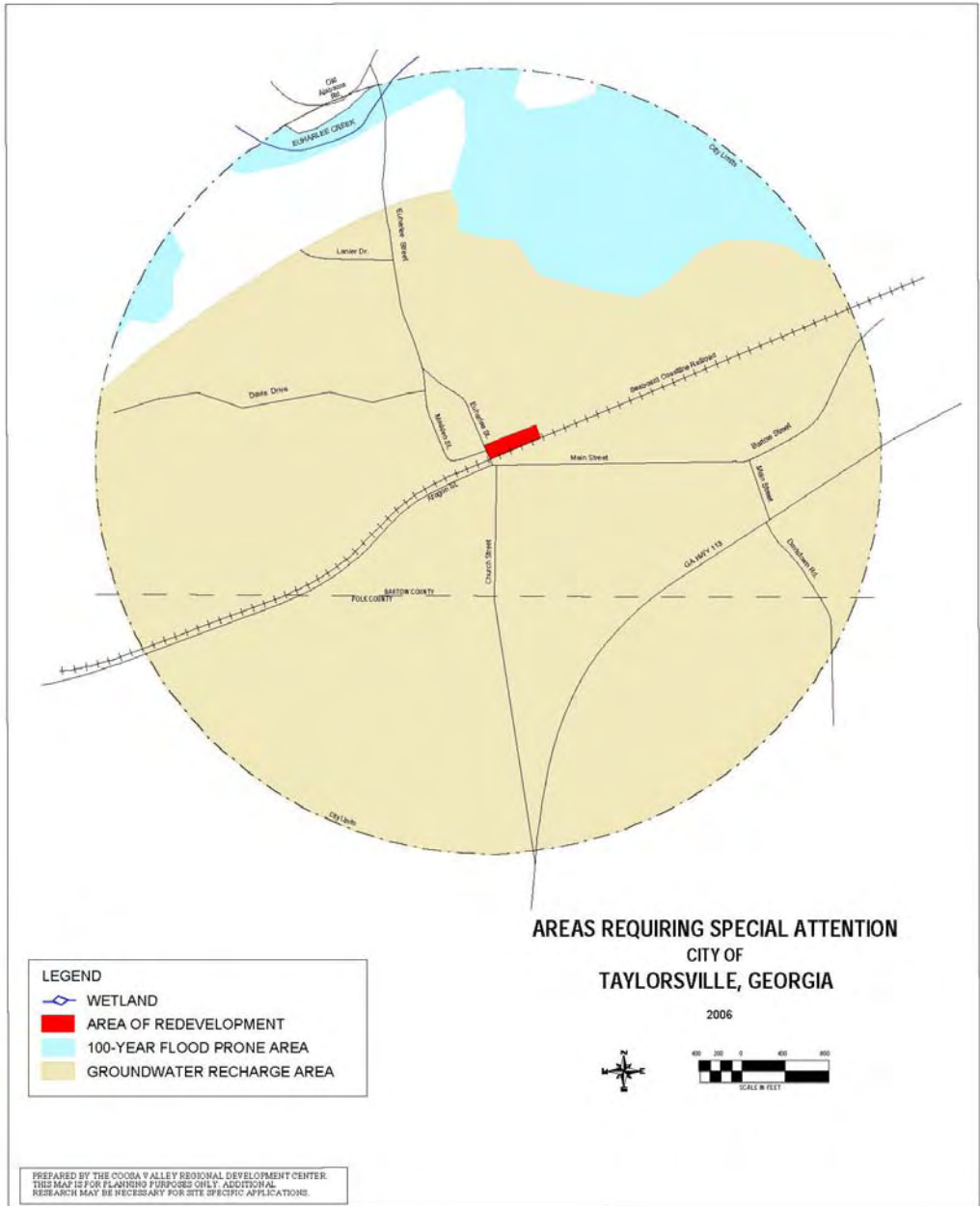


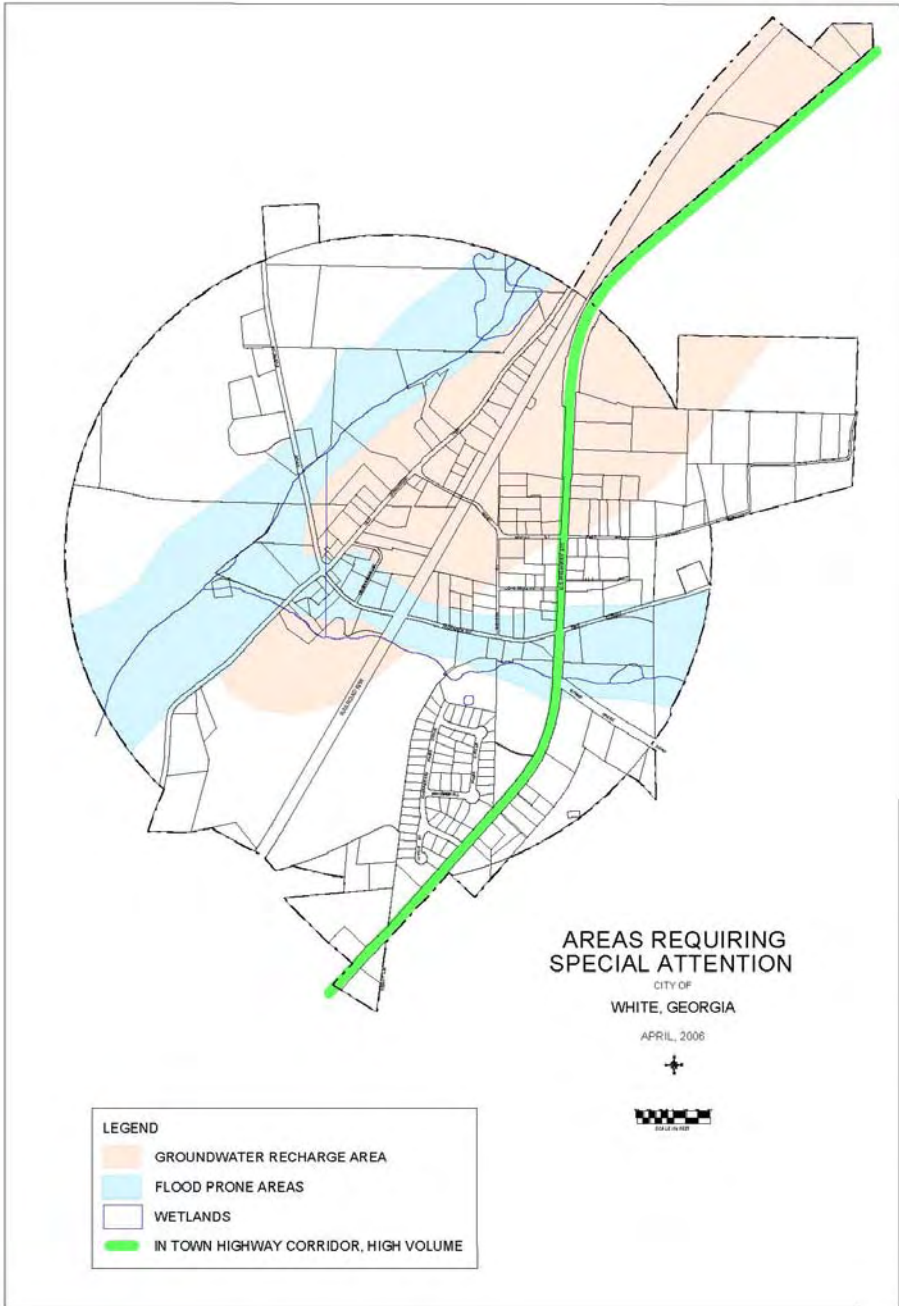












Historic and Cultural Sites

1991 and 2006 Inventories of Historic Sites

As part of the 1990 Comprehensive Plan process, Bartow County and the City of Cartersville received an Historic Resources Survey grant from the Historic Preservation Section of the Department of Natural Resources. The survey was sponsored by Roselawn Museum and partially funded by the county and Cartersville. The survey, completed in 1991, identified 1,290 historic sites; 59% of those sites were located in the City of Cartersville. Ten percent (10%) of the sites were located in Adairsville. The remaining sites were distributed throughout the other cities and unincorporated Bartow County.

In 2004, in anticipation of the development of the 2006 Comprehensive Plan, the Etowah Valley Historical Society (EVHS) took on the task of updating the 1990 survey results. After consultations with the County, an advisory board was created, volunteer teams were assembled from residents in each of the respective cities, and training in proper survey procedures was completed. The Georgia Department of Natural Resources provided a grant of \$2750 for this project. Funding from the EVHS and private donations contributed an additional \$1600 toward survey expenses. Forty-one volunteers donated a total of 1655 hours to complete the 2006 Inventory of Historic Sites. The information contained in this section of the Comprehensive Plan comes from the resulting report *An Inventory of Historic Sites in Bartow County* (Etowah Valley Historical Society; February 2006). The county and its respective municipalities are very appreciative of the efforts of the EVHS and its volunteer teams on this endeavor.

All historic sites documented by the 1991 and 2006 Inventory Surveys are on record in the EVHS office in the Gold Dome Courthouse on Cherokee Avenue in Cartersville. While there are too many sites to list individually in the Comprehensive Plan, a summary of the 2006 findings for each community is provided below. (Results for some unincorporated communities are provided as well.) A list of sites on the National Historic Register also is provided.

Bartow County

In 1991, 1,290 historic sites were identified in unincorporated Bartow County. The 2006 Inventory found:

- 994 of the historic sites surveyed in 1991 are still in existence
- 70 historic sites are no longer in existence
- 298 historic sites were difficult to identify
- 316 new historic sites were identified.

City of Adairsville

In 1991, 132 historic sites were surveyed inside the city limits of Adairsville. The 2006 survey found:

- 106 of these historic sites are still in existence

- 4 historic sites are no longer in existence
- 22 historic sites were difficult to identify due to incomplete information

ATCO Community

The Atco community originally was a mill town established in 1903 by the American Textile Company. Goodyear purchased the mill town in 1929. The community was later incorporated into the City of Cartersville but retains a strong sense of historical character. In 1991, 254 historic sites were identified in the Atco community. The 2006 survey found:

- 251 of the historic sites are still in existence
- 3 of these historic sites are no longer in existence
- 29 new historic sites were identified (new sites or sites that were not identified in 1991 due to incomplete information on the survey forms)

City of Cartersville

The City of Cartersville has sponsored several additional surveys since 1991, including one in 2005 completed by John Kissane. Cross-referencing the results of these efforts with the results of the 1991 survey indicate:

- 499 historic sites were identified in 1991
- 457 of these sites are still in existence
- 42 historic sites are no longer in existence
- 71 sites were difficult to identify due to incomplete information
- 107 new historic sites were identified (some of these may have been included in the 1991 survey but were not able to be identified in 2005 due to incomplete information on the survey forms)

Cassville Community

Cassville was the original county seat of Bartow County. In 1991, 45 historic sites were identified. The 2006 survey found:

- 44 of these historic sites are still in existence
- 1 historic site is no longer in existence
- 57 new historic sites were identified

City of Euharlee

Thirty (30) historic sites were identified in 1991. The 2006 survey found:

- 27 of these sites are still in existence
- 3 historic sites are no longer in existence
- 28 new historic sites were identified (new sites or sites that were not originally identified in 1991 survey due to incomplete information on survey forms)

City of Emerson

Fourteen (14) historic sites were surveyed in 1991. The 2006 survey found:

- 12 of these historic sites are still in existence
- 2 historic sites were difficult to identify due to incomplete information
- 12 new historic sites were identified

City of Kingston

The 1991 Inventory survey did not include the City of Kingston and some surrounding unincorporated areas. A private company, New South Associates, undertook a survey of this area for a company looking for locations for new cell phone towers. EVHS was not able to obtain a copy of the report generated by New South. A grant from GA DNR provided the funds to conduct a survey of Kingston in 2005. This survey was conducted by Quatrefoil Consulting in 2004 and validated for the 2006 Inventory by the volunteer team created for Kingston for the EVHS effort. A copy of the Quatrefoil report is on file with the Kingston Women's History Club. The 2006 results found:

- 100 historic sites were identified in Kingston in 2004
- 97 of these sites were still in existence in 2006
- 3 sites are no longer in existence

Stilesboro Community

Twenty (20) historic sites were identified in the Stilesboro community in 1991. The 2006 survey found:

- 18 of these sites are still in existence
- 2 of these sites are no longer in existence
- 4 historic sites were difficult to identify due to incomplete information
- 15 new historic sites were identified

City of Taylorsville

Fourteen (14) historic sites were identified in 1991. The 2006 survey found:

- 13 of these sites are still in existence
- 1 historic site is no longer in existence
- 43 new historic sites were identified

City of White

No historic sites were identified in White during the 1991 survey, although they certainly did exist at that time. The 2006 survey identified 11 new historic sites.

In addition to the historic sites identified in the 2006 Inventory, other types of cultural sites are worthy for protection. These include:

Ancient Rock Walls

Four ancient rock walls are known to exist in Bartow County. Their origins are not precisely known. The walls are on private property; plans for preservation are unknown.

Archeological Sites

There are over 1,000 archeological sites in Bartow County and its municipalities. Included among these are prehistoric and historic Native American villages, campsites and quarries; Civil war battlefields; sites related to the iron industry; cemeteries; old mills; antebellum homes; and gold mining sites, among others. All of these sites are protected under Georgia law. Local enforcement of these laws is lax due to the lack of appropriate local ordinances.

Bridges

There are a number of historic bridges in the county, including the Covered Bridge in Euharlee.

Cemeteries

Cemeteries also are eligible for designation as archeological sites under Georgia law. The EVHS has identified 135 local cemeteries in Bartow County and its municipalities. Bartow County has incorporated cemeteries as a separate layer in the Bartow County GIS system.

As a result of the 2006 Inventory, the EVHS made the following general findings and recommendations:

- The inventory identified 33 historic sites that are most “at risk” in Bartow County. The county should give these sites top priority in future preservation efforts.
- Although there are more than 1000 archeological sites within Bartow County, many of which are prehistoric and historic Native American sites, the location of these sites is difficult to determine because local governments are not authorized to access the Georgia State Archeological Site Files databases. Bartow County should continue to pursue ways this information can be provided to local officials to protect these sites from destruction due to future development.
- The county requires an archeological survey be completed prior to any land disturbances within the Etowah Valley Historic District. This requirement does not apply within the individual municipalities. The municipalities should be encouraged to adopt the same requirement before approval of projects within their jurisdictions.
- The current list of historic markers placed around the county should be reviewed, and new markers for selected sites identified in the 2006 survey should be erected.
- Under Georgia law, cemeteries qualify as cultural resources and can be identified as archeological sites. Bartow County should continue to work with the EVHS to identify additional cemeteries, and continue to include them in the county GIS system.
- A county-wide Historic Advisory Committee should be established with representatives from the county, the respective municipalities and historical

organizations. This Committee should seek to develop a long-term preservation plan designed to protect the county's historic, archeological and cultural resources.

Sites Listed on the National Register of Historic Places

Adairsville Historic District

Roughly Main St., bounded by King and Elm Streets, and city limits on South and West.

Etowah Valley Historic District

Along Etowah River and drainage areas

Etowah Indian Mounds

Cartersville, Ga.

Felton House (home of Rebecca Latimer Felton)

North of Cartersville, off of U.S. 411

Grand Theater

Cartersville, Ga.

Sam Jones Memorial United Methodist Church

100 W. Church St., Cartersville, Ga.

Noble Hill School

Gaddis Road, Cassville Ga.

Old Bartow County Courthouse

4 E. Church St. Cartersville, Ga.

Pine Log Methodist Church, Campground and Cemetery

Ga. 140, West of U.S. 411, Rydal, Ga.

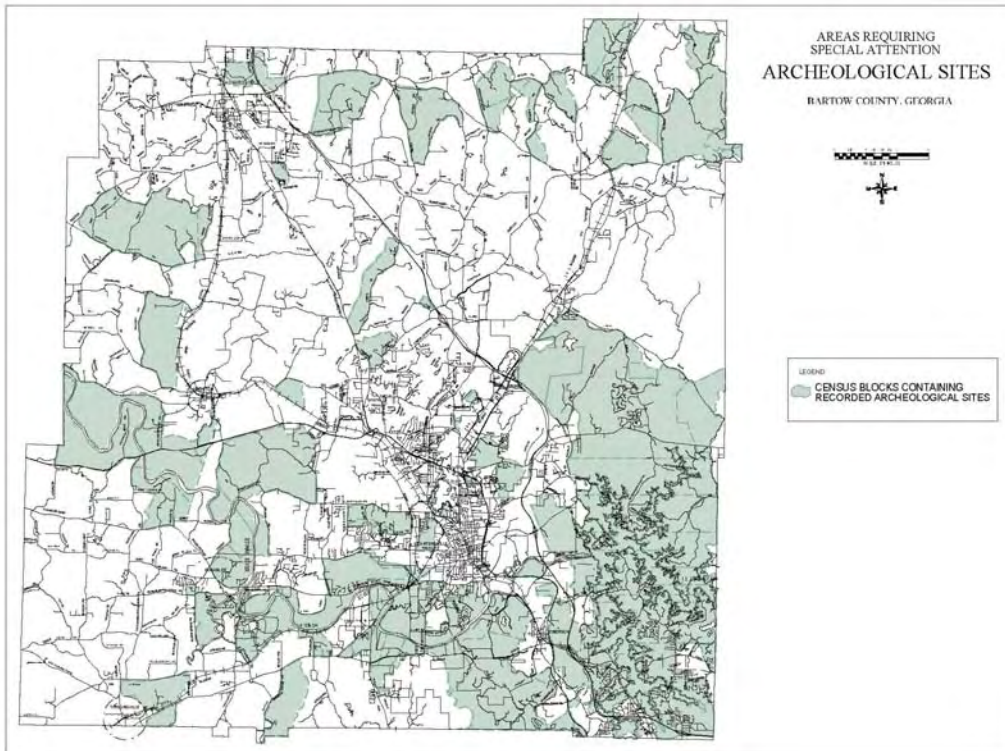
Roselawn Museum

224 Cherokee Avenue, Cartersville, Ga.

Valley View

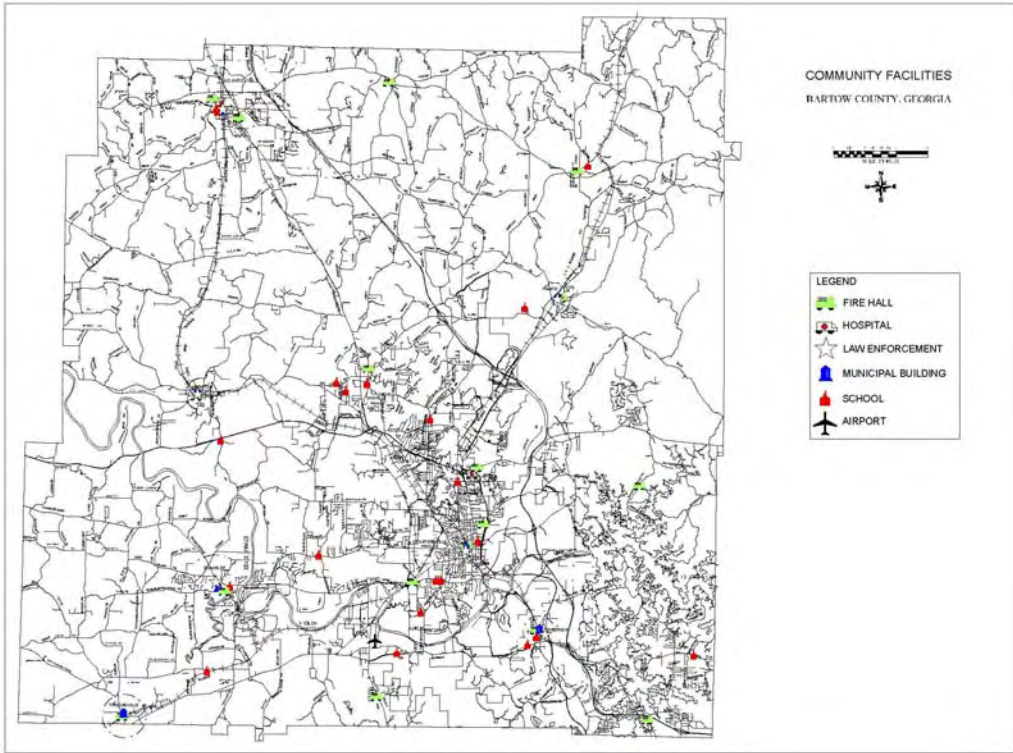
Euharlee Rd., between Cartersville and Euharlee

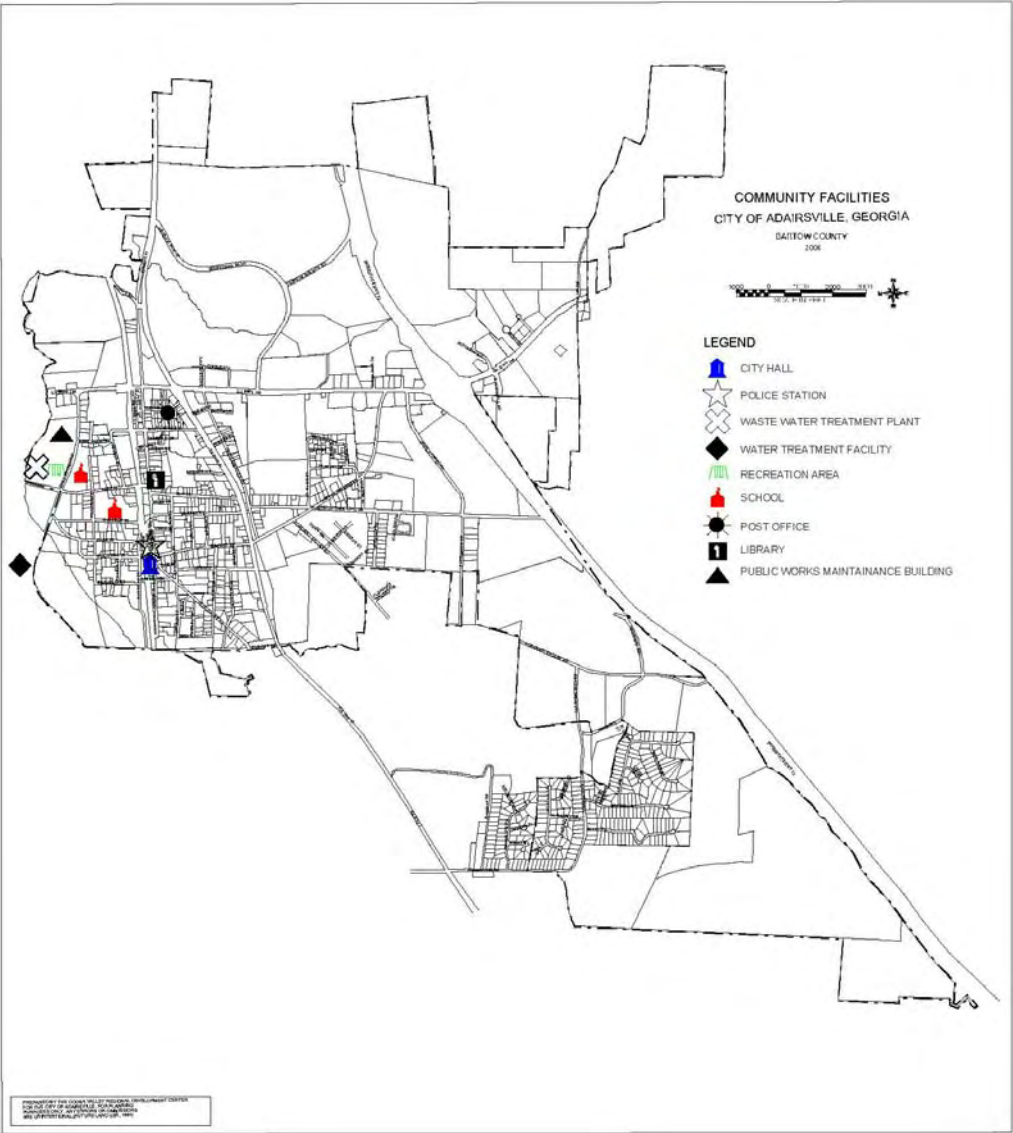
The map below presents those areas defined as **archeological sites** by the county and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

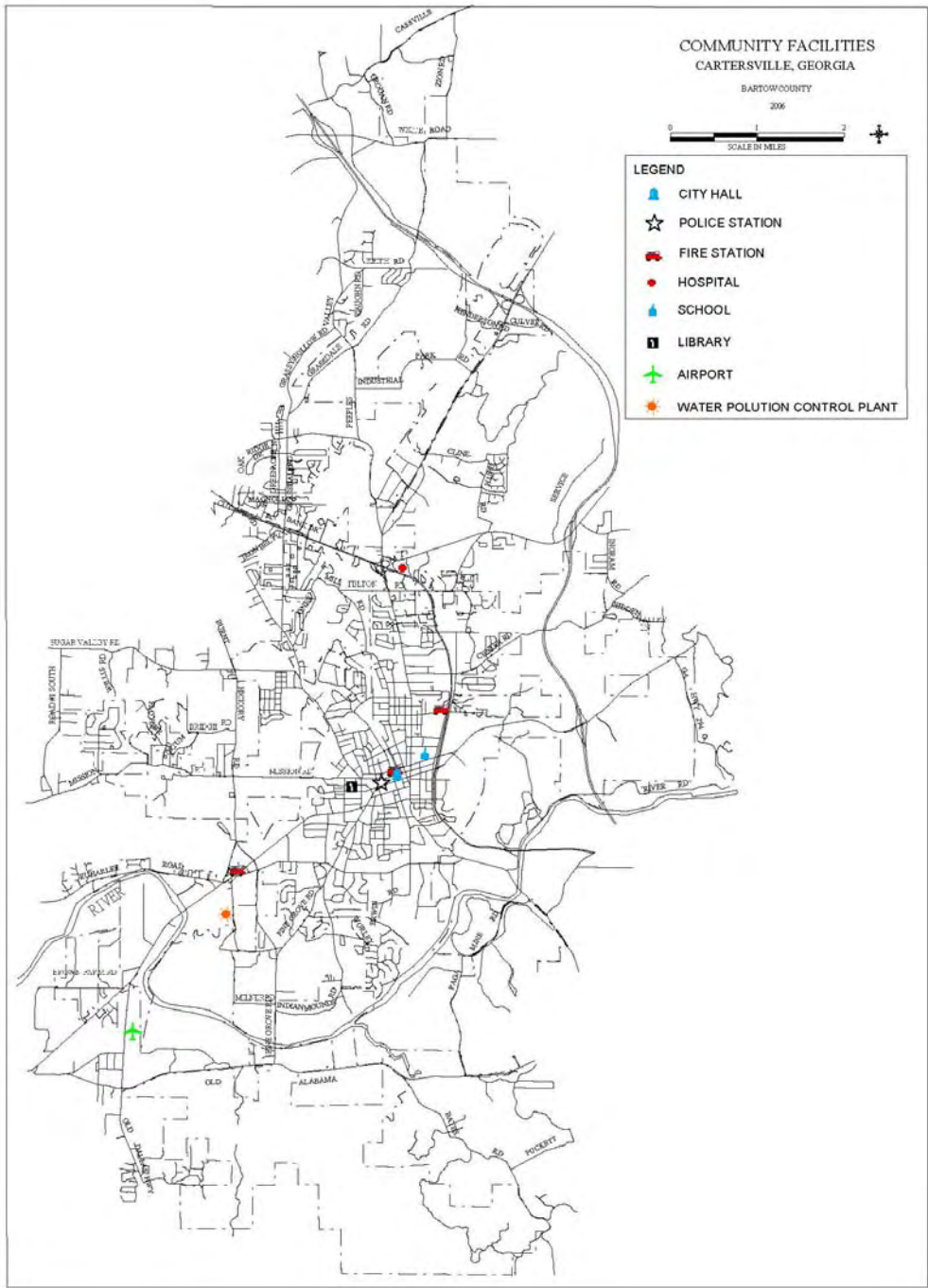


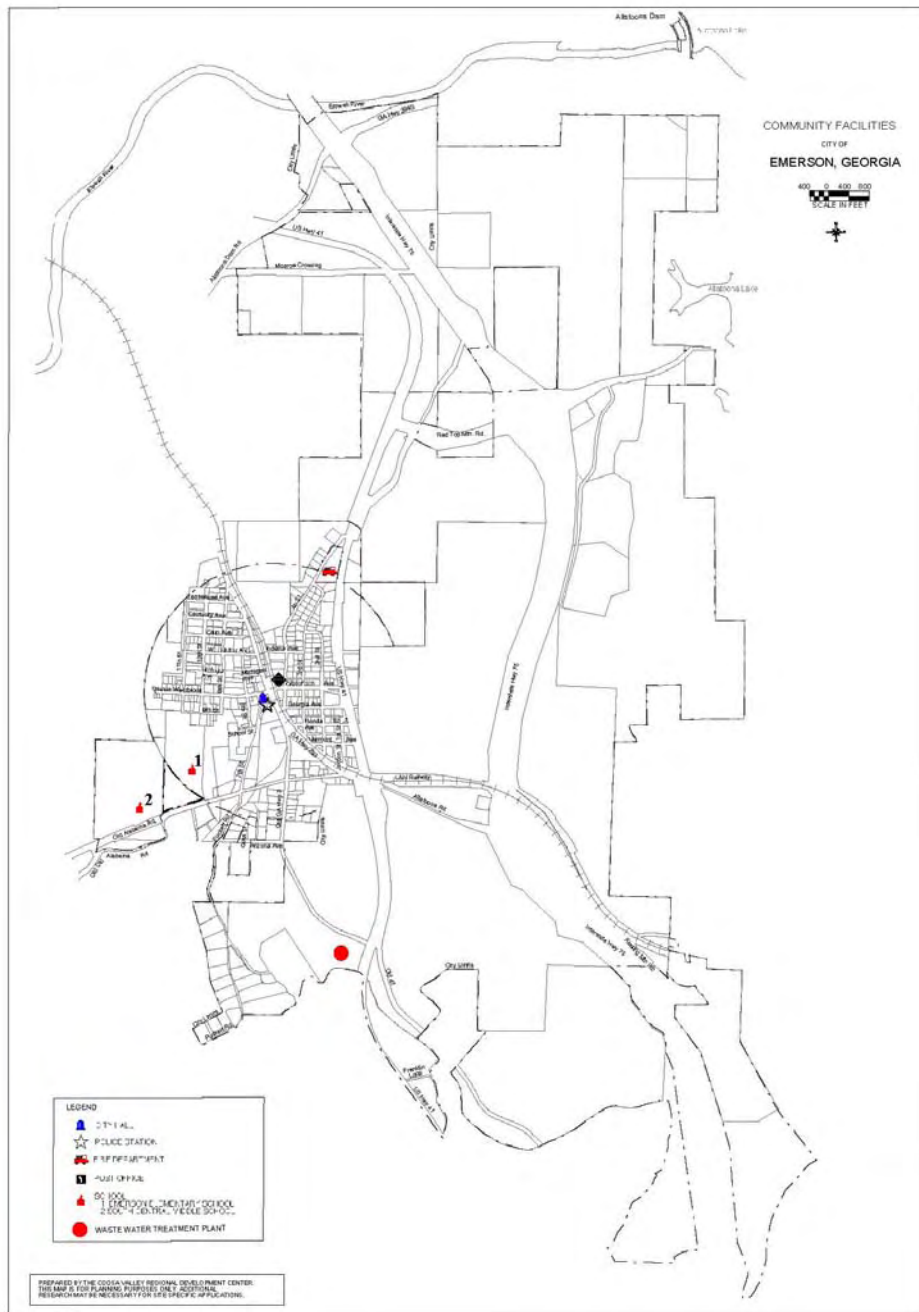
Community Facilities and Services

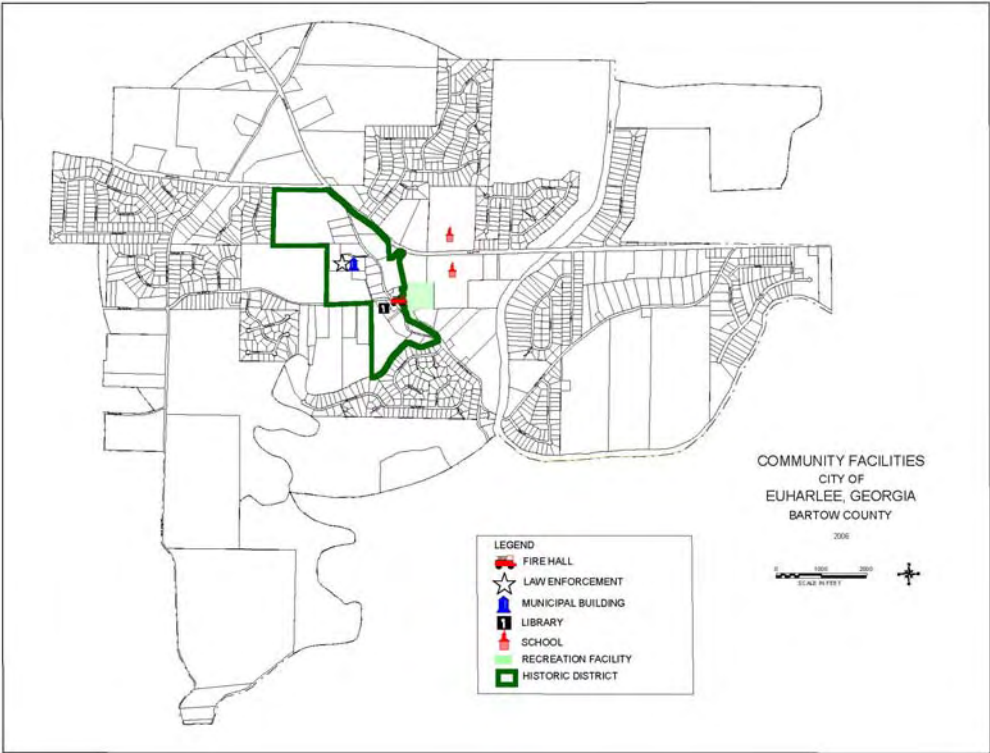
The map below illustrates community services provided by Bartow County, including airport location, law enforcement, schools, fire stations, and hospitals. Additional maps illustrating community facilities and services are presented for each of the municipalities within the county in the section that follows.

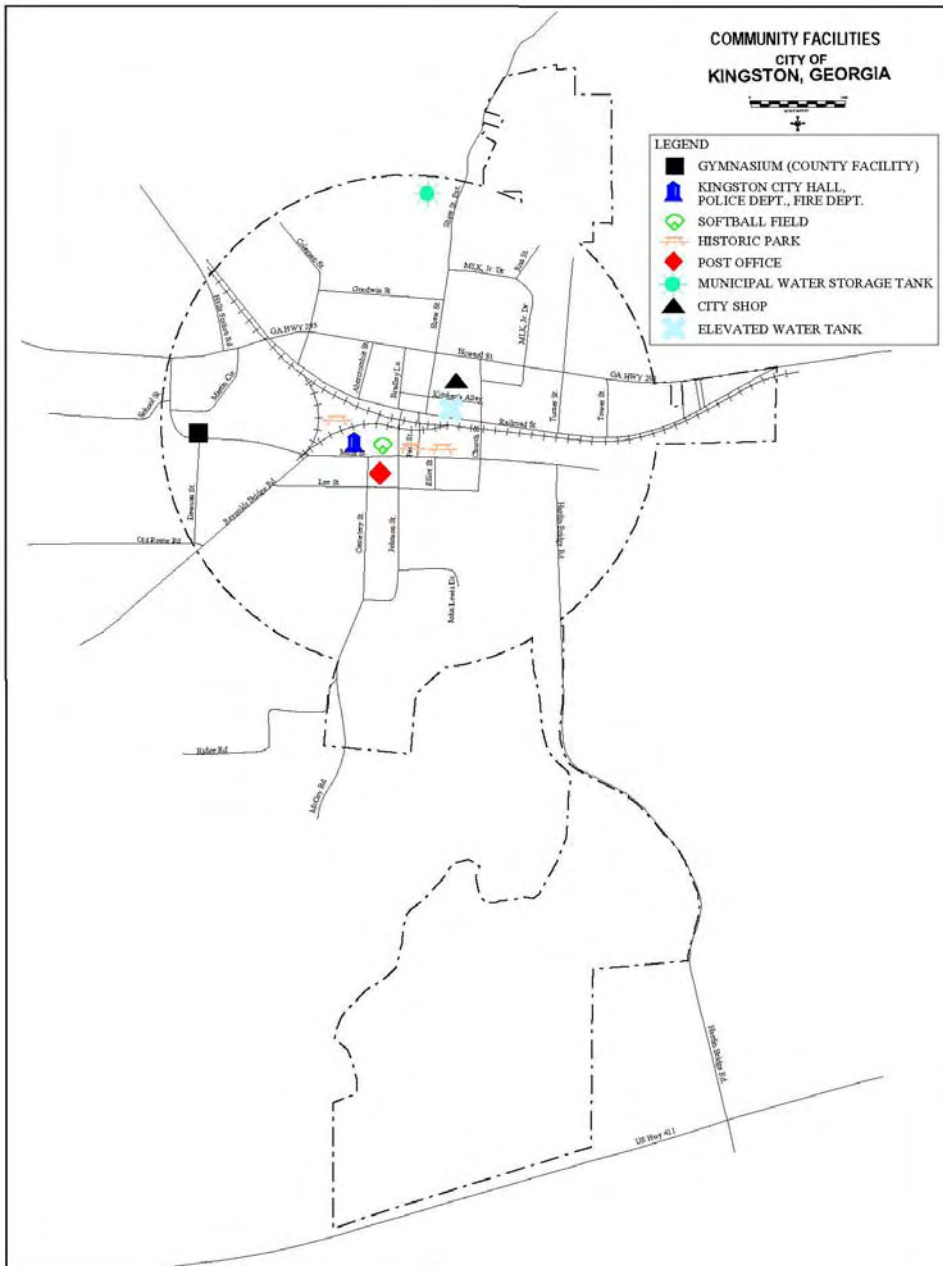


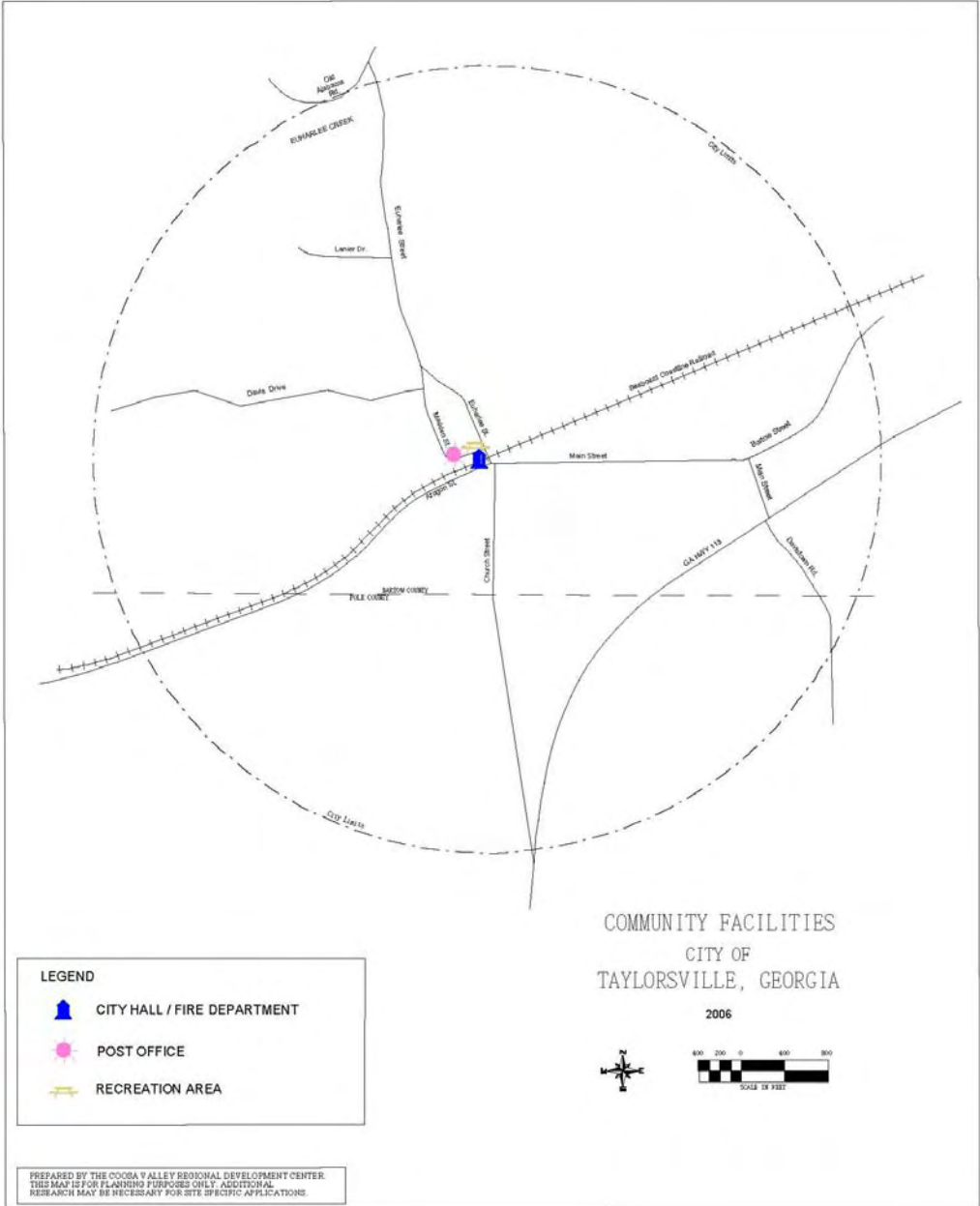












Libraries

Bartow County has three libraries which serve 84,971 patrons. The total number of patron visits in FY 2003 was 191,336 and circulation for that year was 247,201. This results in 2.91 units circulated per capita. Library expenditures for that year totaled \$776,782 and library revenues from all sources for that year totaled \$798,654.

Water Supply and Wastewater Treatment

Bartow County

Bartow County provides water service to the cities of Euharlee and Taylorsville in addition to the unincorporated areas of Bartow County not serviced by the water systems operated by the cities of Cartersville, Adairsville, Emerson, Kingston and White.

Water Supply

The county purchases the vast majority (94%) of its water supply through contracts with the cities of Adairsville, Cartersville and Emerson, and through water purchase agreements with water authorities in Cobb, Cherokee and Polk counties. The remainder of the county's water supply is drawn from Bolivar Spring in northeast Bartow County. Approximately 85% of the county's potable water supply comes from surface water drawn from Lake Allatoona. As of May 2006, the county services some 19,606 water customers including 18,776 residential and 830 industrial/commercial customers. Daily water system distribution is 6.35 MGD.

The Bartow County Water Department currently operates thirteen water reservoirs with a total capacity of 21.15 million gallons. Five additional reservoirs are out-of-service. The water system currently has seventeen active pumping/booster stations and maintains approximately 730 miles of water lines.

Wastewater Treatment

The county currently operates two wastewater treatment plants. One plant is located in the southern area of the county on Paga Mine Road; the second plant is located on Brown Loop Road near the intersection of Cass-White Road and I-75. The county currently operates twenty-two pump/booster stations and 93 miles of sewer lines. Most of unincorporated Bartow County is serviced, however, by private septic systems. In June 2006, the county wastewater treatment system provided service to 3,353 customers. Daily sewer system flow is .93 MGD. The city of Cartersville also provides sewer service to some areas of unincorporated Bartow.

The county has numerous upgrades to its water and sewer systems scheduled over the next several years. These short-term projects are to be financed from 2003 SPLOST revenues. The county will be constructing a new water reservoir with a capacity of two million gallons on Stiles Mountain. The county also plans to construct a new wastewater treatment plant off of Paga Mine Road to complement the current plant in that area and

protect the Etowah River watershed from the effects of thousands of potential new residents expected to settle in that area. The county recently adjusted its rate structure to provide adequate financial resources for future water and wastewater expansion projects. The system's current five-year Capital Expenditure Projection is 9.5 million dollars.

City of Adairsville

Water Supply

The city of Adairsville currently draws its potable water from Lewis Spring. It is currently permitted to withdraw an average of 4.1 MGD, with a maximum withdrawal of 5.1 MGD. The city has one water treatment facility, located on Twin Bridges Road, which is permitted for 4 MGD. It currently is currently operating at approximately one-half of capacity, or 2 MGD. The city currently provides water service to a total of 2,440 customers; 1,454 of these customers are city residents while the remaining customers (986) are located in Bartow or Floyd counties.

Wastewater Treatment

The city operates two wastewater treatment plants which together serve all parts of the city. The South Plant, located on Hall Station Road, is permitted at 500,000 GPD. The North Plant, located on Old Dixie Highway, is permitted at 1,000,000 GPD. Both plants currently have ½ of their permitted capacity available for future growth. The city is currently seeking the necessary permits to expand its wastewater system.

City of Emerson

Water Supply

The city of Emerson currently has two sources of water. The primary source is Emerson's Spring No. 1 (listed in some records as the "Moss" Spring). The spring is located 1.7 miles southwest of Emerson near Old Alabama Road. Emerson owns a smaller spring which is still undeveloped.

Water from Emerson's Spring is treated by chlorination and chlorination at the spring pump house located adjacent to the spring. The spring was developed in 1978 and is currently permitted by the Georgia EPD for withdrawal of .625 million gallons per day, not to exceed an average of .5 million gallons per day (mgd). Monthly usage has averaged .5 mgd in recent years, which is the maximum allowed. Spring pumps were updated in 1991.

Wastewater Treatment

The city of Emerson has one sewage treatment plant. The Henry Jordan Wastewater Treatment Plant is located at 287 Joe Frank Harris Parkway in Emerson. This facility was completed in 2002 and utilizes an extended aeration biological process, followed by disinfection and discharge of treated wastewater into Pumpkinvine Creek. It replaced a facility that had been in use since 1971. The new facility is designed to treat .5 mgd average monthly discharge and .215 average weekly discharge. It operates under NPDES b.1 limits of .172 mgd average monthly discharge and .215 maximum weekly discharge.

When B.2 permits are approved the facility will discharge .45 mgd average monthly and .56 mgd as a weekly maximum.

The Emerson sewage collection system serves most of the developed areas within the original city limits and is describe by the Watershed Assessment report approved by the Georgia EPD in 2004. The existing sewer service area lies within a 852 acre drainage sub-basin draining southward to Pumpkinvine Creek and 340 acres in a sub-basin draining northward to the Etowah River. In addition, Emerson is currently constructing a privately funded gravity trunk sewer project (known as the Red Top Sewer Project), with three sewage pumping stations and force mains to convey sewage to the City of Cartersville for treatment and disposal. In an intergovernmental agreement, the city of Cartersville has agreed to accept up to 1.1 mgd of sewage at a connection point near Old Mill Road. The project is designed to allow development and may be upgraded to 2 mgd capacity in the future.

City of Kingston

Water Supply

The city of Kingston currently draws its drinking water from the city well located on Railroad Street in downtown Kingston. The well has a maximum yield of 75 gallons per minute (108,000 gallons per day). The city maintains a water tank on Shaw St. that has a capacity of 150,000 gallons. A second elevated water tank, located on Railroad St. in downtown Kingston, is currently out of service. The city currently has 500-550 water customers. Current consumption is 85,000 – 95,000 gallons per day.

The city's recent efforts to identify a suitable location for a second well have been unsuccessful. During the summer months the water supply is occasionally inadequate to meet demand. The city has an emergency water service agreement with Bartow County to provide water service during these shortages to allow the city's water tank to refill. Future growth in Kingston will require a long-term water purchase agreement between the city and county to ensure daily water demands can be met.

Wastewater Treatment

Kingston relies on private septic systems for wastewater dispersion. A study conducted in 1999 concluded that a city-wide sewer system was not feasible. Septic systems in the old downtown area are failing, however, causing health-code problems for businesses in that area. The city has received a U.S.D.A. Rural Business Enterprise Grant to construct a sewer system for the downtown area only. This system will be installed by 2008.

Wastewater treatment services for the rest of the city will not be possible until Bartow County constructs a pumping station closer to the city that the city can access.

City of White

Water Supply

The city of White began providing water service to its residents in 1958. It currently operates three public wells that provide potable water for the city's water customers. Two of these wells are located on School Street while the third well is on Richards Road. The city's water storage tank currently has a capacity of 500,000 gallons. Current usage averages 1.5 million gallons per month. The city currently provides water service to a total of 360 customers; 80 of these customers are located outside of the city limits. Within the city limits, the city provides water to 55 residential customers, 16 commercial establishments, 3 industrial customers, 2 farms and 4 public/institutional users. City water customers located outside of the city include 64 residential users and 14 commercial customers.

Wastewater Treatment

In 2004, the cities of White and Cartersville entered into an intergovernmental agreement which gives the City of White the ability to discharge up to 500,000 gallons per day of wastewater into Cartersville's city sewer system. In 1987, the city of White was forced by the courts to take control over and maintain a private sewer system that had been in operation since the early 1970s serving the Whispering Pines subdivision. Over time it became clear that significant upgrades would be needed at that facility to keep it operating at required standards. It also became apparent that White Elementary School (a county operated school) would not be allowed to expand to meet growing demand unless it was connected to a sewer system to replace the sand filtration system that was in use (and failing) at that time. After exploring a number of alternatives, it was decided that an agreement with the city of Cartersville was the best alternative. Sewer connections were established linking White's small sewer system and White Elementary School with Cartersville facilities serving the Anheuser-Busch plant. The city currently provides sewer service to 63 customers including two commercial users and one industrial customer.

The city is nearing completion of an expansion of their system that will provide sewer access to Toyo Tire Company which is located in unincorporated Bartow County on the northern outskirts of White. The City of Cartersville has agreed to accept an additional 400,000 GPD of wastewater from the Toyo facility. The addition of this sewer line will allow White to connect other parts of the city to the system as well. In addition, the city will be able to provide service to some customers outside the city limits.

City of Cartersville

Water and Wastewater Supply and Treatment

The Service Delivery Strategy prepared by Bartow County and the cities allows Cartersville to provide water and sewer within its corporate boundaries and some areas outside the city limits. The Utility Department of the City does not have a formal master plan for extending or expanding service. However, some parts of the incorporated areas do not have water or sewer lines; extension of these services into these areas is intended on an as-needed basis.

The City of Cartersville Water Department began with the purchase of the Cartersville Water Works Company in 1893. The original water supply was a large spring on the north side of the Etowah River next to the Thompson Weinman Dam. The facilities consisted of two steam driven pumps, several miles of pipe and a 125,000-gallon water tank. The system now obtains its water from Lake Allatoona, a Corps of Engineers lake. Water is taken from one of three elevations on the face of Lake Allatoona Dam and it flows by gravity to the Clarence B. Walker Water Treatment Plant. The water is treated to drinking water quality by state certified operators 365 days a year. The water is then pumped out of this facility to the consumers through 156 miles of distribution lines. The spent water of the community is collected in over 114 miles of sewer lines and it is transported to the Water Pollution Control Plant. There the wastewater is treated to meet water quality standards set by the Environmental Protection Division of the State of Georgia before it is discharged to the Etowah River.

Distribution Systems

The 19 personnel of the Distribution & Collection Division work diligently to maintain the water and sewer lines of Cartersville's 28 square miles service areas. The crews perform the daily preventative maintenance needed on the system such as making sewer & water taps, renewing and upgrading services, videoing sewer lines to check for blockages, replacing old lines and maintaining a backflow prevention program. The Water Department has a state certified laboratory that is considered one of the best municipal laboratories in Georgia. This facility does control testing and compliance monitoring for the water plant, wastewater plant and the distribution and collection system. Highly trained technicians are individually certified by the state of Georgia, a rigorous quality control program system. A state approved pretreatment program is in place that helps monitor, track, and regulate pollutants that might go into the sewer system. This protects the biological process in the wastewater plant as well as the quality of biosolids for land applications.

Treatment Systems

The B. Walker Water Treatment Plant is a high rate drinking water treatment facility which utilizes anthracite coal filters, 10 sedimentation basins and chemical feed system. Raw water from Lake Allatoona gravity flows into the plant where it is treated with alum, chlorine, carbon, polymer and lime before flash mixing. It then proceeds through sedimentation tanks and multimedia (sand and anthracite coal) high rate filters. These filters will process 6 gallons per minute per square foot. The water then goes through chlorination, fluoridation, and pH adjustment and phosphate before it spends at least 30 minutes in a holding well for disinfection. The water is then pumped to the water system by high service pumps. The plant's water pressure ranges between 95 and 100 PSI.

Wastewater Treatment Plant

The spent water of the community goes to a 15 million gallon per day activated sludge facility where it is treated to an acceptable level before discharging to the Etowah River. This is a biological process that reduces the organic and solids content of the water to meet a Georgia Environmental Protection Division discharge permit. The plant consists of a bar screen, lift stations, 3 aeration basins (total 10 million gallon capacity),

clarification, chlorination and de-chlorination. Chlorination is accomplished with gaseous chlorine and de-chlorination is done with sodium bisulfate. The biosolids generated in this plant are digested and applied to farmland for ultimate disposal. This state approved land application program has been ongoing for over 20 years. This program has received state and national recognition and many farmers have benefited from it.

Solid Waste Management

Bartow County's Department of Solid Waste (DSW) operates a 300 acre landfill complex on Allatoona Dam Road in the southern end of the county. Three separate landfills are maintained at this location. The "Subtitle D" Municipal Solid Waste Landfill has a protective liner to prevent seepage of toxic waste into the surrounding environment. The county is currently using Step 1 of the Phase III portion of the landfill. This area was opened in 2001 and has a remaining capacity of approximately 7 years, although this capacity may be extended to 10 years pending GEPD approval of a proposed expansion. In addition to this proposed expansion, future cell construction will allow for a total life capacity of 35 to 40 years for this portion of the landfill. The landfill serves all areas of Bartow County, including the respective municipalities. The collection and disposal of household and commercial waste is handled either through private contractors (or the residents themselves) or municipal solid waste services that may have their own collection programs or that may contract those services out to private contractors.

DSW also operates a Construction and Demolition (C&D) Landfill which accepts non-toxic debris from construction and demolition projects. DSW also operates an Inert Landfill for tree trimmings and other yard debris. Operation of these two additional landfills helps to reduce the amount of material going into the Subtitle D landfill, thus extending its capacity.

Commercial haulers and businesses must be permitted each year and have an account with the DSW. Bartow County residents may dispose of up to one ton of solid waste per load at no charge before they will be subject to tipping fees. Tipping fees for private commercial haulers are:

Municipal Solid Waste	\$32.50/ton
Construction and Demolition Waste	\$25.00/ton
Inert Waste	\$20.00/ton

In addition to the main landfill on Allatoona Dam Road, the DSW also operates 11 collection centers located throughout the county. These centers are intended to provide disposal services for everyday solid waste generated by local households. People with excessively large loads of solid waste are directed to the main landfill.

The following is a list of the collection centers and their locations:

Cedar Creek Collection Center	15 Cedar Creek Road
Industrial Park Collection Center	48 Industrial Drive

Ladds Collection Center	40 Burnt Hickory Drive
Lanfill Collection Center	36 Allatoona Dam Road
Center Collection Center	684 Center Road
Casey Lake Collection Center	4792 J.F.K. Parkway
Hall Station Collection Center	638 Hall Station Road
Hardin Bridge Collection Center	281 Hardin Bridge Road
Pine Log Collection Center	3285 Pine Log Road
Stamp Creek Collection Center	212 Stamp Creek Road
Taylorsville – Macedonia Collection Center	1214 Macedonia Road

Recycling Center

Bartow County DSW also operates a recycling center on Allatoona Dam Road across the street from the landfill. The center was opened in the fall of 1996 and processes over 3000 tons of recyclable material each year. Recyclable material is collected from each of the 11 DSW Collection Centers, local public schools and area businesses.

Public Safety

Law Enforcement

Bartow County

The Bartow County Sheriff's Office is located in a 176,000 sq. ft. facility on Zena Drive. This facility, which opened in 1992, includes the county jail. As of May 2006, the BCSO has 239 employees, 188 of which are sworn peace officers. The BCSO provides law enforcement services to unincorporated areas of the county. It also provides coverage within the City of Taylorsville, and it provides assistance to the city of White, which has only one full-time officer, during the evening hours.

The county jail accepts prisoners from all jurisdictions within Bartow County. A fee is charged the various jurisdictions for each prisoner housed in the jail on local warrants. The jail has 472 fixed beds and 4 portable cots. Overcrowding issues at the jail fluctuate over time and are subject to vagaries in state correctional policies regarding the housing of state prisoners. In May 2006, the jail was slightly overcrowded with a total of 505 inmates. However, in July 2005, the jail was over capacity by some 200+ inmates, a situation that was temporarily eased when numerous state prisoners were either released or transferred according to state correctional policy decisions. The BCSO expects overcrowding to become a problem again by the end of 2006 when it anticipates the inmate population will approach 650.

City of Adairsville

In 2006, the Adairsville Police Department has thirteen full-time sworn officers (up from twelve in 2005) in addition to two clerical support staff and four part-time employees. In 2005, APD responded to 6,697 calls for assistance.

City of Emerson

The Emerson Police Department currently consists of 14 certified officers and two support staff (court services). Of the 14 certified officers, 6 are full-time and 8 are part-time. Two full-time officers, the Chief and Assistant Chief are primarily assigned to administrative work. The department operates 24 hours per day and officers are assigned to 12 hours shifts running from 7 to 7. In 2004, Emerson generated 5,443 case numbers and in 2005 5082 case numbers were assigned. The number of dispatched calls in 2004 was 1,143 and there were 1,164 dispatched calls in 2005. In the first six months of 2006 2491 case numbers were assigned and 523 dispatched calls were completed.

City of Euharlee

In addition to the Police Chief and the Assistant Chief, Euharlee currently has seven full-time patrolmen and two part-time patrolmen. There is one support personnel staff member. It currently has 2.16 police officers for every 1000 residents, which is significantly below the typical rates of cities of comparable size in Georgia, the South, and the U.S.. Assuming the city maintains a ratio of 2.16 officers per 1000 residents, the City anticipates it will need 41 police officers by the year 2025.

The average number of calls per day requiring police officer response almost doubled from five calls in 2002 to nine calls in 2004. That number is expected to reach 20 calls per day by 2009.

The city has encouraged the Police Department to develop a ten-year capital improvement plan to help the city plan for the anticipated expenditures associated with the department's future needs.

City of Kingston

The City of Kingston currently has 3 full-time officers and 2 part-time officers. Police coverage is provided 24/7. In 2005, Kingston police responded to 1,825 calls for assistance.

City of White

The city of White currently has just one full-time police officer. It does not currently offer 24/7 police coverage and relies on the Bartow County Sheriff's Office for assistance during hours of non-coverage. In 2006, city police have averaged approximately 100 calls for assistance each month.

City of Cartersville

The City Police Department provides primary law enforcement to the city. This department consists of 60 professionals. The men and women who serve as Cartersville's law enforcement officers are dedicated, focused, and responsive to the needs and wishes of the community. The department proactively strives to improve services through innovative uses of technology, continuing education, training and the ever-present desire to make the Cartersville Police Department the best it can be.

Cartersville Police Department is structured around two major divisions:

Uniform Division

The Uniform Division is responsible for traffic enforcement, crime suppression, and crime prevention. Specialty units include a three officer Traffic Enforcement Team and a one-officer, one dog Canine (K-9) Unit. Services are provided 24 hours a day with four officers on duty at all times.

Criminal Investigations Division (CID)

The CID has nine staff members. The CID is responsible for the investigation and prosecution of criminal offenses. CID's Drug Interdiction Unit is responsible for cases involving controlled substances.

The Cartersville Tactical Team is comprised of officers from each of the two divisions. Team members are trained to serve on an entry/security, counter-sniper, or negotiation team and may perform specialized roles such as tactical medic, chemical munitions officer, or team commander.

The Cartersville Police Department is dedicated to the training and leadership development of its officers. The department uses a combination of in-service training and state and federal academy training, as well as other private facilities to maintain the professional capabilities of the department. By dedication to training and leadership development, the department is able to meet its objective of providing competent, efficient law enforcement to Cartersville residents. Other services provided by Cartersville Police Department include a uniformed School Resources Officer assigned to Cartersville High School, and a uniformed Housing Authority Officer who works a flexible shift depending on the needs of Cartersville Housing Authority. Cartersville Police Department also conducts a citizens' Police Academy to provide interested parties with an opportunity to learn what the police do. The "academy" is an excellent opportunity for Cartersville PD to interact with the public t makes the community a better and safer place to live.

Police station headquarters is centrally located at 178 West Main Street in an 11,484 square foot brick building. All police services, including Municipal Court are based out of this facility. The facility was built in 1957 as a funeral home and was acquired by the City in 1993.

Plans for capital improvements.

The building is adequate in size at this time. About 20 percent of the floor space is being used for records storage. As the staff grows, the City will need to procure storage space at other locations to free up the more valuable office and station space for the department.

It is expected that future expansions or replacement of the facility will be required as the city continues to grow. An impact fee based on the current level of service would provide funding

Inventory of Police Facilities	
Facility	Square Feet
Police Department	11,484
Weight Room	364
Storage Buildings (2)	320
Class Room (Firing Range)	1,200
Storage (Firing Range)	180
Storage (Weight Room)	364
Storage (City Shop)	1,000
	14,912

**Police Department
Level of Service and Future Demand**

Level Of Service Measure	Current Inventory	Future Demand based on CURRENT LOS
Square Feet	14,912	8,585
Hand Guns	69	40
Shotguns	44	25
Sub Guns	5	3
Rifles	2	1
Gas Gun	1	1
Shields	2	1
SWAT Helmets	10	6
Radios	52	30
Vests	52	30
Gas Masks	52	30
Riot Helmets	42	24
		245

for 8,585 additional square feet of facility space. In addition, at the current LOS, 191 pieces of equipment would be demanded. The preliminary plan is to add a second floor to the flat-roofed parts of the existing buildings. The building is adequate in quality at this time with the exception that minor renovations are needed to improve internal storage, locker rooms and shower facilities.

In conjunction with the Cartergrove development, a development agreement was negotiated to provide for the direct impacts of public safety for this development. The developer is contributing both the site and program costs to locate a public safety facility within the development boundaries.

Fire Protection

The Bartow County Fire Department (BCFD) provides fire coverage all jurisdictions in Bartow County other than Cartersville. In many cases, intergovernmental agreements provide for some type of shared-cost arrangement with individual cities. Bartow County handles all personnel and staffing issues.

BCFD currently operates thirteen fire stations throughout the county. An additional station is under construction in the Barnsley Gardens area. The stations and their locations:

Station 1 – Headquarters
5435 Hwy. 20 NE
Cartersville, Ga. 30121

Station 8
189 Olive Vine Church Rd.
Rydal, Ga. 30171

Station 2 - Cassville
130 Fire Tower Rd.
Cartersville, Ga. 30120

Station 9
614 Hwy. 61 SW
Cartersville, Ga. 30120

Station 3 – Euharlee
190 Covered Bridge Rd.
Euharlee, Ga. 31020

Station 10
6793 Hwy. 140 NW
Adairsville, Ga. 30130

Station 4 – Allatoona
5303 Groovers Landing Rd. SE
Acworth, Ga. 30101

Station 11
11 Euharlee St.
Taylorsville, Ga. 30178

Station 5
19 West Rocky St. NE.
White, Ga. 30184

Station 12
1177 Sugar Valley Rd.
Cartersville, Ga. 30120

Station 6
43 Fourth St.
Emerson, Ga. 30137

Station 13
293 Wilderness Camp Rd.
White, Ga. 30184

Station 7
 30 West Main St.
 Kingston, Ga. 30145

Station 15
 2124 Hwy. 140 NW
 Adairsville, Ga. 30130

The table below illustrates incident response counts for each station within the county for the years 2003-2005. It should be noted that stations within more populated areas have higher response counts, but may travel shorter distances in order to respond to calls. The station on Sugar Valley Road was recently opened to alleviate demand on other stations within the city of Cartersville.

Yearly Incident Counts
 Bartow County Fire Department 2003-2005
 By Station

Station Location	2003	2004	2005	Total
Station 1 5435 Hwy 20 NE Cartersville	1377	1255	1393	4025
Station 2 130 Fire Tower Rd. Cartersville	733	813	881	2427
Station 3 190 Covered Bridge Rd SE. Euharlee	491	473	548	1512
Station 4 5303 Groovers Landing Rd. SE Acworth	698	753	833	2284
Station 5 19 West Rocky St. White	203	260	232	695
Station 6 43 Fourth St. Emerson	405	428	492	1325
Station 7 30 W. Main St. Kingston	209	255	275	739
Station 8 189 Olive Vine Church	189	240	235	664

Rd. Rydal				
Station 9 614 Hwy 61 SW Cartersville	164	181	188	533
Station 10 6793 Hwy 140 NW Adairsville	359	363	778	1500
Station 11 11 Euharlee St. Taylorsville	151	144	123	418
Station 12 1177 Sugar Valley Rd. Cartersville	Na	Na	66	66
Station 13 293 Wilderness Camp Rd. White	126	126	117	369
Station 15 2124 Hwy 140 NW Adairsville	18	20	28	66
Total	5123	5311	6189	16624

City of Cartersville

For many years, the City of Cartersville relied on volunteer firefighters. In the 1870's and 1880's "reel" or "running" teams provided fire protection for the community. These teams were made up of some of the most prominent young men of the community, and to belong to the team was an honor; to be dismissed from it was a disgrace. By 1909, firefighting became a little easier when the city made use of horses pulling fire wagons carrying barrels of water. Finally in 1918, the City purchased its first motorized fire truck, an American La-France model. The City recently refurbished this old truck, and proudly brings it out for parades and other special occasions.

Description		Existing Square Feet	Heavy Vehicles
1	North Erwin St.	14,500	2
2	MLK Jr. Dr.	6,657	2
3	West Ave.	6,000	3
		27,157	7

In the City of Cartersville fire, protection and emergency medical services are provided by the Department to all portions of the city. The Cartersville Fire Department strives to minimize the loss of life and property by providing effective fire suppression, fire prevention, rescue service, and public education to the community. This is accomplished by employing a high degree of professionalism, training, operational readiness and public education. Fire fighters work on a three-platoon system, working 24 hours on duty and 48 hours off duty. Administrative staff members work on 8-hour shifts.

For most of the city's firefighting history, a fire station of some sort has been located at the corner of Church and Erwin Streets. The current two-story brick station at that location was erected in 1917. This building was erected to house the fire and police departments, as well as City Hall. An addition in 1979 provided additional space for modern day fire trucks and equipment. As the city grew, greater fire protection was needed, and now three fire stations protect the town.

Station No. 1

Station No. 1 was built in 1916 is an 11,880 square foot building in the center of the City at 19 North Erwin Street. As headquarters, Station No. 1 houses the Fire Chief, Assistant Chief, Trainer, fire inspectors, and administrative personnel.

Station No. 2

Station No. 2 is a 3,750 square foot building located at 1200 West Avenue in the southwest portion of the City. Fire fighters are assigned to each of the three shifts with a minimum of three on duty at all times.

Station No. 3

Station No. 3 is a 5,888 SF building located at 1200 West Avenue in the southwest portion of the City. Fire fighters are assigned to each of three shifts with a minimum of three on duty at all times.

For planning purposes, ISO ratings are used as indicators of the current and desired levels of service. ISO ratings depend, in part, on availability of water and response times—two things that can be affected by actions outside the control of the Fire Department. Drought, road congestion, and patterns of new development can impact the insurance ratings. The ISO rating is 4.

Fire Department personnel attend leadership classes given through the Fire Academy in Forsyth, Georgia, and attend training classes provided by the City Fire Department and Bartow County Fire Department. A Citizens' Advisory Board provides and receives input from local citizens.

The Fire Department serves the entire city. Each station does not act alone; instead, the stations operate as a network to provide fire protection services. Not all stations serve the same types of land uses, nor do they all have the same apparatus. For most fires, two stations respond with fire apparatus. Station No. 1 responds to all alarms with the engine-service and the rescue unit. One engine responds from either Station No. 2 or No. 3 depending on the location of the fire. The strategic placement of personnel and equipment is the backbone of good fire protection. In the event of a fire alarm, one station will respond, with two other stations providing back up. This is the essence of good fire protection planning.

**Fire Protection
Level of Service and Future Demand**

Level Of Service Measure	Current Inventory	Future Demand based on CURRENT LOS	Future Demand based on DESIRED LOS
Square Feet	27,157	15,634	15,310
Heavy Vehicles	7	4	3

As such, an improvement in any part of the city provides a benefit throughout the city, not just to a single fire district.

Plans for capital improvements.

In 1998, the Cartersville Fire Department contracted the consulting firm of Mizelle, Hodges & Associates to conduct a fire protection study to assess current and future needs to maintain or improve the City’s ISO rating of “4.” The department has identified a number of future capital projects, many of which are potentially impact fee eligible. The system is assumed to need one pumper truck per station, plus two older spare vehicles. A ladder truck with a 105-foot ladder is needed to fight fires in the taller buildings such as schools, churches, and industries. The study by Mizelle, Hodges and Associates indicated that to ensure that a station is within 2.5 miles of any potential fire, a new fire station will be needed on the north side of the city. A multi-functional training facility is planned at the public works complex on land currently owned by the City. The facility will include classrooms, a four-story drill tower, a fire and smoke building, a 1,500 square foot combustible liquid pit, two hydrants, a pumper test pit, and a driver training range. The classroom facility will be useful for training all city departments.

To keep fire protection at the existing level of service throughout the planning horizon, two additional fire stations will be needed. Preliminary assessment indicates that one

should be located east of I-75 near Main Street, and the other South of Old Alabama Road. An impact fee based on the current level of service (LOS) would result in a future demand of 15,634 additional square feet and 4 new heavy vehicles. A LOS standard based on the Department's capital plans would result in a future demand of 15,310 additional square feet and 3 heavy vehicles to serve new growth.

EMS Services

The county operates four Emergency Medical Services stations that serve all of Bartow County, including the various municipalities. The following is a brief description of each station:

Station 1 (Main Facility)

5435 Hwy. 20, Cartersville, Ga.

In addition to the Director and Assistant Director, this station employs 18 EMS responders. The station has three EMS trucks that are employed 24 hours a day. There are three eight-hour shifts; each truck carries two responders per shift for a total of 6 responders per shift. In 2005, units from this location responded to 5,575 calls for assistance.

Station 2

6th Street, Emerson Ga.

Station 2 has two EMS trucks. One truck is in service 24 hours a day across three shifts. Two responders staff this truck each shift. The second truck is in service from 7:00 am to 5:00 pm daily. Two additional responders staff this truck. The station employs a total of eight EMS responders. In 2005, units from this location responded to 1,906 calls for assistance.

Station 3

Covered Bridge Road, Euharlee Ga.

Station 3 utilizes one EMS truck which is staffed 24 hours a day across three shifts. Two responders staff the station per shift, for a total of 6 responders. In 2005, units from this location responded to 907 calls for assistance.

Station 4

Hwy. 140 West, Adairsville, Ga.

Station 4 utilizes one EMS truck which is staffed 24 hours a day across three shifts. Two responders staff the station per shift, for a total of 6 responders. In 2005, units from this location responded to 1,195 calls for assistance.

Senior Services

Bartow Senior Services

Bartow Senior Services (BSS) operates two senior centers that offer a variety of social and informational programs for the county's senior residents. Residents from all over the county, including residents from Adairsville, White, Emerson, Euharlee, Kingston and Emerson attend popular BSS events.

The largest center, located on Beavers Drive near the Hamilton Crossing Park Complex, opened in 2005 and has a capacity of 300. The second center, located on Zena Drive in Cartersville, has a capacity of approximately 200. The Zena Drive location continues to experience space shortages during popular events even after the opening of the Beavers Drive location. The Beavers Drive location currently has sufficient capacity for most programs, but recent trends in new program participants and general population growth over the coming years will soon tax this facility as well. In 2006, an average of 40 new participants per month are attending BSS events.

The chart presented on the following pages entitled *Bartow Senior Services Monthly Participation Counts, January 2004 – May 2006* summarizes the trend in the number of program participants each location has served on a monthly basis since 2004. By November of 2004, the Zena Drive location was serving over 4,000 seniors each month. With the opening of the Beavers Road location in January 2005, participation at the Zena Drive location declined slightly from the highs of November 2004, but participation at Zena Drive remained steady through the most active months of the year in 2005. Participation in the early months of 2006 has fluctuated around 3,000 persons per month.

Participation at the Beavers Road location in 2005 fluctuated around an average of 1,100 per month. Given its location and proximity to underserved areas of the county, participation rates at this location will undoubtedly increase over the coming years.

BSS has recently hired a program coordinator who will develop an outreach program to take informational programs into the smaller communities throughout the county. These outreach programs will be particularly attractive to those seniors who are not able to travel easily outside of their own communities to programs at the BSS centers.

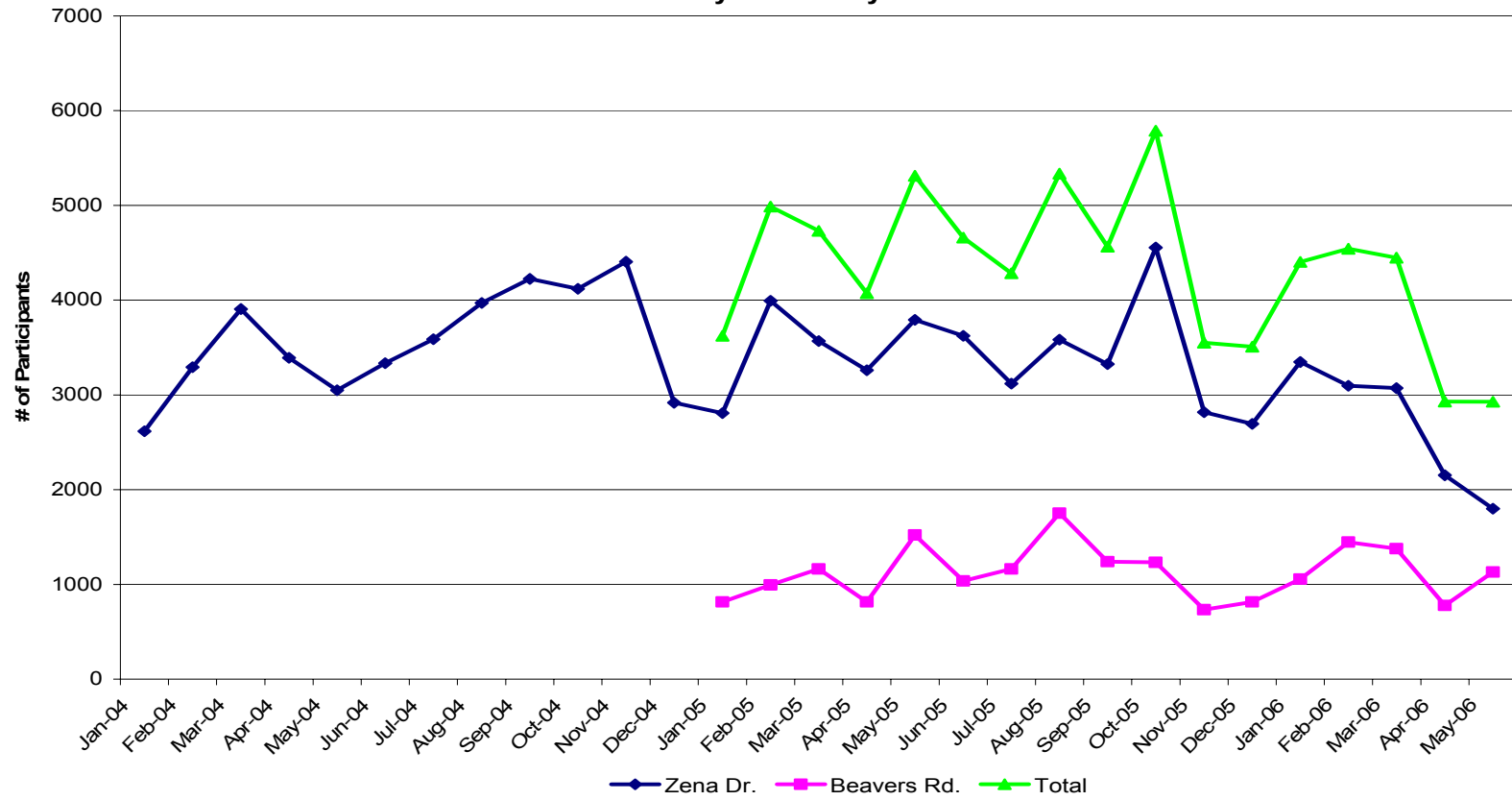
City of Euharlee Senior Services

The city of Euharlee has recently constructed its own senior center as part of its new City Hall Complex. The complex contains a meeting room that can accommodate up to one hundred persons for meetings and seventy-five for meals. The center includes a kitchen with a commercial grade stove, a refrigerator and microwave oven. Euharlee Senior Citizens currently hold regular monthly meetings with average attendance between 30-40 people.

The senior population in Euharlee is expected to grow to over 3,000 by 2025. The city estimates its current facility can serve a senior population of up to 1,000. Population projections suggest the city will reach this figure by the year 2015, by which time the city

will need to expand its current facility or construct a new facility in order to adequately serve its senior population between the years 2015-2025.

**Bartow Senior Services
Monthly Participation Counts
January 2004 - May 2006**



Parks and Recreation

Bartow County Parks and Recreation

The Bartow County Parks and Recreation Department operates seven parks and three greenspace areas. Total estimated park visitation in 2005 was 36,456. The county's facilities and amenities are described below.

Bartow Carver Park

This 435 acre park is located on Glade Road on Lake Allatoona near Red Top Mountain State Park. Facilities include baseball/softball field, a lake, picnic facilities, a children's playground, public restrooms and walking/jogging trails. Rental facilities also are available for private gatherings.

Bartow Gatewood Park

Located off of Spur 20 Road near Allatoona Dam, this 260 acre park includes the lake, picnic facilities, a children's playground, public restrooms and walking/jogging trails.

Center Road Park

Located on Center Road at Spur 20 Road, resources at this 15 acre park include walking/jogging trails, public restrooms and rental facilities for private gatherings.

Hamilton Crossing Park

Located on Hamilton Crossing Road, this 72 acre park includes baseball/softball fields, basketball courts, football/soccer fields, a gymnasium, a children's playground, public restrooms, tennis courts and walking/jogging trails. The county operates many of its youth sports leagues activities at this location. Rental facilities for private gatherings also are available.

Manning Mill Park

Located near Adairsville, this 44 acre park includes baseball/softball fields, basketball courts, football/soccer fields, a gymnasium, a lake, a children's playground, public restrooms and walking/jogging paths. The county operates some of its youth sports leagues activities at this location. Rental facilities for private gatherings also are available.

South Bartow Park

South Bartow Park is a relatively small five acre park that offers a baseball/softball/soccer field, playground equipment, a picnic shelter and a 2-mile walking trail.

Taylorville Park

Taylorville Park, which is maintained by the county, has a baseball/softball/soccer field.

Beazley Gap Greenspace Area

This greenspace area of approximately 300 acres is located on Hwy. 140 near the Cherokee County line. The county recently has received a grant to develop the park for limited public recreational use (primarily a walking trail).

Hurricane Hollow Greenspace Area

This park is located east of I-75 off of Main Street. Hurricane Hollow is approximately 40 acres in size and is adjacent to a larger tract (200 acres) owned by the City of Cartersville (known as Pine Mountain Park). Hurricane Hollow contains hiking trails.

Springbank Greenspace Area

This area of approximately 35 acres is located on Hall Station Road between Kingston and Adairsville.

The county also has recently acquired two additional greenspace areas along the Etowah River. One area of approximately 200 acres is located on Paga Mine Road; the second area of approximately 50 acres is located on the river near Euharlee. These areas have not yet been developed.

The county has a contractual agreement with the county school system that allows the county to utilize various school gymnasiums for park and recreational programs. The elementary schools also have playground equipment that is accessible to the public.

The county offers youth recreational programs for baseball, softball, football, cheerleading, soccer, basketball, dance, karate and tennis.

Most of the individual cities have their own public parks. Adairsville has no active public parks within the city limits. The county's Manning Mill Park is close to Adairsville, however, and can serve these residents. Cartersville has an extensive Parks and Recreation system and a detailed description of that system is provided later in this section. The table "*Resource Inventory in Park and Recreational Facilities: Bartow County and Respective Municipalities*" at the end of this section provides a visual summary of the recreational resources available in publicly owned parks in Bartow County.

Parks in the smaller individual cities include the following:

City of Emerson

Emerson-Allatoona Lake Park

Emerson maintains a three acre park at 325 Old Allatoona Road. This park, the Emerson-Allatoona Lake Park, includes a building with a kitchen, restroom facilities and a dining hall. Two additional meeting rooms are also available. The park provides a play area for children, a public beach, picnic areas and outdoor grilling equipment.

In addition the former Emerson City Hall is available for public meetings, parties and banquets. It is located at 124 Second Street.

City of Euharlee

Osborn Park

Located on Covered Bridge Road across from the Covered Bridge, Osborne Park has the following facilities: lighted and fenced baseball/softball fields; lighted and fenced tennis courts; a walking and jogging trail; children's playground equipment; one lighted pavilion; one unlighted pavilion with a BBQ pit. There also are public restrooms and a concession stand.

History Park

The History Park is located on the south side of Covered Bridge Road and contains a number of historic structures, including the Commissary, the Granary, the History Museum, the Traveler's Well, the Old Mill Ruins, and the Covered Bridge.

Euharlee's facilities are used for a number of community activities. The Commissary is used as a community meeting hall and is available for rent by members of the community for private functions. Each year the parks are utilized for the Euharlee Festival, the Euharlee PowWow, and the Duck Race.

The baseball and softball fields are used by Woodlands Middle School at Euharlee for baseball practice and ball games.

City of Kingston

Kingston City Park

Located in the City Hall area, Kingston City Park has a baseball field, a playground, a large open space that can be used for soccer or other field sports, a public restroom and several small pavilions with individual picnic tables. A small skateboarding area will be opening soon.

City of White

James A. White Memorial Recreation Complex/Clifford Reynolds Park

Located across from City Hall, this complex includes a gymnasium, a small gazebo, a baseball/softball field and children's playground equipment.

City of Cartersville

Cartersville has one of the preeminent parks systems in Georgia. The City of Cartersville operates park and recreation services across 632 acres throughout the city without any restriction based on place of residence. The Cartersville Parks and Recreation Department manages a broad range of beautiful, functional, and well-maintained

facilities that are conveniently located across the City. With an average of over 11 acres of developed parkland per 1,000 population, Cartersville exceeds the “ideal” standard of 10 acres set by the National Recreation and Parks Association. Recreations opportunities abound for biking, hiking, jogging, swimming, tennis, participation in a variety of organized leagues, and other activities. However, reaching the Hispanic population continues to be an issue of concern. As a group, Hispanics are underrepresented in sports leagues organized by the City of Cartersville. The Youth Athletic Mission Statement is to provide quality “recreational” athletic programs for the youth of our community where participation, instruction, sportsmanship and teamwork and achievement in a safe and enjoyable environment. The Cartersville Parks and Recreation Department is a member of Georgia Recreation and Park Association and National Recreation & Park Associations.

The Cartersville Parks and Recreation employs 24 full-time, 12 part-time and up to 35 seasonal employees. A 7-member Recreational Advisory Board provides citizen oversight to the Parks Department and makes recommendations on park-related issues to

Component Type	Current Inventory (2005)
Ball Fields	15
Track/Trail*	4
Tennis Courts	16
Playgrounds	3
Pavilion/Shelters	5
Soccer Fields	5
Pool	1
Basketball Courts	2
Multi-use Fields	2
Gyms/Centers	1
*Includes jogging or running track, walking trail and Vita Course.	

the City Council. This Board meets at least six times per year. To ensure high quality instruction, the Parks Department sponsors training and certification programs for all coaches in its youth programs. The following table provides a summary of the total number of facilities of various types across the city’s park system.

Recent Improvements

The following information includes a sample of the additions and improvements to the Cartersville Parks & Recreation Department system that have occurred during the last decade:

- Built indoor batting facility for Cartersville High baseball complex.
- Acquired 1.379 acres to add to the Goodyear Clubhouse & parking lot.
- Poured sidewalks/walking trail for fields 4, 5 & 6 of Dellinger Park.

- Installed the portion of the Etowah Riverwalk trail from Dellinger Park to the Etowah River.
- Opened the Gymnastics Plus gymnastics center.
- Replaced the playground system at Jones Street Park.
- Acquired 235.204 acres for the Milam Farm Park. Completed area sidewalk/walking trail.
- Acquired 3.957 acres from Shaw Family Holdings for a pedestrian walkway along the Old Iron Bridge; installed ornamental fencing.
- Acquired 225 acres for hiking and archery in the Pine Mountain area; completed hiking trails.

Dellinger Park

Dellinger Park is Cartersville's premier park facility and is the location of the main office for the Cartersville Parks and Recreation Department. Dellinger Park has a total of 111 acres, plus the 18-acre "Deerfield Practice Fields." Entrances to the park are on Pine Grove Road and Etowah Drive. The park was originally built in 1975 on a 40-acre tract of land donated to the City by the Dellinger Family. The park was expanded in 1980 on an additional 10-acre tract of land donated by the Dellinger Family. A third expansion was completed in 1983, on a 61-acre tract of land purchased by the City. In addition to 40 acres of undeveloped green space, Dellinger Park has:

- Thirteen lighted tennis courts;
- Six softball fields;
- A football/soccer field with 440 yard track;
- Two playground areas;
- Two outdoor basketball courts;
- Olympic size swimming pool;
- 2 mile and 1.3 mile walking/running trail with exercise stations;
- nineteen hole putt-putt golf course;
- a 4 acre lake and an island gazebo; and
- Four large picnic shelters and a gazebo.

Clearwater Street Park

Clearwater Street Park is 7.8 acres. Facilities include:

- Four Baseball fields, also known at the ATCO facility. These include the Rudy York Field, the Joe Frank Harris Field, and two new fields;
- Three Tennis Courts;
- Five Batting Cages;
- Comfort/Concession Stand; and
- A Clubhouse.

Cartersville Soccer Areas

Soccer areas include two non-adjacent facilities:

The Deerfield Practice Fields include 18 acres that are used for both soccer and football. These fields are grassed, but unlighted.

The Cartersville Soccer Complex induces four new regulation soccer fields. These facilities are adjacent to and on 13 acres of land owned by the Cartersville Middle School are a joint-use project of the Parks Department and School Board. Concession stands are available. These fields have minimal seating and restroom facilities, and only two fields are grassed at this time.

Cartersville Baseball Complex

The baseball complex on Sugar Valley Road is a 32-acre facility, built in 1992, that has:

- Five baseball/soccer fields;
- Two batting cages;
- Concession stand with restrooms;
- A 1-mile walking/running trail with 18 exercise stations; and
- A handicap-accessible playground and picnic tables.

Aubrey Street Recreation Gym and John H. Morgon Gym

The Aubrey Street Recreation Gym and the John H. Morgon Gym sponsor such programs as youth basketball, adult basketball and free play basketball.

Civic Center and Gymnastics Complex

Cartersville's Civic Center and Gymnastics Complex are located adjacent to one another in town between West Main Street and Cherokee Street. The 12,000 square foot Civic Center can seat 700-auditorium style and is used for a wide variety of events and meetings. The Gymnastic Center and Gymnastics Plus on Cherokee Street are well equipped with quality apparatus. The Belarus National Men's Gymnastic Team chose Cartersville as their practice site during the 1996 Olympics. Programs are offered for boys and girls 2 and up and include developmental and competitive gymnastics.

Summer Hill School

In 2001, the Etowah Area Consolidated Housing Authority took over ownership of the former school and the adjacent seventeen-acre recreational complex. This property, which had been dormant for many years, now includes a newly renovated baseball field, a nature walk, a new educational facility, a fully equipped gymnasium, tennis court, swimming pools, public picnic areas, and more. The project is a partnership of the EHA, City of Cartersville, Bartow County, Cartersville Parks & Rec., local schools of higher learning, and more. It has stirred a longing in the hearts of the graduates of Summer Hill High School to see a part of their heritage renewed, preserved, and made useful.

Neighborhood Parks

Three one-acre "vest-pocket" parks, outfitted with playground equipment and basketball courts, are popular places for children and families. They are:

- Fite Street Park
- Jones Street Park
- Martin Luther King Jr., Drive Park

Plans for Capital Improvements

Cartersville Parks Department's facilities are so well used that they are now to the point of overcrowding. Registration in youth league programs is nearly at capacity. Adult league programs have been shifted to late evenings, with start-times as late as 10PM, in order to accommodate the burgeoning youth programs. The public has spoken out strongly in support of new facilities. As the city continues to grow it is anticipated that future park projects will be required in order to serve that growth. Parks acreage and facilities that serve new growth can be impact fee eligible. An impact fee based on the current level of service would provide funding for 423 additional acres of parkland and a total of 36 park facilities. The "desired" demand figures are based on current capital plans of the department. Note that not all categories are included in those capital plans. Compared to the future projects planned by the Department, the current LOS would

**Parks & Recreation
Level of Service and Future Demand**

Level Of Service Measure	Current Inventory	Future Demand based on CURRENT LOS	Future Demand based on DESIRED LOS
Acres	632	423	-
Ball Fields	15	10	9
Track/Trail*	4	3	3
Tennis Courts	16	11	7
Playgrounds	3	2	-
Pavilion/Shelters	5	3	-
Soccer Fields	5	3	4
Pool	1	1	1
Basketball Court	2	1	-
Multi-use Fields	2	1	-
Gyms/Centers	1	1	1

*Includes jogging or running track, walking trail and Vita Course.

result in some impact fee eligible projects in excess of those being considered in some categories (ball fields, tennis courts) and one category where the plans result in a demand beyond that based on the current LOS (soccer fields).

In conjunction with the Cartergrove developers, a development agreement was negotiated to provide for the direct impacts of parkland and connectivity for this development. The developer is contributing both the site and program costs for a future recreation facility.

The table below describes all park facilities within the county and its municipalities.

Resource Inventory in Park and Recreational Facilities Bartow County and Respective Municipalities

Park Name	Location	Baseball/ Softball Fields	Basketball	Bicycle Paths	Football/ Soccer	Greenspace/ Natural Setting	Gymnasiums	Historic Sites	Lake/Pond	Music/Cultural Event Facilities	Picnic Facilities	Playgrounds	Rental Facilities /Pavilion	Restrooms	Skateboarding	Swimming Pool	Tennis	Youth Sport s League	Walking/Jogging Paths	Other
Bartow Carver	Bartow County	X							X		X	X	X	X					X	
Bartow Gatewood	Bartow County								X		X	X		X					X	
Center Road	Bartow County												X	X					X	
Hamilton Crossing	Bartow County	X	X		X		X					X	X	X			X	X	X	
Manning Mill	Bartow County	X	X		X		X		X			X	X	X				X	X	
South Bartow	Bartow County	X			X						X	X							X	
Taylorville	Bartow County	X																		
Beazley Gap	Bartow County					X													X	
Hurricane Hollow	Bartow County					X													X	
Springbank	Bartow County					X													X	
Name?	Emerson					X			X		X									
Osborn	Euharlee	X									X	X	X	X			X		X	

Park Name	Location	Baseball/ Softball Fields	Basketball	Bicycle Paths	Football/ Soccer	Greenspace/ Natural Setting	Gymnasiums	Historic Sites	Lake/Pond	Music/Cultural Event Facilities	Picnic Facilities	Playgrounds	Rental Facilities Clubhouse	Restrooms	Skateboarding	Swimming Pool	Tennis	Youth Sport s League	Walking/Jogging Paths	Other
The History Park	Euharlee							X												
Kingston City	Kingston	X	X		X							X			X					
James A. White Memorial Rec. Complex/Clifford Reynolds Pk.	White	X					X					X								
Dellinger Park	Cartersville	X	X		X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X
Clearwater St. Pk.	Cartersville	X											X	X			X			X
Deerfield Fields	Cartersville				X															
Cartersville Soccer Com.	Cartersville				X									X						X
Cartersville Baseball Com.	Cartersville		X								X	X		X					X	X
Aubrey St. Gym/ John H. Morgan Gym	Cartersville		X																	
Civic Center and Gymnastics Com.	Cartersville						X			X										
Summer Hill Sch.	Cartersville		X				X	X			X					X	X		X	X
Fite St. Park	Cartersville		X									X								
Jones St. Park	Cartersville		X									X								
MLK Jr. Park	Cartersville		X									X								

Intergovernmental Coordination

Introduction

Bartow County is located adjacent to the counties of Cobb, Gordon, Floyd, Pickens, Cherokee, Paulding and Polk. Many of the adjacent counties are used for comparison in the tables and figures within this report. The County cooperates on numerous policies and services with its municipalities, which include Cartersville, Euharlee, Emerson, White, Taylorsville, Kingston and Adairsville. Two school districts, Bartow County Public Schools and City of Cartersville Public Schools are housed within county boundaries.

Formal Collaborative Arrangements

Bartow is an active participant in the planning process with neighboring counties through the Coosa Valley Regional Development Commission, and collaborates with other communities to protect water resources through the Lake Allatoona Preservation Authority, a state statutory authority and the Army Corps of Engineers. The County coordinates transportation planning with the Atlanta Regional Commission. Bartow County has recently been added to the non-attainment region of the metro Atlanta area for purposes of improving air quality. It is also included in the Etowah Habitat Conservation Planning District (currently being formed) with cities and counties in Etowah Basin, and is a member of the Metro Atlanta Water Planning District.

The county works closely with the Etowah Area Consolidated Housing Authority, which serves over 700 clients in the service area. There are collaborative arrangements with the municipalities on the Convention and Visitors Bureau, Keep Bartow Beautiful programs, recycling programs, animal control services, emergency medical services, indigent (especially elderly) services. A collaborative arrangement for a public safety training facility is under discussion. An arrangement with North Metro Technical College to provide training for local businesses is also an example of both interjurisdictional and public/private cooperation. Cooperative service arrangements exist with other governments to provide public safety, libraries and solid waste services (through the Bartow Solid Waste Authority). A recent example of cooperative arrangements deals with recreational trails and archeological and green space sites including one located on three former Native American burial mounds.

Partnerships

The county works to establish partnerships with private industry and business organizations. The Bartow County Environmental Management System is an example of a local public/private partnership which uses state and federal funds to development model environmental management programs. In addition to collaboration with various Chambers of Commerce in the area, the county is engaged in a number of economic development initiatives with other governments. These include the Cartersville-Bartow

County Department of Economic Development (CBCDED), City of Cartersville Development Authority, Bartow County Development Authority and the City of Adairsville Development Authority. These authorities focus much of their efforts on business recruitment. An example of the positive effect of such cooperation is the recent recruitment of the Toyo Tire Company. This successful recruitment was also in collaboration with state of Georgia officials and officials from utility companies. It brought over 100 jobs to the area and netted an increase of 100 million in local investment in 2005. In addition, the CBCDED has the following bank of industrial properties to attract business to the county:

- *Cartersville-Bartow County Corporate Park—new with 846 acres for development.*
- *Cartersville West Industrial Park—116 acres in 547 acre park zoned heavy industrial; convenient to I-75; rail access to airport; full infrastructure.*
- *Georgia North Industrial Park—almost completely built over, 60 remaining acres; currently includes metal fabrication, compaction roller manufacturer, diesel engine manufacturing, distribution warehouse.*
- *Adairsville Industrial Park—178 total acres, completely built out; includes carpet manufacturing, wood products manufacturing, concrete products manufacturing and distribution.*
- *CSX Industrial Park---100 acres, tied to CSX Railroad operations. 15 remaining acres; currently housing operations of Trinity Rail, Gerdau Ameristeed and Graham Packaging.*

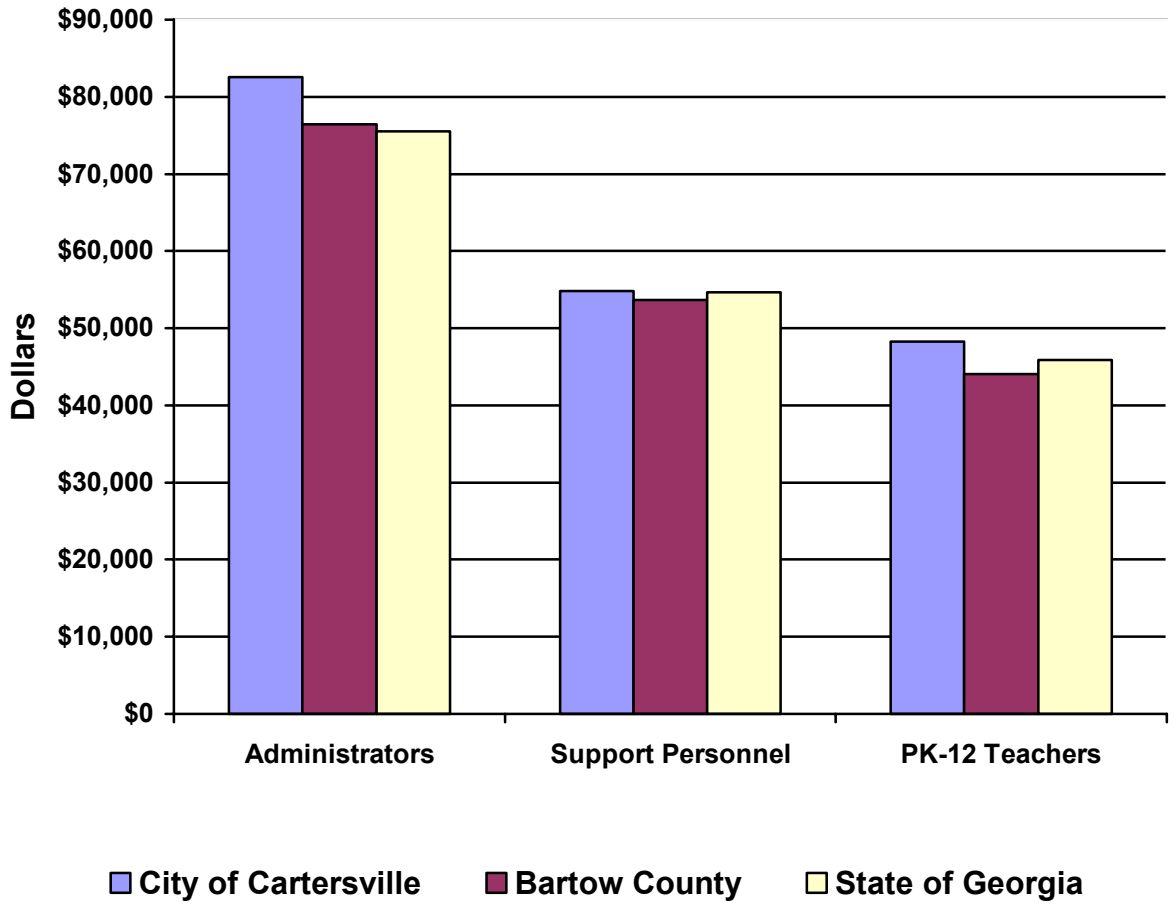
In 2000, the county, municipalities, school districts and major businesses collaborated on a strategic planning process including public hearings, stakeholder meetings, and resulted in the establishment of goals, objectives and clarification of priorities for the county as a whole.

School boards

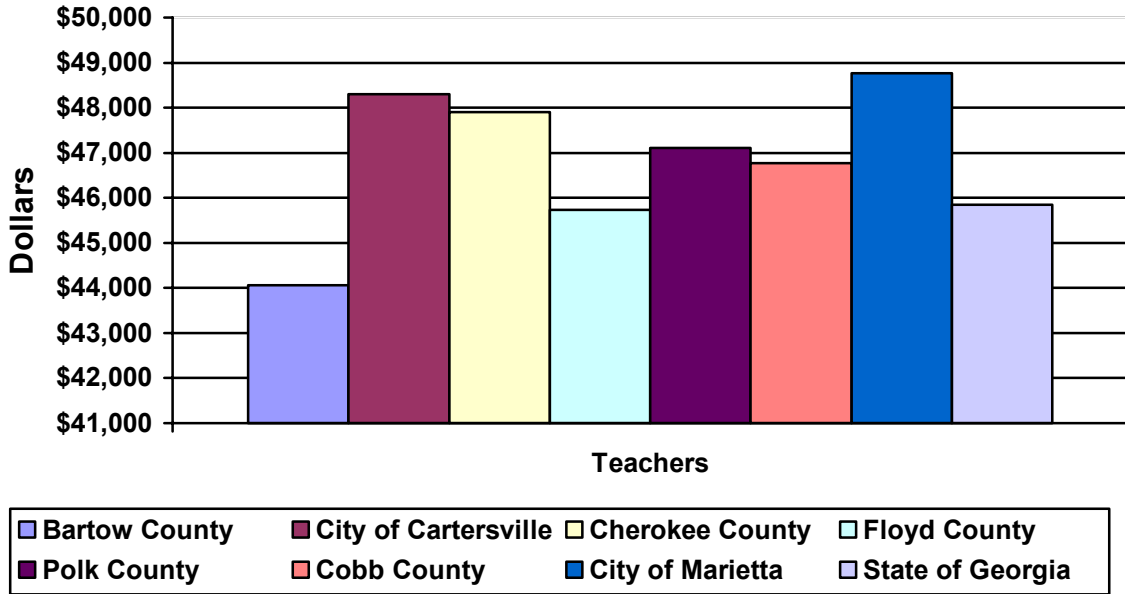
The county includes two school districts: Bartow County Schools and City of Cartersville Public Schools. They are independent systems but have collaborative arrangements with county and city governments for security, recreational use of school facilities and community organizational use of school facilities. The school systems are included in planning meetings and were an integral part of the 2000 strategic planning process. Data presented on the schools systems in the two following sections are taken from the Georgia County Guide for 2005-2006.

Two figures are presented below. As the first figure illustrates, Bartow County and the City of Cartersville pay school system employees at rates comparable to the state average. However, a comparison of teacher salaries for City of Cartersville, Bartow County and selected nearby comparison city and county schools reveals that teachers within the two systems are paid at comparatively lower salaries than their counterparts in other communities.

School System Personnel Salaries



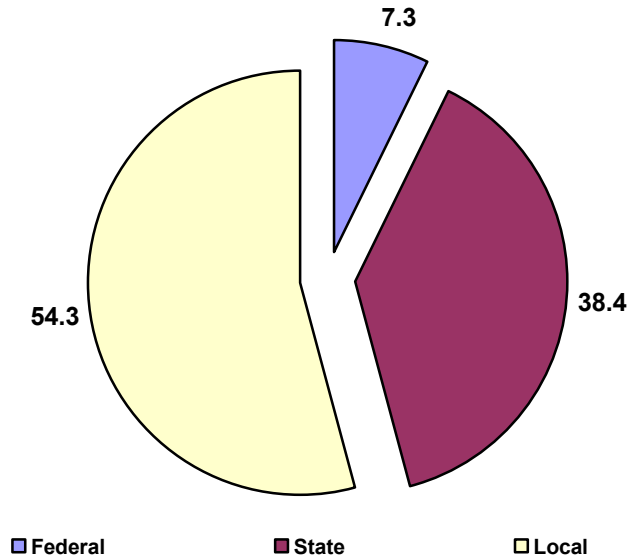
Average PK-12 Teacher Salaries Bartow County, City of Cartersville and Nearby School Systems



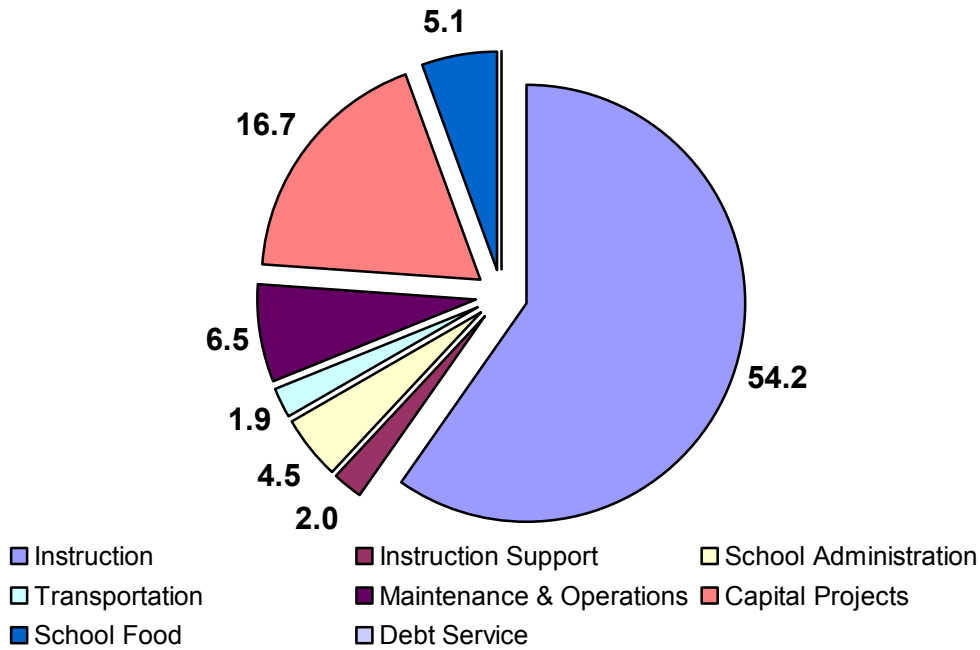
City of Cartersville Public Schools

The City of Cartersville school system served 3,769 students in K-12 in 2003-2004. Approximately 13% of students were enrolled in gifted programs and about 10% of students were identified as disabled. Six percent of students were identified as having limited English proficiency. Almost 40 percent of students received free or reduced lunch during that year. Forty-six students in grades 9-12 were identified as dropouts, a rate of 4.2%. The City of Cartersville School Board expended \$6,867 per student in 2003-2004, slightly higher than the state average expenditure per student (\$6,728). One hundred seventy-seven students graduated in that year and 70% of those students were eligible for Hope Scholarships. The school system employed 16 administrators, 21 support personnel and 259 teachers in four K-12 schools. The following figures illustrate revenues and expenditures for City of Cartersville schools.

Public School Revenue Sources, City of Cartersville, 2003-2004



Public School Expenditures in Percent, City of Cartersville, 2003-2004

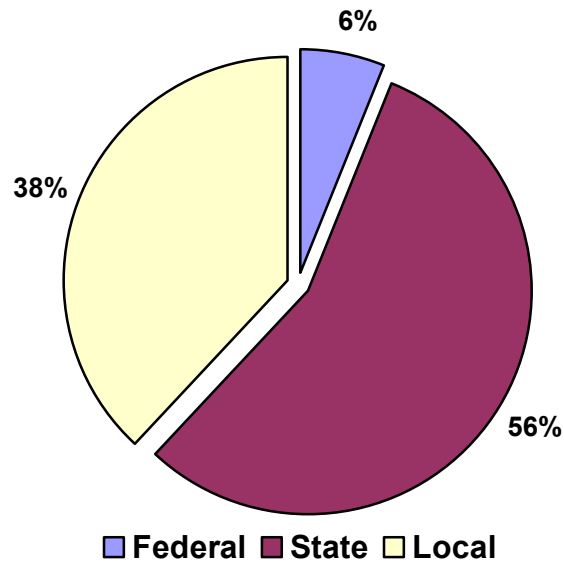


Bartow County Public Schools

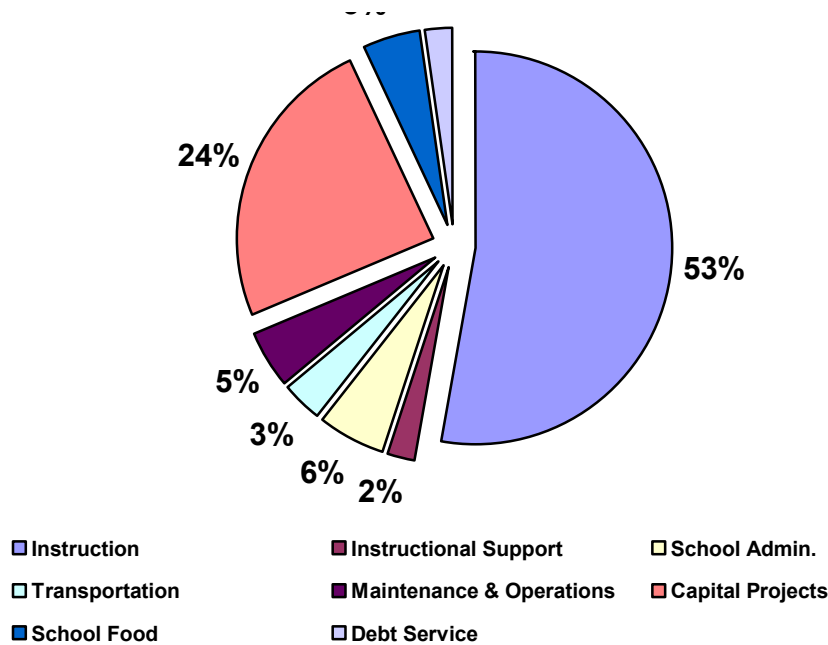
Bartow County Public Schools enrolled 13,368 students in K-12 during the 2003-2004 school year. Ten Pre-K programs also operated within the county enrolling 378 students. Approximately 5.7% of students were enrolled in gifted programs and about 14.7% of

students were identified as disabled. Two percent of students were identified as having limited English proficiency. Almost 40 percent of students received free or reduced lunch during that year. Three hundred twenty-seven students in grades 9-12 were identified as dropouts, a rate of 8.0%. Bartow County's School Board expended \$6,683 per student in 2003-2004, slightly lower than the state average expenditure per student (\$6,728). Five hundred fifty-eight students graduated in that year and 75% of those students were eligible for Hope Scholarships. The school system employed 63 administrators, 76 support personnel and 962 teachers in nineteen K-12 schools. The following figures illustrate revenues and expenditures for Bartow County schools.

Revenue Sources, Bartow County Schools, 2003-2004



Expenditures, Bartow County Schools, 2003-2004



Major Grants and Funding Initiatives

Recent examples of collaborative major grant awards within the county include the TEA/ Transportation Enhancement Activities Grant from the State of Georgia Department of Transportation for \$900,000 to purchase an archeological site. City of Cartersville was awarded funds to build a bridge to connect this archeological site to a recreational trail system. The county and municipalities have used Community Development Block Grants to fund a Boys and Girls Club facility, an emergency children's facility, the Hickory Log School for mentally disabled men, and a home for victims of domestic violence. Department of Homeland Security funds were used to hire 12 additional firefighters.

Bartow County and the City of Cartersville worked to develop a short term transportation plan to identify priorities and secure funding through SPLOST funds. Current SPLOST funding has been achieved for roads, fire stations, library improvements, restoration of historic courthouse, youth activities centers, and a maintenance shop for county vehicles and equipment. Funds have also been awarded to build a fleet of eight, 12-15 passenger vans to provide on call transportation services to disabled and elderly citizens, and other residents of the county.

Transportation

Bartow County and its municipalities have been very proactive in recent years in the area of transportation planning, as they have in all aspects of long-range strategic planning.

Bartow County's *1997 Growth Management Plan* identified a number of short-term transportation projects that required attention over the coming years. Many of these projects have been completed while others are still in various stages of progress. These projects included:

SR 20

The Georgia Department of Transportation (GADOT), in consultation with Bartow County, is currently upgrading and adding turn lanes and passing lanes to SR 20 east from I-75 the Cherokee County line. Also, plans to make SR 20 a four-lane, divided median highway from I-75 to US 411 are currently under environmental assessment.

Euharlee Road

Plans are currently under development to upgrade Euharlee Road to three lanes (adding turn lanes in congested residential areas) between Cartersville and Euharlee. Conceptual plans for a connector road between Euharlee Road and Burnt Hickory Road have been developed, and federal highway funds have been approved for this project. Plans to add turn lanes from Euharlee Road onto SR 113, and to replace the bridge over the Etowah River, also are being developed.

Grassdale Road

Improvements to the intersection at Grassdale Road and Peeples Valley Road have been completed. The county has developed plans to realign Iron Belt Road to make it directly accessible to US 41 in order to ease congestion at the intersection of Grassdale and Iron Belt roads.

Burnt Hickory Road

Turning lanes and traffic lights have been added at intersection with Mission Road; blinking lights have been installed at intersection with Sugar Valley Road. The City of Cartersville has realigned Burnt Hickory Road to connect to directly to Douthit Ferry Road at SR 113.

Old Alabama Road

Plans are underway to widen Old Alabama Road in the southern part of the county, and to directly connect Old Alabama Road with Red Top Mountain Road just east of US 41. Once completed, this thoroughfare will be designated as (new) GA 113. This expanded highway will serve a growing population in southern Bartow County and will continue to serve as a southern bypass around downtown Cartersville for growing populations in western parts of Cartersville, the City of Euharlee and surrounding unincorporated areas. The Old Alabama Road/Red Top Mountain Road Connector also will serve as a northern bypass for the city of Emerson, re-routing commuter traffic away from downtown

Emerson and directly to Red Top Mountain Road, US 41 and I-75. Right-of-way acquisition is currently being completed; construction of the bypass around Emerson is expected to begin in FY 2007 and will take 12-18 months to complete.

New Hope Church Road

The county has completed road improvements at Allatoona Elementary School.

Mission Road

Turn lanes have been completed.

Peeples Valley Road

The intersection at Peeples Valley Road and Old Grassdale Road has been reconstructed, as has the intersection at Peeples Valley Road and Grassdale Road. The intersection at Peeples Valley Road and SR 61-US 411 near SR 20 also has been improved.

Glade Road

Improvements to intersections at Misty Valley Road and Apache Road are in the concept design stage. Improvements include the addition of turn lanes and improved site distances.

Shinall-Gaines Road

Improvements are in concept design stage.

Recent Transportation Studies

In anticipation of the development of the new twenty year Comprehensive Plan, the county and the city of Cartersville, in conjunction with the Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT), contracted with Jordan, Jones & Goulding, Inc (JJ&G) to conduct an analysis of transportation issues throughout the county, including all municipalities. Officials from the cities of Emerson, Euharlee and Adairsville also actively participated in the project. JJ&G's analysis, submitted in November 2000, includes data from the GDOT and other agencies on the functional classification of county roads, number of lanes, posted speed limits, traffic signal information, railroads and railroad crossings, bridges, drainage structures and alternative transportation modes including bicycle paths, rail facilities and airports. Input from public officials, City and County staff and local citizens identified additional transportation problem areas to be addressed by the study.

JJ&G also created GIS-based deliverables that were used to illustrate crash data, traffic counts, traffic control, railroad grade crossing locations, bridge and drainage and other pertinent information. Level of service (LOS) analysis was conducted to identify locations characterized by abnormally high crash and capacity rates and other safety problems. Finally, an inventory of potential transportation improvement projects, including information on the type of improvements needed, estimated length of project and cost estimates, were identified designed to address the identified problem areas.

Details on the results of this study can be found in the report *City of Cartersville/Bartow County Short Term Transportation Plan 2000* which is on file with the county.

Roads

Roads in the City of Cartersville form a network of interlinked and inter-related segments, each of which may have its own capacity or surface condition issues. The City has identified current and future needs of the road network, as well as potential service areas.

Roadway Descriptions

To determine existing traffic conditions in the city, an inventory was made of the major roads and connections. The Federal Functional Classification system was used to classify the different streets and highways according to the character of the service they are intended to provide. This process recognizes the individual facilities do not serve travel independent from the rest of the system. Functional Classification defines the roles that each type of facility plays in this process.

Interstates

I-75 is a six-lane median divided freeway with a posted speed limit of 70 mph. Interchanges within the City include Red Top Mountain Road and Main Street. The land uses at each intersection include:

Red Top Mountain--unsignalized ramps at Red Top Mountain Road is undeveloped.
Main Street—Mostly undeveloped with small out parcels of commercial.

Arterials

SR 61 (West Avenue/Dallas Road/Old Dallas Highway). This road runs north from Dallas to Cartersville and beyond. This road is primarily a two-lane road with left and right turning lanes at intersections. It has posted speed limits of 45 miles at Douthhit Ferry Road and 55 mph at Old Alabama Road. Land uses along SR 61 are residential with some commercial and undeveloped/agricultural, in addition to the city/county airport is located at the intersection of SR61 and Old Alabama Road.

US 41. This is a four-lane median divided road with a speed limit of 55 mph that runs northwest-southeast from Cartersville through Emerson and beyond. The adjacent land uses near the unsignalized intersection with Red Top Mountain Road are industrial and undeveloped/agricultural.

Old Alabama Road is currently a two-lane road with a speed limit of 45 mph. It runs east-west from SR 61 through Emerson to SR 293. The adjacent land uses are primarily residential and undeveloped/agricultural.

Douthhit Ferry Road is currently a two-lane road with a speed limit of 35 mph near the study intersections. It runs north-south between Old Alabama Road and Burnt Hickory

Road. The adjacent land uses are primarily residential and institutional with a commercial node near the intersection with Old Mill Road and West Avenue.

Old Mill Road is a two lane road with a posted speed limit of 35 mph that runs northeast-southwest from downtown Cartersville to Walnut Grove Road. The land uses along Old Mill Road is primarily light industrial and commercial.

SR 293 (Tennessee Street) is a two-lane road with a posted speed limit of 55 mph that runs northwest-southeast from Cartersville to Emerson and beyond. The adjacent land uses are a mixture of commercial, residential, industrial, and undeveloped/agriculture.

Pine Grove/Walnut Grove Road is a two-lane road with a posted speed limit of 30 mph at the study intersection. It runs northeast to southwest from Etowah Drive, then northwest to Old Mill Road. The adjacent land uses along Pine Grove are primarily residential with middle, elementary, and primary schools at the intersections of Douthhit Ferry Road and Etowah Drive. There is a mixed use commercial and residential development under construction in the northeast quadrant of the intersection of Douthhit Ferry Road.

US411

SR20

SR 113

SR 140

Cassville-White Road

Peeples Valley Road

Tennessee Street

SR 20/Canton Highway

SR 293

Walnut Grove Road

Etowah Drive

Porter Street

Erwin Street

Martin Luther King Drive

Church Street

Collectors

Summit Ridge Drive and Circle are narrow roads widths a posted speed limit of 25 mph that run east-west from the Royal Oaks Golf Course to SR 61. The adjacent land uses along Summit Ridge Drive and Circle are residential and undeveloped/agricultural.

Bates Road is a narrow two-lane road with a speed limit of 35 mph that runs north-south from Old Alabama Road to Green Ridge Road, where it continues as Lead Mine Road to Dabbs Bridge Road. The adjacent land uses along Bates Road are residential and undeveloped/agricultural.

P.M.B. Young Road is a narrow two-lane road with an assumed speed limit of 25 miles that runs south to summit Ridge Drive. The adjacent land uses along P.M.B. Young Road are residential

Stardust Trail is a narrow two-lane road with an assumed speed limit of 25 mph that runs south to Summit Ridge Drive. The adjacent land uses along Stardust Trail are residential.

Recent City LOS Analysis

Intersection AM and PM peak hour turning movement counts were recently analyzed as part of the “Traffic Impact Study for the Dellinger Tract,” as referred to and made a reference to herein. Counts were collected at 11 intersections on August 31 2004 and September 1 2004 and on September 9th and 10th 2004 for the following intersections:

- SR 61 and Summit Ridge Drive;
- Old Alabama Road and SR 61;
- Old Alabama Road and Douthhit Ferry Road;
- Old Alabama Road and Bates Road;
- US 41 and Red Top Mountain Road;
- I-75 Northbound Ramps and Red Top Mountain Road;
- I-75 Southbound Ramps and Red Top Mountain Road;
- SR 293 and Allatoona Dam Road;
- Douthhit Ferry Road and Pine Grove Road;
- Douthhit Ferry Road and Old Mill Road; and
- Douthhit Ferry Road and SR 61 (West Avenue).

The turning counts for the above intersections were analyzed for Level of Service. Most of the study intersections are currently operating at acceptable levels of service during both the AM and PM peak hours. Three intersections were found to have LOS deficiencies in the AM or PM Peak hours. Installation of traffic signals would be expected to mitigate these delays. Studies would be needed to determine if installation at these locations are warranted.

Selected Intersections		
Current Conditions--Existing Deficiencies		
Intersection	LOS	
	AM	PM
Douthit ferry Road at SR 61 (West Avenue)	D	D
Red Top Mt. Rd. at NB I-75	D	F
SR 61 at Old Alabama/Carnes Road	F	C

As part of the public input and transportation study, several potential deficiencies were identified:

Roadways and Intersections Current Identified Issue		
Location	Description	Planning Horizon
Center Road	Road Widening	Short
Cherokee @ Bartow	Potential signal	Short
Church Street	Connect to Cassville Road @ Cherokee	Long
Church Street Bridge Inter.	Need signal warrant study at Erwin and Church Street	Short
Downtown Intersections	Short Radii Corrections	Long
Downtown Railroad Barrier	Options for E-W traffic in Downtown due to tran blockages	Short
Fite Street	Possible closing for safety and congestion issues	Short
Grassdale @ US 41	Left dual turn lanes from Grassdale S. to US 41	Short
Industrial Park Road	Fix horizontal alignment	Short
Main @ Bartow	Consider no left turns from Bartow	Short
Main @ Erwin	Consider no left turns from Erwin	Short
Main Street @ I-75	Sgnal warrant analysis	Short
One way pair downtown	Construction of one-way pair Tennessee Street and Douglas Street	Short
Porter Street Bridge	Signage on Bartow and Main Streets/train	Short
Porter Street Extension	Extend Porter Street to US 41	Long
Terrell @ West Avenue	Consider left turn lane to Terrell Drive	Short
Truck Traffic	Truck route desingation and signage for downtown	Short
West Avenue	Overpass at Railroad	Long

Field surveys were conducted of specific intersections identified by Bartow County and Cartersville staff as problem locations. A summary of these site investigations for the City of Cartersville, their probable causative factor and potential corrective measures are listed below:

Cherokee Avenue

Bartow Street Intersection—Peak hour congestion. All approaches are one lane, with STOP control. Conduct a signal warrant study to determine the feasibility of installing a traffic signal.

Cassville Road/Fite Street/Wofford Street—Safety and congestion problems due to this effectively being a five-legged intersection. Sight distance restrictions on the SB Cassville Road approach contribute to a high accident rate. Conduct a signal warrant study. Also, examine the feasibility of lowering the crest vertical curve on Cherokee Avenue west of Cassville Road.

Etowah Dive

Old Mill Road Intersection—Peak hour congestion associated with school traffic. All approaches are one lane.—Widen to add turn lanes on approaches and signalize North Erwin Street.

Porter Street Intersection—Accident problems due to sight distance restrictions. The intersection is located in a combined horizontal and crest vertical curve. Vegetation on the west (inside horizontal curve) side of North Erwin obstructs vision for NB vehicles.—Install flashing lights.

Tennessee Street

Felton Road—Safety and sight distance restrictions. There is a crest vertical curve on Tennessee Street, just north of Felton Road. In addition, signals are not configured to provide protected left turn phases on Tennessee Street Approaches.—lower crest curve on Tennessee Street north of Felton Road. Modify signals to include protected dual left turn phases. Install “Intersection Ahead” signs on Tennessee Street.

West Avenue

Fite Street—Accidents and peak hour congestion due to heavy traffic on West Avenue. There is a STOP control on the minor street (Fite Street) only—Conduct signal warrant study to determine feasibility of installing traffic signal. Possible closing of portion of Fite Street.

Terrell Drive—Peak hour congestion due to turning movements and no separate turn lanes. Widen to add WB left turn lanes.

Truck Traffic

Etowah Drive – Main Street—Problems with truck routing through this corridor, which is narrow and mostly residential. Lack of positive guide signing and delineation results in truck drivers making wrong turns.

Provide positive truck guidance through this corridor, to include directional signs and enhanced night time delineation. This measure can be considered stopgap; the improvements to Old Alabama road and construction of the Emerson Bypass should remove the majority of truck traffic through this corridor.

Sugar Valley Road

Burnt Hickory—Congestion at 4-way stop signs. Signalize.

High Traffic Roads

The following roads were characterized by significant traffic volumes:

- Interstate 75 – volumes ranging from 45,000 to 63,000 vehicles per day (vpd) in northern and central Bartow County; over 95,000 vpd in the southern part of the county.
- Joe Frank Harris Parkway (US 41) through Cartersville – 38,000 vpd.
- Etowah Drive north of West Avenue – 17,200 vpd.
- Tennessee Street (SR 61) through Cartersville – 16,800 vpd.
- Rome Highway (US 411/SR 20) near Floyd County line – 17,300 vpd.
- Old Alabama Road near Douthit Ferry Road – 5,800 vpd.
- Burnt Hickory Road north of Mission Road – 8,700 vpd.
- Canton Highway (SR 20) east of I-75 – 9,600 vpd.

High Crash Intersections (“Spots”) and Road Sections (pp.2-16 through 2-18)

The study identified sixteen high-crash intersections or “spots” (road lengths of 0.3 miles or less). Most high-crash intersections could be found along three main routes within the county:

- US 41 through Cartersville
- SR 61 and SR 113 (Dallas Highway, Rockmart Highway, West Ave., Tennessee St.)
- Cassville Road (SR 293)

Road sections with average crash rates more than 1.5 times the statewide average for similar facilities include:

- SR 293 between Kingston and Tennessee Street (SR 61) in Cartersville.
- Tennessee Street (SR 61) in Cartersville, between US 41 and SR 113 (East Main Street).
- US 41 in Cartersville between Martin Luther King Drive and Church Street, and in Emerson near Old Alabama Road.
- SR 140 west of US 41 in Adairsville.
- Etowah Drive in Cartersville, between Pine Grove Road and Glen Cove Drive.

System Deficiencies Analysis

In addition to high crash rates, intersections and roadways may suffer from other deficiencies related to capacity or other safety issues. Based on input from County and City officials and staff and the general public, as well as data related to high traffic volumes and/or poor levels of service, twenty-five intersections were identified as deficient in some significant way.

Based on a LOS analysis designed to identify thoroughfares that were operating at or above capacity during peak hours, the study identified twenty-four roadway sections that were operating at LOS grade “D” or worse. In LOS analysis, roadways are graded A – F, where LOS “A” represents the best traffic conditions and LOS “F” represents the worst. Roadways at LOS “E” are considered to be at physical capacity. LOS “D” ratings are desirable for urban areas in future planning efforts, while LOS “C” is desirable in rural areas.

Recommended Improvement Projects

Based on the previous analyses, the study identified a total of sixty-four (64) recommended transportation improvement projects at a total estimated cost of \$161.6 million dollars.

In 2002, Bartow County, in conjunction with GDOT, contracted with Day Wilburn Associates, Inc. to develop a long range transportation plan that would allow the county to effectively deal with increasingly complex transportation issues arising from the high population growth rates facing the county over the next 25 years. With input from elected officials, county staff and members of the general public and community-based stakeholders, as well as analyses of data on the county’s transportation system and expected growth patterns through 2030, a set of transportation programs and projects were developed to guide the county in future transportation decisions.

Details of the results of this effort can be found in the report *Long Range Transportation Plan – Bartow County* which is on file with the county. Highlights from the study include (relevant page numbers from original report in parentheses):

Volume to Capacity Ratios (v/c ratio)

Volume to capacity (v/c) ratios compare a roadway’s daily traffic volume to its daily traffic capacity. A ratio of 1.0 means a roadway is operating at full capacity; ratios under 1.0 mean the road is operating at less than capacity, while ratios over 1.0 indicate current road usage exceeds designed capacity. Accepted standards designate a v/c ratio of 0.7 or less as an acceptable level of traffic congestion for any given roadway. Analyses of 2000 data found little or no congestion on Bartow County roads during an average 24 hour period. Three road segments had v/c ratios over 0.5 however. They were:

- I-75 in the southeast corner of Bartow County, as well as a segment just north of Cartersville.
- US 411 near Cartersville.
- US 41 through Cartersville.

Analysis of anticipated traffic patterns in 2030 based on the report’s travel demand model indicate a number of county roadways will have v/c ratios over 0.7 by that time. These include:

- The entire length of I-75 through the county.
- US 41 from the Tennessee Street overpass west to US 411 (to Rome). Also, a segment of US 41 in the far southern end of the county.
- US 411 just south of SR 140 in northeast Bartow.

Average Daily Vehicle Miles of Travel and Vehicle Hours of Travel

The average daily VMT is expected to rise from 52.54 miles in 2000 to 87.02 miles in 2030, an increase of 66%. The average daily VHT is expected to rise from 1.16 hours to 3.4 hours between the years 2000 and 2030, an increase of 193%. Taken together, these two pieces of data suggest increasing traffic congestion over the next 25 years.

The study summarized Bartow County's current short-term and long-term transportation projects and examined a number of alternative transportation modes that should be considered for future development in order to reduce dependency on single occupancy vehicle travel in Bartow County. Finally, the study offered dozens of future transportation improvement projects (*Appendix B* in the Day Wilburn report), including type of deficiencies addressed, time frames and types of improvements needed, that the county can implement over the next 25 years to improve its transportation system.

Alternative Modes

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities

There are no county-designated bicycle paths in Bartow County. The state of Georgia has designated two bicycle paths through the county, however. One path (State Bicycle Route 70) runs from the Cobb County line to Emerson, where it turns west to Stilesboro and connects to State Bicycle Route 70, which connects Euharlee, Kingston and Adairsville.

The county does not have an effective network of sidewalks. While developers may be required to provide sidewalks within new subdivisions, there is little, if any, connectivity between these neighborhood sidewalks and other areas in the county.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Facilities within Cartersville

Tennessee Street north or Porter Street—Pedestrian safety is an issue, due to lack of sidewalks. Worn pathways are visible along both sides of Tennessee Street. Sidewalks along both sides of Tennessee Street between Porter Street and Felton Road are needed.

Streetscape Projects

In early 2005, the City of Cartersville initiated the Main Street Streetscape project from Tennessee Street to Bartow Street utilizing GADOT TE funding. This project was estimated to cost \$625,000 and to be completed in 2006. The project concept is to unify the downtown streetscape, following a 6-block Main Street gateway corridor that runs through the heart of the historic downtown business district. Enhancements include new sidewalk, installation of historic style streetlights with new electrical service underground, street furniture (benches, trash cans, bicycle racks), improve handicapped accessibility and additional landscaping. This project has been endorsed by the Bartow County Chamber of Commerce, Downtown Development Authority, Bartow County

Commission, and the business owners along Main Street. General public information meetings have also been held.

Public Transportation

Bartow Transit provides limited transit service within Bartow County. The program is sponsored by GDOT. Its service includes transportation for senior citizens throughout the county to local shopping centers and grocery stores as well as senior citizen centers.

There is no intercity bus service in Bartow County.

There are two Park and Ride lots in Bartow County; one is located on Nelson Street in Cartersville and the other is located on SR 3 in Adairsville. These lots provide opportunities for carpooling as well as access to express bus service to selected locations in the metro Atlanta area.

Overall, most Bartow County residents must rely on automobiles for normal daily transportation needs, although residents in some areas of the city of Cartersville may be able to walk to many of their most popular destinations.

Parking

Availability of adequate parking is not a problem within unincorporated Bartow County. No areas were identified as requiring parking upgrades.

Railroads, Trucking and Airports

Bartow Field

Cartersville-Bartow County has a single public airport located southwest of the City. The airport is classified as B-II, allowing for small recreational and business airplanes. An Airport Layout Plan was approved by the FAA in May of 1997. The plan includes adding 750 feet to the runway, extending a parallel taxiway, adding hangers and an access road, and removing an existing hanger within the building restriction line. The runway extension has been completed making the runway length 5,750 feet long; however, because of obstacles to the south, a displaced threshold is used, making only 5,000 feet available for landing from the south. The full 5,750 runway can be used for take-offs and landing from the north.

Rail Facilities

Rail facilities in Bartow County are operated by CSX and provide freight rail service only. There is no passenger rail service through Bartow County. One line runs from Adairsville to Acworth. This line is owned by the state of Georgia and is leased by CSX. The second line runs from Taylorsville in the southwest to Funkhouser in northeast Bartow. CSX owns the rail lines that converge in the City of Cartersville downtown area

from the north, northwest, southwest, and southeast. Rail traffic causes delay for drivers in the downtown area due to frequency of at-grade intersections.

The cities of Cartersville and Euharlee are the only two municipalities who have conducted additional traffic analyses in conjunction with the development of this plan. Summaries of their efforts follow.

City of Cartersville Transportation Planning

Cartersville is committed to the development and implementation of a transportation plan, in cooperation with local, state, and federal agencies to ensure safe, efficient movement of people and commerce in and around our community. In 1999, Bartow County and Cartersville prepared a countywide transportation study entitled “City of Cartersville Bartow County Short-Term Transportation Study” by Jordon Jones & Goulding. The purpose of this study was two-fold: 1) to identify transportation planning projects that are immediately necessary based on current deficiencies in the local transportation network and public input, and 2) to identify future transportation needs based on projected growth in the cities and County for the next 25 years. Based on that detailed inventory of existing conditions, the study team used a variety of methods to analyze that inventory and complete an Identification of Needs for transportation improvements. The Identification of Needs included community and staff input, a field review of the road network, and analysis of all traffic data, currently planned improvements, and existing system deficiencies. The planning horizons for the projects are short, next 5 years, or long 5 to 10 years. The Bartow County Transportation Study included input from the public to assist in selecting and prioritizing transportation projects. Two meetings were held in Cartersville, one in November 1999 and another in January 2000 to gather citizen input.

The study area was established as the entire unincorporated County and the cities of Cartersville, Adairsville, Emerson, Euharlee, Kingston, Taylorsville, and White.

Future Conditions

As stated above a traffic impact analysis was completed in September 2004 in anticipation of a major development proposal. This study not only looked at the impacts of the specific large development proposal, but at existing conditions and future background volumes that included the recently permitted Cartergrove development. This large development will contain 3,335 single family homes and approximately 214,000 square feet of retail space on the south side of Old Alabama Road. Build out is anticipated in the year 2011.

Adjustments were made to the calculated background volumes to account for the expected reassignment of east-west traffic from the existing SR 113 (West Avenue) to the Emerson Bypass and improving Old Alabama Road. Since Old Alabama Road are to be

extended west to SR 113, adjustments were also made in the projected volumes at the SR 61 intersection.

An annual growth rate of 2% was applied to the existing volumes for 21 and 23 years and added to the total when completed traffic volumes expected from both the proposed project and the previously approved adjacent development. These derived volumes were then compared to the 2025 and 2027 design volumes provided for the improvements to Old Alabama Road and the construction of the Emerson Bypass. Additions and reassignments of turning movement volumes were made to the background volumes, where possible to approximate the design volumes in the years 2025 and 2027.

Using the above methodologies, the level of service at each of the selected intersections was determined for the City of Cartersville with the existing lanes and controls, except for the intersections of the Emerson Bypass. As can be seen from the table below, most selected intersections are expected to operate at unacceptable levels of service during both the AM and PM peak hours in 2011 without improvements.

Selected Intersections		
Background Traffic LOS-2011		
Intersection	LOS	
	AM	PM
SR 61 at Old Alabama/Carnes Road	F	F
Douthit Ferry Road at Old Alabama Road	F	F
Old Alabama Road at Bates Road	F	F
Red Top Mountain Road at SB I-75	F	F
Red Top Mountain Road at NB I-75	F	F
Douthit Ferry Rd. at Walnut/Pine Grove Rd.	F	D
Douthit Ferry Road at SR 61 (West Avenue	D	E

Capacity Assessment

The latest traffic impact analysis are based on the programmed construction of the Emerson Bypass from Red Top Mountain Road (existing I-75 Interchange) with an overpass at US 41, a grade-separated interchange at SR 293, and continuation as Old Alabama Road to existing SR 113 west of SR 61. In conjunction with the widening of this portion of Old Alabama Road to four lanes, it is assumed that left and right turn lanes at the intersections will be constructed. Because of the large volumes of existing vehicles on the northbound I-75 ramps turning left on Red Top Mountain road, traffic signals will probably need to be installed at the intersections of both ramps with Red Top Mountain Road. The timing of these signals should be coordinated. In addition, the stop sign control of eastbound Old Alabama Road at SR 61 will need to be changed when Old Alabama Road is widened to four lanes and extended west to existing SR 113. This should result in more vehicular trips through this intersection on Old Alabama road and

less trips on SR 61. A traffic signal will probably be needed. Signal warrant studies would be needed to determine if signals should be installed.

Douthhit Ferry Road is also analyzed as widened to a four-lane road from Old Alabama road to SR 61 (West Avenue) with left and right turn lanes at intersections and a traffic signal installed at the intersection with Walnut/Pine Grove Road (currently a four-way stop sign controlled.)

Existing

The eastbound and westbound approaches to the intersection of Old Alabama Road and SR 61 are currently operating at a level of service F in the Am peak hour. A traffic signal would be expected to mitigate these delays.

At the intersection of the I-75 northbound exit ramp and Red Top Mountain Road, the northbound left turn existing movement is currently operating at a level of service F in the PM peak hours. A traffic signal would be expected to mitigate these delays.

Future

The peak hour delays at Old Alabama road and SR 61 are expected to increase unless additional traffic control signals are installed at the following intersections:

- Old Alabama Road and SR 61;
- Douthhit Ferry Road and Pine Grove Road;
- Red Top Mountain Road and the I-75 ramps; and
- Old Alabama Road and Bates Road.

Both the northbound and southbound ramps of I-75 at Red Top Mountain road will be expected to operate with unacceptable delays in the peak hours, unless traffic signals are installed.

The intersection of Walnut/Pine Grove Road and Douthhit Ferry Road will operate with unacceptable delays by the year 2011 with the existing four-way stop sign control. A traffic signal would be expected to mitigate the delays.

The intersection of Douthhit Ferry Road at SR 61 (West Avenue) is expected to operate with unacceptable delays by the year 2011. In addition to the planned widening Douthhit Ferry road to four through lanes through the intersection with SR 61 (West Avenue), the addition of a southbound right-turn overlap phase would be expected to mitigate the delays.

City of Euharlee Transportation Analysis

Details of the city of Euharlee's transportation analysis are available in the document *City of Euharlee 2025 Comprehensive Plan* which is on file with the city. Highlights of the city's transportation analysis are summarized below.

High Volume Traffic Roadways

City roadways with high average daily traffic patterns (vehicles per day – vpd) include:

- Euharlee Road between Milan Bridge Road and McCormack Road (9100 vpd).
- Euharlee Road at Woodland Middle School and Euharlee Elementary School (7,000 vpd).
- Cliff Nelson Road and Covered Bridge road also exceed 1,500 vpd.

Traffic Growth Traffic count figures from the GDOT traffic count station on Euharlee Road at the western city limits, which is the only traffic count station in the city, indicate traffic at this station increased from 1,900 vpd in 1997 to 3,200 vpd in 2002, an increase of 68%. Assuming the city’s growth rate over the past five years continues into the future, anticipated traffic counts at this station in the year 2025 will increase tenfold to 31,200 vpd. It should be noted that this traffic count station is located on the least used stretch of Euharlee Road within the city. Traffic counts on Euharlee Road are significantly higher on the eastern stretches of the road. Anticipated traffic counts on Euharlee Road in front of the two schools are expected to be over 70,000 vpd by 2025.

Level of Service Analysis of City Intersections (pp.7-7 through 7-17)

There are no signalized intersections in Euharlee. All intersections are controlled by signage. Based on an analysis of simulated traffic patterns (using the CORSIM traffic simulation modeling technique) for AM and PM peak travel hours, all intersections with the exception of one were graded at LOS “C” or better during both the AM and PM peak travel hours. Euharlee Road at the intersection with the eastern driveways for the middle and elementary schools was graded at LOS “F” during the AM peak travel time. City police officials are usually stationed at this location to help manage traffic in the mornings and afternoons, but sometimes they are not available for this duty.

All other intersections within the city were graded at LOS “A” during both AM and PM peak travel times, with the exception of the intersection of Euharlee Road and the western school driveways and the intersection of Euharlee and Covered Bridge Road. In the AM peak travel hour, the intersection of Euharlee Road and the western school driveways is graded LOS “D” for eastbound buses turning left into Euharlee Elementary School. Covered Bridge Road at Euharlee is graded LOS “F” during AM peak travel hours for unacceptable delays facing vehicles attempting to access Euharlee Road from Covered Bridge Road.

Traffic conditions at these intersections will continue to degrade as traffic volumes increase on Euharlee Road.

Roadway Safety (pp.7-25 through 7-28)

Several intersections had relatively high numbers of accidents during the 2001-2003 study period. The high accident intersections include:

- Hardin Bridge Road at Euharlee Road (7 accidents).
- McCormack Road at Euharlee Road (6 accidents).
- Cliff Nelson Road at Euharlee Road (3 accidents).

- Covered Bridge Road at Euharlee Road (3 accidents).
- Euharlee Road and main driveway entrance to Woodland Middle School (3 accidents).
- Dobson Drive and Euharlee Road (3 accidents).
- Covered Bridge Road and Euharlee-Five Forks Road (3 accidents).

The city does not currently have an extensive network of pedestrian or bicycle facilities. There are areas of the city with significant pedestrian travel. The city has developed a basic concept plan (Figure 7.1.3.3. in the city's comprehensive plan document) to expand its bicycle/pedestrian/multi-use pathways that will facilitate non-motorized traffic with the city.

Transportation Issues in Other Municipalities

None of the other municipalities have conducted transportation analyses beyond what was included in the *Short Term Transportation Plan 2000* and the *2002 Long Range Transportation Plan* discussed earlier. Several of the cities have identified transportation issues that they must address in the coming years, however. A brief summary of these issues is found below.

City of Adairsville

Traffic on SR 140 through the entire city limits will become increasingly congested in coming years with the increase in residential and commercial development along this road and the feeder roads leading into it.

City of Emerson

Significant transportation issues facing the city of Emerson include:

- Access issues related to the Old Alabama Road northern bypass around the city. A significant amount of vacant commercial and industrial areas exist in the northern areas of the city. The city is concerned about future development potential for these properties if adequate access to the bypass is not provided.
- Improvements to Old Alabama Road from Puckett Drive to SR 293. Significant commercial development is expected in the area of SR 293 between I-75 and Old Alabama Road. The city expects significant traffic along Old Alabama Road from areas west of the city as new residents seek access to this commercial development. The developers of the Cartergrove residential development in southern Cartersville have provided one million dollars to the city to help upgrade this stretch of Old Alabama Road.

City of Kingston

The most pressing transportation issue in the city of Kingston in the coming years is related to the anticipated increase in traffic along Hardin Bridge Road that will be associated with residential growth in the southern part of the city. The city also has related concerns about growing traffic congestion at the intersection of Hardin Bridge Road and US 411, which does not actually fall within the city limits.

City of White

The city of White expects significant traffic growth along the US 411 corridor through the city, much of which will be the result of growth patterns in areas outside the city limits. GDOT will be conducting a feasibility study to determine whether or not turn lanes and sidewalks are needed along this corridor within the city limits.

Public Participation Program

A. Identification of Stakeholders

The county and the respective cities have identified the following stakeholders in the Bartow County 2006 Comprehensive Plan. Members of these groups will be included in the public participation component of planning process.

Local Governments

Mayor of Adairsville
Mayor of Cartersville
Mayor of Emerson
Mayor of Euharlee
Mayor of Kingston
Mayor of Taylorsville
Mayor of White
Bartow County (County Commissioner)

Other Local Officials

Jerry Milan (Cartersville – Community Infrastructure)
Gary Riggs (Cartersville - Community Infrastructure)
Jim Stafford (Cartersville – Community Infrastructure)
Ped Alday (Cartersville – Preservation)
Mjr. Robert Bishop (Cartersville Police Dept.)

State Government

Georgia Department of Community Affairs
Coosa Valley Regional Development Center
Georgia Environmental Protection Division
Georgia Department of Transportation
North Georgia – Metro Water Planning District
Department of Family and Children Services

Federal Government

Corps of Engineers

Education

Bartow County School Superintendent
City of Cartersville School Superintendent
Excel Christian Academy
Georgia Highlands College – Bartow Campus
North Metro Technical College
First Presbyterian Church

Economic Development Groups/Local Business/Tourism

Cartersville-Bartow County Chamber of Commerce
Cartersville-Bartow County Joint Development Authority
Cartersville Downtown Development Authority
Cartersville-Bartow County Convention and Visitors Bureau
Bartow County Economic Development Director
Adairsville Downtown Development Authority
Kingston Downtown Development Authority
Shaw Industries
Georgia Commercial Realty
IBBS Call Center
Toyo Tire
Komatsu America Corp.
Cartersville Career Center
Raintree Properties
Barnsley Gardens
D. Morgan's

Housing

Market Square Mortgage
Greg Bennett Homes
Century Bank
Cope Builders
Steve Hatley Homes
Greatwood Construction
Temples Construction
Ethowah Valley Housing Authority

Community Health Care

Bartow County Health Department
Cartersville Medical Center

Public Utilities

Georgia Power
MEAG Power

Other Community Groups

Hands of Christ

Etowah Valley Historical Society
Keep Bartow Beautiful
Covered Bridge Players
Euharlee Historical Commission
Euharlee Senior Citizens Representative
Beyond Excellence & Innovations Think Tank
Cultural Arts Alliance
Kingston Womens' History Club
New Frontier Club

B. Public Participation Methods

The county-wide public participation component of the Comprehensive Plan will include the following:

- Stakeholder Input Meetings: Stakeholder meetings will be held in order to review the specific goals and objectives of the Comprehensive Plan to seek their input on specific strategies for achieving those goals. These meetings will be held at the Frank Moore Government Center.
- Focus Group Meetings with Other Community Leaders: Focus groups with individuals representing other useful perspectives on local development will be held in order to obtain their input on the goals and strategies of the Comprehensive Plan. These individuals will not be drawn from public officials; instead they will represent other individual interests from around the county. Officials from each local government will be asked to recommend a number of representatives from their locality.
- Open Forum for General Citizenry: An open forum will be held at the Civic Center where members of the general public can review the Comprehensive Plan, ask questions of local officials and voice their concerns about the Plan. Written feedback forms will be provided at the venue. The open forum will be held on a weeknight to maximize opportunities for public participation.
- Bartow County Website Feedback: The Comprehensive Plan will be made available on the Bartow County website for download by interested parties. The website will include a link to a county email address that will allow for the submission of comments and questions.
- Review at local government offices: The Comprehensive Plan will be available at local government offices for review by local citizens.

Advertising the Comprehensive Plan

Public notification of the Open Forum for the General Citizenry and of the availability of the Plan at local government offices will be satisfied by:

- Public notices in the local newspapers serving each of the respective communities.
- Public service announcements on local radio stations.
- Written notices to be posted in local government offices and other public buildings.
- Announcements at public meetings of respective city councils.
- Notices to be posted on the county website.

