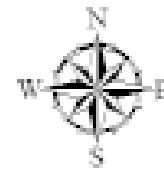





Location Map



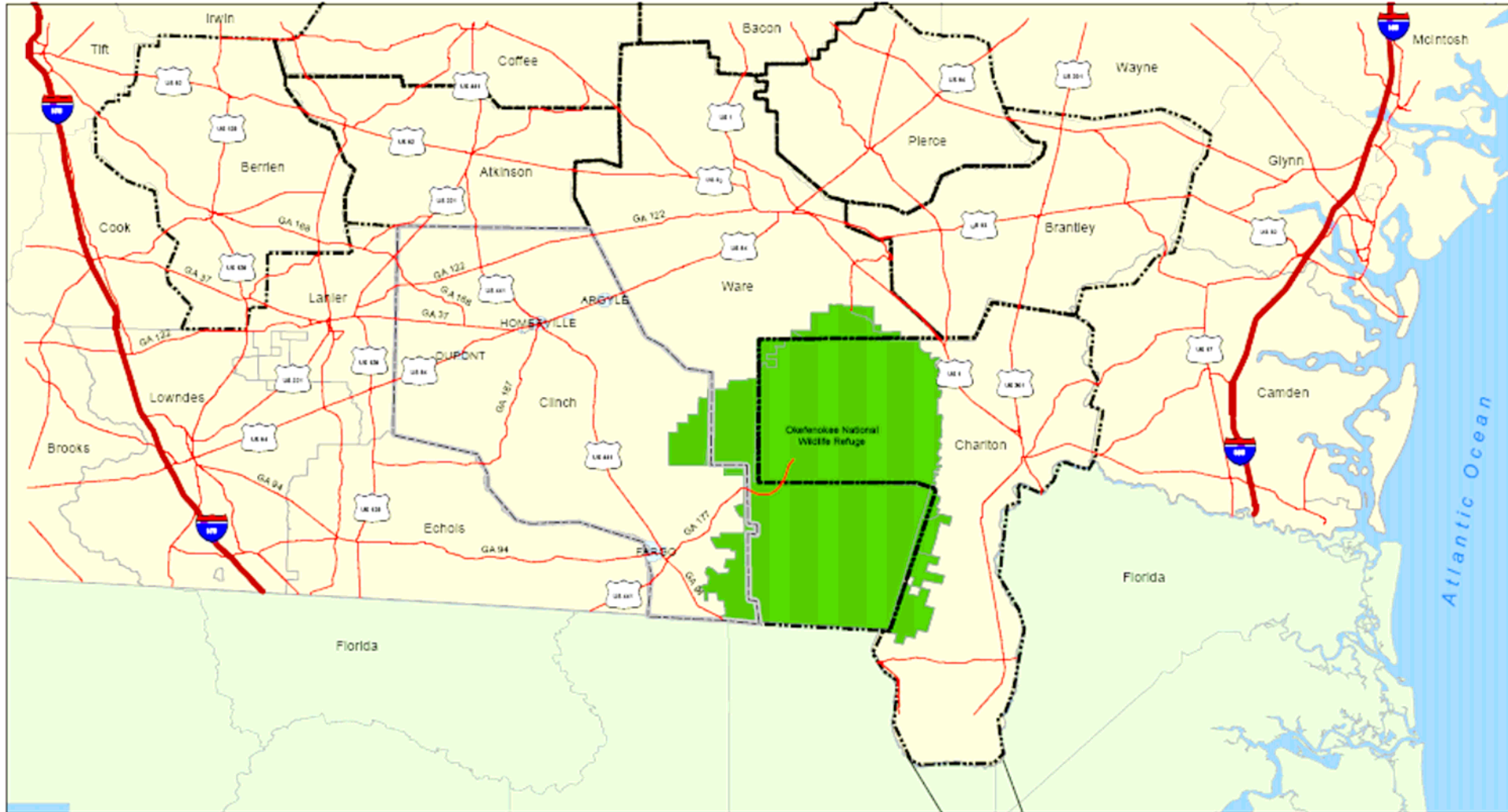
Location of Argyle, DuPont, Fargo, Homerville and Clinch County in Georgia.

Legend

-  Counties of Georgia
-  Clinch County
-  Cities

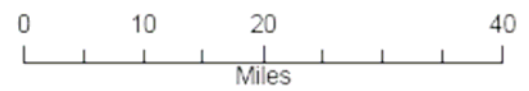


MAP CREATED AUGUST, 2005 FOR
GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA
ACCURACY AND AVAILABILITY TO SOUTHEAST
GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.



Location Map

Location of Argyle, DuPont, Fargo, Homerville and Clinch County in Region.



Legend

- Counties of Georgia
- Southeast GA Region
- Clinch County
- Cities
- Florida
- Interstate
- Okfenokee National Wildlife Refuge
- U.S./State Highways



MAP CREATED AUGUST, 2005 FOR GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY. REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA ACCURACY AND AVAILABILITY TO SOUTHEAST GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.

Population

The Population Element provides local governments the opportunity to inventory and assess trends in population growth or decline and in the demographic characteristics of the population. This information, merged with information in the natural and cultural resources element that identifies constraints and /or opportunities affecting future development, forms a foundation for the economic development, community facilities and services, transportation, housing and land use elements of the plan. This information will assist local governments in determining community service and infrastructure needs, employment opportunities and housing needed to support the existing and future population. In addition, this element may be used as a basis for determining desired growth rate, population densities and development patterns that are consistent with the goals and policies established in the other plan elements.

Total Population

Table 1-1

Clinch County: Population			
Category	1980	1990	2000
Total population	6,660	6,160	6,878
Male population	NA	2,976	3,420
Female population	NA	3,184	3,458

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-2

Clinch County: Population										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total population	6,660	6,410	6,160	6,519	6,878	6,933	6,987	7,042	7,096	7,151

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-3

Argyle town: Population			
Category	1980	1990	2000
Total population	206	206	151
Male population	NA	96	70
Female population	NA	110	81

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-4

Argyle town: Population										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total population	206	206	206	179	151	137	124	110	96	82

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-5

Du Pont town: Population			
Category	1980	1990	2000
Total population	267	177	139
Male population	NA	86	66
Female population	NA	91	73

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-6

Du Pont town: Population										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total population	267	222	177	158	139	107	75	43	11	0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-7

City of Fargo	1990	2000
Total population	571	380
SEX		
Male	312	194
Female	259	186

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-8

Homerville city: Population			
Category	1980	1990	2000
Total population	3,112	2,560	2,803
Male population	NA	1,186	1,386
Female population	NA	1,374	1,417

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-9

Homerville city: Population										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total population	3,112	2,836	2,560	2,682	2,803	2,726	2,649	2,571	2,494	2,417

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-10

Georgia: Population			
Category	1980	1990	2000
Total population	5,457,566	6,478,216	8,186,453
Male population	NA	NA	NA
Female population	NA	NA	NA

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-11

Georgia: Population										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total population	5,457,566	5,967,891	6,478,216	7,332,335	8,186,453	8,868,675	9,550,897	10,233,118	10,915,340	11,597,562

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-12

United States: Population			
Category	1980	1990	2000
Total population	224,810,192	248,032,624	281,421,920
Male population	NA	NA	NA
Female population	NA	NA	NA

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-13

United States: Population

Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total population	224,810,192	236,421,408	248,032,624	264,727,272	281,421,920	295,574,852	309,727,784	323,880,716	338,033,648	352,180,000

Seasonal Population**Table 1-14**

Clinch County: Seasonal Units		
Category	1990	2000
Seasonal housing units	28	34

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-15

Argyle town: Seasonal Units		
Category	1990	2000
Seasonal housing units	0	1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-16

Du Pont town: Seasonal Units		
Category	1990	2000
Seasonal housing units	0	0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-17

Fargo city: Seasonal Units		
Category	1990	2000
Seasonal housing units	N/a	N/a

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-18

Homerville city: Seasonal Units		
Category	1990	2000
Seasonal housing units	3	5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-19

Georgia: Seasonal Units		
Category	1990	2000
Seasonal housing units	33,637	50,064

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Daytime Population

Table 1-20

Clinch County: Daytime Population		
Category	1990	2000
Daytime population inside county	6,323	7,254
Number of people leaving the county during the day to work	306	464
Number of people coming into the county during the day to work	469	840
Total number of workers during the day	2,526	2,885

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Households

Number of Households

Table 1-21

Clinch County: Number of Households			
Category	1980	1990	2000
Total households	2,120	2,173	2,512

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-22

Clinch County: Number of Households										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total households	2,120	2,147	2,173	2,343	2,512	2,610	2,708	2,806	2,904	3,002

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-23

Argyle town: Number of Households			
Category	1980	1990	2000
Total households	74	66	49

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-24

Argyle town: Number of Households										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total households	74	70	66	58	49	43	37	30	24	18

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-25

Du Pont town: Number of Households			
Category	1980	1990	2000
Total households	75	60	57

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-26

Du Pont town: Number of Households										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total households	75	68	60	59	57	53	48	44	39	35

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-27

Fargo town: Number of Households			
Category	1980	1990	2000
Total households	Na	Na	146

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF)

Table 1-28

Homerville city: Number of Households			
Category	1980	1990	2000
Total households	1,017	942	1,045

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-29

Homerville city: Number of Households										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total households	1,017	980	942	994	1,045	1,052	1,059	1,066	1,073	1,080

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Average Size of Households

Table 1-30

Clinch County: Average Household Size			
Category	1980	1990	2000
Persons per household	3.10	2.78	2.60

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-31

Clinch County: Average Household Size										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Persons per household	3.10	2.94	2.78	2.69	2.60	2.48	2.35	2.23	2.10	1.98

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-32

Argyle town: Average Household Size			
Category	1980	1990	2000
Persons per household	2.78	3.12	3.08

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-33

Argyle town: Average Household Size										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Persons per household	2.78	2.95	3.12	3.10	3.08	3.16	3.23	3.31	3.38	3.46

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-34

Du Pont town: Average Household Size			
Category	1980	1990	2000
Persons per household	3.56	2.95	2.44

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-35

Du Pont town: Average Household Size										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Persons per household	3.56	3.26	2.95	2.70	2.44	2.16	1.88	1.60	1.32	1.04

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-36

Fargo town: Average Household Size			
Category	1980	1990	2000
Persons per household	Na	Na	2.60

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-37

Homerville city: Average Household Size			
Category	1980	1990	2000
Persons per household	2.97	2.71	2.40

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-38

Homerville city: Average Household Size										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Persons per household	2.97	2.84	2.71	2.56	2.40	2.26	2.12	1.97	1.83	1.69

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Age Distribution

Table 1-39

Clinch County: Population by Age			
Category	1980	1990	2000
0 – 4 Years Old	561	484	503
5 – 13 Years Old	1,177	1,010	1,073
14 – 17 Years Old	592	350	340
18 – 20 Years Old	340	295	262
21 – 24 Years Old	439	337	330
25 – 34 Years Old	981	917	941
35 – 44 Years Old	706	883	1,051
45 – 54 Years Old	619	627	938
55 – 64 Years Old	590	543	626
65 and over	655	714	814

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-40

Clinch County: Population by Age										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
0 – 4 Years Old	561	523	484	494	503	489	474	460	445	431
5 – 13 Years Old	1,177	1,094	1,010	1,042	1,073	1,047	1,021	995	969	943
14 – 17 Years Old	592	471	350	345	340	277	214	151	88	25
18 – 20 Years Old	340	318	295	279	262	243	223	204	184	165
21 – 24 Years Old	439	388	337	334	330	303	276	248	221	194
25 – 34 Years Old	981	949	917	929	941	931	921	911	901	891
35 – 44 Years Old	706	795	883	967	1,051	1,137	1,224	1,310	1,396	1,482
45 – 54 Years Old	619	623	627	783	938	1,018	1,098	1,177	1,257	1,337
55 – 64 Years Old	590	567	543	585	626	635	644	653	662	671
65 and over	655	685	714	764	814	854	894	933	973	1,013

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-41

Argyle town: Population by Age			
Category	1980	1990	2000
0 – 4 Years Old	10	19	18
5 – 13 Years Old	30	44	22
14 – 17 Years Old	17	11	7
18 – 20 Years Old	8	5	12
21 – 24 Years Old	16	10	8
25 – 34 Years Old	23	34	16
35 – 44 Years Old	27	32	32
45 – 54 Years Old	16	18	17
55 – 64 Years Old	27	10	8
65 and over	32	23	11

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-42

Argyle town: Population by Age										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
0 – 4 Years Old	10	15	19	19	18	20	22	24	26	28
5 – 13 Years Old	30	37	44	33	22	20	18	16	14	12
14 – 17 Years Old	17	14	11	9	7	5	2	0	0	0
18 – 20 Years Old	8	7	5	9	12	13	14	15	16	17
21 – 24 Years Old	16	13	10	9	8	6	4	2	0	0
25 – 34 Years Old	23	29	34	25	16	14	13	11	9	7
35 – 44 Years Old	27	30	32	32	32	33	35	36	37	38
45 – 54 Years Old	16	17	18	18	17	17	18	18	18	18
55 – 64 Years Old	27	19	10	9	8	3	0	0	0	0
65 and over	32	28	23	17	11	6	1	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-43

Du Pont town: Population by Age			
Category	1980	1990	2000
0 – 4 Years Old	24	13	5
5 – 13 Years Old	58	35	20
14 – 17 Years Old	30	6	10
18 – 20 Years Old	15	5	5
21 – 24 Years Old	19	17	2
25 – 34 Years Old	41	27	19
35 – 44 Years Old	27	21	24
45 – 54 Years Old	16	17	22
55 – 64 Years Old	17	11	13
65 and over	20	25	19

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-44

Du Pont town: Population by Age										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
0 – 4 Years Old	24	19	13	9	5	0	0	0	0	0
5 – 13 Years Old	58	47	35	28	20	11	1	0	0	0
14 – 17 Years Old	30	18	6	8	10	5	0	0	0	0
18 – 20 Years Old	15	10	5	5	5	3	0	0	0	0
21 – 24 Years Old	19	18	17	10	2	0	0	0	0	0
25 – 34 Years Old	41	34	27	23	19	14	8	3	0	0
35 – 44 Years Old	27	24	21	23	24	23	23	22	21	20
45 – 54 Years Old	16	17	17	20	22	24	25	27	28	30
55 – 64 Years Old	17	14	11	12	13	12	11	10	9	8
65 and over	20	23	25	22	19	19	19	18	18	18

Table 1-45

Fargo town Population by Age

Under 5 years	26	6.8
5 to 9 years	26	6.8
10 to 14 years	36	9.5
15 to 19 years	21	5.5
20 to 24 years	22	5.8
25 to 34 years	62	16.3
35 to 44 years	55	14.5
45 to 54 years	53	13.9
55 to 59 years	18	4.7
60 to 64 years	17	4.5
65 to 74 years	32	8.4
75 to 84 years	10	2.6
85 years and over	2	0.5

<http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/>

Table 1-46

Homerville city: Population by Age			
Category	1980	1990	2000
0 – 4 Years Old	264	218	191
5 – 13 Years Old	516	430	407
14 – 17 Years Old	254	144	113
18 – 20 Years Old	166	131	104
21 – 24 Years Old	211	129	133
25 – 34 Years Old	445	366	383
35 – 44 Years Old	279	349	429
45 – 54 Years Old	294	235	362
55 – 64 Years Old	333	236	252
65 and over	350	322	429

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-47

Homerville city: Population by Age										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
0 – 4 Years Old	264	241	218	205	191	173	155	136	118	100
5 – 13 Years Old	516	473	430	419	407	380	353	325	298	271
14 – 17 Years Old	254	199	144	129	113	78	43	7	0	0
18 – 20 Years Old	166	149	131	118	104	89	73	58	42	27
21 – 24 Years Old	211	170	129	131	133	114	94	75	55	36
25 – 34 Years Old	445	406	366	375	383	368	352	337	321	306
35 – 44 Years Old	279	314	349	389	429	467	504	542	579	617
45 – 54 Years Old	294	265	235	299	362	379	396	413	430	447
55 – 64 Years Old	333	285	236	244	252	232	212	191	171	151
65 and over	350	336	322	376	429	449	469	488	508	528

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Racial Composition

Table 1-48

Clinch County: Racial Composition			
Category	1980	1990	2000
White alone	4,669	4,456	4,741
Black or African American alone	1,958	1,682	2,029
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	18	8	35
Asian or Pacific Islander	10	6	8
other race	5	8	65

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-49

Clinch County: Racial Composition										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
White alone	4,669	4,563	4,456	4,599	4,741	4,759	4,777	4,795	4,813	4,831
Black or African American alone	1,958	1,820	1,682	1,856	2,029	2,047	2,065	2,082	2,100	2,118
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	18	13	8	22	35	39	44	48	52	56
Asian or Pacific Islander	10	8	6	7	8	8	7	7	6	6
other race	5	7	8	37	65	80	95	110	125	140

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-50

Clinch County: Hispanic Ethnic Composition			
Category	1980	1990	2000
Persons of Hispanic origin	58	60	54

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-51

Clinch County: Hispanic Ethnic Composition										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Persons of Hispanic origin	58	59	60	57	54	53	52	51	50	49

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-52

Argyle town: Racial Composition			
Category	1980	1990	2000
White alone	165	142	111
Black or African American alone	41	63	30
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	1	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0	0
other race	0	0	6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-53

Argyle town: Racial Composition										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
White alone	165	154	142	127	111	98	84	71	57	44
Black or African American alone	41	52	63	47	30	27	25	22	19	16
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	1	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
other race	0	0	0	3	6	8	9	11	12	14

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-54

Argyle town: Hispanic Ethnic Composition			
Category	1980	1990	2000
Persons of Hispanic origin	1	0	4

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-55

Argyle town: Hispanic Ethnic Composition										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Persons of Hispanic origin	1	1	0	2	4	5	6	6	7	8

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-56

Du Pont town: Racial Composition			
Category	1980	1990	2000
White alone	151	119	86
Black or African American alone	115	56	53
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	0	0
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	2	0
other race	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-57

Du Pont town: Racial Composition										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
White alone	151	135	119	103	86	70	54	37	21	5
Black or African American alone	115	86	56	55	53	38	22	7	0	0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
other race	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-58

Du Pont town: Hispanic Ethnic Composition			
Category	1980	1990	2000
Persons of Hispanic origin	0	0	3

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-59

Du Pont town: Hispanic Ethnic Composition										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Persons of Hispanic origin	0	0	0	2	3	4	5	5	6	7

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-60

Fargo Town Race Composition

RACE		
One race	379	99.7
White	302	79.5
Black or African American	72	18.9
American Indian and Alaska Native	5	1.3
Asian	0	0.0
Asian Indian	0	0.0
Chinese	0	0.0
Filipino	0	0.0
Japanese	0	0.0
Korean	0	0.0
Vietnamese	0	0.0
Other Asian ¹	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian	0	0.0
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	0.0
Samoan	0	0.0
Other Pacific Islander ²	0	0.0
Some other race	0	0.0
Two or more races	1	0.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Some other race	0	0.0

Table 1-61

HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE Fargo town: Racial Composition		
Total population	380	100.0
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2	0.5
Mexican	0	0.0
Puerto Rican	1	0.3
Cuban	0	0.0
Other Hispanic or Latino	1	0.3

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-62

Homerville city: Racial Composition			
Category	1980	1990	2000
White alone	1,884	1,619	1,643
Black or African American alone	1,217	939	1,122
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2	0	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	8	1	3
other race	1	1	31

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-63

Homerville city: Racial Composition										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
White alone	1,884	1,752	1,619	1,631	1,643	1,583	1,523	1,462	1,402	1,342
Black or African American alone	1,217	1,078	939	1,031	1,122	1,098	1,075	1,051	1,027	1,003
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	2	1	0	2	4	5	5	6	6	7
Asian or Pacific Islander	8	5	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0
other race	1	1	1	16	31	39	46	54	61	69

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-64

Homerville city: Hispanic Ethnic Composition			
Category	1980	1990	2000
Persons of Hispanic origin	36	15	17

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Table 1-65

Homerville city: Hispanic Ethnic Composition										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Persons of Hispanic origin	36	26	15	16	17	12	8	3	0	0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF1)

Educational Attainment

Table 1-66

Clinch County: Educational Attainment			
Category	1980	1990	2000
Less than 9th Grade	1,496	955	842
9th to 12th Grade (No Diploma)	835	1,011	951
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	775	1,125	1,415
Some College (No Degree)	214	257	586
Associate Degree	NA	60	111
Bachelor's Degree	140	93	265
Graduate or Professional Degree	91	151	192

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 1-67

Clinch County: Educational Attainment										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Less than 9th Grade	1,496	1,226	955	899	842	679	515	352	188	25
9th to 12th Grade (No Diploma)	835	923	1,011	981	951	980	1,009	1,038	1,067	1,096
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	775	950	1,125	1,270	1,415	1,575	1,735	1,895	2,055	2,215
Some College (No Degree)	214	236	257	422	586	679	772	865	958	1,051
Associate Degree	NA	NA	60	86	111	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bachelor's Degree	140	117	93	179	265	296	328	359	390	421
Graduate or Professional Degree	91	121	151	172	192	217	243	268	293	318

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 1-68

Argyle town: Educational Attainment			
Category	1980	1990	2000
Less than 9th Grade	54	38	5
9th to 12th Grade (No Diploma)	31	27	32
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	20	21	45
Some College (No Degree)	0	16	7
Associate Degree	NA	6	0
Bachelor's Degree	7	11	2
Graduate or Professional Degree	3	0	0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 1-69

Argyle town: Educational Attainment										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Less than 9th Grade	54	46	38	22	5	0	0	0	0	0
9th to 12th Grade (No Diploma)	31	29	27	30	32	32	33	33	33	33
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	20	21	21	33	45	51	58	64	70	76
Some College (No Degree)	0	8	16	12	7	9	11	12	14	16
Associate Degree	NA	NA	6	3	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bachelor's Degree	7	9	11	7	2	1	0	0	0	0
Graduate or Professional Degree	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 1-70

Du Pont town: Educational Attainment			
Category	1980	1990	2000
Less than 9th Grade	47	16	24
9th to 12th Grade (No Diploma)	28	41	31
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	32	29	32
Some College (No Degree)	10	13	13
Associate Degree	NA	0	2
Bachelor's Degree	3	0	2
Graduate or Professional Degree	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 1-71

Du Pont town: Educational Attainment										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Less than 9th Grade	47	32	16	20	24	18	13	7	1	0
9th to 12th Grade (No Diploma)	28	35	41	36	31	32	33	33	34	35
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	32	31	29	31	32	32	32	32	32	32
Some College (No Degree)	10	12	13	13	13	14	15	15	16	17
Associate Degree	NA	NA	0	1	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bachelor's Degree	3	2	0	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
Graduate or Professional Degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 1-72

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Fargo Education Attainment		
Population 25 years and over	241	100.0
Less than 9th grade	77	32.0
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	63	26.1
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	77	32.0
Some college, no degree	11	4.6
Associate degree	6	2.5
Bachelor's degree	7	2.9
Graduate or professional degree	0	0.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	41.9	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	2.9	(X)

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 1-73

Homerville city: Educational Attainment			
Category	1980	1990	2000
Less than 9th Grade	750	388	369
9th to 12th Grade (No Diploma)	382	412	447
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	387	456	571
Some College (No Degree)	59	117	233
Associate Degree	NA	16	17
Bachelor's Degree	94	15	118
Graduate or Professional Degree	39	76	63

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 1-74

Homerville city: Educational Attainment										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Less than 9th Grade	750	569	388	379	369	274	179	83	0	0
9th to 12th Grade (No Diploma)	382	397	412	430	447	463	480	496	512	528
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	387	422	456	514	571	617	663	709	755	801
Some College (No Degree)	59	88	117	175	233	277	320	364	407	451
Associate Degree	NA	NA	16	17	17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bachelor's Degree	94	55	15	67	118	124	130	136	142	148
Graduate or Professional Degree	39	58	76	70	63	69	75	81	87	93

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 1-75

Georgia: Educational Attainment			
Category	1980	1990	2000
Less than 9th Grade	NA	483,755	386,391
9th to 12th Grade (No Diploma)	NA	686,060	710,394
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	NA	1,192,935	1,471,905
Some College (No Degree)	NA	684,109	1,045,663
Associate Degree	NA	199,403	265,941
Bachelor's Degree	NA	519,613	820,702
Graduate or Professional Degree	NA	257,545	425,546

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

**Educational Attainment of Clinch County
Compared to Surrounding Counties and the State**

**Table 1-76
Less than 9th Grade**

County	1980	1990	2000
Atkinson	1,392	1,037	986
Berrien	2,556	1,795	1,221
Clinch	1,496	1,226	842
Echols	416	256	387
Lanier	1,059	731	479
Georgia	NA	483,755	386,391

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

**Table 1-77
9th to 12th Grade (No Diploma)**

County	1980	1990	2000
Atkinson	765	749	961
Berrien	2,029	1,941	2,297
Clinch	835	1,011	951
Echols	310	289	470
Lanier	777	894	977
Georgia	NA	686,060	710,394

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

**Table 1-78
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)**

County	1980	1990	2000
Atkinson	814	1,242	1,618
Berrien	2,174	3,047	3,580
Clinch	775	1,125	1,415
Echols	386	633	758
Lanier	731	995	1,527
Georgia	NA	1,192,935	1,47,905

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

**Table 1-79
Some College (No Degree)**

County	1980	1990	2000
Atkinson	188	306	457
Berrien	570	995	1,810
Clinch	214	257	586
Echols	71	115	319
Lanier	302	394	857
Georgia	NA	684,109	1,045,663

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Dropout Rates and SAT Scores

	DROPOUT RATE	SAT SCORES		
		Verbal	Math	Total
ATKINSON*	4.4	430	411	841
BACON*	7.8	460	437	897
BERRIEN*	8.6	469	458	927
BRANTLEY*	9.1	444	449	892
CHARLTON*	8.2	428	447	876
CLINCH*	5.2	427	436	863
COFFEE*	8.0	473	462	935
PIERCE*	6.7	446	443	889
WARE*	7.4	474	462	935
REGIONAL	7.3	450	445	895
STATE*	5.5	490	490	980
U.S.**	10.7	503	513	1016
*Source: Georgia Department of Education. 2002-2003.				
**Source: Department of Education. 2002-2003.				

H.S. Graduates to Post-Secondary Education

	SOME COLLEGE*	ASSOCIATE**	BACHELORS**	GRADUATE***
ATKINSON	10.3	3.2	4.6	2.3
BACON	13.0	4.0	3.7	2.9
BERRIEN	17.4	4.6	5.3	4.1
BRANTLEY	15.5	3.3	3.3	2.9
CHARLTON	14.1	2.5	3.4	3.0
CLINCH	13.4	2.5	6.1	4.2
COFFEE	17.1	4.8	6.6	3.5
PIERCE	15.6	2.9	6.8	3.3
WARE	16.5	3.7	6.8	4.6
REGIONAL	14.8	3.5	5.2	3.4
GEORGIA	20.4	5.2	16.0	8.3
U.S.	21.0	6.3	15.5	8.9

Source: Georgia Department of Education. 2002-2003
Source: Department of Education. 2002-2003

Income

Average Per Capita Income

Table 1-80

Clinch County: Per Capita Income (in dollars)			
Category	1980	1990	2000
Per Capita Income	4,523	8,354	13,023

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 1-81

Clinch County: Per Capita Income (in dollars)										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Per Capita Income	4,523	6,439	8,354	10,689	13,023	15,148	17,273	19,398	21,523	23,648

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 1-82

Argyle town: Per Capita Income (in dollars)			
Category	1980	1990	2000
Per Capita Income	4,102	5,438	7,672

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 1-83

Argyle town: Per Capita Income (in dollars)										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Per Capita Income	4,102	4,770	5,438	6,555	7,672	8,565	9,457	10,350	11,242	12,135

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 1-84

Du Pont town: Per Capita Income (in dollars)			
Category	1980	1990	2000
Per Capita Income	5,262	7,482	16,128

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 1-85

Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Per Capita Income	5,262	6,372	7,482	11,805	16,128	18,845	21,561	24,278	26,994	29,711

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 1-86

Economic Characteristics – Fargo >>	Number	Percent	U.S.
Per capita income (dollars)	12,380	(X)	21,587

Table 1-87

Homerville city: Per Capita Income (in dollars)			
Category	1980	1990	2000
Per Capita Income	4,516	7,854	12,176

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 1-88

Homerville city: Per Capita Income (in dollars)										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Per Capita Income	4,516	6,185	7,854	10,015	12,176	14,091	16,006	17,921	19,836	21,751

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 1-89 Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Per Capita Income (in dollars)				% Change
Category	1980	1990	2000	1990- 2002
Georgia	NA	13,631	21,154	55.19
Clinch	4,523	8,354	13,023	55.9
Argyle	4,102	5,438	7,672	41.08
Dupont	5,262	7,482	16,128	115.5
Fargo	N/A	N/A	12,380	
Homerville	4,516	7,854	12,176	55.02

Average Household Income

Table 1-90

Clinch County: Average Household Income (in dollars)		
Category	1990	2000
Mean Household Income	23,296.59	33,370

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 1-91

Argyle town: Average Household Income (in dollars)		
Category	1990	2000
Mean Household Income	20,156	24,541

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 1-92

Du Pont town: Average Household Income (in dollars)		
Category	1990	2000
Mean Household Income	20,562	43,921

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 1-93

Fargo town: Average Household Income (in dollars)		
Category	1990	2000
Mean Household Income	na	32,500

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 1-94

Homerville city: Average Household Income (in dollars)		
Category	1990	2000
Mean Household Income	21,957	27,506

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 1-95

: Average Household Income (in dollars)			
Category	1990	2000	% Change
Georgia Mean Household Income	36,810	80,077	117.54
Clinch Mean Household Income	23,296	33,370	43.24
Argyle Mean Household Income	20,156	24,541	21.75
Dupont Mean Household Income	20,562	43,921	113.60
Fargo Mean Household Income	na	32,500	N/A
Homerville Mean Household Income	21,957	27,506	25.27

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Household Income Distribution

Table 1-96

Clinch County: Household Income Distribution		
Category	1990	2000
Total	2,169	2,518
Income less than \$9999	604	559
Income \$10000 - \$14999	271	267
Income \$15000 - \$19999	348	209
Income \$20000 - \$29999	391	339
Income \$30000 - \$34999	185	217
Income \$35000 - \$39999	98	147
Income \$40000 - \$49999	123	279
Income \$50000 - \$59999	60	148
Income \$60000 - \$74999	26	183
Income \$75000 - \$99999	37	67
Income \$100000 - \$124999	9	46
Income \$125000 - \$149999	7	23
Income \$150000 and above	10	34

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 1-97

Clinch County: Household Income Distribution		
Category	1990	2000
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Income less than \$9999	27.8%	22.2%
Income \$10000 - \$14999	12.5%	10.6%
Income \$15000 - \$19999	16.0%	8.3%
Income \$20000 - \$29999	18.0%	13.5%
Income \$30000 - \$34999	8.5%	8.6%
Income \$35000 - \$39999	4.5%	5.8%
Income \$40000 - \$49999	5.7%	11.1%
Income \$50000 - \$59999	2.8%	5.9%
Income \$60000 - \$74999	1.2%	7.3%
Income \$75000 - \$99999	1.7%	2.7%
Income \$100000 - \$124999	0.4%	1.8%
Income \$125000 - \$149999	0.3%	0.9%
Income \$150000 and above	0.5%	1.4%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 1-98

Argyle town: Household Income Distribution		
Category	1990	2000
Total	67	54
Income less than \$9999	14	11
Income \$10000 - \$14999	23	8
Income \$15000 - \$19999	9	5
Income \$20000 - \$29999	10	4
Income \$30000 - \$34999	2	7
Income \$35000 - \$39999	2	15
Income \$40000 - \$49999	0	4
Income \$50000 - \$59999	7	0
Income \$60000 - \$74999	0	0
Income \$75000 - \$99999	0	0

Income \$100000 - \$124999	0	0
Income \$125000 - \$149999	0	0
Income \$150000 and above	0	0

Table 1-99

Argyle town: Household Income Distribution		
Category	1990	2000
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Income less than \$9999	20.9%	20.4%
Income \$10000 - \$14999	34.3%	14.8%
Income \$15000 - \$19999	13.4%	9.3%
Income \$20000 - \$29999	14.9%	7.4%
Income \$30000 - \$34999	3.0%	13.0%
Income \$35000 - \$39999	3.0%	27.8%
Income \$40000 - \$49999	0.0%	7.4%
Income \$50000 - \$59999	10.4%	0.0%
Income \$60000 - \$74999	0.0%	0.0%
Income \$75000 - \$99999	0.0%	0.0%
Income \$100000 - \$124999	0.0%	0.0%
Income \$125000 - \$149999	0.0%	0.0%
Income \$150000 and above	0.0%	0.0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 1-100

Du Pont town: Household Income Distribution		
Category	1990	2000
Total	59	65
Income less than \$9999	18	18
Income \$10000 - \$14999	10	2
Income \$15000 - \$19999	2	2
Income \$20000 - \$29999	10	9
Income \$30000 - \$34999	10	2
Income \$35000 - \$39999	5	8
Income \$40000 - \$49999	4	12
Income \$50000 - \$59999	0	6
Income \$60000 - \$74999	0	2
Income \$75000 - \$99999	0	0
Income \$100000 - \$124999	0	0
Income \$125000 - \$149999	0	0
Income \$150000 and above	0	4

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 1-101

Du Pont town: Household Income Distribution		
Category	1990	2000
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Income less than \$9999	30.5%	27.7%
Income \$10000 - \$14999	16.9%	3.1%
Income \$15000 - \$19999	3.4%	3.1%
Income \$20000 - \$29999	16.9%	13.8%
Income \$30000 - \$34999	16.9%	3.1%
Income \$35000 - \$39999	8.5%	12.3%
Income \$40000 - \$49999	6.8%	18.5%
Income \$50000 - \$59999	0.0%	9.2%
Income \$60000 - \$74999	0.0%	3.1%
Income \$75000 - \$99999	0.0%	0.0%

Income \$100000 - \$124999	0.0%	0.0%
Income \$125000 - \$149999	0.0%	0.0%
Income \$150000 and above	0.0%	6.2%

Table 1-102

INCOME IN 1999 Fargo Income Distribution (dollars)

Households	140	100.0
Less than \$10,000	19	13.6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	9	6.4
\$15,000 to \$24,999	22	15.7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	33	23.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	34	24.3
\$50,000 to \$74,999	19	13.6
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2	1.4
\$100,000 to \$149,999	0	0.0
\$150,000 to \$199,999	0	0.0
\$200,000 or more	2	1.4
Median household income (dollars)	32,500	(X)

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 1-103

Homerville city: Household Income Distribution		
Category	1990	2000
Total	967	1,040
Income less than \$9999	288	317
Income \$10000 - \$14999	111	139
Income \$15000 - \$19999	190	98
Income \$20000 - \$29999	160	152
Income \$30000 - \$34999	71	54
Income \$35000 - \$39999	41	25
Income \$40000 - \$49999	27	84
Income \$50000 - \$59999	45	48
Income \$60000 - \$74999	10	70
Income \$75000 - \$99999	17	23
Income \$100000 - \$124999	7	15
Income \$125000 - \$149999	0	4
Income \$150000 and above	0	11

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 1-104

Homerville city: Household Income Distribution		
Category	1990	2000
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Income less than \$9999	29.8%	30.5%
Income \$10000 - \$14999	11.5%	13.4%
Income \$15000 - \$19999	19.6%	9.4%
Income \$20000 - \$29999	16.5%	14.6%
Income \$30000 - \$34999	7.3%	5.2%
Income \$35000 - \$39999	4.2%	2.4%
Income \$40000 - \$49999	2.8%	8.1%
Income \$50000 - \$59999	4.7%	4.6%
Income \$60000 - \$74999	1.0%	6.7%
Income \$75000 - \$99999	1.8%	2.2%
Income \$100000 - \$124999	0.7%	1.4%
Income \$125000 - \$149999	0.0%	0.4%
Income \$150000 and above	0.0%	1.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 1-105

Georgia: Household Income Distribution		
Category	1990	2000
Total	2,366,575	3,007,678
Income less than \$9999	398,078	304,816
Income \$10000 - \$14999	204,142	176,059
Income \$15000 - \$19999	210,123	177,676
Income \$20000 - \$29999	405,424	383,222
Income \$30000 - \$34999	186,754	187,070
Income \$35000 - \$39999	160,205	176,616
Income \$40000 - \$49999	260,712	326,345
Income \$50000 - \$59999	179,962	278,017
Income \$60000 - \$74999	161,705	315,186
Income \$75000 - \$99999	109,354	311,651
Income \$100000 - \$124999	40,880	157,818
Income \$125000 - \$149999	16,094	76,275
Income \$150000 and above	33,142	136,927

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Assessment

Total Population

An understanding of Clinch County and the Cities of Argyle, Dupont, Fargo, and Homerville in terms of past, present and future trends, characteristics and distribution throughout the cities and unincorporated county, provides insight about needs for utilities, schools, housing, police and fire protection, emergency medical services, recreation and other services and facilities.

During the 1999-2000, Clinch County population grew an estimated 11.7%, and the City of Homerville grew an average of 9.5%. The Cities of Argyle, Dupont, and Fargo decreased in population, -26.7%, -21.5%, and -8.2% respectively. Over the next 20 years Clinch County is projected to grow at a steady pace of 1% every five years, and the State is projected to grow at a rate of 6% every five years for the next 20 years.

The municipalities however, are not following the County's lead and are projected to decrease in population by approximately 1% to 1.5% every five years. It is expected that the County will absorb some of this decrease but not all.

Seasonal Population

Clinch County and its municipalities of Argyle, Dupont, Fargo, and Homerville have an almost non-existent seasonal population. The County has the highest count of seasonal population in 2000 with 34

Daytime Population

The numbers for daytime population in Clinch County shows the County not only retaining approximately 70% to 80% of its own workforce within its jurisdictional borders but also supplying jobs for a large number of workers from the surrounding Clinch area.

Table 1-106	Clinch County, Georgia
Total:	2,545
Worked in state of residence:	2,509
Worked in county of residence	2,045
Worked outside county of residence	464
Worked outside state of residence	36

**U.S. Census Bureau
Census 2000**

Households

Number of Households

Based on household projections, between the year 1980 and 2025, Clinch County will have an additional 882 households, the City of Homerville will have an additional 63 households, and the Cities of Argyle and Dupont will decrease households by 56 and 40 respectively. These trends suggest that more housing units will be needed to accommodate an increase in household formulation for the County and the City of Homerville. At the same time, the continuing decrease in household size should create a larger demand for smaller sized dwellings.

Average Size of Households

As the amounts of households in Clinch County and the City of Homerville are increasing at a slow steady pace, simultaneously the sizes of households are slowly steadily decreasing. The Cities of Dupont and Fargo are projected also to steadily

decrease the size of their households during this twenty-year planning period. Household size declining can be attributed to factors such as: 1) an increase in elderly singles and couples; 2) the increase of divorced single parents; 3) the increase of individuals who choose to marry later in life, or to remain single; and 4) the increase of two-wage earners in a family who choose to bear fewer children. City of Argyle is the lone exception of the projected trend of declining household size. Argyle’s number of households is projected to decline over the twenty-year planning period while increasing in size. It is projected that Argyle’s household size will increase from its 1980 size of 2.78 to rise by year 2025 to 3.46. This increase could be due to elderly parents moving in with their children and adult children moving back in with their parents.

Age Distribution

Age distribution of the population for Clinch County and the City of Homerville are changing as seen in the table below the age categories of 14-17 years 18-20years and 21-24 years have dropped dramatically from year 2000 to year 2025.

Table 1-107

Category	Clinch County		City of Homerville	
	2000	2025	2000	2025
0 – 4 Years Old	7.3%	6%	6.8%	4.1%
5 – 13 Years Old	15.6%	13.2%	14.5%	11.2%
14 – 17 Years Old	4.9%	.3%	4%	0%
18 – 20 Years Old	3.8%	2.3%	3.7%	1.1%
21 – 24 Years Old	4.8%	2.7%	4.7%	1.5%
25 – 34 Years Old	13.7%	12.5%	13.7%	12.7%
35 – 44 Years Old	15.3%	20.7%	15.3%	25.5%
45 – 54 Years Old	13.6%	18.7%	12.9%	18.5%
55 – 64 Years Old	9.1%	9.4%	9%	6.2%
65 and over	11.8%	14.2%	15.3%	21.8%

The implication of these changes is Clinch County is not retaining its young adults after graduation from high school and/or college. This part of the population feels that there are no opportunities for them here such as high-end jobs for the college bound, little or no social activities or as one student said in the Comprehensive Meeting held with them at their local high school “there’s no where to go and nothing to do”, so they are leaving.

The local RDC held a meeting at the high school to elicit input from the students on what they liked, disliked and what they wished to change in their county. Two students from each grade were chosen by their peers to be representatives at the meeting. An overwhelming number of students when asked if they intended to stay in Clinch County after graduation responded with a negative answer. Copies of the student’s comments are included in the appendix of this plan. Along with the high school City of Fargo Charter School, which only houses grades K-3 also filled out comments on their County and they are included with the high schools in the appendix of this plan.

Even though the young adult aged, population is declining the projections for middle age years (35-44, 45-54) and for age 65 and over is rising. Age 65 and over percentages in Homerville rose from 15.3% in 2000 to a projected 21.8% in 2025, 45-54 years old distribution rose from 12.9% in 2000 to a projected 18.5% in 2025. The most dramatic rise for City of Homerville is the increase in the 35-44 years old category from a 2000 15.3% to a projected 25.5% increase. The County is exhibiting the same trend of increase in the same age distributions: (35-44) 15.3% in 2000 to 20.7% in 2025, (45-54) 13.6% in 2000 to 18.7% in 2025, and (65 and over) 11.8% in 2000 to 14.2% in 2025.

This trend suggest the likely hood of those young adults that left at the age of 18-24 years are returning to their hometown for such reasons as the following: (1) to care for an

elderly parent, (2) retirement, (3) to raise a family, and (4) nostalgic memories for family and friends.

With higher percentages of older adults being predicted for the County and City of Homerville they must be prepared to meet any special needs. Clinch County has a small hospital but plans are underway for building of a new facility that will more than meet the needs of the increased influx of seniors for this twenty-year planning period. The County also has a nursing home Clinch Health Care facility. Additional passive recreational opportunities, such as walking tracks, parks, or a recreation center can be jointly developed for the active aging population. Private medical industry will be encouraged to develop additional residential care units as needed.

The Cities of Argyle and Dupont have their own unique distribution trend, Argyle projections show a trend of younger population increase for the future with few older residents and Dupont is the opposite with trends of increase in the middle age to older population with little if any increase in age groups of birth to age 34 showing a trend of a senior citizen type retirement town. Both of these cities have little services and not much avenue for expansion of services to deal with either trend because of their size and small population figures.

Racial Composition

Clinch County experienced little change in racial composition between 1990 and 2000.

The predominant population is still white and other races combined made up 33.7% of the population. Individuals of Hispanic origins (an ethnic group rather than a race according to census definition) made up .1.2% of the total population

Education Attainment

In general, Clinch County's educational attainment levels are comparable with the surrounding counties and the state. The County is showing a rise in education attainment for high school and college levels with a decrease in less than 9th grade levels with a projection to continue to rise and fall in these same areas throughout this twenty-year planning period.

Education levels are beginning to match up with the regional business and industries and with an increase toward higher education, the County would not be remiss in trying to attract those types of businesses and industries that would require a more highly trained workforce. If Clinch County is going to retain its young adults it will need to acquire the types of industries that will keep them at home by allowing them to use their newly acquired educations, if not they will go where the jobs are.

Based on the figures for dropout rates, test scores, and percentage of graduates continuing on to post-secondary education, Clinch County's school system is enhancing their future economic development potential.

Income

In general, our local income levels are lower than those of the state are. This is consistent with the rural nature of Clinch County. Clinch County rates 144 in total population in a 159 county state this low population rate could also be a contributing factor in lower income levels, along with industries that settle in these small communities offer less pay than they do to these workers counterparts in larger populated metropolitan areas. Clinch

County income levels are expected to follow the trend of the state with gradual increases through year 2025.

Economic Development

The economy is the driving force behind every community. People make the decision to live where they do based upon the economy and their ability to get a job and provide for themselves and their family members. A community owes its very existence to the economy and the economy in turn is based upon the sum total of assets a community has. These assets are its people, transportation network, natural resources, community facilities and available housing stock. A healthy economy is very often the result of a sound economic development program based on goals and objectives that take into account all the other elements discussed in a community's comprehensive plan.

Employment by Sector

Table 2-1

INDUSTRY—U.S. Year 2000		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	2,426,053	1.9
Construction	8,801,507	6.8
Manufacturing	18,286,005	14.1
Wholesale trade	4,666,757	3.6
Retail trade	15,221,716	11.7
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	6,740,102	5.2
Information	3,996,564	3.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	8,934,972	6.9
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	12,061,865	9.3
Educational, health and social services	25,843,029	19.9
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	10,210,295	7.9
Other services (except public administration)	6,320,632	4.9
Public administration	6,212,015	4.8

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

Table 2-2

Georgia: Employment by Industry			
Category	1980	1990	2000
Total Employed Civilian Population	NA	3,090,276	3,839,756
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, hunting & mining	NA	82,537	53,201
Construction	NA	214,359	304,710
Manufacturing	NA	585,423	568,830
Wholesale Trade	NA	156,838	148,026
Retail Trade	NA	508,861	459,548
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	NA	263,419	231,304
Information	NA	NA	135,496
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	NA	201,422	251,240
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	NA	151,096	362,414
Educational, health and social services	NA	461,307	675,593
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	NA	31,911	274,437
Other Services	NA	266,053	181,829
Public Administration	NA	167,050	193,128

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 2-3

Clinch County: Employment by Industry			
Category	1980	1990	2000
Total Employed Civilian Population	2,709	2,404	2,604
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, hunting & mining	169	250	208
Construction	184	158	154
Manufacturing	1,213	628	654
Wholesale Trade	64	69	54
Retail Trade	240	397	349
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	168	195	198
Information	NA	NA	35
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	32	94	67
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	35	23	86
Educational, health and social services	384	357	389
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	77	33	142
Other Services	46	124	138
Public Administration	97	76	130

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 2-4

Clinch County: Employment by Industry										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total Employed Civilian Population	2,709	2,557	2,404	2,504	2,604	2,578	2,552	2,525	2,499	2,473
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, hunting & mining	169	210	250	229	208	218	228	237	247	257
Construction	184	171	158	156	154	147	139	132	124	117
Manufacturing	1,213	921	628	641	654	514	375	235	95	0
Wholesale Trade	64	67	69	62	54	52	49	47	44	42
Retail Trade	240	319	397	373	349	376	404	431	458	485
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	168	182	195	197	198	206	213	221	228	236
Information	NA	NA	NA	NA	35	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	32	63	94	81	67	76	85	93	102	111
Professional, scientific,	35	29	23	55	86	99	112	124	137	150

management, administrative, and waste management services										
Educational, health and social services	384	371	357	373	389	390	392	393	394	395
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	77	55	33	88	142	158	175	191	207	223
Other Services	46	85	124	131	138	161	184	207	230	253
Public Administration	97	87	76	103	130	138	147	155	163	171

Original Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 2-5

Argyle town: Employment by Industry			
Category	1980	1990	2000
Total Employed Civilian Population	81	77	61
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, hunting & mining	5	5	2
Construction	0	7	5
Manufacturing	42	32	23
Wholesale Trade	6	0	2
Retail Trade	5	10	12
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	5	8	3
Information	NA	NA	0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	3	3	0
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	0	6	0
Educational, health and social services	15	6	5
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	0	0	5
Other Services	0	0	2
Public Administration	0	0	2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 2-6

Argyle town: Employment by Industry										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total Employed Civilian Population	81	79	77	69	61	56	51	46	41	36
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, hunting & mining	5	5	5	4	2	1	1	0	0	0
Construction	0	4	7	6	5	6	8	9	10	11

Manufacturing	42	37	32	28	23	18	14	9	4	0
Wholesale Trade	6	3	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	5	8	10	11	12	14	16	17	19	21
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	5	7	8	6	3	3	2	2	1	1
Information	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	3	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	0	3	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Educational, health and social services	15	11	6	6	5	3	0	0	0	0
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	0	0	0	3	5	6	8	9	10	11
Other Services	0	0	0	1	2	3	3	4	4	5
Public Administration	0	0	0	1	2	3	3	4	4	5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 2-7

Du Pont town: Employment by Industry			
Category	1980	1990	2000
Total Employed Civilian Population	103	71	56
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, hunting & mining	2	7	1
Construction	14	11	4
Manufacturing	54	29	15
Wholesale Trade	2	0	2
Retail Trade	8	10	4
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	8	5	7
Information	NA	NA	0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	2	0	5
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	0	0	7
Educational, health and social services	2	2	5
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	6	0	0
Other Services	1	2	2
Public Administration	4	5	4

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 2-8

Du Pont town: Employment by Industry										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total Employed Civilian Population	103	87	71	64	56	44	33	21	9	0
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, hunting & mining	2	5	7	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
Construction	14	13	11	8	4	2	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	54	42	29	22	15	5	0	0	0	0
Wholesale Trade	2	1	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Retail Trade	8	9	10	7	4	3	2	1	0	0
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	8	7	5	6	7	7	7	6	6	6
Information	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	2	1	0	3	5	6	7	7	8	9
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	0	0	0	4	7	9	11	12	14	16
Educational, health and social services	2	2	2	4	5	6	7	7	8	9
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Services	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Public Administration	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 2-9

Homerville city: Employment by Industry			
Category	1980	1990	2000
Total Employed Civilian Population	1,234	961	893
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, hunting & mining	90	71	11
Construction	105	68	38
Manufacturing	486	253	239
Wholesale Trade	27	21	9
Retail Trade	122	208	131
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	70	65	70
Information	NA	NA	11
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	11	34	26

Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	14	0	40
Educational, health and social services	196	144	157
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	39	15	70
Other Services	25	50	36
Public Administration	49	32	55

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 2-10

Homerville city: Employment by Industry										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total Employed Civilian Population	1,234	1,098	961	927	893	808	723	637	552	467
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, hunting & mining	90	81	71	41	11	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	105	87	68	53	38	21	5	0	0	0
Manufacturing	486	370	253	246	239	177	116	54	0	0
Wholesale Trade	27	24	21	15	9	5	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	122	165	208	170	131	133	136	138	140	142
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	70	68	65	68	70	70	70	70	70	70
Information	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	11	23	34	30	26	30	34	37	41	45
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	14	7	0	20	40	47	53	60	66	73
Educational, health and social services	196	170	144	151	157	147	138	128	118	108
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	39	27	15	43	70	78	86	93	101	109
Other Services	25	38	50	43	36	39	42	44	47	50
Public Administration	49	41	32	44	55	57	58	60	61	63

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 2-11

Fargo: Employment by Industry—Year 2000		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	45	28.7
Construction	8	5.1
Manufacturing	36	22.9
Wholesale trade	11	7.0

Retail trade	17	10.8
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	9	5.7
Information	0	0.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	4	2.5
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	0	0.0
Educational, health and social services	10	6.4
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	5	3.2
Other services (except public administration)	6	3.8
Public administration	6	3.8

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

Earnings by Sector

Future figures for this element are unavailable.

Table 2-12

Clinch County—1990

Industry	# of Establishments	Average Monthly Employment	Average Weekly Wages
Agriculture, forestry, & fishing	14	61	\$297
Manufacturing	24	802	381
Transportation & public utilities	6	29	558
Wholesale trade	9	44	328
Retail trade	34	177	190
Services	24	154	251
Federal government	5	17	470
Local government	5	362	317
State government	6	52	390
All industries	136	1,851	332

Georgia Department of Labor. <http://explorer.dol.state.ga.us/mis/historical/es202/county/1990/Clinch90.txt>

Table 2-13
Georgia—1990

Industry	# of Establishments	Average Monthly Employment	Average Weekly Wage
Agriculture, forestry, & fishing	2,924	27,260	\$276
Mining	191	8,702	589
Construction	16,812	146,084	434
Manufacturing	9,793	559,458	449
Transportation & public utilities	5,709	188,519	603
Wholesale trade	18,637	214,168	603
Retail trade	32,567	527,660	236
Finance, insurance, & real estate	12,928	161,433	543
Services	52,178	588,042	414
Federal government	1,435	103,715	543
Local government	1,233	298,730	386
State government	1,634	115,947	450
Not elsewhere classified	2,009	4,695	341
All industries	153,043	2,944,426	425

Georgia Department of Labor. <http://explorer.dol.state.ga.us/mis/historical/es202/georgia/ga90.txt>

Table 2-14
Clinch County—2003

Industry	# of Firms	#	Percent	Weekly Wage
Goods producing	47	1,112	48.9	\$529
Agriculture, forestry, & fishing	30	312	13.7	382
Construction	6	25	1.1	376
Manufacturing	11	775	34.1	593
Wood product manufacturing	3	84	3.7	544
Service producing	90	550	24.2	376
Wholesale trade	8	81	3.6	377
Retail trade	21	155	6.8	295
Finance and insurance	5	28	1.2	494
Real estate, rental, and leasing	6	17	0.7	291
Professional, scientific/tech svcs	8	39	1.7	632
Health care and social services	12	69	3.0	612
Accommodation	11	101	4.4	147

and food services				
Other services (except government)	10	24	1.1	260
Total-Private Sector	136	1,662	73.1	478
Total-Government	33	611	26.9	480
Federal government	5	18	0.8	561
State government	11	128	5.6	519
Local government	17	465	20.5	466
All industries	169	2,273	100.0	479

Fttp://quicksourc.dol.state.ga.us/Data_Compilations/
Georgia_Area_Labor_Profiles/2005/Clinch.pdf

Table 2-15
Georgia—2003

Industry	# of Firms	Average Weekly Wages
Agriculture, forestry, & fishing	37,556	\$735
Mining	2,302	421
Construction	24,876	710
Manufacturing	10,125	761
Food manufacturing	615	693
Beverage & tobacco mfg.	112	1,082
Textile mills	293	619
Apparel mfg.	201	478
Leather & allied product mfg.	15	391
Wood product mfg.	661	584
Paper mfg.	242	24,619
Printing and related activities	1,278	764
Petroleum & coal products mfg.	46	923
Chemical mfg.	525	1,028
Plastics & rubber products mfg.	435	684
Nonmetallic mineral product mfg.	695	750
Primary metal mfg.	98	781
Fabricated metal product mfg.	1,216	660
Machinery mfg.	646	748
Computer & electronic product mfg.	307	1,157
Electrical equipment/appliance	159	914
Transportation equipment	366	994
Furniture & related product mfg.	809	560
Miscellaneous mfg. Industries	822	767
Service producing	189,390	702
Wholesale trade	22,154	1,032
Retail trade	32,251	454
Transportation & warehousing	6,191	838
Utilities	454	1,312
Information	4,376	1,148
Finance & insurance	14,114	1,117

Real estate, rental, & leasing	9,815	715
Professional, scientific/tech svcs.	28,181	1,099
Management: companies/enterprises	1,201	1,251
Administrative & waste svcs	13,658	514
Educational services	1,968	680
Health care & social services	17,339	695
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2,542	553
Accommodation and food services	15,785	261
Other services (except government)	19,362	483
Unclassified – industry not assigned	4,186	704
Total – Private Sector	231,132	709
Total – Government	8,294	681
Federal government	1,747	1,036
State government	2,914	640
Local government	3,633	610
All industries	239,426	704

<ftp://quicksources.dol.state.ga.us/Current/ewcurrent.pdf>

*Highlighted industries are found in Clinch County.

Average Weekly Wage

Historic data for average weekly wage was unavailable.

Table 2-16

Series Id: ENU1306540010

State: Georgia

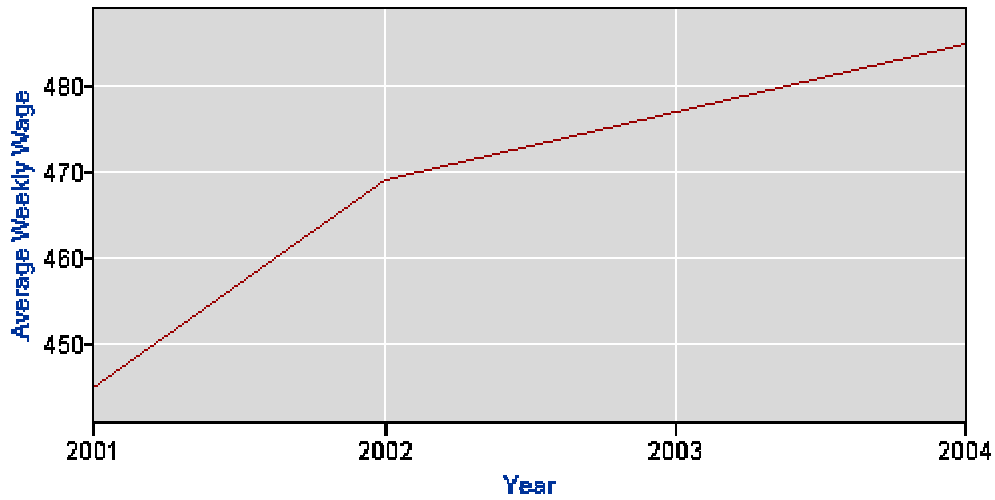
Area: Clinch County, Georgia

Industry: Total, all industries

Owner: Total Covered

Size: All establishment sizes

Type: Average Weekly Wage



Year	Annual
	445
2002	469
2003	477
2004	485(P)

P : Preliminary.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor

Table 2-17

Series Id: ENU1300040010

State: Georgia

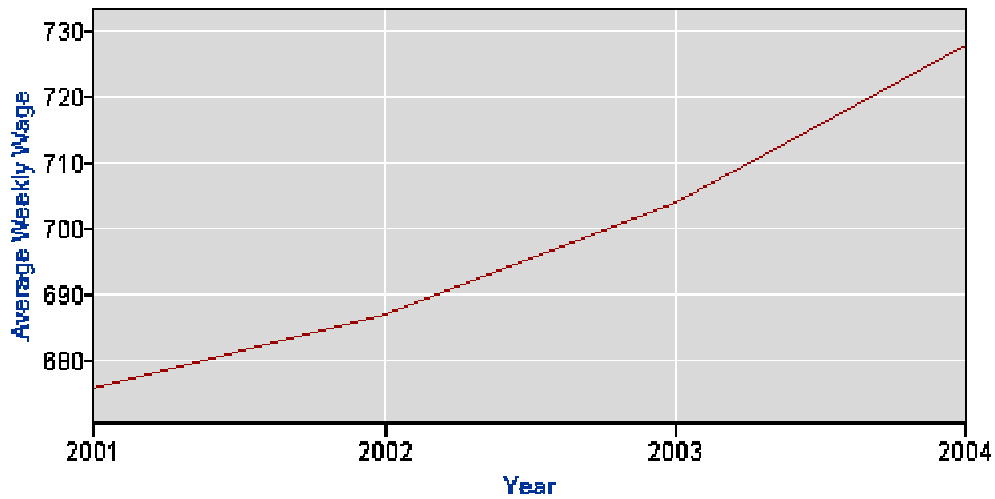
Area: Georgia -- Statewide

Industry: Total, all industries

Owner: Total Covered

Size: All establishment sizes

Type: Average Weekly Wage



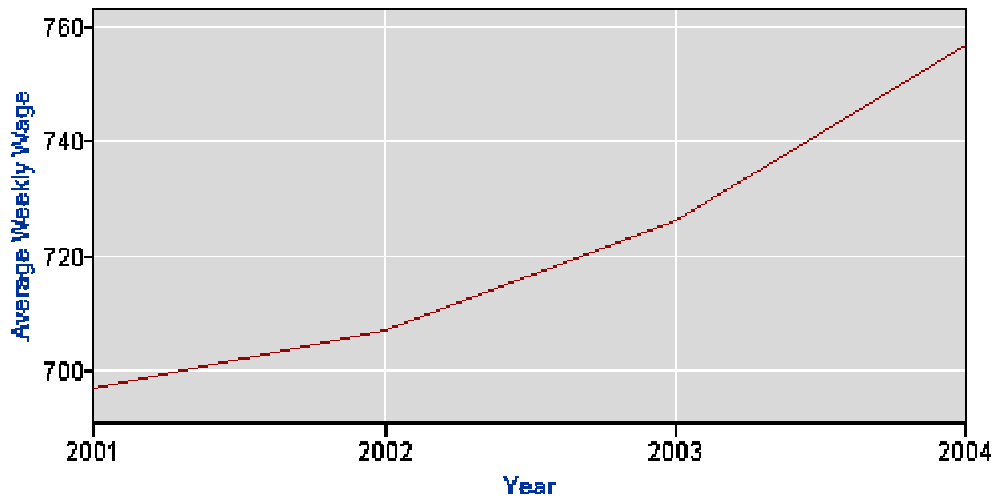
Year	Annual
	676
2002	687
2003	704
2004	728(P)

P : Preliminary.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor

Table 2-18

Series Id: ENUUS00040010
 State: U.S. TOTAL
 Area: U.S. TOTAL
 Industry: Total, all industries
 Owner: Total Covered
 Size: All establishment sizes
 Type: Average Weekly Wage



Year	Annual
	697
2002	707
2003	726
2004	757(P)

P : Preliminary.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor

**Assessment:
 Personal Income by Type**

Past and future figures for this element are unavailable.

Table 2-19

Georgia: Personal Income by Type (in dollars)		
Category	1990	2000
Total income	87,114,415,462	170,271,810,700

Aggregate wage or salary income for households	68,393,747,335	133,220,601,500
Aggregate other types of income for households	980,166,673	2,897,846,900
Aggregate self employment income for households	5,450,375,467	9,529,395,400
Aggregate interest, dividends, or net rental income	4,897,744,209	8,973,470,100
Aggregate social security income for households	3,776,110,950	6,881,827,400
Aggregate public assistance income for households	625,890,309	374,957
Aggregate retirement income for households	2,990,380,519	7,776,117,500

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 2-20 Georgia: Personal Income by Type (in dollars)

Category	1990	2000
Total income	100%	100%
Aggregate wage or salary income for households	78.5%	78.2%
Aggregate other types of income for households	1.1%	1.7%
Aggregate self employment income for households	6.3%	5.6%
Aggregate interest, dividends, or net rental income	5.6%	5.2%
Aggregate social security income for households	4.3%	4.0%
Aggregate public assistance income for households	0.7%	0.0%
Aggregate retirement income for households	3.4%	4.6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 2-21

Clinch County: Personal Income by Type (in dollars)		
Category	1990	2000
Total income	50,623,499	83,825,300
Aggregate wage or salary income for households	37,057,242	62,210,400
Aggregate other types of income for households	973,345	1,904,500
Aggregate self employment income for households	3,528,427	4,951,600
Aggregate interest, dividends, or net rental income	1,623,807	3,060,200
Aggregate social security income for households	4,074,678	6,888,900
Aggregate public assistance income for households	1,098,670	1,981,200
Aggregate retirement income for households	2,267,330	2,828,500

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 2-22

Clinch County: Personal Income by Type (in dollars)		
Category	1990	2000
Total income	100.0%	100.0%
Aggregate wage or salary income for households	73.2%	74.2%
Aggregate other types of income for households	1.9%	2.3%
Aggregate self employment income for households	7.0%	5.9%
Aggregate interest, dividends, or net rental income	3.2%	3.7%
Aggregate social security income for households	8.0%	8.2%
Aggregate public assistance income for households	2.2%	2.4%
Aggregate retirement income for households	4.5%	3.4%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 2-23

Argyle town: Personal Income by Type (in dollars)		
Category	1990	2000
Total income	1,330,304	1,202,500
Aggregate wage or salary income for households	891,776	993,900
Aggregate other types of income for households	19,608	1,800
Aggregate self employment income for households	102,744	105,500
Aggregate interest, dividends, or net rental income	35,704	-2,000
Aggregate social security income for households	182,354	103,300
Aggregate public assistance income for households	43,266	0
Aggregate retirement income for households	54,852	0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 2-24

Argyle town: Personal Income by Type (in dollars)		
Category	1990	2000
Total income	100.0%	100.0%
Aggregate wage or salary income for households	67.0%	82.7%
Aggregate other types of income for households	1.5%	0.1%
Aggregate self employment income for households	7.7%	8.8%

Aggregate interest, dividends, or net rental income	2.7%	-0.2%
Aggregate social security income for households	13.7%	8.6%
Aggregate public assistance income for households	3.3%	0.0%
Aggregate retirement income for households	4.1%	0.0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 2-25

Du Pont town: Personal Income by Type (in dollars)		
Category	1990	2000
Total income	1,233,730	2,503,500
Aggregate wage or salary income for households	1,096,061	1,890,000
Aggregate other types of income for households	12,669	52,100
Aggregate self employment income for households	4,552	226,000
Aggregate interest, dividends, or net rental income	9,634	9,200
Aggregate social security income for households	83,516	268,200
Aggregate public assistance income for households	17,398	38,900
Aggregate retirement income for households	9,900	19,100

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 2-26

Du Pont town: Personal Income by Type (in dollars)		
Category	1990	2000
Total income	100.0%	100.0%
Aggregate wage or salary income for households	88.8%	75.5%
Aggregate other types of income for households	1.0%	2.1%
Aggregate self employment income for households	0.4%	9.0%
Aggregate interest, dividends, or net rental income	0.8%	0.4%
Aggregate social security income for households	6.8%	10.7%
Aggregate public assistance income for households	1.4%	1.6%
Aggregate retirement income for households	0.8%	0.8%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 2-27

Homerville city: Personal Income by Type (in dollars)		
Category	1990	2000
Total income	20,683,537	28,743,800

Aggregate wage or salary income for households	15,495,387	19,522,800
Aggregate other types of income for households	512,914	973,100
Aggregate self employment income for households	992,100	1,196,100
Aggregate interest, dividends, or net rental income	715,697	1,585,100
Aggregate social security income for households	1,741,878	3,415,900
Aggregate public assistance income for households	669,926	1,057,100
Aggregate retirement income for households	555,635	993,700

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 2-28

Homerville city: Personal Income by Type (in dollars)		
Category	1990	2000
Total income	100.0%	100.0%
Aggregate wage or salary income for households	74.9%	67.9%
Aggregate other types of income for households	2.5%	3.4%
Aggregate self employment income for households	4.8%	4.2%
Aggregate interest, dividends, or net rental income	3.5%	5.5%
Aggregate social security income for households	8.4%	11.9%
Aggregate public assistance income for households	3.2%	3.7%
Aggregate retirement income for households	2.7%	3.5%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

*Information is not available for the City of Fargo.

Labor Force
Employment by Occupation

Table 2-29

Argyle

Employed civilian population 16 years and over	61	100.0
OCCUPATION		
Management, professional, and related occupations	2	3.3
Service occupations	7	11.5
Sales and office occupations	17	27.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3	4.9
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	9	14.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	23	37.7

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

Table 2-30**Dupont**

Employed civilian population 16 years and over	56	100.0
OCCUPATION		
Management, professional, and related occupations	9	16.1
Service occupations	13	23.2
Sales and office occupations	14	25.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	5	8.9
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	0	0.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	15	26.8

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

Table 2-31**Fargo**

Employed civilian population 16 years and over	157	100.0
OCCUPATION		
Management, professional, and related occupations	8	5.1
Service occupations	11	7.0
Sales and office occupations	29	18.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	37	23.6
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	13	8.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	59	37.6

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

Table 2-32**Homerville**

Employed civilian population 16 years and over	893	100.0
OCCUPATION		
Management, professional, and related occupations	144	16.1
Service occupations	170	19.0
Sales and office occupations	209	23.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	13	1.5
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	76	8.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	281	31.5

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

Table 2-33**Clinch County**

Employed civilian population 16 years and over	2,604	100.0
OCCUPATION		
Management, professional, and related occupations	538	20.7
Service occupations	341	13.1
Sales and office occupations	509	19.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	150	5.8
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	265	10.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	801	30.8

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

Table 2-34

Georgia

Employed civilian population 16 years and over	3,839,756	100.0
OCCUPATION		
Management, professional, and related occupations	1,255,959	32.7
Service occupations	514,241	13.4
Sales and office occupations	1,028,240	26.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	24,489	0.6
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	415,849	10.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	600,978	15.7

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

Table 2-35

United States

Employed civilian population 16 years and over	129,721,512	100.0
OCCUPATION		
Management, professional, and related occupations	43,646,731	33.6
Service occupations	19,276,947	14.9
Sales and office occupations	34,621,390	26.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	951,810	0.7
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	12,256,138	9.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	18,968,496	14.6

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

Employment Status

Table 2-36

United States: Labor Force Participation		
Category	1990	2000
Total Males and Females	191,829,271	217,168,077
In labor force:	125,182,378	138,820,935
Civilian Labor force	123,473,450	137,668,798
Civilian Employed	115,681,202	129,721,512
Civilian unemployed	7,792,248	7,947,286
In Armed Forces	1,708,928	1,152,137
Not in labor force	66,646,893	78,347,142
Total Males	92,025,913	104,982,282
Male In labor force:	68,509,429	74,273,203
Male Civilian Labor force	66,986,201	73,285,305
Male Civilian Employed	62,704,579	69,091,443

Male Civilian unemployed	4,281,622	4,193,862
Male In Armed Forces	1,523,228	987,898
Male Not in labor force	23,516,484	30,709,079
Total Females	99,803,358	112,185,795
Female In labor force:	56,672,949	64,547,732
Female Civilian Labor force	56,487,249	64,383,493
Female Civilian Employed	52,976,623	60,630,069
Female Civilian unemployed	3,510,626	3,753,424
Female In Armed Forces	185,700	164,239
Female Not in labor force	43,130,409	47,638,063

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 2-37

Georgia: Labor Force Participation		
Category	1990	2000
Total Males and Females	4,938,381	6,250,687
In labor force:	3,351,513	4,129,666
Civilian Labor force	3,278,378	4,062,808
Civilian Employed	3,090,276	3,839,756
Civilian unemployed	188,102	223,052
In Armed Forces	73,135	66,858
Not in labor force	1,586,868	2,121,021
Total Males	2,353,659	3,032,442
Male In labor force:	1,804,052	2,217,015
Male Civilian Labor force	1,738,488	2,159,175
Male Civilian Employed	1,648,895	2,051,523
Male Civilian unemployed	89,593	107,652
Male In Armed Forces	65,564	57,840
Male Not in labor force	549,607	815,427
Total Females	2,584,722	3,218,245
Female In labor force:	1,547,461	1,912,651
Female Civilian Labor force	1,539,890	1,903,633
Female Civilian Employed	1,441,381	1,788,233

Female Civilian unemployed	98,509	115,400
Female In Armed Forces	7,571	9,018
Female Not in labor force	1,037,261	1,305,594

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 2-38

Clinch County: Labor Force Participation		
Category	1990	2000
Total Males and Females	4,566	5,212
In labor force:	2,662	2,724
Civilian Labor force	2,650	2,718
Civilian Employed	2,404	2,604
Civilian unemployed	246	114
In Armed Forces	12	6
Not in labor force	1,904	2,488
Total Males	2,162	2,513
Male In labor force:	1,428	1,480
Male Civilian Labor force	1,416	1,474
Male Civilian Employed	1,334	1,450
Male Civilian unemployed	82	24
Male In Armed Forces	12	6
Male Not in labor force	734	1,033
Total Females	2,404	2,699
Female In labor force:	1,234	1,244
Female Civilian Labor force	1,234	1,244
Female Civilian Employed	1,070	1,154
Female Civilian unemployed	164	90
Female In Armed Forces	0	0
Female Not in labor force	1,170	1,455

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 2-39

Argyle town: Labor Force Participation		
Category	1990	2000

Total Males and Females	137	117
In labor force:	79	68
Civilian Labor force	79	68
Civilian Employed	77	61
Civilian unemployed	2	7
In Armed Forces	0	0
Not in labor force	58	49
Total Males	70	61
Male In labor force:	52	43
Male Civilian Labor force	52	43
Male Civilian Employed	50	40
Male Civilian unemployed	2	3
Male In Armed Forces	0	0
Male Not in labor force	18	18
Total Females	67	56
Female In labor force:	27	25
Female Civilian Labor force	27	25
Female Civilian Employed	27	21
Female Civilian unemployed	0	4
Female In Armed Forces	0	0
Female Not in labor force	40	31

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 2-40

Du Pont town: Labor Force Participation		
Category	1990	2000
Total Males and Females	123	120
In labor force:	72	58
Civilian Labor force	72	58
Civilian Employed	71	56

Civilian unemployed	1	2
In Armed Forces	0	0
Not in labor force	51	62
Total Males	64	43
Male In labor force:	46	31
Male Civilian Labor force	46	31
Male Civilian Employed	46	31
Male Civilian unemployed	0	0
Male In Armed Forces	0	0
Male Not in labor force	18	12
Total Females	59	77
Female In labor force:	26	27
Female Civilian Labor force	26	27
Female Civilian Employed	25	25
Female Civilian unemployed	1	2
Female In Armed Forces	0	0
Female Not in labor force	33	50

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 2-41 Fargo: Labor Force Participation

Category	2000
Total Males and Females	288
In Labor Force	157
Civilian Labor Force	157
Civilian Employed	157
Civilian Unemployed	0
In Armed Forces	0
Not in Labor Force	131
Total Males	126
Male in Labor Force	87
Male Civilian Labor Force	87
Male Civilian Employed	87
Male Civilian Unemployed	0
Male in Armed Forces	0
Males Not in Labor Force	39
Total Females	162

Females in Labor Force	70
Female Civilian Labor Force	70
Female Civilian Employed	70
Female Civilian Unemployed	0
Female in Armed Forces	0
Female Not in Labor Force	92

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

Table 2-42

Homerville city: Labor Force Participation		
Category	1990	2000
Total Males and Females	1,887	2,154
In labor force:	1,085	958
Civilian Labor force	1,073	958
Civilian Employed	961	893
Civilian unemployed	112	65
In Armed Forces	12	0
Not in labor force	802	1,196
Total Males	851	1,047
Male In labor force:	536	463
Male Civilian Labor force	524	463
Male Civilian Employed	501	448
Male Civilian unemployed	23	15
Male In Armed Forces	12	0
Male Not in labor force	315	584
Total Females	1,036	1,107
Female In labor force:	549	495
Female Civilian Labor force	549	495
Female Civilian Employed	460	445
Female Civilian unemployed	89	50
Female In Armed Forces	0	0
Female Not in labor force	487	612

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Unemployment

Table 2-43 Clinch County, Year 1990

LABOR FORCE STATUS	
Persons 16 years and over	4,566
In labor force	2,662
Civilian labor force	2,650
Employed	2,404
Unemployed	246
Armed Forces	12
Not in labor force	1,904

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3 (Sample Data)

Table 2-44 Atkinson County, Year 1990

LABOR FORCE STATUS	
Persons 16 years and over	4,567
In labor force	2,738
Civilian labor force	2,736
Employed	2,523
Unemployed	213
Armed Forces	2
Not in labor force	1,829

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3 (Sample Data)

Table 2-45 Lanier County, Year 1990

LABOR FORCE STATUS	
Persons 16 years and over	4,115
In labor force	2,576
Civilian labor force	2,542
Employed	2,395
Unemployed	147
Armed Forces	34
Not in labor force	1,539

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3 (Sample Data)

Table 2-46 Georgia, Year 1990

LABOR FORCE STATUS	
Persons 16 years and over	4,938,381
In labor force	3,351,513
Civilian labor force	3,278,378
Employed	3,090,276
Unemployed	188,102
Armed Forces	73,135
Not in labor force	1,586,868

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3 (Sample Data)

Table 2-47 United States, Year 1990

LABOR FORCE STATUS	
Persons 16 years and over	191,829,271
In labor force	125,182,378
Civilian labor force	123,473,450
Employed	115,681,202
Unemployed	7,792,248
Armed Forces	1,708,928
Not in labor force	66,646,893

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3 (Sample Data)

Table 2-48 Clinch County, Year 2000

EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
Population 16 years and over	5,212	100.0
In labor force	2,724	52.3
Civilian labor force	2,718	52.1
Employed	2,604	50.0
Unemployed	114	2.2
Percent of civilian labor force	4.2	(X)
Armed Forces	6	0.1
Not in labor force		

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

Table 2-49 Atkinson County, Year 2000

EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
Population 16 years and over	5,521	100.0
In labor force	3,369	61.0
Civilian labor force	3,369	61.0
Employed	3,193	57.8
Unemployed	176	3.2
Percent of civilian labor force	5.2	(X)
Armed Forces	0	0.0
Not in labor force	2,152	39.0

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

Table 2-50 Lanier County, Year 2000

EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
Population 16 years and over	5,476	100.0
In labor force	3,296	60.2
Civilian labor force	3,189	58.2
Employed	2,990	54.6
Unemployed	199	3.6
Percent of civilian labor force	6.2	(X)
Armed Forces	107	2.0
Not in labor force	2,180	39.8

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

Table 2-51 Georgia, Year 2000

EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
Population 16 years and over	6,250,687	100.0
In labor force	4,129,666	66.1
Civilian labor force	4,062,808	65.0
Employed	3,839,756	61.4
Unemployed	223,052	3.6
Percent of civilian labor force	5.5	(X)
Armed Forces	66,858	1.1
Not in labor force	2,121,021	33.9

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

Table 2-52 United States, Year 2000

EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
Population 16 years and over	217,168,077	100.0
In labor force	138,820,935	63.9
Civilian labor force	137,668,798	63.4
Employed	129,721,512	59.7
Unemployed	7,947,286	3.7
Percent of civilian labor force	5.8	(X)
Armed Forces	1,152,137	0.5
Not in labor force	78,347,142	36.1

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

Table 2-53 2003 Annual Averages

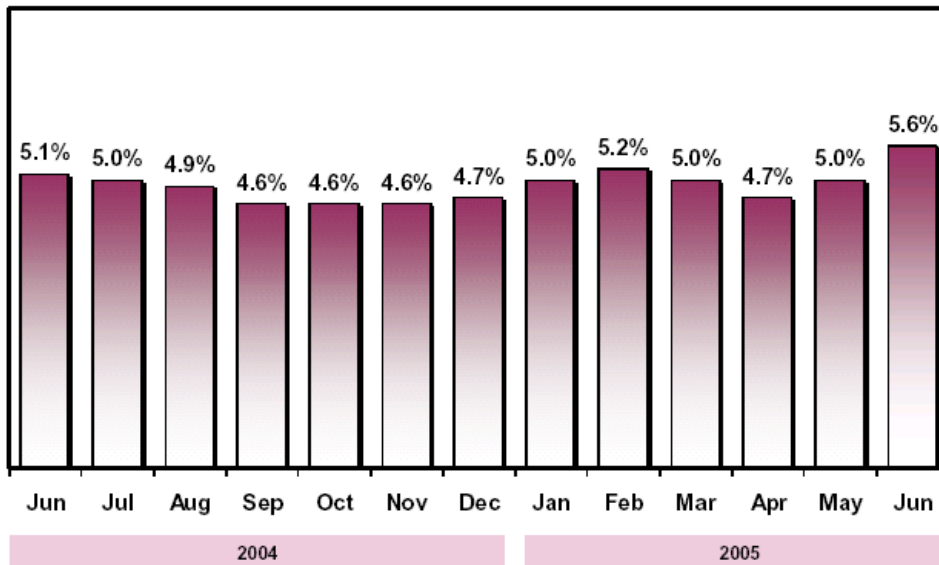
	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate
Clinch	2,887	2,762	125	4.3
Atkinson	3,242	3,000	242	7.5
Echols	1,905	1,858	47	2.5
Lanier	3,690	3,588	102	2.8
Ware	15,863	15,156	707	4.5
Clinch Area	27,587	26,364	1,223	4.3
Georgia	4,414,014	4,206,823	207,191	4.7
U.S.	146,510,000	137,736,000	8,774,000	6.0

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

Table 2-54

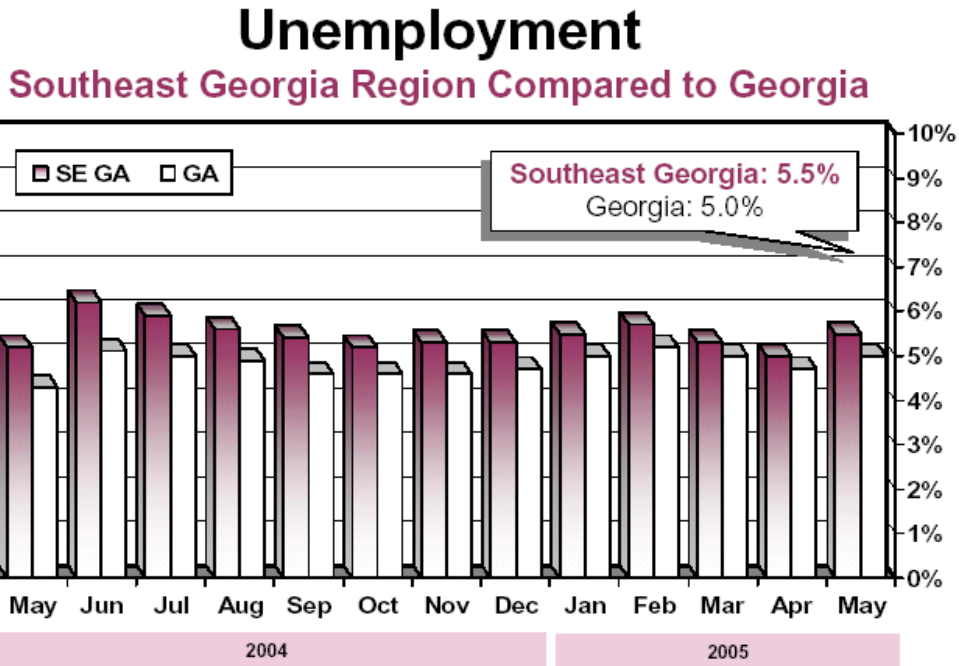
Georgia Unemployment Rate

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Source: Georgia Department of Labor - Michael L. Thurmond, Commissioner

Table 2-55



Note: Southeast Georgia Region includes Atkinson, Bacon, Brantley, Charlton, Clinch, Coffee, Pierce and Ware counties.

Source: Georgia Department of Labor - Michael L. Thurmond, Commissioner

Commuting Patterns

Table 2-56 **Clinch County, Year 1990**

COMMUTING TO WORK	
Workers 16 years and over	2,405
Drove alone	1,706
In carpools	514
Using public transportation	9
Using other means	31
Walked or worked at home	145

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3 (Sample Data)

Table 2-57 **Georgia, Year 1990**

COMMUTING TO WORK	
Workers 16 years and over	3,106,393
Drove alone	2,378,509
In carpools	467,624
Using public transportation	86,680
Using other means	35,936
Walked or worked at home	137,644

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3 (Sample Data)

Table 2-58 United States, Year 1990

COMMUTING TO WORK	
Workers 16 years and over	115,070,274
Drove alone	84,215,298
In carpools	15,377,634
Using public transportation	6,069,589
Using other means	1,512,842
Walked or worked at home	7,894,911

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3 (Sample Data)

Table 2-59 Clinch County, Year 2000

COMMUTING TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	2,545	100.0
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	1,909	75.0
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	473	18.6
Public transportation (including taxicab)	12	0.5
Walked	74	2.9
Other means	72	2.8
Worked at home	5	0.2
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.6	(X)

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

Table 2-60 Georgia, Year 2000

COMMUTING TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	3,832,803	100.0
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	2,968,910	77.5
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	557,062	14.5
Public transportation (including taxicab)	90,030	2.3
Walked	65,776	1.7
Other means	42,039	1.1
Worked at home	108,986	2.8
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	27.7	(X)

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

Table 2-61 United States, Year 2000

COMMUTING TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	128,279,228	100.0
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	97,102,050	75.7
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	15,634,051	12.2
Public transportation (including taxicab)	6,067,703	4.7
Walked	3,758,982	2.9
Other means	1,532,219	1.2
Worked at home	4,184,223	3.3
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	25.5	(X)

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

Assessment

Employment by Sector

During a 20-year period from 1980-2000, manufacturing was the largest industry in Clinch County. In 1980, 44.8% of the county's 2,709 laborers worked in the manufacturing industry. In 1990, the number of employed civilian population fell to 2,404 and only 26.1% of the population worked in manufacturing. Even though Clinch County's employed civilian population increased in 2000 (2,604 compared to the 1990 population of 2,404), the number of laborers in manufacturing decreased to 25.1%. In addition, the State of Georgia saw a similar effect in the labor market during this 20-year period. In 1990, 3,090,276 people were employed in the Georgia. The manufacturing industry employed 18.9% of these laborers. In 2000, more Georgians were employed (3,839, 756) but the percent employed in manufacturing dropped to just 14.8%.

Projected figures for the years 2010 and 2020 show a decrease in Clinch County's employed civilian population and a decrease of people employed in manufacturing. The projected 2010 employee population is 2,552. Out of this population, 14.6% will work in manufacturing and 15.8% will work in retail trade. In 2020, the county's employed civilian population is expected to fall to 2,499, and as predicted for 2010 manufacturing will continue to decrease (3.8%) and employment in retail trade will continue to increase (18.3%). Projected figures are not available for the State of Georgia at this time.

In order to diversify the economic base of Clinch County, the county should encourage retail trade, educational, health, and social services.

Earnings by Sector

As of 2003, laborers working in the professional, scientific/tech sector received the highest weekly wage in Clinch County. Health care and social services personnel were the second highest paid employees in Clinch County. Comparing jobs at the state level with those found in Clinch County, employees in the finance and insurance sector received the highest weekly wage. Employees in the professional and scientific/tech sector received the second highest weekly wage. At this time, Clinch County needs to encourage the development of the professional, scientific/tech services sector, as well, as health care and social services. These two fields will continue to grow and replace many jobs, such as manufacturing.

Average Weekly Wage

Clinch County saw a 9% increase in the average annual weekly wage from 2001 to 2004. The average weekly wage for the year 2001 was \$445, whereas, the preliminary average annual weekly wage for the year 2004 was \$485. During this same period, workers in Georgia saw a 7.7% increase in the average annual weekly wage. The average annual weekly wage for workers in the Georgia was \$676 for the year 2001 and was an estimated \$728 for the year 2004. Employees in the United States also experienced an increase in the average annual weekly wage during this time. In the year 2001, most workers earned an average of \$697 and earned an estimated average annual weekly wage of \$757 in 2004.

At this time, many residents of Clinch County are employed in manufacturing, which has one of the highest weekly wage (2003 information obtained from the Georgia Department of Labor). According to projected figures, manufacturing will not remain one of the highest employers. Clinch County needs to encourage further development of jobs in service producing.

An increase of employment in this field will encourage employers to offer higher pay, which will benefit many in Clinch County.

Personal Income by Type

During the period of 1990 to 2000, the personal total income of Georgians increased by 95.5%. During this same period, the personal total income for Clinch County residents increased by 65.6%. The residents in Dupont and Homerville also experienced an increase in total income. Residents in Dupont experienced an 102.9% increase, whereas the residents of Homerville experienced a 39% increase. The only city to experience a decrease was Argyle, which saw a 9.6% drop in total income.

At this time, many residents of Clinch County are employed in manufacturing, which has one of the highest weekly wage (2003 information obtained from the Georgia Department of Labor). According to projected figures, manufacturing will not remain one of the highest employers. Clinch County needs to encourage further development of jobs in service producing. An increase of employment in this field will encourage employers to offer higher pay, which will benefit many in Clinch County.

Major Economic Activities

The five largest employers in Clinch County include Brentwood Nursing, LLC., BWay Manufacturing, Inc., Clinch County Hospital Authority, Dupont Yard, and Lee Container Corporation. The ten largest employers in the Clinch County area (Clinch and surrounding counties) include BWay Manufacturing, Inc., Fleetwood Homes of Georgia, Inc. (Atkinson County), Lee Container Corp., Baptist Village, Inc. (Ware County), Concerted Services, Inc. (Ware County), General Manufactured Housing, Inc. (Ware County), Satilla Community Service

Board (Ware County), Satilla Regional Medical Center (Ware County), Wal-Mart Associates, Inc. (Ware County), and Ware State Prison (Ware County).

Large manufacturers within Clinch County include BWay Manufacturing, Inc. and Lee Container Corporation. In July 2000, Dollar General Corporation closed its distribution center in Clinch County, which led to the unemployment of 250 people.

At this time, Clinch County operates two industrial parks and has plans for a future industrial park. The Clinch County Development Authority owns the industrial parks. The Clinch County Development Authority is comprised of five members appointed by the county. The members serve a five-year term. Clinch County also participates in a joint development authority along with Lowndes County-Valdosta, Lanier, Echols, Berrien, and Brooks. In addition, Clinch County has a Hospital Authority, with a board of five members, who serve a five-year term.

Special and Unique Economic Activities

Tourism

Stephen C. Foster State Park, Fargo
Suwannee River & Suwannee River Welcome Center, Fargo

Agribusiness

SunnyRidge Berry Center
Keith Mixon
P. O. Box 577
50 Sunnyridge Dr.
Homerville, GA 31634
912 487-3424
Sales: 863 299-1894
Fax: 912 487-3425
www.sunnyridge.com
Grower/Packer/Shipper—Blueberries & blackberries

Griffis Honey Company

Wilson Griffis
370 Suwannee Dr
Fargo, GA 31631
(912) 637-5324
griffishoney@planttel.net

Bruce's Nut-n-Honey Farm

Ben Bruce
159 Homeplace Road
Homerville, GA 31634
(912) 487-2001
www.brucesnutnhoney.com
nuthoney@planttel.net

Cecil Brown Honey Company, Inc.

43 Shiloh Highway
Homerville, GA 31634
(912) 487-2650

Unique Business

Prehistoric Farms
Owned by David Evans
Cogdell, GA

Clinch County has two main tourism attractions, the Stephen C. Foster State Park and the Suwannee River, both located in Fargo. The Suwannee River serves as an entrance to the Okefenokee Swamp. Tourists are able to canoe the Suwannee and visit the Suwannee River Welcome Center, also located in Fargo. At this time, Clinch County is the state's leading blueberry producer per acreage. Another leading agribusiness for Clinch County is bee keeping and honey. The County has an estimated 30-40 beekeepers and honey producers. The beekeepers listed above were found using the Honey Locator, a service provided by the National Honey Board-- www.nhb.org/about.html. One unique business located in Clinch County is Prehistoric Farms. This is an alligator farm, which specializes in producing alligator skins. The farm is not opened to visitors.

Employment by Occupation

Clinch County has a total of 2,604 employed civilians age 16 and over. Following the County trend, most of these workers are employed in production, transportation, and material moving occupations (30.8%). Management, professional, and related occupations employee 20.7% of employed population. When comparing state and national figures to Clinch County, one notices production, transportation, and material moving is not the leading occupation. Georgia has a total employed civilian population of 3,839,756. Unlike Clinch County, the majority of Georgians (32.7%) are employed in management, professional, and related occupations. Sales and office occupations employee 26.8% of the employed population, whereas production, transportation, and material moving occupations employee 15.7% of Georgia's working population. The labor force in the United States as a whole is very similar to Georgia's labor force. Once again, management, professional, and related occupations employee 33.6% of the 129,721,521 employees. Sales and office occupations employee 26.7%, but unlike Georgia, service occupations rank third employing 14.9% of the employed population. Production, transportation, and material moving occupations employee 14.6% of the working population.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau statistics, Clinch County needs to encourage management, professional, and related occupations. These occupations will eventually replace production, transportation, and material moving occupations and the County needs to have a labor force ready to move into professional occupations.

Employment Status

In 1990, the total labor force for Clinch County was 4,566. In 2000, the total labor force for Clinch County was 5,212, a 14.14% increase from 1990. During the ten-year period, the total number of males increased by 16.23% (2,162 in 1990 to 2,513 in 2000). In addition, the female

labor force in Clinch County increased by 12.27% (2,404 in 1990 to 2,699 in 2000). This growth in the total labor force is comparable to the increase found in the United States. In 1990, the total labor force for the United States was 191,829,271. In 2000, the total labor force increased by 13.21%, which raised the total to 217,168,077. The total male labor force in the United States increased by 14.08% (92,025,913 in 1990 to 104,982,282 in 2000). The total female labor force in the United States increased by 12.41% (99,803,358 in 1990 to 112,185,795 in 2000). While the growth in the labor force for Clinch County and the United States is similar, the growth in Georgia far exceeds the County and the nation. In 1990, the total labor force in Georgia was 4,938,381. In a ten-year period, the labor force increased by 26.57%, which caused the labor force in Georgia to grow to 6,250,687. The total male labor force in Georgia increased by 28.84% (2,353,659 in 1990 to 3,032,442 in 2000). The total female labor force in Georgia increased by 24.51% (2,584,722 in 1990 to 3,218,245 in 2000).

The total civilian labor force in Clinch County for 1990 was 2,650. In 2000, this population increased by 2.57% for a total of 2,718. The total male civilian labor force in Clinch County increased by 4.10% (1,416 in 1990 to 1,474 in 2000). The total female civilian labor force in Clinch County increased by 0.81% (1,234 in 1990 to 1,244 in 2000). In addition, the United States experienced growth in the civilian labor force. In 1990, the civilian labor force was 123,473,450. In 2000, this population expanded by 11.50%, which increased the civilian labor force to 137,668,798. The total male civilian labor force in the United States increased by 9.40% (66,986,201 in 1990 to 73,285,305 in 2000). The total female civilian labor force in the United States increased by 13.98% (56,487,249 in 1990 to 64,383,493 in 2000). Once again, Georgia experienced more growth than either Clinch County or the United States. In 1990, Georgia's civilian labor force was 3,278,378. In 2000, the State's civilian labor force increased

by 23.93%, a total of 4,062,808. The total male civilian labor force in Georgia increased by 24.20% during a ten-year period (1,738,488 in 1990 to 2,159,175 in 2000). The total female civilian labor force in Georgia increased by 23.62% (1,539,890 in 1990 to 1,903,633 in 2000).

In 1990, Clinch County had 12 people in the military. In 2000, the County only had six people in the military, a 50% decrease from 1990. In this same period, the total male military personnel in Clinch County decreased by 50% (12 in 1990 to 6 in 2000). The total female military personnel in Clinch County remained at zero. During the same 10-year period, the military personnel in the United States decreased by 32.58% (1,708,928 in 1990 to 1,152,137 in 2000). In the United States, the total male military personnel decreased by 35.14% (1,523,228 in 1990 to 987,898 in 2000). The total female military personnel in the United States also decreased by 11.56% (185,700 in 1990 to 164,239 in 2000). In addition, Georgia experienced an 8.58% decrease in military personnel (73,135 in 1990 to 66,858 in 2000). The total male military personnel for the State of Georgia decreased by 11.78% (65,564 in 1990 to 57,840 in 2000). Even though the total male military personnel in Clinch County, the United States, and Georgia decreased, the total female military personnel in the State increased by 19.11% (7,571 in 1990 to 9,018 in 2000).

Unemployment

Clinch County has a relatively low unemployment rate. During the 2000, only 2.2% of the County's 2,604 civilian labor force was unemployed. Compared to Atkinson and Lanier County, Clinch County had the lowest unemployment rate in 2000. Atkinson County had an unemployment rate of 3.2% and Lanier County had an unemployment rate of 3.6% during 2000. During the same year, Georgia had a 3.6% unemployment rate among the State's 3,839,756

workers. In addition, the United States had a 3.7% unemployment rate among the nation's 129,721,512 laborers.

In 2003, the labor force in Clinch County totaled 2,887 with a 4.3% unemployment rate. During 2003, Atkinson had a 7.5% unemployment rate and Lanier had a 2.8% unemployment rate. Although, Clinch County's unemployment rate for 2003 was high for the region, Clinch's unemployment rate remained low when compared to Georgia and the United States. During 2003, Georgia had a labor force of 4,414,014 with an unemployment rate of 4.7%. The United States had a labor force of 154,510,000 people with an unemployment rate of 6.0%.

The Southeast Georgia Region, which includes Clinch County, had a 5.5% unemployment rate for 2004 and January-May of 2005. At the same time, the State of Georgia had an unemployment rate of 5.0%.

Commuting Patterns

According to the 2000 Census, 75% of Clinch County's working residents drove alone to work and 18.6% carpooled to work. The mean travel time was 19.6 minutes. In Georgia, 77.5% of the working residents drove alone and 14.5% carpooled to work. The average travel time to work was 27.7 minutes. During this same period, 75.7% of the working citizens in the United States drove alone and only 12.2% carpooled. The average travel time for most citizens in the United States was 25.5 minutes.

At this time, Clinch County has several businesses that provide jobs for many of the citizens in Clinch County. Presently, the largest employers in Clinch County include manufacturing and goods producing companies. These employment sectors are expected to diminish in the future. To prepare for this, the cities and the county need to entice more

professional and retail trade, which will help maintain the number of Clinch County citizens working in the county.

Economic Development Resources:

Economic Development Agencies

Clinch County-Homerville Chamber of Commerce
23 West Plant Avenue
Homerville, GA 31634

Clinch County Development Authority/Industrial Authority
P.O. Box 535
Homerville, GA 31634

Currently, Clinch County is a member of the Clinch County Development Authority and the Lowndes-Valdosta, Lanier, Echols, Berrien, and Brooks County Joint Development Authority. The Clinch County Development Authority is comprised of five members appointed by the county and serve a five-year term. The Clinch County Development Authority owns the industrial parks.

Economic Development Programs

Currently, Clinch County has two industrial parks with water and sewer provided by the City of Homerville. The County offers special incentives to incoming industries. These incentives include:

- Active pursuit of any grants and loans for which the project is qualified.
- Free port exemption
- Job tax credits—Clinch County is designated as a Tier 1 County and part of a joint authority, the company is entitled to a tax credit of \$4,000 on their corporate tax return for each new full time job created.

- Free job training—Quick Start is free training for new and expanding companies in Georgia. This program is in partnership with Okefenokee Technical College and will custom design training for the company.

Education and Training Opportunities

Local training programs are offered through Waycross College, a junior college part of the University of Georgia system, and Okefenokee Technical College, located in Waycross.

OTC offers satellite classes in Clinch County at the Homerville Municipal Complex.

The Clinch County Board of Education offers GED classes. Classes are offered at the Homerville Municipal Complex on Monday-Thursday at 8:00 AM-12:30 PM and Monday and Wednesday at 2:30-8:30 PM.

Two of the largest employers in Clinch County, BWay and Lee Container, offer job training programs.

Goals & Implementation

Goal 1

Encourage economic development through business/industry recruitment and/or expansions that capitalize on and are compatible with the natural attributes of the county.

Policy 1.1

Prepare incentive package for prospects and incentives for incoming businesses.

Policy 2.1

Entice new businesses to the county and involve outlying cities in the recruitment process.

Policy 3.1

Incorporate and/or take advantage of all programs and assistance provided by SEGa RDC.

Policy 4.1

Create more agribusiness.

Goal 2

Increase tourism in the cities of Argyle, Dupont, Fargo, Homerville, and Clinch County.

Policy 1.1

Implement a tourism program focusing on the following using brochures, radio and newspaper PSA, etc.:

1. Revitalization of downtown and historic areas
2. Hunting and fishing
3. Suwannee River in Fargo
4. Timberland Jubilee

Goal 3

Promote quality of live that is conducive to retaining current residents and attracting new residents.

Policy 3.1

Design a more attractive city (e.g., Better Hometown Design)

Policy 3.2

Training programs, vocational and technical, should be designed to correlate with anticipated industrial and commercial growth and needs.

Policy 3.3

Programs should be developed that encourage local college and technical school graduates to seek employment within the county.

Housing

The Housing Element provides local governments the opportunity to inventory the existing housing stock and its condition, occupancy and affordability characteristics; to assess its adequacy and suitability for serving current and future population and economic development needs; to articulate community housing goals; and to formulate an associated implementation program for the adequate provision of housing for all sectors of the population.

Types of Housing

Table 3-1

Clinch County: Types of Housing			
Category	1980	1990	2000
TOTAL Housing Units	2,347	2,423	2,837
Single Units (detached)	1,709	1,536	1,602
Single Units (attached)	37	22	89
Double Units	127	72	88
3 to 9 Units	102	114	77
10 to 19 Units	0	15	12
20 to 49 Units	14	22	4
50 or more Units	0	0	39
Mobile Home or Trailer	358	623	910
All Other	0	19	16

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 3-2

Clinch County: Types of Housing			
Category	1980	1990	2000
TOTAL Housing Units	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Single Units (detached)	72.8%	63.4%	56.5%
Single Units (attached)	1.6%	0.9%	3.1%
Double Units	5.4%	3.0%	3.1%
3 to 9 Units	4.3%	4.7%	2.7%
10 to 19 Units	0.0%	0.6%	0.4%
20 to 49 Units	0.6%	0.9%	0.1%
50 or more Units	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
Mobile Home or Trailer	15.3%	25.7%	32.1%
All Other	0.0%	0.8%	0.6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 3-3

Clinch County: Types of Housing										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
TOTAL Housing Units	2,347	2,385	2,423	2,630	2,837	2,960	3,082	3,205	3,327	3,450
Single Units (detached)	1,709	1,623	1,536	1,569	1,602	1,575	1,549	1,522	1,495	1,468
Single Units (attached)	37	30	22	56	89	102	115	128	141	154
Double Units	127	100	72	80	88	78	69	59	49	39
3 to 9 Units	102	108	114	96	77	71	65	58	52	46
10 to 19 Units	0	8	15	14	12	15	18	21	24	27
20 to 49 Units	14	18	22	13	4	2	0	0	0	0
50 or more Units	0	0	0	20	39	49	59	68	78	88
Mobile Home or Trailer	358	491	623	767	910	1,048	1,186	1,324	1,462	1,600
All Other	0	10	19	18	16	20	24	28	32	36

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 3-4

Argyle town: Types of Housing			
Category	1980	1990	2000
TOTAL Housing Units	93	76	69
Single Units (detached)	74	50	43
Single Units (attached)	4	1	0
Double Units	0	0	0
3 to 9 Units	0	0	0
10 to 19 Units	0	0	0
20 to 49 Units	0	0	0
50 or more Units	0	0	0
Mobile Home or Trailer	15	23	26
All Other	0	2	0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 3-5

Argyle town: Types of Housing			
Category	1980	1990	2000
TOTAL Housing Units	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Single Units (detached)	79.6%	65.8%	62.3%
Single Units (attached)	4.3%	1.3%	0.0%
Double Units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3 to 9 Units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10 to 19 Units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20 to 49 Units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
50 or more Units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mobile Home or Trailer	16.1%	30.3%	37.7%
All Other	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 3-6

Argyle town: Types of Housing										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
TOTAL Housing Units	93	85	76	73	69	63	57	51	45	39
Single Units (detached)	74	62	50	47	43	35	28	20	12	4
Single Units (attached)	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Double Units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 to 9 Units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 to 19 Units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 to 49 Units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50 or more Units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mobile Home or Trailer	15	19	23	25	26	29	32	34	37	40
All Other	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 3-7

Du Pont town: Types of Housing			
Category	1980	1990	2000
TOTAL Housing Units	87	68	66
Single Units (detached)	77	53	49
Single Units (attached)	0	1	0
Double Units	1	0	0
3 to 9 Units	2	0	0
10 to 19 Units	0	0	0
20 to 49 Units	0	0	0
50 or more Units	0	0	0
Mobile Home or Trailer	7	13	17
All Other	0	1	0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 3-8

Du Pont town: Types of Housing			
Category	1980	1990	2000
TOTAL Housing Units	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Single Units (detached)	88.5%	77.9%	74.2%
Single Units (attached)	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%
Double Units	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
3 to 9 Units	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%
10 to 19 Units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20 to 49 Units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
50 or more Units	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mobile Home or Trailer	8.0%	19.1%	25.8%
All Other	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 3-9

Du Pont town: Types of Housing										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
TOTAL Housing Units	87	78	68	67	66	61	56	50	45	40
Single Units (detached)	77	65	53	51	49	42	35	28	21	14
Single Units (attached)	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Double Units	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 to 9 Units	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 to 19 Units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 to 49 Units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50 or more Units	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mobile Home or Trailer	7	10	13	15	17	20	22	25	27	30
All Other	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3-10

Total housing units Fargo	182	100.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1-unit, detached	122	67.0
1-unit, attached	0	0.0
2 units	0	0.0
3 or 4 units	0	0.0
5 to 9 units	0	0.0
10 to 19 units	0	0.0
20 or more units	0	0.0
Mobile home	57	31.3
Boat, RV, van, etc.	3	1.6

Table 3-11

Homerville city: Types of Housing			
Category	1980	1990	2000
TOTAL Housing Units	1,110	1,027	1,184
Single Units (detached)	747	693	577
Single Units (attached)	33	10	53
Double Units	95	71	88
3 to 9 Units	75	21	77
10 to 19 Units	0	5	8
20 to 49 Units	14	2	4

50 or more Units	0	0	35
Mobile Home or Trailer	146	220	338
All Other	0	5	4

Table 3-12

Homerville city: Types of Housing			
Category	1980	1990	2000
TOTAL Housing Units	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Single Units (detached)	67.3%	67.5%	48.7%
Single Units (attached)	3.0%	1.0%	4.5%
Double Units	8.6%	6.9%	7.4%
3 to 9 Units	6.8%	2.0%	6.5%
10 to 19 Units	0.0%	0.5%	0.7%
20 to 49 Units	1.3%	0.2%	0.3%
50 or more Units	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%
Mobile Home or Trailer	13.2%	21.4%	28.5%
All Other	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 3-13

Homerville city: Types of Housing										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
TOTAL Housing Units	1,110	1,069	1,027	1,106	1,184	1,203	1,221	1,240	1,258	1,277
Single Units (detached)	747	720	693	635	577	535	492	450	407	365
Single Units (attached)	33	22	10	32	53	58	63	68	73	78
Double Units	95	83	71	80	88	86	85	83	81	79
3 to 9 Units	75	48	21	49	77	78	78	79	79	80
10 to 19 Units	0	3	5	7	8	10	12	14	16	18
20 to 49 Units	14	8	2	3	4	2	0	0	0	0
50 or more Units	0	0	0	18	35	44	53	61	70	79
Mobile Home or Trailer	146	183	220	279	338	386	434	482	530	578
All Other	0	3	5	5	4	5	6	7	8	9

Age of Housing

Table 3-14

Clinch County: Age of Housing		
Category	1990	2000
Built 1970 - 1979	540	481
Built 1960 - 1969	320	412
Built 1950 - 1959	352	241
Built 1940 - 1949	176	194
Built 1939 or earlier	334	231

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 3-15

Argyle town: Age of Housing		
Category	1990	2000
Built 1970 - 1979	14	20
Built 1960 - 1969	9	19
Built 1950 - 1959	9	5
Built 1940 - 1949	12	4
Built 1939 or earlier	13	3

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 3-16

Du Pont town: Age of Housing		
Category	1990	2000
Built 1970 - 1979	15	8
Built 1960 - 1969	7	14
Built 1950 - 1959	8	2
Built 1940 - 1949	4	2
Built 1939 or earlier	19	14

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 3-17

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT Fargo town age of housing		Percent
1999 to March 2000	5	2.7
1995 to 1998	23	12.6
1990 to 1994	18	9.9
1980 to 1989	18	9.9
1970 to 1979	14	7.7
1960 to 1969	36	19.8
1940 to 1959	39	21.4
1939 or earlier	29	15.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 3-18

Homerville city: Age of Housing		
Category	1990	2000
Built 1970 - 1979	179	203
Built 1960 - 1969	118	196
Built 1950 - 1959	225	142
Built 1940 - 1949	67	96
Built 1939 or earlier	171	99

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 3-19

Georgia: Age of Housing			Clinch County: Age of Housing			
Category	1990	2000	% Change	1990	2000	% Change
Built 1970 - 1979	646,094	608,926	5.75	540	481	10.92
Built 1960 - 1969	453,853	416,047	8.33	320	412	28.75
Built 1950 - 1959	309,335	283,424	8.37	352	241	31.53
Built 1940 - 1949	168,889	144,064	14.69	176	194	10.22
Built 1939 or earlier	212,938	192,972	9.37	334	231	30.83

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Condition of Housing

Table 3-20

Clinch County: Condition of Housing		
Category	1990	2000
Total housing units	2,423	2,837
Complete Plumbing Facilities	2,297	2,781
Lacking Plumbing Facilities	126	56
Complete kitchen facilities	2,299	2,785
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	124	52

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 3-21

Argyle town: Condition of Housing		
Category	1990	2000
Total housing units	76	69
Complete Plumbing Facilities	72	69
Lacking Plumbing Facilities	8	0
Complete kitchen facilities	77	69
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	3	0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 3-22

Du Pont town: Condition of Housing		
Category	1990	2000
Total housing units	68	66
Complete Plumbing Facilities	64	66
Lacking Plumbing Facilities	5	0
Complete kitchen facilities	64	66
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	5	0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 3-23

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS Fargo City of		
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2	1.4
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	2	1.4
No telephone service	14	9.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 3-24

Homerville city: Condition of Housing		
Category	1990	2000
Total housing units	1,027	1,184
Complete Plumbing Facilities	993	1,165
Lacking Plumbing Facilities	29	19
Complete kitchen facilities	994	1,165
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	28	19

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 3-25

Georgia: Condition of Housing			Clinch County Condition of Housing	
Category	1990	2000	1990	2000
Total housing units	2,638,418	3,281,737	2,423	2,837
Complete Plumbing Facilities	2,609,956	3,252,197	2,297	2,781
Lacking Plumbing Facilities	28,462	29,540	126	56
Complete kitchen facilities	2,614,404	3,250,020	2,299	2,785
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	24,014	31,717	124	52

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 3-26

Clinch County: Occupancy Characteristics		
Category	1990	2000
TOTAL Housing Units Built	2,423	2,837
Housing Units Vacant	250	325
Housing Units Owner Occupied	1,483	1,818
Housing Units Renter Occupied	690	694

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 3-27

Argyle town: Occupancy Characteristics		
Category	1990	2000
TOTAL Housing Units Built	76	69
Housing Units Vacant	9	15
Housing Units Owner Occupied	59	48
Housing Units Renter Occupied	12	6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 3-28

Du Pont town: Occupancy Characteristics		
Category	1990	2000
TOTAL Housing Units Built	68	66
Housing Units Vacant	14	7
Housing Units Owner Occupied	30	46
Housing Units Renter Occupied	25	13

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 3-29

Total housing units Characteristics	174	100.0
Occupied housing units	146	83.9
Vacant housing units	28	16.1

Owner-occupied housing units	113	77.4
Renter-occupied housing units	33	22.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 3-30

Homerville city: Occupancy Characteristics		
Category	1990	2000
TOTAL Housing Units Built	1,027	1,184
Housing Units Vacant	80	152
Housing Units Owner Occupied	604	592
Housing Units Renter Occupied	338	440

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 3-31

Georgia: Occupancy Characteristics		
Category	1990	2000
TOTAL Housing Units Built	2,638,418	3,281,737
Housing Units Vacant	271,803	275,368
Housing Units Owner Occupied	1,536,829	2,029,293
Housing Units Renter Occupied	829,786	977,076

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 3-32

Housing Occupancy Comparison						
Category	1990 Owner to Renter Ratio	2000 Owner to Renter Ratio	1990 Owner Vacancy	1990 Renter Vacancy	2000 Owner Vacancy	2000 Renter Vacancy
Argyle	4.9%	5.1%	0.0%	5.9%	4.7%	50%
Dupont	1.2%	4.7%	0.0%	7.1%	2.1%	16.7%
Fargo	1.8%	3.4%	0.0%	11.1%	5.0%	2.9%
Homerville	1.8*	1.3%	1.1%	12.1%	1.6%	15%
Clinch County	2.1%	2.6%	1.0%	12.0%	1.6%	13.6%
State of Georgia	1.9%	2.07%	2.4%	12.4%	1.9%	8.2%

Table 3-33

For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use Clinch County	34	1.2%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use Argyle town	1	1.6%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use Dupont town	0	0%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use Fargo town	6	3.4%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use Homerville City	5	0.4%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use Georgia State	50,064	1.5%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 3-34

Clinch County: Housing cost (in dollars)		
Category	1990	2000
Median property value	34,300	54,600
Median rent	190	256

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 3-35

Argyle town: Housing cost (in dollars)		
Category	1990	2000
Median property value	28,800	52,900
Median rent	225	375

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 3-36

Du Pont town: Housing cost (in dollars)		
Category	1990	2000
Median property value	21,000	31,300
Median rent	264	194

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 3-37

Specified renter-occupied units Fargo town	21	100
Median (dollars) rent	263	(X)

Table 3-38

Homerville city: Housing cost (in dollars)		
Category	1990	2000
Median property value	33,600	49,700
Median rent	178	238

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Table 3-39

Georgia: Housing cost (in dollars)		
Category	1990	2000
Median property value	70,700	111,200
Median rent	433	613

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (SF3)

Assessment

Single-family units and manufactured homes are the two largest types of housing in Clinch County. An over abundance of these types of dwellings show an over reliance on this particular types housing in Clinch County.

Obviously, manufactured home ownership has emerged as an affordable housing choice across the United States. The rapid growth of the manufactured housing industry reflects the need for low to moderate income housing opportunities for home ownership.

However, the predominance of manufactured homes also has many consequences on the tax base and the housing stock in the long term.

The type of housing stock that is needed in Clinch County and its Cities of Argyle, Dupont, Fargo, and Homerville is multi-family units, and affordable low-income housing.

The City of Homerville has three different housing units which are located in the Pearidge section of town and in the northeast section of town for a total of 90 units, which has a waiting list of thirty (30) people at any given time indicating a need for more low income housing. The city and county could explore the possibility of using the old hospital as an alternate form of housing once the new facility is completed in 2007.

A great deal of the low-income rental housing stock in Clinch County and the Cities of Argyle, DuPont, Fargo and Homerville is in substandard condition. Unless housing stock that is in need of major repair or demolition is rehabilitated and maintained, the cycle of housing stock deterioration will continue and neighborhood decline and property depreciation will soon follow. Replacement units are needed for those units, which are beyond rehabilitation and repair, and a continued effort is needed to demolish and remove such substandard housing.

If these substandard housing units are not brought to suitable living standards some of the smaller towns will be threatened with large losses in population because to find suitable standard of living homes they will have to leave their hometowns to find them.

- All older housing stock built within 1939 in Clinch County and its Cities have declined from 1999-2000. The age of housing stock in Clinch County meets the community's current needs. Median residential property values are comparable with the State when size of community and population are figured into the scenario. The median value of owner-occupied housing units ranges from a low of \$46,700 in Atkinson County to a high of \$70,700 in Berrien County.
- For renter-occupied housing, 2000, the lowest median rent is in Clinch County at \$163 /month and the highest in Charlton County at \$279 /month.
- Thirty percent of household income is a generally accepted maximum amount that should have to be spent on housing costs. Renters in this region spend about one-fourth of total household income on housing costs, a larger percent than owners. There is little variation between counties. The median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 was highest in Charlton County at 29% and lowest in Atkinson County and Clinch County at 23%.
- Owners in this region spend about one-fifth of total household income on housing costs. For mortgaged homeowners, housing costs as a percentage of total household income was highest in Charlton County at 20.5% and lowest in Clinch County at 17.5%.

Goals and Implementation

- Goal 1 Ensure adequate housing to all income groups of the population.
 - Policy 1.1 Encourage the location of residential development where the public facilities such as water and sewer are already available.
 - Policy 1.2 Assure that all who qualify have an equal chance for housing in federally subsidized housing projects.
 - Policy 1.3 . Create additional housing stock for all income levels especially for incoming labor force anticipated over the planning period
 - Policy 1.4 Allow for increased development of quality rental housing.
- Goal 2 Ensure that existing housing units are fit for human habitation.
 - Policy 2.1 Encourage and support facilities for the homeless.
 - Policy 2.2 Continue to enforce all regulations concerning the licenser of all forms of manufactured housing and development of mobile home parks.
- Goal 3 Ensure equal opportunity practices in the real estate market.
 - Policy 3.1 Continue to Enforce federal fair housing standards wherever feasible.
- Goal 4 Protect property values in the cities/county.
 - Policy 4.1 Maintain the integrity of the future land use map.
- Goal 5 Continue to eliminate blighted areas throughout the county.
 - Policy 5.1 Continue to employ strategies to increase developable residential lands throughout the county.

Natural and Cultural Resources

The Natural and Cultural Resources Element provides communities the opportunity to inventory their natural, environmentally sensitive, historic, archeological and cultural resources; to assess current and future needs for protection or management of these resources; and to develop goals, policies and strategies for their appropriate use, preservation and protection.

Inventory

Public Water Supply Sources

The Clinch County area is served by municipal and individual wells. According to the 2004 Georgia County Guide, public water service providers supplied 50.9% of the water utilized in the County. The remaining 49.1% are served by individual wells. In 2000, 3,504 individuals consumed .53 million gallons per day. The total water consumption rate for the county was 1.87 million gallons per day; 1.51 million gallons of water were withdrawn from aquifers daily, and .36 million gallons were withdrawn daily from surface sources.

Clinch County

Permitted Systems

City of Argyle City of Dupont City of Fargo City of Homerville

Water Supply Watershed

Three watersheds are located within Clinch County. These watersheds included the Alapaha, Satilla, and Upper Suwannee Watersheds. The County does not have a water supply watershed as defined by the Georgia Department of Natural Resource Rules for Environmental Planning Criteria.

Located in south Georgia, the **Alapaha watershed** encompasses segments of 14 Georgia counties. Like the majority of south Georgia, the counties making up the Alapaha watershed have a vast agricultural sector. The largest city positioned inside the Alapaha watershed is Valdosta. Currently, there are 482 groundwater permits issued for agricultural use in the Alapaha watershed. In aggregate, these permits allow groundwater to be pumped at a rate of 261,255 gallons per minute. Similarly, 1,542 surface water permits are dispersed throughout the watershed. In total, these permits allow surface water to be pumped at a rate of 1,445,391 gallons

per minute. Together, agricultural groundwater and surface water permits in the Alapaha watershed authorize total freshwater withdrawals at a rate of 1,706,646 gallons per minute. This figure ranks highest out of the 51 watersheds for which data was available at the time of this study.

Located in south Georgia, the **Satilla watershed** encompasses segments of 14 Georgia counties. Like the majority of south Georgia, the counties making up the Satilla watershed have a vast agricultural sector. The largest city positioned inside the Satilla watershed is Waycross. Currently, there are 358 groundwater permits issued for agricultural use in the watershed. In aggregate, these permits allow groundwater to be pumped at a rate of 166,274 gallons per minute. Similarly, 1,245 surface water permits are dispersed throughout the watershed. In total, these permits allow surface water to be pumped at a rate of 1,067,220 gallons per minute. Together, agricultural groundwater and surface water permits in the Satilla watershed authorize total freshwater withdrawals at a rate of 1,233,494 gallons per minute. This figure ranks 4th highest out of the 51 watersheds for which data was available at the time of this study.

Located on the Georgia-Florida state line, the **Upper Suwannee watershed** encompasses segments of 6 Georgia counties. Currently, there are 9 groundwater permits issued for agricultural use in the Georgia portion of the watershed. In aggregate, these permits allow groundwater to be pumped at a rate of 1,400 gallons per minute. Similarly, 12 agricultural surface water permits are dispersed throughout the watershed. In total, these permits allow surface water to be pumped at a rate of 11,880 gallons per minute. Together, Georgia agricultural groundwater and surface water permits in the Upper Suwannee watershed authorize total freshwater withdrawals at a rate of 13,280 gallons per minute. This figure ranks 40th highest out of the 51 watersheds for which data was available at the time of this study.

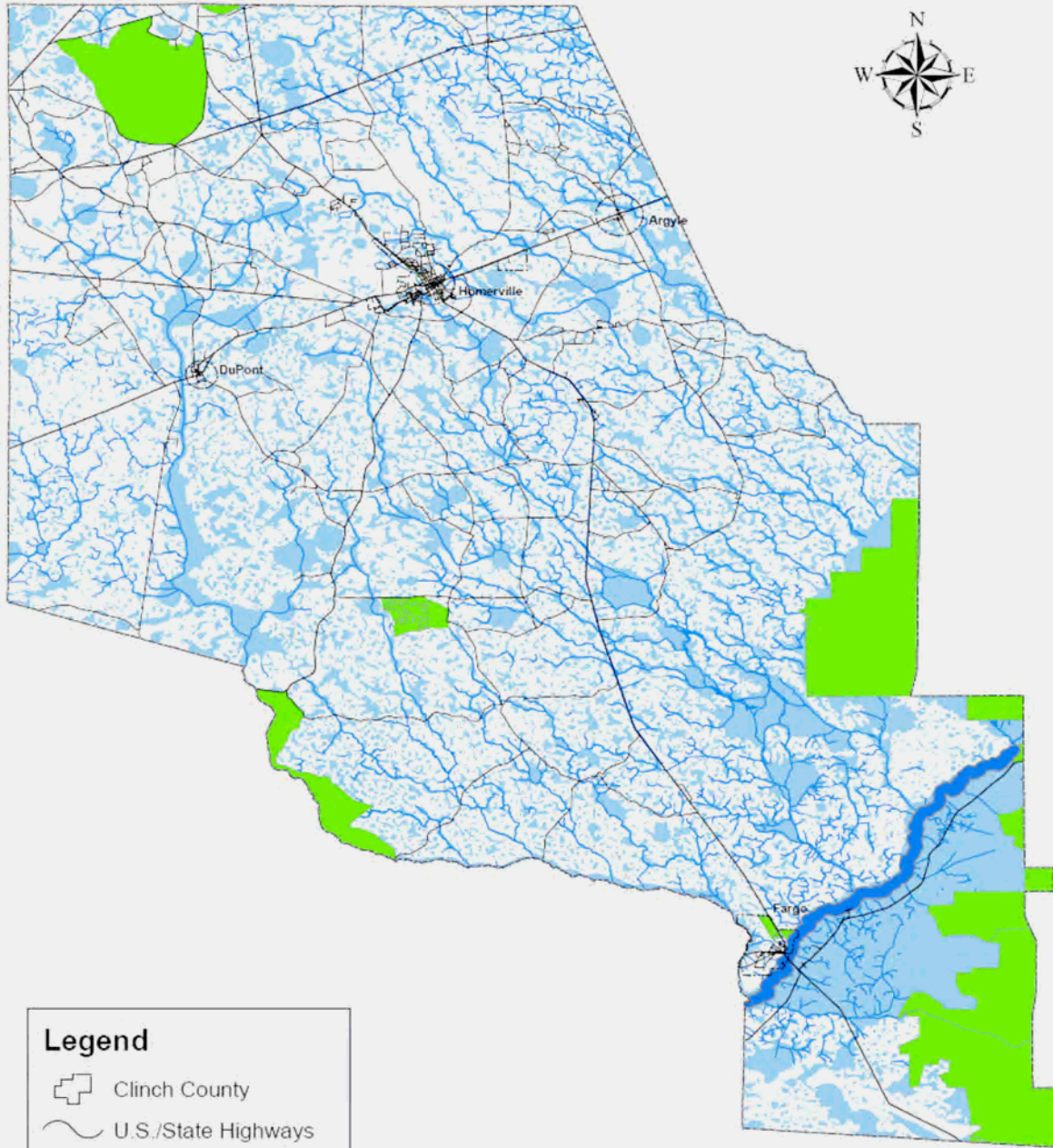
Groundwater Recharge Areas

According to the *Georgia Pollution Susceptibility Map* produced by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Clinch County does not contain any significant groundwater recharge areas located within its boundaries. However, with the prodigious amount of wetlands in the county there is certainly a portion of that water finding its way into the underground aquifer. Thus, careful consideration should be given to human activities that may pose a threat to surface and ground waters in and around Clinch County.

For all groundwater recharge areas, any new sanitary landfill approved by the Department of Natural Resources must have synthetic liners and a leachate collection system. Liners are required for all new agricultural waste impoundment sites along the groundwater recharge area, a liner is required if the impoundment site is larger than fifteen acres. State law does not permit land disposal of hazardous waste. At present, no active solid waste disposal sites exist in Clinch County. In addition, there are no plans to build such a facility in the next twenty years.

Any new operations located in groundwater recharge areas that handle hazardous materials, their treatment, storage, or disposal must perform operations on an impermeable pad which has a spill and leak collection system. Any new aboveground chemical or petroleum storage tanks larger than 660 gallons must have a secondary containment system for 110% of the new tank volume or 110% of the largest tank volume in a cluster.

Clinch County Natural Resources



Legend

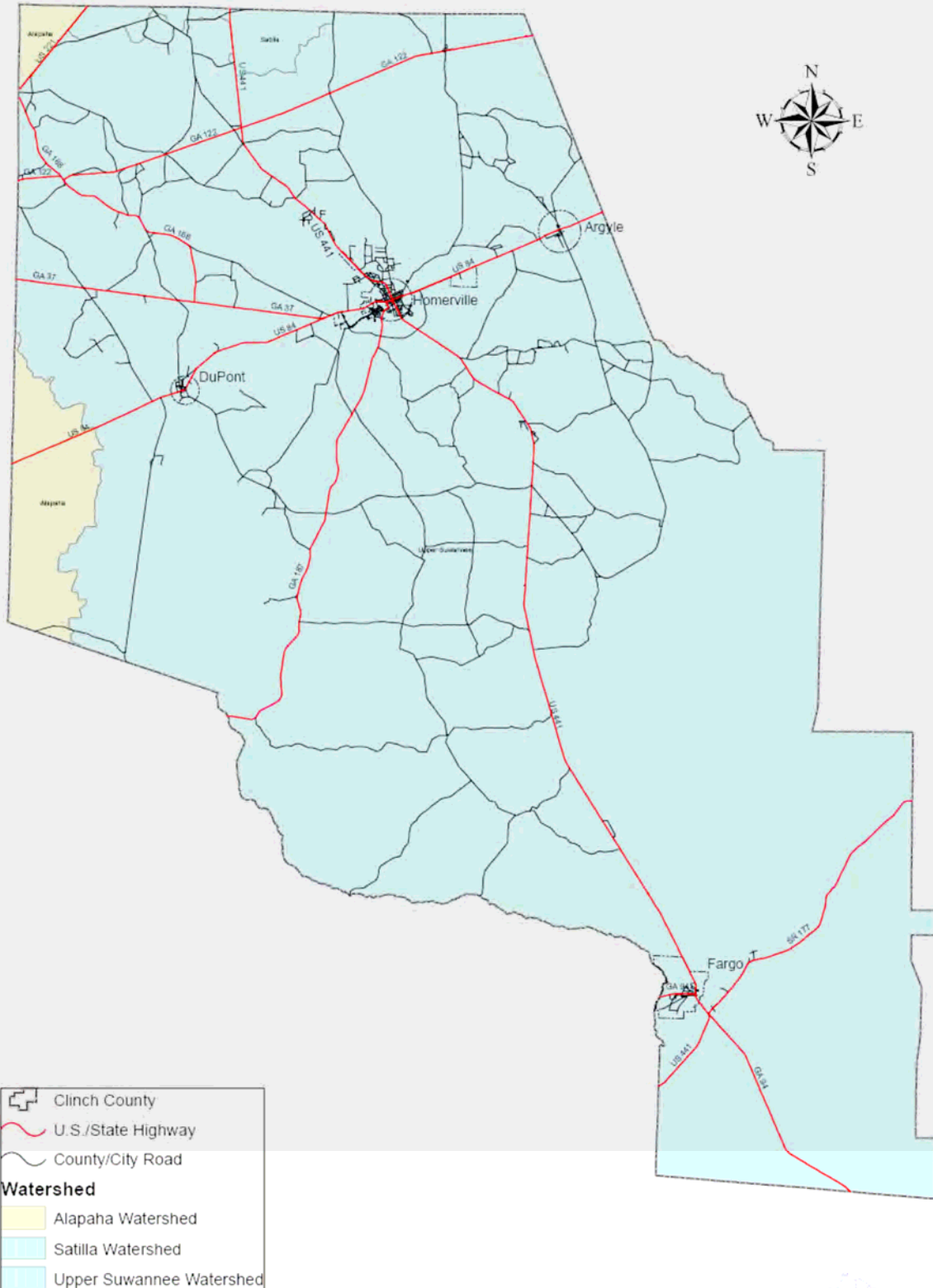
- Clinch County
- U.S./State Highways
- County/City Roads
- Protected River
- Conservation Areas
- Rivers/Streams
- Swamps/Water Bodies



SEGA
Southeast Georgia
Regional Development Center

MAP CREATED AUGUST 2006 FOR
GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA ACCURACY
AND AVAILABILITY TO THE SOUTHEAST
GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.

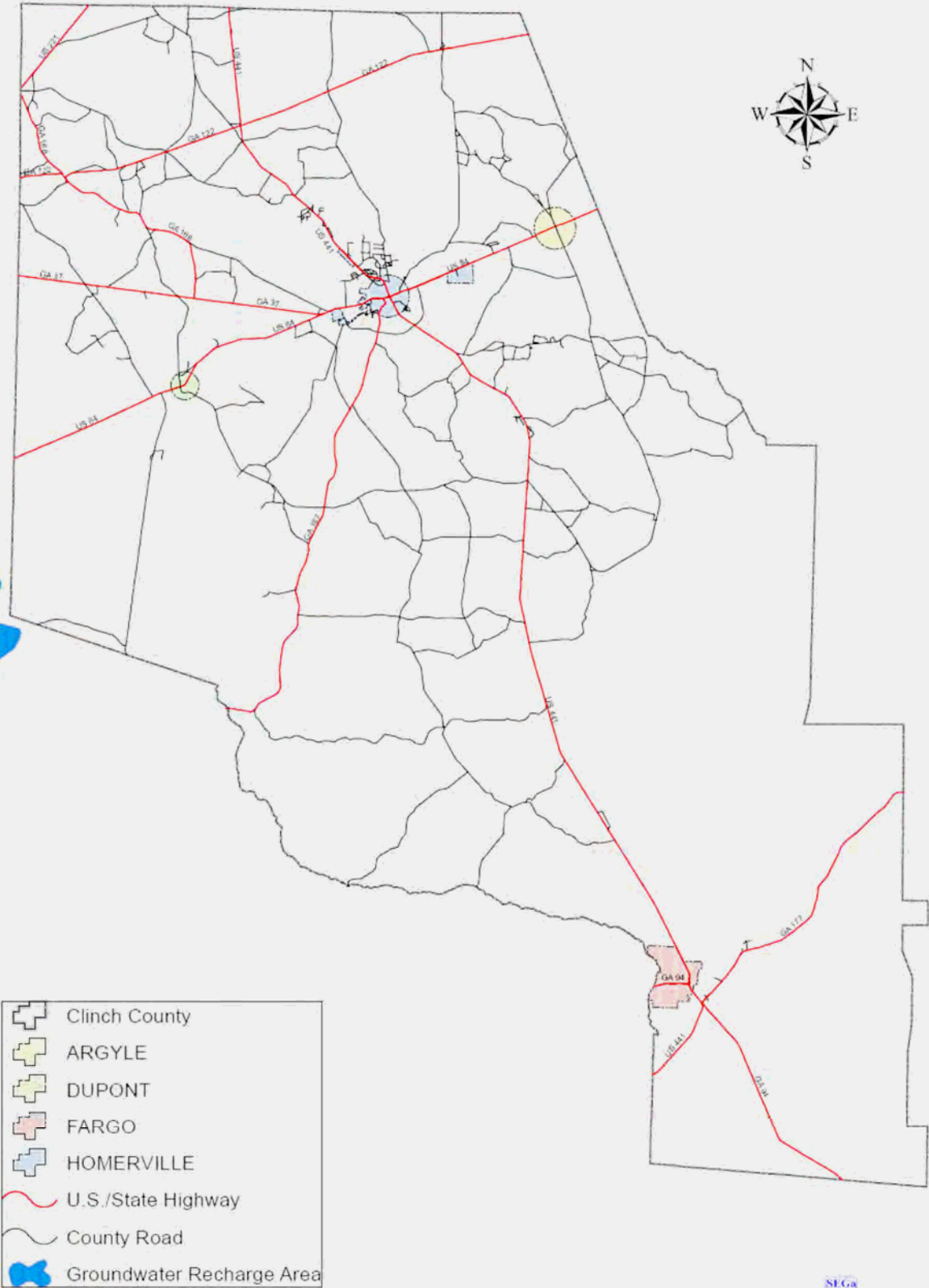
Clinch County Watershed Map




 National Center
 Regional Development Center
 MAP CREATED MAY 2006 FOR
 GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
 REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA ACCURACY
 AND AVAILABILITY TO THE SOUTHEAST
 GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Clinch County Groundwater Recharge Areas

(There are no groundwater recharge areas in Clinch County.)



SEGA
Southeast Georgia
Regional Development Center

MAP CREATED MAY 2005 FOR
GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA ACCURACY
AND AVAILABILITY TO THE SOUTHEAST
GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.

Wetlands

Wetlands are areas that are flooded or saturated by surface or groundwater often and long enough to grow vegetation adapted for life in water-saturated soil. Wetlands are not easily identified due to their unique nature. Vegetation and soil characteristics of wetlands are found in some areas that do not remain permanently flooded. Of course it is easy to identify lakes, ponds, bodies of open water, streams, etc., but more difficult to identify wetlands that are flooded only for a short length of time. These irregular wetlands include random streams, bogs, springs, bottomland forests, pine flatwoods, wet meadows and sinkholes. Jurisdictional wetlands refer to areas that the federal government has officially considered as wetlands for purposes of administration of the Clean Water Act of 1977.

Wetlands offer flood protection, erosion control, and water quality maintenance. In addition, they provide emergency water supplies, provide natural habitats and natural products, and provide recreational opportunities.

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act of 1977 prohibits the discharge of dredge or fill materials into the water bodies or wetlands in the United States without a permit. Any development projects in identified wetlands may obtain a Section 404 Permit from the Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

There are many uses for significant wetland areas, such as: timber production and harvesting, wildlife preserves and fisheries, wastewater treatment, recreation, natural water treatment and purification, and similar activities.

Many of Clinch County's significant wetlands located along the Suwannee River and in the southern portions of the County. These wetlands are in sparsely settled areas and receive very little impact from area developments. These areas are primarily used for timber production

and wildlife habitats. Although, most of the wetlands are concentrated along the Suwannee and southern Clinch County, smaller wetlands are found throughout the county. Fortunately from a resource conservation standpoint, development in the county is sparse and concentrated in the areas of the incorporated areas. Thus the general quality of surface waters and wetland is unaffected by human activity.

Protected Mountains

None.

Protected Rivers

The Mountain and River corridor Protection Act of 1991 established Minimum Planning Standards for use in the development of River Corridor Protection Plans and the definitions pertaining to designated river corridors. Georgia defines a "protected river" as a designated waterway having a water flow of 400 cubic feet of water per second or higher. The major thrust of the minimum standards for River Corridor Plans is aimed at preserving the land area within 100 feet of all designated river banks so as to provide a buffer allowing for the free movement of wildlife from area to area, to help control erosion and river sedimentation, to absorb floodwaters and to help preserve the qualities which make a river a suitable habitat for wildlife, recreation, and drinking.

The Department of Natural Resources has designated the Suwannee River as a protected river corridor. The protected portion of the Suwannee River in Clinch County runs from the origins of the river in the Okefenokee Swamp to the Florida line between Echols and Ware Counties. No other creek or river has been designated as a Protected River Corridor in Clinch County.

Suwannee River Corridor Protection

Values

The Suwannee River and its associated wetlands are considered to be among the most pristine river and wetland environments in the state of Georgia. The diverse mixture of agriculture and forestry practices in Clinch County provides ample habitat for wildlife including deer, turkey, squirrel, rabbit, dove, quail, songbirds, reptiles and furbearers. The non-game fish resources along the river is also very diverse. The Suwannee River is also a recreational resource for Clinch County residents. Many canoers travel down the Suwannee from Fargo to White Springs, Florida.

Vulnerability

The protected portion of the Suwannee River flows near the City of Fargo in Clinch County. However, no significant amount of urban development has occurred in this area. The river corridor is encompassed by large tracts of land utilized primarily for forestry and agriculture or is a National Wildlife Refuge. Urbanization, which can disrupt the natural equilibrium of the river system, has had little impact on the Suwannee River corridor located in Clinch County. The corridor has thus far been protected from pollutants from urban construction, runoff, municipal waste water operations and septic tank development which could enter the river and adversely affect water quality. The lack of development along the corridor has helped to keep the area relatively unspoiled.

As stated earlier silviculture is the predominant land use in the area. The most significant threat to the rivers' water quality is non-point source pollution as a result of forestry related activities. Non-point source pollutants are generally carried into surface waters by storm water runoff. This problem is especially aggravated when various land uses impede the natural process of water infiltrating into the soil. While this problem is typically one associated with urban

development and large amounts of impervious surfaces, runoff from agriculture and lumbering activities can pose a threat to the water quality of surface waters. Storm water Best Management Practices (BMPs) should be implemented to protect the river corridor from agriculture and silviculture activities.

Likelihood of Adverse Impacts

Future unrestricted and uncontrolled development activity along Suwannee River could adversely impact the public health and safety of residents located near the river corridor as floodplain development reduces flood storage capacity, and increases the potential for flood damage. Increased development also could reduce the potential for wildlife habitat along and in the waterway and would reduce the natural scenic properties that make these areas excellent recreational resources. Additionally, future urbanization is a severe threat that, without controls, adversely affects the river corridor with activities that are in many cases both long-term and irreversible. These considerations underscore the potential need for resource protection measures and conservation. However, development of this magnitude is not anticipated during the planning period.

However, in considering the slow rate of growth adjacent to the section of the river and the historic and present propensity for river corridor property to be held in large tracts for agricultural or forestry reasons, the potential risks of such degradation are expected to be limited during the short term planning period. Thus, the likelihood of adverse effects is mitigated by existing circumstances, at least in the near future.

Adequacy of Existing Protective Measures

There are a number of state and federal laws and regulatory programs which directly or indirectly effect rivers and river corridors: the Federal Clean Water Act (1977), the Rivers and

Harbors Act of 1899, the National Flood Insurance Program, the Georgia Water Quality Act, the Georgia Safe Drinking Water Act of 1977, the Erosion and Sedimentation Act, 1975, and the Georgia "Vital Areas" Legislation 1973, among others. Any questions regarding these and other regulations should be directed to the local building inspection agencies or the SEGa RDC.

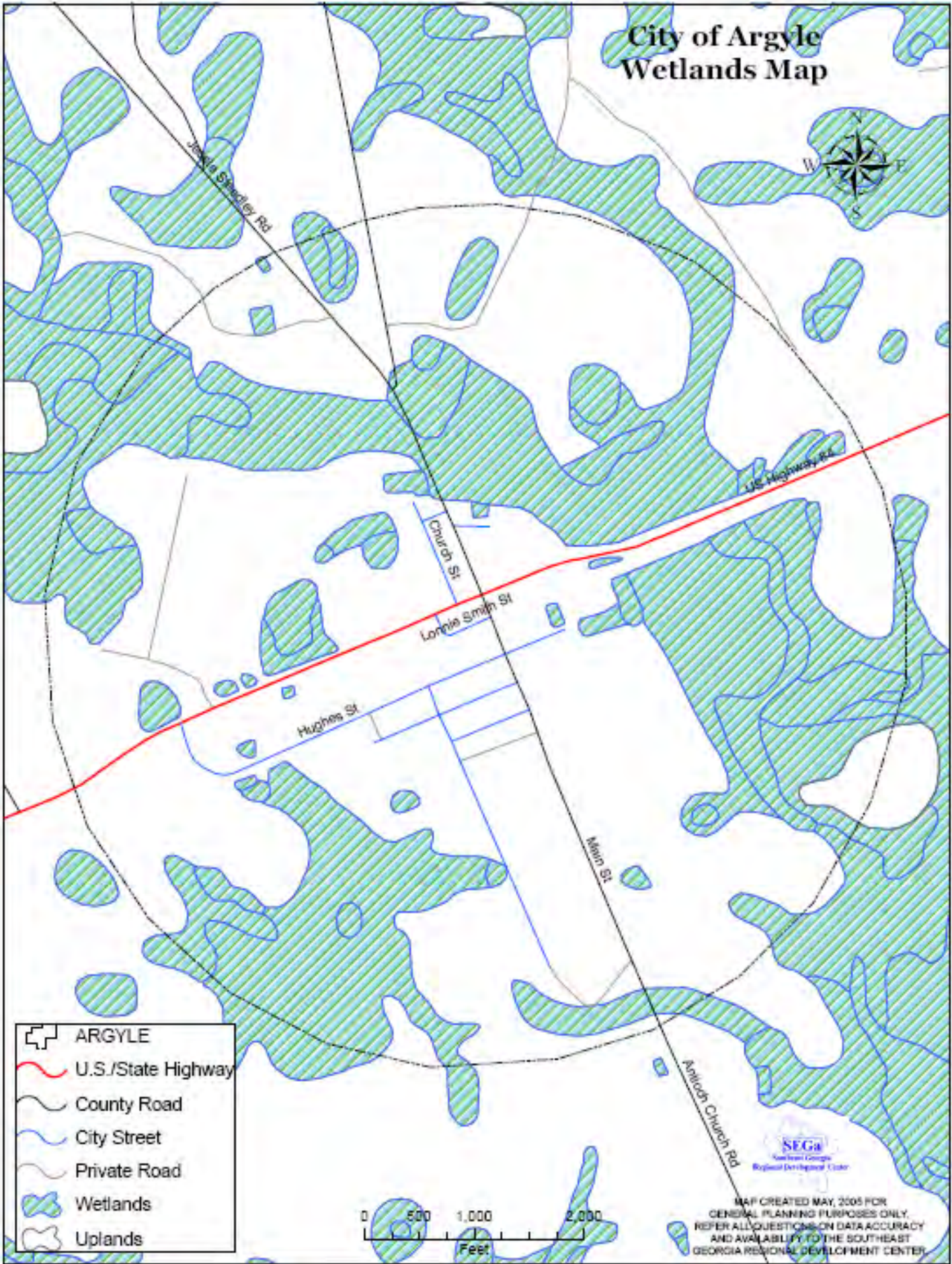
This array of local, state and federal regulations is expected to keep the Suwannee from harm over the next twenty years. While the Suwannee River remains potentially vulnerable to future development, increased pollution, flood-damage and other adverse impacts these impacts are not anticipated. Much of the responsibility of protecting a regional river corridor lies with the local governments. Land use decision making is predominantly a local government function. Within this framework, there are considerable variations in local land use programs. Many state resources such as rivers and river corridors are regional in scope, and as such, multi and inter-governmental efforts will be needed to effect practical solutions to resource management.

Identification of Need and Implementation Strategy

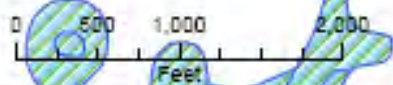
Recognizing that development adjacent to the Suwannee River may require special regulation beyond the current protective measures to adequately protect water quality, control erosion, and to protect against future flood damage, the official adoption and implementation of regulations or strategies to protect the Suwannee River Corridor may be warranted. However, due to the lack of development in the aforementioned areas and the existence of the earlier mentioned regulations, the adoption of Georgia's minimum standards and protection criteria for river corridors (O.C.G.A. 391-3-16-.04) is not deemed to be necessary during the initial Five Year Work Program. However, the county will continue to monitor the situation on the section of the Suwannee River and decide whether to explore the adoption of the minimum standards

during the next five-year planning period and every planning period thereafter in the event the standards are not adopted during the previous planning period.

City of Argyle Wetlands Map



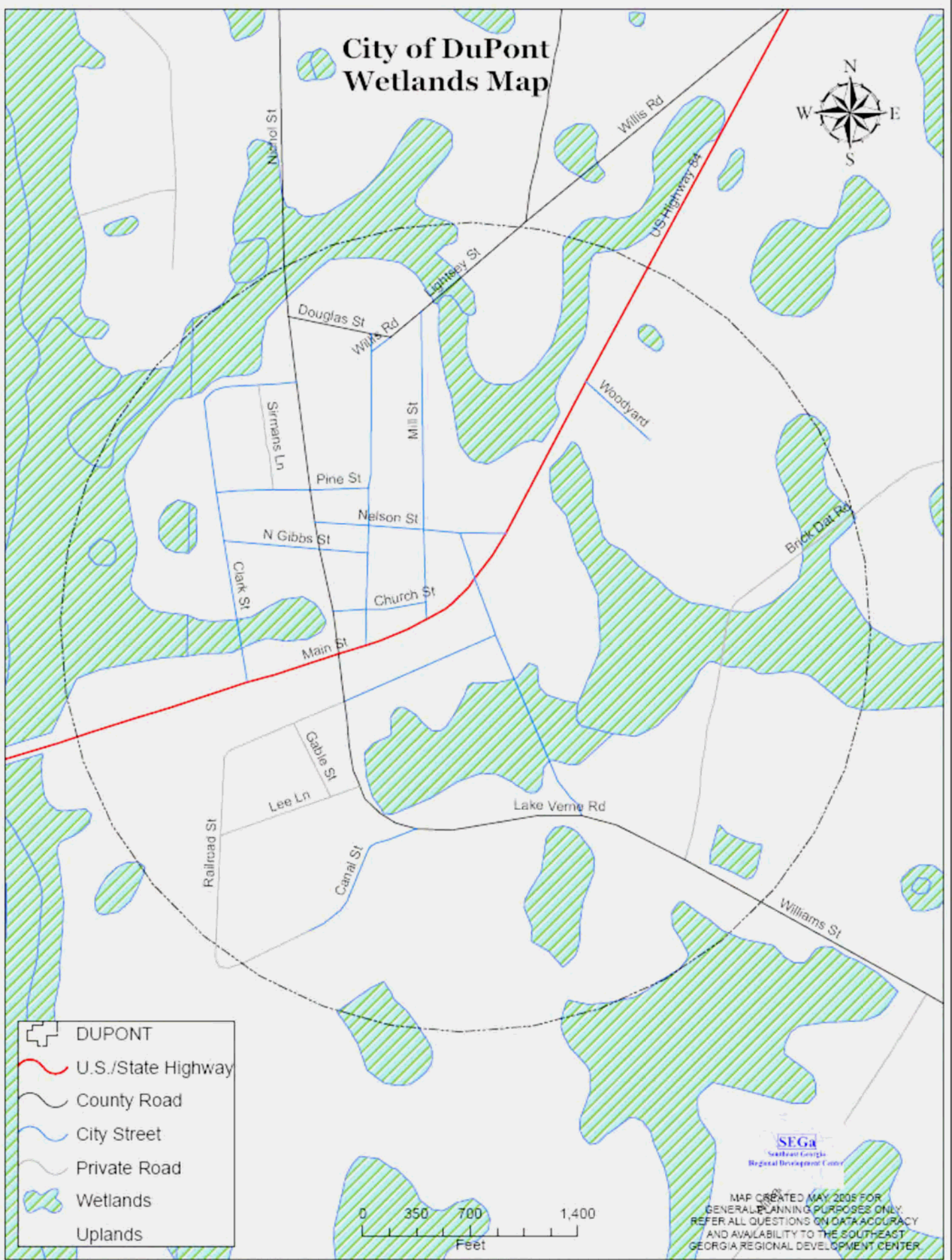
- ARGYLE
- U.S./State Highway
- County Road
- City Street
- Private Road
- Wetlands
- Uplands



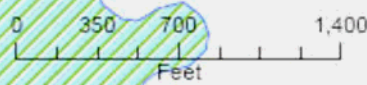
SEGA
Southeast Georgia
Regional Development Center

MAP CREATED MAY, 2005 FOR
GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA ACCURACY
AND AVAILABILITY TO THE SOUTHEAST
GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER

City of DuPont Wetlands Map



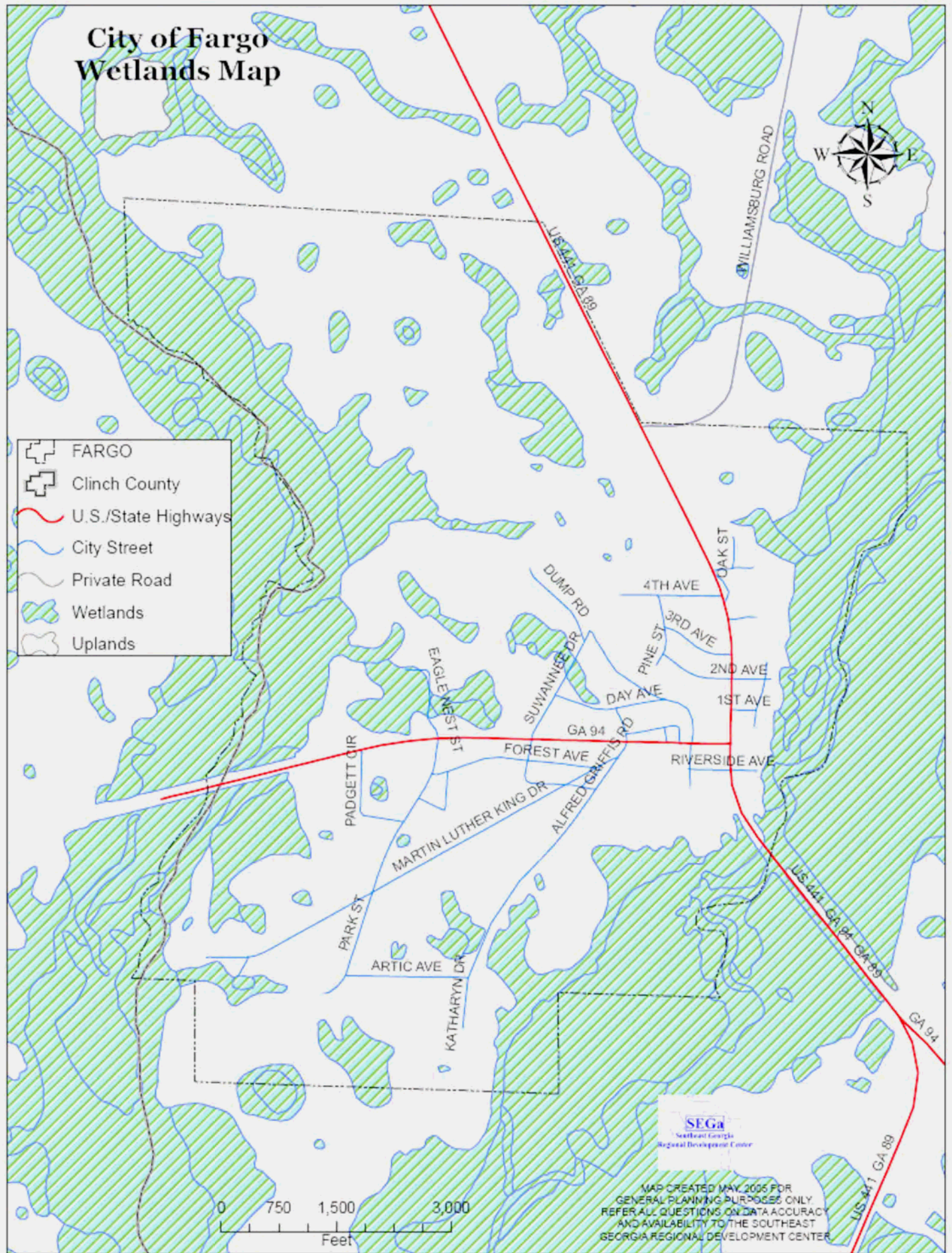
	DUPONT
	U.S./State Highway
	County Road
	City Street
	Private Road
	Wetlands
	Uplands

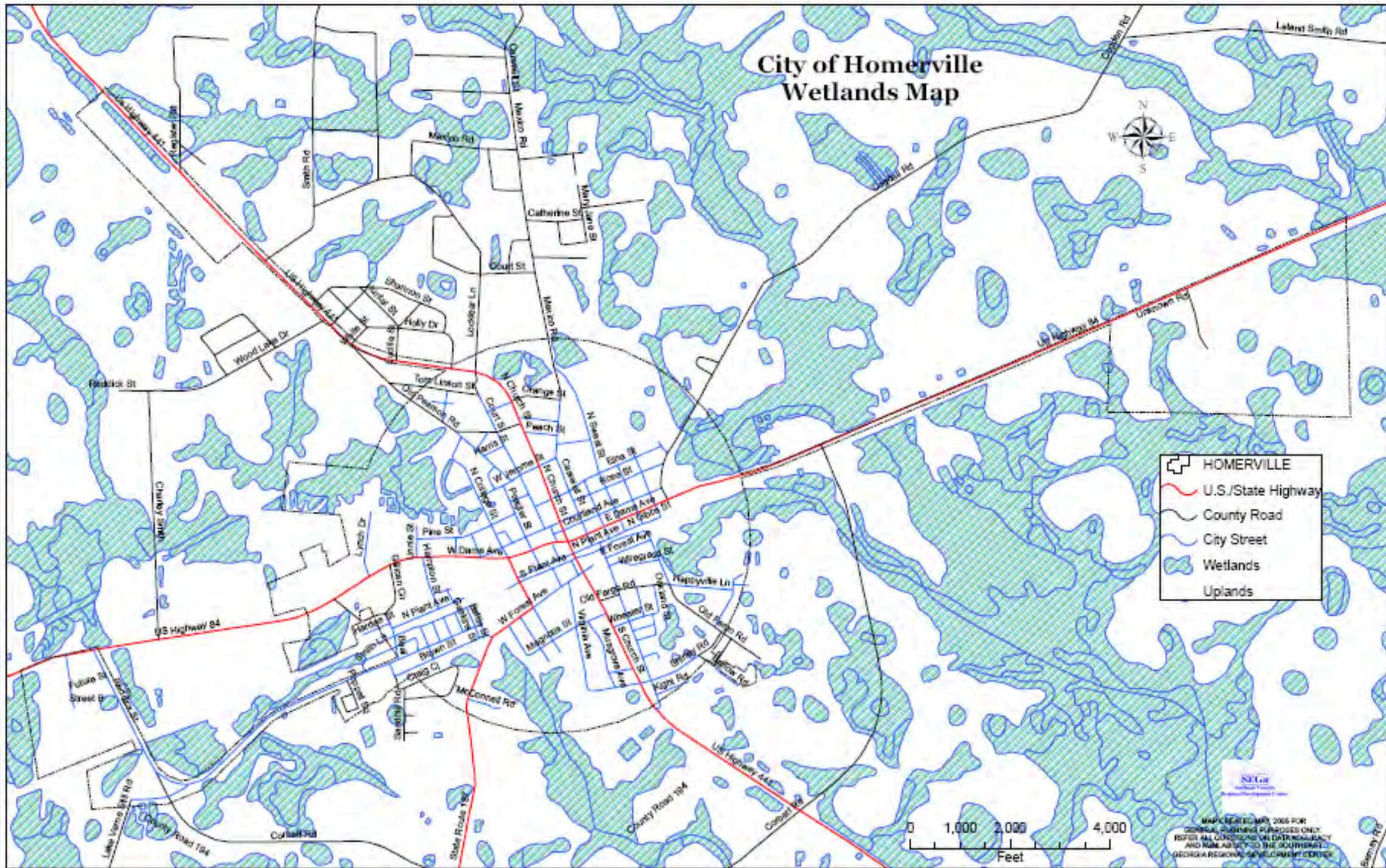


SEGA
 Southeast Georgia
 Regional Development Center

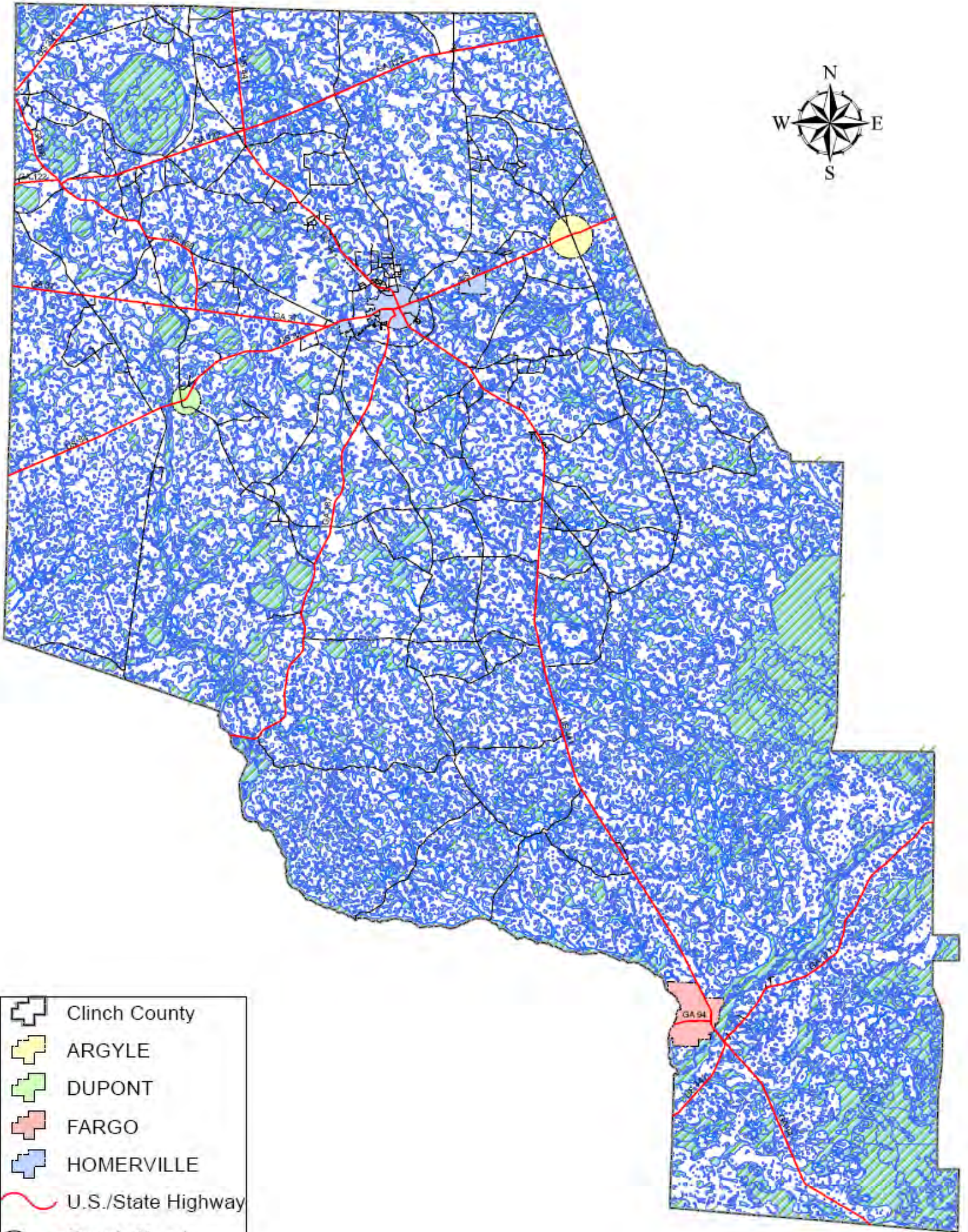
MAP CREATED MAY 2008 FOR
 GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
 REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA ACCURACY
 AND AVAILABILITY TO THE SOUTHEAST
 GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER

City of Fargo Wetlands Map





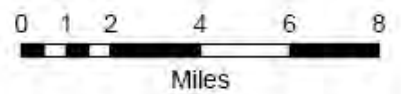
Clinch County Wetlands Map



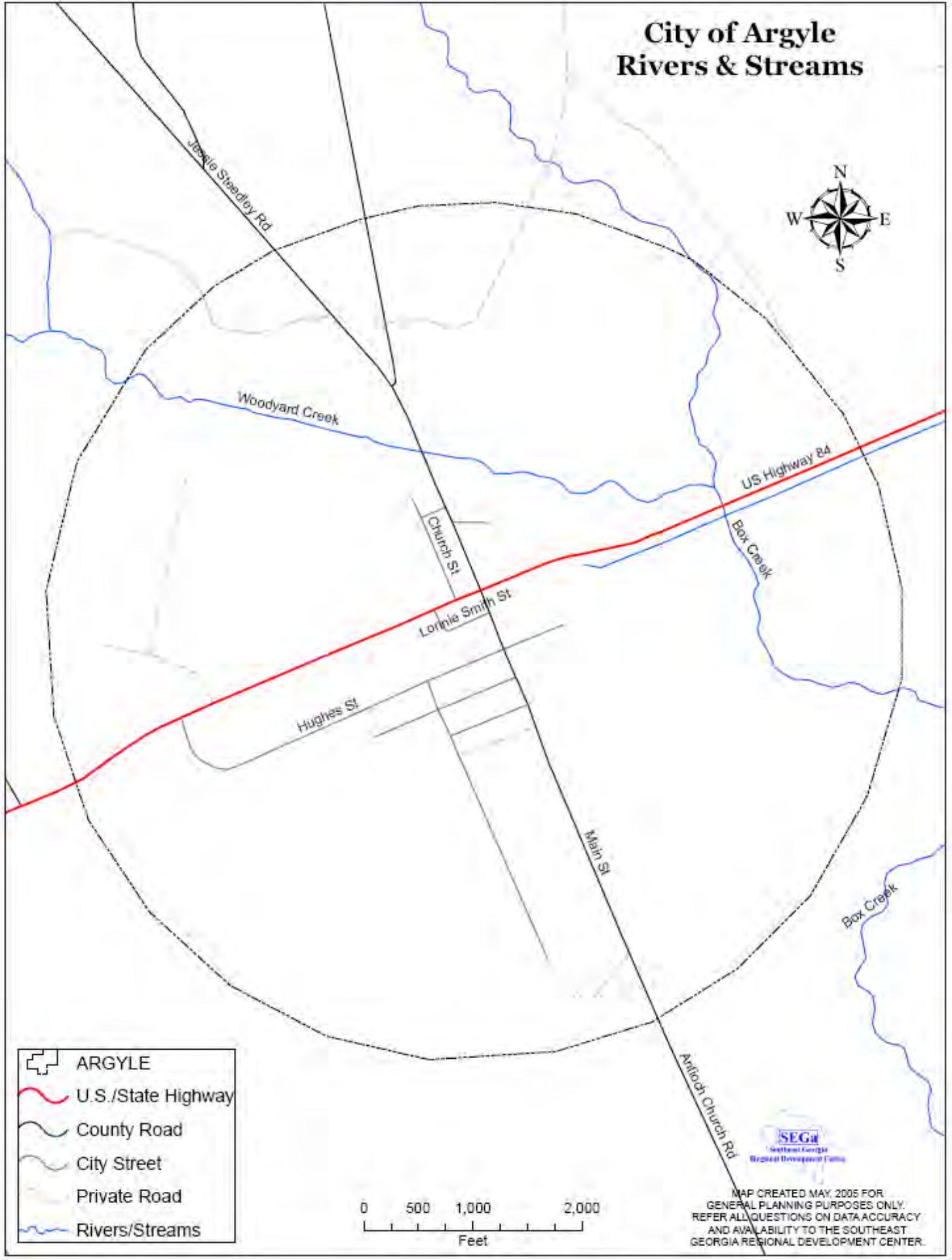
-  Clinch County
-  ARGYLE
-  DUPONT
-  FARGO
-  HOMERVILLE
-  U.S./State Highway
-  County Road
-  Wetlands
-  Uplands



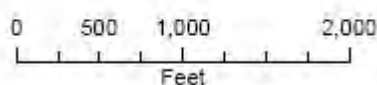
MAP CREATED MAY, 2005 FOR
GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA ACCURACY
AND AVAILABILITY TO THE SOUTHEAST
GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.



City of Argyle Rivers & Streams

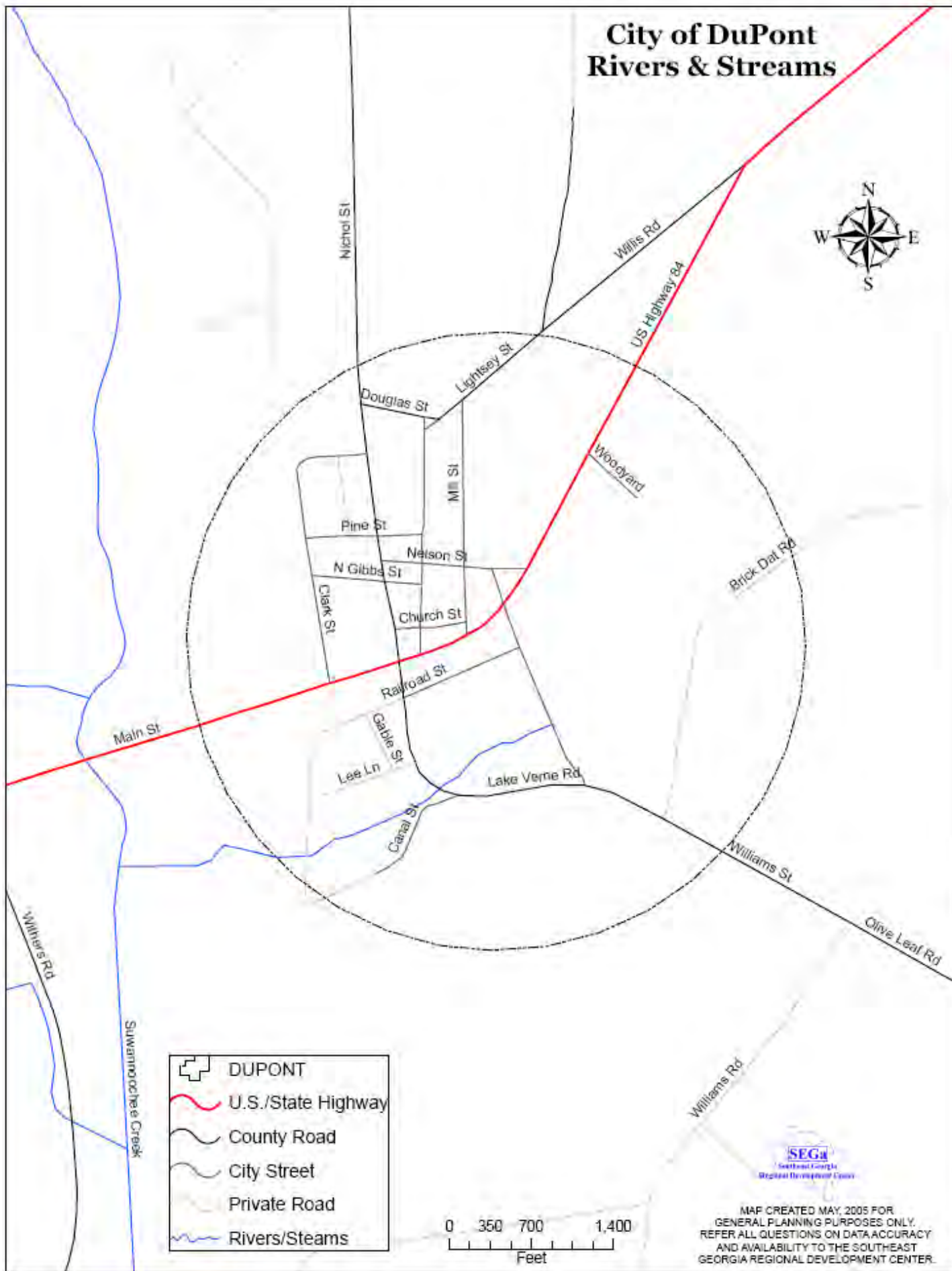


-  ARGYLE
-  U.S./State Highway
-  County Road
-  City Street
-  Private Road
-  Rivers/Streams




 MAP CREATED MAY 2006 FOR
 GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
 REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA ACCURACY
 AND AVAILABILITY TO THE SOUTHEAST
 GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.

City of DuPont Rivers & Streams



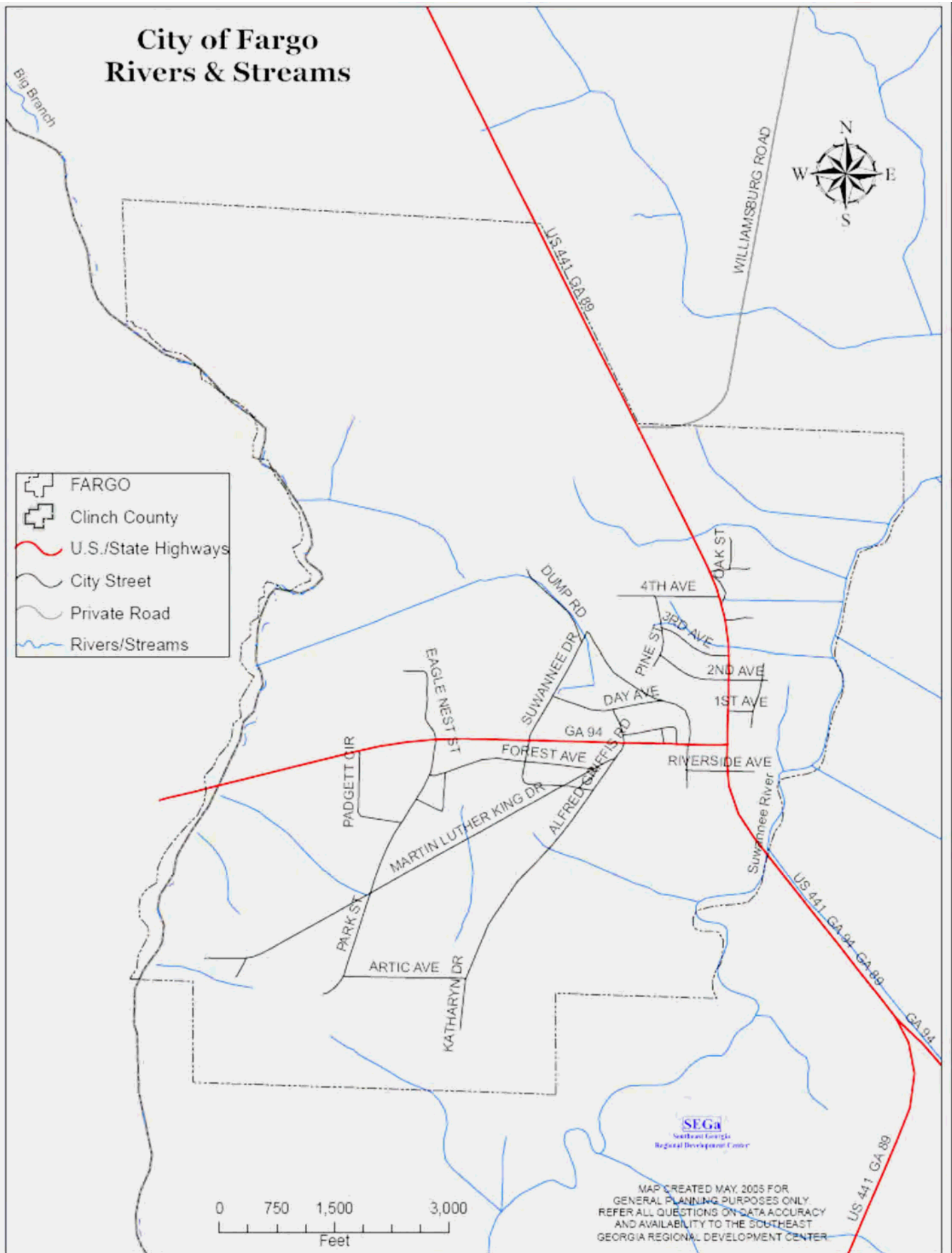
- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| | DUPONT |
| | U.S./State Highway |
| | County Road |
| | City Street |
| | Private Road |
| | Rivers/Streams |

0 350 700 1,400
Feet

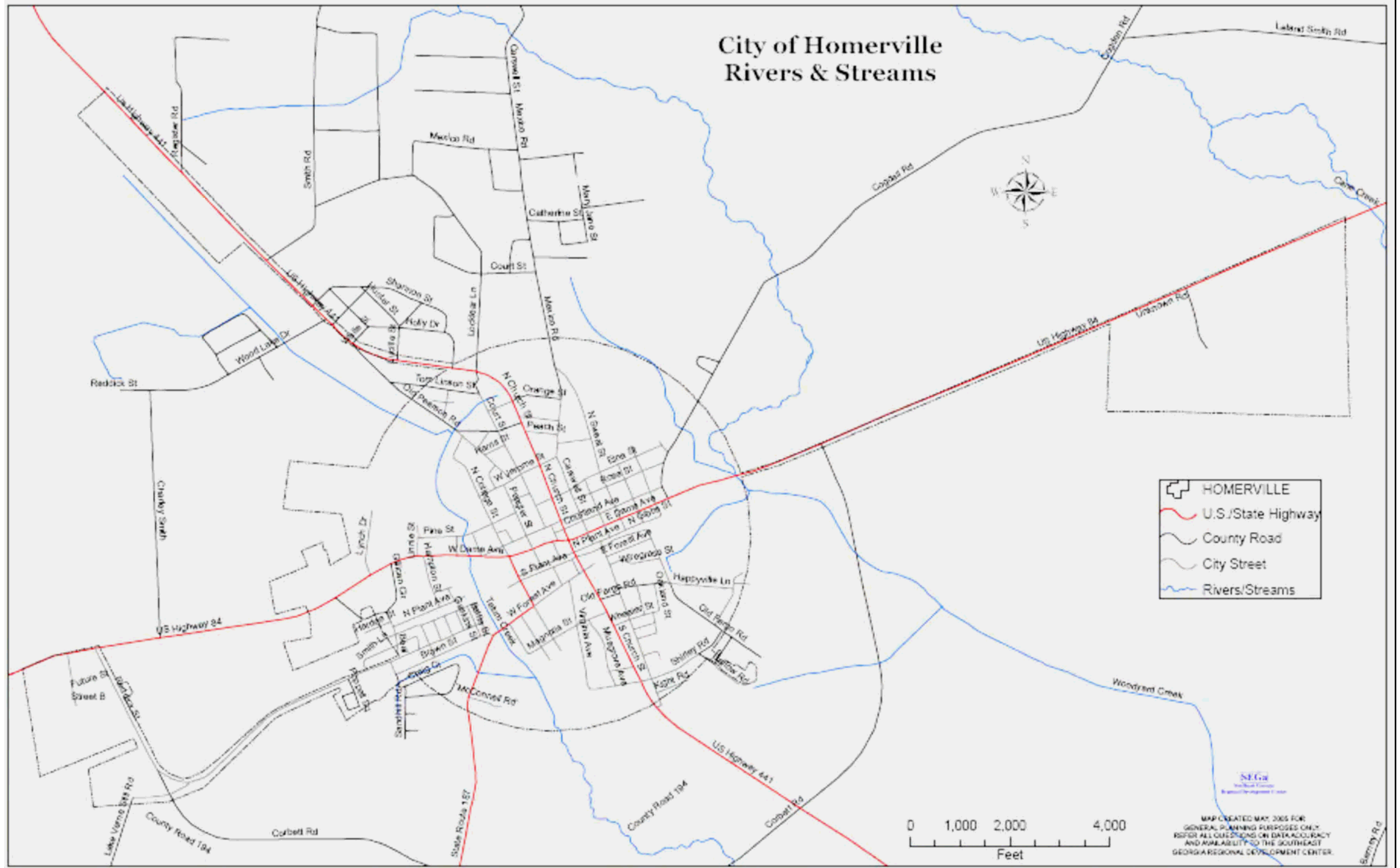







MAP CREATED MAY, 2005 FOR
GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA ACCURACY
AND AVAILABILITY TO THE SOUTHEAST
GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.

City of Fargo Rivers & Streams



City of Homerville Rivers & Streams

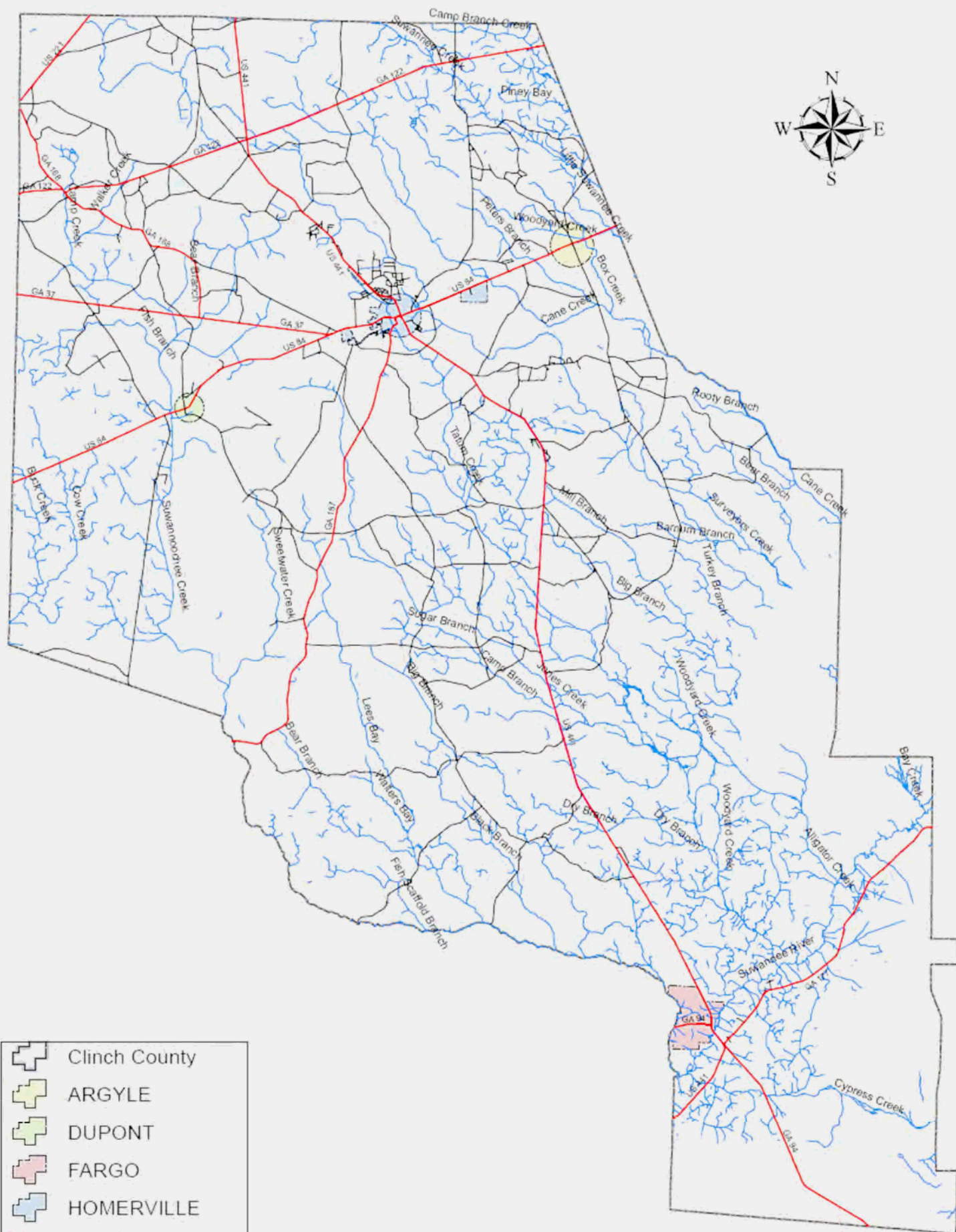


-  HOMERVILLE
-  U.S./State Highway
-  County Road
-  City Street
-  Rivers/Streams

0 1,000 2,000 4,000
Feet

SEGA
SOUTHEAST GEORGIA
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER
MAP CREATED MAY, 2005 FOR
GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA ACCURACY
AND AVAILABILITY TO THE SOUTHEAST
GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.

Clinch County Rivers & Streams

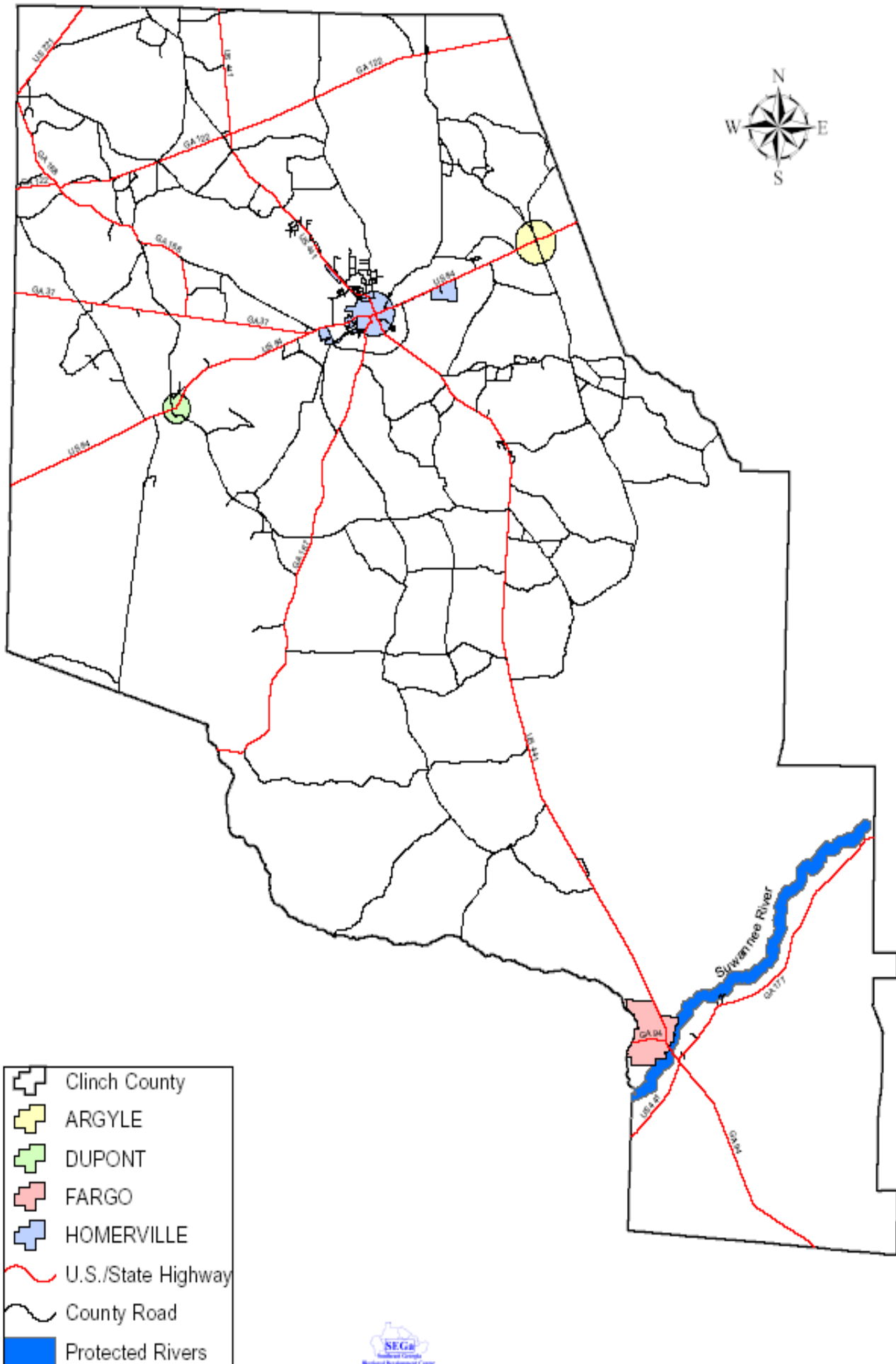


-  Clinch County
-  ARGYLE
-  DUPONT
-  FARGO
-  HOMERVILLE
-  U.S./State Highway
-  County Road
-  Rivers/Streams



MAP CREATED MAY 2006 FOR
GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA ACCURACY
AND AVAILABILITY TO THE SOUTHEAST
GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.

Clinch County Protected Rivers



MAP CREATED MAY, 2005 FOR
 GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
 REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA ACCURACY
 AND AVAILABILITY TO THE SOUTHEAST
 GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.

0 1 2 4 6 8
 Miles

Coastal Resources

None.

Flood Plains

Clinch County, Homerville, DuPont, and Argyle participate in FEMA's Flood Hazard program and have Flood Hazard Boundary Maps developed by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development delineating floodplains. Clinch County, Homerville, DuPont, and Argyle have set up and adopted a local flood ordinances making them eligible to participate in the regular NFIP. The City of Fargo does not participate in the NFIP at this time. Fargo has no plans to participate in the NFIP during the short term planning period. However, it has been recommended to the city of Fargo by the RDC and Clinch County to take steps to begin participation in the NFIP regular program.

Soil Types

The primary soil associated with Clinch County is the Leefield-Pelham association, which are somewhat poorly drained but are suitable for either cultivation (Leefield-Pelham-Irvington) or silviculture (Leefield-Pelham-Mascotte) other soil associations are portrayed in Map C below. Prime agricultural and forestland are located north of US 84, while the land located south of US 84 is considered prime timberland.

Of the 824 square miles of Clinch County, 81.8% is forestland; a source of local income and enhanced quality of life, timber production is performed in accordance with the Best Management Practices recommended by the Georgia Forestry Commission.

Steep Slopes

There are no slopes greater than six degrees located in Clinch County.

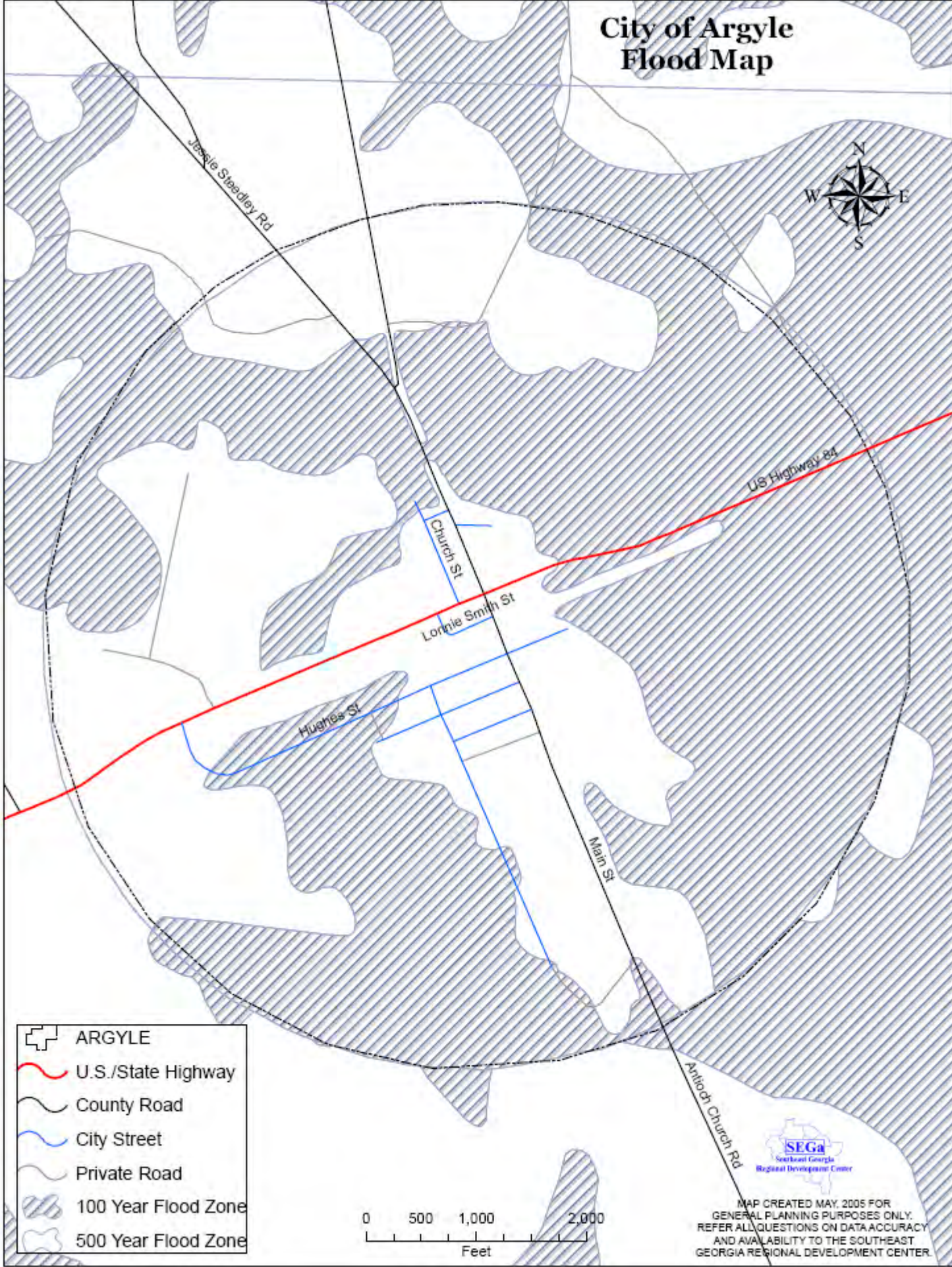
Prime Agriculture and Forest Land

Prime agricultural land areas are those, which primarily include productive agricultural land with long-term economic viability to produce crops, timber, livestock, poultry, dairy, or nursery products. The land is of superior soil quality. Lands used for agricultural purposes often border the urbanized portions of the county, and are important transitional buffers between intensive human activity and ecologically sensitive forest.

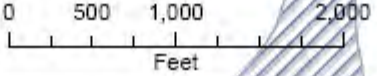
According to the 2004 Farm Gate Value Report, approximately 5.9 percent of Clinch County's acreage is farmland, composed of 118 farms on 30,666 acres. Of the 30,666 acres, approximately 1,392 acres are utilized in crop production. The remaining 95.9 percent of the land in Clinch County is forest. This land consists of 497,000 acres.

A majority of the forestland in South Georgia is commercial. This region supplies a majority of the timber east of the Mississippi River.

City of Argyle Flood Map

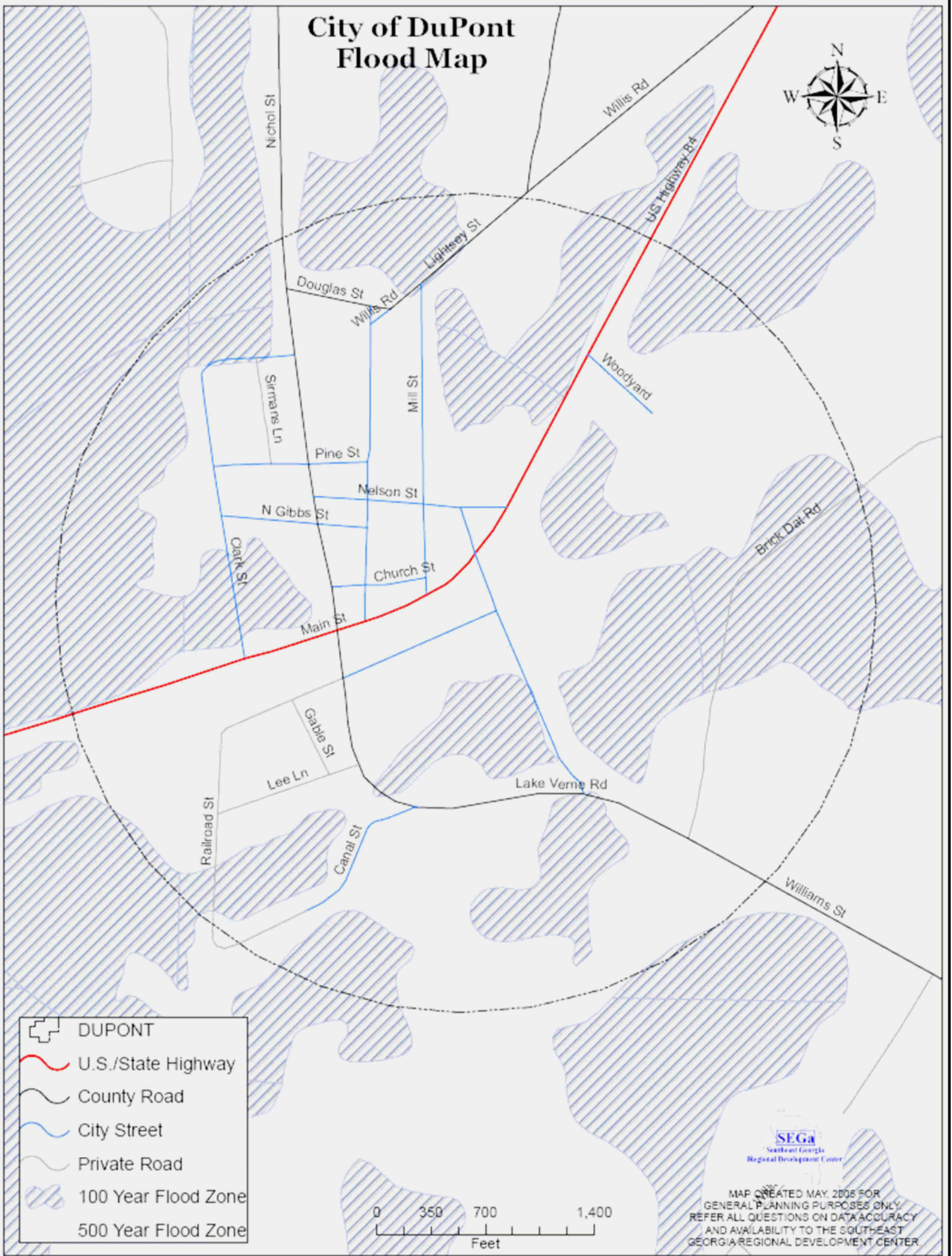


- ARGYLE
- U.S./State Highway
- County Road
- City Street
- Private Road
- 100 Year Flood Zone
- 500 Year Flood Zone




 MAP CREATED MAY, 2005 FOR
 GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
 REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA ACCURACY
 AND AVAILABILITY TO THE SOUTHEAST
 GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.

City of DuPont Flood Map

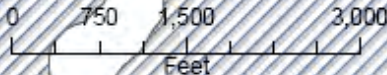
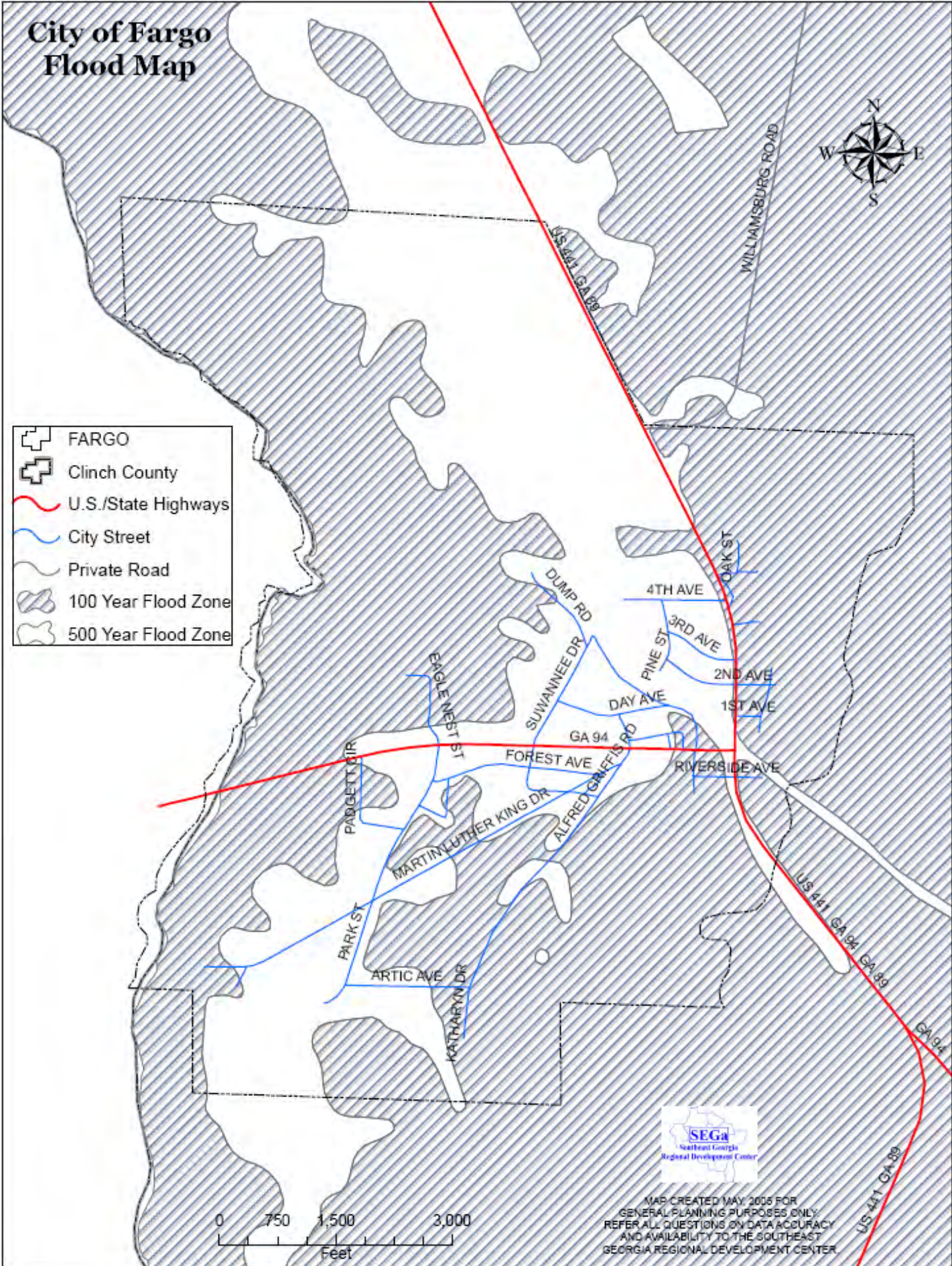


MAP CREATED MAY, 2008 FOR
GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA ACCURACY
AND AVAILABILITY TO THE SOUTHEAST
GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.

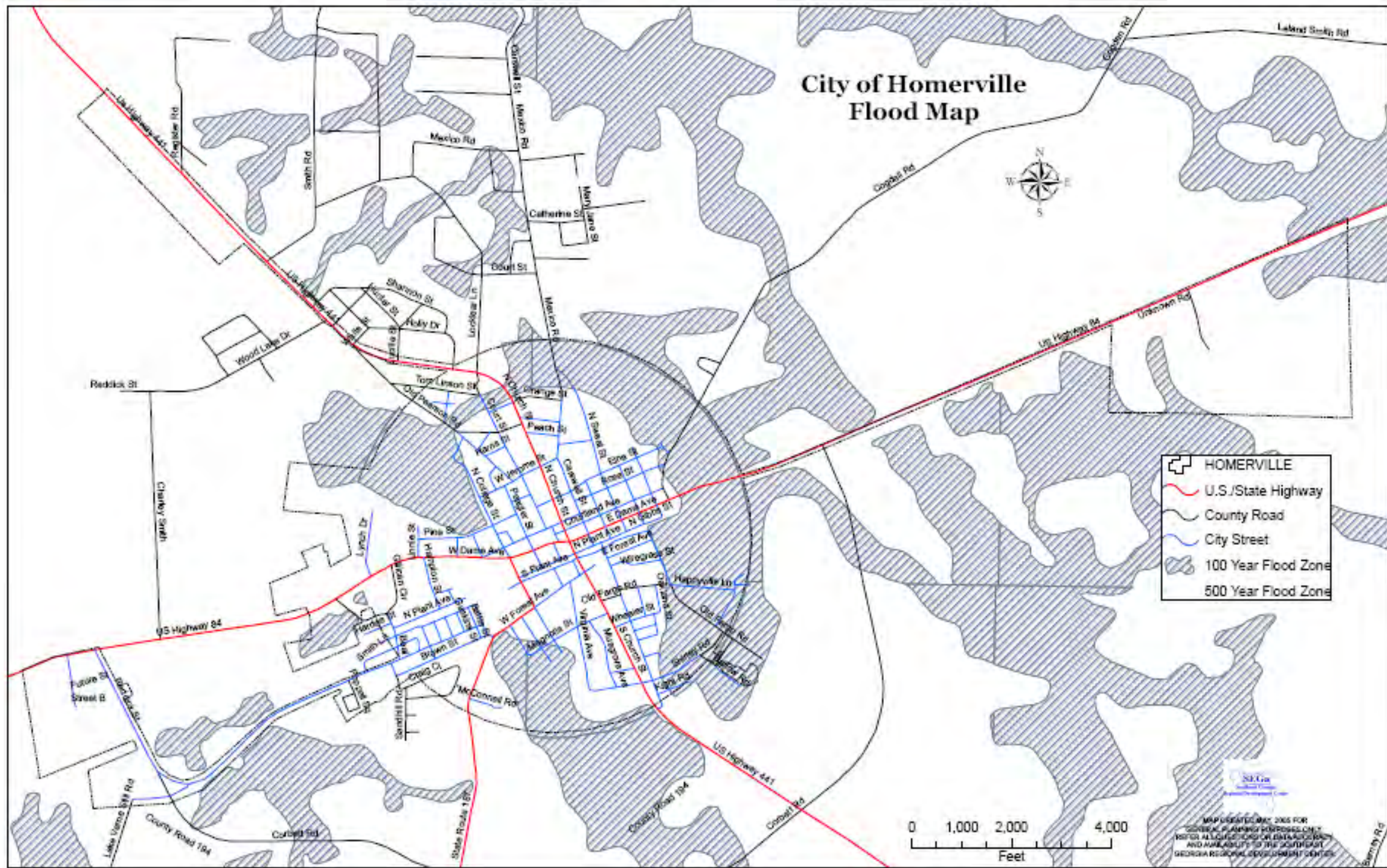
City of Fargo Flood Map



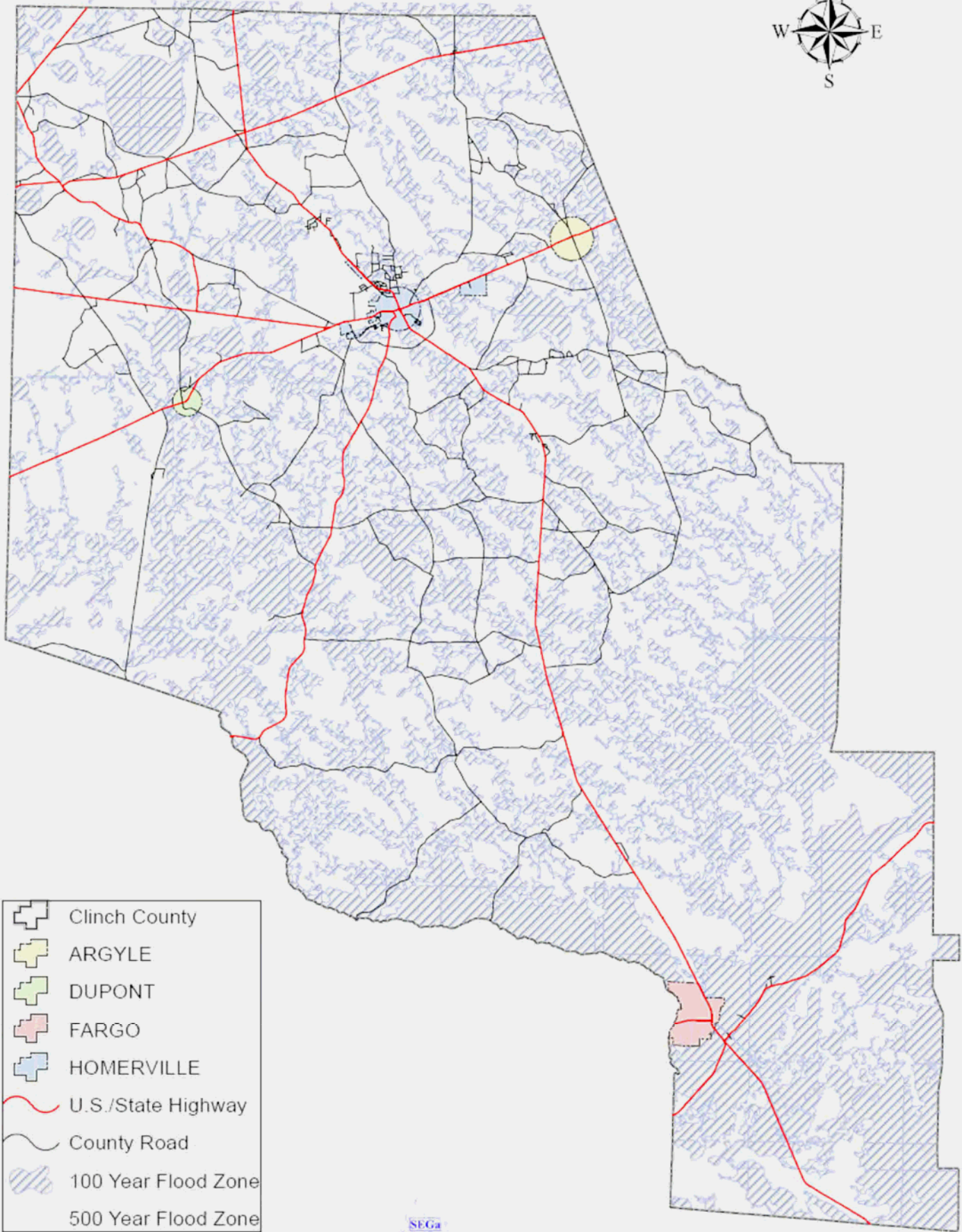
-  FARGO
-  Clinch County
-  U.S./State Highways
-  City Street
-  Private Road
-  100 Year Flood Zone
-  500 Year Flood Zone



MAP CREATED MAY 2005 FOR
 GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
 REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA ACCURACY
 AND AVAILABILITY TO THE SOUTHEAST
 GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.



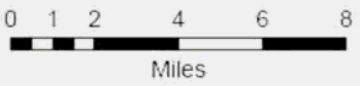
Clinch County Flood Map



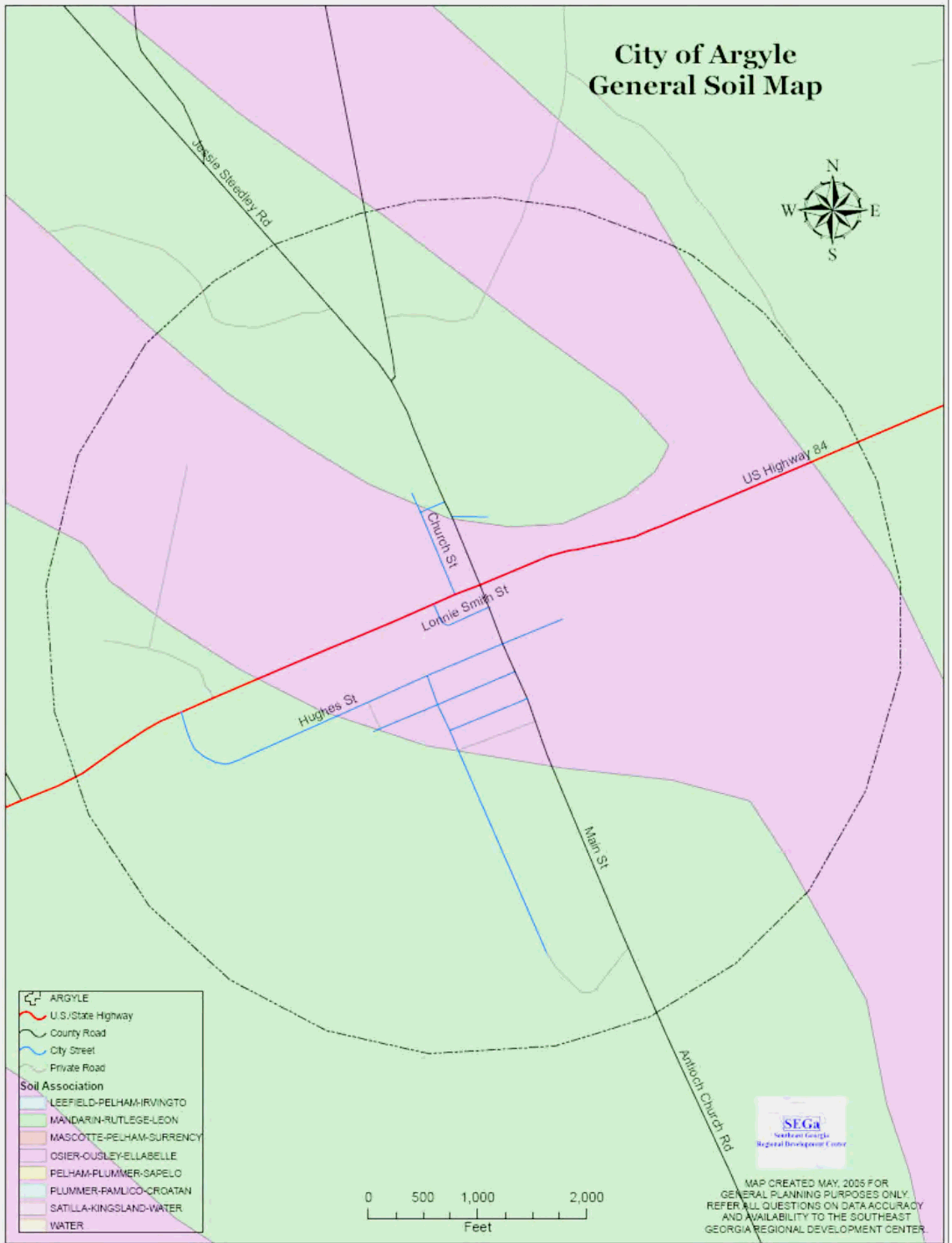
-  Clinch County
-  ARGYLE
-  DUPONT
-  FARGO
-  HOMERVILLE
-  U.S./State Highway
-  County Road
-  100 Year Flood Zone
-  500 Year Flood Zone



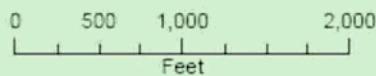
MAP CREATED MAY 2005 FOR
GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA ACCURACY
AND AVAILABILITY TO THE SOUTHEAST
GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.



City of Argyle General Soil Map



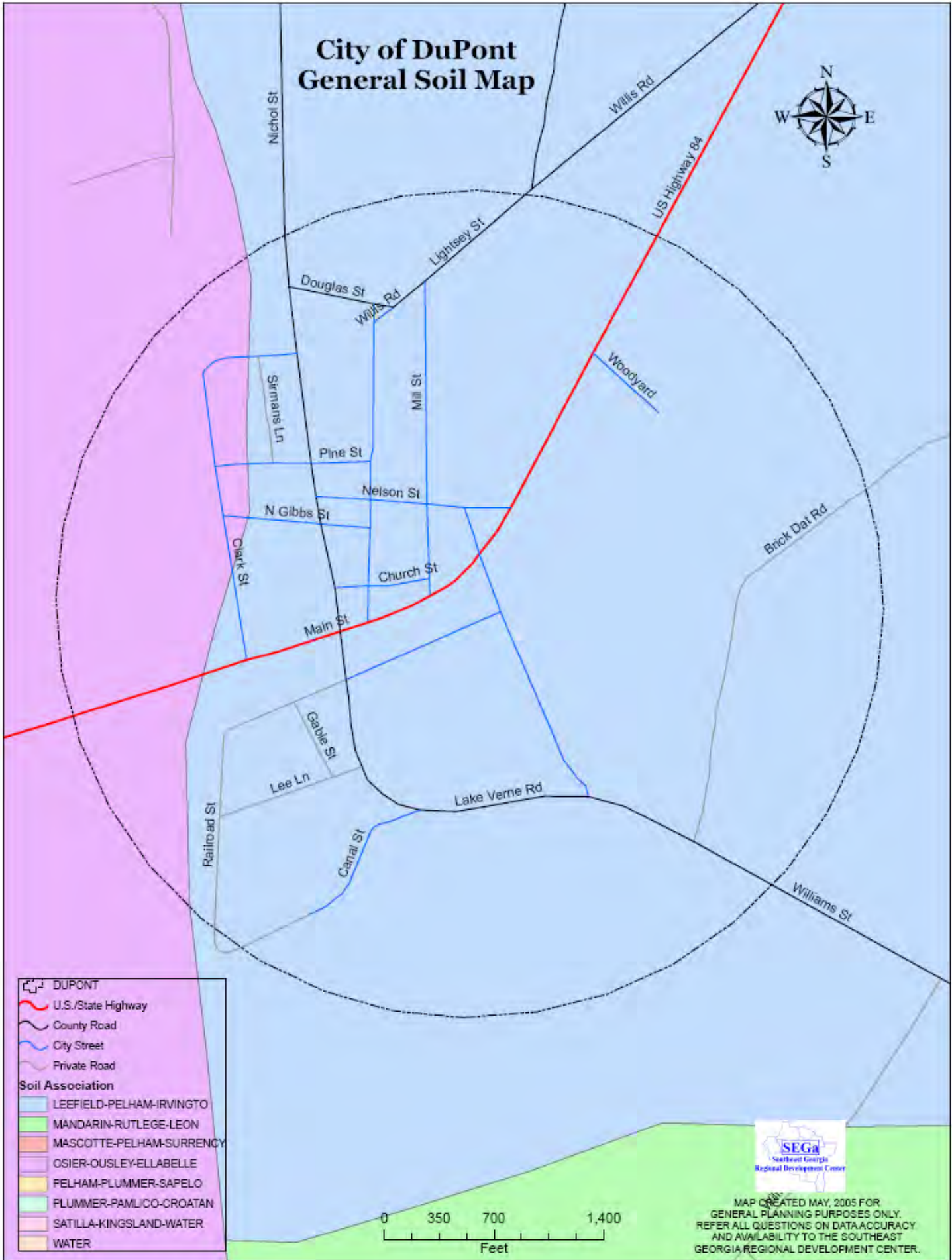
- ARGYLE
- U.S./State Highway
- County Road
- City Street
- Private Road
- Soil Association**
- LEEFIELD-PELHAM-IRVINGTO
- MANDARIN-RUTLEGE-LEON
- MASCOTTE-PELHAM-SURRENCY
- OSIER-OUSLEY-ELLABELLE
- PELHAM-FLUMMER-SAPELO
- FLUMMER-FAMLICO-CROATAN
- SATILLA-KINGSLAND-WATER
- WATER



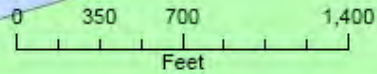
SEGA
Southeast Georgia
Regional Development Center

MAP CREATED MAY, 2005 FOR
GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA ACCURACY
AND AVAILABILITY TO THE SOUTHEAST
GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.

City of DuPont General Soil Map



- DUPONT
- U.S./State Highway
- County Road
- City Street
- Private Road
- Soil Association**
- LEEFIELD-PELHAM-IRVINGTO
- MANDARIN-RUTLEGE-LEON
- MASCOTTE-PELHAM-SURRENCY
- OSIER-OUSLEY-ELLABELLE
- PELHAM-PLUMMER-SAPELO
- PLUMMER-PAMLICO-CROATAN
- SATILLA-KINGSLAND-WATER
- WATER

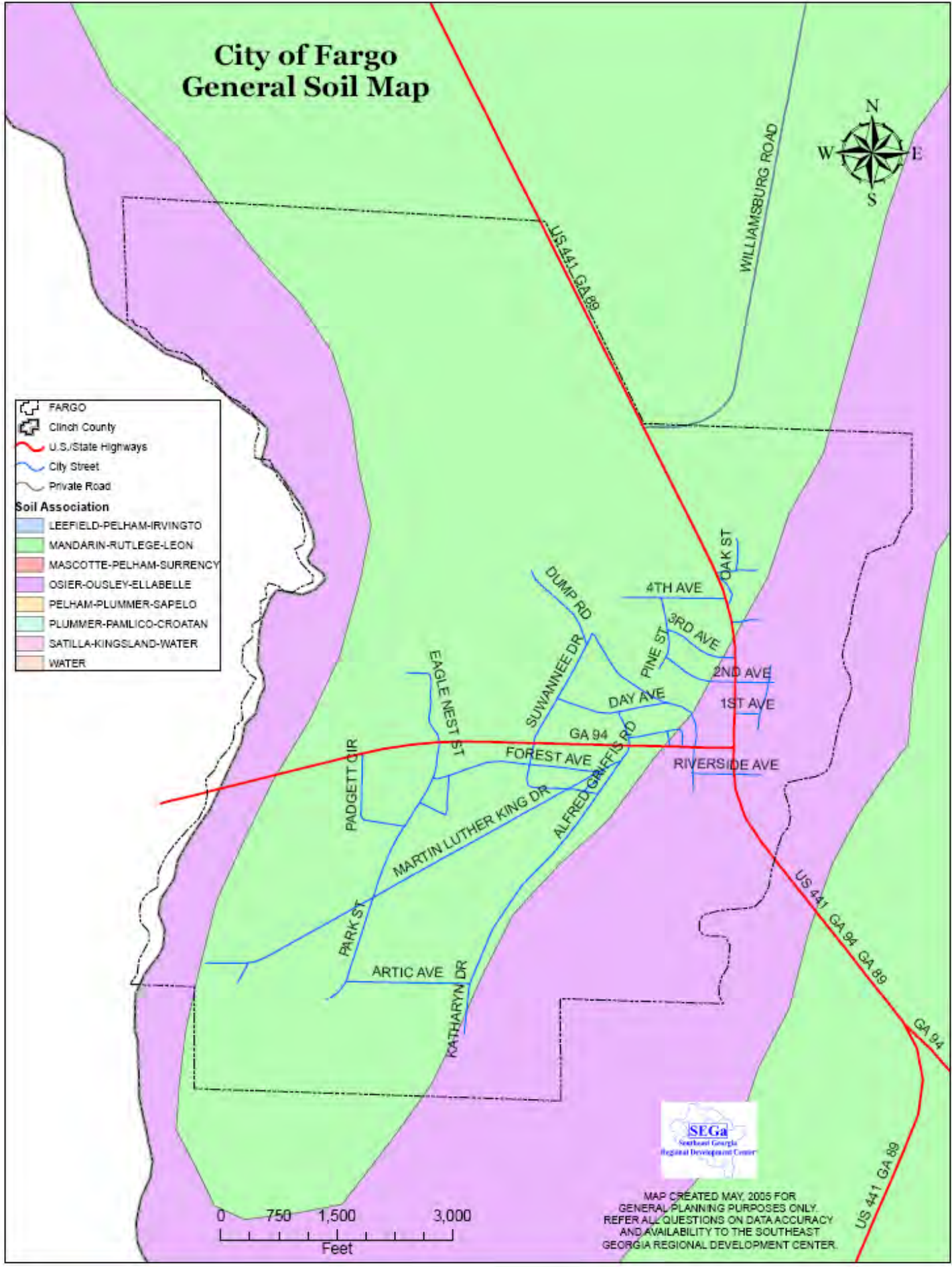


MAP CREATED MAY, 2005 FOR
GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA ACCURACY
AND AVAILABILITY TO THE SOUTHEAST
GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.

City of Fargo General Soil Map



- FARGO
 - Clinch County
 - U.S./State Highways
 - City Street
 - Private Road
- Soil Association**
- LEEFIELD-PELHAM-IRVINGTO
 - MANDARIN-RUTLEGE-LEON
 - MASCOTTE-PELHAM-SURRENCY
 - OSIER-OUSLEY-ELLABELLE
 - PELHAM-PLUMMER-SAPELO
 - PLUMMER-PAMLICO-CROATAN
 - SATILLA-KINGSLAND-WATER
 - WATER

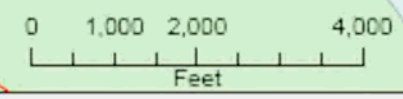


MAP CREATED MAY, 2005 FOR
GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA ACCURACY
AND AVAILABILITY TO THE SOUTHEAST
GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.

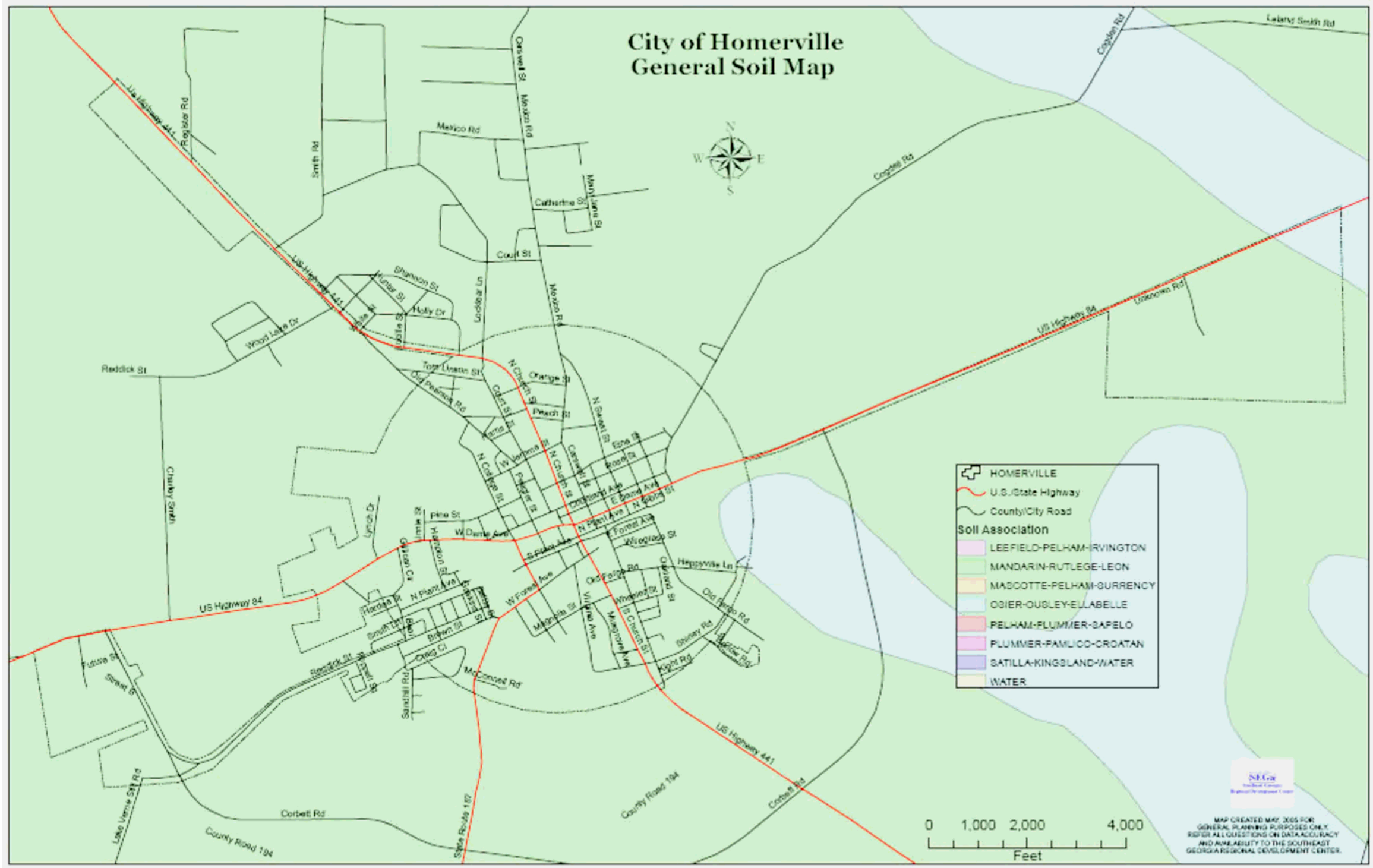
City of Homerville General Soil Map



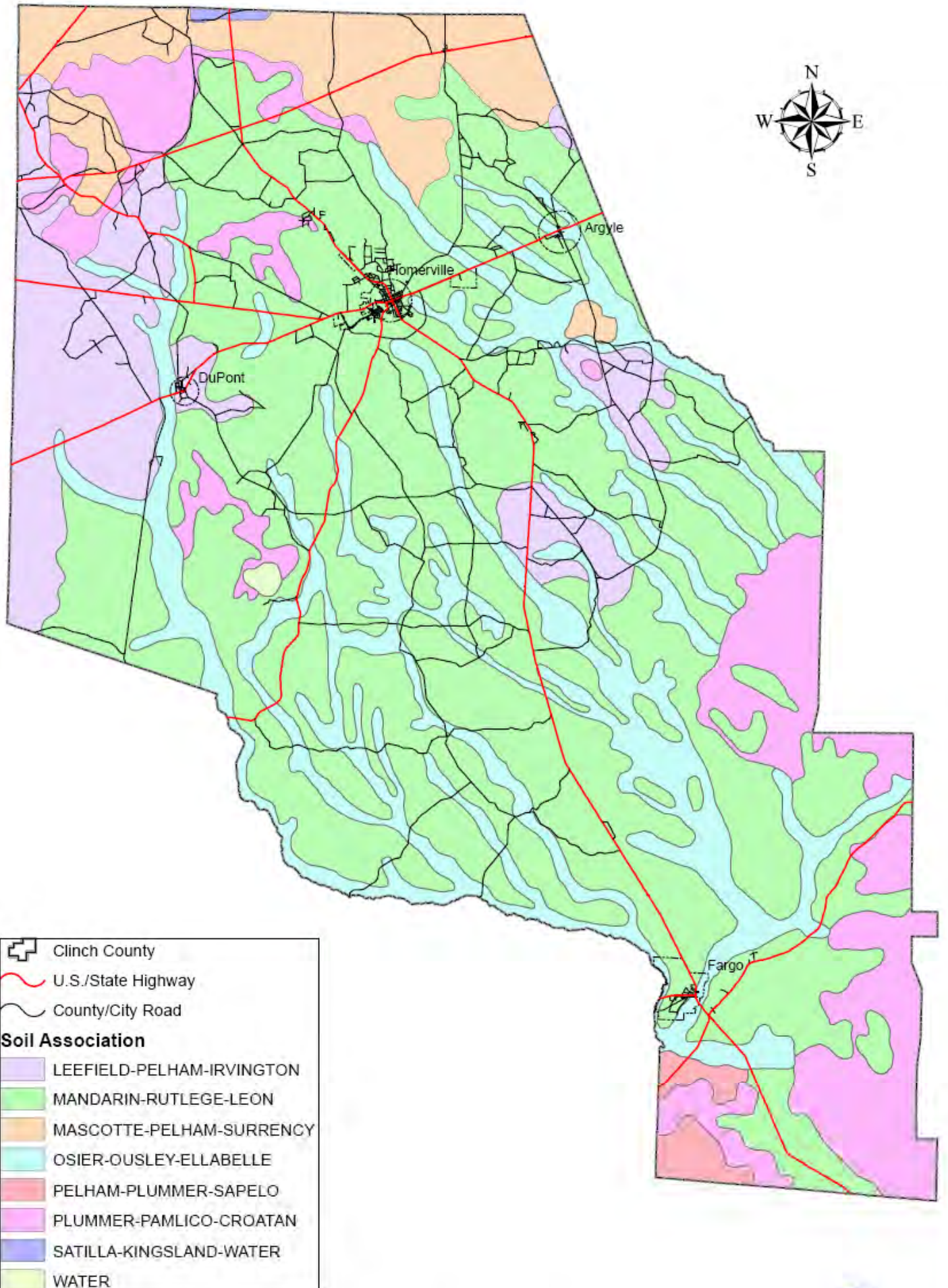
	HOMERVILLE
	U.S./State Highway
	County/City Road
Soil Association	
	LEE FIELD-PELHAM-IRVINGTON
	MANDARIN-RUTLEGE-LEON
	MASCOTTE-PELHAM-SURRENCY
	OGIER-OSLEY-ELABELLE
	PELHAM-PLUMMER-BAPELO
	PLUMMER-FAMILICO-CROATAN
	SATILLA-KINGSLAND-WATER
	WATER



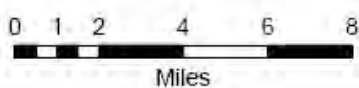
MAP CREATED MAY, 2005 FOR
 GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
 REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA ACCURACY
 AND AVAILABILITY TO THE SOUTHEAST
 GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.



Clinch County General Soil Map



Clinch County
 U.S./State Highway
 County/City Road
Soil Association
 LEEFIELD-PELHAM-IRVINGTON
 MANDARIN-RUTLEGE-LEON
 MASCOTTE-PELHAM-SURRENCY
 OSIER-OUSLEY-ELLABELLE
 PELHAM-PLUMMER-SAPELO
 PLUMMER-PAMLICO-CROATAN
 SATILLA-KINGSLAND-WATER
 WATER



MAP CREATED MAY, 2006 FOR
GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA ACCURACY
AND AVAILABILITY TO THE SOUTHEAST
GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.

Plant and Animal Habitats

Wetland areas of Clinch County are suitable habitats for threatened and endangered flora and fauna species. Known occurrences of rare plant species include the Sweet Pitcher Plant; known occurrences of rare animal species include the Bald Eagle, Wood Stork, Red-cockaded Woodpecker, Eastern Indigo Snake, Gopher Tortoise, Florida Gopher Frog, Carolina Gopher Frog, and the Flatwoods Salamander.

Locations of Special Concern Animals, Plants and Natural Communities in Clinch County, Georgia. "US" indicates species with federal status (Protected, Candidate or Partial Status). Species that are federally protected in Georgia are also state protected. "GA" indicates Georgia protected species.

ANIMALS (20 Known Elements)

- Acantharchus pomotis* (Mud sunfish)
- US - *Ambystoma cingulatum* (Flatwoods salamander)
- GA - *Clemmys guttata* (Spotted turtle)
- Condylura cristata* (Star-nosed mole)
- GA - *Corynorhinus rafinesquii* (Rafinesque's big-eared bat)
- GA - *Elanoides forficatus* (Swallow-tailed kite)
- Fundulus chrysotus* (Golden topminnow)
- US - *Gopherus polyphemus* (Gopher tortoise)
- US - *Mycteria americana* (Wood stork)
- Myotis austroriparius* (Southeastern myotis)
- GA - *Neofiber alleni* (Round-tailed muskrat)
- Nerodia floridana* (Florida green water snake)
- Ophisaurus compressus* (Island glass lizard)
- US - *Picoides borealis* (Red-cockaded woodpecker)
- Pseudemys nelsoni* (Florida redbelly turtle)
- Pseudobranchius striatus* (Dwarf siren)
- Regina alleni* (Striped crayfish snake)
- Rhadinaea flavilata* (Pine woods snake)
- Sciurus niger shermani* (Sherman's fox squirrel)
- Umbra pygmaea* (Eastern mudminnow)

PLANTS (16 Known Elements)

- Asclepias pedicellata* (Savanna milkweed)
- Asimina pygmaea* (Dwarf pawpaw)
- Calopogon multiflorus* (Many-flowered grass-pink)
- Ctenium floridanum* (Florida orange-grass)

- GA - *Epidendrum conopseum* (Green-fly orchid)
- Fuirena scirpoidea* (Southern umbrella-sedge)
- GA - *Hartwrightia floridana* (Hartwrightia)
- GA - *Litsea aestivalis* (Pondspice)
- Psilotum nudum* (Whisk fern)
- Quercus chapmanii* (Chapman oak)
- Rhynchospora alba* (Northern white beaksedge)
- GA - *Sarracenia flava* (Yellow flytrap)
- GA - *Sarracenia minor* (Hooded pitcherplant)
- GA - *Sarracenia psittacina* (Parrot pitcherplant)
- Scirpus etuberculatus* (Canby's club-rush)
- Sideroxylon alachuense* (Silver buckthorn)

***Acantharchus pomotis* (Mud sunfish)**



© Noel Burkhead & Virginia Dept of Game and Inland Fisheries (Fishes of Virginia)

Photographer: Noel Burkhead

<http://www.natureserve.org/explorer>

***Fundulus chrysotus* (Golden topminnow)**



© Noel Burkhead

Photographer: Noel Burkhead

<http://www.natureserve.org/explorer>

Elanoides forficatus (Swallow-tailed kite)



© Larry Master

Photographer: Larry Master

<http://www.natureserve.org/explorer>

***Gopherus polyphemus* (Gopher tortoise)**



©Larry Master

Photographer: Larry Master

<http://www.natureserve.org/explorer>

***Mycteria americana* (Wood stork)**



© Larry Master

Photographer: Larry Master

<http://www.natureserve.org/explorer>

Picoides borealis (Red-cockaded woodpecker)

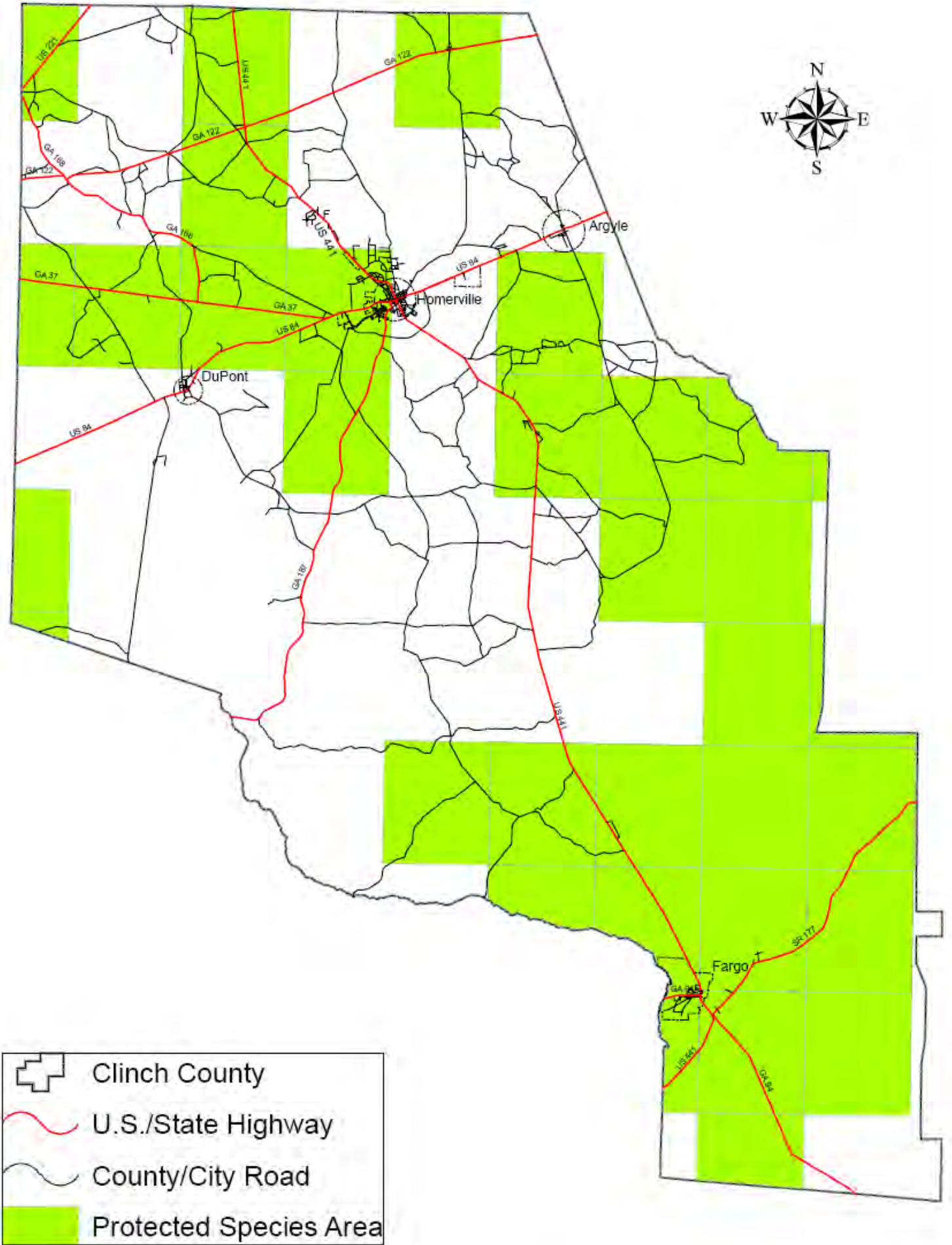


Public Domain

Photographer: Chuck Nicholson

<http://www.natureserve.org/explorer>

Clinch County Protected Species Map



MAP CREATED MAY, 2005 FOR
GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA ACCURACY
AND AVAILABILITY TO THE SOUTHEAST
GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.

Major Parks, Recreation, and Conservation Areas

Stephen C. Foster State Park:

Facilities

80 Acres

66 Tent, Trailer, RV Campsites (\$17–\$22) – cable TV hookups

9 Cottages (\$70–\$90)

Interpretive Center

1.5-Mile Trembling Earth Nature Trail

25 Miles of Day-Use Waterways

3 Picnic Shelters (\$31–\$56)

Pioneer Campground (\$40)

[Suwannee River Visitor Center](#)

Activities

Canoe and Fishing Boat Rental

Guided Boat Tours (\$6–\$8)

Boating – ramp, 10 horsepower limit

Fishing

Nearby Attractions

Okefenokee Swamp Park

Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge

Suwannee Canal Recreation Area

Laura S. Walker State Park and Golf Course

Fargo Golf Course

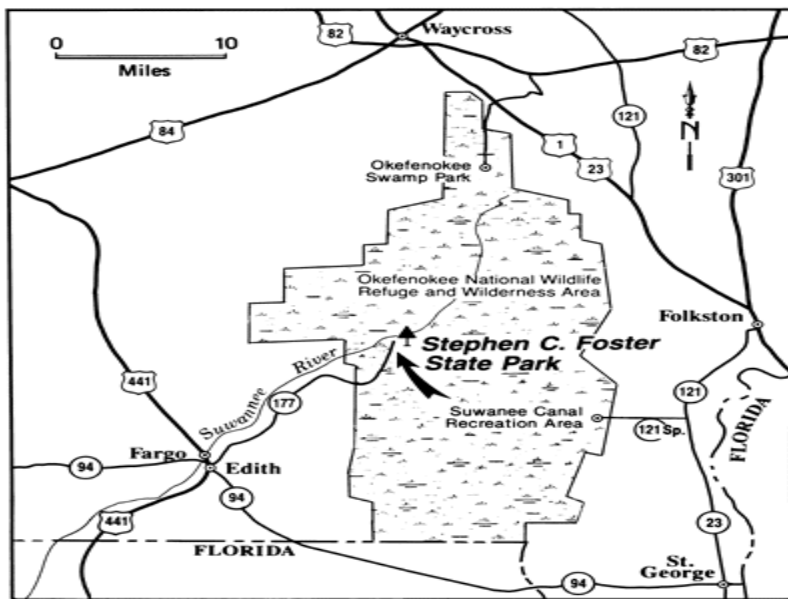
Park Hours (gates locked at closing): Fall/Winter, 7 a.m.–7 p.m. Spring/ Summer, 6:30 a.m.–8:30 p.m.

Office Hours: Fall/Winter, 8 a.m.–5 p.m. Spring/Summer, 7 a.m.–6 p.m.

Named after songwriter Stephen Foster, this remote park is a primary entrance to the famed Okefenokee Swamp and is one of the most intriguing areas in Georgia. Moss-laced cypress trees reflect off the black swamp waters, providing breathtaking scenery. Visitors can look for alligators, turtles, raccoon, black bear, deer, birds and numerous other creatures while on the park's elevated boardwalk trail or on a guided boat trip. More adventurous visitors may wish to rent motorized boats or canoes for further exploration of the swamp, including a trip to historic Billy's Island. The park office sells drinks, snacks, ice, books and t-shirts. Because the

park is located within a National Wildlife Refuge, gates are locked at closing time and an entrance fee is charged.

At the new Suwannee River Visitor Center, visitors learn not only about alligators and cypress trees, but also how buildings can be made from recycled car parts and plastics. Located off Hwy. 441 at the Suwannee River bridge, the center mixes environmental education with engineering showmanship. Inside, visitors learn that tannic acid produced by decaying vegetation is what gives the river its tea color, and that unlike other reptiles, mother alligators actively care for their babies. A third of the building materials was made from recycled content, including decking made from plastics, insulation made from newspaper, and a retaining wall made from old dashboards and electrical cables.



Located 18 miles northeast of Fargo via Ga. Hwy. 177.

Route 1, Box 131
Fargo, GA 31631
<http://gastateparks.org>

Suwannee River Visitor Center:

June 2004 -- With the opening of the state's new \$2 million Suwannee River Visitor Center, visitors learn not only about alligators and cypress trees, but also how buildings can be made from recycled car parts and plastics. Located in Fargo, just west of the famed Okefenokee Swamp, the center mixes environmental education with engineering showmanship. It is the latest project of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources to embrace energy efficiency. A ribbon-cutting ceremony and ground breaking for the center's planned eco-lodge was held on June 15, 2004.

Adjacent to the Highway 441 bridge and backed by Spanish-moss draped trees, the visitor center overlooks a bend in the black water river where people can fish and launch boats. Inside, visitors learn that tannic acid produced by decaying vegetation is what gives the river its tea color, and that unlike other reptiles, mother alligators actively care for their babies. Animal displays include a black bear, bobcat, fox squirrel, otter, snakes, fish and numerous birds, including an endangered wood stork. Later this summer, the center will add live exhibits with an alligator snapping turtle, carnivorous plants and tree frogs. A short film takes visitors on a leisurely trip through the river and swamp, highlighting flowers, insects, misty morning fog and the many creatures that call the waters home. The center also includes exhibits on the timber industry and local history.

The DNR worked with the architectural firm Culpepper, McAuliffe and Meaders Inc. (CMMI) of Atlanta and Cauthan Construction of Valdosta to build the 7,000-square-foot environmentally friendly center. A third of the building materials was made from recycled content, including decking made from plastics, insulation made from newspaper, and a retaining wall made from old dashboards and electrical cables. Water use is significantly reduced by using the latest composting toilets and a rainwater collection system. Even the parking lot is made from

porous concrete, significantly reducing storm water runoff that enters the river. Georgia Power Company donated an electrical vehicle for the staff to drive, lighting comes from the numerous windows, and a high-efficiency heating and air conditioning unit improves indoor air quality. The state plans to seek LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) gold certification for the visitor center.

Land for the new attraction was donated by Superior Pine Products Company under the leadership of President and CEO Bill Oettmeier. The adjacent administrative building was acquired from the Captain Planet Foundation and is a state-of-the-art low energy facility. Future plans for the site include an eco-lodge expected to further boost nature-based tourism in southeast Georgia.

This new visitor center, which is located in a part of Georgia renowned for its natural, cultural and environmental significance, is economic development and tourism promotion at their best, said DNR Commissioner Lonice Barrett. It is a successful partnership between the city of Fargo under leadership from Mayor Patricia Oettmeier, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Department of Transportation and the Department of Natural Resources.

The Suwannee River Visitor Center is administratively linked to Stephen C. Foster State Park near Fargo, the western gateway to the Okefenokee Swamp. The center will be open Wednesday- Sunday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Camping, cottages and picnic sites are located 18 miles away at the state park. For more information, call 912-637-5274 or visit www.gastateparks.org.

FACTS ABOUT THE CENTER:

Exhibits:

- 10-minute, high definition, surround sound film
- Mounted animals (black bear, bobcat, fox squirrel, otter, snakes, fish and birds, including an

endangered wood stork)

- Live exhibits (coming summer 2004, snake, tree frogs and carnivorous plants)
- Swamp and river history
- Timber industry
- Local history
- Energy-efficient construction
- Interactive exhibits

Green Building:

- Composting toilets use no water and solar fans for ventilation
- Insulation made from recycled newsprint treated to be fire retardant
- Parking lot made from porous concrete to reduce storm water runoff
- Decking made from recycled plastic
- Retaining wall made from recycled electrical cable and automobile dashboards
- Carpet and ceiling tiles made from recycled materials
- Natural lighting
- High-efficiency heating and air conditioning unit
- Electrical vehicle
- 70% of all building materials from local sources
- 30% of all materials have recycled content
- 47% more energy-efficient than regular buildings of its size
- 77% construction waste was recycled

Ribbon-cutting ceremony: June 15, 2004

Architect: Culpepper, McAuliffe and Meaders Inc. (CMMI) of Atlanta

Contractor: Cauthan Construction of Valdosta

Exhibit designer: Deem Loureiro of Atlanta

Exhibit fabricator: Southern Custom Exhibits of Anniston, Alabama

Size: 7,000 square feet (includes porch)

Cost: \$2 million

Operated by: Georgia Department of Natural Resources

Admission: Free

Hours: Wednesday-Sunday, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. EST

Closed Monday & Tuesday

Accommodations: Camping and cottages at S.C. Foster State Park near Fargo

Mailing address: 125 Suwannee River Drive, Fargo, GA 31631

Location: Hwy. 441 bridge over the Suwannee River in southeast Georgia

Phone: 912-637-5274

<http://gastateparks.org>

Okefenokee:

Part of the Okefenokee Wildlife Refuge lies in Clinch County. Both the St. Mary's and Suwannee Rivers rise within the swamp.

www.dca.state.ga.us/snapshots

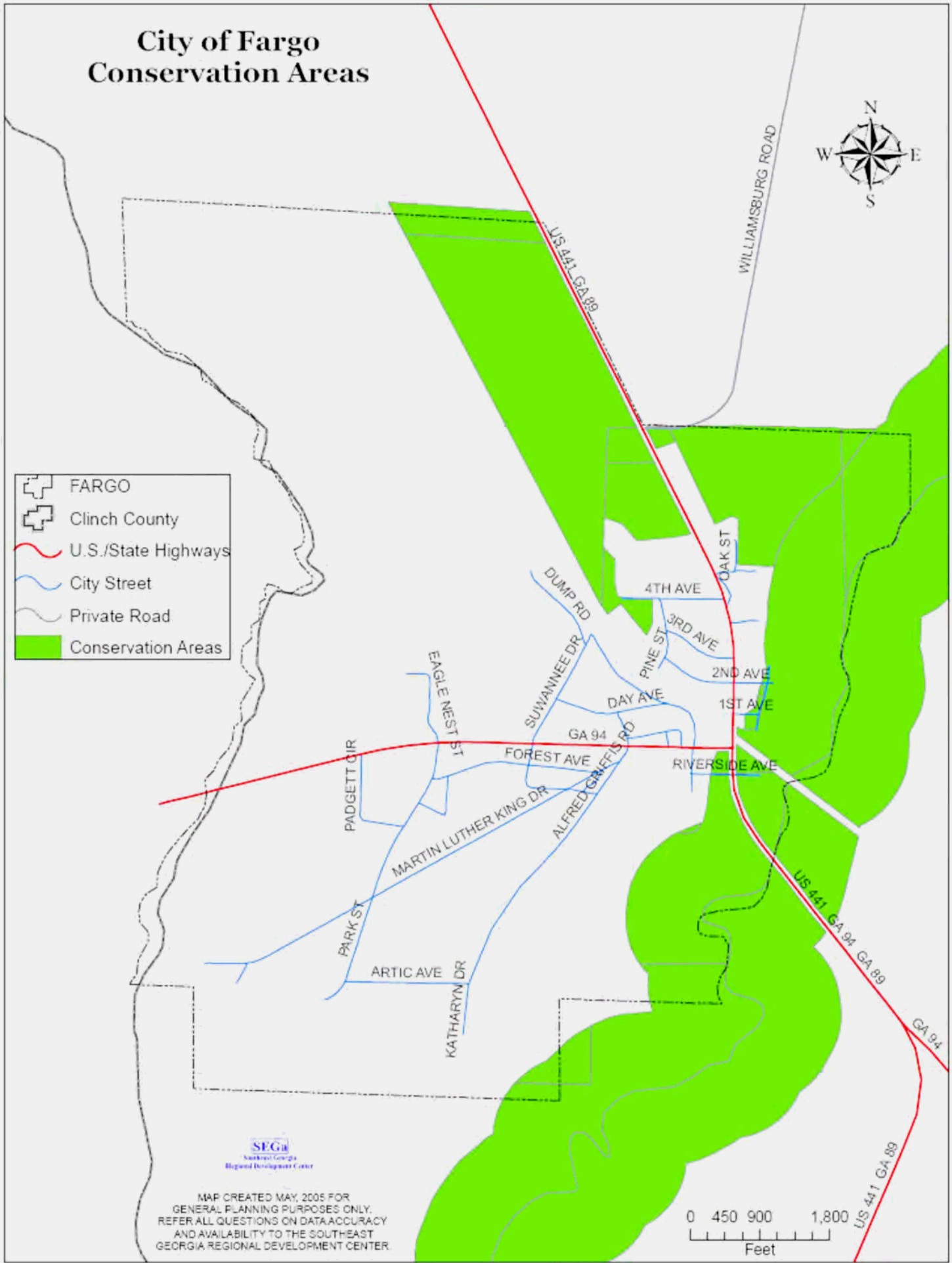
Conservation Areas:

The cities of Fargo and Homerville have conservation areas. Fargo's conservation areas is around the Okefenokee Swamp. Homerville has three conservation areas which include the Dame Park on West Dame Avenue, the Clinch County Recreational Facility, and the Clinch County Airport.

City of Fargo Conservation Areas



-  FARGO
-  Clinch County
-  U.S./State Highways
-  City Street
-  Private Road
-  Conservation Areas





SEGi
Southeast Georgia
Regional Development Center

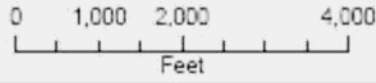
MAP CREATED MAY, 2005 FOR
GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA ACCURACY
AND AVAILABILITY TO THE SOUTHEAST
GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.

0 450 900 1,800
Feet

City of Homerville Conservation Areas

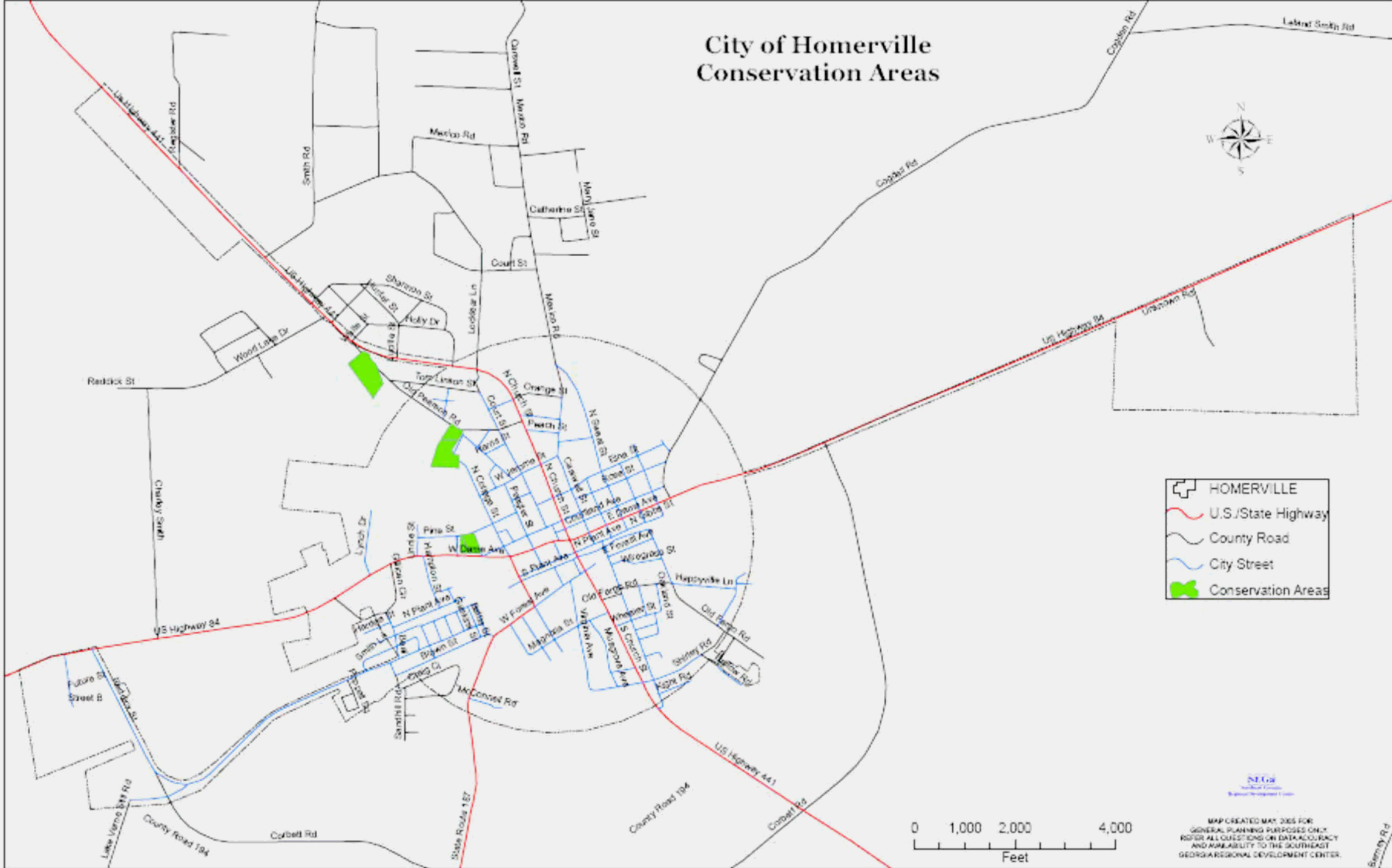


-  HOMERVILLE
-  U.S./State Highway
-  County Road
-  City Street
-  Conservation Areas

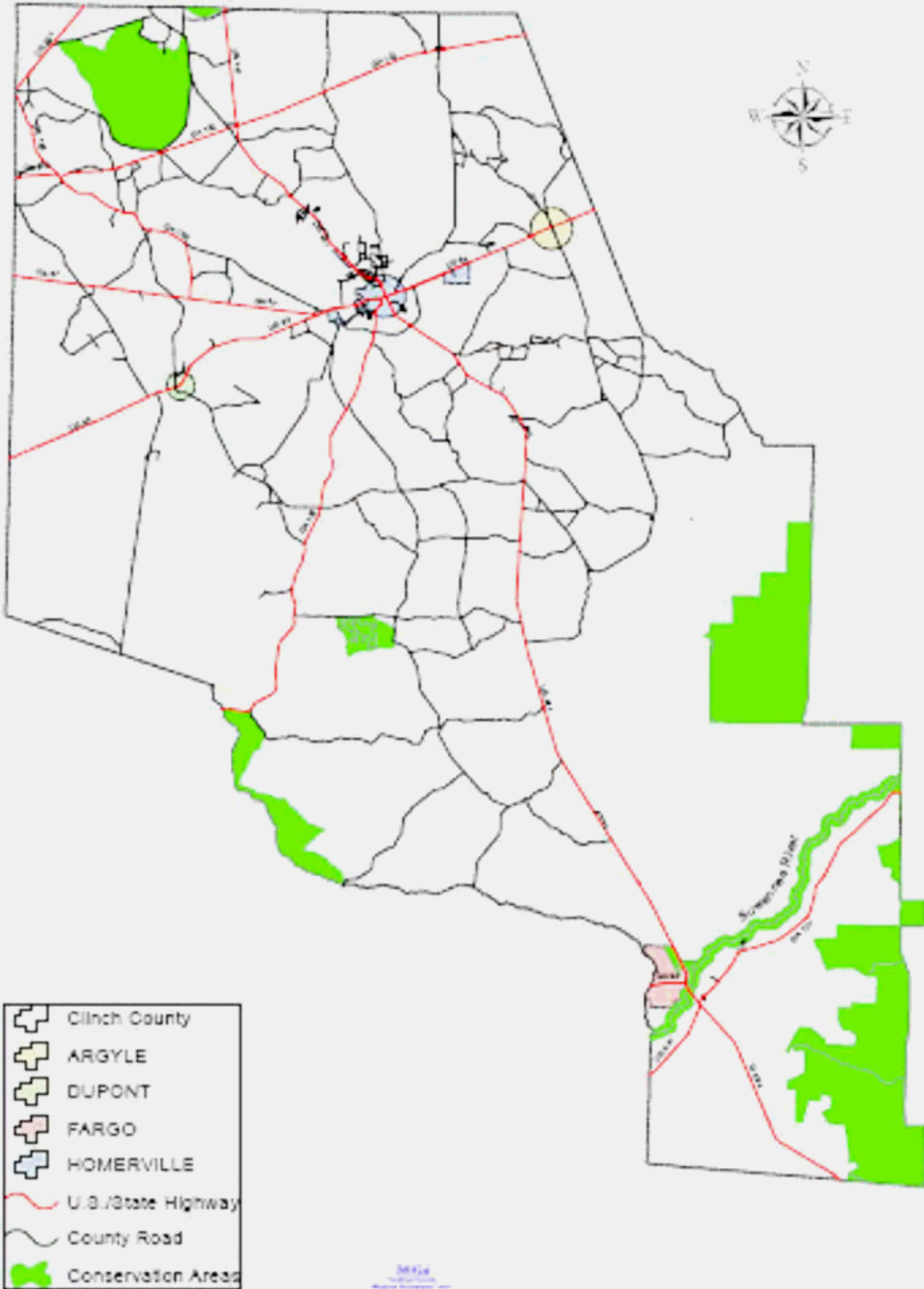


SEGA
Southeast Georgia
Regional Development Center

MAP CREATED MAY 2005 FOR
GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA ACCURACY
AND AVAILABILITY TO THE SOUTHEAST
GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.



Clinch County Conservation Areas



- Clinch County
- ARGYLE
- DUPONT
- FARGO
- HOMERVILLE
- U.S./State Highway
- County Road
- Conservation Area

MRC
 MISSISSIPPI REGIONAL
 COUNCIL
 REGIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER
 MISSISSIPPI REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER

0 1 2 4 6 8
 Miles

Assessment

Cultural Resources

Residential Resources

As might be expected for any rural Georgia county, the heaviest concentration of Clinch County's historic resources lies within the quadrants around its county seat of Homerville. In this case, however, the rural towns of DuPont and Argyle both have a higher ratio of surveyed structures to existing building stock than does Homerville itself. The majority of Clinch County's resources are vernacular in design, but Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and English Vernacular Revival architectural styles are also represented.

Both the earliest and one of the finest historic resources in the county is the DuPont Family House (Ci-209) at DuPont. This house was constructed in 1858 and remains today as the county's only documented antebellum structure. Featuring extremely steep gables (80 feet from crest to gutter) this house is representative of the Gothic Revival style. When built, it was the first structure in the county to utilize finished lumber in its construction. According to historic photographs, the house has had a variety of porches through the years, predominantly in the classic style. The current Neoclassical porch with composite columns is appropriate in scale with the structure and lends a vernacular design to the facade. It replaces an awkward Ionic columned porch recorded in the 1976 survey of the county.

The Queen Anne style is represented by both house and cottage examples. The highest style resource is the Peagler house (Ci-167) outside Homerville. Built by a prominent local businessman in 1897, this house features both a wrap porch and a balcony with turned elements, wood shingles, carved brackets at the eaves, and two-story bay windows. Other two-story versions of the style include the Barnhill House (Ci-095) and the Musgrove House (Ci-096) in Homerville. Both of these houses feature wrap porches with Doric columns, two-story bay

windows, and numerous gable pediments and extensions. The Musgrove house also has a turret. These two houses have suffered a loss of integrity through the years, but could be restored to their former grandeur. Cottage examples of the style include the Dame-Reddick Home (Ci-078), the Smith Home (Ci-146), and Ci-103, all in Homerville, and Ci-217 in DuPont. All of these are primarily classical variations of the Queen Anne style.

Musgrove House, Homerville, Georgia



The Folk Victorian style is represented by several examples in Homerville, Argyle, and DuPont. Homerville's examples include three central hall cottages: Ci-102, which features a jigsaw rail, Ci-105, which features lattice arches and turned posts, and Ci-132, which features turned posts and cut brackets. A vacant and deteriorating house in Argyle, Ci-191, and features turned elements on the porch. DuPont has two Folk Victorian resources: Ci-211, which is a modified open passage gable ell cottage with turned porch elements and decorative siding, and Ci-212, a central hall cottage with turned elements and cut brackets on the porch.

Although there are many bungalow types throughout the county, few houses actually represent the Craftsman or English Vernacular Revival styles. A good example of Craftsman architecture includes Ci-068, Ci-074, and Ci-151, all in Homerville. The only English Vernacular Revival style residential structure is Ci-101, also in Homerville. The lack of academically designed structures from this period is probably due in part to the county's slow economic decline from the first to the second decade of this century.

Only a few structures remain which represent the thousands of units of mill housing associated with Clinch County's sawmills and turpentine stills. Among the best examples are the houses at Five Mile Still (Ci-228, Ci-231 through Ci-237) north of Homerville at Highway 441. This village retains the county's only surviving intact store and loading dock (Ci-229 and Ci-230) as well. Other surviving examples of such housing include Ci-165 and Ci-166 outside Homerville near the Peagler house. Since the majority of naval stores and timber industry laborers were black, these resources represent black resources as well.

The only historically black subdivision not specifically related to mill villages is the Pea Ridge area of Homerville. This section located west of Tatum and running to the city limits, retains only a small percentage of structures with any degree of integrity. The greatest number of these surviving buildings are shotgun houses (Ci-059 through Ci-074).

Outstanding vernacular structures not associated with industrial mill villages in this county are all located outside Homerville and are primarily late-nineteenth and early twentieth century cottages with numerous outbuildings which have survived and flourished in their rural locations. Although not a general requirement for consideration, all of these particular structures remain unpainted. Ci-021 is a central hall cottage in the Sirmans quadrant which retains several log outbuildings and its swept yard. Both Ci-169, near Tarversville, and Ci-244, in the Midway

quadrant, are central hall cottages which retain original picket fences around the houses themselves as well as numerous outbuildings. Ci-204, the Rob Tomlinson House, is a hall parlor cottage built by a black turpentine family in the Sirmans quadrant. Once threatened with demolition, this house has been carefully moved back from the road and is now used as a hunting lodge. Located in Edith, one of the county's few surviving dogtrot cabins (Ci-264) also retains several outbuildings. Deep in the southeast corner of the county in the Council quadrant is a ruin commemorated by a modern cemetery-type monument. It marks the site of two Langdale home sites, dated 1884 and 1894. Although marked by a clearing and surrounded by live oak trees, the only remains are portions of the roof structure of one of the houses. Today, this site is on private land owned by the Little Suwannee Hunting Club.

Only three railroad depots survive in Clinch County. They are located in Homerville (Ci-106), Argyle (C-182), and DuPont (Ci-203). Dating from about 1880 to 1900, all are vacant and could be threatened. All feature board and batten construction, and the Argyle depot features decorative bargeboard in the gable ends.

The Homerville Depot



None of the county's historic school structures remain in constant use today. The Cogdell School (Ci-010) was only completed in 1940, but stands vacant and deserted. What may have once been an early twentieth century one-room school (Ci-201) now stands in the Stockton quadrant. This structure is boarded over and appears to have been moved to this location. No further information could be ascertained regarding the building. Homerville's former high school complex, constructed in 1928, has recently been renovated for use as the city's new municipal complex. This Colonial Revival structure now houses all of the government offices as well as the Chamber of Commerce and the Huxford Genealogical Library within its numerous classrooms. The 1926 DuPont School (Ci-218), also built in Colonial Revival style, stands vacant and deteriorated, and will most likely be destroyed in the near future.

Former Homerville High School. Now serves as the city's municipal complex.



Clinch County's jail (Ci-128) was constructed in 1893 in the Renaissance Revival style. Once condemned by the county, its brick construction was so well executed that it could not be demolished. It has been maintained and used for over forty years by the Homerville Woman's

Club. The county courthouse (Ci-127) was constructed in 1895 and the columns added in 1939. This renovation gave it a Neoclassical Revival appearance.

Homerville Woman's Club, formerly the Clinch County Jail



Clinch County Courthouse



Clinch County retains numerous historic religious structures. The earliest surviving structure is Antioch Methodist Church (Ci-247), which dates from about 1875. Early twentieth century vernacular examples include Prospect Church (Ci-025), St. Paul AME Church in Argyle (Ci-190), and DuPont Baptist Church (Ci-222). Arthur Moore Methodist Church (Ci-192) dates from about 1910 and is built in the Colonial Revival style. Homerville Methodist Church (Ci-106) dates from 1912 and is designed in Late Gothic Revival style. Constructed of stone, it is the county's only historic non-frame religious structure. Fargo Methodist Church (Ci-225) dates from 1910-1915 and is designed in the Greek Revival style.

St. Paul AME Church, Argyle, Georgia



Homerville Methodist Church, Homerville, Georgia



Commercial Resources

The City of Homerville is the only city located in Clinch County to have a thriving downtown. Many of the businesses in Homerville are located in historic buildings. Currently, the City of Homerville is considering nominating its downtown commercial area as a National Register Historic District. The nomination will serve to document the city's significance as a crossroads community and as the county seat of Clinch County. It will also provide building owners with the opportunity to utilize state and federal tax incentives for the rehabilitation of historic buildings and to compete for certain historic preservation grant funds when available.

Industrial Resources

Two major industries helped Clinch County to develop during the 19th century. These industries included lumber and the railroad. Investors were drawn to the virgin pine forests located in Clinch County and saw an opportunity to develop sawmills and turpentine stills. Interestingly, many of the large lumber industries were located along the railroads, which allowed the owners to easily ship timber and turpentine to various regions. The railroad enabled small communities such as Homerville to develop, while bringing along the decline of another small community, Magnolia. Clinch County, like many other areas of the United States, was affected by the decline of the railroad in the 20th century.

Although, the railroad industry slowed down, lumber production has not decreased. Clinch County remains the leading producer of timber in the state. Present lumber industries in Clinch County include Rayonier Woodlands, International Paper, and Packaging Corporation of America. Locally owned and operated productions include Dupont Yard, which is a mulch and pole peeling industry, and Ohio Mulch, which produces cypress mulch.

Homerville railroad depot holds many fond memories

Depot was vital connection to growth in Clinch County

by Evelyn D. Cornelius

The Homerville depot was built about 1900 by the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway as a combination freight and passenger railroad station. The depot was a vital part of the community and witnessed many changes during its 83 years of service, closing on May 1, 1983.

The adage "if these walls could talk, they would have a story to tell" is certainly true of the depot. Of course, the walls can't speak, but Robert R. Brown of Homerville, who retired from the depot in 1978, was kind enough to share some of his memories which span



R.R. BROWN OPERATES TELEGRAPH KEY
Brown a railroad veteran of 40 years

from 1938.

During his 40 years of working for the railroad, he became known as "Railroad" Brown because of his R.R. initials.

Homerville didn't have paved streets and very few telephones, only two digit numbers, when the 20-year old Brown came from Florida in hopes of a job. His father was a coal crane operator in Florida and had arranged for him to be interviewed by Waycross District Superintendent W.M. Black.

"Times were hard and jobs were scarce," he said, remembering his willingness to take any job. He was hired on in Homerville and station agent C.J. King taught him the many facets of the depot: selling tickets, billing and receiving express and freight, receiving Western Union telegrams and delivering the telegrams by foot within a mile radius.

Later he acquired his younger brother's bicycle and rode the often muddy streets to deliver the messages.

The growth in Homerville and the activity at the depot warranted three additions to the railway station prior to Brown's employment. During one of the additions or renovations, they had lowered the floor in the telegraph office and installed tile which caused the

telegraph operator some problems.

"The grounds in Homerville and Clinch County are so moist, the moisture would come up on those tiles. If you were using the telegraph instrument it would shock you sometimes because it had current passing through it. You would have to lift your feet off the floor to keep from getting shocked," said Brown.

"Back in the early days they didn't have electricity, except in larger towns like Homerville, which wasn't large," chuckled the retired Brown. "The station at Maner (and other small stations along the line) had no electricity. We used kerosene lamps. The signals on the pass tracks had little kerosene lamps on them. There was a man that came through from Waycross on a three wheel vehicle that had two wheels on one side and an arm with a wheel that reached the other track to keep it from falling off. It had a seat like a bicycle and was operated with a lever that he pushed back and forth. He had a Five-gallon can of kerosene and stopped at each lamp, wiped it out and filled it up. When he got to Valdosta, he would spend the night and make the same trip back to Waycross the next day."

Homerville had a bank with one employee, Mr. Marcus Smith. He was the teller, bookkeeper and everything else, said Mr. Brown.

He said there weren't many cars back then and most everything came in on the train. The CCC camp in Homerville was right behind the depot. They would receive a box of bread, 30 or 40 loaves, every morning from Savannah.

"It was not in a bag or sliced like bread today. You had to cut (slice) it with a knife. My daddy called it wasp nest because it was so porous."

The train brought to the depot other special treats that small rural towns wouldn't have had, like ice cream, shucked oysters and fresh salt water fish.

"A Mr. McBride used to get a box of fish, usually mullet, from Savannah each Saturday morning and have a fish fry in Pearidge that night. Zeke Smith would get 2 gallons of shucked oysters about twice a year. That was the most shucked oysters I had ever seen at the time. Cans of ice cream were shipped in for Acme Pharmacy. The cans were put into insulated bags and ice packed around the bags to keep the ice cream frozen," he said.

Heartbreaking freight, remains of loved ones, was shipped into the depot for claiming. The high express wagon was used to receive and ship coffins. Military remains were in sealed coffins, remembers Mr. Brown.

The depot also served as a gathering place for courting couples and young people. There wasn't much for them to do so they would come down, sit around, talk and watch the trains, he said.

Homerville didn't have a movie house, said Brown,



PICTURE OF OLD DEPOT IN 1938
Notice cattle shoot on the left

but you could leave Homerville for Waycross about 4 in the afternoon, take in a movie, get a snack, catch # 57 back and be home before 12. If cost about a dollar for a ticket to Waycross or Valdosta and 27 cents to Argyle.

"We had four passenger trains and two locals every 24 hours. You could catch the morning train to Valdosta, shop all day and be home by 4 in the afternoon," said Brown.

Brown recalls some unusual baggage going through the depot as well as coming in.

"Passengers were permitted 150 lbs. of baggage on a ticket," he relates, smiling as he remembers a certain customer. "A man came in and bought a ticket to Jacksonville (about \$2) and wanted to check his foot locker. It was heavy enough to have a body in it, but within the 150 lbs. I asked, 'What's in there?' He said, 'Coon meat.'"

Mr. Charlton Blich was in the hide business and the passenger had come and bought a foot locker full of coon meat from Mr. Blich to take back to Jacksonville, said Brown.

Brown has many fond memories of the depot and the people in Homerville. He remembers paying \$30 a month for room and board at Mrs. Hattie Dickerson's. Her daughter, Myrtice, was the telephone operator for the Musgrove family's telephone company. The saying was, "We won't treat you like family, we will treat you better" and they did, said Brown.

In July of this year, Martin Wilson put new life in the old depot by opening an antique shop. The old depot is bustling with activity. Perhaps some of the antiques and collectibles that have found their way into Wilson's shop arrived years ago through the same doors.



A TRAIN WHIZZES BY THE OLD DEPOT
It is currently Old & New antique shop

Institutional Resources

The 1850 act creating Clinch County named a five-member commission with responsibility for selecting the county seat and erecting a courthouse built (Ga. Laws 1849-50, p. 126). Until the courthouse was built, the act directed that elections and superior and inferior court sessions be held in the house of Jonathan Knight. The first courthouse, built in 1852, burned in 1856. A new courthouse built in 1859 burned in 1867. The present courthouse was completed in 1896. In 1936, the WPA financed a major rehabilitation of the courthouse as well as construction of an addition to the structure.

www.cviog.uga.edu/Projects/gainfo/courthouses/clinchCH.htm

Clinch County Courthouse



Transportation Resources

The Atlantic and Gulf Railroad was constructed in 1858. This railroad brought many changes to Clinch County. The founder of Homerville, John Homer Mattox, offered the railroad right-of-way through his land for the construction of a station. The railroad accepted his offer and constructed Station No. 11. Another railroad station, Station No. 12, was located near the home of J.P.A. DuPont.

The town of Stockton was created after the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad came thorough the western portion of Clinch County. Later, Stockton became a part of Lanier County. In 1886, several prominent Clinch County citizens joined a group of northern investors to establish two rail lines. These lines would extend from Macon through Dupont to the Florida line; the second line would extend from Dupont to the Florida line, stretch west to Decatur, Alabama, and east to Jacksonville, Florida. Both of these railroad were chartered in 1887 but construction never began and the charters expired after five years.

In 1879, Henry Plant purchased the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, which became reorganized as the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad. In 1885, the town of Saussy was established on the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad. In 1899, the town was renamed Argyle.

In 1898, construction of the Georgia, Southern and Florida Railroad was completed. This line extended from the southern portion of Clinch County to Jacksonville, Florida.

The first Georgia Civilian Conservation Corps camp was established in Homerville during 1933, later a camp was established in Fargo. The CCC and the Timber Protection Organization helped to construct new roads. During 1934-36, Highway 89 was paved north from

Homerville to Atkinson County, and south to Fargo between 1935 and 1939. In 1948, this road was designated as U.S. Highway 441.

Rural Resources

From the earliest days of its settlement, Clinch County's economy has been supported primarily timber production. Due to the sandy soil commonly found throughout Clinch County, this region was unable to support large farms. During the late 1800s, the County had several local sawmills and turpentine stills. These industries created a many jobs for local citizens. White men typically filled the management positions, such as foremen and overseers. Black men filled the manual labor positions, such tree streakers, gum and pitch collectors, and sawyers.

The railroad had a large impact on the economy and growth of Clinch County. The rail lines created new towns, supplied jobs, and had the ability to eliminate small towns. The railroads provided reliable transportation for people and goods. The construction of U.S. Highway 441 brought many tourists into Clinch County. Often, tourists would stop at the local shops or explore the Suwannee River and the Okefenokee in Fargo. With the construction of the interstates, tourism has decreased in Clinch County. The County hopes to revive this profitable market through a potential bike trail from Homerville to Fargo, as well as, extensive advertisement of the Suwannee River and the Okefenokee Swamp.

At this time, Clinch County is experiencing slow but steady growth. This allows Clinch County and its municipalities the opportunity to implement strategies to inventory and protect valuable resources.

Historic, Archaeological, and Cultural Resources:

A comprehensive historic resources survey of Clinch County was conducted from September 1989 through May 1991 by Historic Preservations Services, Inc., Macon, Georgia and

sponsored by Southeast Georgia Regional Development Center. The survey inventoried 276 historic resources and included an evaluation of building condition and historic integrity, an architectural analysis, and a determination of National Register eligibility for both individual buildings and districts. The results of this survey are included herein as Appendix A.

Two buildings in Clinch County are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Clinch County Courthouse and the Clinch County Jail (Old Jail) are both located in Homerville and were listed in the National Register in 1980.

There is a great deal of regard for Clinch County's heritage and historic traditions demonstrated throughout the county. Evidence of community interest in history is articulated through written histories, a local chapter of the Daughters of American Revolution, and the Huxford Genealogical Society. The Huxford Genealogical Library, which is housed in the City of Homerville Municipal Complex, contains over 1,600 books and employs a full-time librarian to assist with research.

Currently, Clinch County and the Cities of Argyle, DuPont, Fargo and Homerville do not provide formal heritage education programs for schoolchildren or adults. Much potential exists in this area, especially with the technical assistance which is offered by the State Historic Preservation Division, the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation, and the Southeast Georgia Regional Development Center Preservation Planner.

No major preservation projects are currently in progress in Clinch County or any of its communities, with the exception of the proposed National Register nomination for downtown Homerville. The anticipated road construction projects on US 84 and US 441 will affect all of the communities in the county, and many are adopting a "wait and see" policy before embarking on any major preservation projects.

The State of Georgia has no formal state-wide archaeological survey program. The large size of the state and the nature of archaeological resources make the costs of such studies prohibitive. The University of Georgia Department of Anthropology serves as the central state file for archaeological information and constitutes the official inventory of archaeological sites in Georgia the state's Historic Preservation Division. Due to looting and damage, archaeological resource information is protected. In early 1995, 106 archaeological sites were recorded in the Georgia Archaeological Site File for Clinch County. Several of these sites are located near the Suwannee River and the Okefenokee Swamp in the southern part of the county and the Arabia Swamp in the northwestern part of the county. The majority of archaeological sites in Clinch County are located on privately owned land.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF CLINCH COUNTY

Prepared for:

Southeast Georgia Regional Development Center

Waycross, Georgia

Prepared by:

Historic Preservation Services, Inc.

Macon, Georgia

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Clinch County survey of historic resources was conducted from September 1989 through May 1991. The survey program included an examination of all historic structures in the

county. The scope of work was determined by windshield survey and expected to be approximately 200 resources.

The local sponsor for the project was the Southeast Georgia Regional Development Center. Particular thanks goes to Georgia Bryant, preservation planner with the RDC, the staff of the Washington Memorial Library Archives and Genealogy Room in Macon, the staff of the Huxford Genealogical Library in Homerville, and the staff of the Okefenokee Regional Library in Waycross.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

This was the first comprehensive architectural survey of Clinch County . In a previous survey conducted by the Area Planning and Development Commission (now the Regional Development Center) in 1976, a total of 23 resources were noted. Of these 21 resources, 3 were towns or sites rather than particular structures. Of the 18 actual structures noted, two have since been demolished and replaced by new structures and one has lost its architectural integrity.

SURVEYED SITES

This survey identified 276 resources. The survey area covered approximately 795 square miles or 508,963 acres. Many of Clinch County's roads remain unpaved, and several roads were designated by locked gates as private. Approximately 5% of the county lies within the Okefenokee Swamp National Wildlife Refuge itself, and approximately 20% of the county's acreage is posted or otherwise restricted by corporate owners such as timber companies. Where USGS maps recorded possible structures and access was prohibited, such lack of accessibility has been noted on the maps. Approximately 60% of all buildings fifty years or older met the integrity criteria for inclusion in the survey.

INTEGRITY

As stated above, about 60% of all buildings fifty years or older met the integrity criteria for inclusion in the survey. Many structures, particularly in rural areas, suffered a loss of integrity due to poorly executed additions, enclosed porches, and the replacement of historic siding, windows, porch elements, and even chimneys. A few structures with artificial siding were included in the survey, but only those which retained a majority of design elements. Out of the total historic resources included in the county survey, approximately 35% retained a high degree of integrity. At least 45% retained a good to fair degree of integrity, and the remaining 20% retained a low degree of integrity .

BUILDING CONDITION

Approximately 5% of the county's historic structures are in excellent condition, 30% are in good condition, 40% are in fair condition, and 25% are in poor condition.

DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY

The land which now comprises Clinch County was held by Creek Indians until 1814. That year in the Treat at Fort Jackson, the land was ceded to the United States as part of the only land transfer in Georgia for which the Indians did not receive some form of compensation such as cash or other land. The land was immediately subdivided into Appling and Irwin Counties, but the earliest known white settlers did not settle in the Mud Creek District of Irwin County until December 1922. They included brothers John, William, and Moses Tomlinson, brothers Benjamin, Joseph, Jonathan, and Abner Sirmans, and David Johnson. William Smith, a Primitive Baptist Church minister, settled on Red Bluff Creek in Appling County soon afterward.

Indian uprisings remained a periodic problem in the area and until 1836, war erupted between the Creeks and the Seminoles in northern Florida. As United States militia moved in to

restore order, many of the Indians hid in the nearby Okefenokee Swamp. White settlers took refuge in a fort on Cane Creek and in safehouses in the Mud Creek District. In 1838, the Indians were forcibly moved west to reservations, and white settlers became more numerous.

Within a short period, two stage roads were cut through the area. One road ran directly from Waresboro in Ware County through the northern part of present day Clinch County to Troupville in Lowndes County. The other ran from Troupville in Lowndes through the Mud Creek District and connected with the Waresboro Road. Settlers traveled together to take goods to market to collect supplies. Many accompanied James C. Smith, a local settler who led caravans to Darien and Savannah and became a wealthy man for his efforts.

Settlement in the area continued at a slow but steady pace, and in February 1850, the Georgia legislature established a new county to be called Clinch County out of parts of Lowndes and Ware County. The new county was named for General Duncan L. Clinch who fought in the War of 1812 and the Indian Wars in Florida in 1836-38. An unsuccessful candidate for governor, Clinch died in Macon in 1849. The legislation designated eighty acres for a county seat to be called "Polk" and deeded land for the courthouse. The courthouse was not built until 1852, and that same year the Legislature changed the seat's name to Magnolia. No explanation was given for the change. Although the settlement never grew much beyond a small village, a stage road ran off of Main Street and connected with the main stage road between Troupville and Waresboro.

In 1853, soon after the new county was established, Dr. John Homer Mattox moved his family from their home on the Suwannee River near the Florida line to an extensive property in the vicinity of Magnolia. He cleared the land for a farm and built a large home along the stage road to the county seat. Soon after he arrived, he began calling his home site "Homerville" and

had his mail so addressed.

In 1858, Darien lumber merchant J.P.A. DuPont purchased property in Clinch County near Suwannee Creek. Due to seasonal outbreaks of malaria at Darien, DuPont decided to build a summer home for his family on his new land. He had finished lumber shipped from England and floated up the Altamaha River to Doctortown. From there, the materials were brought by oxen to the homesite. Designed with an exceedingly steep-pitched roof, DuPont's residence became the first dwelling in the county constructed of planted lumber. A small settlement grew in the area and was named after the Newarby creek. In 1866, the settlement's name would be changed to Lawton, and again in 1874 to DuPont.

The DuPont Family Residence at Dupont, Georgia, c. 1890.



In 1858, the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad was constructed from Savannah southwest through the wiregrass territory. The advent of railroad transportation would transform the county and chart much of its future development. John Homer Mattox realized the importance of rail traffic and offered the railroad directors right-of-way through his land as an inducement for a station. In addition, he offered the railroad six acres of land along the roadway. His offer was accepted and he received his station, designated Station No.11. The railroad also designated a stop near J.P.A. DuPont's house at Suwanoochee as Station No.12. This path sounded the death knoll for the town of Magnolia, however as both Mattox and DuPont immediately initiated efforts to have the county seat moved from Magnolia to their communities. DuPont raised the argument that Suwanoochee was more centrally located in the county than Homerville. Mattox clinched the deal, however with his offer to underwrite the cost of moving the county seat and to donate land for the courthouse. During the winter of 1859-60, the courthouse was moved and rebuilt in Homerville and a new jail was constructed.

Another town brought to life by the railroad was Registerville. Samuel Register. Sr. owned a substantial amount of land about twelve miles beyond Suwanoochee and when the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad came through the west end of the county, Register divided his land into town lots and induced settlers to relocate. In 1865, the town's name was changed to Stockton in honor of the man who grading the railroad bed through the town. Early citizens included store keepers, a lawyer, and a school teacher.⁷ Stockton became part of Lanier County when that county was formed in 1920.

The decade of the 1860's was a period of very slow growth but the Civil War had only minor effects on the county. Because the sandy soil did not lend itself well to extensive production of row crops, there were few farmers and even fewer slave owners. In the new county

seat of Homerville, John Kirkland opened a grocery store and bar room in a log storehouse. John Bryan and Hugh Tedder sold general merchandise in their store the first in town to be built of finished lumber. Dr. Mattox and Cyrus Graves established a sawmill with Mattox furnishing both the financial backing and the timber. Graves ran the mill until the Civil War broke out and he joined the Confederate Army. Mattox sold the mill, and it continued to operate until about 1865. In 1863, Joel Strickland opened the first hotel in town called the Crum House.⁸ Like Cyrus Graves, many local citizens throughout the county volunteered for duty in the Confederate Army. The county saw no military action or occupation, and the closest armed conflict took place across the state boundary in Florida near MacClenny at the Battle of Olustee.⁹ The greatest effect of the war was the influx of refugees as temporary or permanent settlers. During this decade, Homerville gained several lawyers and shopkeepers. About 1866, William Nichols and A.S. Bigelow established turpentine still about two miles west of Homerville on the south side of the railroad. Although it only operated for two years, it signaled the advent of a new and profitable industry in the county.

By the 1870's, numerous local citizens established sawmills and turpentine stills throughout the county. Among the most successful was the business of H.A. and H.P. Mattox. For many years, this was the largest business in Homerville. Many small mills were not located near towns, however, but in the wilderness. Because timber-related industries were labor intensive this created a good market for employment. The management positions -foremen, overseers. Woodsmen, distillers, and commissary workers -were almost exclusively filled by white men. Manual labor positions such as tree streakers, gum and pitch collectors, and sawyers were filled by and large by black men. These laborers and their families lived for the most part in company housing near the mills and stills. They purchased their food and other goods from the

company commissary, and many were tied financially to the sawmill or turpentine still operation just as textile workers were tied to textile mills throughout the south.

By the 1880's, large-scale naval stores operators fully realized the potential of the vast virgin timber resources of Clinch County and all of Wiregrass Georgia. These concerns invested extensive capital in acquisition of property and equipment, and their ventures paralleled the establishment of new rail lines through the county to connect the timber to awaiting markets such as Jacksonville, Florida. The decades of the 1880's and 1890's would prove to be Clinch County's pivotal years marked by the advent of new rail lines in the wiregrass region, the establishment of several new towns and communities, and a sharp increase in population.

In 1881, the Georgia Legislature approved the incorporation of the Georgia, Southern and Florida Railroad. A route was designated to run from Macon to Homerville or Dupont and on the Florida line. This would have been a boom for either of the Clinch County towns. Due in large part to the efforts of several influential citizens in Lowndes County, however, the route was changed in 1885 to run from Macon to Valdosta. Faced with this disappointment, a group of prominent Clinch County citizens joined a group of northern investors to attempt to establish two rail lines in 1886: one from Macon through Dupont to the Florida line, and another from Dupont to the Florida line, extending west to Decatur, Alabama, and east to Jacksonville. Although both of the railroads received charters in 1887, neither road was constructed and the charters lapsed after five years.

In 1885, the town of Saussy was established on the Savannah, Florida and Western railroad (In 1879, Henry Plant had purchased the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and reorganized it as the SF& W) in northeast Clinch County at the site of an extensive sawmill. The name commemorated Clement Saussy, a descendant of Gaspar Fulton who had owned the land since

1860 where the town sat. In 1897, the business district was destroyed by fire but was rebuilt. In 1899, the town's name was officially changed to Argyle, although The Valdosta Times had used that name in print without explanation as early as 1896. By the early twentieth century, the town had acquired a meat market, a barber shop, a pharmacy, two mercantile stores, grocery stores, and a silent movie theatre. In 1907, the Bank of Argyle was chartered, but it failed in 1909 due to intense competition from the nearby Bank of Homerville. In 1908, local citizens voted to support the construction of a school. This two-story frame building was called Union High and served the community for many years.

In 1888, the firm of Paxton and Mattox established a large sawmill on the railroad west of Homerville and called the mill settlement Clinch Haven. A business panic in the early 1890's caused the operation to fail, and in 1893, the mill's equipment and 50,000 acres of timberland were placed in receivership¹⁵. The equipment was later sold to the Alexanderville sawmill of Mitchell, Dixon and Wells in neighboring Echols County after a fire destroyed their equipment. In 1901, a new mill was erected at Clinch Haven by Southern Pine Company and the name changed to Cutting. Within a few years, however, they dismantled the operation and deserted the place. In 1911, a group of northern investors formed the Georgia Lumber and Turpentine Company that operated an extensive operation at Cutting for many years.

In 1898, the Georgia, Southern, and Florida Railroad finally reached the southern part of Clinch County as the line was completed to Jacksonville. That same year, the G.S. Baxter Lumber Company established a large sawmill at the rail line's junction with the Suwannee River. Although this locale had served as a source of naval stores for decades, the Baxter operation marked the first official designation of the settlement known as Fargo. A large hotel and restaurant were constructed to cater to travelers, and a school was set up for the children of local

workers. Soon after 1900, the American Manufacturing Company established a sawmill six miles east of Fargo. A small community emerged and was named Council in honor of the company's principal owners, John M. and C. M. Council of Americus. The operations at Cutting, Fargo, and Council were for many years the largest in the county.

The Fargo Hotel, as it appeared in the early 1900's.



Although the Okefenokee Swamp covers a small portion of the eastern region of the county and is the source of the Suwannee River, it did not play as substantial a role in Clinch's development as it did in the development of neighboring Ware and Charlton Counties.

Nevertheless, two particular families settled in the Clinch County section of the swamp along the river around the turn of the century. J. W. Mixon, an early patriarch of the Griffis family, brought his bride to the swamp about 1890, and they established a homestead. Descendants of the Griffis family continue to operate a fish camp east of Fargo at the edge of the swamp. Noah Frank Touchton brought his family to a homestead of 650 acres along the Suwannee and completed their large hipped roof cottage about 1906. The property remains in the Touchton family, although they all live else where today.

As many of the smaller communities developed in rural Clinch County, Homerville grew as well. Oak trees planted by residents prior to the Civil War along Plant Avenue and Church Street had matured and provided a shady canopy through the business district. Although two early newspapers, the DuPont Okefinokean and the [Homerville] Wiregrass Cracker had failed, The Homerville Chronicle was established in 1894. In 1897, the name was changed to The Clinch County News and the newspaper remains in operation today. In 1895, the town's business district narrowly avoided disaster when fire destroyed three buildings, two stores and a meat market. Fortunately, the blaze was contained before it struck the hotel and spread to other commercial structures.

Homerville's business district on Plant Avenue, 1906.

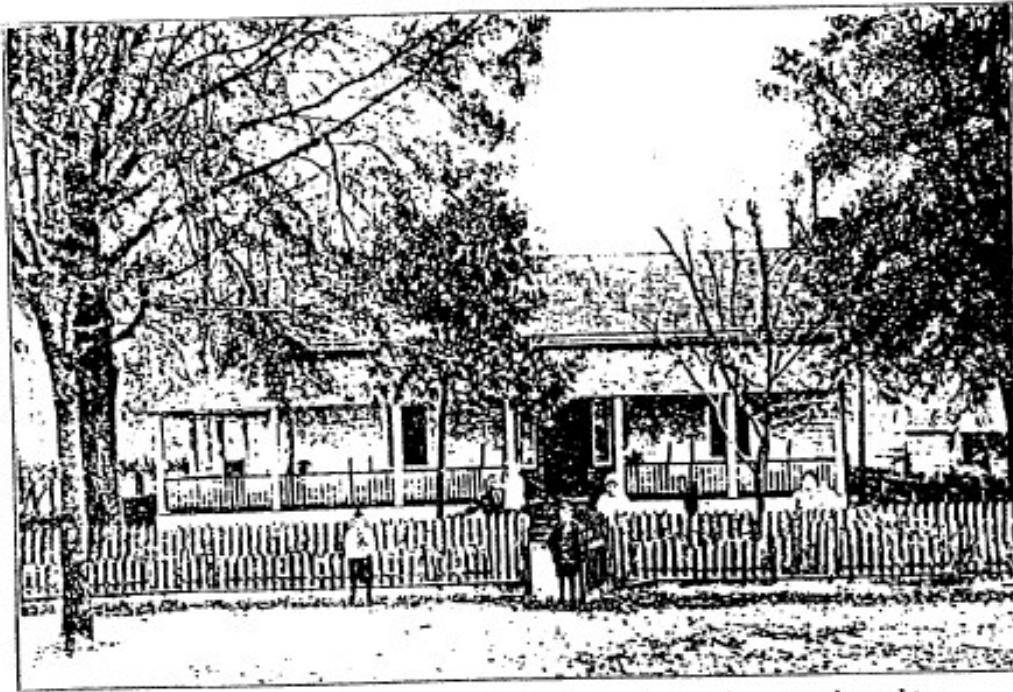


The home of W.V. Musgrove in Homerville, built in 1911.



During the first quarter of the twentieth century, the town gained many fine homes, two banks, a bakery, several grocers and mercantile firms, a pharmacy, a theatre, and a hardware and furniture store. H.M. Peagler operated a Ford dealership and automobile garage. In 1913, Homerville established the Electric Light and Water Plant. In 1925, S.R. Kirton conducted an official survey of Homerville and officially named the streets. In 1926, the county gained its first ice plant. That same year, the county outside Homerville received electric power.

The home of Judge S.L. Drawdy in Homerville, c. 1910.



The expansion of the timber industry during the latter nineteenth century brought a substantial increase in population to Clinch County, including school age children. Prior to 1870, education had been controlled by the Interior Court justices, but that year a board of education was established. One of the earliest schools was founded at Camp Creek in 1886 and paid for by public subscription. This institution remained small but served the surrounding community until 1937. In 1895, the DuBignon Institute opened in Homerville. Named for a prominent Savannah citizen, the large two-story frame structure was paid for by public subscription. It burned in 1909 but was rebuilt the next year on another plot of land in the western part of town. This school remained in operation until 1928 when it was torn down to make way for the Homerville Consolidated School. The DuPont Seminary was also established in 1895. Students came from the surrounding countryside and boarded with local citizens. That school building was demolished in 1926 to make way for the DuPont Consolidated School. In 1917, the Board of

Education managed to enact a county-wide tax to provide funds for school construction and operation and by the 1920's, the county had 42 schools for white students and 23 for black students.

The second DuBignon Institute, built in Homerville in 1910.



In 1910, the Bailey Manufacturing Company in Waycross began construction of a rail line from Waycross to Milltown in Berrien County. In 1913, businessman Alexander Sessoms purchased the line and chartered it as the Waycross and Western Railroad. As principal stockholder, he served as president and Clinch County native Frank Sirmans served as vice-president. Once completed, the line ran through properties owned by both Sessoms and Sirmans and led to the establishment of two towns, Cogdell and Sirmans.

Cogdell was founded along the rail line near the eastern boundary of the county. Originally called Hodges after another local landowner, the name was changed after application for a post office. Postal officials informed Sessoms that there was already another town called Hodges in Georgia, so he changed the title to reflect his mother's maiden name. Cogdell became

the site of a sawmill, turpentine still, a shingle mill, and a cane mill. Sessoms was himself extremely interested in improving the refinement of turpentine production in Georgia, and he traveled to France in 1926 to study alternative methods of cooking crude gum. At that time, wood was still used to fuel turpentine still furnaces in the United States. In France, however, industrialists had refined the use of steam power to improve the efficiency of turpentine stills. Sessoms returned from Europe and brought with him the rust steam-powered turpentine still to be installed in the United States. This still not only cooked gum faster and in larger quantities, but also improved the quality of the rosin itself. The venture proved to be very successful and by the 1920's, Cogdell's population swelled to near 1500 persons.

*Alexander Sessoms
(1881-1944)*



*Franklin Sirmans
(1853-1915)*



The town of Sirmans was established in 1914 along the Waycross and Western rail line near the western boundary of Clinch County. Frank Sirmans owned extensive property there, and upon the arrival of the railroad, had the land surveyed and auctioned off as town lots. The town became the site of one of the southeast's largest cotton gins. During the 1920's, the town's

population was about 300 persons. That same decade, the W & W was running a single train with eight to fifteen cars, including freight, passengers and baggage each day to Waycross.

Alexander Sessom's successful introduction of the steam-powered turpentine still to Clinch County caught the attention of other local timbermen. In 1932, William Gillican purchased the timber acreage and turpentine stills of naval stores operator William Musgrove and formed the Star Naval Stores Company. Like Sessoms, he installed a steam-powered still to process raw gum. Its increased capacity created a market for Star to purchase the gum of small local operators. For the first time, these operators received a weekly cash income, and Star began acting as a central processing plant, thus improving the local economy. Gillican also initiated the shipment of gum in Star's own patented Kraft paper bags and in ocean-bound tankers.

The expansion of naval stores operations in Clinch County during the late nineteenth century resulted in the harvest of almost all of the county's virgin timber. Slash and longleaf pine provided naval stores pulpwood poles and sawtimber; loblolly pines provided the same except that they did not exude pitch for naval stores; gum and cypress provided lumber and railroad crossties. At one time, Clinch County led the world in the production of pine gum. As timber became more scarce, however, many mills ceased operation and moved on to other locations.

The work force often followed. Naval stores operations declined as labor costs increased.

Although much of the harvested timber acreage was replanted, it was not systematically cultivated until 1925. That year, Superior Pine Products in Fargo began an intensive forest management program on 200,000 acres of property in Clinch and Echols Counties. The next year, the Timber Protection Organization was formed at Cogdell to monitor the initiation and spread of fire on timberlands. Property owners were assessed for this protection.

The Depression affected Clinch County much as it did the rest of the country. Homerville's banks failed, although the Clinch County Bank was reorganized as a private bank in 1933. Falling timber prices cost the Waycross and Western Railroad all of its profits, and Alexander Sessoms closed the line in 1937. The rails were taken up in 1938, and this spelled the decline of Cogdell and the death of Sirmans. Fortunately, a new industry was dawning in the south: paper making. Numerous firms began purchasing extensive properties for timber cultivation and management just as had Superior Pine. The Civilian Conservation Corps established its first camp in Georgia in Homerville in 1933 and established a camp at Fargo soon afterward. The workers assisted in an mass reforestation effort throughout the county. In addition, both the CCC and the Timber Protection Organization assisted in the construction of new roads and the laying of telephone wires throughout the county.²⁵ Highway 89 was graded and paved north from Homerville to Atkinson County between 1934 and 1936, and south to Fargo between 1935 and 1939. This road was later designated in 1948 as U.S. Highway 441.

During the 1940's and 1950's, the production of naval stores and the harvesting of timber by small firms in Clinch County declined as land was bought up by international concerns for large scale timber management programs. President Franklin Roosevelt's declaration in 1937 of portions of the Okefenokee Swamp to be a National Wildlife Refuge did not substantially affect many Clinch County landowners, but the designation of U.S. Highway 441 through the county into Florida did provide a new industry: tourism. Fargo became important as the only natural access point to the swamp through the Suwannee River. Hotels and motels sprang up along the highway from Homerville to the Florida line. During World War II, the U.S. Government built an emergency landing strip just north of Homerville for Air Force planes, and in 1943, the government leased approximately 10,000 acres about fifteen north of Homerville for use as a

bombing range. After the war, Homerville became the site of a civilian air training school for nearby Air Force pilots, and the airstrip later became the Homerville Municipal Airport.

In 1955, the timber industry suffered a significant setback when fire swept through 100,000 acres in south Clinch County. The fire started near Dupont and spread all the way across the Ware County line. All of the timber was so damaged that it had to be cut and seedlings replanted.²⁷ Through careful management and improved cultivation techniques, the timber industry recovered. Today, nearly 90% of Clinch County is forested. Several major paper and pulpwood companies manage acreage and process timber products in Clinch County. The production of naval stores continues to be a viable industry, although to a smaller degree than in the past. The super highways I-95 and I-10 have drained most of the tourist traffic from U.S. Highway 441, but Homerville continues to serve the local population as the county's commercial and cultural center.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

Two historic resources in Charlton County are currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Those resources are the Clinch County Courthouse (Ci-127) and the Clinch County Jail (Ci-128). Upon examination, numerous additional historic resources appear to meet the standards for National Register eligibility. Most of these resources would be grouped in district nominations, although certain resources would qualify for individual listing.

By far, the most outstanding structures in the county are the DuPont House (Ci-209) at DuPont and the Peagler House (Ci-167) outside Homerville. Both of these houses should be nominated on an individual basis. The DuPont residence is important for several reasons: it is the earliest occupied structure in the county, it was the first county dwelling to be constructed of finished lumber, it was the home of one of the county's early and influential settlers, and it is

representative of the Gothic Revival style. This structure has been recently restored to its original grandeur and is now maintained in excellent condition. The Peagler House is important for two reasons: it is the county's finest example of high style Queen Anne architecture and it was the home of one of Homerville's important citizens.

Homerville's downtown commercial district is quite small (Ci-107 through Ci-129). Several buildings have undergone inappropriate facade alterations, and there are no commercial architectural "gems." Nevertheless, a possible district could be nominated with the approximate boundaries being East Plant Avenue, King Street, Dame Avenue, Church Street, Courtland Street, Dame Avenue, and Church Street to the railroad. This district would also include the railroad depot, the courthouse, and the old jail.

Homerville has two possible residential districts, one basically north of the commercial district and the railroad and one southwest. The larger of the two districts would run basically from College Street on the east to North Plant Avenue (between College and Church Streets) and Dame Street on the south to the Cogdell Road on the west and to Elna and Pine Streets to the north. This district (Ci-075 through Ci-078, Ci-103 through Ci-105, and Ci-130 through Ci-164) includes late nineteenth century and early twentieth century cottages and houses representative of Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Craftsman, and vernacular architectural styles. It could also include the newly renovated Colonial Revival styled municipal complex.

The southwest district is more compact, and is bounded generally by West Plant Avenue, College Street, Forest Avenue, Oak Street, and Church Street. The area (Ci-090 through Ci-085, Ci-089 through Ci-102 and Ci-106) would include cottages and houses representative of Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, Craftsman, and vernacular architectural styles. According to local property owners, the majority of the structures on Oak, Maple and Magnolia Streets which do not border

Forest Avenue were constructed after World War II, although the Craftsman style continued to be utilized. This district could also include the Homerville Methodist Church, although it would best be treated in a thematic nomination of the county's surviving historic religious structures.

Such a thematic religious nomination could encompass structures which would not be otherwise nominated as individual structures or as contributing structures in a larger district. Among the resources which could be included in this nomination are Prospect Church (Ci-025), Arthur Moore Methodist Church (Ci-192), St. Paul AME Church (Ci-190), Antioch Methodist Church (Ci-247), DuPont Baptist Church (Ci-222), and Fargo United Methodist Church (Ci-255). Numerous other religious congregations are historic, but their structures have been completely altered or even replaced by more recent buildings.

According to USGS maps dating from the 1970's, substantial numbers of lumber or turpentine still village housing have disappeared within the last twenty years. Among the most substantial losses are the villages at Cogdell, Cutting, Eight Mile Still, Fargo, and Council. Much of this housing stock was not intentionally demolished; rather, it was simply abandoned and reclaimed by the surrounding forests. Nomination of any remaining examples may not prove to be popular with local residents and current property owners. After all, this type of housing has no inherent value--it was meant to be temporary in nature from its construction--and may represent a harsh reminder of less fortunate financial circumstance. Nevertheless, remnants of intact mill villages at Five Mile Still (Ci-228 through Ci-237) and along the Peagler Road (Ci-165 and Ci-166) are representative of the housing of Clinch County's black residents, most of whom worked as laborers in forestry related industries. These structures offer visual testimony to the utilitarian form and scale of worker housing which once dotted the landscape of rural Clinch County and commemorate the county's industrial lifeblood.

Outside of forestry-related mill villages, black resources in Clinch County are concentrated in the Pea Ridge district of Homerville. This area, located west of Tatum Creek and south of the railroad, was developed for black housing as early as the turn of the century. The majority of historic structures have lost their architectural integrity, but several houses, primarily shotguns, remain intact. This area has substantial intrusions and is bounded on the southwest by a modern housing project. It does not qualify for National Register recognition.

LOCAL PERSPECTIVE

Although there does not appear to be overwhelming support for historic preservation in general, the recent renovation by the City of Homerville of the old Clinch County High School into a modern municipal complex housing all city operations as well as the Chamber of Commerce and the Huxford Library is a separate facility from the public library and houses family papers and historical materials relating to the entire southeast region for research. Homerville's downtown area appears to be fairly viable and has not suffered a "Wal-Mart exodus" as have many towns. Numerous rural resources survive, although almost all of the turpentine still and saw mill settlements have disappeared. According to USGS maps dating from the 1970's, these resources have primarily been lost in recent years. This should not be surprising, however, as much of this housing stock was temporary in nature from its inception and had no inherent architectural value to residents.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

An Inventory of Historical Sites in the Southeast Georgia Area. Waycross, Georgia: South Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission, 1976.

Bennett, Kenneth. Chronicles of Clinch. Waycross, Georgia: Brantley Printing Company, 1991.

Harper, Francis and Delma Presley. Okefinokee Album. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1981.

Huxford, Folks. History of Clinch County, Georgia. Macon: J.W. Burke Company, 1916.

"Clinch County News." [A typescript of articles excerpted from The Clinch County News and its predecessor, The Homerville Chronicle, c. 1890-1910.] Privately printed, n.d.

"Local News Articles." [A typescript of articles excerpted from The Valdosta Times and The Homerville Chronicle, 1894-1896]. Privately printed, n.d.

McQueen, Alexander A. History of Charlton County. Atlanta: Stein and Day, 1932.

Old Times There Are Not Forgotten: A Story in Pictures and Words of the People of Lanier County. Privately printed, [1981?].

Sherwood, Adiel. A Gazetteer of Georgia. 4th Edition. Macon: S. Boykin, 1860. Reprinted by Cherokee Publishing Company, 1970.

White, Reverend George. Historical Collections of Georgia. New York: Pudney and Russell, 1855.

4.4.0.0: Goals & Implementation

- Goal 1 Create and adopt environmentally sensitive land development regulations.
- Policy 1.1 Consider adoption of river corridor protection standards along the Suwannee River.
- Goal 2 Continue to support National Register nominations throughout the county as well as the Downtown Homerville Historic District National Registration Nomination.
- Policy 2.1 Consider adoption of a countywide historic preservation ordinance and the creation of a historic preservation commission.
- Goal 3 Continue to develop tourism opportunities throughout the County.
- Policy 3.1 Promote local shops and attractions, such as the Suwannee River.

Community Facilities

The Community Facilities and Services Element provides the opportunity to inventory public facilities and services currently provided to residents and the business community; to determine the adequacy of these facilities and services to meet current and projected community needs; and to develop a strategy for upgrading those facilities and services as needed.

Transportation Network

City of Homerville has an airport for private planes that has a 4000-foot runway. No commercial aircraft have use of this airport. The airport has a fuel farm and the City is currently working on the terminals. Plans will be in the short-term work program to expand and repair the runway and to fence around the runway.

No interstate has been developed in the county. Clinch County is approximately 35 miles from Interstate 75 in Valdosta. Two federal routes serve the county. US 84, runs from the east at Ware County to Lanier County in the west. US. 441, runs north from Coffee County to the Florida state line south of Clinch County.

Clinch County has 450 dirt roads and 127 paved roads; they also maintain approximately 20 bridges. The City of Homerville has one traffic light located in the center of town. There is no public transportation in Clinch County outside of a van used to transport Senior Citizens.

Homerville's road system conforms to a standard grid pattern, with most roads oriented in a north-south or east-west pattern. At present, the City of Homerville is 99.5 percent paved with soil surface streets accounting for less than 1/2 mile of all roads.

Water Supply and Treatment

No public water system or sanitary sewer treatment system exists in Clinch County. The development of public water and sewer systems is not anticipated during the planning cycle due to low growth projections and lack of concentrated development. However, the county does have a large incidence of high pollution susceptibility areas. As such, the county will remain cognizant of the dangers posed by increased use of septic tank systems, as it monitors development and growth through the planning cycle.

Sewerage System and Wastewater Treatment

The City of Homerville operates a sanitary sewer system, which generally serves the entire city with the exception of several small pockets where there is little or no development. In 2005, approximately 1,100 customers were served. The Cities of Argyle, Dupont, and Fargo do not provide sewer services.

Citizens in the county rely on septic tanks.

Solid Waste Management

Clinch County and all of its municipalities have entered into contract with Southland Waste who collects their waste and transports it to the Atkinson County MSW Landfill in Atkinson County for disposal. Recycling, reduction, land limitation, education, and amount of waste are addressed in the Clinch County Solid Waste Management Plan prepared in conjunction with this Comprehensive Plan.

General Government

Clinch County Courthouse	100 Courthouse Square
Clinch County Annex	100 Courthouse Square
Clinch County Jail	100 Courthouse Square
Health Department	US 84 Homerville
Women's Club	Courthouse Square
County Maintenance Barn	US 441
County Mental Health	Old Pearson Highway
Probation	Courthouse Square
City Hall	101 S College Street

Public Safety

The City of Homerville has a Chief of Police and eight officers and has an agreement with the County for use of the jail and a dispatcher. The County has a sheriff, eight full time deputies, five full time and five part time dispatchers and jailers, which are

used by the County and its municipalities. The County has an EMA with one full time person. The Cities and County are service by a volunteer fire department that has 23 members and has a Class 2 rating. The City of Fargo has its own VFD and has a 9000-gallon tanker truck. Dupont has 2 pumper trucks a Class A and Class C, and a Class 16 pumper truck is housed at Arabi Bay to be used when needed. The City of Homerville has a 1989 Class A Chevy Pumper, 2000 Chevy Class A Pumper, 1985 Chevy 2500 4-wheel drive brush truck, 1987 Dodge Rescue truck, 2005 F350 Class C brush truck and a 2005 F550 4-wheel drive Rescue truck that is equipped with all the current technical equipment.

Recreation Facilities

The City of Homerville and Clinch County have a joint Recreation Department that employs a full time director and has year round volunteers. The Rec Department is funded jointly by the City of Homerville and Clinch County. They offer little league baseball and softball for girls, boys and adults, little league and peewee basketball. The department has tennis courts, basketball court, and a children's playground.

Two parks one located on West Dowling Street and Pearidge Park, which has after school programs that deal with drugs and help with homework.

DuPont has no recreational facilities now. In addition, there are no immediate plans to create any. The residents of Dupont will continue to rely on the county facilities located near Homerville. This will be re-evaluated during the subsequent short term planning periods.

At present, the City of Fargo has one lighted baseball field owned by the city. Argyle has a small children's play park and walking track next to its City Hall.

Hospitals and Other Public Health facilities

Clinch County Mental Health
Clinch County Health Department
Clinch Memorial Hospital
Clinch County EMS

The Clinch County EMS employs a crew of six (6) full time and five (5) part time working two per shift. The hospital and EMS own a 1990 E350 Ford van, 1995 E350 Ford Box unit and a 2003 E450 Ford Box unit.

Educational Facilities

Clinch County High School
Clinch County Primary
Clinch County Elementary
Fargo Charter School
Okefeenokee Satellite

Libraries and Other Cultural Facilities

Clinch County residents have access to a 5200 square foot library located in the City of Homerville. Currently the library has approximately 8800 volumes and is part of the Okefenokee Regional library system.

The Huxford Genealogy Library

Assessment

Transportation Network

US 441, which travels through Homerville, are currently being four laned. This roadway represents a vital transportation link between east Georgia and North Florida. Clinch County will continue to support the effort of the US 441 Economic Development Council and its efforts to widen the route in its entirety.

Water Supply and Treatment

No public water system or sanitary sewer treatment system exists in Clinch County. The development of public water and sewer systems is not anticipated during the planning cycle due to low growth projections and lack of concentrated development. The City of Homerville has three wells and two storage tanks that hold 500,000 and 250,000 respectively. They are permitted for 750,000 gallons per minute per day. The City of Homerville operates a public water system with service available throughout the city limits. No private water systems exist in the city limits. The City of Homerville services approximately 1,100 customers. The City of Dupont currently offers water service to all its residents. The City of Argyle water system serves 100 percent coverage for the city. Argyle has one well and one backup well to meet the needs of their customers.

No private water systems exist in the city limits.

Sewerage System and Wastewater Treatment

The City of Homerville operates a sanitary sewer system, which generally serves the entire city with the exception of several small pockets where there is little or no development. Approximately 1,100 customers were served. The sewage treatment plant is a secondary treatment facility with a holding pond for overflow. The treated

wastewater affluent is emptied into Gallon Branch Creek. A new facility located near the industrial park has been prepared. It is a tertiary treatment wastewater treatment facility, which boasts state of the art polishing ponds as a biologic nitrogen removal system. This new facility will enable the city to handle future industrial and residential development.

The county will remain cognizant of the dangers posed by increased use of septic tank systems, as it monitors development and growth through the planning cycle. Due to its rural nature, Clinch County has no plans to construct or provide sanitary sewer services to its residences in the unincorporated areas.

General Government

The need for future governmental buildings in Clinch County is small with the recent renovations to the court house, annex building, new jail and probation office and Homerville's renovations to its municipal complex which will serve Homerville well into the 21st century .The City of Homerville and Clinch County are not in any immediate need for new buildings. There are no identified need for governmental buildings in the cities of Argyle, DuPont and Fargo. Argyle DuPont and Fargo all have facilities that serve as council meeting areas and maintenance storage areas. These small communities neither have the resources or the need for additional governmental buildings at this time. This need will be re-evaluated in each subsequent planning period.

Public Safety

The Clinch County Sheriff's Department is housed within the Clinch County Courthouse. Currently the department has two offices located in the courthouse building. At least twenty hours of required training is mandated for P .O. S .T. certification. In addition, four hours per month of in-service training is provided by the ABAC Academy.

No auxiliary force is currently utilized. The Department operates seven on and seven off shifts. A minimum of two officers per shift is needed for liability and safety reasons. Patrol vehicles are replaced on an as needed basis. City of Homerville has purchased two new patrol cars but will include the need for more in their short-term work program. The Department utilizes a GCIC computer, which specializes in Law Enforcement data management. The Sheriff's Department patrols Clinch County, Argyle, DuPont and Fargo on a regular basis and answers to emergency calls when called upon to do so. Neighborhood Watch programs are established for Argyle, DuPont, and Homerville. At present, the City of Fargo is working with the Department to establish its own watch program. The Department also coordinates the DARE program for Clinch County. Dispatchers use a GCIC/NCIC terminal and a nine station radio. Emergency service is coordinated by local, state, GSP, DNR, county and EMA.

Hospitals and Other Public Health Facilities

The County currently has a 48-bed Clinch Memorial Hospital, which is located in a 28,000 square foot building at 524 Carswell Street in the City of Homerville.

The Clinch County EMS employs a crew of six (6) full time and five (5) part time working two per shift. The hospital and EMS own a 1990 E350 Ford van, 1995 E350 Ford Box unit and a 2003 E450 Ford Box unit.

The County is currently a recipient of a \$12.5 million grant from USDA to begin construction of a new hospital, which is slated to be completed by year 2007. Clinch County is part of the Tri-County E911, which also includes the counties of Atkinson and Lanier. The County has three doctors with private practices, one dentist, and one health clinic. The new hospital will contain the same number of beds as the old but will bring

more services to the community by providing the physicians and services that most have to travel out of area to receive.

The Clinch County Mental Health Center is located on Old Pearson Road. Its purpose is to meet the sociological and psychological needs of children, adolescents and adults who have emotional, behavioral or social problems. The center provides individual and group counseling, family therapy and activity therapy, community and school consultations and testing and evaluation services. Currently no changes are planned for the short term planning cycle.

The County has a Hospital Board, which consists of five (5) members appointed by the County Commission. Members serve a five-year term and the Board reviews and sets hospital policy.

The Health Department provides many services which include immunizations, comprehensive health exams for children and teenagers, hearing, vision and scoliosis screening for children, WIC food supplements and nutritional information to low income pregnant women and new mothers, pregnancy planning, prevention and pre-natal care services, medical care and surgery to income eligible children with special health problems through referral to Children's Medical Services, breast and cervical cancer screening and follow up, hypertension monitoring, medications and nutritional services, diabetes management, HIV / AIDS testing, counseling and education, screening and treatment for sexually transmitted disease, tuberculosis testing and screening, sickle cell screening, premarital blood testing and rubella counseling, septic tank and well permitting and water supply sampling.

Recreational Facilities

Homerville and Clinch County operate a joint recreation department, which is funded equally (50/50) by both governments. At present, the facility has one softball field and two little league baseball fields which are all lighted, four tennis courts, one basketball court, rest rooms, one concession stand and a playground. For a community the size of Homerville/Clinch County this facility is outstanding. Overall, the entire facility is in excellent shape and is expected to adequately serve the community over the short term planning period.

The recreation department offers a wide variety of youth programs including baseball/Tee ball, softball, football (flag and contact) and soccer. Adult softball leagues and tournament are also hosted at this facility. These programs will be continued and expanded on an as needed basis throughout the planning period.

Clinch County has a vast wealth of wilderness areas and water resources. In the southern county close proximity to the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge and its associated wetlands, creeks and rivers offer many opportunities for hunting, fishing, canoeing, hiking, and other outdoor activities. The remainder of the county is comprised of vast areas of wetlands and timberlands that offer these same types of opportunities. Clinch County is truly a sportsman's paradise if such individuals have access to much of the private lands that exist in the county. A private hunting and fishing club also exists near Lake Verne which offers hundreds of acres of pristine wetlands with stands of virgin cypress around the lake. In short, Clinch County offers numerous outdoor recreation opportunities for its citizens and those of the surrounding areas.

Educational Facilities

Clinch County has a primary, elementary, and high school (in progress of building more classrooms for separate middle schools), Fargo Charter School, and satellite classes offered by Okefenokee Technical College.

Students graduating from the public school system have access to several junior colleges in Waycross, Valdosta, Tifton, and Douglas. In addition, technical/vocational programs are available in Waycross (Okefenokee Tech) and Valdosta (Valdosta Tech). Additional job training programs are available through the Job Training Partnership Act and its programs, which are administered through the SEGa RDC. This system is deemed adequate for the next five years and will be re-evaluated over the subsequent planning periods. Standardized test scores are provided in the Population Element of this plan.

Libraries and Other Cultural Facilities

Clinch County residents have access to a 5200 square foot library located in the City of Homerville. Currently the library has approximately 8800 volumes and is part of the Okefenokee Regional library system. The library has installed new computer software, which will enable residents to acquire volumes from libraries throughout the United States. This system is deemed adequate for the next five years and will be re-evaluated over the subsequent planning periods.

Cultural Facilities

Clinch County has several cultural facilities to offer its citizens. Homerville and Clinch County hold an annual Timberland Jubilee the first Saturday in October. This festival offers a quaint small town carnival/festival atmosphere celebrating Clinch County's historic heritage in the association and involvement in the timber industry. This

has been a popular event in Clinch County and will certainly continue to be just as popular in the future.

The Huxford Genealogical Society is also located in Homerville at the Municipal Complex. This society offers a look at the genealogy of several families in and around Clinch County. The Huxford Society continues to be an important cultural resource in Clinch County and Homerville.

Homerville also has an established Cultural Arts Commission. This group offers memberships to interested residents in Clinch County. The commission collects membership dues and hold fund raising activities to fund four annual cultural activities in the Homerville area. These activities vary from sponsoring plays, concerts and art shows to holding benefit dinners. The Cultural Arts Commission is expected to provide cultural richness in the Clinch County area for many years to come.

While most small communities wish to have more cultural activities, Clinch County and Homerville do provide quality cultural facilities for the residents of the entire county to enjoy. Residents from Argyle, DuPont and Fargo all have access to these facilities as well. These facilities are deemed adequate for the short term planning period. Clinch County is planning to revive the leadership programs City of Homerville is designated as a City of Ethics and is a Better Hometown Community. The City of Homerville is currently in the process of declaring their downtown business section a Historic District.

Goals & Implementation

Goal 1 **Provide the best possible levels of service to present and future city/county residents.**

Policy 1.5 Continue to provide city/county residents with the best possible police and fire protection.

Policy 2.5 Continue to improve the emergency medical service whenever the means are available.

Policy 3.5 Allow residents the opportunity to divert recyclable waste from their garbage by providing a city/county wide recycling program.

Policy 4.5 Make every effort to keep the county roads, bridges, and right-of-ways free of litter and debris.

Policy 5.5 Restrict development that places an excessive burden on community facilities and services.

Goal 2 **Improve all county maintained roads, bridges and right-of-ways.**

Policy 1.5 Implement a functional classification system for roadways within the city/county, which will remain consistent with the cities/county road improvement schedule.

Policy 2.5 Continue an active maintenance and improvement program for roads, bridges, and right-of-ways based upon the road improvement schedule.

Policy 3.5 Maintain and update a repair and/or improvement schedule consistent with the roadway classification system.

Policy 4.5 Work closely with the Georgia Department of Transportation in planning improvements to existing state routes and planning new routes within the cities/county.

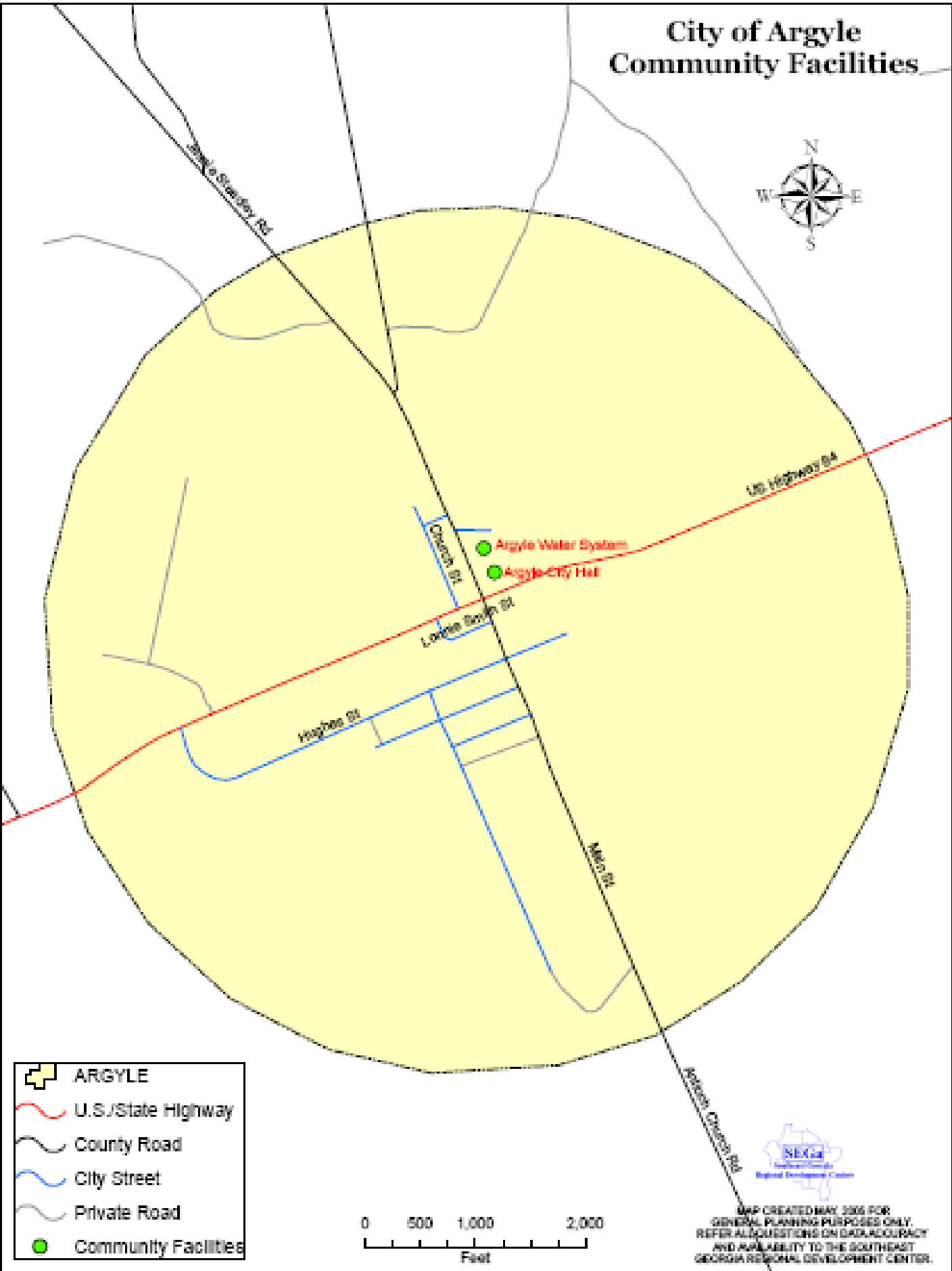
Goal 3 Provide the public with the best possible passive and active public recreational facilities.

Policy 1.5 Develop a recreational plan for the cities/county.

Policy 2.5 Plan and program recreational facility programs in accordance with the needs and preferences of all city/county residents.

Policy 3.5 Pursue state and federal grant funds for the development of recreational facilities.

City of Argyle Community Facilities

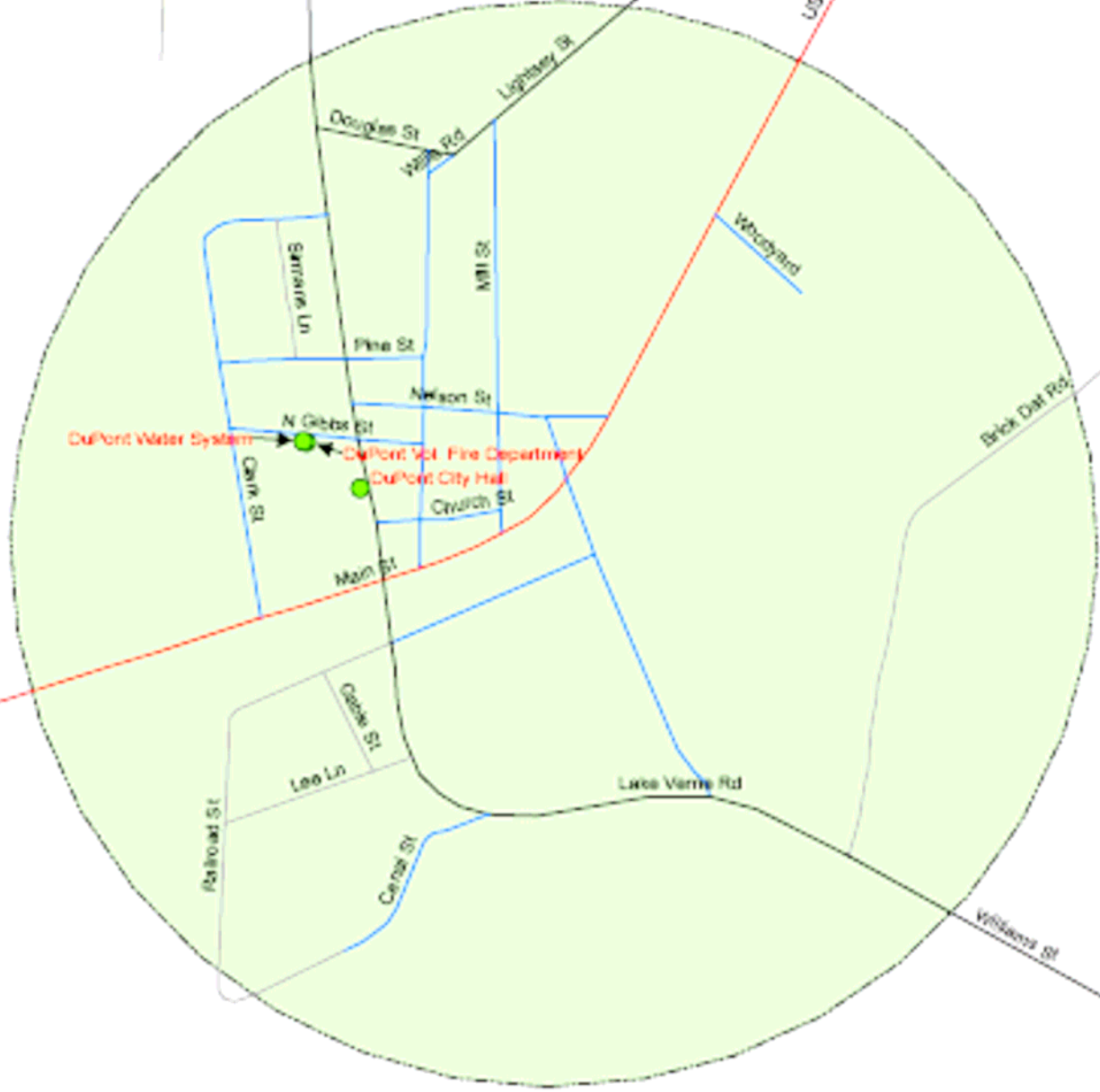


- ARGYLE
- U.S./State Highway
- County Road
- City Street
- Private Road
- Community Facilities

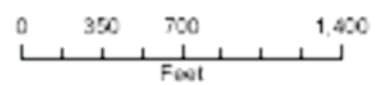



 SEGA
 Southeast Georgia
 Regional Development Center
 MAP CREATED MAY, 2005 FOR
 GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
 REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA ACCURACY
 AND AVAILABILITY TO THE SOUTHEAST
 GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.

City of DuPont Community Facilities



- DUPONT
- U.S./State Highway
- County Road
- City Street
- Private Road
- Community Facilities

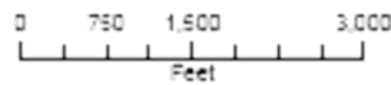
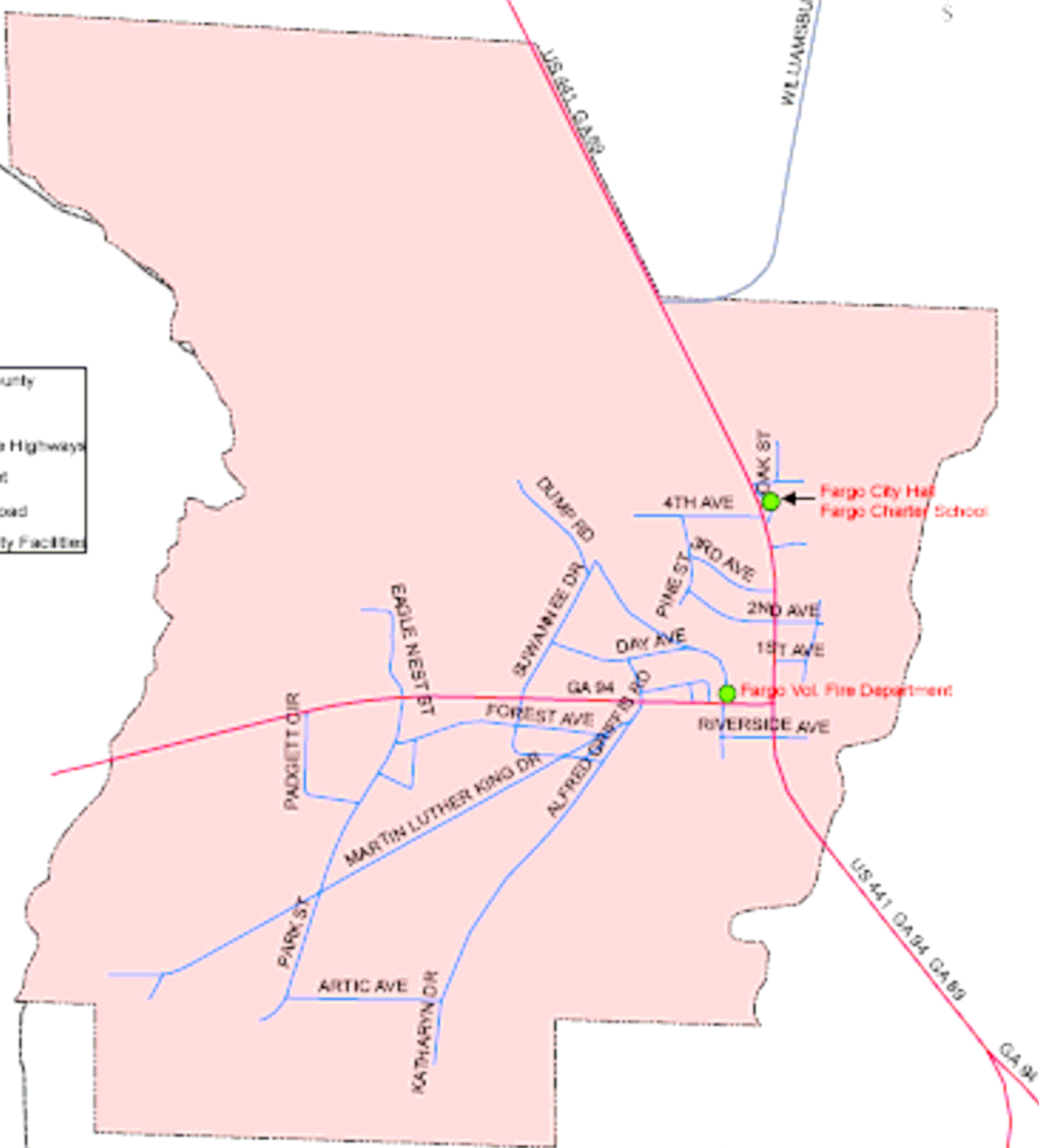


MAP CREATED MAY 2005 FOR
GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA ACCURACY
AND AVAILABILITY TO THE SOUTHEAST
GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.

City of Fargo Community Facilities



- Clinch County
- FARGO
- U.S./State Highways
- City Street
- Private Road
- Community Facilities

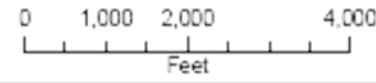


SEGA
 Southeast Georgia
 Regional Development Center
 MAP CREATED MAY, 2005 FOR
 GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
 REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA ACCURACY
 AND AVAILABILITY TO THE SOUTHEAST
 GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.

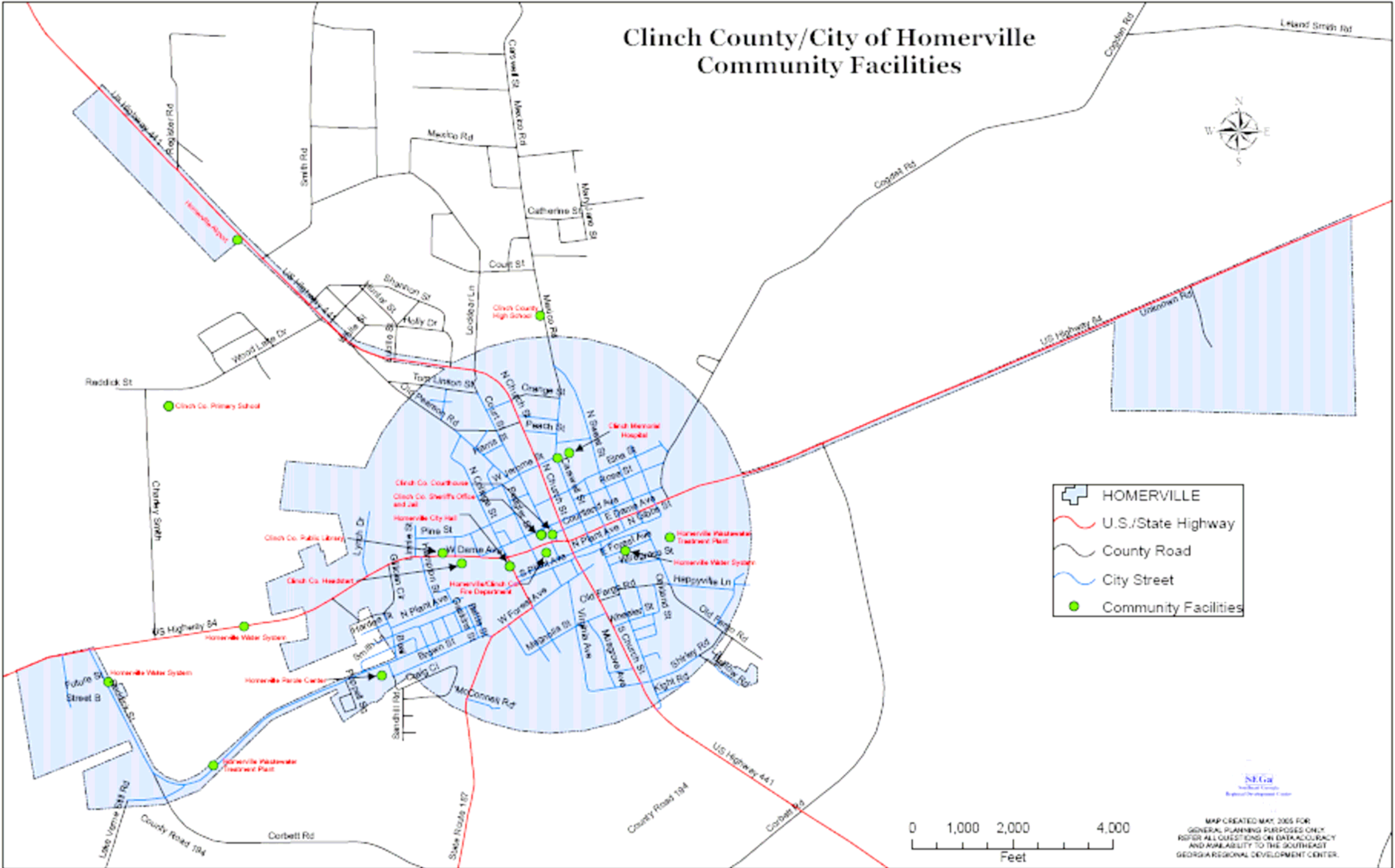
Clinch County/City of Homerville Community Facilities



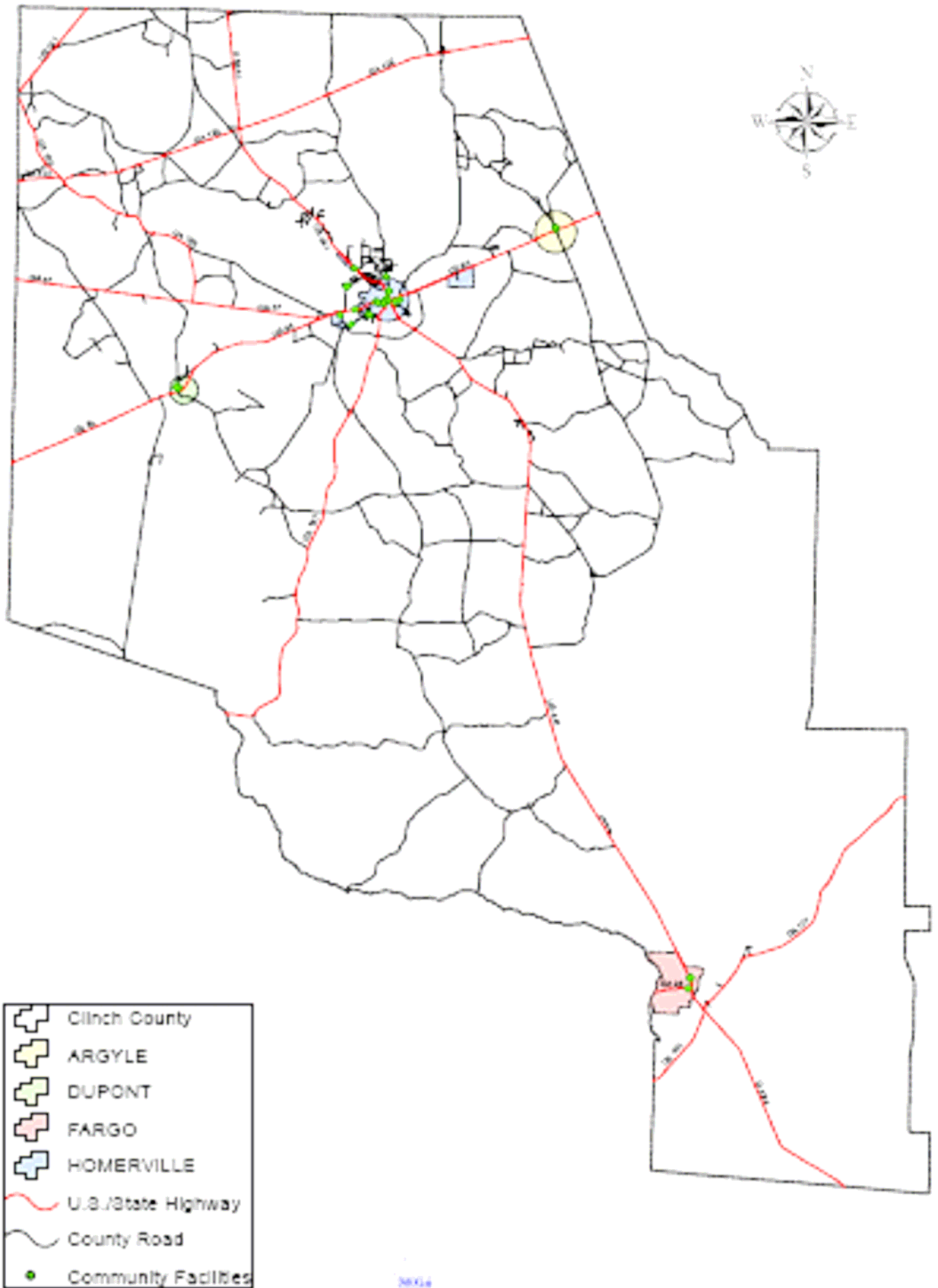
-  HOMERVILLE
-  U.S./State Highway
-  County Road
-  City Street
-  Community Facilities



MAP CREATED MAY, 2005 FOR
GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA ACCURACY
AND AVAILABILITY TO THE SOUTHEAST
GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.



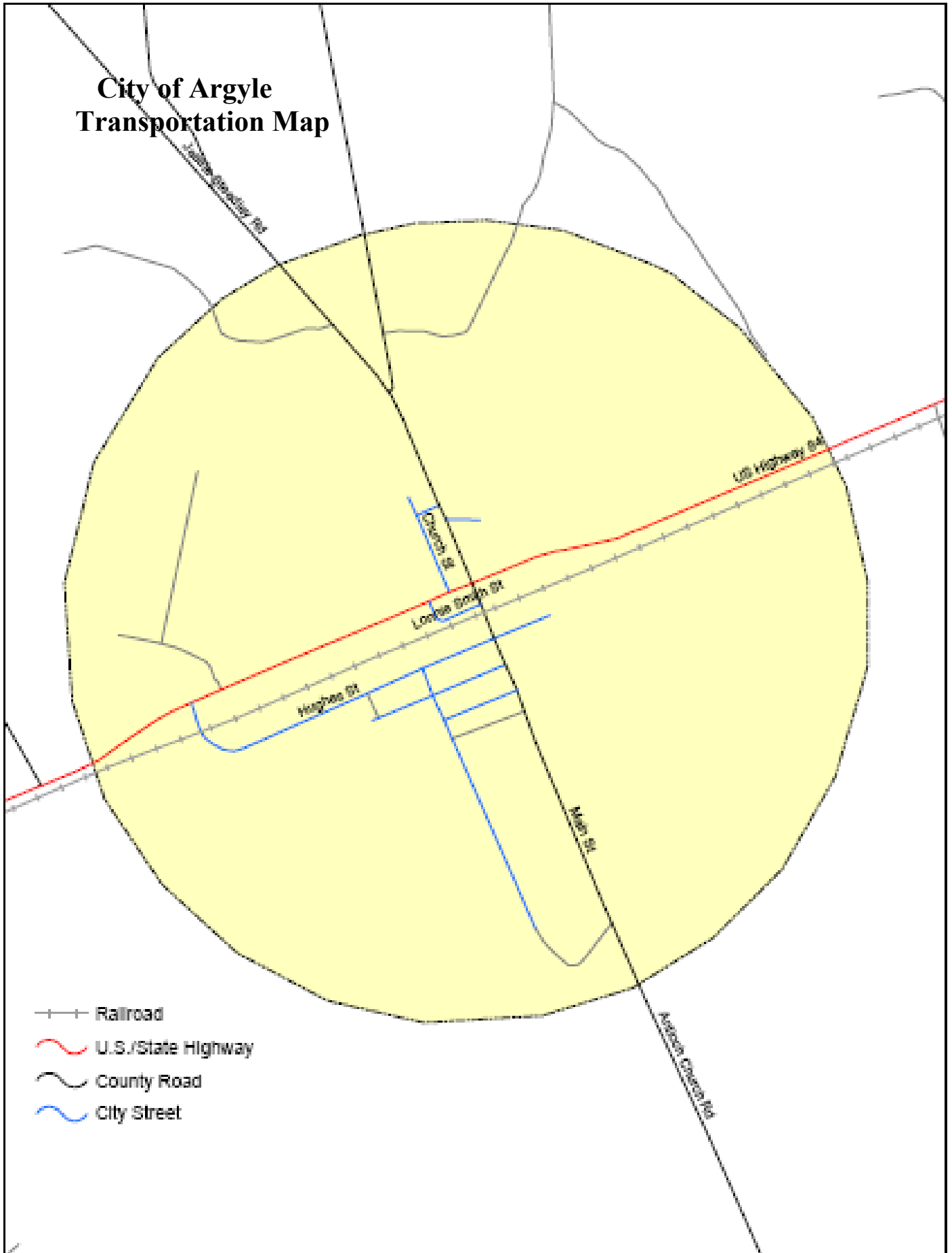
Clinch County Community Facilities



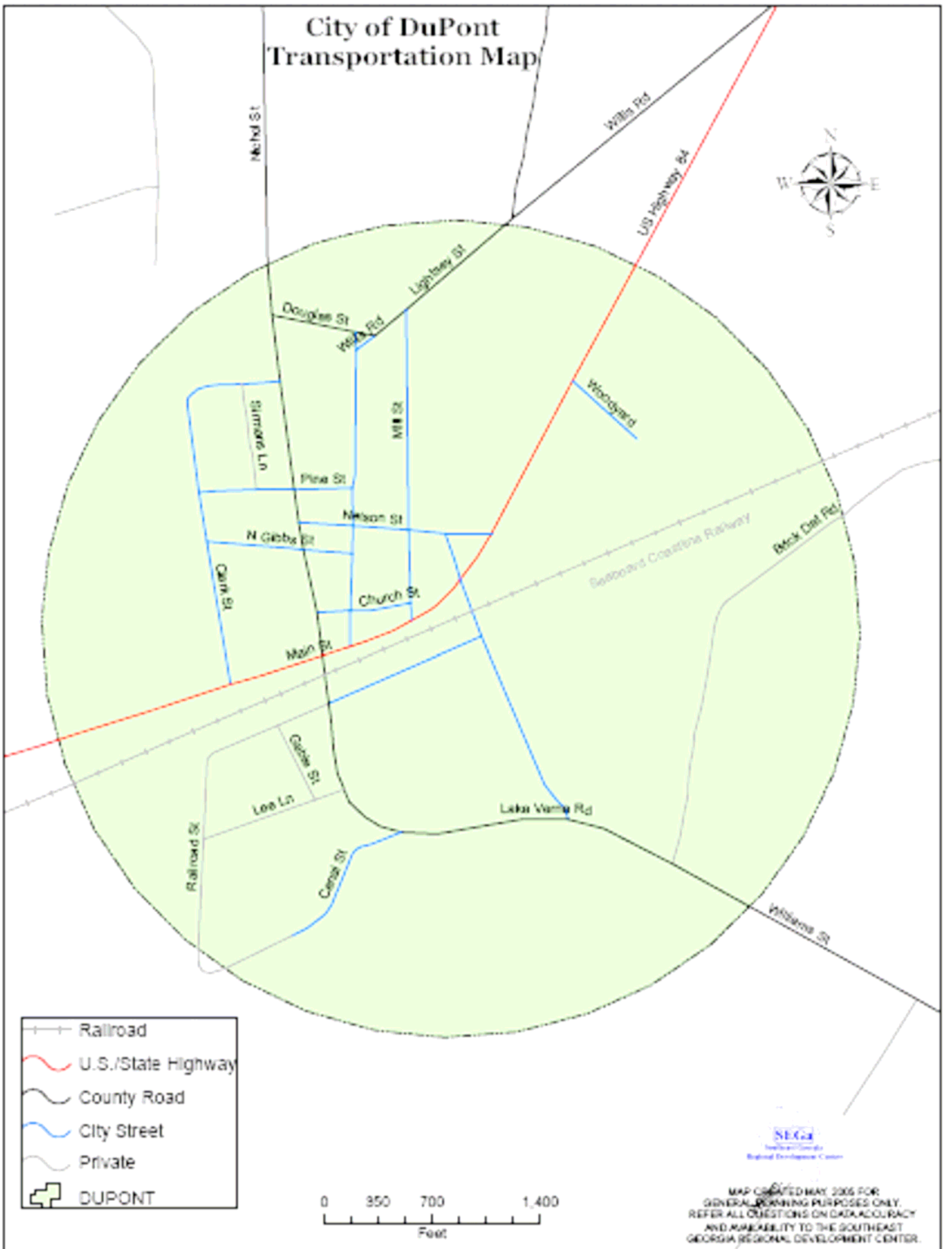
MAP PREPARED BY: 2007/10
 REGIONAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY
 FEDERAL AID SOURCE OF DATA COLLECTION
 AND AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC AT THE SOLE DISCRETION
 OF THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER

0 1 2 4 6 8
 Miles

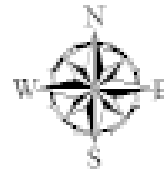
City of Argyle Transportation Map



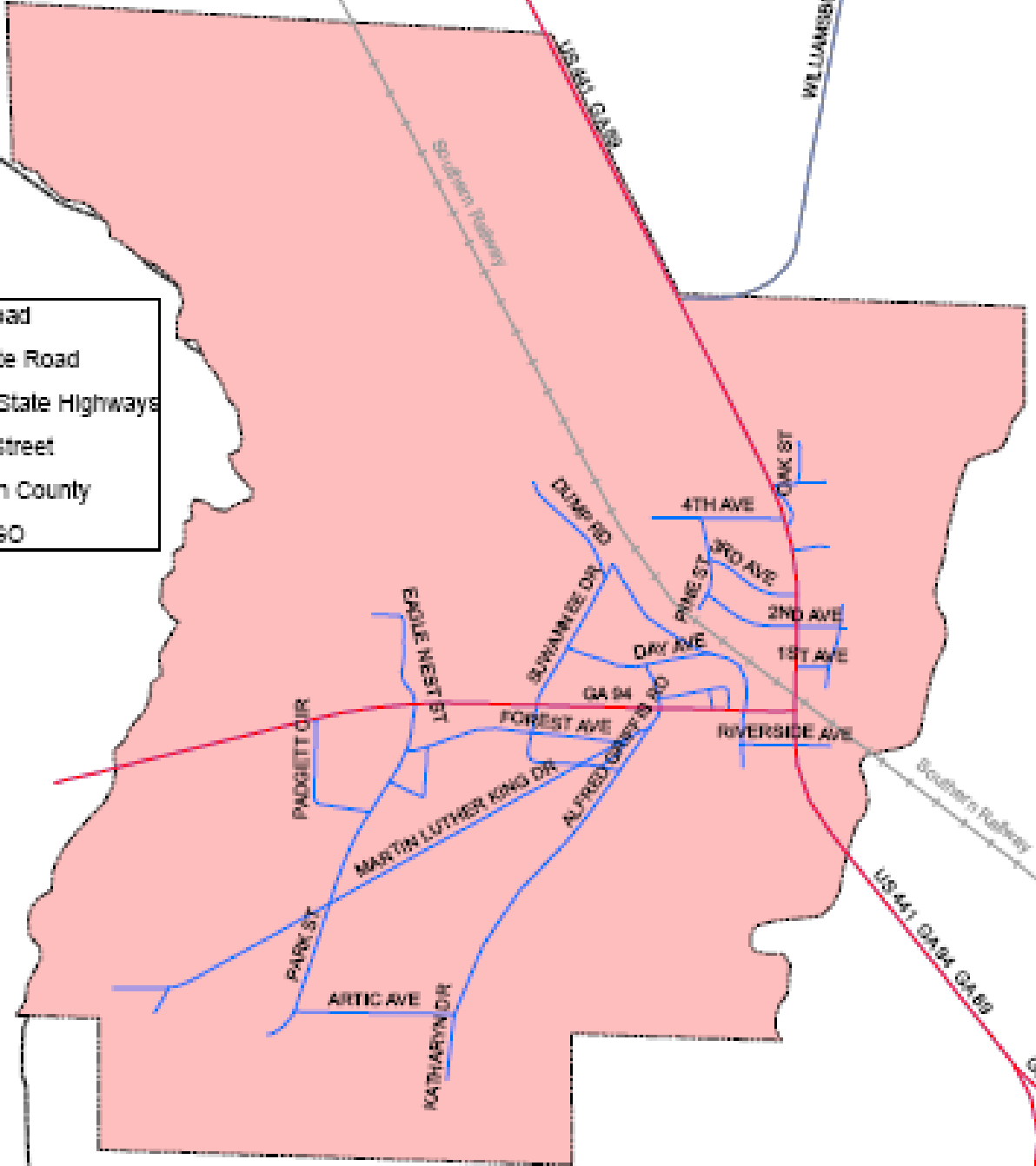
City of DuPont Transportation Map



City of Fargo Transportation Map

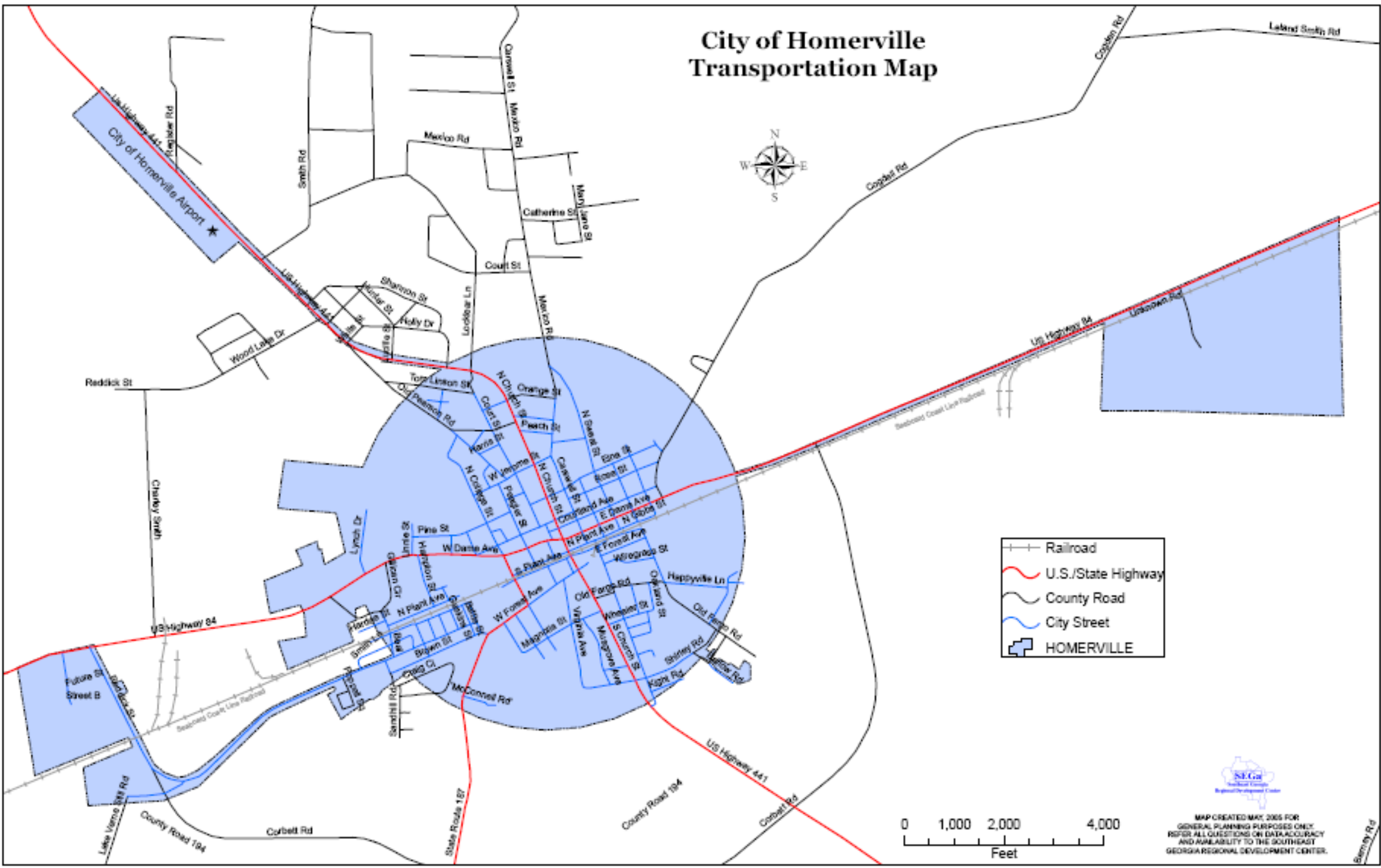


- Railroad
- Private Road
- U.S./State Highways
- City Street
- Clinch County
- FARGO

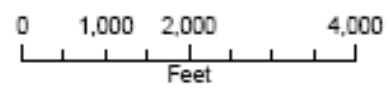


MAP CREATED MAY 2006 FOR
 GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
 REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA ACCURACY
 AND AVAILABILITY TO THE SOUTHEAST
 GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.

City of Homerville Transportation Map

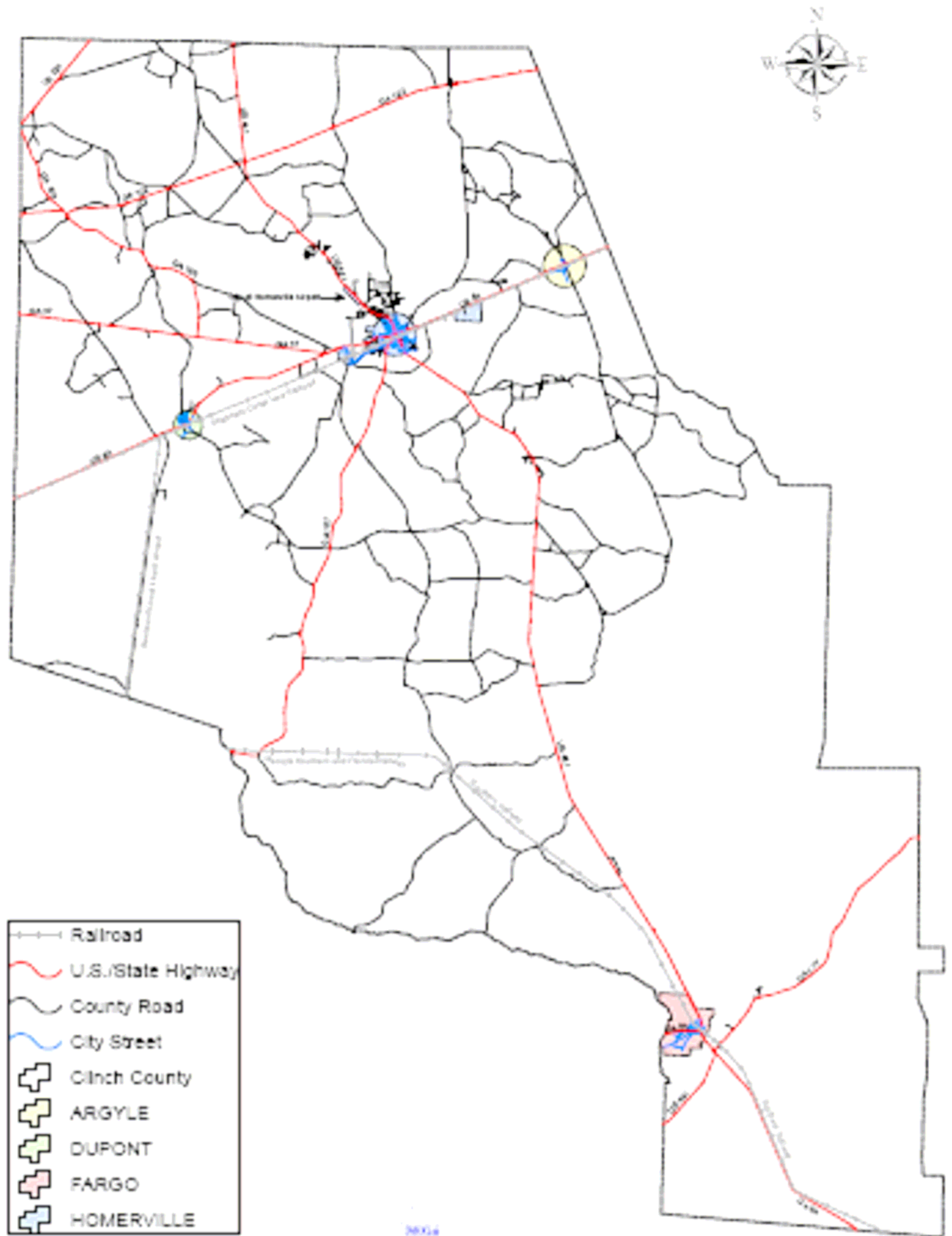











- Railroad
- U.S./State Highway
- County Road
- City Street
- HOMERVILLE



MAP CREATED MAY 2005 FOR GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY. REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA ACCURACY AND AVAILABILITY TO THE SOUTHEAST GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.

Clinch County Transportation Map



-  Railroad
-  U.S./State Highway
-  County Road
-  City Street
-  Clinch County
-  ARGYLE
-  DUPONT
-  FARGO
-  HOMERVILLE

2011
North Carolina
Regional Development Center

NOT GUARANTEED, 2011.01.18
GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY
NO OTHER WARRANTIES, COPIES SOLD AS IS
AND AVAILABILITY TO THE SOUTHWEST
REGIONAL REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER



Land Use

The Land Use Element provides local governments the opportunity to inventory existing land use patterns and trends; to guide/direct future patterns of growth, based on community needs and desires; and to develop goals, policies and strategies for future land use that support and reflect the economic, housing, community service and natural and cultural goals and policies of the plan.

Land use and development patterns are the result of interaction between demographic trends, economic circumstances and social attitudes. Technological changes in areas such as transportation and construction, and the availability and cost of land, water, and energy also influence existing development patterns.

The purpose of the Land Use element is to ensure that the distribution of land uses meets the future economic, social, physical and environmental needs of Clinch County and the municipalities. The Future Land Use map can assist local governments in making development decisions that complement long-term goals established throughout this plan and avoid the emergence of inefficient development patterns.

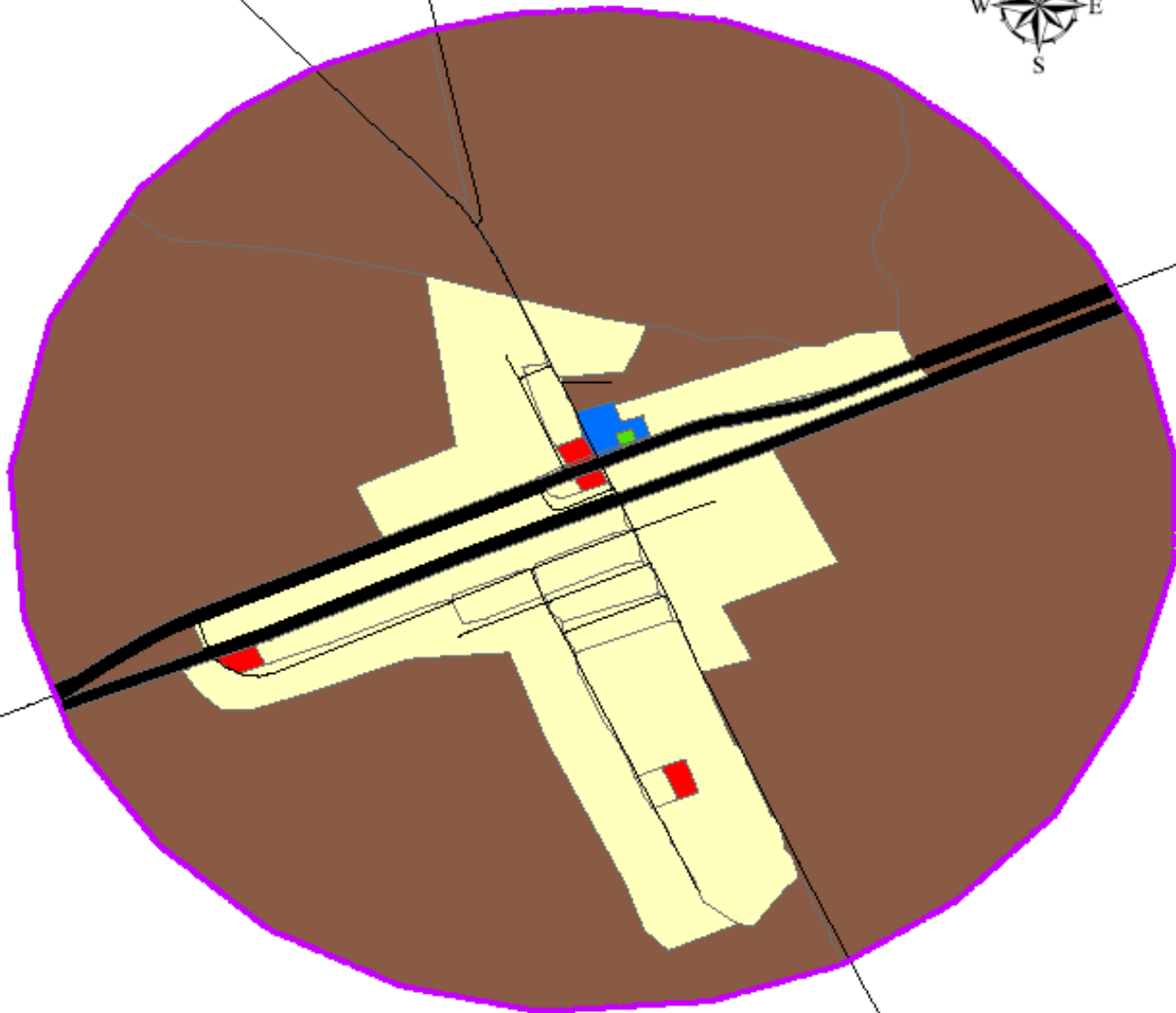
Since the adoption of the Joint Clinch County Comprehensive Plan in 1994, the county has experienced relatively small growth rates. Overall, the county remains a rural area and has not experienced the suburban growth seen elsewhere in the region. This chapter links other elements of the plan to create a vision for the future of Clinch County and the municipalities, and provide direction for managing anticipated growth.

Existing Land Uses (in acres)

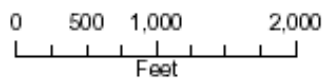
	Clinch Co.	Argyle	Dupon t	Fargo	Homervill e
Residential	2479	18	22	17	108
Commercial	55	2	3	2	88
Industrial	35	0	0	0	58
Parks, Recreation, Conservation	38498	2	0	20	15
Institutional	49	7	8	6	27
Transporatation, Communications, Utilities	647	7	8	6	27
Agriculture and Forestry	475637	57	84	37	331
Vacant, Undeveloped	8214	0	0	0	0
Total	525614	88	119	84	654

Source: Windshield Survey by RDC

City of Argyle Existing Land Use

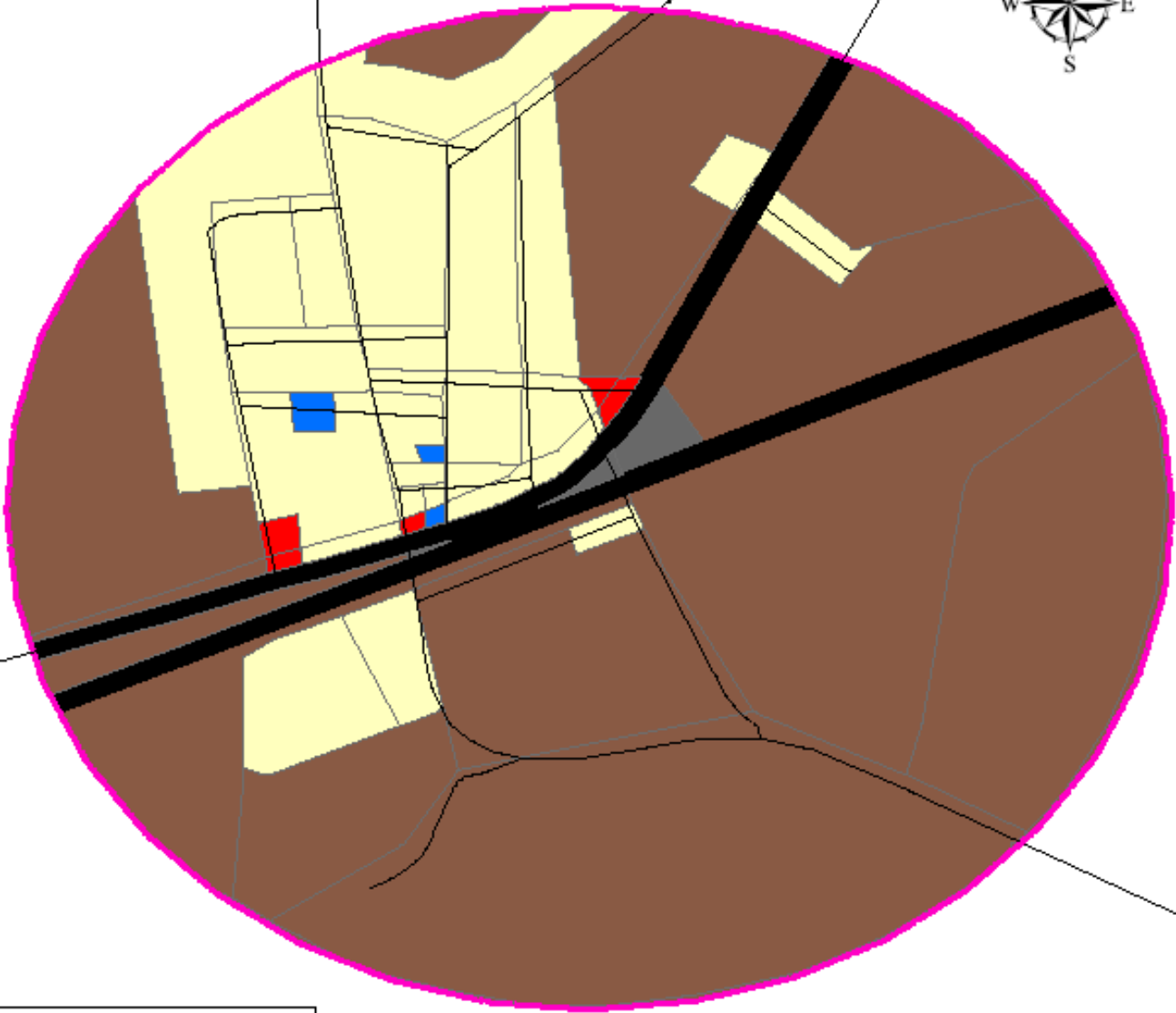


Legend	
	ARGYLE
	Unused/Undeveloped
	Agriculture/Forestry
	Commercial
	Industrial
	Parks/Recreation/Conservation
	Public/Institutional
	Residential
	Transportation/Communication/Utilities













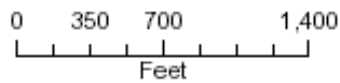
MAP CREATED JULY, 2005 FOR
GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA
ACCURACY AND AVAILABILITY TO SOUTHEAST
GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.

City of DuPont Existing Land Use



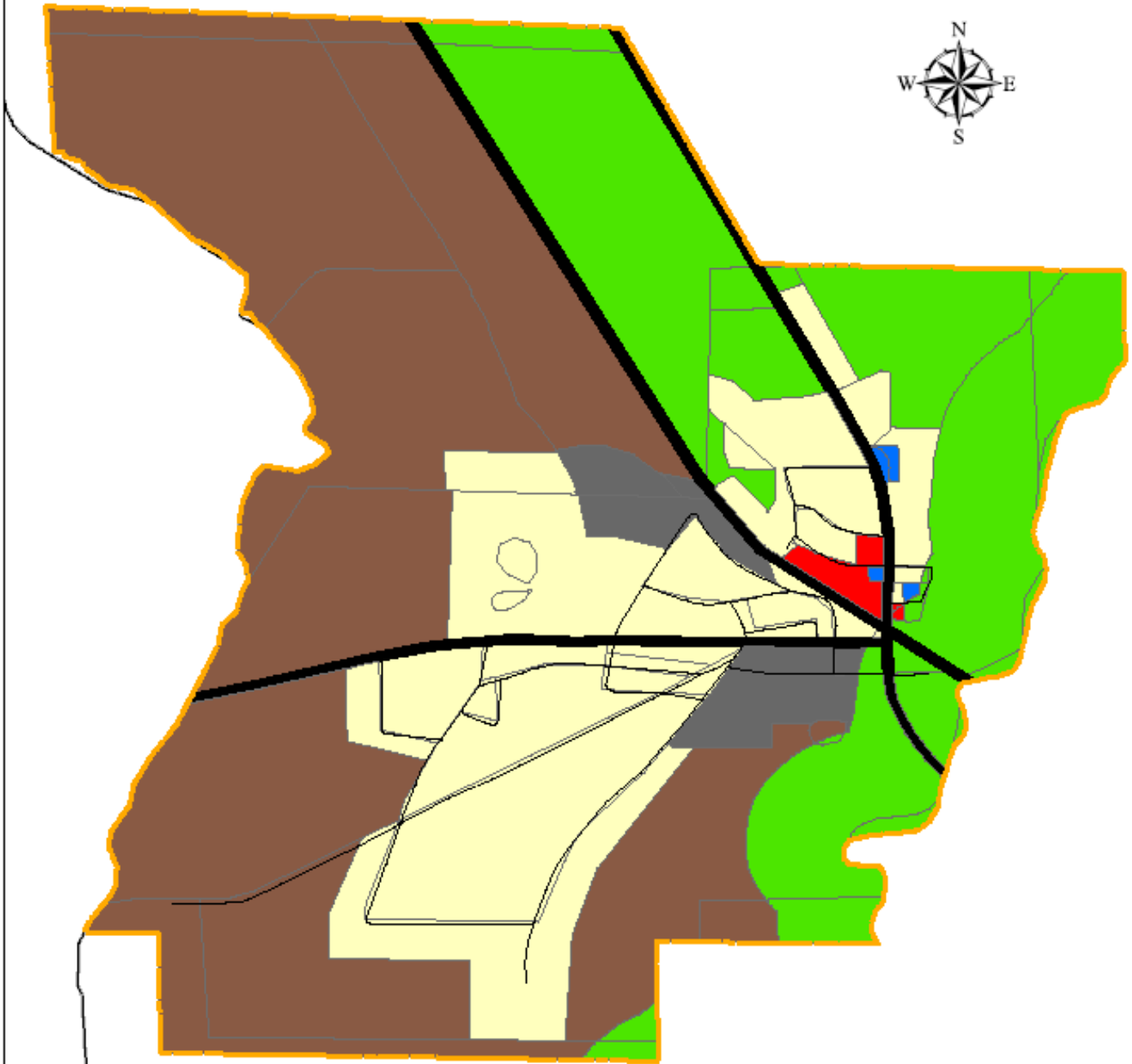
Legend

-  Clinch County
-  DUPONT
-  Unused/Undeveloped
-  Agriculture/Forestry
-  Commercial
-  Industrial
-  Parks/Recreation/Conservation
-  Public/Institutional
-  Residential
-  Transportation/Communication/Utilities



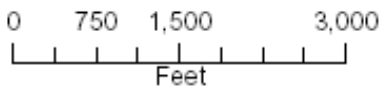
MAP CREATED JULY, 2005 FOR
GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA
ACCURACY AND AVAILABILITY TO SOUTHEAST
GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.

City of Fargo Existing Land Use



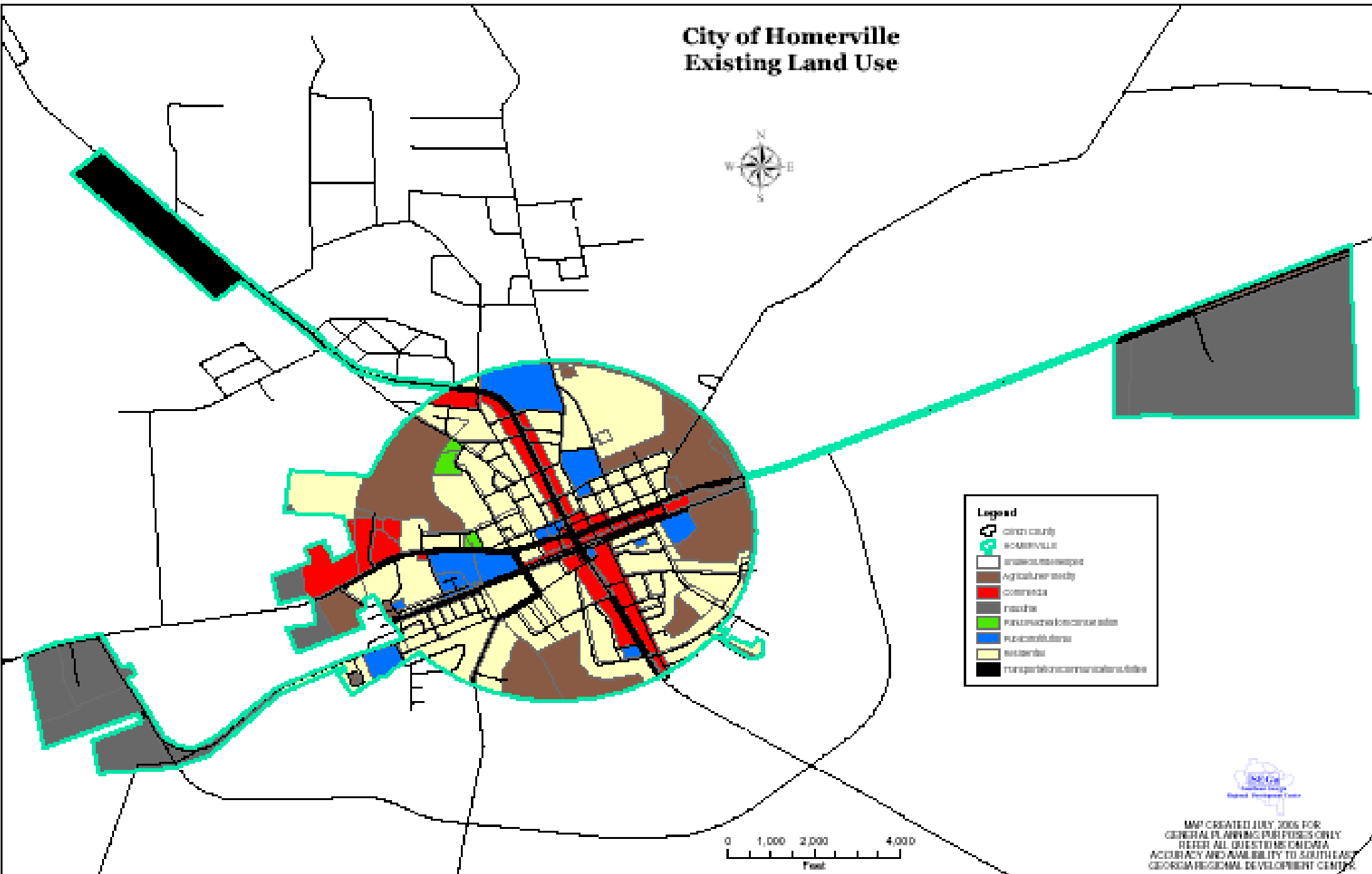
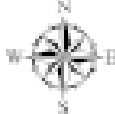
Legend

-  Clinch County
-  FARGO
-  Unused/Undeveloped
-  Agriculture/Forestry
-  Commercial
-  Industrial
-  Parks/Recreation/Conservation
-  Public/Institutional
-  Residential
-  Transportation/Communication/Utilities



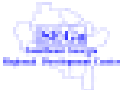
MAP CREATED JULY, 2005 FOR
GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA
ACCURACY AND AVAILABILITY TO SOUTHEAST
GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.

City of Homerville Existing Land Use



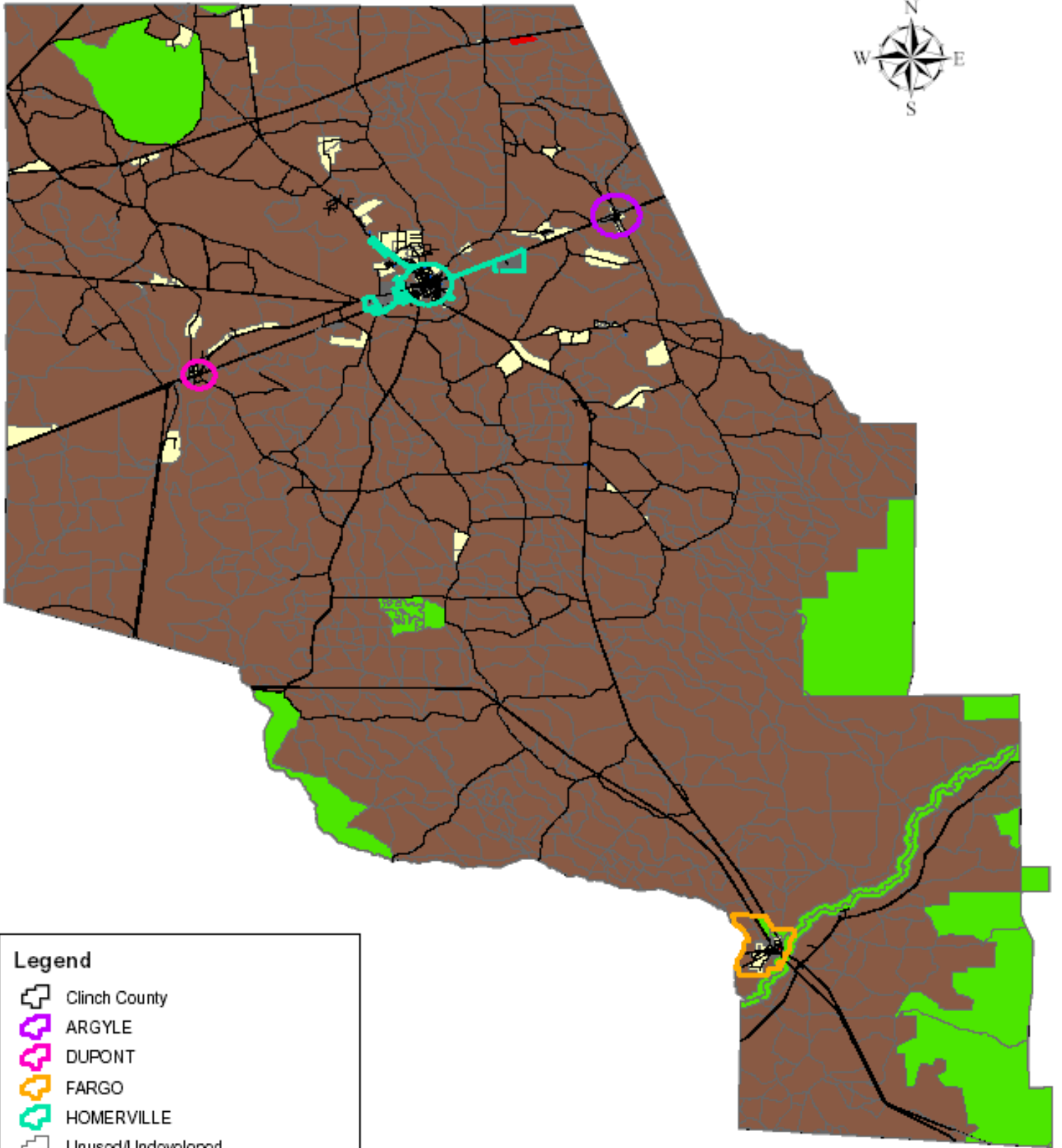
Legend

- county
- HOMERVILLE
- unincorporated
- Agriculture
- commercial
- residential
- Parks/recreation sites
- public utilities
- schools
- transportation/communications/utilities









MAP CREATED JULY 2006 FOR
GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY
REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA
ACCURACY AND AVAILABILITY TO SOUTH EAST
GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Clinch County Existing Land Use



Legend

-  Clinch County
-  ARGYLE
-  DUPONT
-  FARGO
-  HOMERVILLE
-  Unused/Undeveloped
-  Agriculture/Forestry
-  Commercial
-  Industrial
-  Parks/Recreation/Conservation
-  Public/Institutional
-  Residential
-  Transportation/Communication/Utilities



MAP CREATED JULY, 2005 FOR
GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA
ACCURACY AND AVAILABILITY TO SOUTHEAST
GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.

Assessment

The existing pattern of development in Clinch County has emerged as a direct result of a combination of four factors: large tract ownership, soil type, turpentine and timber camps, and railway transportation. This combination of factors has led to communities now known as the City of Homerville, DuPont, Argyle and Fargo--all of which are located along the railway corridor bisecting the County.

Development today is taking on a slightly different pattern as more homeowners are locating near the City of Homerville in order have access the employment opportunities there. Almost all development in Clinch County has been at the impetus of private homeowners with little organized development. However, there is a limiting factor to organized development as there is a scarcity of developable land in the Homerville area. As a result, residential development has been insignificant in the last decade. This is a situation that is being considered, and solutions are being developed because of local action and the comprehensive planning process itself.

Homerville, DuPont and Argyle are oriented to their transportation systems with the main commercial areas running parallel to US 84 and the once-dominant railway. Homerville has additional development stretching from along US 441. Development has been spurred somewhat by private developers, but as is found in the County, most development has occurred at the drive of private homeowners.

The presences of large timber tracts, moderately low income, and somewhat poor soil conditions have combined to make development efforts in Clinch County less than fruitful. Most of south Clinch County is wetland area, an additional barrier to development.

The provision of sound infrastructure has determined the placement of industrial and commercial activity in Clinch County, Homerville, DuPont, Argyle and Fargo. However, the majority of industrial development has occurred in the Homerville area. The Homerville, Clinch County Industrial Park has seen considerable development in the last five years. This development has been slowed in the last two years by the availability of water and sewer, and, a labor shortage. Once these issues are addressed by Homerville and Clinch County, land use patterns in the area will change from agricultural and forestry to residential and industrial in the northwest sector of Homerville. Commercial development has occurred along US 84 and US 441 to help meet the needs of residents and travelers.

Transitional areas include the former timber and crop lands around Homerville along US 84 and US 441, due to the popularity of living in rural Clinch County with access to nearby work centers. This trend is expected to continue over the next several years as residential areas become available and water and sewer capacity is increased in these areas.

Future Land Use (in acres)

	Clinch Co.	Argyle	DuPont	Fargo	Homerville
Residential	2742	20	24	19	185
Commercial	105	3	4	2	88
Industrial	45	0	0	0	58
Parks, Recreation, Conservation	38498	2	0	20	15
Institutional	49	2	2	2	43
Transportation, Communications, Utilities	647	7	8	6	27
Agriculture and Forestry	475357	54	81	35	239
Vacant, Undeveloped	8234	0	0	0	0
Total	525677	88	119	84	731

Source: Windshield Survey by RDC

There are no areas that incompatible land uses are located too close to each other that do not have adequate buffers or distance between them at present. This situation will be closely monitored in the future.

There are wetlands everywhere in Clinch County and its municipalities. Fortunately, these areas are not prone to development due to the nature of the soil and the difficulty of using the land for intensive uses. Much of the new development throughout the County and the Cities will be in-fill development to take advantage of existing infrastructure. However, the creation of additional residential areas is vital for economic growth. Thus, the City of Homerville and Clinch County will continue to work to free timberlands in order to create residential lands available for housing development.

Economic development forces will affect the pattern of land use in Clinch County by creating mild development pressures in the fringe areas near the City of Homerville. This increase in residential area will encroach upon existing farmland and timberland, making the some of the rural appeal of Clinch County disappears as these acres are developed into housing sites.

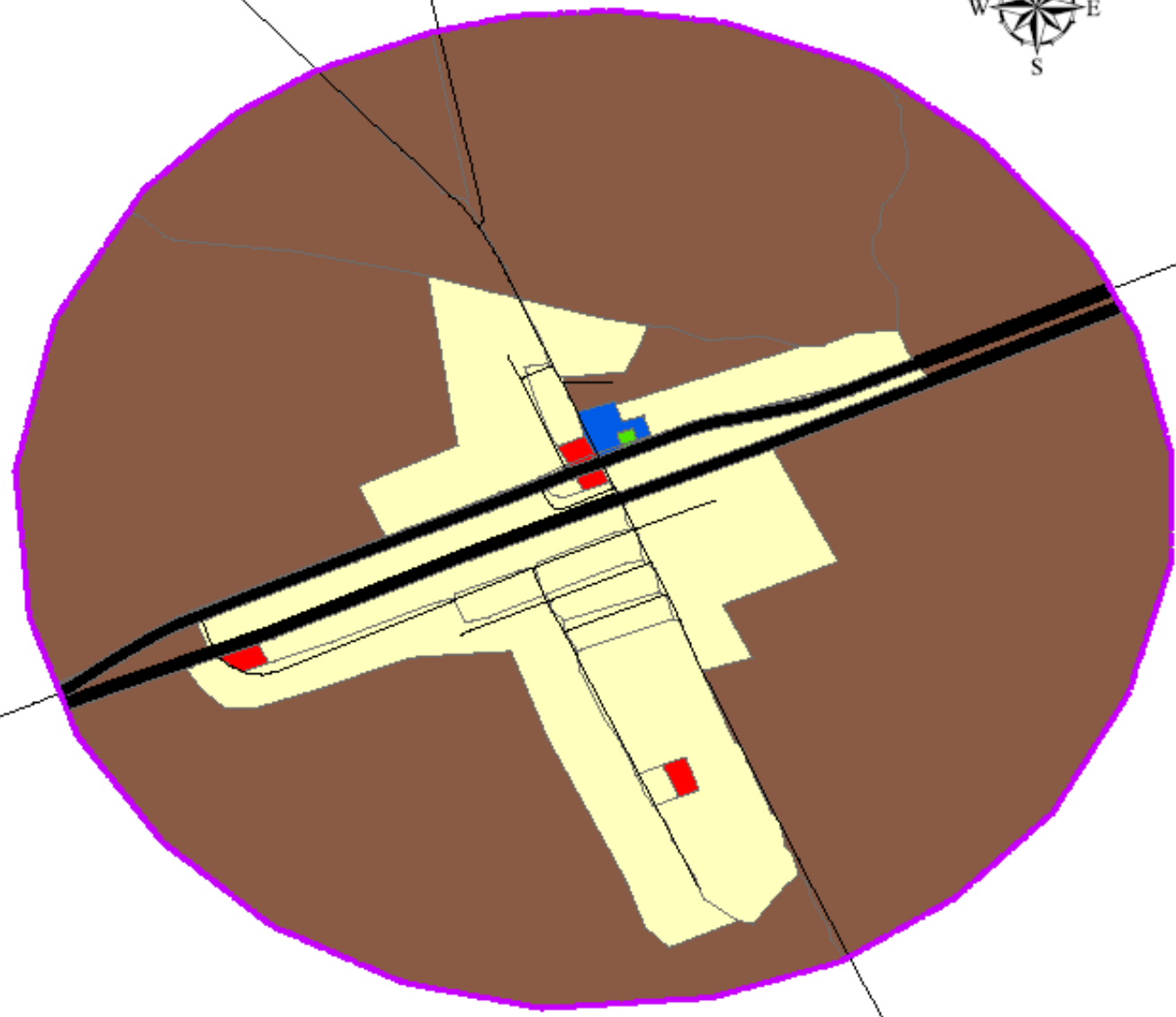
The Cities of Homerville, DuPont, Argyle and Fargo are encouraging in-fill development and will continue to do so. This type of development helps create a well-knit community and helps ease development pressures on existing water and wastewater systems.

Given the nature of the land in Clinch County there are only a few areas in and around the Cities where new land uses could be located to take advantage of existing services and facilities without filling in those in-between places along the city streets. There are few services provided outside the city limits. However, new residential and industrial

areas are being planned as well as infrastructure to support these areas near the northwest sector of Homerville.

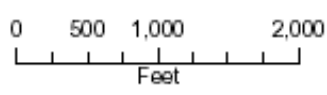
The Cities of Homerville, DuPont, Argyle and Fargo will need to expand services and facilities to include areas along US 84 and US 441 as more businesses and industry locate along these major arteries. However, growth outside of the Homerville area is expected to be modest and thus infrastructure expansion is expected to be concentrated in that area.

City of Argyle Future Land Use



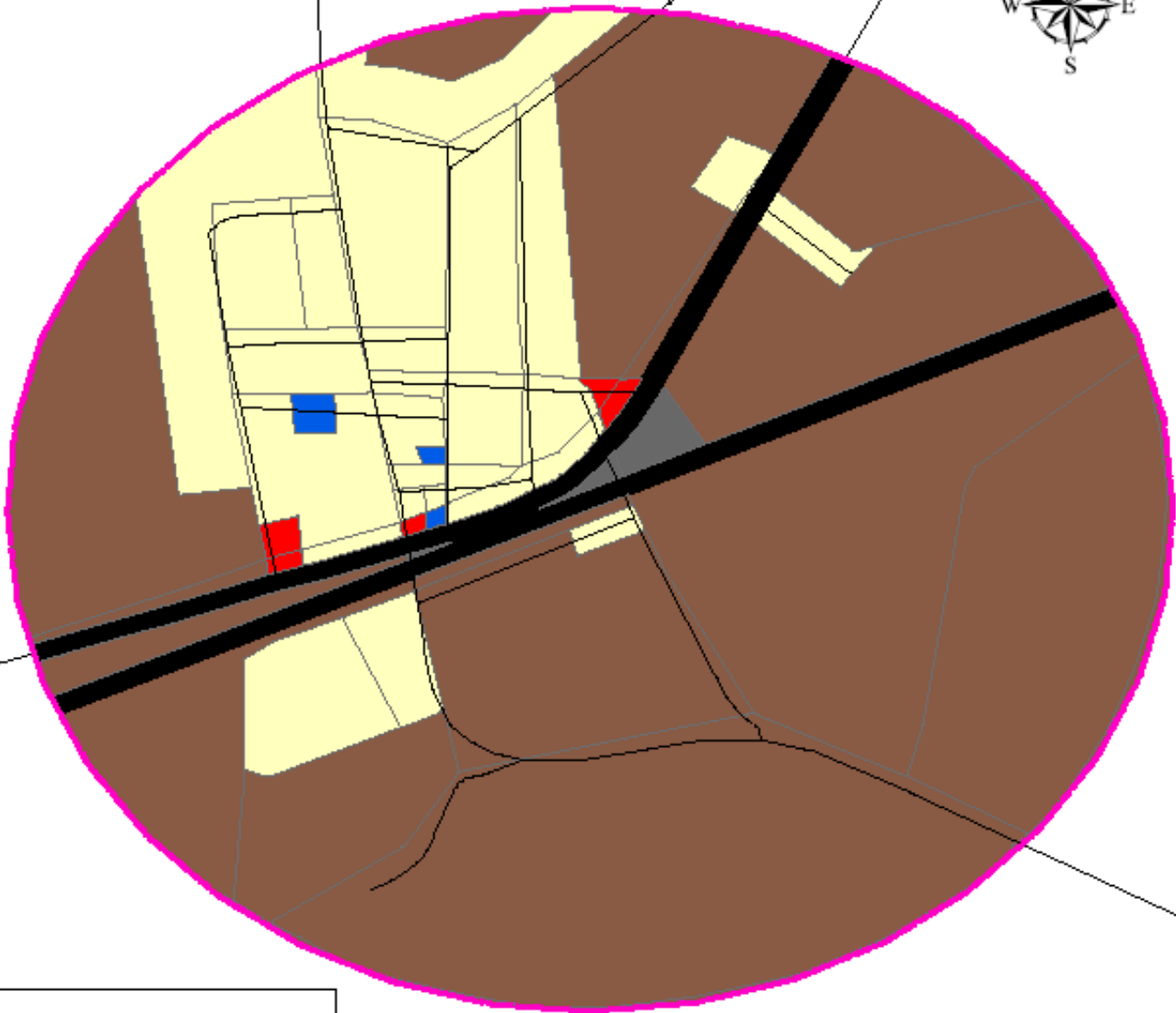
Legend

- Cinch County
- ARGYLE
- Unused/Undeveloped
- Agriculture/Forestry
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Parks/Recreation/Conservation
- Public/Institutional
- Residential
- Transportation/Communication/Utilities



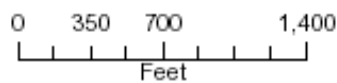
MAP CREATED JULY, 2005 FOR
GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA
ACCURACY AND AVAILABILITY TO SOUTHEAST
GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.

City of DuPont Future Land Use



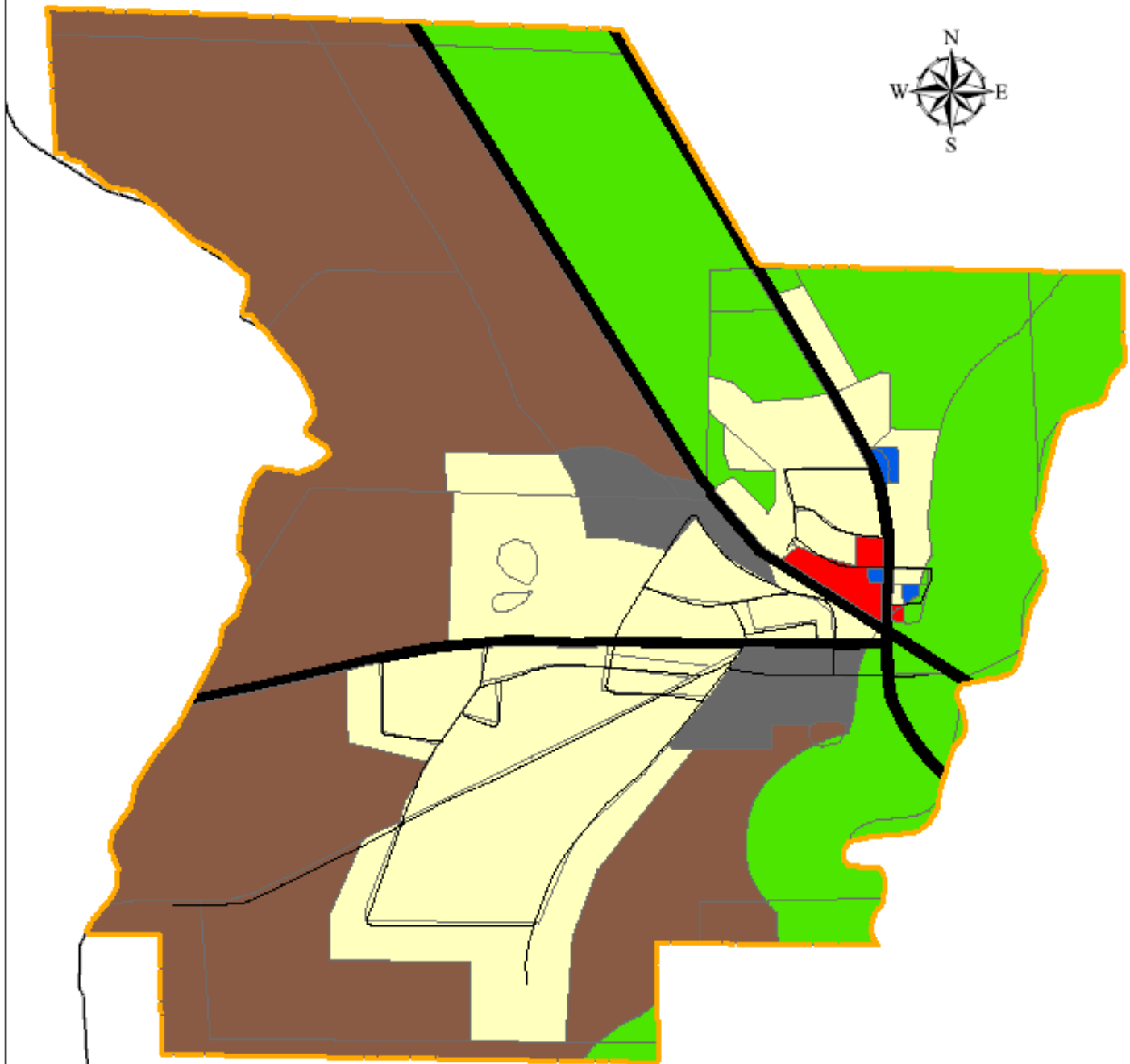
Legend

- Clinch County
- DUPONT
- Unused/Undeveloped
- Agriculture/Forestry
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Parks/Recreation/Conservation
- Public/Institutional
- Residential
- Transportation/Communication/Utilities



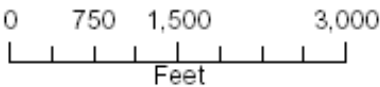
MAP CREATED JULY, 2005 FOR
GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA
ACCURACY AND AVAILABILITY TO SOUTHEAST
GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.

City of Fargo Future Land Use



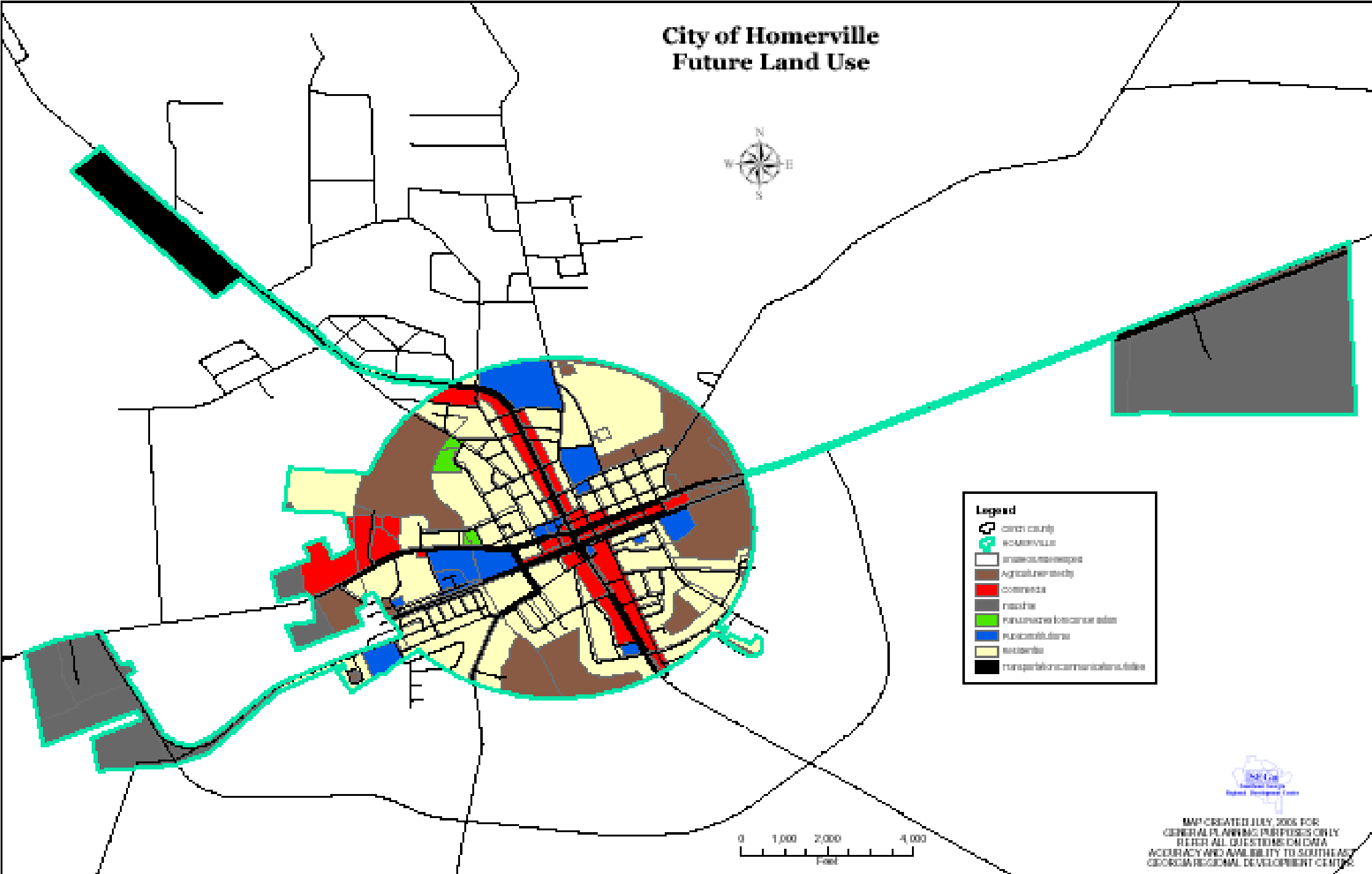
Legend

- Clinch County
- FARGO
- Unused/Undeveloped
- Agriculture/Forestry
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Parks/Recreation/Conservation
- Public/Institutional
- Residential
- Transportation/Communication/Utilities



MAP CREATED JULY, 2005 FOR
GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA
ACCURACY AND AVAILABILITY TO SOUTHEAST
GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.

City of Homerville Future Land Use



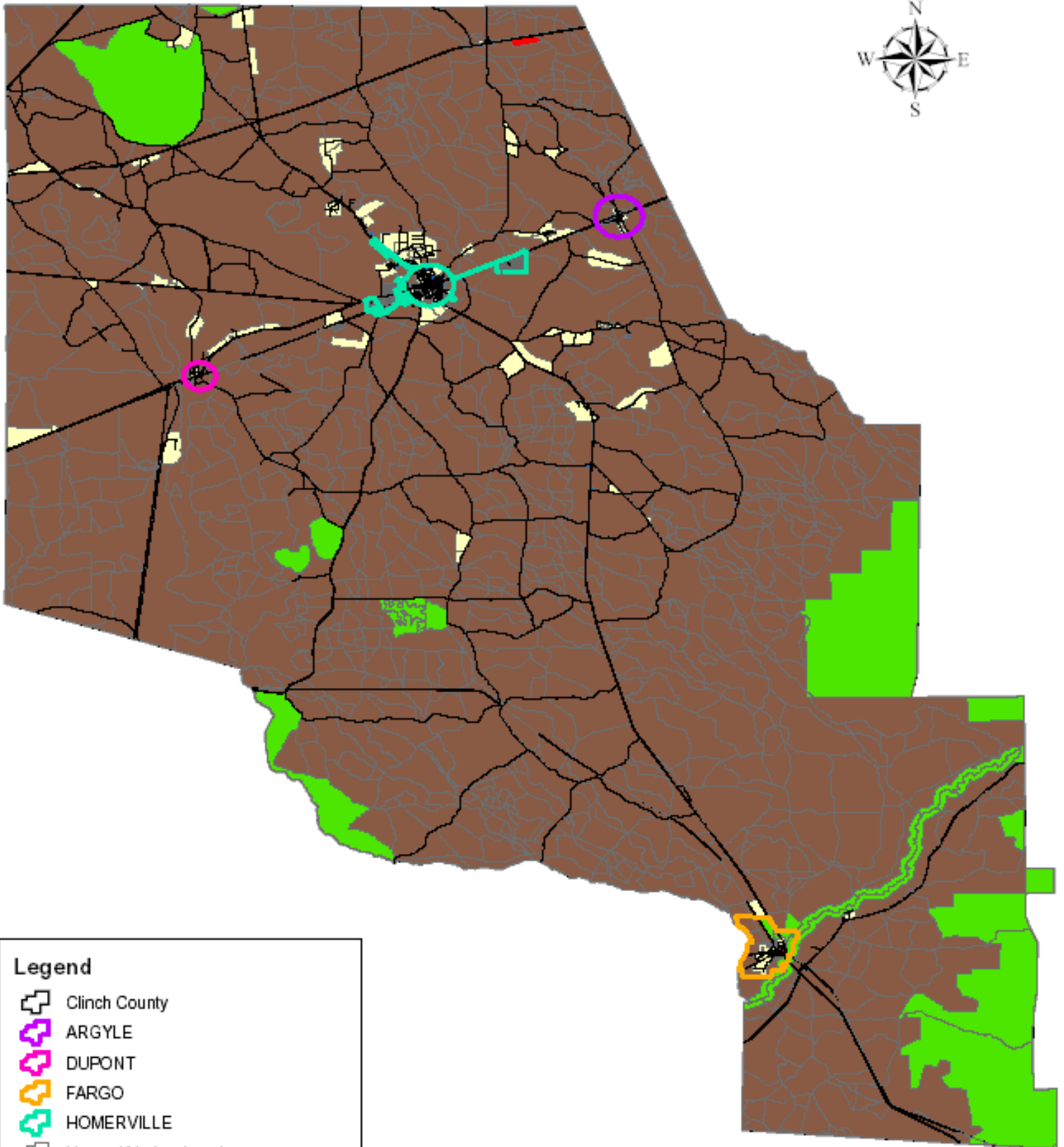
Legend

- city boundary
- major roads
- residential
- agricultural
- commercial
- industrial
- future use
- public use
- residential
- transportation/commercial/industrial



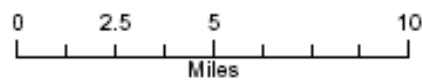
MAP CREATED JULY 2006 FOR
GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY
FOR ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA
ACCURACY AND AVAILABILITY TO SOUTH EAST
GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Clinch County Future Land Use



Legend

- Clinch County
- ARGYLE
- DUPONT
- FARGO
- HOMERVILLE
- Unused/Undeveloped
- Agriculture/Forestry
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Parks/Recreation/Conservation
- Public/Institutional
- Residential
- Transportation/Communication/Utilities



MAP CREATED JULY 2005 FOR
GENERAL PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
REFER ALL QUESTIONS ON DATA
ACCURACY AND AVAILABILITY TO SOUTHEAST
GEORGIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER.

Needs and Goals

Goal

1. Update existing zoning ordinance and adopt subdivision regulations as well as housing codes.
2. Create an effective planning commission and code enforcement/inspection department.
3. Create and adopt environmentally sensitive land development regulations.

Policy

1. Create more residential, industrial, and commercial lands throughout the county.
2. Continue to eliminate blighted areas throughout the county.

Goal 2: Coordinate new development with public facilities.

Policy -1: Invest in facilities construction and expansion and services in areas designated for growth.

Policy -2: Base project approval decisions on the ability of the existing or planned public facilities to accommodate increased use.

Intergovernmental Coordination

The Intergovernmental Coordination element provides local governments an opportunity to inventory existing intergovernmental coordination mechanisms and processes with other local governments and governmental entities that can have profound impacts on the success of implementing the local government's comprehensive plan. The purpose of this element is to assess the adequacy and suitability of existing coordination mechanisms to serve the current and future needs of the community and articulate goals and formulate a strategy for effective implementation of community policies and objectives that, in many cases, involve multiple governmental entities.

Adjacent Local Governments

Relationship to the Comprehensive Plan: Clinch County and the municipalities participated in and developed a joint comprehensive plan in 1995 and are continuing this tradition of cooperation in the 2005 joint comprehensive plan update. Representation at planning meetings was private individuals and representatives of the County Commission and municipalities' mayors and/or councilmember. Public hearings were also held jointly with many city councilpersons and county commissioners in attendance.

Existing Coordination Mechanisms: Clinch County and the municipalities have a formal SPLOST agreement outlining the use of tax revenues for each jurisdiction, tax appropriations for each type of project allowed under the agreement, as well as distribution breakdowns by jurisdiction and project type. The cities and county also have a formal annexation agreement outlining the process required and circumstances necessary for an annexation to occur. Other coordinated efforts include water services, cemeteries, tax collection, magistrate court, tax assessor, clerk of court and the extension service. The county commission and city councils meet informally several times a year to discuss coordination efforts.

School Boards

Relationship to the Comprehensive Plan: A representative from the school board was present at some of the comprehensive meetings. In addition, the county held one meeting at the school with class representatives from each grade. The school board consults the comprehensive plan for data and direction when applying for school funding grants.

Existing Coordination Mechanisms: There is a coordinated effort between Clinch County local governments and the school board to provide recreational opportunities. The

governmental recreation departments coordinate with the school system to share athletic facilities

Independent Special Districts

There are no independent special districts in Clinch County and the municipalities.

Industrial Development Authorities

Relationship to the Comprehensive Plan: The Clinch County Development Authority refers to the comprehensive plan, for data, guidance, and implementation purposes. As a result, the comprehensive plan is a document this organization will use to develop future projects.

Existing Coordination Mechanisms: The Clinch County Development Authority is part of a seven (7) member Development Authority that also consist of Lanier, Echols, Berrien, Brooks, Lowndes, and Valdosta. The Board consists of five members appointed by the county; the Chairman and Mayor have seats on this Board. Members serve five-year terms and can legally make their own decisions and levy taxes.

Service Delivery Strategy

The Service Delivery Strategy identifies several agreements between local governments within Clinch County. Cooperation in carrying out these agreements is generally managed at the staff level on a day-to-day basis. They include agreements:

- Ø Between Clinch County and the Cities of Argyle, Dupont Fargo, and Homerville for the county to provide fire services.
- Ø Between City of Homerville, Clinch County and its municipalities to service the entire county with airport service
- Ø The City of Homerville owns and maintains the cemetery for all Clinch County

- Ø Between Clinch County and the municipalities for EMA and Hospital services.
 - Ø Between Clinch, Fargo, Dupont, and Argyle for law enforcement
 - Ø On an adopted joint dispute resolution process for resolving land use disputes over annexation.
- Ø A resolution establishing a process to insure compatibility with applicable land use ordinance inconsistencies pursuant to the provision of new extra territorial water and sewer services

Governor’s Greenspace Program

Clinch County and the municipalities do not qualify for Greenspace grants and therefore have not participated in the Governor’s Greenspace Program.

Costal Management

Clinch County and the municipalities are not located within a costal management zone.

Appalachian Regional Commission

Clinch County and the municipalities are not located within the Appalachian Regional Commission.

Water Planning Districts

Clinch County and the municipalities not located within a state designated water-planning district.

Transportation Requirements for Non-Attainment Areas

Clinch County and the municipalities are not located within a non-attainment area.

Assessment

Land Use Conflicts at Jurisdictional Borders

Existing coordination mechanisms are important both regionally and within jurisdictions. Clinch County and neighboring counties do not have any land use conflicts at jurisdictional borders due to the lack of development at or near their respective boundaries. However, there are no formal mechanisms in place to ensure future conflicts can be resolved.

Service Provision Overlaps or Conflicts

The Service Delivery Strategy found no duplication or overlap of services between the county and city. Taking into consideration the size, future population growth trends, and future economic growth trends the Service Delivery Strategy are more than adequate and will be adequate in the future.

Annexation Issues Between Cities and Counties

The Service Delivery Strategy plan contains a written agreement that provides a process for the cities to annex land or to extend waste/sewer services into unincorporated areas of the county so as not to conflict with current land use plans or in the future. All participating governments also agreed upon a written dispute resolution process.

Issues Arising from Conflicting Development Projects and Public Facility Siting Clinch County, and the Cities of Argyle, Dupont, Fargo and Homerville use coordination mechanism such as phone, FAX, email planned meetings and intergovernmental agreements and are all actively involved in their local comprehensive plan. By working closely together on their comprehensive plan they address these issues before they

happen and all the entities keep their communication lines open to ward off any unforeseen problems.

Issues Relating to Applicable State and Regional Programs

The Service Delivery Strategy plan of Clinch County, and its municipalities works with and closely follows their local comprehensive plan. Planning and updating for both plans are done by close collaboration from all the entities and is deemed adequate for present and future needs.

Goals & Implementation

GOAL

Improve coordination mechanism between local governments, independent authorities and school board.

Policies

Incorporate intergovernmental planning board.
Regional review of Comprehensive Plan on annual basis and at five year update

Action

Appoint liaison from each government

Group work sessions

Policy

Incorporate intergovernmental agreements between government entities

Action

Service Delivery Strategy
Solid Waste Plan
Comprehensive Plan

Policy

Revitalize Clinch County Planning Commission

Action

Adopt an active board
Facilitate economic development
Introduce diversification

Clinch: Report of Accomplishments

Community Facilities		
Activity	Status	Explanation
Maintain drainage canals at Tatum Creek, Woodyard Creek, and Jones Creek	Underway	
Run 2 miles of water and sewer lines to residential community on US 441 north of Homerville and install dry hydrants for fire protection in this community	Underway	
Continue to upgrade the training and equipment in the Homerville-Clinch County Volunteer Fire Department	Underway	
Renovate Clinch Memorial Hospital facilities, including restrooms, CAT scan center, health information center, and purchase a new ambulance.	Postponed	Clinch has received a USDA grant that they will use to construct a new hospital by year 2007

Economic Development		
Activity	Status	Explanation
Work with USDA and DCA and local lending institutions to provide loan funds	Underway	
Continue with efforts to provide adequate infrastructure for industrial and residential development, including a new sewage treatment plant and water facilities for the Homerville-Clinch County Industrial Park and its	Underway	

associated development			
Continue to participate in the US 441 Economic Development Council to promote the 4-laning of US 441 to the Florida line	Underway		
Continue to participate in the Homerville-Clinch County Development Authority and Chamber of Commerce to promote economic development	Underway		

Housing			
Activity	Status	Explanation	
Continue to work with USDA and DCA to improve housing stock	Underway		
Continue to work with private sector to facilitate construction of 100 to 500 new housing units in the Homerville area to meet the housing demands of the incoming labor force	Underway		
Continue to apply for CDBG funds to eliminate blight areas through condemnation and rehabilitation projects	Underway		

Land Use			
Activity	Status	Explanation	
Work with the RDC to reorganize the local	Underway		

Planning Commission to make it more active and useful in the community			
Work with the RDC to create a subdivision ordinance that will be administered through the Planning Commission	Underway		
Work with RDC to update the existing countywide zoning ordinance to an environmentally sensitive format that will be administered by the Planning Commission	Underway		
Continue to operate a building inspections program that will involve condemnation, permitting of mobile homes, issuance of building permits, and other land development related activities and that will eliminate blighted areas	Underway		

Natural and Historic Resources			
Activity	Status	Explanation	
Continue to work on the Magnolia Historic Township designation process	Completed		
Explore ways to encourage the development of natural resource tourism and recreation development, especially along the Suwannee River and in the Fargo area	Underway		
Evaluate the need for river protection standards along the Suwannee River	Underway		

Argyle town: Report of Accomplishments

Community Facilities		
Activity	Status	Explanation
Renovate local historic church building for use as a city office and meeting hall.	Not Accomplished	Funding not available
Construct an extension of Railroad Avenue (presently a dead end street) to create an entrance/exit for emergency vehicles.	Not Accomplished	Changed street locations using Pine Street instead of Railroad Avenue and are currently working on this project will put in updated short term work program
Upgrade and repair the existing water system and install an additional well to serve as a back up.	Not Accomplished	Not enough money in budget to accomplish but is still a pressing need.
Build a volunteer fire department and purchase additional fire fighting equipment, including breathing gear and turnout gear.	Not Accomplished	No funding still a pressing need.

Housing		
Activity	Status	Explanation
Continue to eliminate blight areas throughout Argyle through condemnation and rehabilitation projects	Underway	

Land Use		
Activity	Status	Explanation
Work with RDC planning staff to create a subdivision ordinance that will be administered through the planning commission	Underway	
Work with RDC planning staff to update the existing countywide zoning ordinance to an environmentally sensitive format that will be administered through the planning commission.	Underway	
Assist in the creation of a countywide building inspection program involved in condemnation, permitting of mobile homes, and issuance of building permits.	Underway	
Work with RDC planning staff to reorganize the planning commission to make it more active and useful to the community	Underway	

Dupont town: Report of Accomplishments

Housing		
Activity	Status	Explanation
Continue to eliminate blight areas throughout Dupont through condemnation and rehabilitation	Underway	
Land Use		
Activity	Status	Explanation

Work with RDC planning staff to reorganize the planning commission to make it more active and useful to the community	Underway	
Work with RDC Planning staff to create a subdivision ordinance that will be administered through the planning commission	Underway	
Work with RDC planning staff to update the existing county-wide zoning ordinance to an environmentally sensitive format that will be administered through the planning commission	Underway	
Assist in creation of a county-wide building inspection program involved in condemnation, permitting of mobile homes, and issuance of building permits	Underway	

Fargo city: Report of Accomplishments

Community Facilities		
Activity	Status	Explanation
Initiate procedure to have fire truck certified	Completed	
Complete phase 2 of water upgrade plan, including installation of new well and 100,000 gallon tank	Completed	
Renovate ball field with new fence, backstop, and bleachers.	Underway	
Upgrade playground equipment	Underway	
Renovate Fargo caboose	Underway	

Acquire and install radio repeater warning and communication system for fire department	Not Accomplished	Share hand held radios with City of Homerville	
Reestablish and train First Responders	Underway		

Economic Development			
Activity	Status	Explanation	
Encourage the establishment of a canoe outfitter and shuttle service in Fargo	Underway		
Encourage the authorization and construction of the Suwannee River State Park	Completed		
Continue to participate in the US 441 Economic Development Council to promote the 4-lanning of US 441 to the Florida line	Underway		

Housing			
Activity	Status	Explanation	
Apply for CHIP program grant	Underway		

Land Use		
Activity	Status	Explanation
Establish house numbering system	Completed	
Work with RDC to create a subdivision ordinance that will be administered through the Planning Commission	Underway	
Work with RDC to update the existing countywide Zoning ordinance to an environmentally sensitive format that will be administered by the Planning commission	Underway	

Homerville city: Report of Accomplishments

Community Facilities		
Activity	Status	Explanation
Upgrade the existing water system with a new well, elevated tank, aerator, and pump, as well as additional lines to serve future industrial and residential development	Underway	
Begin studies and a long-range plan to replace the wastewater treatment plant	Underway	
Continue to upgrade the training and equipment in the Homerville-Clinch County Volunteer Fire Department	Underway	
Pave Washington Circle Road	Completed	
Replace the Probation Office facility	Not Accomplished	Homerville does not have a Probation Office

Continue to maintain and upgrade the city's recreational facilities	Underway	
Purchase two new patrol cars for police department	Completed	
Continue working with the local YMCA	Not Accomplished	The YMCA is no longer active in Clinch County
Expand existing airport runway to 5,000 feet, widen runway to 75 feet, and construct a general terminal facility	Underway	

Economic Development		
Activity	Status	Explanation
Work with USDA, DCA, and local lending institutions to provide loan funds	Underway	
Obtain EIP funds to support improvements to industrial park	Underway	
Continue to participate in the US 441 Economic Development Council to promote the 4-laning of US 441 to the Florida line.	Underway	
Continue to participate in the Homerville-Clinch County Development Authority and Chamber of Commerce to promote economic development	Underway	
Apply for TE grant to be use for a Streetscape Program to work in conjunction with the Better Hometown Program	Underway	

Housing		
Activity	Status	Explanation
Continue to work with USDA and DCA to improve housing stock	Underway	
Work with local contract and lending institutions to acquire housing loans	Underway	
Continue demolition program to improve blighted areas	Underway	

Land Use		
Activity	Status	Explanation
Work with RDC to reorganize the local Planning Commission to make it more active and useful in the community	Underway	
Work with RDC to create a subdivision ordinance that will be administered through the Planning Commission	Underway	
Work with RDC to update the existing countywide zoning ordinance to an environmentally sensitive format that will be administered by the Planning Commission	Underway	
Continue to operate a building inspections program that will involve condemnation, permitting of mobile homes, issuance of building permits, and other land development	Underway	

Natural and Historic Resources			
Activity	Status	Explanation	
Begin the National Register nomination process for the Downtown Homerville Historic District	Underway		

Clinch: Short Term Work Program Update

Community Facilities				
Activity	Years	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Funding Source
Run 2 miles of water and sewer lines to residential community on US 441 north of Homerville and install dry hydrants for fire protection in this community	2005, 2010	Clinch County	\$500,000	Clinch County, GEFA, CDBG
Continue to maintain drainage canals at Tatum Creek, Woodyard Creek, and Jones Creek	2005, 2010	Clinch County	\$100,000	Clinch County
Continue to upgrade the training and equipment in the Homerville-Clinch County Volunteer Fire Department	2005, 2010	Clinch County	\$20,000	Clinch County, LDF
Construct new hospital facility	2005, 2007	Clinch County	\$12.5 million	Clinch County, USDA
Pursue Senate Bill 341 for Courthouse security	2005, 2010	Clinch County	\$15,000	Clinch County
Continue to secure funds for elevator and ADA restrooms in the County Courthouse	2005, 2010	Clinch County	\$500,000	Clinch County

Economic Development				
Activity	Years	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Funding Source
Continue to work with USDA DCA, and local lending institutions to provide loan funds	2005, 2010	Clinch County	\$200,000	Clinch County
Continue with efforts to provide adequate infrastructure for industrial and residential development, including a new sewage treatment plant and water facilities for Homerville-Clinch County Industrial Park and its associated development	2005, 2010	Clinch County	\$750,000	Clinch County
Continue to participate in the US 441 Economic Development Council to promote the 4-laning of US 441 to the Florida line and the to the Echols County line	2005, 2010	Clinch County	\$500	Clinch County
Continue to participate in the Homerville-Clinch County Development Authority and Chamber of Commerce to promote economic development	2005, 2010	Clinch County	\$1000	Clinch County

Housing				
Activity	Years	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Funding Source
Continue to work with USDA and DCA to improve housing stock	2005, 2010	Clinch County	\$5000	Clinch County
Continue to work with private sector to facilitate construction of new housing units without giving a quota as was done in the previous short term work program to meet the	2005, 2010	Clinch County	\$10,000	Clinch County

housing demands of the incoming labor force				
Continue to apply for CDBG funds to eliminate blight areas through condemnation and rehabilitation projects	2005, 2010	Clinch County	\$20,000	Clinch County
Bring public housing up to standard through improvement and remove blight areas through either improvement or demolition	2005, 2010	Clinch County	\$15,000	Clinch County
Explore using Habitat for Humanity to build new homes for low-income families	2005, 2010	Clinch County	\$750	Clinch County
Explore using mobile homes for temporary housing when families are displaced	2005, 2010	Clinch County	\$750	Clinch County
Evaluate the need for assisted living	2005, 2010	Clinch County	\$1000	Clinch County

Land Use				
Activity	Years	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Funding Source
Work with RDC to reorganize the local Planning Commission to make it more active and useful in the community	2005, 2010	Clinch County	\$750	Clinch County
Continue to work with RDC to create a subdivision ordinance that will be administered through the Planning Commission	2005, 2010	Clinch County	\$2500	Clinch County
Continue to work with the RDC to update the existing countywide zoning ordinance to an environmentally sensitive format that will be administered by the Planning Commission	2005, 2010	Clinch County	\$2500	Clinch County
Continue to operate a building inspections program that will involve condemnation,	2005, 2010	Clinch County	\$20,000	Clinch County

permitting of mobile homes, issuance of building permits, and other land development related activities and that will eliminate blighted areas				
---	--	--	--	--

Natural and Historic Resources				
Activity	Years	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Funding Source
Continue to explore ways to encourage the development of natural resource tourism and recreation development, especially along the Suwannee River and in the Fargo area	2005, 2010	Clinch County	\$5000	Clinch County, DNR
Evaluate the need for river protection standards along the Suwannee River	2005, 2010	Clinch County	\$2500	Clinch County
Explore temporary housing for hunters such as campers and require purchase of permit to use.	2005, 2010	Clinch County	\$2500	Clinch County

Argyle town: Short Term Work Program Update

Community Facilities				
Activity	Years	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Funding Source
Construct an extension of Pine Street (presently a dead end street) to create an entrance/exit for emergency vehicles	2005, 2010	City of Argyle	\$150,000	CDBG, City of Argyle
Upgrade and repair the existing water system and install an additional well to serve as a	2005, 2010	City of Argyle	\$50,000	City of Argyle, CDBG

backup				
Build a volunteer fire department and purchase additional fire fighting equipment, including breathing gear and turnout gear	2005, 2010	City of Argyle	\$40,000	City of Argyle, Grants
New drainage system for the City of Argyle	2005, 2010	City of Argyle	\$550,000	City of Argyle, CDBG
New street and stop signs and equipment for maintaining city streets	2005, 2010	City of Argyle	\$350,000	City of Argyle, Available grant funding

Housing				
Activity	Years	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Funding Source
Continue to eliminate blight areas throughout Argyle through condemnation and rehabilitation projects	2005, 2010	City of Argyle	\$25,000	City of Argyle, FHA, CDBG

Land Use				
Activity	Years	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Funding Source
Continue to work with RDC planning staff to create a subdivision ordinance that will be administered through the planning commission	2005, 2010	City of Argyle	\$500	City of Argyle
Assist in the creation of a countywide building inspection program involved in condemnation, permitting of mobile homes, and issuance of building permits	2005, 2010	City of Argyle	\$750	City of Argyle

Dupont town: Short Term Work Program Update

Housing				
Activity	Years	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Funding Source
Continue to eliminate blight areas throughout Dupont through condemnation and rehabilitation projects	2005, 2010	City of Dupont	\$25,000	City of Dupont, FHA,, CDBG

Land Use				
Activity	Years	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Funding Source
Continue to work with RDC planning staff to reorganize the planning commission to make it more active and useful to the community	2005, 2010	City of Dupont	\$500	City of Dupont
Continue to work with RDC Planning staff to create a subdivision ordinance that will be administered through the planning commission	2005, 2010	City of Dupont	\$750	City of Dupont
Continue to work with RDC planning staff to update the existing countywide zoning ordinance to an environmentally sensitive format that will be administered through the planning commission	2005, 2010	City of Dupont	\$1000	City of Dupont
Assist in the creation of a countywide building inspection program involved in condemnation, permitting of mobile homes, and issuance of building permits	2005, 2010	City of Dupont	\$750	City of Dupont

Fargo city: Short Term Work Program Update

Community Facilities				
Activity	Years	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Funding Source
Renovate ball field with new fence, backstop, bleachers, and bathrooms, also renovate the concessions	2005, 2010	City of Fargo	\$17,000	City of Fargo, RAF
Upgrade and supply maintenance for playground equipment, fence repair and provide mulch	2005, 2010	City of Fargo	\$20,000	City of Fargo, RAF
Paint and renovate the inside of the Fargo caboose	2005, 2010	City of Fargo	\$10,000	City of Fargo, LDF
Find available grant money to reestablish and train First Responders	2005, 2010	City of Fargo	\$1,000	City of Fargo, Grants
Work with City and County to establish a comprehensive Fire Dept. with City and County	2005, 2010	City of Fargo	\$350,000	City of Fargo, Clinch County
Upgrade pump fireknocker to Class A engine	2005, 2010	City of Fargo	\$60,000	City of Fargo, Clinch County. GA Forestry Grants
Manage CDBG grant No: 04x032-2-2953 for streets and drainage	2005, 2010	City of Fargo	\$500,000	City of Fargo (16,000) CDBG

Economic Development				
Activity	Years	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Funding Source
Continue to encourage the establishment of a canoe outfitter and shuttle service in Fargo	2005, 2010	City of Fargo	\$250,000	City of Fargo, Clinch County Industrial Authority
Continue to participate in the US 441 Economic Development Council to promote the 4-laning of US 41 to the Florida line	2005, 2010	City of Fargo	\$500	City of Fargo
Apply for Transportation Enhancement (TE) project for Fiscal year 2006-07	2005, 2007	City of Fargo	\$500,000	City of Fargo/DOT/Grants
Continue to work with RDC to create a subdivision ordinance that will be administered through the Planning Commission	2005, 2010	City of Fargo	\$750	City of Fargo
Continue to work with RDC to update the existing countywide zoning ordinance to an environmentally sensitive format that will be administered by the Planning Commission	2005, 2010	City of Fargo	\$750	City of Fargo
Encourage the authorization and construction of a State lodge and Conference Center	2005, 2010	City of Fargo	\$500,000	City of Fargo, DNR

Housing				
Activity	Years	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Funding Source
Apply for CHIP program grant	2005, 2010	City of Fargo	\$750,000	City of Fargo

Homerville city: Short Term Work Program Update

Community Facilities				
Activity	Years	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Funding Source
Begin studies and a long-range plan to replace the wastewater treatment plant	2005, 2010	City of Homerville	\$1,600,000	City of Homerville, GEFA
Upgrade the existing water system with a new well, elevated tank, aerator, and pump. as well as additional lines to serve future industrial and residential development	2005, 2010	City of Homerville	\$500,000	City of Homerville, GEFA
Continue to upgrade the training and equipment in the Homerville-Clinch County Volunteer Fire Department	2005, 2010	City of Homerville	\$10,000	City of Homerville, LDF
Continue to maintain and upgrade the city/county recreational facilities	2005, 2010	City of Homerville	\$30,000	City of Homerville, RAF, LDF
Purchase 2 and/or 4 new police cars	2005, 2010	City of Homerville	\$20,000 per car	City of Homerville
Upgrade city streets	2005, 2010	City of Homerville	\$650,000	City of Homerville
Expand city cemetery	2005, 2010	City of Homerville	\$250,000	City of Homerville
Upgrade golf course	2005, 2010	City of Homerville	\$150,000	City of Homerville, Clinch County
Construct new Fire Department	2005, 2010	City of Homerville	\$450,000	City of Homerville
Improve city drainage	2005, 2010	City of Homerville	\$350,000	City of Homerville

Economic Development				
Activity	Years	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Funding Source
Promote tourism in downtown Homerville	2005, 2010	City of Homerville	\$25,000	City of Homerville
Work with USDA, DCA, and local lending institutions to provide loan funds	2005, 2010	City of Homerville	\$75,000	City of Homerville
Obtain EIP funds to support improvements to industrial park	2005, 2010	City of Homerville	\$750,000	City of Homerville
Continue to participate in the Homerville-Clinch County Development Authority and Chamber of Commerce to promote economic development	2005, 2010	City of Homerville	\$5000	City of Homerville
Apply for TE grant to be used for a Streetscape Program to work in conjunction with the Better Hometown Program	2005, 2010	City of Homerville	\$1,000,000	City of Homerville, DOT
Continue to participate in the US 441 Economic Development Council to promote the 4-laning of US 441 to the Florida line and the 4-laning of Highway 84 from Echols County line to Waycross	2005, 2010	City of Homerville	\$2500	City of Homerville
Housing				
Activity	Years	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Funding Source
Explore using Habitat for Humanity to build new homes for low-income families	2005, 2010	City of Homerville	\$2500	City of Homerville
Explore using mobile homes for temporary housing when families are displaced	2005, 2010	City of Homerville	\$1500	City of Homerville
Continue demolition program to improve blighted areas	2005, 2010	City of Homerville	\$2,000/yearly	City of Homerville
Explore funding in the form of grants and/or	2005, 2010	City of	\$2500	City of Homerville,

loans to help construct much needed public and low-income housing		Homerville		HUD, USDA
---	--	------------	--	-----------

Land Use				
Activity	Years	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Funding Source
Continue to work with RDC to reorganize the local Planning Commission to make it more active and useful in the community	2005, 2010	City of Homerville	\$1000	City of Homerville
Continue to work with RDC to create a subdivision ordinance that will be administered through the Planning Commission	2005, 2010	City of Homerville	\$1000	City of Homerville
Continue to work with the RDC to update the existing countywide zoning ordinance to an environmentally sensitive format that will be administered by the Planning Commission	2005, 2010	City of Homerville	\$1000	City of Homerville
Continue to operate a building inspections program that will involve condemnation, permitting of mobile homes, issuance of building permits, and other land development related activities and that will eliminate blighted areas	2005, 2010	City of Homerville	\$2500	City of Homerville

Natural and Historic Resources				
Activity	Years	Responsible Party	Cost Estimate	Funding Source
Continue with National Register nomination process for the Downtown Homerville Historic District	2005, 2010	City of Homerville	\$45,000	City of Homerville