

JOINT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR JONES COUNTY AND CITY OF GRAY

COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION PROGRAM



**Prepared by
Comprehensive Planning Steering Committee
with Assistance from
Middle Georgia Regional
Development Center**

July 2006

**MEMBERS OF GRAY-JONES COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN STEERING COMMITTEE**

Alvin Adams

Bill Boyd

Martha Branson

Jason Briley

Earl Colvin

Earlene Hamilton

Bill Mathews

Deloras Moon

Greg Mullis

Tim Pitrowski

Mike Underwood

Lucille White

Bettye Williams

MEMBERS OF JONES COUNTY COMMISSION

Preston Hawkins, Chairman

Larry Childs

David Gault

Bert Liston

Mell Merritt

MEMBERS OF GRAY CITY COUNCIL

Jason Briley, Mayor

Bennie Gray, Jr.

Terrell Fulford

Loretta Lipsey, Mayor Pro-tem

Ronnie Miller

David Tufts

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	1
COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT	
IDENTIFICATION OF ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES.....	3
Population	3
<i>Issues.....</i>	<i>3</i>
Economic Development.....	3
<i>Issues.....</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Opportunities.....</i>	<i>4</i>
Housing.....	5
<i>Issues.....</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Opportunities.....</i>	<i>5</i>
Natural Resources	5
<i>Issues.....</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Opportunities.....</i>	<i>5</i>
Cultural Resources.....	6
<i>Issues.....</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Opportunities.....</i>	<i>6</i>
Community Facilities	6
<i>Issues.....</i>	<i>6</i>
Land Use.....	7
<i>Issues.....</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Opportunities.....</i>	<i>7</i>
Intergovernmental Coordination.....	8
<i>Issues.....</i>	<i>8</i>
Transportation.....	8
<i>Issues.....</i>	<i>8</i>
ANALYSIS OF EXISTING DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS	9
Existing Land Use	9
<i>Existing Land Use Definitions.....</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>City of Gray.....</i>	<i>10</i>

<i>Unincorporated Jones County</i>	11
Areas Requiring Special Attention	13
Recommended Character Areas	14
<i>Conservation Area and Greenspace</i>	15
<i>Linear Greenspace Trail and Pedestrian/Bike Network</i>	15
<i>Agricultural Area</i>	16
<i>Rural Residential</i>	16
<i>Rural Village</i>	16
<i>Suburban Neighborhood-Developing</i>	17
<i>Suburban Neighborhood-Buildout</i>	17
<i>Traditional Neighborhood-Stable</i>	18
<i>Traditional Neighborhood-Declining</i>	18
<i>Suburban Neighborhood-Developing</i>	18
<i>Historic District</i>	19
<i>Downtown District</i>	20
<i>In-Town Strip Commercial Corridor</i>	20
<i>Scenic Corridor</i>	20
<i>Major Highway Corridor</i>	21
Analysis of Consistency with Quality Community Objectives	22
<i>Gray and Jones County</i>	23
Analysis of Consistency with Service Delivery Strategy	31a
Compliance with Rules for Environmental Planning Criteria	31b
Supporting Documentation	32
<i>Population</i>	32
<i>Economic Development</i>	46
<i>Housing</i>	70
Supporting Analysis	77
<i>Natural and Cultural Resources</i>	77
<i>Community Facilities and Services</i>	108
<i>Intergovernmental Coordination</i>	113
<i>Transportation</i>	115
 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION PROGRAM	
COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDERS	118
IDENTIFICATION OF PARTICIPATION TECHNIQUES	121
COMMUNITY AGENDA SCHEDULE	123

LIST OF MAPS

- 1: Location Map
- 2a: Existing Land Use – Jones County
- 2b: Existing Land Use – City of Gray
- 3a: Areas Requiring Special Attention – Jones County
- 3b: Areas Requiring Special Attention – City of Gray
- 4a: Recommended Character Areas – Jones County
- 4b: Recommended Character Areas – City of Gray
- 5: Water Supply Watersheds
- 6: Wetlands
- 7: Significant Groundwater Recharge Areas
- 8: Pollution Susceptibility
- 9: Protected River Corridor
- 10: Floodplains
- 11: Scenic Areas
- 12: Major Parks and Recreation Areas
- 13: Cultural/Historic Resources
- 14: Water Supply and Treatment Service Areas
- 15: Sewerage System and Wastewater Treatment Service Area
- 16: Parks and Recreation
- 17: Major Road and Highway Network
- 18: Planned Bicycle/Pedestrian Facilities

INTRODUCTION

The 1989 Georgia Planning Act requires that each community in Georgia prepare and adopt a local comprehensive plan. It is in the best interest of a community to develop a comprehensive plan not only that it is required to meet State law and maintain its Qualified Local Government Status (QLG), but also to achieve certain local goals, such as:

- A growing and balanced economy;
- Protection of environmental, natural, and cultural resources;
- Provision of infrastructure and services to support efficient growth and development patterns;
- Access to adequate and affordable housing for all residents;
- Coordination of land use planning and transportation planning to support sustainable economic development, protection of natural and cultural resources, and provision of adequate and affordable housing;
- Coordination of local planning efforts with other local service providers and authorities, neighboring communities, and state and regional plans;
- Involve all segments of the community in developing the vision for the community's future;
- Generate local pride and enthusiasm about the future of the community; and
- Provide a guide to everyday decision-making for use by local government officials and community leaders.

The Georgia Department of Community Affairs has been the authority by O.C.G.A. 50-8-1 et seq to establish standards and procedures for appropriate and timely comprehensive planning by all governments in Georgia. The latest standards and procedures became effective on May 1, 2005. These latest standards have divided the comprehensive plan into three components: (1) a Community Assessment, (2) a Community Participation Program, and (3) a Community Agenda, as described below.

- **Community Assessment** - An objective assessment of data and information about the community. It is to be a concise and informative report to be used during the development of the Community Agenda portion of the Plan and includes:
 - List of potential issues and opportunities the community wishes to take action to address;
 - Analysis of existing development patterns, including a map of recommended character areas;
 - Consistency with State Quality Community Objectives; and
 - Analysis of data and information to verify potential issues and opportunities.
- **Community Participation Program** - Describes the local government's strategy for ensuring adequate public and stakeholder involvement in the preparation of the Community Agenda and includes:

- List of stakeholders;
- Community participation techniques; and
- Community Agenda Completion Schedule.
- **Community Agenda** - Includes the community's vision for the future and its strategy for achieving this vision. The major components of the Community Agenda are:
 - A community vision for the future physical development of the community, expressed in the form of a map indicating unique character areas, each with its own strategy for guiding future development patterns;
 - A list of issues and opportunities identified by the community for further action;
 - An implementation program for achieving the community's vision for the future and addressing the identified issues and opportunities.

The sections of the Comprehensive Plan that are contained with this document are the Community Assessment and Community Participation Program.

Jones County and the City of Gray have a desire to work together to develop a Joint Comprehensive Plan. The first action taken by these local governments was the formation of a Comprehensive Planning Steering Committee appointed by the elected officials of the involved communities. The membership of this group is diverse and represents a cross-section of the community. The responsibilities of this group are to facilitate the entire planning process and help formulate a Joint Comprehensive Plan for Jones County and the City of Gray, and to invite and encourage community participation throughout the planning process.

In short, the Joint Comprehensive Plan is intended to be:

- A **Roadmap** for a thriving community....
- A **Guidebook** for local decisions....
- A **Commitment** to these communities' future....

The journey now begins to accomplish this end.

COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

**IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL
ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES**

IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Population

Issues

- ✦ There has been substantial population growth in the last 30 years in Jones County due in large part by new residents escaping the higher taxes and more restrictive development in the neighboring counties, but wanting to remain close to major shopping, medical, and cultural facilities.
- ✦ The City of Gray has not participated in this growth due to limited availability of developable land and community facilities/services and its distance from major population centers.
- ✦ Projected rate of growth for Jones County is expected to be higher than most surrounding counties.
- ✦ The 65+ age group is projected to go from 7.86% of the total population in 1970 to 17.5% in 2030. This will have an enormous impact on community facilities/services and housing demand during the planning period in Jones County.
- ✦ Per capita income is one of the highest in the region, but below the State of Georgia and the United States between 1970-2000; but by the year 2030, per capita income will be below State of Georgia, the U.S., and all but three counties in the region.
- ✦ Mean household income is one of the highest in the region, but below the State of Georgia and the United States between 1970-2000; but by 2030, mean household income will be far below the State of Georgia and the U.S., and will be lower than three counties in the region.
- ✦ In the region, Jones County had the lowest percentage of households with average incomes below \$30,000 and the highest percentage earning \$60,000 or greater.
- ✦ From the 2004 County Guide, though the percentage of families in 2000 that were below the poverty level was relatively low as compared to the rest of the State, 18.0% of the black families, 54.2% of the Hispanic families, and 24.2% of the female-headed households were below the poverty level.

Economic Development

Issues

- ✦ Lack of industrial park sites that are equipped with the necessary infrastructure, including fiber optics. A recent industrial park site analysis completed by Georgia Power provides

the Jones County Development Authority with an important tool in locating an appropriate site.

- ✚ Lack of speculative buildings on these sites for prospective industries.
- ✚ Lack of financing mechanisms to help new industries and small business ventures.
- ✚ Lack of an active business recruitment and retention program.
- ✚ Large percentage (76.4%) of workforce commutes outside Jones County to work; most to Bibb County.
- ✚ Lack of long-term infrastructure plan that guides, directs, and supports economic development.
- ✚ Lack of a range of job types that meets the needs of the local workforce and retains local residents.
- ✚ Lack of information of the workforce capabilities, supply, quality, and training needs.
- ✚ Third highest median “effective buying income” in region, but very low “pull factor,” which means most of county’s EBI is going to surrounding counties (Bibb and Baldwin) to purchase goods.

Opportunities

- ✚ Small business entrepreneurship program that will help individuals apply creative thinking to small business; discover new ways to improve the operations of an existing or new business idea; and to look at what is needed, what is missing, what is changing, and what can be done better to meet customer demand.
- ✚ Establish recruitment effort on growth industries that have good survival rates, can fit effectively into the local economy, and contribute to the overall quality of life.
- ✚ Redevelop downtown Gray to serve as focal point—an activity center where attractive mixed-use, pedestrian/bicycle-friendly places are developed for people to gather for shopping, dining, socializing, and entertainment.
- ✚ Chamber of Commerce and Development Authority has full-time director.
- ✚ Chamber of Commerce has excellent website to attract commercial and industrial prospects.
- ✚ Jones County has 100% Freeport Inventory Tax Exemption.
- ✚ Jones County Development Authority is a member of the Central Georgia Development Authority and has partnerships with Georgia Power, 21st Century Partnerships, Georgia Small Business Development Network, Georgia Tech Economic Development Institute, and the Georgia Department of Economic Development.
- ✚ Excellent training and educational opportunities nearby: Georgia College and State University, Macon State College, Mercer University, Wesleyan College, and Central Georgia Technical College.
- ✚ Chamber sponsors Leadership Jones County training on a regular basis.
- ✚ Outstanding historical and natural resources in the area provide opportunity for heritage- and eco-tourism.

Housing

Issues

- ✚ Lack of variety of housing types at various densities and innovative residential development design; almost one-third of the housing in Jones County is manufactured homes.
- ✚ Lack of Minimum Housing Codes countywide, and the staff necessary to administer such codes.
- ✚ Lack of homebuyer education program.

Opportunities

- ✚ Large percentage of owner-occupancy indicated residents are willing to make an “investment” into the community.
- ✚ Encouraging developers to think “green” in their design of residential and mixed-use neighborhoods.
- ✚ Preserving and protecting historic residential resources that are endangered or may become endangered.

Natural Resources

Issues

- ✚ Protection of the Ocmulgee River and Lucas Lake Water Supply Watersheds.
- ✚ Bring streams on the EPA 303(d) list into compliance.
- ✚ Protection of the significant groundwater recharge areas.
- ✚ Protection of the Ocmulgee River Corridor
- ✚ Protection of wetland areas.
- ✚ Protection of other environmentally sensitive areas, such as floodplains, steep slopes, unsuitable soils, and bird/fish/plant habitats.
- ✚ Protection of other natural resources, such as, prime agricultural and forestry lands, major scenic areas and parks, recreation and conservation areas.

Opportunities

- ✚ Education of City and County residents and other affected stakeholders of existing environmental legislation, and importance of protecting these vital natural resources.
- ✚ Create flexibility in local development codes that would give incentives to landowners and developers to protect and preserve sensitive natural resources.

- ✚ Become part of the effort to improve air quality by becoming an active member and participant in the Middle Georgia Clean Air Coalition.
- ✚ Preserve, protect, and manage the Ocmulgee-Piedmont Scenic Byway Corridor and other scenic areas and sites in Gray and Jones County.

Cultural Resources

Issues

- ✚ Update historic building survey of the county (particularly in and around Gray and several rural communities) is needed to provide a more clear and comprehensive assessment of the county's preservation planning needs and potential.
- ✚ Significant historic resources that are eligible for listing on National Register of Historic Places have not been identified.
- ✚ Threatened historic and culturally significant resources in greatest need of preservation and/or stabilization need to be identified.

Opportunities

- ✚ Better Hometown designation for the City of Gray.
- ✚ Seek Certified Local Government Status.
- ✚ Preserve farmland and open space using conservation easements and the local land development regulations.
- ✚ Educate and inform local citizens of the significance of the county's historic and cultural resources and the benefits of public and private investment in those resources.
- ✚ Jones County historic resources provide excellent opportunity for heritage tourism, and maintaining visual appeal and traditional character of the community.

Community Facilities

Issues

- ✚ Current water supply sources are adequate to meet the future growth demands in southern Jones County and City of Gray figuring in Lucas Lake as one of the sources. The issue is getting the water to the areas that need it.
- ✚ Inadequate water treatment capacity in the City of Gray to handle future demand.
- ✚ Inflow problems in the City of Gray's and River North Subdivision's sewerage collection system.
- ✚ Inadequate response times of ambulances in most areas of Jones County.
- ✚ Lack of a public pool and a recreation center with meeting rooms. Because there is no recreation center, there are no programs or activities being offered for various age groups and interests.

- ✦ Lack of small playgrounds within easy access of neighborhoods and accessible by foot and bicycle.
- ✦ Lack of passive recreation areas.
- ✦ Lack of an assessment of recreation needs and recommended options for improvement.

Land Use

Issues

- ✦ Lack of long-range strategy to coordinate land use development and community facilities polices.
- ✦ Highway 11 and 129 corridors, Highway 129/22 corridor, Highway 18 Connector, and Highway 18 E will necessitate buffering and landscaping to reduce visual and noise impacts from the more intensive uses.

Opportunities

- ✦ Transition area between Highway 129 and Graham Road from just north of Sand Creek Trail to the Bibb County Line is an excellent area to develop a mixed-use center that would serve as a focal point for the southern portion of the county.
- ✦ Mixture of residential, commercial, and light industrial uses along Highway 129 is an opportunity to view this corridor as a whole where developments are blended together and interconnected through a well designed street and sidewalk/bike trail network, landscaping, setbacks, and architectural design. Passive recreation areas could be created in the wetland areas along the smaller creeks in this corridor.
- ✦ Cluster residential development to protect sensitive environmental features and create greenspace reduces infrastructure costs to the developer and makes the development attractive to the homebuyer, thus creating more sales.
- ✦ Transitional areas in the City of Gray: (1) Highway 129/Highway 22 east of Fraley Street--Important to establish stopping point to the strip commercial in order to protect the residential integrity of the surrounding area; (2) north of Highway 22 and east of Highway 129--Vacant land between apartments and single-family residential could be developed into an ideal infill residential transitional use, such as single-family attached, patio or cluster development.
- ✦ Vacant property in the northern and southern sections of the City has enormous potential for attractive, infill development containing a mixture of residential uses.
- ✦ In lieu of the continuation of more strip commercial in the City of Gray, the focus should be on implementing the recently designated Better Hometown Program that concentrates on redeveloping the downtown as a focal point of the community and meeting the need of more commercial and office space.

Intergovernmental Coordination

Opportunities

- ✚ Quarterly meetings between City and County governments provide an opportunity to increase cooperation and build trust between the two governments.

Transportation

Issues

- ✚ Several major thoroughfares are above capacity while others are underutilized, particularly the collector system. A large portion of traffic is “dumped” on arterial network rather than first on collector roads.
- ✚ Tremendous amount of traffic is headed for the employment centers in south and southeast Bibb County and Warner Robins/Houston County; need to route this traffic away from congested Gray Highway corridor.
- ✚ North Bibb County fast becoming a major employment center; traffic volumes to this area from Jones County will continue to grow and further aggravate the problem in the Gray Highway corridor.
- ✚ Extensive amount of traffic (including trucks) through the City of Gray’s downtown area.
- ✚ Large number of unpaved roads with no adequate system in place to determine which roads are eligible for paving.
- ✚ Lack of an interconnected network of bikeways and walkways.
- ✚ Need to increase awareness of rural 5311 public transit program. Connection with Macon system would create opportunity for commuter ridership.

**ANALYSIS OF
EXISTING DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS**

ANALYSIS OF EXISTING DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS

Totaling approximately 395 square miles, Jones County is located near the center of the State. It is bounded by Jasper and Putnam Counties to the north, Twiggs and Wilkinson Counties to the south, Baldwin County to the east, and Bibb and Monroe Counties to the west. Map 1 illustrates the Jones County location in relation to the State of Georgia and the region.

The Analysis of Existing Development Patterns consists of three major sections: (1) evaluation of the existing land use patterns within the City of Gray and unincorporated Jones County (see Maps 2a and 2b in the Appendix; (2) a discussion of the areas requiring special attention (see Maps 3a and 3b in the Appendix; and (3) the identification of recommended character areas (see Maps 4a and 4b in the Appendix).

Existing Land Use

This section of the report includes an inventory and analysis of existing land use patterns within Jones County and the City of Gray. To derive the existing land use maps for unincorporated Jones County and the City of Gray, a windshield survey was conducted in late summer 2000, and has been updated several times based on discussions with representatives from the Jones County Planning and Zoning Office.

Existing Land Use Definitions

For this study, the following existing land use categories were used:

- **Residential:** The predominate use of the land within this category is for single-family and multi-family dwelling units.
- **Commercial:** This category is for land dedicated to non-industrial business uses, including retail sales, office, service and entertainment facilities, organized into general categories of intensities. Commercial uses may be located as a single use in one building or grouped together in a shopping center or office building.
- **Industrial:** This category is for land dedicated to manufacturing facilities, processing plants, factories, warehousing and wholesale trade facilities, mining or mineral extraction activities, or other similar uses.
- **Public/Institutional:** This category includes certain state, federal, or local government uses and institutional uses. Government uses include city halls and government building complexes, police and fire stations, libraries, prisons, post offices, schools, military

installations, etc. Examples of institutional land uses include colleges, churches, cemeteries, hospitals, etc.

- **Transportation/Communication/Utilities:** This category includes such uses as major transportation routes, public transit stations, power generation plants, railroad facilities, radio towers, telephone switching stations, airports, or other similar uses.
- **Park/Recreation/Conservation:** This category is for land dedicated to active or passive recreation uses. These areas may be either publicly or privately owned and may include playgrounds, public parks, nature preserves, wildlife management areas, national forests, golf courses, recreation centers, or similar uses.
- **Agriculture/Forestry:** This category is for land dedicated to farming (fields, lots, pastures, farmsteads, specialty farms, livestock production, etc.), agriculture, or commercial timber, or pulpwood harvesting.
- **Undeveloped/Vacant:** This category is for lots or tracts of land that are served by typical urban public services (water, sewer, etc.) but have not been developed for a specific use or were developed for a specific use that has since been abandoned.

City of Gray

Residential

- Residential land use in the City of Gray consists of single-family site-built and multi-family.
- Older residential areas are located on Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard and Dolly Street.
- Single-family subdivisions are found in the vicinity of Childs Street, Stewart Avenue, Vine Street, Jackson Drive, Stone Gables Drive, Bateman Lane, off the Highway 18 Connector and in the newly annexed areas along Highway 18 E and Highway 129.
- Multi-family units off of Highway 129 N and Highway 22 E.

Commercial

- Small central business with several retail and service businesses and offices that is bounded by Dolly Street on the north, Gordon Street on the south, Madison Street/Highway 11 on the east, and Madison Street on the west.
- Strip commercial development that spreads west of the central business area along Highway 129 and along the Highway 18 Connector.
- Heavy commercial uses near the Jones County Government Center.

Industrial

- Vacant warehouse complex located south of the Jones County Government Center on Industrial Boulevard.

Public/Institutional

- Local government buildings and complexes, schools, and numerous institutional uses scattered throughout the City of Gray.

Transportation/Communication/Utilities

- In addition to road and railroad rights-of-way, there is an old railroad depot situated south of the Highway 129 and 22 intersection.

Parks/Recreation/Conservation

- Includes the old Jonesco Academy gymnasium and a park along Childs Street.

Agriculture/Forestry

- The only tract of land classified as agriculture/forestry use is situated within Gray's downtown area between Highway 11 N and the railroad tracks.

Undeveloped

- Undeveloped land occupies areas along Highway 18E, the Highway 18 Connector, and north of Old Clinton Street and Dolly Street/Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard.

Unincorporated Jones County

Residential

- Two types of residential uses are found in unincorporated Jones County--single-family site-built and manufactured homes.
- Single-family site-built residential is concentrated along the southern half of the county between Highway 18 on the north, River North Boulevard/Upper River Road on the west, Bibb County-Jones County line on the south and Highway 49 on the east. Scattered single-family site-built development is along Highways 11 and 22, including the village of Haddock.
- Most of manufactured home residential developments are located south of Highway 49, and north of Highway 18 East and West. There are several scattered

manufactured home areas between Highways 49 and 129, and along Highways 11 and 129 North.

Commercial

- Limited to several convenience/highway commercial developments on Highway 129; a salvage yard and highway/convenience commercial development along Highway 49; and several establishments serving the village of Haddock.

Industrial

- Industrial areas include construction offices and heavy equipment dealers along Highway 129 South near Macon; rock quarry operation north of Highway 49 between Lite-N-Tie and Cumslo Roads; a rock quarry north of Pitts Chapel Road, and an Atlanta Gas Light storage area along Henderson Road.

Public/Institutional

- Public/institutional uses include schools operated by the Jones County Board of Education that are located in the unincorporated area and the Jones County fire stations and solid waste convenience centers.

Transportation/Communication/Utilities

- Within this land use category is Lucas Lake Reservoir owned and managed by the Macon Water Authority along with the road, railroad, and utility rights-of-way.

Parks/Recreation/Conservation

- Park/Recreation/Conservation uses in unincorporated Jones County include public and private recreation facilities and golf courses, a private riding stable, a private hunting club, Oconee National Forest, the Cedar Creek Wildlife Management Area, the Piedmont National Wildlife Refuge, the Hitachi Experimental Forest and Jarrell Plantation.

Agriculture/Forestry

- Most of the remaining land in the unincorporated area of Jones County is classified as agriculture/forestry use that includes owners which either themselves or through a lease agreement perform some type of farming and/or silviculture activity.
- Almost 84% of the total land area in Jones County is in timberland, while over 60% of this land is under non-industrial corporate or non-industrial individual ownership.

Areas Requiring Special Attention

Areas requiring special attention include:

- **Areas of significant natural or cultural resources, particularly where these are likely to be intruded upon or otherwise impacted by development:**
 - Historic Clinton Area - The integrity of this important historic resource is being threatened by the expansion of urban development occurring around it. During the development of the Community Agenda, a close look needs to be taken to maintain Clinton's historical significance while at the same time accommodating the expanding residential and commercial development in the western fringes of Gray.
 - Bradley, Wayside, Round Oak and East Juliette - Nestled along the beautiful Ocmulgee-Piedmont Scenic Highway corridor, these villages have an important historic heritage to share with the rest of the residents of Jones County and visitors from outside the area. The Corridor Management Plan for the proposed scenic byway recommends among other strategies the development of preservation plans for these four communities and historic/scenic turn-offs in close proximity to these communities. Recommendations contained within the Community Agenda should set the stage for the more complex and detailed work that will be done for the preservation plans.

- **Areas where rapid development or change of land use is likely to occur:**
 - Highway 18 Connector Commercial Corridor - This corridor is expected to experience intensive commercial growth during the planning period. Fortunately, most of this area is still undeveloped, and with the proper regulatory tools in place, can become a very attractive entranceway to the City of Gray; a contrast to what is occurring along the Highway 129 corridor.
 - Highway 49 and Gray Highway (Hwy 129) Corridors - These areas have the potential of becoming major commercial centers to serve the growing residential population in south Jones County. To accomplish this will require a complete change in focus on what the area is currently today, along with infrastructure and design improvements.

- **Areas where the pace of development has and/or may outpace the availability of community facilities and services, including transportation:**
 - None identified.

- **Areas in need of redevelopment and/or significant improvements to aesthetics or attractiveness.**

- Haddock and James - These two villages have played an important part in Jones County's history, but are currently in need of redevelopment. Their location along a major highway and a potential rails-to-trails project along with their historical past offer opportunities for their renaissance that should be examined during the development of the Community Agenda.
 - Sawmill - Located at the eastern flank of the City of Gray, the redevelopment of this residential area is crucial in maintaining the stability of the other residential areas located east of the downtown area and in developing the infill areas that surround it. During the Community Agenda, the plans for redeveloping Sawmill need to be tied closely with efforts to create new housing opportunities in the undeveloped area to the north and west.
 - Downtown Gray – It is what has been done and what remains are the opportunities and challenges that face the Gray Station Better Hometown Program in creating a vibrant downtown area and a trailhead for the scenic byway.
- **Large abandoned structures or sites, including those that may be environmentally contaminated:**
 - None identified.
 - **Areas with significant infill development opportunities (scattered vacant sites):**
 - Undeveloped areas east and west of the downtown area - Both areas are surrounded by declining residential areas, thus greatly impacting the desirability to establish new residential developments in these undeveloped tracts. It makes sense to encourage the residential development opportunities for these two infill areas since the infrastructure is already in place. To do so, however, will require efforts to stabilize and revitalize the residential areas that border them. As outlined above, the Community Agenda should strive to coordinate redevelopment and infill development for the benefit of both.
 - River North - There are a number of undeveloped lots remaining in this private subdivision that caters to a specific housing market in Jones County.

Recommended Character Areas

One aspect of the Joint Comprehensive Planning process that differs from previous efforts is the employment of the Character Area planning concept. In accordance with Department of Community Affairs (DCA) recommendations, the use of character areas in planning acknowledges the visual and functional differences of varying neighborhoods

and allows for more intentional guidance of future development through adequate and specific planning and implementation. Under the program, all incorporated and unincorporated areas of the County are assigned one of a number of described Character Area designations. These designations are used to define areas that either have unique or special characteristics that need to be preserved, have the potential to evolve into unique areas, or that may require special attention due to unique development issues. In the process of identifying and defining character areas, it is important to create recommendations that include the present character of an area as well as the future desired character for these places in the community.

Below are the Character Areas that the Comprehensive Planning Committee (CPC) have received preliminary recommendation for inclusion in the Joint Comprehensive Plan for Jones County and the City of Gray. The CPC will make a final recommendation of the Character Areas after it has received extensive community input obtained from its Community Participation Program. The final Character Areas will be shown on the Future Development Map in the Community Agenda portion of the Plan.

Conservation Area and Greenspace

Description

Conservation Area and Greenspace is primarily undeveloped natural lands and environmentally sensitive areas not suitable for development, e.g. scenic views, steep slopes, floodplains, wetlands, watersheds, wildlife management areas, and other environmentally sensitive areas.

Location within Jones County

- Unincorporated Jones County - Includes the Ocmulgee River Corridor, a private riding stable, a private hunting club, Oconee National Forest, the Cedar Creek Wildlife Management Area, the Piedmont National Wildlife Refuge, the Hitachi Experimental Forest, and Jarrell Plantation.

Linear Greenspace Trail and Pedestrian/Bike Network

Description

Linear Greenspace, Trail and Pedestrian/Bike Network is an area of protected open space that follows natural and manmade linear features for recreation, transportation, and conservation purposes and links ecological, cultural, and recreational amenities.

Location within Jones County

- Unincorporated Jones County - Includes the proposed rail-to-trail pedestrian/bicycle shared-use facility on the abandoned CSX tracks in southeastern Jones County.

Agricultural Area

Description

Agricultural Areas are lands in open or cultivated state or sparsely settled, including woodlands and farmlands.

Location within Jones County

- Unincorporated Jones County – Includes almost all of the eastern half of the county, as well as the area between Highway 18 W and the Gray City Limits to the Oconee National Forest/Piedmont National Wildlife Refuge.

Rural Residential

Description

Rural Residential can be described as rural, undeveloped land likely to face development pressures for lower density (one unit per one acre or more) residential development. Typically, it will have low pedestrian orientation and access, very large lots, open space, pastoral views, and high degree of building separation.

Location within Jones County

Unincorporated Jones County – The area south of Highway 18 W to the Bibb County line between the Ocmulgee River Corridor and Highway 129.

Rural Village

Description

Rural Village is a small unincorporated community located in the rural areas of a county that are predominately residential in character, but may have commercial or other uses that are designed to serve the village residents, those residing in nearby rural and agricultural areas and the highway traveling public. These villages have usually played a significant role in the history of the county.

Location within Jones County

Unincorporated Jones County – Includes the villages of Haddock and James.

Suburban Neighborhood-Developing

Description

Suburban Neighborhood-Developing is an area where pressures for the typical types of suburban residential subdivision development are greatest. Without intervention, this area is likely to evolve with low pedestrian orientation, high open space, high to moderate degree of building separation, predominately residential with scattered institutional buildings and varied street patterns, often curvilinear.

Location within Jones County

- City of Gray – Includes the northwestern, southern, and southwestern portions of the City.
- Unincorporated Jones County – The area between Highway 129 and Highway 49/Cumslo Road from the Bibb County line to the City of Gray.

Suburban Neighborhood-Buildout

Description

Suburban Neighborhood-Buildout is an area where typical types of suburban residential subdivision development have occurred. It is characterized by low pedestrian orientation, high open space, high-to-moderate degree of building separation, predominately residential and varied street patterns, often curvilinear.

Location within Jones County

- City of Gray – The residential subdivision located in the extreme northwestern portion of the City.

Unincorporated Jones County – River North Subdivision

Traditional Neighborhood-Stable

Description

Traditional Neighborhood-Stable is a neighborhood having relatively well-maintained housing, possesses a distinct identity through architectural style, lot and street design, and has higher rates of homeownership. Location near declining areas of town may also cause this neighborhood to decline over time.

Location within Jones County

- City of Gray - North and south of Highway 129 in the proximity of the Highway 18 Connector and east of Clinton; and North and south of Highway 22 just east of the downtown area.

Traditional Neighborhood-Declining

Description

Traditional Neighborhood-Declining is an area that has most of its original housing stock in place, but housing conditions are worsening due to low rates of homeownership and neglect of property maintenance. There may be a lack of neighborhood identity and gradual invasion of different type and intensity of use that may not be compatible with the neighborhood residential use.

Location within Jones County

- City of Gray – Includes the Sawmill area and the residential neighborhood located just west of the downtown area in the vicinity of Dolly Street and Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard.

Suburban Neighborhood-Developing

Description

Suburban Neighborhood-Developing is an area where pressures for the typical types of suburban residential subdivision development are greatest. Without intervention, this area is likely to evolve with low pedestrian orientation, high open space, high-to-moderate degree of building separation, predominately residential with scattered institutional buildings and varied street patterns, often curvilinear.

Location within Jones County

- City of Gray – Includes the northwestern, southern, and southwestern portions of the City.
- Unincorporated Jones County – The area between Highway 129 and Highway 49/Lite-N-Tie Road from the Bibb County line to the City of Gray.

Suburban Neighborhood-Buildout

Description

Suburban Neighborhood-Buildout is an area where typical types of suburban residential subdivision development have occurred. Characterized by low pedestrian orientation, high open space, high-to-moderate degree of building separation, predominately residential and varied street patterns, often curvilinear.

Location within Jones County

- City of Gray – The residential subdivision located in the extreme northwestern portion of the City.
- Unincorporated Jones County – River North Subdivision.

Historic District

Description

Historic district is an area containing features, landmarks, civic, or cultural uses of historic interest. Characteristics may vary based on size, location, and history of the community.

Location within Jones County

- Unincorporated Jones County - Includes the Old Clinton Historic District

Downtown District

Description

The **Downtown District** is a traditional central business district of an incorporated area. It generally includes a combination of retail, service, professional, and governmental uses.

Location within Jones County

- City of Gray – Parallels Highway 11 N and Highway 18 E between Forest Street in the south to approximately Greene Boulevard in the north. The downtown areas also extend along portions of Highway 129 S and Highway 22 E.

In-Town Strip Commercial Corridor

Description

In-Town Strip Commercial Corridor is developed and undeveloped land paralleling the route of a street or highway in town that is already or likely to experience uncontrolled strip development if growth is properly managed.

Location within Jones County

City of Gray – Parallels Highway 129 S from Greene Settlement Road to the downtown district and has begun to occur along the Highway 18 Connector.

Scenic Corridor

Description

Scenic Corridor is developed or undeveloped land paralleling the route of a major thoroughfare that has significant natural, historic, or cultural features and scenic or pastoral views.

Location within Jones County

City of Gray and Unincorporated Jones County – Includes the proposed Ocmulgee-Piedmont Scenic Byway Corridor along Highway 11 N and Round Oak-Juliette Road to the Ocmulgee River in which a Corridor Management Plan has been prepared.

Major Highway Corridor

Description

Major Highway Corridor is developed or undeveloped land on both sides of designated high-volume transportation facility, such as arterial roads and highways.

Location within Jones County

Unincorporated Jones County – Includes Highway 129 from Bibb County Line to approximately Graham Road and Highway 49 from Bibb County Line to approximately Cumslo Road.

**ANALYSIS OF CONSISTENCY
WITH QUALITY COMMUNITY
OBJECTIVES**

ANALYSIS OF CONSISTENCY WITH QUALITY COMMUNITY OBJECTIVES

In 1999 the Board of the Department of Community Affairs adopted the Quality Community Objectives (QCOs) as a statement of the development patterns and options that will help Georgia preserve its unique cultural, natural, and historic resources while looking to the future and developing to its fullest potential. The Office of Planning and Quality Growth has created the Quality Community Objectives Local Assessment to assist local governments in evaluating their progress towards sustainable and livable communities.

This assessment is meant to give a community an idea of how it is progressing toward reaching these objectives set by the Department, but no community will be judged on progress. The assessment is a tool for use at the beginning of the comprehensive planning process, much like a demographic analysis or a land use map, showing a community that “you are here.” Each of the 15 Quality Community Objectives has a set of yes/no statements, with additional space available for comments. The statements focus on local ordinances, policies, and organizational strategies intended to create and expand quality growth principles.

A majority of “yes” answers for an objective may indicate that the community has in place many of the governmental options for managing development patterns. “No” answers may provide guidance in how to focus planning and implementation efforts for those governments seeking to achieve these Quality Community Objectives.

This initial assessment is meant to provide an overall view of the community’s policies, not an in-depth analysis. There are no right or wrong answers to this assessment. Its merit lies in completion of the document and the ensuing discussions regarding future development patterns, as governments undergo the comprehensive planning process.

Should a community decide to pursue a particular objective, it may consider a “yes” to each statement a benchmark toward achievement. Please be aware, however, that this assessment is only an initial step. Local governments striving for excellence in quality growth may consider additional measures to meet local goals. For technical assistance in implementing the policies, ordinances, and organizational structures referenced in the assessment, please refer to OPQG’s Assistance with Planning and Quality Growth .

GRAY AND JONES COUNTY

<i>Development Patterns</i>			
Traditional Neighborhoods			
Traditional neighborhood development patterns should be encouraged, including use of more human scale development, compact development, mixing of uses within easy walking distance of one another, and facilitating pedestrian activity.			
	Yes	No	Comments
1. If we have a zoning code, it does not separate commercial, residential, and retail uses in every district.		X	
2. Our community has ordinances in place that allow neo-traditional development "by right" so that developers do not have to go through a long variance process.		X	
3. We have a street tree ordinance that requires new development to plant shade-bearing trees appropriate to our climate.	X		Limited to certain corridors
4. Our community has an organized tree-planting campaign in public areas that will make walking more comfortable in the summer.		X	
5. We have a program to keep our public areas (commercial, retail districts, parks) clean and safe.	X		
6. Our community maintains its sidewalks and vegetation well so that walking is an option some would choose.		X	
7. In some areas several errands can be made on foot, if so desired.		X	
8. Some of our children can and do walk to school safely.	X		Very few
9. Some of our children can and do bike to school safely.	X		Very few
10. Schools are located in or near neighborhoods in our community.		X	
Infill Development			

Communities should maximize the use of existing infrastructure and minimize the conversion of undeveloped land at the urban periphery by encouraging development or redevelopment of sites closer to the downtown or traditional urban core of the community.

	Yes	No	Comments
1. Our community has an inventory of vacant sites and buildings that are available for redevelopment and/or infill development.		X	
2. Our community is actively working to promote brownfield redevelopment.		X	
3. Our community is actively working to promote greyfield redevelopment.		X	
4. We have areas of our community that are planned for nodal development (compacted near intersections rather than spread along a major road).		X	
5. Our community allows small lot development (5,000 square feet or less) for some uses.		X	

Sense of Place

Traditional downtown areas should be maintained as the focal point of the community or, for newer areas where this is not possible, the development of activity centers that serve as community focal points should be encouraged. These community focal points should be attractive, mixed-use, pedestrian-friendly places where people choose to gather for shopping, dining, socializing, and entertainment.

	Yes	No	Comments
1. If someone dropped from the sky into our community, he or she would know immediately where he or she was, based on our distinct characteristics.		X	
2. We have delineated the areas of our community that are important to our history and heritage, and have taken steps to protect those areas.	X		
3. We have ordinances to regulate the aesthetics of development in our highly visible areas.	X		Trees and landscaping along certain highway corridors.
4. We have ordinances to regulate the size and type of signage in our community.	X		
5. We offer a development guidebook that illustrates the type of new development we want in our community.		X	
6. If applicable, our community has a plan to protect designated farmland.		X	

Transportation Alternatives

Alternatives to transportation by automobile, including mass transit, bicycle routes, and pedestrian facilities, should

be made available in each community. Greater use of alternate transportation should be encouraged.

	Yes	No	Comments
1. We have public transportation in our community.	X		Section 5311 and DHR Coordinated Transportation systems.
2. We require that new development connects with existing development through a street network, not a single entry/exit.		X	
3. We have a good network of sidewalks to allow people to walk to a variety of destinations.		X	
4. We have a sidewalk ordinance in our community that requires all new development to provide user-friendly sidewalks.	X		Within unincorporated area of Jones County only.
5. We require that newly built sidewalks connect to existing sidewalks wherever possible.		X	
6. We have a plan for bicycle routes through our community.	X		Part of Regional Bicycle/Pedestrian Plan
7. We allow commercial and retail development to share parking areas wherever possible.		X	

Regional Identity

Each region should promote and preserve a regional "identity," or regional sense of place, defined in terms of traditional architecture, common economic linkages that bind the region together, or other shared characteristics.

	Yes	No	Comments
1. Our community is characteristic of the region in terms of architectural styles and heritage.		X	
2. Our community is connected to the surrounding region for economic livelihood through businesses that process local agricultural products.		X	
3. Our community encourages businesses that create products that draw on our regional heritage (mountain, agricultural, metropolitan, coastal, etc.).		X	
4. Our community participates in the Georgia Department of Economic Development's regional tourism partnership.	X		
5. Our community promotes tourism opportunities based on the unique characteristics of our region.	X		
6. Our community contributes to the region, and draws from the region, as a source of local culture, commerce, entertainment and education.	X		

Resource Conservation

Heritage Preservation

The traditional character of the community should be maintained through preserving and revitalizing historic areas of the community, encouraging new development that is compatible with the traditional features of the community, and protecting other scenic or natural features that are important to defining the community's character.

	Yes	No	Comments
1. We have designated historic districts in our community.	X		
2. We have an active historic preservation commission.	X		
3. We want new development to complement our historic development, and we have ordinances in place to ensure this.	X		

Open Space Preservation

New development should be designed to minimize the amount of land consumed, and open space should be set aside from development for use as public parks or as greenbelts/wildlife corridors. Compact development ordinances are one way of encouraging this type of open space preservation.

	Yes	No	Comments
1. Our community has a greenspace plan.		X	
2. Our community is actively preserving greenspace, either through direct purchase or by encouraging set-asides in new development.		X	
3. We have a local land conservation program, or we work with state or national land conservation programs, to preserve environmentally important areas in our community.		X	
4. We have a conservation subdivision ordinance for residential development that is widely used and protects open space in perpetuity.		X	

Environmental Protection

Environmentally sensitive areas should be protected from negative impacts of development, particularly when they are important for maintaining traditional character or quality of life of the community or region. Whenever possible, the natural terrain, drainage, and vegetation of an area should be preserved.

	Yes	No	Comments
1. Our community has a comprehensive natural		X	

resources inventory.			
2. We use this resource inventory to steer development away from environmentally sensitive areas.		X	
3. We have identified our defining natural resources and taken steps to protect them.	X		
4. Our community has passed the necessary "Part V" environmental ordinances, and we enforce them.	X		
5. Our community has a tree preservation ordinance which is actively enforced.	X		
6. Our community has a tree-replanting ordinance for new development.	X		
7. We are using stormwater best management practices for all new development.	X		
8. We have land use measures that will protect the natural resources in our community (steep slope regulations, floodplain or marsh protection, etc.).	X		Protection of floodplains.

Social and Economic Development

Growth Preparedness

Each community should identify and put in place the pre-requisites for the type of growth it seeks to achieve. These might include infrastructure (roads, water, sewer) to support new growth, appropriate training of the workforce, ordinances and regulations to manage growth as desired, or leadership capable of responding to growth opportunities and managing new growth when it occurs.

	Yes	No	Comments
1. We have population projections for the next 20 years that we refer to when making infrastructure decisions.		X	
2. Our local governments, the local school board, and other decision-making entities use the same population projections.		X	
3. Our elected officials understand the land-development process in our community.	X		To some degree; more education and training would help.
4. We have reviewed our development regulations and/or zoning code recently, and believe that our ordinances will help us achieve our QCO goals.		X	
5. We have a Capital Improvements Program that supports current and future growth.		X	

6. We have designated areas of our community where we would like to see growth, and these areas are based on a natural resources inventory of our community.		X	
7. We have clearly understandable guidelines for new development.	X		
8. We have a citizen-education campaign to allow all interested parties to learn about development processes in our community.		X	
9. We have procedures in place that make it easy for the public to stay informed about land use issues, zoning decisions, and proposed new development.		X	
10. We have a public-awareness element in our comprehensive planning process.	X		

Appropriate Businesses

The businesses and industries encouraged to develop or expand in a community should be suitable for the community in terms of job skills required, long-term sustainability, linkages to other economic activities in the region, impact on the resources of the area, and future prospects for expansion and creation of higher-skill job opportunities.

	Yes	No	Comments
1. Our economic development organization has considered our community's strengths, assets and weaknesses, and has created a business development strategy based on them.	X		
2. Our economic development organization has considered the types of businesses already in our community, and has a plan to recruit businesses and/or industries that will be compatible.	X		
3. We recruit firms that provide or create sustainable products.	X		
4. We have a diverse jobs base, so that one employer leaving would not cripple our economy.	X		

Employment Options

A range of job types should be provided in each community to meet the diverse needs of the local workforce.

	Yes	No	Comments
1. Our economic development program has an entrepreneur support program.	X		
2. Our community has jobs for skilled labor.	X		

3. Our community has jobs for unskilled labor.	X		
4. Our community has professional and managerial jobs.	X		
Housing Choices			
A range of housing size, cost, and density should be provided in each community to make it possible for all who work in the community to also live in the community (thereby reducing commuting distances), to promote a mixture of income and age groups in each community, and to provide a range of housing choice to meet market needs.			
	Yes	No	Comments
1. Our community allows accessory units like garage apartments or mother-in-law units.		X	
2. People who work in our community can also afford to live in the community.	X		
3. Our community has enough housing for each income level (low, moderate and above-average).	X		
4. We encourage new residential development to follow the pattern of our original town, continuing the existing street design and maintaining small setbacks.		X	
5. We have options available for loft living, downtown living, or "neo-traditional" development.		X	
6. We have vacant and developable land available for multifamily housing.	X		
7. We allow multifamily housing to be developed in our community.	X		
8. We support community development corporations that build housing for lower-income households.		X	
9. We have housing programs that focus on households with special needs.		X	
10. We allow small houses built on small lots (less than 5,000 square feet) in appropriate areas.		X	

Educational Opportunities			
Educational and training opportunities should be readily available in each community – to permit community residents to improve their job skills, adapt to technological advances, or to pursue entrepreneurial ambitions.			
	Yes	No	Comments
1. Our community provides workforce training options for its citizens.	X		Central Ga. Tech Workforce Development Center.
2. Our workforce training programs provide citizens with skills for jobs that are available in our community.	X		
3. Our community has higher education opportunities, or is close to a community that does.	X		In Macon and Milledgeville.
4. Our community has job opportunities for college graduates, so that our children may live and work here if they choose.	X		

Governmental Relations

Regional Solutions

Regional solutions to needs shared by more than one local jurisdiction are preferable to separate local approaches, particularly where this will result in greater efficiency and less cost to the taxpayer.

	Yes	No	Comments
1. We participate in regional economic development organizations.	X		
2. We participate in regional environmental organizations and initiatives, especially regarding water quality and quantity issues.		X	
3. We work with other local governments to provide or share appropriate services, such as public transit, libraries, special education, tourism, parks and recreation, emergency response, E-911, homeland security, etc.	X		
4. Our community thinks regionally, especially in terms of issues like land use, transportation and housing, understanding that these go beyond local government borders.		X	

Regional Cooperation			
Regional cooperation should be encouraged in setting priorities, identifying shared needs, and finding collaborative solutions, particularly where it is critical to success of a venture, such as protection of shared natural resources or development of a transportation network.			
	Yes	No	Comments
1. We plan jointly with our cities and county for comprehensive planning purposes.	X		
2. We are satisfied with our Service Delivery Strategy.	X		
3. We initiate contact with other local governments and institutions in our region in order to find solutions to common problems, or to craft regionwide strategies.		X	
4. We meet regularly with neighboring jurisdictions to maintain contact, build connections, and discuss issues of regional concern.		X	

**ANALYSIS OF CONSISTENCY
WITH SERVICE DELIVERY STRATEGY**

ANALYSIS OF CONSISTENCY WITH SERVICE DELIVERY STRATEGY

Action has been taken by Jones County and the City of Gray to verify SDS in conjunction with the Plan Update. An SDS agreement has been reached in principle by the respective parties and is waiting on the resolution of a minor change requested by one of the parties.

**COMPLIANCE WITH RULES FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING CRITERIA**

COMPLIANCE WITH RULES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING CRITERIA

Jones County and the City of Gray have adopted all of the required “Part V” ordinances and are in compliance with the Rules for Environmental Planning Criteria.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Population

Economic Development

Housing

TABLE A-1
TOTAL POPULATION
City of Gray, Jones County, Region, Georgia, and United States
1970 - 2000

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>% Change 1970 - 2000</u> <u>(Average Annual Growth Rate)</u>
City of Gray	2,014	2,145	2,189	1,811	-10.1
Jones County	12,570	16,680	20,800	23,690	+88.5(+2.13)
Baldwin County	34,380	34,810	39,570	44,750	+30.2 (+0.88)
Bibb County	143,840	150,360	150,290	153,810	+6.9 (+0.22)
Houston County	63,500	78,160	89,670	111,310	+75.3 (+1.89)
Jasper County	5,820	7,540	8,480	11,500	+97.6 (+2.29)
Monroe County	11,190	14,670	17,180	21,860	+95.4 (+2.26)
Putnam County	8,440	10,360	14,260	18,860	+123.5 (+2.71)
Twiggs County	8,180	9,360	9,830	10,590	+29.5 (+0.87)
Wilkinson County	9,500	10,340	10,260	10,230	+7.7 (+0.25)
State of Georgia	4,611.1*	5,484.4*	6,506.5*	8,230.1*	+78.5 (+1.95)
United States	203,982.3*	227,225.6*	249,940.7*	282,177.8*	+38.3 (+1.09)

Sources: Woods and Poole Economics, Inc., Washington, D.C., Copyright 2005. Woods and Poole does not guarantee the accuracy of this data. The use of this data and any conclusions drawn from it are solely the responsibility of the user. U.S. Census Bureau.

*In 1,000s.

**TABLE A-2
PROJECTED TOTAL POPULATION
City of Gray, Jones County, Region, Georgia, and United States
2000 - 2030**

	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	% Change 1997 - 2030
City of Gray	1,811	1,877	1,920	1,965	2,062	2,162	2,272	25.5 %
Jones County	23,690	26,070	27,640	29,280	31,010	32,800	34,710	46.5%
Baldwin County	44,750	45,470	46,900	48,470	50,130	51,870	53,800	20.2%
Bibb County	153,810	154,470	155,110	156,180	157,510	159,170	161,300	4.9%
Houston County	111,310	123,560	131,580	139,940	148,600	157,590	167,190	50.2%
Jasper County	11,500	12,860	13,640	14,490	15,360	16,240	17,190	49.5%
Monroe County	21,860	23,830	25,350	26,960	28,630	30,370	32,210	47.3%
Putnam County	18,860	20,020	21,200	22,450	23,750	25,130	26,560	40.8%
Twiggs County	10,590	10,460	10,500	10,570	10,660	10,770	10,900	2.9%
Wilkinson County	10,230	10,280	10,380	10,510	10,640	10,790	10,980	7.3%
State of Georgia	8,230.1*	8,919.4*	9,517.8*	10,143.7*	10,788.9*	11,459.6*	12,172.2*	47.9%
United States	282,177.8 *	296,468.3 *	311,034.6 *	326,491.6 *	342,544.2 *	359,383.5 *	377,478.7 *	33.8%

Source: Woods and Poole Economics, Inc., Washington, DC, Copyright 2005. Woods and Poole does not guarantee the accuracy of this data. The use of this data and any conclusions drawn from it are solely the responsibility of the user.

Note: City of Gray projections based on percentage of Jones County projected population.

*In 1,000s.

**TABLE A-3
AGE DISTRIBUTION
City of Eatonton and Putnam County
1970 - 2000**

	UNDER 5 YEARS					5 - 19 YEARS					20 - 24 YEARS				
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>% Change 1970- 2000</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>% Change 1970- 2000</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>% Change 1970- 2000</u>
City of Eatonton	N/A	N/A	N/A	492	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1655	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	448	N/A
Putnam County	810	730	1,020	1,150	42.0	2,800	2,730	3,070	3,640	30.0	610	840	990	1,000	64.0

	25 - 44 YEARS					45 - 64 YEARS					65 YEARS AND OVER				
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>% Change 1970- 2000</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>% Change 1970- 2000</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>% Change 1970- 2000</u>
City of Eatonton	N/A	N/A	N/A	1983	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1376	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	810	N/A
Putnam County	1,870	2,690	4,250	5,100	173.0	1,690	2,180	5,300	5,300	159.3	990	1,410	1,950	2,460	296.0

Source: Woods and Poole Economics, Inc., Washington, DC, Copyright 2005. Woods and Poole does not guarantee the accuracy of this data. The use of this data and any conclusions drawn from it are solely the responsibility of the user; 2000 U.S. Census

**TABLE A-4
PROJECTED AGE DISTRIBUTION
City of Gray and Jones County
2000-2030**

	UNDER 5 YEARS								5 - 19 YEARS							
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>	<u>% Change 2000-2030</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>	<u>% Change 2000-2030</u>
City of Gray	108	120	125	131	137	142	146	35.0	369	391	361	348	378	406	432	17.1
Jones County	1,540	1,670	1,810	1,950	2,060	2,160	2,230	44.8	5,530	5,430	5,190	5,180	5,690	6,160	6,600	19.3

	20 - 24 YEARS								25 - 44 YEARS							
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>	<u>% Change 2000-2030</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>	<u>% Change 2000-2030</u>
City of Gray	98	143	131	125	104	115	126	28.6	510	532	543	558	598	609	593	16.3
Jones County	1,180	1,980	1890	1870	1560	1750	1920	62.7	7250	7390	7810	8310	8990	9240	9060	25.0

	45 - 64 YEARS								OVER 65 YEARS							
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>	<u>% Change 2000-2030</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2030</u>	<u>% Change 2000-2030</u>
City of Gray	421	482	536	552	556	546	578	37.3	305	208	228	251	289	343	399	30.8
Jones County	5,730	6,700	7,710	8,220	8,360	8,280	8,830	54.1	2,460	2,900	3,280	3,740	4,350	5,200	6,090	147.6

Source: Woods and Poole Economics, Inc., Washington, DC, Copyright 2005. Woods and Poole does not guarantee the accuracy of this data. The use of this data and any conclusions drawn from it are solely the responsibility of the user; 2000 U.S. Census

TABLE A-5
PER CAPITA INCOME (CURRENT \$)
Jones County, Region, Georgia, United States
1970 - 2000

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>
Jones County	\$ 2,804	\$ 7,448	\$15,651	\$23,313
Baldwin County	\$ 2,225	\$ 7,296	\$14,414	\$21,282
Bibb County	\$ 3,631	\$ 8,411	\$17,476	\$27,055
Houston County	\$ 3,660	\$ 7,873	\$16,801	\$24,378
Jasper County	\$ 2,804	\$ 7,486	\$13,881	\$22,180
Monroe County	\$ 2,962	\$ 7,735	\$14,360	\$23,795
Putnam County	\$ 2,694	\$ 7,088	\$14,640	\$23,060
Twiggs County	\$ 2,064	\$5,737	\$10,584	\$17,345
Wilkinson County	\$ 2,681	\$ 7,297	\$14,088	\$19,755
State of Georgia	\$ 3,374	\$ 8,422	\$17,603	\$27,989
United States	\$ 4,081	\$10,114	\$19,477	\$29,847

Source: Woods and Poole Economics, Inc., Washington, DC, Copyright 2005. Woods and Poole does not guarantee the accuracy of this data. The use of this data and any conclusions drawn from it are solely the responsibility of the user.

Note: Per capita income for the City of Gray in current \$ was not available.

TABLE A-6
PER CAPITA INCOME (CURRENT \$)
Jones County, Region, Georgia, United States
2000-2030

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2030</u>
Jones County	\$ 23,313	\$ 30,154	\$45,420	\$71,287
Baldwin County	\$ 21,282	\$ 31,274	\$47,153	\$74,197
Bibb County	\$ 27,055	\$39,632	\$61,062	\$97,788
Houston County	\$ 24,378	\$ 33,906	\$51,215	\$80,414
Jasper County	\$ 22,180	\$ 29,052	\$43,173	\$66,643
Monroe County	\$ 23,795	\$ 32,968	\$50,837	\$80,927
Putnam County	\$ 23,060	\$ 32,522	\$48,626	\$75,363
Twiggs County	\$ 17,345	\$25,305	\$36,433	\$55,049
Wilkinson County	\$ 19,755	\$ 27,629	\$42,024	\$64,908
State of Georgia	\$ 27,989	\$ 37,709	\$56,939	\$89,240
United States	\$ 29,847	\$40,650	\$61,658	\$97,220

Source: Woods and Poole Economics, Inc., Washington, DC, Copyright 2005. Woods and Poole does not guarantee the accuracy of this data. The use of this data and any conclusions drawn from it are solely the responsibility of the user.

Note: Per capita income for the City of Gray in current \$ was not available.

TABLE A-7
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME (CURRENT \$)
Jones County, Region, State, United States
1970 - 2000

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>
Jones County	\$ 10,028	\$23,166	\$43,948	\$62,692
Baldwin County	7,664	21,697	39,761	55,336
Bibb County	11,473	23,352	45,168	67,806
Houston County	12,704	23,577	45,634	64,849
Jasper County	9,315	21,752	38,317	59,984
Monroe County	10,473	23,355	40,824	65,421
Putnam County	9,605	21,060	39,068	57,751
Twiggs County	8,045	18,758	30,985	47,300
Wilkinson County	9,270	22,331	39,558	52,381
State of Georgia	10,956	23,971	47,076	74,477
United States	12,674	27,857	51,532	77,814

Source: Woods and Poole Economics, Inc., Washington, DC, Copyright 2005. Woods and Poole does not guarantee the accuracy of this data. The use of this data and any conclusions drawn from it are solely the responsibility of the user.

Note: Household median income for the City of Gray in current \$ was not available.

TABLE A-8
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME (CURRENT \$)
Jones County, Region, State, United States
2000-2030

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2030</u>
Jones County	\$ 62,692	\$78,382	\$116,452	\$184,157
Baldwin County	55,336	78,382	115,794	183,051
Bibb County	67,806	96,664	147,742	239,937
Houston County	64,849	88,116	132,764	212,585
Jasper County	59,984	76,561	113,786	178,990
Monroe County	65,421	88,067	134,640	217,135
Putnam County	57,751	78,218	114,238	176,621
Twiggs County	47,300	65,969	92,344	138,497
Wilkinson County	52,381	70,356	104,836	161,946
State of Georgia	74,477	98,090	147,678	236,002
United States	77,814	103,037	154,958	247,716

Source: Woods and Poole Economics, Inc., Washington, DC, Copyright 2005. Woods and Poole does not guarantee the accuracy of this data. The use of this data and any conclusions drawn from it are solely the responsibility of the user.

Note: Household median income for the City of Gray in current \$ was not available.

TABLE A-9
INCOME GROUPS BY HOUSEHOLD (2000 \$)
Jones County, Region, Georgia, and United States
(1990)

	<u>Less Than \$10,000</u>	<u>\$10,000-\$19,999</u>	<u>\$20,000- \$29,999</u>	<u>\$30,000- \$44,999</u>	<u>\$45,000-59,999</u>	<u>\$60,000- \$74,999</u>	<u>\$75,000-\$99,999</u>	<u>\$100,000 or More</u>
Jones County	850 (11.5%)	890 (12.1%)	980 (13.4%)	1,480 (20.1%)	1,060 (14.4%)	820 (11.2%)	640 (8.7%)	630 (8.6%)
Baldwin County	1,940 (15.8%)	1,960 (16.0%)	1,930 (15.7%)	2,340 (19.1%)	1,710 (13.9%)	1,090 (8.9%)	560 (4.6%)	710 (5.8%)
Bibb County	10,000 (17.6%)	9,050 (16.0%)	7,610 (13.4%)	9,880 (17.4%)	7,380 (13.0%)	4,840 (8.5%)	3,710 (6.6%)	4170 (7.4%)
Houston County	2,920 (8.9%)	4,160 (12.7%)	4,720 (14.5%)	7,260 (22.2%)	6,090 (18.7%)	3,360 (10.3%)	2,290 (7.0%)	1,830 (5.6%)
Jasper County	560 (18.3%)	520 (17.0%)	350 (11.4%)	660 (21.6%)	420 (13.7%)	260 (8.5%)	190 (6.2%)	110 (3.6%)
Monroe County	770 (13.1%)	830 (14.1%)	950 (16.2%)	1,260 (21.4%)	920 (15.6%)	400 (6.8%)	400 (6.8%)	360 (6.1%)
Putnam County	770 (14.6%)	910 (17.3%)	900 (17.1%)	890 (16.9%)	630 (12.0%)	540 (10.3%)	320 (6.1%)	300 (5.7%)
Twiggs County	680 (20.5%)	750 (22.6%)	470 (14.2%)	610 (18.4%)	390 (11.7%)	230 (6.9%)	110 (3.3%)	70 (2.1%)
Wilkinson County	510 (14.0%)	670 (18.5%)	580 (16.0%)	720 (19.8%)	600 (16.5%)	280 (7.7%)	160 (4.4%)	120 (3.3%)
State of Georgia*	315.1 (13.2%)	333.8 (14.0%)	338.2 (14.2%)	459.7 (19.3%)	347.6 (14.6%)	222.0 (9.3%)	166.0 (7.0%)	200.8 (8.4%)
United States*	10,796.0 (11.7%)	13,251.1 (14.4%)	12,992.1 (14.1%)	17,430.3 (18.9%)	13,490.4 (14.6%)	8,875.7 (9.6%)	6,710.8 (7.3%)	8,769.0(9.5 %)

Source: Woods and Poole Economics, Inc., Washington, DC, Copyright 2005. Woods and Poole does not guarantee the accuracy of this data. The use of this data and any conclusions drawn from it are solely the responsibility of the user.

Note: Parenthesis identifies percent of total households. Information for the City of Gray was not available.

*In 1,000s

TABLE A-10
INCOME GROUPS BY HOUSEHOLD (2000 \$)
Jones County, Region, Georgia, and United States
(2000)

	<u>Less Than \$10,000</u>	<u>\$10,000-\$19,999</u>	<u>\$20,000- \$29,999</u>	<u>\$30,000- \$44,999</u>	<u>\$45,000-59,999</u>	<u>\$60,000- \$74,999</u>	<u>\$75,000-\$99,999</u>	<u>\$100,000 or More</u>
Jones County	800 (9.2%)	980 (11.3%)	1,090 (12.5%)	1,620 (18.6%)	1,590 (18.3%)	870 (10.0%)	990 (11.3%)	750 (8.6%)
Baldwin County	2,010 (13.6%)	2,080 (14.0%)	2,210 (14.9%)	2,830 (19.1%)	2,120 (14.3%)	1,180 (8.0%)	1,270 (8.6%)	1,100 (7.4%)
Bibb County	9,000 (15.1%)	9,360 (15.7%)	7,960 (13.3%)	10,220 (17.1%)	7,450 (12.5%)	5,370 (9.0%)	5,040 (8.4%)	5,270 (8.8%)
Houston County	3,170 (7.7%)	4,320 (10.5%)	5,540 (13.5%)	8,140 (19.8%)	6,920 (16.8%)	4,840 (11.8%)	4,680 (11.4%)	3,490 (8.5%)
Jasper County	490 (11.6%)	470 (11.1%)	520 (12.3%)	920 (21.7%)	740 (17.5%)	470 (11.1%)	350 (8.3%)	260 (6.1%)
Monroe County	700 (9.1%)	910 (11.7%)	970 (12.5%)	1,360 (17.5%)	1,120 (14.4%)	1,060 (13.6%)	850 (10.9%)	800 (10.3%)
Putnam County	820 (11.0%)	1,090 (14.7%)	1,170 (15.7%)	1,360 (18.3%)	1,010 (13.6%)	620 (8.3 %)	660 (8.9%)	710 (9.5%)
Twiggs County	700 (18.2%)	560 (14.6%)	550 (14.3%)	680 (17.7%)	450 (11.7%)	420 (10.9%)	270 (7.0%)	210 (5.5%)
Wilkinson County	590 (15.4%)	660 (17.2%)	530 (13.8%)	720 (18.8%)	530 (13.8%)	410 (10.7%)	270 (7.0%)	110 (2.9%)
State of Georgia*	305.9(10.1%)	355.1(11.7%)	384.9 (12.7%)	540.1 (17.9%)	432.8 (14.3%)	317.0 (10.5%)	313.5 (10.4%)	373.0 (12.3%)
United States*	10,090.2 (9.5%)	13,291.5 (12.6%)	13,773.7 (13.0%)	18,973.7 (17.9%)	14,825.2 (14.0%)	11,037.3 (10.4%)	10,833.5 (10.2%)	13,012.9(12.3 %)

Source: Woods and Poole Economics, Inc., Washington, DC, Copyright 2005. Woods and Poole does not guarantee the accuracy of this data. The use of this data and any conclusions drawn from it are solely the responsibility of the user.

Note: Parenthesis identifies percent of total households. Information for the City of Gray was not available.

*In 1,000s

TABLE A-11
INCOME GROUPS BY HOUSEHOLD (2000 \$)
Jones County, Region, Georgia, and United States
(2030)

	<u>Less Than \$10,000</u>	<u>\$10,000-\$19,999</u>	<u>\$20,000- \$29,999</u>	<u>\$30,000- \$44,999</u>	<u>\$45,000-59,999</u>	<u>\$60,000- \$74,999</u>	<u>\$75,000-\$99,999</u>	<u>\$100,000 or More</u>
Jones County	670 (5.1%)	830 (6.3%)	910 (6.9%)	1,370 (10.4%)	2,220 (16.9%)	2,330 (17.7%)	2,730 (20.8%)	2080 (15.8%)
Baldwin County	1,410 (7.7%)	1,460 (8.0%)	1,550 (8.4%)	2,330 (12.7%)	3,730 (20.3%)	2,600 (14.2%)	2,810 (15.3%)	2,450 (13.4%)
Bibb County	5,310 (8.4%)	5,520 (8.7%)	4,700 (7.4%)	7,080 (11.2%)	10,390 (16.4%)	10,360 (16.4%)	9,730 (14.8%)	10,170 (16.1%)
Houston County	2,490 (4.1%)	3,400 (5.6%)	4,360 (7.2%)	6,410 (10.5%)	8,590 (14.1%)	12,430 (20.4%)	13,220 (21.7%)	9,890 (16.3%)
Jasper County	410 (6.4%)	400 (6.3%)	430 (6.8%)	810 (12.7%)	1,340 (21.1%)	1,290 (20.3%)	950 (14.9%)	720 (11.3%)
Monroe County	530 (4.5%)	690 (5.9%)	730 (6.2%)	1,020 (8.7%)	1,190 (10.1%)	2,480 (21.1%)	2,620 (22.3%)	2,490 (21.2%)
Putnam County	820 (7.3%)	1,090 (9.7%)	1,180 (10.5%)	1,510 (13.5%)	2,070 (18.4%)	1,420 (12.7%)	1,510 (13.5%)	1,630 (14.5%)
Twiggs County	510 (11.9%)	410 (9.6%)	400 (9.3%)	660 (15.4%)	770 (17.9%)	720 (16.8%)	470 (11.0%)	360 (8.4%)
Wilkinson County	410 (9.5%)	460 (10.7%)	360 (8.4%)	670 (15.5%)	930 (21.7%)	760 (17.6%)	500 (11.6%)	230 (5.3%)
State of Georgia*	243.8(5.4%)	288.2(6.4%)	321.5 (7.2%)	530.3 (11.8%)	635.1 (14.2%)	643.5 (14.4%)	826.1 (18.5%)	991.0 (22.1%)
United States*	7,710.7 (5.3%)	10,306.8 (7.1%)	10,883.8 (7.5%)	17,020.1 (11.8%)	20,907.7(14.4%))	22,309.5 (15.4%)	25,069.1 (17.3%)	30,517.8(21. 1%)

Source: Woods and Poole Economics, Inc., Washington, DC, Copyright 2005. Woods and Poole does not guarantee the accuracy of this data. The use of this data and any conclusions drawn from it are solely the responsibility of the user.

Note: Parenthesis identifies percent of total households. Information for the City of Gray was not available.

*In 1,000s

TABLE A-12
FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
% of Families with Race/Ethnic Group
All Families
Jones County, Region, State
2000

	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>
Jones County	7.7%	4.1%	18.0%	54.2%
Baldwin County	11.8	5.4	20.9	18.1
Bibb County	15.5	4.3	28.7	17.7
Houston County	8.4	4.0	22.4	7.7
Jasper County	10.9	6.3	25.4	18.2
Monroe County	7.3	4.1	17.1	40.5
Putnam County	10.5	5.8	24.0	42.5
Twiggs County	15.5	7.6	27.4	90.0
Wilkinson County	14.6	8.6	25.8	8.0
State of Georgia	9.9	5.5	20.4	17.2

Source: The 2004 Georgia County Guide, University of Georgia

Note: Information for the City of Gray was not available.

TABLE A-13
FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
% of Families with Race/Ethnic Group
Female-Headed Households
Jones County, Region, State
2000

	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
Jones County	24.2%	17.4%	29.3%
Baldwin County	28.9	18.9	32.4
Bibb County	37.7	14.6	45.2
Houston County	29.1	14.7	42.0
Jasper County	35.2	27.3	42.4
Monroe County	27.4	22.1	31.1
Putnam County	36.2	24.4	43.3
Twiggs County	34.1	22.6	39.4
Wilkinson County	37.3	30.8	42.0
State of Georgia	28.5	18.4	35.2

Source: The 2004 Georgia County Guide, University of Georgia

Note: Information for the City of Gray was not available.

TABLE A-14
UNWED MOTHER BIRTH RATE
Jones County, Region, State
2002

	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>
Jones County	30.6%	20.2%	61.3%	50.0%
Baldwin County	51.2	24.4	76.0	66.7
Bibb County	56.3	24.9	77.0	58.3
Houston County	37.4	26.2	63.2	38.4
Jasper County	40.6	29.4	79.5	66.7
Monroe County	42.0	29.6	80.0	75.0
Putnam County	40.1	23.1	70.7	38.1
Twiggs County	43.3	26.4	68.8	0.0
Wilkinson County	46.8	30.6	68.5	50.0
State of Georgia	37.8	25.1	65.8	43.1

Source: The 2004 Georgia County Guide, University of Georgia
Unwed Mother Birth Rate = {Total unwed births/Total live births} X 100

Note: Information for the City of Gray was not available.

TABLE B-1
Jones County: Employment by Industry
1980-2000

Category	1980	1990	2000
Total Employed Civilian Population	6,878	10,139	10,819
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Mining	325	402	400
Construction	571	693	986
Manufacturing	1,543	2,110	1,493
Wholesale Trade	317	512	365
Retail Trade	963	1,447	1,315
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	572	739	599
Information	NA	NA	161
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	371	759	687
Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative, and Waste Management Services	150	363	509
Educational, Health and Social Services	1,027	1,545	2,197
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services	155	107	537
Other Services	192	609	802
Public Administration	692	853	768

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

**TABLE B-2
Jones County: Employment by Industry
1980-2030**

Jones County: Employment by Industry											
Category	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Total Employed Civilian Population	6,878	10,139	10,479	10,819	11,804	12,790	13,775	14,760	15,745		
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Mining	325	402	401	400	419	438	456	475	494		
Construction	571	693	840	986	1,090	1,194	1,297	1,401	1,505		
Manufacturing	1,543	2,110	1,802	1,493	1,481	1,468	1,456	1,443	1,431		
Wholesale Trade	317	512	439	365	377	389	401	413	425		
Retail Trade	963	1,447	1,381	1,315	1,403	1,491	1,579	1,667	1,755		
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	572	739	669	599	606	613	619	626	633		
Information	NA	NA	NA	161	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	371	759	723	687	766	845	924	1,003	1,082		
Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative, and Waste Management Services	150	363	436	509	599	689	778	868	958		
Educational, Health and Social Services	1,027	1,286	1,545	1,871	2,197	2,490	2,782	3,075	3,367	3,660	
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services	155	131	107	322	537	633	728	824	919	1,015	
Other Services	192	401	609	706	802	955	1,107	1,260	1,412	1,565	
Public Administration	692	773	853	811	768	787	806	825	844	863	

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

TABLE B-3
Jones County: Employment by Occupation
1990 and 2000

Category	1990	Percent	2000	Percent
TOTAL All Occupations	10,139	100.00%	10,819	100.00%
Executive, Administrative and Managerial (not Farm)	1,141	11.25%	1,272	11.76%
Professional and Technical Specialty	979	9.66%	2,024	18.71%
Technicians & Related Support	418	4.12%	NA	NA
Sales	1,175	11.59%	1,334	12.33%
Clerical and Administrative Support	1,720	16.96%	1,538	14.22%
Private Household Services	33	0.33%	NA	NA
Protective Services	195	1.92%	NA	NA
Service Occupations (not Protective & Household)	797	7.86%	1,325	12.25%
Farming, Fishing and Forestry	180	1.78%	88	0.81%
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair	1,788	17.63%	804	7.43%
Machine Operators, Assemblers & Inspectors	859	8.47%	1,657	15.32%
Transportation & Material Moving	505	4.98%	749	6.92%
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, helpers & Laborers	349	3.44%	NA	NA

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

TABLE B-3a
Jones County: Industry Mix
2003

Category	2003
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Mining	NA
Construction	633
Manufacturing	61
Wholesale Trade	43
Retail Trade	289
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	60
Information	NA
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	107
Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative, and Waste Management Services	96
Educational, Health and Social Services	286*
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services	299**
Other Services	76
Public Administration	1,010

*Does not include educational services which is classified as confidential data

** Does not include arts, entertainment and recreation which is classified as confidential data

Source: Georgia Department of Labor, 2003

TABLE B-4
Jones County: Average Weekly Wages
2004

Sector	Jones
Construction	\$541
Manufacturing	\$447
Wholesale	\$468
Retail	\$373
Transportation	\$617
Utilities	\$705
Finance/Insurance	\$637
Real Estate	\$257
Professional, Scientific & Tech	\$504
Administrative Waste	\$315
Educational	\$96
Health Care/Social Services	\$353
Accommodations & Food Service	\$156
Other	\$357
Unclassified	\$351
Government	\$501
All Industries	\$462

Source: Georgia Department of Labor, 2004

TABLE B-5
Baldwin County: Average Weekly Wages
2004

Sector	Baldwin
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	\$629
Construction	\$451
Manufacturing	\$650
Wholesale	\$555
Retail	\$354
Transportation	\$474
Utilities	\$1,083
Finance/Insurance	\$498
Real Estate	\$615
Professional, Scientific & Tech	\$380
Administrative Waste	\$448
Educational	\$350
Health Care/Social Services	\$393
Arts, entertainment & recreation	\$538
Accommodations & Food Service	\$256
Other	\$162
Unclassified	\$342
Government	\$532
All Industries	\$492

Source: Georgia Department of Labor, 2004

TABLE B-6
Bibb County: Average Weekly Wages
2004

Sector	Bibb
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	\$893
Construction	\$622
Manufacturing	\$980
Wholesale	\$754
Retail	\$389
Transportation	\$561
Utilities	\$1,156
Information	\$762
Finance/Insurance	\$750
Real Estate	\$543
Professional, Scientific & Tech	\$735
Administrative Waste	\$813
Educational	\$341
Health Care/Social Services	\$645
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	\$714
Accommodations & Food Service	\$303
Other	\$206
Unclassified	\$456
Government	\$660
All Industries	\$613

Source: Georgia Department of Labor, 2004

TABLE B-7
Houston County: Average Weekly Wages
2004

Sector	Houston
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	\$489
Construction	\$479
Manufacturing	\$652
Wholesale	\$710
Retail	\$379
Transportation	\$493
Utilities	\$923
Information	\$581
Finance/Insurance	\$622
Real Estate	\$487
Professional, Scientific & Tech	\$835
Administrative Waste	\$421
Educational	\$656
Health Care/Social Services	\$551
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	\$222
Accommodations & Food Service	\$195
Other	\$378
Unclassified	\$596
Government	\$824
All Industries	\$630

Source: Georgia Department of Labor, 2004

TABLE B-8
Top 10 Counties of Residence of Jones County's Workforce

County of Residence	# of People Working in Jones	% of Jones' Workforce from County
Jones	2,472	69.6%
Bibb	560	15.8%
Baldwin	145	4.1%
Wilkinson	60	1.7%
Monroe	45	1.3%
Peach	41	1.2%
Crawford	36	1.0%
Hancock	33	0.9%
Houston	29	0.8%
Clarke	23	0.6%
Total Working in Jones	3,552	100.0%

Source: US Bureau of the Census

TABLE B-9
Top 10 Counties To Which Jones County Residents Commute To Work

County of Employment	# of Jones County Residents Working in County	% of Jones Residents Working in County
Bibb	5,988	56.8%
Jones	2,472	23.4%
Baldwin	588	5.6%
Houston	357	3.4%
Wilkinson	207	2.0%
Monroe	164	1.6%
Putnam	127	1.2%
Washington	127	1.2%
Jasper	85	0.8%
Twiggs	80	0.8%
Total Workforce from Jones	10,543	100.0%

Source: US Bureau of the Census

TABLE B-10
Median Effective Buying Income (EBI)
And Pull Factor
Jones County and Region
2003

	<u>Median EBI</u> (2003 Dollars)	<u>Pull Factor</u>
Jones County	\$ 38,149	0.21
Baldwin County	31,385	1.05
Bibb County	31,747	1.35
Houston County	38,671	0.80
Jasper County	36,204	0.22
Monroe County	38,659	0.42
Putnam County	33,262	0.80
Twiggs County	28,880	0.28
Wilkinson County	29,701	0.24

EBI = "Effective Buying Income" is defined as money income less personal tax payments or "after tax" income.

"Pull Factor" is a method of determining whether a county is drawing customers from outside its boundaries. A pull factor >1.00 could indicate that the county is selling to a greater market than the local population, and a pull factor <1.00 may indicate that the county is losing shoppers to surrounding counties.

Source: The Georgia County Guide, 2004; University of Georgia

EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES:

Georgia College & State University - Georgia College and State University (GC&SU) was founded in 1889 as Georgia Normal & Industrial College. The school has also been named Georgia State College for Women, the Women's College of Georgia, Georgia College and since 1996, Georgia College & State University. The main campus is located in Milledgeville, Georgia. There is also a Macon Campus located in the USG Graduate Center at the main campus of Macon State College.

The programs at Georgia College and State University in the Resident Center are also open to members of the local community. Both graduate and undergraduate degrees in business-related fields are currently offered at GC&SU.

Course offerings at GC&SU are extensive, and a summary is listed in the following table.

DEGREE OFFERINGS AT GEORGIA COLLEGE & STATE UNIVERSITY

College	Degree Programs
School of Liberal Arts & Sciences	Art, biological sciences, environmental sciences, English, speech, journalism, government, sociology, history, geography, mathematics, computer science, modern foreign languages, music, theater, psychology
School of Business	Accounting, economics, business administration, international business, management, hospitality and tourism, management information systems, marketing, office systems communications, business communications, finance
School of Health Sciences	Professional nursing, health, physical education and recreation, music therapy
Graduate Programs in Arts & Sciences	English, history, creative writing, public administration, public affairs, biology, criminal justice, logistics management

Graduate Programs in Business	Accountancy, business administration, management information systems, web master of business administration
Graduate Programs in Education	Teaching, education programs
Graduate Programs in Health Sciences	Nursing administration, family health, family nurse practitioner, health and physical education, health education, outdoor education and administration

(Sources: www.gcsu.edu/acad_affairs/school_business/warner_robins_campus.htm; www.gcsu.edu/robins/; http://www.gcsu.edu/student_affairs/stu_act/directions.html; *Robins AFB Resident Center, Robins AFB, March 2004*)

Georgia Military College - Georgia Military College was created in 1879 by act of the Georgia General Assembly "to educate young men and women from the Middle Georgia area in an environment which fosters the qualities of good citizenship." The Old Capitol Building is the main college facility and sits on the highest point in Milledgeville, Georgia, the location of the Main Campus.

Georgia Military College also operates in Building 905 at Robins AFB, and at the new downtown center - Elliott Hall in Warner Robins. GMC provides a two-year, liberal arts education for traditional and non-traditional students, as well as degrees in Logistics, Communication Electronic Management and Airframe & Power Plant Mechanics.

DEGREE OFFERINGS AT GEORGIA MILITARY COLLEGE

College	Degree Programs
Associate in Arts	Behavioral science, business administration, criminal justice, education, general studies, logistics management, pre-nursing, religious studies
Associate in Science	Behavioral science, business administration, criminal justice, education, general studies, logistics management, pre-nursing, religious studies
Associate in Applied Science	Airframe and power plant mechanics, communication electronics management, computer information systems, criminal justice, digital communication electronics technology, early childhood education, education, general studies, information & administrative coordinator, logistics management, management, religious studies

(Sources: www.gmc.cc.ga.us/gmc_campuses/warner_robins/index.html; <http://launchpad.gmc.cc.ga.us/robins/about.htm>; www.gmc.cc.ga.us/gmc_college/about_gmc/history_traditions.html)

Macon State College - The 167-acre Macon State College Campus is located in western Bibb County near the intersection of U.S. 80 and Interstate 475.

The Robins Resident Center (RRC), formed by the University System of Georgia under the administration of Macon State College in 1970, has proudly supported the U.S. Air Force mission at Robins AFB for more than 27 years. Since 1970, Macon State College has been helping military and civilian personnel of Robins AFB meet their higher education goals at the University System of Georgia's Robins Resident Center. All military personnel and their dependents, as well as Robins AFB civilian employees and retirees, are eligible to take classes at the Robins Resident Center.

The new Warner Robins Campus, Macon State College's first permanent campus in Houston County, opened in August 2003. The Campus is located across from City Hall and just a half mile from the main gate at Robins Air Force Base. Macon State College emphasizes programs concluding in a bachelor's degree. Students can choose from a broad variety of programs, Nursing to Education. Course credits are transferable within the state's University System and to other accredited public and private colleges in the United States.

Georgia's Intellectual Capital Partnership Program (ICAPP) is the University System of Georgia's economic development program. Started in 1995, ICAPP connects the intellectual resources of Georgia's 34 public colleges and universities to the State's business community in innovative ways. Locally, under ICAPP, Macon State College provides an intensive six-month information technology program to help currently employed Robins AFB engineers with high-tech airborne systems and other technologies useful in expanding their abilities. ICAPP, through Macon State College, has helped Middle Georgia by supporting one of the largest employers through necessary, software engineering skills and training.

DEGREE OFFERINGS AT MACON STATE COLLEGE

Degree Programs	Majors
Bachelor's Degrees	Information technology, business and information technology, communications & information technology, health information management, health services administration, nursing, public service

Associate Degrees

Business administration, English, foreign language, general studies, journalism & mass communications, music, theatre & communication, information technology, agriculture, biology, pre-med, pre-dental, pre-veterinary, chemistry, computer science, engineering technology, environmental health science, food science, mathematics, nursing, physical therapy, physics, pre-engineering, pre-pharmacy, criminal justice, elementary education, history, physical education, political science, psychology, secondary education, social welfare, sociology

Sources: www.warner-robins.com/community/education.htm; www.maconstate.edu/wrc/; www.afmc.wpafb.af.mil/organizations/HQ-AFMC/PA/news/archive/2003/Jan/0104-03.htm; <http://www.icapp.org/about/>

Middle Georgia Technical College - Middle Georgia Technical College (MGTC), a unit of the Georgia Department of Technical and Adult Education, serves four counties: Dooly, Houston, Peach, and Pulaski Counties. Currently, the college provides 11 associate degrees, 30 diploma programs, and 75 technical certificates of credit.

MGTC serves as a partner in training a skilled, professional workforce in Middle Georgia. Diploma and Certificate of Credit Programs, Economic Development Programs, Adult Literacy Services, and customized training for a specific industry or company are available through MGTC's economic development programs.

DEGREE OFFERINGS AT MIDDLE GEORGIA TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Program	Course Offerings
Various	Accounting, aircraft technology, air conditioning, allied health, automotive, business, child care, commercial truck driving, computer information systems, construction maintenance, cosmetology, drafting, electronics, industrial systems, machine tool technology, manufacturing, marketing, welding

(Sources: www.mgtc.org/about/mgthistory.asp; Education Committee, 21st Century Partnership, November 2003)

Central Georgia Technical College - In July 1996, the cooperative agreement with Macon State College and then Macon Technical Institute (MTI) was revised and updated to include 19 program offerings that would lead toward an Associate of Applied Science (AAS) degree. This agreement, authorized and approved by the State Board of Technical and Adult Education and the Board of Regents, made it possible for graduates of specified MTI programs to receive the AAS after successful completion of the general education component at the college. On July 6, 2000, as part of Governor Roy Barnes' Education Reform Act, Macon Technical Institute changed its name to Central Georgia Technical College. Since the college serves a six-county area with campuses in Macon and Milledgeville, the name more correctly identifies the region that CGTC represents.

Central Georgia Technical College (CGTC) provides highly skilled structural, machine tool, and electronics aircraft technicians to Robins AFB through a cooperative agreement. These technicians are placed in all aircraft maintenance areas and support all weapons systems including the F-15, C-141, C-130 and C-5 currently serviced by this depot. Robin's personnel are key members of CGTC's advisory committee ensuring the curriculum is up-to-date and targets those skills most desired at this Base.

DEGREE OFFERINGS AT CENTRAL GEORGIA TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Program	Degree Areas
Health Technology Associate Degree	Applied technology, cardiovascular technology, dental hygiene, medical assisting, medical lab technology, medical skin care spec., radiological technology, advanced surgical preparation
Health Technology Certificates	Hemodialysis patient care spec., medical coding, medical receptionist, medical transcription, medical skin care spec., EMT intermediate, patient care assisting, advanced surgical preparation
Health Technology Diplomas	Medical assisting, paramedic technology, pharmacy technology, practical nursing, surgical technology
Business Associate Degree	Accounting, banking & finance, administrative office technology, distribution and materials mgmt., mgmt. & supervisory development
Business Technology Certificates	Accounting data entry clerk, computerized accounting, banking branch mgr., computer software application spec., legal office asst., certified customer service spec., insurance marketing rep., insurance spec.
Business Technology Diplomas	Accounting, banking & finance, business office technology, distribution & materials mgmt., mgmt. & supervisory development
Information Tech. Associate Degree	Database spec., E-commerce site design, web site design, microcomputer spec., networking spec., computer programming

Information Tech. Certificates	Application software spec., certified programmer, Cisco CCNA or CCNP spec., computerized print production, desktop application, E-commerce site designer, hardware spec., help desk spec., installation and support tech., IT asst. support tech., Linux spec., MS Office user spec., NetWare spec., Solaris system admin., web design asst., web designer, web site fundamentals, Windows 2000 spec.
Information Tech. Diplomas	Computer animation & multimedia, database spec., E-commerce site design, web site design, microcomputer spec., networking spec., computer programming
Trade & Industrial Associate Degree	Air conditioning technology, cabinetmaking, carpentry
Trade & Industrial Certificates	Advanced residential air conditioning systems, air conditioning tech. asst., autobody asst., automotive brakes tech., automotive heating and air conditioning tech., engine performance tech., suspension & steering tech., cabinetmaking fundamentals, CNC woodworking fundamentals, carpentry framing, certified construction worker, trims/floors/doors, basic electrical tech., residential wiring tech., lawn equipment and small engine repair, basic marine engine tech., basic gas tungsten arc welding, basic pressure vessel welding, pipefitting tech., plant operations welding tech., shielded metal arc welding
Trade & Industrial Diplomas	Air conditioning technology, automotive collision repair, automotive fundamentals, automotive technology, cabinetmaking, carpentry, electrical construction & maint., marine engine technology, welding and joining technology
Technical Associate Degree Programs	Electronics technology, industrial systems technology, metrology
Technical Certificates	Aircraft assembly tech., aircraft structural maintenance, 3D animation spec., advanced CAD tech., CAD operator, CATIA operator, drafter's asst., residential drawing tech., advanced electrical tech., biomedical electronics tech., turfgrass mgmt., industrial systems technology, advanced industrial systems technology, automated assembly systems tech., certified manufacturing spec., electrical maintenance, fiber optics tech., general maintenance mechanic, industrial electrical tech., industrial electromechanical tech., industrial fluid power tech., industrial mechanical spec., industrial motor controls, industrial programmable controllers, maintenance operations tech., mechanical troubleshooting, millwright maintenance tech., pipefitting maintenance tech., process control applications, certified calibration tech., electrical metrology, physical metrology
Technical Diplomas	Aircraft structural technology, applied manufacturing technology, advanced drafting, electronics fundamentals, electronics technology, electrical control systems, industrial systems technology, mechanical control systems, metrology
Public Services Associate Degrees	Criminal justice technology, early childhood care and education, emergency mgmt., paralegal studies

Public Service Certificates	Barbering for cosmetologists, cosmetic esthetician, nail tech., crime scene investigation tech., culinary nutrition asst., culinary nutrition manager, early childhood program administration, family child care provider, infant/toddler child care spec.
Public Services Diplomas	Barbering, cosmetology, criminal justice, early childhood care and education, emergency mgmt.

(Sources: www.centralgatech.edu/macon/Maccampus.html; www.centralgatech.edu/general/History.html; Office of the President, Central Georgia Technical College, August 2003)

Mercer University - Mercer University was founded in Penfield, Georgia, in 1833 and later moved to Macon in 1871. From its humble beginnings as a small liberal arts college, Mercer is now the only independent university of its size in the country that combines programs in nine diversified fields of study. *U.S. News & World Report* has ranked Mercer among the leading universities in the South for 14 consecutive years.

The School of Engineering at Mercer University in Macon offers two undergraduate degrees: Bachelor of Science in Engineering (BSE) and a Bachelor of Science (BS). BSE Specializations are offered in several disciplines, and BS Majors are offered in **Industrial Management** and **Technical Communication**. Robins AFB is listed as one of the "Top 20" companies hiring Mercer Engineering graduates. In February 2003, Mercer and Robins AFB paid tribute to a 20-year partnership that created the Mercer Engineering programs that have produced over 1,100 graduates and filled a number of critical vacancies at RAFB.

DEGREE OFFERINGS AT MERCER UNIVERSITY

College	Degree Programs
College of Liberal Arts	African-American studies, art, biology, chemistry, Christianity, communication & theatre arts, computer science, economics, English, environmental science, French, history, information science and technology, mathematics, music, music education, physics, political science, psychology, sociology, Spanish
Stetson School of Business & Economics	Business administration, health care management
School of Engineering	Biomedical engineering, computer engineering, electrical engineering, environmental engineering, industrial engineering, mechanical engineering, industrial management, technical communication
Tift College of Education	Early childhood education, holistic child, middle grades education, P-12 certification, Master of Education
Georgia Baptist College of Nursing	Bachelor of Science in Nursing, Graduate Courses for registered nurses
College of Continuing & Professional Studies	Information systems, criminal justice, human services, liberal studies, organizational leadership, community counseling
Walter F. George School of Law	J.D.
Southern School of Pharmacy	Doctor of Pharmacy, Pharm.D./MBA, Pharm.D./Ph.D., Ph.D. in pharmaceutical sciences

School of Medicine	Public health, family therapy, family services, Doctor of Medicine
James & Carolyn McAfee School of Theology	Master of Divinity

Undergraduate and graduate classes are taught locally at the Macon main campus or an opportunity exists at the graduate level through distance learning for the Master of Science in Technical Communication Management (MSTCO).

(Sources: www2.mercer.edu/Engineering/Graduate_Programs/default.ht www2.mercer.edu/Engineering/Alumni/default.htm; www2.mercer.edu/mstco/phil.htm; School of Engineering, Mercer University, March 2004)

Wesleyan College - Wesleyan College in Macon, Georgia, is the world's oldest women's college. Wesleyan offers its students 30 majors and 24 minors. With a student-faculty ratio of 11:1 and an average class size of fewer than 20 students, students experience more individualized attention.

Students who desire to finish a degree started years ago can enroll in the **Encore Program**, designed for women who are returning to college and wish to take part in the traditional college experience. Or for those students who need flexibility (and child care assistance), Wesleyan offers an **Evening Program**. If a student has a degree, and is a certified schoolteacher hoping to earn a master's, Wesleyan offers a **Master of Arts Program**, attainable in three summers.

For both women and men entrepreneurs and business executives, Wesleyan also offers an **Executive MBA Program** that can be completed over 19 months of weekend classes and coursework.

DEGREE OFFERINGS AT WESLEYAN COLLEGE

Degree Programs	Majors
<p>Bachelor's Degrees</p>	<p>Advertising/marketing communication, American studies, art history, studio art, biology, accounting, management, chemistry, communications, dual-degree engineering, early childhood education, middle grades education, economics, English, French, history, history/political science, humanities, international business, international relations, math, music, philosophy, physics, psychology, religious studies, Spanish</p>

(Source: www.wesleyancollege.edu/academics/index.html)

Historic Resources:

Jones County -

Old Clinton; Jones County Courthouse; Cabiness-Hungerford-Hansberry House (last remaining tripartite style house in Georgia; Griswoldville (burned by Sherman's Army); Griswoldville Battlefield, Sunshine Church in Round Oak (Civil War Battle site); Jarrell Plantation State Historic Site; East Juliette Village; and others that are identified in the Historic Resource Element.

Middle Georgia Region -

Historical Districts in Macon and Milledgeville

Entertainment Resources:

Jones County -

War Days (re-enactments of Battles of Griswoldville and Sunshine Church); Country Junction Arts and Crafts Show; Christmas Candlelight Tour of Homes; Southeastern World Series Baseball Tournament; Healy Point Country Club Golf Course; Lake Jonesco Golf Course; The Ole Clinton Opry; Jones County Bluegrass Festival; Jones County Lions Club Fair; variety of antique shops.

Middle Georgia Region -

Centreplex, Grand Opera House, Auditorium, Arts and Science Museum, Harriett Tubman Museum, Georgia Music Hall of Fame, Georgia Sports Hall of Fame, Museum of Aviation, Cherry Blossom Festival, variety of antique shops.

Natural Resources:

Jones County-

Ocmulgee River; Piedmont National Wildlife Refuge; Oconee National Forest; Hitchiti Experimental Forest; Town Creek Reservoir for canoeing, fishing, hunting, and hiking; Miller Lake Recreational Area.

Middle Georgia Region-

Lake Sinclair; Lake Oconee; Bartram Forest; Lockerly Arboretum; Ocmulgee National Monument; Lake Juliette, High Falls Lake; Various City and county Parks.

Table C -1: Housing Units and Tenure 1990					
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census					
	Total Number of Housing Units Built	% Housing Units Vacant	% Housing Units Owner Occupied	% Housing Units Renter Occupied	Owner/ Renter Ratio
City of Gray	799	4.38%	62.58%	32.04%	1.95
Jones County	7,722	5.00%	79.00%	15.00%	5.15
Middle Georgia Region	153,768	9.00%	59.46%	31.26%	1.90
State of Georgia	2,638,418	10.30%	58.25%	31.45%	1.85
United States	102,263,678	10.08%	57.71%	32.19%	1.79

Table C-2: Housing Units and Tenure 2000					
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census					
	Total Number of Housing Units Built	% Housing Units Vacant	% Housing Units Owner Occupied	% Housing Units Renter Occupied	Owner/ Renter Ratio
City of Gray	717	7.95%	70.71%	21.34%	3.31
Jones County	9,272	7.00%	80.00%	13.00%	6.05
Middle Georgia Region	183,541	11.15%	60.33%	28.52%	2.12
State of Georgia	3,281,737	8.39%	67.50%	32.50%	2.08
United States	115,904,641	9.00%	66.20%	33.80%	1.96

Table C-3: Housing Units for Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use				
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census				
	1990	% Of Total Housing Stock	2000	% Of Total Housing Stock
City of Gray	0	0.00%	5	0.70%
Jones	30	0.39%	45	0.49%
State of Georgia	33,637	1.27%	50,064	1.53%
United States	3,081,923	3.01%	3,578,718	3.09%

Table C-4: Housing Types in the City of Gray

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
TOTAL Housing Units	725	762	799	758	717	715	713	711	709	707
Single Units (detached)	628	606	584	591	597	589	582	574	566	558
Single Units (attached)	9	10	11	8	5	4	3	2	1	0
Double Units	7	15	22	23	23	27	31	35	39	43
3 to 9 Units	12	64	115	72	29	33	38	42	46	50
10 to 19 Units	20	24	28	16	4	0	0	0	0	0
20 to 49 Units	0	0	0	8	16	20	24	28	32	36
50 or more Units	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mobile Home or Trailer	42	39	35	39	43	43	44	44	44	44
All Other	0	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table C-5: Housing Types (%) in the City of Gray

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
TOTAL Housing Units	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Single Units (detached)	86.62%	79.53%	79.09%	77.97%	83.26%	82.38%	81.63%	80.73%	79.83%	78.93%
Single Units (attached)	1.24%	1.31%	138.00%	1.05%	0.70%	0.56%	0.42%	0.28%	0.14%	0.00%
Double Units	0.97%	1.97%	2.75%	3.03%	3.21%	3.78%	4.35%	4.92%	5.50%	6.08%
3 to 9 Units	1.66%	8.40%	14.39%	9.50%	4.04%	4.62%	5.33%	5.91%	6.49%	7.07%
10 to 19 Units	2.76%	3.15%	3.50%	2.11%	0.56%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
20 to 49 Units	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.06%	2.23%	2.80%	3.37%	3.94%	4.51%	5.09%
50 or more Units	0.97%	0.52%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Mobile Home or Trailer	5.79%	5.12%	4.38%	5.15%	6.00%	6.01%	6.17%	6.19%	6.21%	6.22%
All Other	0.00%	0.26%	0.50%	0.26%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Housing Types in Jones County										
Source: Woods & Poole Economics, Inc.										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
TOTAL Housing Units	5,812	6,767	7,722	8,497	9,272	10,137	11,002	11,867	12,732	13,597
Single Units (detached)	73.93	68.45	64.31	64.86	65.30	64.07	63.02	62.14	61.37	60.70
Single Units (attached)	0.65	0.78	0.87	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.10	1.13	1.16	1.19
Double Units	1.27	1.21	1.17	1.21	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.24	1.24
3 to 9 Units	1.65	1.70	1.74	1.06	0.50	0.34	0.19	0.08	0.00	0.00
10 to 19 Units	0.48	0.46	0.44	0.26	0.11	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
20 to 49 Units	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.30	0.35	0.38	0.41	0.44	0.46
50 or more Units	0.46	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mobile Home or Trailer	21.54	26.72	30.60	31.07	31.46	32.88	34.08	35.11	35.99	36.76
All Other	0.00	0.50	0.88	0.45	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.12

Table C-6: Housing Types (%) in Jones County										
Source: Woods & Poole Economics, Inc.										
Category	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
TOTAL Housing Units	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Single Units (detached)	73.93%	68.45%	64.31%	64.86%	65.30%	64.07%	63.02%	62.14%	61.37%	60.70%
Single Units (attached)	0.65%	0.78%	0.87%	0.94%	1.00%	1.06%	1.10%	1.13%	1.16%	1.19%
Double Units	1.27%	1.21%	1.17%	1.21%	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%	1.25%	1.24%	1.24%
3 to 9 Units	1.65%	1.70%	1.74%	1.06%	0.50%	0.34%	0.19%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%
10 to 19 Units	0.48%	0.46%	0.44%	0.26%	0.11%	0.06%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
20 to 49 Units	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.16%	0.30%	0.35%	0.38%	0.41%	44.00%	0.46%
50 or more Units	0.46%	0.21%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Mobile Home or Trailer	21.54%	26.72%	30.60%	31.07%	31.46%	32.88%	34.08%	35.11%	35.99%	36.76%
All Other	0.00%	0.50%	0.88%	0.45%	0.08%	0.09%	0.10%	0.10%	0.11%	0.12%

Table C-7: % Housing Types in the Middle Georgia Region		
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census		
Category	1990	2000
Total Housing Units	153,935	183,541
Single Family	66.74%	66.48%
Multi Family	18.79%	17.56%
Mobile Homes	13.54%	15.82%
Other	0.93%	0.14%

Table C-8: % Housing Types in 1990		
Source: U.S. Census Bureau		
Category	State of Georgia	United States
TOTAL Housing Units	2,638,418	102,263,678
Single Units (detached)	62.11%	59.05%
Single Units (attached)	2.78%	5.26%
Double Units	3.39%	4.84%
3 to 9 Units	10.47%	9.65%
10 to 19 Units	5.26%	4.80%
20 to 49 Units	2.11%	3.78%
50 or more Units	1.44%	4.30%
Mobile Home or Trailer	11.56%	7.24%
All Other	3.39%	1.10%

Table C-9: % Housing Types in 2000		
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census		
Category	State of Georgia	United States
TOTAL Housing Units	3,281,737	115,904,641
Single Units (detached)	64.20%	60.30%
Single Units (attached)	2.90%	5.60%
Double Units	2.80%	4.30%
3 to 9 Units	9.30%	9.40%
10 to 19 Units	3.90%	4.00%
20 to 49 Units	4.70%	8.60%
50 or more Units	NA	NA
Mobile Home or Trailer	12.00%	7.60%
All Other	0.10%	0.20%

Table C-10: Substandard Housing Units 1980		
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census		
	Total Number of Housing Units	% Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities
City of Gray	725	N/A
Jones County	5,812	8.53%
Middle Georgia Region	128,585	4.20%
State of Georgia	2,012,640	3.80%
United States	8,669,283	2.70%

Table C-11: Substandard Housing Units 1990			
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census			
	Total Number of Housing Units	% Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	% Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities
City of Gray	799	7.51%	0.00%
Jones County	3,637	5.22%	2.75%
Middle Georgia Region	153,935	1.28%	1.12%
State of Georgia	2,638,418	1.08%	0.91%
United States	102,263,678	1.10%	1.09%

Table C-12: Substandard Housing Units 2000			
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census			
	Total Number of Housing Units	% Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	% Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities
City of Gray	717	3.90%	3.49%
Jones County	9,272	1.50%	1.51%
Middle Georgia Region	183,541	1.14%	1.28%
State of Georgia	3,281,737	0.90%	0.96%
United States	115,904,641	1.50%	1.60%

Table C-13: Number of Houses Built in 1939 or Earlier

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

	1980	1990	2000	% Change 1980 - 2000
City of Gray	N/A	72	51	N/A
Jones County	752	506	439	-41.62
Middle Georgia	18,833	12,780	11,233	-40.35
State of Georgia	N/A	212,938	192,972	-9.38
United States	N/A	16,849,989	15,735,979	-6.61

Table C-14: Number of Houses Built 1940-1949

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

	1990	2000	% Change 1990 - 2000
City of Gray	54	81	50.00
Jones County	274	274	0.00
State of Georgia	168,889	144,064	-14.70
United States	7,930,263	7,644,263	-3.61

Table C-15: Number of Houses Built 1950-1959

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

	1990	2000	% Change 1990 - 2000
City of Gray	114	85	-25.44
Jones	593	409	-31.03
State of Georgia	309,335	283,424	-8.38
United States	13,759,187	13,599,269	-1.16

Table C-16: Number of Houses Built 1960-1969

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

	1990	2000	% Change 1990 - 2000
City of Gray	144	197	36.81
Jones	1,284	1,186	-7.63
State of Georgia	453,853	416,047	-8.33
United States	15,089,348	14,502,966	-3.89

Table C-17: Number of Houses Built 1970-1979

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

	1990	2000	% Change 1990 - 2000
City of Gray	220	163	-25.91
Jones	1,958	2,136	9.09
State of Georgia	646,094	608,926	-5.75
United States	19,943,881	19,568,948	-1.88

Table C-18: % Of Household Income Used for Monthly Housing Costs by Percentage of Owner-Occupied Households in 2000			
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census			
	24% or less	25% - 29%	30% or Higher
City of Gray	68.08%	11.69%	19.78%
Jones County	70.42%	10.13%	18.98%
Middle Georgia Region	72.13%	7.88%	18.90%
State of Georgia	68.91%	9.23%	20.98%
United States	67.95%	9.44%	21.82%

Table C-19: % Of Household Income Used Toward Gross Rent by Percentage of Renter Households in 2000				
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census				
	24% or less	25% - 29%	30%-49%	50% or higher
City of Gray	50.20%	3.90%	13.70%	13.10%
Jones County	50.26%	6.75%	22.99%	12.20%
Middle Georgia Region	45.84%	9.23%	33.79%	N/A
State of Georgia	45.70%	10.20%	18.90%	16.50%
United States	45.20%	10.40%	19.10%	17.60%

Table C-20: Median Monthly Rent						
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census						
	1980	1990	2000	% Increase 1980-1990	% Increase 1990-2000	Total % Increase 1980-2000
City of Gray	N/A	\$328.00	\$440.00	N/A	34.15%	N/A
Jones County	\$107.00	\$337.00	\$317.00	214.95%	-5.93%	196.26%
Middle Georgia Region	\$88.55	\$303.82	\$314.27	243.12%	3.44%	254.93%
State of Georgia	\$211.00	\$433.00	\$613.00	105.21%	41.57%	190.52%
United States	\$180.00	\$374.00	\$519.00	107.78%	38.78%	188.33%

Table C-21: Median Residential Property Value						
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census						
	1980	1990	2000	% Increase 1980-1990	% Increase 1990-2000	Total % Increase 1980-2000
City of Gray	N/A	\$60,800	\$82,900	N/A	36.35%	N/A
Jones County	\$34,000.00	\$65,400.00	\$79,000.00	92.35%	20.80%	132.35%
Middle Georgia Region	\$30,000.00	\$53,454.55	\$72,990.91	78.18%	36.55%	143.30%
State of Georgia	\$36,900.00	\$71,300.00	\$111,200.00	93.22%	55.96%	201.36%
United States	\$47,200.00	\$79,100.00	\$119,600.00	67.58%	51.20%	153.39%

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Natural and Cultural Resources
Community Facilities and Services
Intergovernmental Coordination
Transportation

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION - NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Water Quality

Impaired Streams/TMDLs

- Jones County is located in two major river watershed basins--Ocmulgee and Oconee.
- Seven streams in Ocmulgee basin and four streams in Oconee basin have been placed on the final 2004 303 (d) list by the State of Georgia for not meeting water quality standards.
- Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) and TMDL Implementation Plans that indicate the means and strategies to bring these streams into compliance with water quality standards have been prepared for most if not all of the impaired streams.
- Several of the impaired streams flow into neighboring counties, thus to bring the stream into compliance will require a cooperative effort of these counties.

Streams in Jones County on the Final 2004 303 (d) List

Waterbody Name	Location	Basin	Water Use Classification	Criterion Violated	Violation Designation (Partially or Non-Supporting Use)
Butlers Creek	Tributary to Ocmulgee River (Jones Co.)	Ocmulgee	Fishing	Biota	Partially Supporting
Falling Creek	Little Falling Creek to Ocmulgee River (Jones County)	Ocmulgee	Fishing	Fecal Coliform	Partially Supporting
Little Chehaw Creek	Headwaters to Chehaw Creek (Jones Co.)	Ocmulgee	Fishing	Biota	Partially Supporting
Rock Creek	Upstream Lite-N-Tie Rd. (Jones County)	Ocmulgee	Fishing	Biota	Partially Supporting
Scoggins Creek	Tributary to Ocmulgee River (Jones Co.)	Ocmulgee	Fishing	Biota	Partially Supporting

Third Branch	Tributary to Ocmulgee River (Jones Co.)	Ocmulgee	Fishing	Biota	Partially Supporting
Walnut Creek	Headwaters to Ocmulgee River (Jones/Bibb Co.)	Ocmulgee	Fishing	Biota/Fecal Coliform	Not Supporting
Cedar Creek	King Branch to Glady Creek (Jasper/Jones Co.)	Oconee	Fishing	Fecal Coliform	Partially Supporting
Crooked Creek	Headwaters to Commissioners Creek (Jones Co.)	Oconee	Fishing	Biota	Partially Supporting
Sandy Creek	Headwaters to Harrison's Lake/Little Sandy Creek (Jones/Twigg Co.)	Oconee	Fishing	Biota	Partially Supporting
Big Cedar Creek	Hog Creek to Lake Sinclair (Jones/Putnam/Baldwin Co.)	Oconee	Fishing	Fecal Coliform	Not Supporting

Environmental Planning Criteria

Water Supply Watersheds

- The Ocmulgee River and Lucas Lake Water Supply Watersheds are situated in the western section of Jones County and provide water to the Macon Water Authority's intakes. It is vitally important that these watersheds are protected since the Macon Water Authority's treatment plant off Lucas Lake that is served by these two intakes is a major regional water supplier.
- Jones County has adopted and is implementing the required Part V Environmental Criteria ordinance protecting these two water supply watersheds.
- Source Water Assessment Plans have been prepared for the Ocmulgee River and Lucas Lake intakes. Using these SWAPs as a base, the Macon Water Authority went a step further to protect these intakes by developing a Source Water Protection Plan.
- Source Water Assessment Plans have also been completed for both the Ham and Baugh intakes in Milledgeville. The significance here is that Jones County is located within the outer-management zones of both of these intakes, thus care should be taken as to protect the surface waters feeding these intakes from uses that might contaminate these streams.

- Map 5 illustrates the location of the two water supply watersheds in Jones County

Wetlands

- There are extensive wetland areas in Jones County as displayed on Map 6.
- These wetland areas have become vulnerable to land development and other human activities in Jones County.
- Jones County and the City of Gray have adopted and are currently enforcing the Part V Environmental Criteria ordinance protecting wetlands in their jurisdictions.
- An extensive public education program would help reduce the ignorance factor as it relates to wetlands protection.
- The City of Gray and Jones County could help utilize, manage, and preserve the wetland areas by revising their zoning regulations to include regulations and guidelines giving developers flexibility in design to protect wetlands and enhance the quality of the development and to give local officials the tools to protect wetland areas through the use of greenway zoning, open space development design, density bonuses, land trusts, conservation easements, purchase of development rights, and other innovative protection measures.

Significant Groundwater Recharge Areas

- Significant groundwater recharge areas are located along and to the south of Georgia Highway 49 within the Cretaceous-Tertiary Aquifer. There are also areas of potential thick soils, which are possible recharge areas located in and near the City of Gray. (See Map 7 for the significant groundwater recharge areas in the City of Gray and Jones County.)
- The former area has average-to-high pollution susceptibility, while the latter has a low pollution susceptibility. (See Map 8.)
- Most of the residents of Jones County are served by community water whose source is wells or individual well systems. Because these water systems are vulnerable to possible contamination due to the seepage of pollution into the aquifer, the protection of the groundwater supply is a necessity for the health and safety of these residents.
- Jones County and the City of Gray have adopted and are enforcing the Part V Environmental Criteria ordinance protecting significant groundwater recharge areas.

Protected River Corridors

- The Ocmulgee River, which forms the western boundary with Monroe County and parts of Bibb County, is classified as a protected river under State law and regulations. Map 9 presents the location of this corridor.
- The river corridor has little vulnerability to future development for several reasons. First, access to the river is very difficult. The easiest and least expensive points of access have already been secured, thus leaving open few, if any economically and environmentally feasible locations. Second, most of the land around the river is owned either by the Macon Water Authority or the Piedmont National Wildlife Refuge, thus leaving little open land for development.
- Jones County has adopted and is administering the Part V Environmental Ordinance protecting the Ocmulgee River Corridor.

Other Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Floodplains

- Floodplains are located along the Ocmulgee River and the smaller streams and branches. Map 10 illustrates the location of the floodplains in the City of Gray and Jones County.
- Enforcement of flood protection ordinances by the City of Gray and Jones County have provided some degree of protection related to future flood damage, but as far as water quality is concerned, it has little impact since some development is allowed in portions of the floodplain provided certain conditions are met.
- The City of Gray and Jones County should use its regulatory and financial authority to establish innovative means of preserving the floodplains as natural and conservation areas and to locate development outside these areas.

Steep Slopes

- Of the total land area in Jones County, 35.7%, or 91,862 acres, has slopes above 10%.
- Areas of steep slopes include: south of intersection of Highways 18 and 49; portions of Highway 49 east of Macon; and a large segment between the Ocmulgee River, Highway 129, and Highway 11.

- Creating flexibility in the land development regulations will provide a developer or individual property owner the incentive to place the proposed use on the portion of the site with the lower slope, while preserving the steeper slopes as open space and conservation.

Soils

- Soil types that pose a severe limitation to septic tank absorption fields, dwellings, and light industry occupy 47.2% of the total land area, or 121,447 acres; another 33,375 acres (13.0% of total land area) of soils have a severe limitation for septic tank absorption fields. Table D-1 lists the soil types found in Jones County, total acreage of those soils, and various soil characteristics that pose a limitation to development.
- Future development map should direct development away from soils that have severe limitations to urban uses.
- Flexibility in site design regulations would permit areas where soil limitations are a problem to be conserved.
- Soils map should be consulted during project review, and if necessary, alternative design recommended.

Plant and Animal Habitats

Status

Endangered (state/federal) - A species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or part of its range.

Threatened (state/federal) - A species which is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future throughout all or part of its range.

Rare (state) - A species which may not be endangered or threatened but which should be protected because of its scarcity.

Unusual (state) - A species which has special or unique features that entitle it to special consideration to ensure its continued survival.

Threatened Due to Similarity of Appearance (federal) - A species, which is protected because it is very similar in appearance to a listed species. This status is for law enforcement purposes to facilitate protection of fully listed species that might be difficult to distinguish from otherwise unlisted species.

Birds, Fish and Plants on Federal or State List

Birds

1. Bachman's Sparrow - State Status-Rare. **Conservation Measures** - Found in older pine stands (60 years) with widely spaced trees. Maintaining lower basal area with young stands is suitable. Burning cycles of three years in pine woods habitats helps to keep shrubs and saplings from becoming too dense.
2. Bald Eagle - State Status-Endangered; Federal Status-Threatened. **Conservation Measures** - Public education is needed to ensure attitudes and policies will be conducive to eagle survival. Protecting integrity of nesting sites is critical.
3. Red-Cockaded Woodpecker - State/Federal Status-Endangered. **Conservation Measures** - Management agreements and habitat conservation plans (HCPs) on private lands are important to the protection of this bird species.
4. Wood Stork - State/Federal Status-Endangered. **Conservation Measures** - Management of artificial feeding lakes can provide increased foraging opportunities for wood storks. Protection of breeding colonies is critical for recovery of the wood stork. Habitat management guidelines developed by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service provide information on buffers for nesting colonies and important roost sites.

Fish

1. Altamaha Shiner - State Status-Endangered. **Conservation Measures** - Eliminate sediment runoff from land-disturbing activities; maintain forested buffers along stream banks; eliminate inputs of contaminants (fertilizers and pesticides); and maintain natural pattern of stream flow by containing and slowly releasing stormwater runoff from developing areas.
2. Goldstripe Darter - State Status-Rare. **Conservation Measures** - Requires maintaining and improving habitat quality in small streams and spring runs by eliminating sediment runoff from land-disturbing activities (such as roadway and housing construction); maintaining forested buffers along stream banks; eliminating inputs of contaminants (fertilizers and pesticides); and maintaining natural patterns of stream flow.

Plants

1. Trillium Reliquum Freeman - State/Federal Status-Endangered. **Conservation Measures** - Avoid disturbance. At most, this species will tolerate only hand thinning of trees in its vicinity and only if done carefully. Control exotic weeds, especially Japanese honeysuckle.

- Enormous residential and commercial growth over the last 20 years in Jones County has increased the vulnerability of local plant and animal habitats to land development and other human activities.
- In the northern part of Jones County, which has remained relatively rural, the plant and animal habitats in that area have been effectively preserved.

Significant Natural Resources

Prime Agricultural Areas

- According to Soil Survey for Jones County, 33.0% of the total land area in Jones County, or 84,925 acres, has prime agricultural soils.
- Between 25-50% of the area north of Highway 49 and east of Highway 18 is classified as prime farmlands.
- The remainder of Jones County has less than 25% of acreage in prime farmland.

Forest Resources

- In 1997, forest land in Jones County comprised 210,700 acres, or 81.9%, of the total land area in the county.
- Over 60% of the forest land in Jones County is owned by nonindustrial private interests. These forest strands are the most vulnerable to being lost because there are no controls as to how they are managed, and the land in which they occupy has the greatest potential of being sold for urban development.
- Most effective means of preserving this resource is through education of developers, homebuilders, and county residents as to the benefits of forest land and encouraging the protection of these strands, as much as possible during residential and commercial development.

FOREST LAND AREA BY OWNERSHIP 1997

Timber Class	Acres
Longleaf-Slash	4,300
Loblolly-Shortleaf	131,000

Oak-Pine	37,600
Oak-Hickory	25,500
Oak-Gum-Cypress	10,100
Nonstocked	2,200
All Groups	210,700

Source: U. S. Forest Service, December 1998

Scenic Areas

- Major scenic areas in Jones County include the proposed Ocmulgee-Piedmont Scenic Byway that begins in downtown Gray on Highway 11 North through Bradley, Wayside, and Round Oak to the Round Oak-Juliette Road then west on this road through the beautiful and scenic Piedmont National Wildlife Refuge to East Juliette and the Ocmulgee River; and the Ocmulgee River Corridor. Map 11 illustrates the location of these important scenic areas.
- Other scenic views and sites include:
 1. **Old Clinton Historic District** - Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in September 1974. The town of Clinton was center of political, educational, and industrial growth in the frontier area of the lower Piedmont region of Georgia. It was the site of the country's largest cotton gin factories (Griswold Cotton Gin Factory) and the site of one of the first female seminaries, Clinton Academy. It also has one of the largest intact groupings of early 19th century residential and public structures in the state.
 2. **Wayside Community** - Wayside is a small, rural railroad village developed along the Central of Georgia Railroad in the 1880s. The village consists of about a dozen houses and several commercial, industrial, and institutional buildings concentrated at the intersection of Green Settlement Road and Georgia Highway 11.
 3. **Round Oak Community** - Round Oak is a small rural railroad village that was developed along the Central of Georgia Railroad around 1885. It is largely a linear community located along Georgia Highway 11.
 4. **Bradley Community** - The community of Bradley is another village that was developed along the Central of Georgia rail lines. The village is centered around the intersection of Green Settlement and Wheeler Roads and features a small

commercial row of three one-story brick commercial buildings, a small depot, and a historic church.

5. **East Juliette Community** – This community is situated on the east bank of the Ocmulgee River and was developed around the Juliette textile mill between the late 19th and early 20th Century.
 6. **James Community** - The James Community is very small rural village situated along parallel access roads located on either side of a railroad bed.
 7. **Jarrell Plantation** - A seven-acre farm complex that represents one of the most complete examples of a post Civil War farm operation in the state.
 8. **Griswoldville Town Site** - Site of the antebellum industrial village of Griswoldville founded by industrialist Samuel Griswold. Griswold relocated his cotton gin factory to Griswoldville from Clinton. During the Civil War, the factory was retrofitted to produce the Griswold and Gunnison Revolver. The Griswoldville Pistol Factory, as it became known, was the chief supplier of pistols to the Confederacy and a major target of Union forces during Sherman's March to the Sea. A detachment of Sherman's men burned the factories, railroad facilities, and most of the town. The following day, the Battle of Griswoldville was fought just south of the destroyed village.
- The County through its enforcement of the local zoning regulations and other laws should ensure that no additional intrusions be allowed along the proposed scenic byway route that could jeopardize the Scenic Byway designation.
 - The other scenic areas that are the most vulnerable to urban development is the Old Clinton Historic District and the Griswoldville Town Site.

Major Parks, Recreation and Conservation Areas

- The major parks, recreation, and conservation areas in Jones County include the Oconee National Forest, Piedmont National Wildlife Refuge, Hitchiti Experimental Forest/ Bender Demonstration Forest, Jarrell Plantation, a private riding stable, a private hunting club, two public parks, and several golf courses. (See Map 12.)
 - Several of these conservation areas have become vulnerable to recent urban growth from development along the borders of these areas, and centers on the type of use, appearance and buffers.
1. **Oconee National Forest** (16,000 acres) - The Oconee National Forest includes campsites, hiking and biking trails, fishing and hunting, horseback riding, wildlife preservation and management services. The Cedar Creek Wildlife Management

Area managed by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources is located within the Oconee National Forest.

2. **Piedmont National Wildlife Refuge** (35,000 acres) - The Refuge contains old growth pine forests for the protection of the red-cockaded woodpecker. It is a haven for nearly 200 species of birds and a diversity of wildlife habitats and includes a visitor's center and a wildlife drive. The Refuge is open for a variety of passive recreation activities such as hiking, hunting, fishing, and limited camping. The Refuge is also an important environmental education tool, open to thousands of area school children each year.
3. **Hitchiti Experimental Forest/Breder Demonstration Forest** (4,735 acres) - This forest is managed under a cooperative relationship between the Georgia Forestry Commission, U. S. Forest Service, and the Southern Industrial Forest Research Council in order to learn more about the forests of the Southern Piedmont Plateau and the many options for managing these forests to conserve and utilize this valuable resource. Demonstration plots (45 currently) have been established to show how various silvicultural treatments and natural disturbances affect the production, health, and diversity of woodland species. The forest contains three nature trails and a 60-seat auditorium with displays. The staff is available to organize guided tours and seminars. Approximately 45-50 groups utilize the facility each year, and guest foresters from other countries are invited to view the facility and learn about research going on at the Demonstration Forest.
4. **Jarrell Plantation State Historic Site** (50 acres) - This historic site contains 20 buildings dating between 1847 and 1945 that were typical of a Middle Georgia homestead at the time. In 1974, it was donated by the Jarrell family to the State of Georgia. The donation assured the homestead would be preserved and used to educate the public, in particular school children.

Air Quality

- In April 2004, Bibb County and portions of Monroe County were placed on EPA's non-attainment list for failing to meet the eight-hour ozone ambient air quality standard.
- Later in 2004, Bibb County and portions of Monroe County were also cited for violation of the ambient air quality standard for particulate matter and was placed on the EPA non-attainment list.
- Potential impact of the non-attainment designation to the mission of Robins Air Force Base, the largest employer in the State of Georgia.
- Realization that air quality is regional issue that defies political boundaries and coordination and collaboration are necessary for effective solutions.

- City of Gray and Jones County along with six other counties came together to form the Middle Georgia Clean Air Coalition.
- The MGCAC has six subcommittees to address projects that will help air quality in the Middle Georgia region.

Significant Cultural Resources

Residential Resources – Historic residential districts, neighborhoods and individual homes. (See Map 13.)

- 1) Old Clinton Historic District - Listed in the National Register of Historic Places on September 12, 1974. The town of Clinton, established as the county seat of Jones County in 1809, was the center of political, educational, and industrial growth in the frontier areas of the lower Piedmont region of Georgia. The town is significant in Georgia history as the site of one of the country's largest cotton gin factories, the Griswold Cotton Gin Factory, and the site of one of the first female seminaries, Clinton Academy. The town is also significant architecturally for its collection of early 19th century residential and public structures, one of the largest intact groupings in the state, of which several are attributed to master craftsman-architect Daniel Pratt. The one- and two-story frame houses of the town are situated along narrow tree-lined streets arranged in a grid pattern around a central courthouse square. Twelve major houses remain from the town's chief period of significance. Built between 1809 and 1830, these resources are characterized as braced frame central hall, hall-parlor, I-house, and plantation plain type houses with clapboard siding and brick pier foundations. The town retains its early 19th century character and village-like atmosphere. Contributing resources include:
 1. McCarthy-Pope House - Hall-parlor house built c1809.
 2. Hutchings-Carr House - Braced frame Plantation Plain house built c1810.
 3. Parrish-Hutchings-Johnson House - Braced frame I-house built c1810.
 4. Mitchell-Barron-Blair House - Braced frame I-house built c1810-1820.
 5. Clower-Galtney House - Braced frame I-house built c. 1816-1819.
 6. Dennis-Barron House - Braced frame hall-parlor I-house built c1818.
 7. Carrington-Iverson-Edge House - 1½-story braced frame Georgian cottage built c1821-1826. Was once the home of Alfred Iverson, U.S. Senator and Brigadier General of the Confederacy.
 8. Clinton Methodist Church - Braced frame, front gable church built c.1821.
 9. Millings-Kingman House - Braced frame, 1½-story cottage built c1821-1826.
 10. Ross House - Outstanding Federal-style, braced frame I-house built c1826. Attributed to master craftsman-architect Daniel Pratt.
 11. Lockett-Hamilton House - Braced frame I-house built c1830.

- 2) East Juliette Village Historic District - The mill town of East Juliette, which is situated on the east bank of the Ocmulgee River, developed around the Juliette textile mill (built c.1898, rebuilt c1930s) between the late 19th and early 20th century. The original mill was begun by Nathaniel Glover in 1872. East Juliette, which was known as Glover's Mill until 1925, was established c1879. The village is mostly made up of one- and two-door saddlebag and side gable cottage type houses built between the 1910s and 1930s. These buildings are characterized as one-story, balloon frame structures with clapboard siding, 6/6 windows, cast concrete piers, and rear shed additions. A few larger turn-of-the-century houses survive. Most of these houses are Georgian cottages that may have been relegated to middle management (foreman). Among the community/public works related resources that remain is a concrete water tower with crenelation built c1930s. Several of the houses retain good integrity and are well maintained. Significant is a fairly large, intact turn of the century mill village exhibiting a substantial concentration of early 20th century vernacular mill housing types.
- 3) Haddock Historic District - Founded in 1871, the town of Haddock developed along the lines of the Central of Georgia Railroad. Haddock is characterized as a small rural town containing around three dozen historic resources which include numerous vernacular and a few high style houses as well as several commercial and institutional buildings. The town is centered around a small turn-of-the-century commercial district featuring several load-bearing brick, commercial storefronts concentrated at the crossroad of Georgia Highway 22 and Etheridge Road. Most of the residential and institutional buildings were built during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Notable resources include:
1. W.P. Middlebrooks House, 105 S. Oak Street - A braced frame I-house with clapboard siding and stuccoed masonry gable end exterior chimneys built c1840s. Appears individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
 2. Haddock United Methodist Church - Ornate load-bearing brick, Romanesque building with pyramidal roof corner tower and round arch stained glass windows built c1913. Appears individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
 3. Dr. John D. Anchors House - Braced frame I-house built c1872 for Dr. John Anchors, son of Samuel Anchors, who arrived in Haddock when it was still only a flag station on the Georgia Railroad. Dr. Anchors married Christina Haddock, daughter of Caswell and Millerny Haddock, earliest settlers of the area, for whom the town was named. When Dr. and Mrs. Haddock built the house, it was one of the first located in the town.
- 4) Wayside Community - Wayside is a small, rural railroad village that developed along the lines of the Central of Georgia during the 1880s. The village is made up of about a dozen houses and a few commercial, industrial, and institutional buildings concentrated at the intersections of Green Settlement Road and Georgia Highway 11 (parallel roads with railroad tracks in between) with Five Points Road. The town is centered around a small village green (where the depot was probably located) with a small frame church, brick general store, and a large

brick, rail-related warehouse located around its perimeter. Most of the residential resources, which were built between 1880 and 1930, are principally located along Green Settlement Road and Georgia Highway 11. Notable resources include:

1. Wayside Presbyterian Church - A small frame, front gable, clapboard rural church with spire built c1923. The church was organized following the establishment of the Wayside Community Sunday School in 1921. Macon architect Elliott Dunwoody donated the architectural plans.
2. Watson Grocery/General Mercantile Store - Outstanding load-bearing brick, rural general store built c1900. Common bond exterior with segmental arch windows and door. Post office was located in store at one time. May be eligible for listing in the National Register.
3. Brick Warehouse - Very long one-story, load-bearing brick warehouse with common bond exterior and segmental arch openings located at the north end of the village green along the railroad tracks. Probably built c1900s. Corrugated metal building attached off rear with conveyor belts and other visible machinery. Possibly a warehouse for a cotton gin operation.

5) Round Oak Community - Round Oak is a small, dispersed rural railroad village that developed along the lines of the Central of Georgia c1885. The village is largely a linear community located along Georgia Highway 11, although the main concentration of residential, commercial, and institutional buildings are centered around the intersections of Georgia Highway 11 and Old Highway 11 (parallel roads with railroad tracks in between) with Shoal Creek Road. Four stores, a school, and a frame rural church are at or in the vicinity of the intersection. Residential resources include several very nice late 19th century Queen Anne and Folk Victorian style cottages located along both sides of the railroad tracks. Notable resources include:

1. General Store - Frame, front gable rural store featuring clapboard siding, shuttered windows, and double doors made of diagonal beaded boards. Built c1900s. Blacksmith shop located in back of building.
2. Old Hollis Jackson Store - Frame, front gable, one-room rural general store with clapboard siding built c1930s. In operation until the early 1960s.
3. Joe White Store - Two-story, hip roof general store building with 6/6 windows, functional shutters, and double doors. The building was built c1900 after the original building was set on fire by a steam engine. The building served as a Woodmen of the World hall during the 1930s and 1940s.
4. Sunshine Church - Very nice traditional, front gable rural church with clapboard siding, 16/16 windows, partial width gable foyer, and large diamond shaped wood vent in facade gable. From Georgia Historical Marker: "Sunshine Church II, built in 1880 and dedicated in 1883 by Rev. Sam Jones, replaced old Sunshine Church, two miles south of here which Gen. Sherman's troops burned in 1864. A wounded Northern prisoner, B.F. Morris, Shelly, Ohio, cared for by the Hunt and Hascall families,

came back in 1890 to preach in this church. R.J. Smith gave the land for the church and cemetery. Appears to be eligible for listing in the National Register.

5. Round Oak School - Long, balloon frame, hip roof rural school building featuring overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, clapboard siding, banks of 9/9 windows, transom over double doors, and partial width gable portico with square posts and knee braces. Probably built c1920s. Currently being used as a residence.

- 6) Bradley Community - Small, rural railroad village that developed along the lines of the Central of Georgia c1886. The village is made up of about a dozen and a half buildings centered around the intersection of Green Settlement and Wheeler Roads. The village features a small commercial row of three one-story brick commercial buildings, a small depot, and a historic church. Residential resources date from about 1880 - 1910s and include several fine examples of the Folk Victorian style. Sidewalks and curbing extend the length of the hamlet along Green Settlement Road (stopping abruptly with last houses). Notable resources include:
 1. General Store, 803 Highway 11 - Nice one-story, load-bearing brick general store building with flat and segmental arches over door and window openings, parapet facade with steppe parapet on sides, and 2/2 windows. Remnants of tin cornice with modillions on facade. Built c1890s.
 2. Hannah's Grocery, 807 Highway 11 - Long one-story, load-bearing brick general store building with segmental arches over door and window openings, parapet front and steppe parapet on sides. Built c1900s.
 3. Bradley Depot, 799 Highway 11 - Carpenter Gothic style depot featuring board and batten exterior, overhanging eaves, shaped exposed rafter ends, and characteristic gabled three-sided bay with overhanging eaves and stickwork bargeboard. Converted into a residence. Built c1880s.
 4. 109 Hungerford Road - Outstanding Folk Victorian style gable ell cottage (variation) featuring three-sided bays with sawn work corner brackets (one with turret), ornate molded door surrounds with scrolled brackets, and gingerbread porch with ornate turned posts and sunburst motif in gabled porch entrances. Tall corbelled chimneys and spindlework Victorian screened doors. Possibly eligible for listing on the National Register.
 5. Gee Tee Cee Farm, Hungerford Road - Substantial farm complex featuring several historic farm outbuildings, fields systems, and large pecan grove. Main house is a New South cottage featuring clapboard siding, 2/2 windows, and wrap-around porch with turned posts and sawn work brackets. Built c1880s. Farm located just outside Bradley.

- 7) James Community - Very small, rural railroad village that developed along the lines of the Central of Georgia c1871. The village is centered around a rural crossroads that is bisected by an abandoned rail bed. About a dozen buildings are situated along parallel access roads located on each side of the railroad bed. The rail bed provides a grassy median that serves as a central town commons. Most of

the residential resources were built between the 1890s-1910s and exhibit Queen Anne, Folk Victorian, and Craftsman stylistic elements. A nice rural cemetery is located just outside the community that exhibits elements of the Victorian park tradition. Notable resources include:

1. J. C. Balkolm Store - Outstanding front gable general store with board and batten siding, diamond wood vent in gable, and 2/2 windows. Paired doors, metal bars on windows. Built c1920s.
2. Lemuel James House - Built for Lemuel Photo James, Sr., who supervised bridge construction for the railroad, and for whom the community of James was named. His son Lemuel Jones, Jr., who later became State Director of Department of Labor, lived in the house after his father. Lemuel Jones, Jr. was the president of James Lumber in Haddock. The house is a nice asymmetrical, two-story, Queen Anne-style house featuring clapboard siding, 2/2 windows, stickwork in gables, and wrap-around porch with turned posts and balusters and spindlework frieze. Built c1885.
3. Wood House - Outstanding Free Classic Queen Anne style Queen Anne cottage built c1905-1914. Mr. Wood, the original owner, operated a blacksmith shop on the property.

8) City of Gray - Gray is a small town that developed along the lines of the Central of Georgia c1886. The town quickly developed into an important regional transportation hub and political center, becoming the county seat in 1905. Gray is centered around a small commercial section located along the intersection of the railroad and a major highway crossroads. The main residential section of the city is located east of the crossroads and features several high style Queen Anne and Folk Victorian houses built between c1900-1910s. Most of the railroad-related and institutional resources are located southwest of the crossroads. Notable resources include:

1. Gray Depot - Long side gable, board and batten depot with 6/6 windows, overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, and gabled three-sided bay. Stalls with batten warehouse doors and platform along railroad. Built c1880s.
2. Jones County Courthouse - Outstanding load-bearing brick, Victorian Romanesque style courthouse trimmed in granite. Designed by noted regional architect J.W. Golucke and built c1906. Courthouse grounds feature retaining wall with massive granite blocks taken from the Jones County Jail located at Clinton, the original county seat. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
3. Jones County High School - Nice Colonial Revival-style school building built c1936 with Public Works Administration funds. The building was designed by architect and Macon native Ellamae Ellis League, the first woman architect invested as a Fellow of the AIA. Listed in the National Register of Historical Places.

Commercial Resources - Historic commercial districts (e.g., crossroads, downtowns, etc.) and individual buildings (e.g., general stores, offices, etc.). See Map 13.

- 9) Russell's Grocery Store, 282 J.H. Aldridge Drive (East Juliette Village vicinity) - Nice one-story, balloon frame, front gable, rural general store featuring clapboard siding, batten double doors, functional batten shutters in facade, and sign board in facade gable. Appears c1920s.
- 10) J. H. Morton Store, corner Harris Morton and Highway 22 - One-story, balloon frame general store/gas station. Features a hip roof with recessed car bay, overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends, clapboard siding, 6/6 windows, and batten double doors. Front gable board and batten storage building with metal sign board/advertisement located in facade gable. Sign reads J. H. Morton/Armor Fertilizer. Buildings associated with the Morton House located across the road. James H. Morton, Sr. built the store and tractor barn on family land. The store was open between 1933-1967. J. H. Morton was one of four sons, each of whom received a corner lot at this crossroads.
- 11) Rural Store, Old Eatonton Road/Georgia Highway 14 - Frame, front gable rural store with recessed porte cochere/buggy area. Features windows with hinged shutters on each of side of centered door with transom. Clapboard siding, hewn timber posts on porte cochere. Probably built c1930s. Appears related to adjacent farm (Resource #).
- 12) Blount's Grocery, Gas & Oil, Etheridge Road - Front gable rural general store featuring overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, asphalt exterior, hinged shutters, and batten door. Built c1930s. Associated gable ell cottage (c1920s) located next to store.

Industrial Resources - Historic railroad structures and buildings, mills, factories, etc. (See Map 13.)

- 13) Cherokee Products Company, 1664 Highway 22 - Large food canning facility featuring several wood frame and corrugated metal warehouses built c1940s or 1950s. There is a small, two-story brick administrative building with brick quoins and 2/2 windows built c1920 or 1930s. Complex also features a large water tower.

Institutional Resources - Historic institutional districts and individual buildings (e.g., schools, military complexes, churches, etc.). See Map 13.

- 13a) Gray-Jones County High School (c1936) - Listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 12, 1999. Exceptional brick veneer, Colonial Revival-style school building built c1936. Designed by architect and Macon native Ellamae Ellis League.
- 13b) Jones County Courthouse - Listed in the National Register of Historic Places on August 18, 1973. Outstanding load-bearing brick, Victorian Romanesque-style

courthouse trimmed in granite and featuring a central three-stage clock tower with open belvedere, pyramidal cap, and hooded clocks. Designed by J. W. Golucke and built c1906. Courthouse grounds feature retaining wall with massive granite blocks taken from the Jones County Jail at Clinton following the moving of the county seat to Gray in 1905.

- 14) Pitts Chapel United Methodist Church - One-story, braced frame, front gable church with distinct Doric corner boards. Gable wings on each side. All windows have been replaced, vinyl siding covers molded entablature, other details. Gable foyer added c1980s. Despite loss of integrity, building may still be National Register eligible. Built by black carpenter Owen Bostick during the 1860s.
- 14a) Jones County Public Works, 454 Cumslo Road - Long, narrow side gable building of fieldstone construction featuring poured concrete foundation, 6/6 wood windows, and concrete lintels. Building is four rooms wide and one room deep with small brick chimneys located between each room (ridgeline, off-center - possibly flues for coal heaters). Metal bars over windows. Appears to have been built c1935-1939 - may be WPA related. Adjacent a 1930s Craftsman bungalow, pecan grove. Located on the outskirts of Gray.
- 15) New Hope Church/Caney Creek Church, Caney Creek Road - Balloon frame, front gable rural church with 6/6 windows, vinyl siding, and two doors in facade. Appears to have been built c1900s. Situated in rural, densely wooded area (Oconee National Forest). Very large cemetery with several ornate stones. Originally named Caney Creek Church. Many plantations were located in the area prior to National Forest designation (most were burned or destroyed).
- 16) Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church, Plentitude Church Road - Typical early 20th century, front gable rural church featuring clapboard siding, 6/6 windows, brick pier foundation (with in-fill), and two doors in facade. Large historic cemetery and 1960s era church building.
- 17) Ellis Church Lodge, Ellis Church Road - Early 20th century African American lodge and church annex. Still used as social hall. Building is a small, balloon frame, front gable structure with clapboard siding, brick pier foundation, and 6/1 windows. Significant as a rare surviving African-American church lodge.
- 18) Union Hill Baptist Church, Union Hill Church Road - Nice front gable rural church featuring ornate, pressed metal sheet roof material, clapboard siding, and 2/2 windows. There is a large partial width wing on one side (historic addition). Property is located in rural, heavily wooded surroundings. Large cemetery next to the church with several ornate grave markers. Church building appears to date from the 1920s.
- 19) Holt Chapel Church/Social Hall, Moughan Road - Very interesting and rare intact, frame, front gable, two-story, African-American church social hall located adjacent modern church building. Building is surprisingly small - has very low

ceilings. Features include exposed rafter ends, asphalt siding, and 6/6 windows. A narrow corner staircase leads to upper floor. May have been used as the original church building with social hall above originally. Possibly National Register eligible.

- 20) Mt. Zion Primitive Baptist Church, Altman Road - Frame, front gable, rural country church featuring clapboard siding, 6/6 windows, box eaves, gable return, and two facade entry doors with shed stoops. Also features plain entablature under eaves with vernacular Doric corner boards. Built c1870s. Congregation established c1833. Church building set back from road with substantial cemetery located between it and the road. Rural, dispersed community.
- 21) Old Pine Ridge School, Clinton - Nice frame, front gable, rural school building featuring clapboard siding, boxed eaves with gable return, centered door, lateral exterior brick chimney, and massive random stone pier foundation. Currently features single hinged shutters - hardware for original paired shutters remain. Windows missing - building in need of stabilization. The school was established by the trustees of Pineville c1910s. Building was moved from across the road to present location in 1920. One of the few rural schools remaining in the county. May be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Rural Resources - Historic landscapes, farm complexes, crossroads communities, bridges, roadways, barns, plantations, etc. (See Map 13.)

- 22) Nancy Cleland Mitchell Home, 387 Old River Road - Nice balloon frame, early 20th century Georgian cottage featuring a standing seam hip roof, ornate pattern brick interior chimneys with corbelled caps, clapboard siding, and raised brick pier foundation. Other features include a full width hip porch with chamfered porch posts and turned balusters, 1/3 glazed door, and a large pedimented gable roof dormer with paired 6/6 windows. There is a separate frame, front gable kitchen/dining building located off the rear that is attached by a breezeway. Situated in a rural, wooded area surrounded by a pecan orchard.
- 23) Jenkins Home, Stallings Road - Early 19th century, braced frame I-house featuring clapboard siding, 6/9 windows, heavy random stone pier foundation, flush rake with tightly boxed eaves, and massive gable end exterior brick chimneys with heavy random stone foundation and stuccoed masonry base and shaft. House has been heavily altered and is in extremely dilapidated condition. Most of the windows have been removed, original full width one-story porch has been removed, transom and sidelight door surround has been covered over, and plywood covers 3/4 of the exterior. Probably built c1820. Appears to be a locally significant early homestead. May be National Register eligible.
- 24) Morton Home, 107 Harris Morton Road - Outstanding braced frame, Plantation Plain type house featuring clapboard siding, side gable roof with boxed eaves and gable return, 6/6 windows, transom and sidelight door surround with round paneled door, and unusually positioned rear, lateral exterior, heavy stuccoed masonry chimneys (located between the back wall of the two-story

section and the one-story shed rooms on the rear). Pecan groves. Appears to be a significant antebellum house (c1860s), may be eligible for listing in the National Register.

- 25) J. L. Brown Home, 111 Pioneer Road - Nice braced frame I house featuring clapboard siding, 6/6 windows, and double shoulder gable end brick chimney. Full width, one-story hip verandah. Pecan grove. Probably built c1860s.
- 26) Josiah Jones Henderson Home - Nice early 20th century farm complex set in rural, wooded surroundings. Main house is a hip, Craftsman style bungalow featuring brick piers and square wood porch columns, knee braces, pointed arch wood vents, 4/1 windows, overhanging eaves, and exposed rafter ends. Property features pecan groves and several outbuildings. House and outbuildings built c1930s.
- 27) 573 Pitts Chapel Road - Nice antebellum plantation house situated in rural, heavily wooded surroundings. House is characterized as a Greek Revival style, braced frame Georgian cottage featuring interior, stuccoed masonry chimneys, hip roof, clapboard siding, 6/6 windows, and simple, pedimented door surround with four light sidelights. Full width hip porch with decorative sawn wood design porch posts. Vernacular Doric corner boards. House appears to have been built c1860s. Appears eligible for listing in the National Register.
- 28) Bethlehem Church Road - Small Depression-era farmhouse in rural, wooded area. House is characterized as a balloon frame, central hall house with full width shed section on rear featuring two gable end brick chimneys, board and batten siding, 6/6 windows, and brick pier foundation.
- 29) 131 Wells Road - Late 19th century, Folk Victorian style, central hall house featuring clapboard siding, 6/6 windows, chamfered chimney caps, brick pier foundation, three-sided bay on side of ell, and three-light transom over door. Full width porch features square chamfered posts and sawn work balusters. Original gable ells on rear. Set in rural whistlestop community of Postell.
- 30) 118 Watson Road - Excellent example of a late 19th century saddlebag-type house featuring Folk Victorian stylistic elements. House is 1½ stories and features shiplap siding, 2/2 windows, 9/9 windows in side gables, turned porch posts and pilasters, tall corbelled brick chimney, and brick pier foundation. Unusual, 1/3 glazed half double doors with matching screen doors (not normally found in vernacular folk forms). Located near the railroad in the rural whistlestop community of Postell.
- 31) Tyler Home - Side gable, balloon frame Georgian cottage situated on a raised brick pier foundation. Features interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps, 6/6 windows, one light transom, and 1930s era porch with interesting battered field stone piers and square wood posts. One and one-half-story ell off rear (historic). House appears to be fairly old, possibly Reconstruction era.

- 32) Day Home - Late 19th century, balloon frame Georgian cottage with steeply pitched hip roof, interior brick chimneys with tall shafts and corbelled chimney caps, clapboard siding, 2/2 windows, 1/3 glazed door, and two-light transom and sidelight door surround.
- 33) 657 Lite-n-Tie Road - 1½-story, late 19th century central hallway house featuring clapboard siding, gable roof dormer, and full width hip verandah. Set in picturesque 19th century landscape with front gable frame outbuildings, horse pasture, and nice oak alley leading up to the house.
- 34) 1010 Lite-n-Tie Road - Very nice turn of the century, Folk Victorian style Georgian cottage featuring steeply pitched hip roof with tall brick interior chimneys and corbelled chimney caps, full-width hip porch with sawn work balusters and brackets, 6/6 windows, 2/3 glazed door, and brick pier foundation. Set in rural surroundings with pecan trees and several 1930s era frame outbuildings.
- 35) Lite-n-Tie Road - Outstanding braced frame, antebellum era, Greek Revival-style Georgian cottage featuring a hip roof with heavy brick interior chimneys, 6/6 windows, clapboard siding, brick pier foundation, and partial width hip portico with paired, square Doric posts and pilasters. Also features a very nice molded Greek Revival door surrounded with six-light transom and three-light sidelights. Appears to be a very significant property. House possibly c1850s. House intact, but appears abandoned - some windows broken, yard overgrown. Several historic outbuildings, including a large frame, front gable horse barn with loft built c1900s. Appears eligible for listing in the National Register.
- 36) Osborn Roberts Road - Central hall type house featuring clapboard siding, brick pier foundation, 6/6 windows, and brick gable end exterior chimneys. Appears to have a very wide center hall and large rooms - possibly antebellum. Several additions. In dilapidated condition. Located in rural, deeply wooded surroundings.
- 37) Osborn Roberts Home - Central hall type house featuring a brick, common bond, gable end exterior chimney, field stone pier foundation, flush rake, and tightly boxed eaves. Faux 6/6 windows, vinyl siding, and full width shed addition has been added. May be antebellum. Located in rural setting, historic horse barn and pasture across road.
- 38) Washburn Home - Dairy farm complex featuring substantial field systems and several historic outbuildings. Large, side gable Georgian cottage featuring clapboard siding, molded cornice with gable return, 6/6 windows, brick pier foundation, and full-width hip porch with brick piers. Has nice Greek Revival style transom and sidelight door surround. Probably built c1860s. Fruit and pecan trees.
- 39) 618 Cumslo Road - Very early central hall type house that appears to have been remodeled during the 1950s. Situated in pristine, rural surroundings with lake in

front of house. Original building features a wide central hall with double doors and five pane sidelights, 6/6 windows, clapboard siding, and flush rake with tightly boxed eaves. May be as old as 1830s. Full width shed section on rear (double slope elevation gives salt box appearance). Remodeling in 1950s added Colonial Revival style features such as hip wings on sides and portico with classical columns. May be National Register eligible.

- 40) Lowe Home, 283 Elam Church Road - Nice farm complex featuring several historic outbuildings with pecan grove and fields/pastureland in back of property. House appears to be a very early, braced frame double pen type house featuring a gable end brick chimney, clapboard siding, 9/9 windows, and field stone pier foundation. Features a very nice full width, vernacular Greek Revival style hip porch featuring heavy, ornately shaped square Doric posts with heavy sloped frieze under porch eave. Plain balusters. Double slope shed section off rear (possibly original). Large late 19th century addition off back of house. Main house may have been built as early as 1830s. Appears National Register eligible.
- 46) William W. Moore Home, Moore Road - Very nice early 20th century farm complex featuring pecan grove and large assortment of outbuildings. Set in rural, wooded surroundings. Moore built a single pen house with attached kitchen on this land when he began his peach packing operation during the 1890s. As the operation grew, Moore needed more room to house his workers. In 1896 he expanded the original single pen house into the present two-story house. The peach packing operation remained in operation until 1948. The main house is a balloon frame, hip roof Georgian House featuring interior brick chimneys with tall shafts, vinyl siding, 2/2 windows, and wrap-around porch with brick porch piers. Other features include two-light transom, ½ glazed door, and one-story service ell with three-sided bay window (possibly original attached kitchen). Several of the outbuildings associated with the peach packing operation are still extant. Appears eligible for listing in the National Register.
- 42) Hutchings-Moore Home, Moore Road - Situated in rural, pastoral setting. One-story, braced frame, hall-parlor house with spraddle roof, historic porch room, and historic rear shed section. Clapboard siding, field stone pier foundation, 9/6 windows, and double shoulder, gable end exterior brick chimney. Built c1830s, was the plantation dwelling of wealthy Clinton merchant Richard Hunting. House is open to elements and is in an accelerated degree of decline. Demolition by neglect, in need of immediate stabilization. Moore family cemetery is located nearby. Features some late 19th century Victorian markers as well as ornate cast iron fencing. Significant as the country house of an important Clinton merchant. Appears eligible for listing in the National Register.
- 43) Moore Home, 279 Moore Road - Outstanding farm complex set in rural, wooded surroundings. Features several outstanding 20th century outbuildings, field systems. Post and wire fence around herb garden between front corner of house and garage along road - 19th century English landscape practice. Outstanding Folk Victorian style central hall house featuring clapboard siding, 6/6 windows, functional wood shutters, brick pier foundation, 2/3 glazed door, and hip wrap-

around porch with sawn work brackets and balusters. Unusual 1½-story gable wing off side of rear ell features a dogtrot hall with ½-story loft area above. House appears to have been built c1890s with the addition added in the early 20th century. Possibly National Register eligible.

- 44) 174 Moore Place - One-story, side gable, central hall type house featuring 6/6 windows, asbestos siding, brick gable end exterior chimneys with tall shafts and corbelled caps, and brick porch piers with square battered wood columns. In good condition. Probably built around the turn of the century.
- 45) William Roberts Home, Georgia Highway 49 - Outstanding antebellum, Greek Revival-style Georgian cottage featuring a hip roof, large corbelled interior brick chimneys, hip portico with paired, square vernacular Doric columns, pilaster-like corner boards, 6/6 windows, and a large, very nice molded surround with battered sides, six-light transom, and three-light sidelights. House was built c1847. Grounds feature a nice driveway, picket fence, pecan grove, and several historic outbuildings. Appears eligible for listing in the National Register.
- 46) 1554 Georgia Highway 49 - Central hall type house featuring side gable roof, 6/6 windows, door surround with three-light sidelights, hip full width verandah, and rear ell with wing. Building appears to have been built during the late 19th century. Situated in a rural, dispersed community. Grounds feature pecan trees and several historic outbuildings.
- 47) 2794 Georgia Highway 49 - One room building with high ceiling and steeply pitched gable front roof, clapboard siding, and rectangular wood vent in facade gable. Appears to have been c1930s. May have originally been used as a general store or school. Currently the office of the Woodland Hills Golf Course.
- 48) 2738 GA 49 - Nice late 19th century farm complex featuring pecan grove, fruit trees, picket fence around domestic yard, and several historic frame outbuildings. Exhibits classic late 19th century landscape characteristics. Main house is a one-and-a-half story, side gable Georgian cottage featuring a centered, steeply pitched gable in the facade elevation with paired 2/2 windows, 6/6 windows in side gables, two brick, off-center ridgeline chimneys, clapboard siding, thin sidelights, and three-sided wrap-around porch supported by round Tuscan columns. House and complex exhibit nice qualities.
- 49) Lyster Cottage, 2676 Georgia Highway 49 - Local sources indicate the house was built in 1869 - appears to be considerably older, possibly early 19th century. House is characterized as a one-and-a-half story, side gable, central hall type house with double slope shed roof section off rear and double slope shed porch off facade. Flush rake and tightly boxed eaves. Also features clapboard siding and very large, heavy brick gable end chimneys. Gable dormers added later, porch room a historic addition. Gable kitchen building attached to side of the house by a breezeway. Although more information is needed, the building appears to have significance as a very early surviving homestead. May be National Register eligible.

- 50) Ethridge Home - Very nice Georgian house exhibiting good condition and integrity. Features a steeply pitched hip roof with interior brick chimneys, clapboard siding, 2/2 windows, 1/3 glazed door, and one-story wrap-around porch with round Tuscan columns. Appears to have been c1910s. Situated in rural, wooded surroundings. Pecan groves.
- 51) 3690 Georgia Highway 22 - One-and-a-half story central hall type house with shed rooms off rear gives salt-box like appearance. Features clapboard siding, 6/6 windows, 6/6 windows in side gables, and heavy gable brick chimneys. Flush rake. Greek Revival type transom and sidelight door surround, partial width hip portico with square Doric posts, and gable roof dormers with three 6/6 windows may have been added c1930s. House appears to be a very early 19th century house that was remodeled in the 1930s to reflect the Colonial Revival style that was in vogue then. Grounds features brick wellhouse and pecan grove.
- 52) Clifford Roberts Home - Excellent, very large, late 19th century dairy farm complex featuring surrounding cow pastures, pecan grove, and clusters of modern and historic outbuildings behind house and around domestic yard. Field stone retaining wall along road, single pen board-and-batten tenant house (c1930s) in adjacent field. Main house (c1880s) is a very nice Folk Victorian style gable ell cottage featuring corbelled brick chimneys, clapboard siding, 6/6 windows, brick pier foundation, ornate diamond pattern wood shingles and diamond shape wood vent in gables, and ornate hip roof, gingerbread porch with ornate turned posts and pilasters and sawn work balusters. Very nice ornate, molded door surround consisting of pilasters supporting a molded entablature with transom over wide, molded door. House is an outstanding example of style and type. May be National Register eligible.
- 53) Johnson-Bonner Home, 847 Walnut Creek Road - Outstanding early 19th century, braced frame, hall-parlor I house (c1808) featuring 9/6 and 6/6 windows, wide flush board exterior on facade, clapboard exterior on sides and rear, flush rake, and massive double shoulder, brick gable end exterior chimneys. Asymmetrical fenestration. Full-height two-story portico with massive square columns on facade (possibly an historic addition). Two-story shed section off rear gives the house a salt-box appearance. One-story, two-room service wing with clapboard siding, 9/6 windows, and gable end exterior chimney on right side of building (appears original). Retains outstanding pastoral, early 19th century landscape with winding drive, creek in rear of property and frame 20th century horse barn. Property is very significant. Appears eligible for listing in the National Register.
- 54) Milton Gordon Home - Large, rambling, U-shaped house with clapboard siding, 2/2 windows, and brick pier foundation. Appears to be a central hall type house with two room wings on each side (central hall, two rooms wide). Non-projecting gables above wings in facade. Wrap-around porch with square posts. House is situated along a rural highway. House probably built c1880s.
- 55) Gordon-Jackson Home, Jackson's Store Road - Early 19th century (possibly c1820s) hall-parlor I-house featuring asphalt siding, flush rake and tightly boxed

eave, and massive gable end brick chimneys. In ruinous condition - all windows missing. Built by Abraham Johnson, part owner of nearby Johnson's Mill on Walnut Creek. Property retains a large number of historic outbuildings (over 20) including tenant houses, sheds, and barns. Significant house - in need of immediate stabilization. Currently part of the McDade Farm. Significant as a surviving residence of an early Jones County settler. Appears eligible for listing in the National Register.

- 56) Morton Home, 239 Morton Road - Very nice farm complex set in a rural, dispersed community. Complex features several historic outbuildings including a particularly nice horse barn partially built of log construction. Very impressive pecan grove. House is a 1880s-era, hip roof Georgian cottage featuring clapboard siding, transom and sidelight door surround, interior brick chimneys, three-sided bays (on sides of house), and brick pier foundation. Partial width gable ell off rear. Features a very nice hip porch with heavy posts and pilasters having cut elliptical design and shaped frieze. There were originally 2000 acres associated with the property. By the 1920s the land was rented out to tenants - a row of tenant houses was located in back of the main house. Property appears eligible for listing in the National Register.
- 57) Jones-Green Home, 371 Cheehaw Trail - Very early 19th century, braced frame I-house with clapboard siding, 6/6 windows, and massive exterior brick chimneys. Partial width one-story portico with chamfered posts on facade. Set in rural, heavily wooded surroundings. House is set back from road among a very large pecan orchard. Some historic frame outbuildings, picket fence. House is in good condition. House was built by William Jones c1820. The first court in Jones County was convened here (in an upstairs room). Later, during the Civil War, the plans for the Battle of Sunshine Church were made in the house. Property is also significant as the extant home of an early Jones County settler. Appears eligible for listing in the National Register.
- 58) Jarrell Plantation - Listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 9, 1973. Located within the Piedmont National Wildlife Refuge, the Jarrell Plantation is operated as a state historic site. The plantation is a seven-acre farm complex that represents one of the most complete examples of a post-Civil War farm operation in the state with historic resources dating from the 1850s to the 1910s. The plantation, which was completely self-sustaining, consists of three houses, barn, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, buggies, wagons, threshing machine, boiler, saw mill, and cotton gin. The two houses on the property are the John Jarrell House, built c1847, and the Benjamin Jarrell (son of John) House, built c1897.
- 59) Crutchfield Home, 764 Round Oak-Juliette Road - Rural dispersed community located in Oconee National Forest. House in present form is a gable ell cottage type. Appears to have been a hall-parlor originally. A single pen was added on the right side and the board-and-batten gable ell section added off the left side, giving the building a T-shape. The house has clapboard siding (excluding ell), 6/6 windows, corrugated metal roof, and several rear additions. Vernacular

Colonial Revival cresting on the porch roof and side carport (carport and cresting c1950s). House appears to have been built in stages between the mid-19th century and the early 1920s. Grounds exhibit several historic outbuildings, a second main dwelling across the street, and a substantial family cemetery surrounded by a large brick wall next to the house. Ornate Victorian-era "log stump" grave markers are located in cemetery. Pristine wooded surroundings.

- 60) Goolsby Home - Located near the Jasper County line. Set back from the road among a cluster of oak trees. Appears to be a central hall house with clapboard siding, brick gable end exterior chimneys, and partial width gable portico. Wide central hall suggests that the building may be early 19th century. Off rear there appears to be a very large one and one-half-story addition.
- 61) Russell Place, Will Russell Drive - Rare 1830s log dogtrot type house. House is located in very rural, pristine surroundings featuring several historic outbuildings (some log), pecan grove, cemetery enclosed by stone wall, and surrounding field systems. The house is characterized as a V-notch, canted plank enclosed, central hall dogtrot with enclosed winding stairs in corner of each pen. Historic ell on rear attached by breezeway (enclosed). Building in need of stabilization. Appears eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
- 62) Watts Home, 557 Green Settlement Road - Nice New South cottage featuring projecting and non-projecting facade gables with diamond shaped wood vents, clapboard siding, 6/6 windows, interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps, door surround with four-light transom and three-light sidelights, and hip wrap-around porch. Located in a rural, dispersed community. Property features pecan grove and is surrounded by extensive field systems. House probably built c1880s.
- 63) John Tribble Home - Central hall type house with partial width rear ell and non-projecting facade gable (gives the appearance of a gable ell cottage). Features vinyl siding, 1/1 windows, hip verandah, and brick gable end exterior chimney. Rural, dispersed community, some historic outbuildings, surrounding field systems. House probably built c1890s.
- 64) Hadaway Home - Unusual Georgian House featuring asbestos siding, 6/6 windows, lateral interior brick chimneys, and a two-story, full height shed portico with massive square columns. Also features a widow's walk (p/w balcony at end of upper floor). Building may be considerably old - appears to have undergone several alterations. Set in rural wooded surroundings. Field systems.
- 65) Swann Home, 1050 Hillsboro Road - Central hall house with clapboard siding, 4/4 windows, brick gable end exterior chimney, and shed porch with vernacular chamfered posts. Victorian spindlework screen door. Situated in rural, heavily wooded surroundings. Nice example of a late 19th century central hallway type house.
- 66) Comer Home - One-and-a-half-story side gable house with clapboard siding, massive gable end brick chimneys, flush rake, and tightly boxed eaves. Small

window openings on each side of chimney shaft in side gables. Appears to be a very early 19th century building. May be central hall or hall-parlor type. Appears significant. Rural, dispersed community. Several historic outbuildings in ruinous condition. Pastoral setting.

- 67) Bryant Home, 222 Gordon Avenue - Located on the outskirts of the Wayside Community. New South cottage featuring double non-projecting gables with diamond-shaped wood vents, clapboard siding, 6/6 windows, brick pier foundation, corbelled interior brick chimneys, and hip wrap-around porch with round Tuscan columns. House appears to have been built c1910s. Surrounded by extensive pastureland and plowed fields. Some historic outbuildings.
- 68) Cabiness-Hunt Home, Campbell Spur - Listed in the National Register of Historic Places on May 2, 1975. Outstanding early 19th century house situated in pristine, rural surroundings. Built by Harrison Cabiness, son George Cabiness a veteran of the Revolutionary War. In 1811 Harrison traded this house for his father's house, the Cabiness-Hungerford-Hanberry House. House is a two-story, braced frame I house with clapboard siding, 9/6 and 9/9 windows, brick pier foundation, and massive gable end brick chimneys with heavy brick foundation. Non-projecting gable in facade with large brick chimney in end. Full-width shed porch with enclosed shed rooms on ends. Square Doric porch columns. Two-story shed section off rear with recessed porch area underneath. Built c1810s.
- 69) Oliver Green Road - Nice side gable single pen house featuring board and batten siding, fieldstone pier foundation, and brick gable end exterior chimney. Double slope shed section on rear (historic addition). House appears c1900s.
- 70) Barron Home - Located on the outskirts of the Bradley Community. Large Georgian cottage featuring a steeply pitched hip roof with interior brick chimneys, 9/9 windows, one-light transom, and hip roof verandah with square Doric columns and plain square balusters. Some non-historic alterations, including large shed roof dormers in facade and rear elevation. Building was probably built c1910s.
- 71) Grace Home - Situated in rural, wooded surroundings on the outskirts of Bradley. Queen Anne house featuring a large corbelled interior brick chimney, clapboard siding, 2/2 windows, and nice door surrounds with pilasters, bracketed entablature, and one light transom. Probably built c1900s. House sited among pecan orchard.
- 72) Bradley Home, 676 North Cross Road - Nice two-story American foursquare type house displaying vague asymmetrical Colonial Revival stylistic elements. Features a pyramidal roof with corbelled interior brick chimneys, pedimented gable roof dormer, large non-projecting facade gable, Craftsman/Prairie style windows, Craftsman style transom and sidelight door surround, and one-story wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns. Gable two-story projections on each side. Probably built c1910s. Very nice example of type. May be individually eligible for listing in the National Register.

- 73) Bilderback Home - (off private road) - Nice Georgian cottage with a very steeply pitched hip roof, interior brick chimneys with tall staffs, clapboard siding, 6/6 windows, transom and sidelight door surround, and wrap-around porch with turned posts. Nice Italianate door with two thin round headed lights. Victorian spindlework screen door. Situated in rural, wooded surrounding along a RR line.
- 74) Cabiness-Hanberry Home - Listed in the National Register of Historic Places on January 1, 1976. Outstanding early 19th century house situated in pristine rural surroundings featuring extensive pecan groves. George Cabiness built this house c1805, three years after the land was ceded from the Creek Indians. In 1811, George Cabiness, a Revolutionary War veteran, exchanged the house and land for his son Harrison's house, the Cabiness-Hunt House (c1810s). The house is an outstanding example of early vernacular Georgia architecture and is considered to be the sole example of the Jeffersonian Classicism style remaining in the state. The building is of braced frame construction and features a side gable, one-and-one-half-story central section with heavy brick gable end exterior chimneys flanked by one-story side gable wings. Clapboard siding, 6/6 and 9/6 windows.
- 75) Miller-Potts Home, 185 Old Eatonton Road - Outstanding braced frame, antebellum era, Greek Revival-style Georgian cottage. Exhibits a wide central hall, double doors, and ornate door surround with nine-light transom and four-light sidelights flanked by Doric pilasters. Clapboard siding, 9/9 windows, and partial width hip portico with square, paired Doric columns. Probably built c1850s. Situated in rural, wooded surroundings. Property features pecan trees, picket fences, and a few historic outbuildings. Excellent example of style and type. Jeremiah Miller was the original owner of the house. A slave named Knight helped build the house. Large Miller Family cemetery located nearby. Appears eligible for listing in the National Register.
- 76) Dumas Home - Turn of the century, balloon frame, central hallway type house featuring clapboard siding, 6/6 windows, and heavy gable end exterior brick chimneys. There is a full width shed section off the rear of the house that gives it a salt box like shape. May be older than 1900s. Situated in a wooded area just off Georgia Highway 14. Property features some early 20th century outbuildings. Frame gable front store at intersection with Georgia Highway 14 may be related to the property.
- 77) Madison Gray Home, 594 Nathan Roberts Road - Outstanding, picturesque rural landscape. House set among a pecan orchard with surrounding pasture/field systems. Pyramid roof well cover and tenant house are among historic outbuilding on the property. Family cemetery surrounded by granite wall located behind house. House appears to be a hall-parlor type house (off-center door) featuring a Greek Revival door surround (four-light transom and four-light sidelights), 6/6 windows, brick gable end exterior chimney, and hip wrap-around porch with square porch posts. There is a very large full width addition off rear - appears historic. Madison Gray, a state legislator for whom the city of Gray was named, was built the house in 1867. Gray's first house on the property was

burned by Gen. Sherman's troops during the Civil War. Appears eligible for listing in the National Register.

- 78) 290 Nathan Roberts Road - Very old, braced frame, hall-parlor-plantation plain house featuring asbestos siding, transom and sidelight door surround, and large, heavy brick gable end brick chimneys. Building is currently open to the elements and in great need of stabilization. House may have been built as early as the 1830s.
- 79) Tomotavia, 403 Stewart Farm Road - Antebellum plantation exhibiting outstanding 19th century landscape featuring field stone gate posts and winding driveway. Set in rural, heavily wooded area with patches of open fields. Several historic outbuildings. The plantation house, built c1865, appears to be a two-story Georgian house (property inaccessible). In the 1991 Jones County Comprehensive plan, the property is listed as appearing to be National Register eligible.
- 80) Farrar Farm, west side of Route 129 at intersection with Ethridge Road - Listing in the National Register pending. Craftsman-style Georgian house featuring pressed metal shingle roof, clapboard siding, corbelled interior brick chimneys, and brick pier foundation. Gable front stoop with battered stone piers. Built c1910s. Set in rural, wooded surroundings with several historic outbuildings.
- 81) Roberts/Wincey Plantation, End of Luke Smith Road - Outstanding early 19th century plantation complex featuring an impressive array of intact outbuildings including a grist mill, smokehouse, and carpenter shop. The plantation house, which was built c1810, is an I-house of mortise-and-tenon construction featuring clapboard siding, 6/9 windows, and brick pier foundation. Integrity has been compromised by addition of Ranch-style ell to facade. Plantation was the home of Revolutionary War veteran Reuben Roberts. Four generations of the family have lived in the house. Wincey family cemetery, which contains Civil War era graves, is located close to the house. Despite loss of integrity to the main house, the plantation complex is significant as the residence of an early Jones County settler. May be eligible for listing in the National Register.
- 82) Moughon Home – Eatonton Highway
- 83) Breezey Hill – 865 Etheridge Road

Historic, Archeological and Cultural Sites - Historic battlegrounds, tabby ruins, cemeteries, burial grounds, etc. (See Map 13.)

- 84) Blountsville Town Site - From Georgia Historical Marker: “ Near here was Blountsville, an early stagecoach station and post office until after the War Between the States. It suffered severely during the War, and the town disappeared. The home of many prominent families, Blountsville was the site of Blountsville Academy, chartered in 1834 with Allen Drury, William E. Etheridge, John W. Stokes, Francis Tufts, and John W. Gordon serving as trustees.

Blountsville was named for the Blount family, pioneer Georgians. A strong Baptist Church was here, first led by Rev. Benjamin Milner. The Tift, Dumas, Miller, Williams, McCullough, and Hurt families were other pioneers.”

- 85) Griswoldsville Town Site - Site of the antebellum industrial village of Griswoldville, founded by early Georgia industrialist Samuel Griswold. Griswold, who operated one of the largest cotton gin manufacturing factories in the country at his facility in Clinton, moved his operations from Clinton to this site around the 1850s to take advantage of its location along the railroad and its proximity to Macon. Within a few years a new factory and dependencies, a general store, church, depot, and several frame cottages were located within the factory town. By 1860 Griswoldville rivaled Clinton, the county seat, as the busiest town in Jones County. At the outset of the Civil War, Griswold retrofitted his gin factory first for the production of pikes, and later, in 1862, the production of the Griswold and Gunnison Revolver. After the fall of Atlanta in 1864 and during Sherman’s March to the Sea, the Griswoldville Pistol Factory, which was the chief supplier of pistols to the Confederacy, was a major target for Union forces. On November 20 and 21, 1864, a detachment of Sherman’s men burned the factories, railroad facilities, and most of the town. On the following day, November 22, the Battle of Griswoldville, the only major confrontation during the March to the Sea, was fought just south of the destroyed village.
- 86) Battle of Sunshine Church Site - On the morning of July 31, 1864, following an arduous retreat from Clinton the previous day, Union General Stoneman and his force met three brigades of Confederates occupying a fortified battery along the Hillsboro Road in the vicinity of a small log chapel called Sunshine Church. After the ensuing battle, Stoneman was forced to surrender, thus ending “Stoneman’s Raid” into central Georgia.

National Register of Historic Places

Current Listings

- 1) Cabiness-Hanberry House (listed January 1, 1976)
- 2) Cabiness-Hunt House (listed May 2, 1975)
- 3) Jarrell Plantation (Listed May 9, 1973)
- 4) Jones County Courthouse (Listed September 18, 1980)
- 5) Old Clinton Historic District (Listed September 12, 1974)
- 6) Jones County High School (Listed May 12, 1999)

Potential Individual National Register Nominations

While several of the resources included in the inventory may be eligible for individual listing on the National Register, the following resources appear to exhibit the necessary requirements for the designation. More information may reveal other potential candidates.

- 1) Russell’s Grocery Store (c1920s, reference #9)

- 2) J. H. Morton Store (c1933, reference #10)
- 3) Blount's Grocery, Gas, and Oil (c1930s, reference #12)
- 4) Pitts Chapel United Methodist Church (c1860s, reference #14)
- 5) Ellis Church Lodge (c1900s, reference #17)
- 6) Holt Chapel Social Hall (c1940s, reference #19)
- 7) Mt. Zion Primitive Baptist Church (c1870s, reference #20)
- 8) Old Pine Ridge School (c1910s, reference #21)
- 9) Jenkins Home (c1820s, reference #23)
- 10) Morton Home (c1860s, reference #24)
- 11) J. L. Brown House (c1860s, reference #25)
- 12) 573 Pitts Chapel Road (c1860s, reference #27)
- 13) Washburn Home, 1151 Cumslo Road (c1860s, reference #38)
- 14) Central hallway house, 618 Cumslo Road (c1830s, reference #39)
- 15) Lowe Home (c1830s, reference #40)
- 16) William H. Moore Home (c1896, reference #41)
- 17) Hutchings-Moore Home (c1830s, reference #42)
- 18) Moore Home (c1890s, reference #43)
- 19) William Roberts Home (c1847, reference #45)
- 20) 2738 Georgia Highway 49 (late 19th century, reference #48)
- 21) Lyster Cottage (c1896, reference #49)
- 22) 3690 Georgia Highway 22 (early 19th century/1950s, reference #51)
- 23) Clifford Roberts Home (c1880s, reference #52)
- 24) Johnson-Bonner Home (c1808, reference #53)
- 25) Gordon-Jackson Home (c1820s, reference #55)
- 26) Morton Home (c1880s, reference #56)
- 27) Jones-Green Home (c1820s, reference #57)
- 28) Russell Place (c1830s, reference #61)
- 29) Comer Home (early 19th century, reference #66)
- 30) Bradley Home (c1910s, reference #72)

- 31) Miller-Potts Home (c1850s, reference #75)
- 32) Madison-Gray Home (c1867, reference #77)
- 33) 290 Nathan Roberts Road (c1830s, reference #78)
- 34) Tomotavia (c1865, reference #79)
- 35) Farrar Farm (c1910s, reference #80)
- 36) Roberts/Wincey Plantation (c1810, reference #81)

Potential National Register Historic District Nominations

Beside the Old Clinton Historic District, there are several other potential historic districts located in the county. These areas feature concentrations of historic and cultural resources displaying similar architectural characteristics and/or developmental histories. Potential National Register- eligible historic districts are as follows:

- 1) East Juliette Mill Village Historic District
- 2) Haddock Historic District
- 3) Wayside Historic District
- 4) Round Oak Historic District

- 5) Bradley Historic District
- 6) James Historic District
- 7) Gray Historic District

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION - COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Water Supply and Treatment

- The Jones County Water System has adequate water supply capacity to meet the future growth demands in the unincorporated area.
- The City of Gray's water system can not meet the existing demand and must purchase water from the Jones County system. The issue will become even more problematic during the planning period as residential and commercial growth is expected to increase significantly in Gray's water supply and treatment service area.
- Lucas Lake, owned by the Macon Water Authority, is expected to become a major water supplier to Jones County in the future.
- By all accounts, it is not the amount of water that is the problem, but getting it to the place that needs it. Jones County has been studying various options over the last several years to expand its water distribution system so as to provide more water to the City of Gray and growth areas in the southern and western portions of the county. A recently approved SPLOST will provide some much needed funds to finance some of these improvements, but additional funding will have to be found to complete the project.
- Map 14 displays the water supply and treatment service areas for Jones County, the City of Gray, and Macon Water Authority.
- The City of Gray's service area expands out from the City Limits along a portion of Highway 11 N to Oliver Greene Road on the north; along Highway 22 to Harris Morton Road/Altman Road on the east; portions of Cumslo Road and Highway 18 on the south; and along Highway 18 W to Huckabee Road and Highway 129 S to approximately Hampton Hill Road on the west.
- The Macon Water Authority provides water only to the section of Jones County that is in the City of Macon.
- As a result of a Community Development Block Grant, the Haddock area has been connected to the Baldwin County system, thus significantly improving water supply and fire protection to this area.

Sewerage System and Wastewater Treatment

- River North Subdivision is served by a sewerage collection system that is managed by the Jones County Water Department. This system has experienced considerable wet weather inflow problems. Jones County is currently conducting tests to determine where the problem is and the extent of the problem.
- The City of Gray recently upgraded its wastewater treatment facility to 1.2 million gallons per day--over three times the previous capacity. The City has plans to construct a 5.0 mgd wastewater treatment facility that should be adequate to meet future growth demands in their service area. The service delivery area has the same boundaries as the water service delivery area. (See Map 15.)
- The City of Gray has inflow and other problems with the sewer collection system.
- The Macon Water Authority (MWA) serves the portion of Jones County located within the City of Macon and provides service to Clifton Ridge Middle and Mattie Wells Primary Schools. The MWA has capacity available to treat a much larger volume of sewerage than it is presently accepting within Jones County.

Public Safety

Emergency Management Services

- The Emergency Management Agency headquartered at the Jones County Government Center is responsible for the planning and coordination of all emergencies and disaster response and recovery in the City of Gray and unincorporated Jones County. The EMA Director also serves as the County Fire Chief with such other duties as fire, search and rescue services and coordinating emergency medical services.
- Emergency management services appear to adequately serve the residents of Jones County at the present time, with the exception of the response times of ambulances to most areas of Jones County. However, as population and economic activity in the County grows, EMS may be hard pressed to provide the current level of service, and the ambulance issue may become more pronounced.
- Focusing future population growth in areas where emergency services are currently satisfactory and to set specific levels of service to ensure the quality of these services are not jeopardized will become even more important during the planning period.

Law Enforcement

- The Jones County Sheriff's Department is headquartered in the Law Enforcement Center on Highway 18 East in the City of Gray. Within the Center are the offices for

administrative services, deputies and dispatching/911, and the 145-inmate capacity jail. Additional land was purchased when the facility was planned to allow for expansion of the Center when the need arises.

- The City of Gray Police Department operates out of a stand-alone building off Highway 129 S across from the old Jones County High School. The Gray Police Department responds to all calls within the City Limits that are dispatched from the Jones County Sheriff's Office. Assistance is provided by the Sheriff's Office when requested.
- To maximize resources and the effectiveness of the law enforcement process in Gray and Jones County, the Gray Police Department and the Jones County Sheriff's Department and other state and federal law enforcement agencies must continue to work together and seek ways to better coordinate law enforcement responsibilities.

Parks and Recreation

- Below is a list of the parks and recreational complexes that are managed by the Jones County Parks and Recreation Department and the facilities that are located within them. (See Map 16.)

1. **Highway 18 Complex**

- One Regulation High School Baseball Field
- One Regulation Little League Baseball Field
- Two Lighted Fields for Softball or Baseball (combination)
- Two T-Ball Fields
- Two Lighted Tennis Courts
- One Regulation Size Football Field
- One Football Field Using Outfield of Baseball-Softball Combination
- One Exercise Trail
- Two Picnic Pavilions
- One Concession Stand
- Two Basketball Courts

This complex is used very heavily throughout the year. The condition is average for the heavy use and age.

2. **Government Center on Highway 11**

- One Lighted Softball Field
- One Football Field Using Outfield of Softball Field
- One Full-Size Gymnasium

This facility is used by church leagues and a youth recreation league and is in average condition.

3. **Bradley-Wayside School**

Area inside is used by a boxing league and is in below average condition.

4. **Highway 49 Recreation Complex**
- One Regulation Baseball Field
 - One 235' Softball Field
 - Two T-Ball Fields
 - One Little League Baseball Field
 - One Little League Softball Field
 - Two Soccer-Football Combination Fields
 - Three Tennis Courts
 - Two Basketball Courts
 - Concession Area

This facility has recently opened and is already receiving very heavy use. It is currently in excellent condition, but will gradually deteriorate with use and age.

- Lake Jonesco Golf Course

Situated on Highway 22 East (see Map 6-1) is Lake Jonesco Golf Course, an eighteen-hole course with clubhouse that is owned and operated by Jones County. It has undergone major renovation to make it more challenging and attractive to the golfing community in the region.

- Other Recreation Facilities - There are a number of privately-owned recreational facilities that make a significant contribution to the Jones County living environment. These facilities are listed below.

Healey Pointe Country Club (formerly known as the River North Country Club) located in the heart of the River North subdivision off Arkwright and Upper River Roads - an eighteen-hole championship golf course with modern, fully-equipped golf course; clubhouse with main and casual dining areas; men's and women's locker rooms with shower facilities, saunas, and whirlpool; tennis complex with six hard-surface courts and four clay courts complete with windscreens and landscaping and lighted for evening play; pro shop; and a 25-meter Olympic pool and separate wading pool for toddlers operated by qualified personnel. Instructional programs and Swim Team are available.

Clarke Field - three ballfields used by private leagues located off Highway 49 near the City of Macon.

In addition to these facilities, the Jones County Board of Education operates facilities at the various schools, which are open to the general public after school hours. These facilities include two tracks, five football fields, two baseball fields, one softball field, six tennis courts, one 3K cross country course and two nature walks.

Most of the churches in the county sponsor a variety of recreational activities for their members and guests and are involved in a number of leagues which play at the county-owned recreation complexes. Jones County is also home to several riding stables.

- There is a need for a public pool and a recreation center with meeting rooms. Because of the lack of a recreation center with meeting rooms, there are no programs or activities being offered for various age groups and interests.
- Need for small playgrounds with picnic facilities within easy access of several neighborhoods and accessible by foot and bicycle.
- Critical need for passive recreation areas where residents can walk, jog, ride a bicycle, fish, or other activities. This could be placed along several of the streams, and the wetland areas.

Stormwater Management

- Regulations from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Georgia Natural Resources-Environmental Protection Division have placed more emphasis in recent years in managing urban stormwater runoff, one of the leading sources of water pollution to local streams and rivers.
- The greatest stormwater runoff problems in Jones County come from: (1) Soil erosion from building and construction sites; (2) Roads, parking lots, and driveways where vehicles have leaked fluids; (3) Trash and litter from roadsides, parking lots, and yards; and (4) Chemicals from lawns.
- Jones County currently participates in the EPA Phase II stormwater management program for that section of the county located within the urbanized area, which is the extreme western portion of the County off Highway 49. This program requires each participating community to develop and implement specific measurable goals that will address six major areas, including construction and post-construction activities, public education and involvement, illicit dumping into stormwater system, maintenance of public facilities such as roads and public works shops to reduce contaminants from these sources and education to public employees on ways they can minimize stormwater pollution. In addition, each of these communities must adopt and actively enforce a stormwater ordinance and regulations.
- A recent law passed by the Georgia General Assembly has made it mandatory that all persons involved in land-disturbance activities must take certain training courses and pass a written test and become certified by December 2006 in order to continue in such activities.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION - INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION

Presented below are the existing coordination mechanisms and processes with the following governments and entities:

- Adjacent local governments;
- Independent special authorities and districts;
- School boards; and
- Independent development authorities and districts

These mechanisms and processes could include joint planning and service agreements, special legislation or joint meetings, and work groups for the purpose of coordination. The adequacy of the coordination mechanisms and processes is also evaluated.

Adjacent Local Governments

- The City of Gray has an agreement with Jones County to administer the City-County Zoning Ordinance-Adequate.
- The City of Gray has an agreement with Jones County to purchase water from the Jones County water system-Adequate.
- Jones County is part of the Macon Area Transportation Study's Memorandum of Agreement to participate in this transportation planning process along with Bibb County, City of Macon, Payne City, and the Georgia Department of Transportation. The southern portion of Jones County is located within the MATS Study Area-Adequate.
- The City of Gray and Jones County are members of the Middle Georgia Regional Development Center Board of Directors who meet monthly (except July and December) to discuss topics of interest to all Middle Georgia communities-Adequate.
- The City of Gray and Jones County are represented on the Middle Georgia Clean Air Coalition along with six other counties and their municipalities who have formed this partnership to identify and implement strategies to improve regional air quality-Adequate.
- The City of Gray's Mayor and City Council and the Jones County Board of Commissioners meet on a regular basis to discuss issues of common interest and to coordinate projects of mutual concern-Adequate.

Independent Special Authorities and Boards

- Jones County has several agreements with the Macon Water Authority. The first is to allow the Macon Water Authority to provide water and sewer service in portions of Jones County. The second agreement is to allow the Jones County water system to purchase water from the Macon Water Authority's Amerson Water Treatment Plant off Lucas Lake up to a certain prescribed amount for a certain rate and for the MWA to provide a meter at the facility for at such time Jones County decides to utilize this water supply-Adequate

School Boards

- The City of Gray and Jones County have an agreement with the Jones County Board of Education regarding school crossing guards-Adequate.
- The City of Gray and Jones County has an agreement with the Jones County Board of Education that outlines the specific interaction that the City of Gray and Jones County has with the Jones County Board of Education-Adequate.

Independent Development Authorities and Boards

- Jones County Development Authority - The City of Gray and Jones County provide representatives to the Jones County Development Authority whose main responsibility is to recruit new industries and retain existing ones, and to provide the necessary infrastructure, tools and resources necessary to carry out this responsibility. The Development Authority provides the City of Gray and Jones County with regular updates on the progress made to accomplish their mission-Adequate.
- Jones County is a member of the Central Georgia Joint Development Authority (CGJDA) along with Bibb County, Monroe County, and Twiggs County. The CGJDA meets quarterly to plan and develop projects from within the member counties-Adequate.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION - TRANSPORTATION

Road Network

- Six state or U.S. highways serve Jones County (see Map 17).
 - U.S. 129 connects Jones County with Macon and Interstate 75 to the west and Interstate 20 to the north.
 - State Road 49 provides a connection to Macon to the west and Milledgeville-Baldwin County to the east.
 - State Road 22 heads east out of Gray to Milledgeville-Baldwin County.
 - State Road 57, located in the extreme southern end of the county, provides a third connection to Macon-Bibb County and also to Twiggs and Wilkinson Counties. This road is part of the Fall Line Freeway.
 - State Road 18 has two separate connections; one begins at U.S. 129 west of Gray and proceeds to Forsyth-Monroe County where it intersects with Interstate 75, and the other begins in downtown Gray and heads south to Gordon where it then intersects with State Road 57.
 - State Road 11 is also U.S. 129 from Bibb County line to downtown Gray, where just before railroad tracks it heads north to Monticello and Jasper County.

- There are a total of 1,157.14 miles of road in Jones County as of 12/31/2004.
 - 199.55 miles, or 17.2%, are state roads;
 - 897.51 miles, or 77.6%, are county roads;
 - 37.10 miles, or 3.2%, are city roads; and
 - 22.98 miles, or 2.0%, are other public roads.

- 100% of the state roads are paved; 56.3% of the county roads are paved; 99% of the city roads are paved; while 78.9% of the other public roads are paved.

- Road Functional Classification in Jones County:
 - Arterials
 - U.S. 129
 - State Roads 11, 18, 22, 49, and 57
 - Collectors
 - Round Oak-Juliette Road - From State 11 to Monroe County Line
 - Greene Settlement Road - From State Route 11 to U.S. 129
 - Upper River Road - State Route 18 to Bibb County Line
 - Lite-N-Tie Road - U.S. 129 to Henderson Road
 - Henderson Road - From Lite-N-Tie Road to Twiggs County Line
 - Etheridge Road – From U.S. Route 129 to State Route 22

- Bowen Hill Road - From State Route 22 to State Route 49
 - Georgia Route 18 - From U.S. Route 129 to Twiggs County Line
 - Jarrell Plantation Road - From Round Oak-Juliette Road to State Route 18
 - Howard Roberts Road - From State Route 18 to State Route 18
 - Graham Road - U.S. Route 129 to Bibb County Line
 - Hillsboro Lake Road - Jasper County to Shoal Creek Road
 - Shoal Creek Road - From State Route 11 to Hungerford Road
 - Damascus Church Road - From Hungerford Road to U.S. 129
 - Hungerford Road - From Shoal Creek Road to State Route 11
 - Wheeler Road - From U.S. 129 to Chapman Road
 - Cumslo Road - From U.S. Route 129 to Pitts Chapel Road
 - Pitts Chapel Road - From Cumslo Road to Henderson Road
 - Joycliff Road - From State Route 49 to U.S. 129
- Heaviest traffic volumes in Jones County occur on Highway 129 (SR 11) between Highway 18 and Highway 22 E; and Highway 22 just east of the downtown area.
 - Heavy auto and truck traffic on U.S. 129 within the City of Gray has created a severe congestion problem, particularly in the downtown area. A north bypass to route through-traffic away from the downtown area is planned.
 - Left-turn lanes were recently added at the median breaks on Highway 129 between Gray and Macon to allow for smooth flow of traffic on the through lanes.
 - The Southern portion of Jones County (Henderson Road/Lite-N-Tie/State Route 18 as the northern boundary) is located within the Macon Area Transportation Study (MATS) Area which includes the City of Macon, Payne City, and Bibb County. MATS is required to prepare a Long-Range Transportation Plan and a Transportation Improvement Program. SR 49 between Griswoldville Road and State Road 18 is in the long-range plan for future widening.
 - Jones County also participates in the State transportation planning process, which includes the State Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) document. The draft FY 2007-09 STIP shows a widening project for SR 129 N (SR 44) between the proposed Gray Bypass and CR 104/Mathis Road after 2009; construction of the Gray North Bypass after 2009; bike/pedestrian facility projects; and a signals project.

Alternative Modes

- Jones County operates a 5311 rural public transit system through a third-party operator; the Middle Georgia Community Action Agency, Inc. Though Jones County was able to attract over 13,000 public trips in 2004, more can be done to increase the awareness of the system. The 5311 program could greatly benefit if it could be connected to Macon's transit system, thus possibly attract a large number of commuter riders.

- Jones County also participates in the DHR Coordinated Transportation system through a contract with the Middle Georgia RDC. Jones County subcontracts this service to the Middle Georgia Community Action Agency, Inc. that uses the Section 5311 vans to perform this responsibility.
- Jones County currently lacks an interconnected network of bikeways and walkways. A Regional Bicycle/Pedestrian Plan, prepared by the Middle Georgia RDC in early 2005, recommends several facilities within Jones County; including a portion of the proposed rail-to-trail project from Macon to Milledgeville and a bike lane along the proposed Ocmulgee-Piedmont Scenic Byway, which has a southern extension that connects with the rail-to-trail project. See Map 18.
- Jones County recently received several Transportation Enhancement (TE) grants that will improve pedestrian connectivity in the City of Gray.

Parking

- There are no serious parking issues in Jones County and City of Gray.

Railroads, Trucking and Airports

- There are no public airports located within Jones County. The closest public airports are located in Bibb County and Baldwin County. The Hartsfield-Jackson Airport in south Atlanta is situated 75 miles to the northwest of Jones County.
- Jones County is served by three freight rail lines; two Norfolk Southern lines (extreme western Jones County paralleling the Ocmulgee River, and central Jones County through the City of Gray and parallels Hwy 11 N) and one CSX line bisecting the southern portion of the County to Milledgeville.
- There are no truck terminals within Jones County. The nearest terminal is in Bibb County. There is extensive truck traffic that traverses Jones County particularly along Highway 129 through Gray to I-20 in Morgan County. Once the Fall Line Freeway is completed, there will be a considerable number of trucks utilizing Highway 57 through Jones County to points east.

**COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION
PROGRAM**

COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDERS

Community Stakeholders

Community planning is a decision-making activity that introduces change. Stakeholders include members of the community who affect this change and those who are affected by such changes. In effect, every citizen of Jones County and the City of Gray is considered a stakeholder in the comprehensive plan process. In order to insure sufficient representation and input from the widest spectrum of stakeholders, a preliminary list of targeted individuals was compiled that identified persons and groups to be directly included in implementation of the comprehensive planning process.

In creating this list, the Community Planning Steering Committee considered individuals representing many areas of interest throughout the community. Included in the list are local elected officials, state and local government staff, representatives from private businesses, civic and faith-based organizations, education, healthcare, public safety, industry, and planning. In addition, the list includes persons conversant with transportation, economic, housing, environmental, and social issues, programs and initiatives. Truly comprehensive in nature, this list and the individuals included on it will be utilized during the comprehensive planning process as described in the schedule for completing the Community Agenda. The following spreadsheet provides a categorical listing of identified stakeholders.

LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS
Gray-Jones County Comprehensive Plan

Prefix	First	Last	Title	Entity	Address 1	Address 2	City	Stat	Zip	Phone	Phone 2	Email
Elected Officials												
	Mayor	Jason	Briley		City of Gray	P.O. Box 443	Gray	GA	31032	986-5433		grayclerk@alltel.com
	Ms.	Loretta	Lipsey		Gray City Councilman	P.O. Box 443	Gray	GA	31032			
	Mr.	David	Tufts		Gray City Councilman	P.O. Box 1464	Gray	GA	31032			
	Mr.	Benny	Gray, Jr.		Gray City Councilman	122 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd	Gray	GA	31032			
	Mr.	Terrell	Fulford		Gray City Councilman	P.O. Box 404	Gray	GA	31032			
	Mr.	Ronnie	Miller		Gray City Councilman	P.O. Box 872	Gray	GA	31032			
	Mr.	Larry	Childs		Jones County Commissioner	3611 Upper River Road	Macon	GA	31211	743-2166		
	Mr.	David	Gault		Jones County Commissioner	150 Apple Hill Drive	Haddock	GA	31033		986-9527	
	Mr.	Burt	Liston		Jones County Commissioner	290 Highway 49	Macon	GA	31211	742-0351		
	Mr.	Meil	Merritt		Jones County Commissioner	120 Spruce Lane	Gray	GA	31032		986-5122	
	Chairman	Preston	Hawkins		Jones County Commission	644 Turner Woods Drive	Gray	GA	31032	986-3022		
Local Government												
	Mr.	Mike	Underwood	County Administrator	Jones County	P.O. Box 1359	Gray	GA	31032	986-6405		
	Ms.	Lala	Scales		Jones Co Planning & Zoning Board	122 Camp Joycliff Road	Macon	GA	31211			
	Ms.	Earlene	Hamilton		Jones Co Planning & Zoning Board	106 Glosson Road	Gray	GA	31032			
	Mr.	Paul	Moncrief		Jones Co Planning & Zoning Board	215 Old Highway 18	Gray	GA	31032			
	Mr.	Milton	Appling		Jones Co Planning & Zoning Board	429 Turnerwoods Drive	Gray	GA	31032			
	Mr.	Charlie	Ridley		Jones Co. Planning & Zoning Board	110 Wilson Street	Gray	GA	31032			
	Mr.	Tim	Pitrowski	Planning and Zoning Director	Jones County Planning and Zoning Dept.	P.O. Box 1359	Gray	GA	31032	986-5117		tim.pitrowski@alltel.net
	Mr.	Decius	Aaron	Utility Superintendent	City of Gray	P.O. Box 443	Gray	GA	31032	986-2020		daaron1@alltel.net
	Ms.	Sharon	Kelly	Director	OMI-Jones County Water Department	270 Hwy 49	Macon	GA	31211	743-3211		skelly@ominc.com
	Mr.	Bobby	Waldrop	Director	Jones County Public Works	P.O. Box 1359	Gray	GA	31032	986-3501		
	Mr.	Bobby	Wood	Director	Jones County Parks and Recreation	P.O. Box 1359	Gray	GA	31032	986-6075	742-3535	
	Ms.	Tammy	Brittian	Director	Keep Jones Beautiful Commission	P.O. Box 111	Gray	GA	31032	986-5861		
	Mr.	Tony	Rojas	Executive Director	Macon Water Authority	P.O.Box 108	Macon	GA	31202	464-5620		
Public Safety												
	Sheriff	R.N.	Reese		Jones County Sheriff Department	P.O. Box 874	Gray	GA	31032	986-3489		
	Mr.	Billy	Bagwell	Chief	Gray Police Department	P.O. Box 443	Gray	GA	31032	986-6381		
	Mr.	Allan	Green	Director	Jones County EMA	P.O. Box 237	Gray	GA	31032	986-6672		
Economic / Development												
	Ms.	Pam	Christopher	Executive Director	Jones County-Gray Chamber of Commerce and Jones County Development Authority	P.O. Box 686	Gray	GA	31032	986-1123		jcgchcom@jonescounty.org
	Ms.	Faye	Tripp	Tourism Representative	Georgia Department of Economic Development	4931 Riverside Drive	Building 100, Suite	Macon	GA	31210	751-1273	
	Mr.	Donald	Rhodes		Small Business Development Center	401 Cherry Street	Suite 701	Macon	GA	31201	751-6595	
	Ms.	Kathy	Sewell	President	Exchange Bank of Jones County	P.O. Box 1929		Gray	GA	31032	986-1800	
	Mr	Jay	West	Local Manager	Magnolia State Bank	P.O. Box 1989		Gray	GA	31032	986-2000	
	Mr.	Thad	Childs	Exec. V.P./CEO	Security Bank of Jones County	P.O. Box 1269		Gray	GA	31032	986-3157	
	Mr.	L.M (Woody)	Woodcock, Jr.	President	Jones County Bank	P.O. Box 188		Haddock	GA	31033	932-5226	
	Mr.	Mickey	Parker	President	Piedmont Community Band	P.O. Box 1669		Gray	GA	31032	986-5900	
	Ms.	Pam	Myrick	Branch Manager	Robins Federal Credit Union	287 W. Clinton Street		Gray	GA	31032	923-3773	
	Mr.	Greg	Mullis		Tri-County EMC	310 W. Clinton Street		Gray	GA	31032	986-8100	
	Ms.	Pat	Daniels	Manager	Gray Station Better Hometown	P.O. Box 443		Gray	GA	31032	986-5199	986-5433
	Mr.	Pete	Williams	Manager	Alltel Georgia, Inc.	P.O. Box 1509		Gray	GA	31032	986-3184	
	Ms.	Sara Ann	Tidwell	Local Company Rep.	Georgia Power Company	102 Martin L. King, Jr. Blvd		Gray	GA	31032	986-31741	
Housing and Commercial Development												
	Ms.	Margaret	Morris	Representative	Homebuilders Assn of Greater Gray-Jones Co.	P.O. Box 487		Gray	GA	31032	986-8126	
	Ms.	Joyce	Conn	Broker	Conn Realty and Appraisal Service	P.O. Box 182		Gray	GA	31032	746-1421	
	Mr.	Dawson	Harris	Company Representative	Sheridan Soloman and Associates, LLC	287 Katherine Drive		Gray	GA	31032	986-6134	
	Mr.	Roger	Greene	Broker	Upland Realty Company	155 Royal Lane		Gray	GA	31032	986-6134	
	Mr.	Jon	Carter	Broker/Owner	ReMax Associated Realtors	P.O. Box 1376		Gray	GA	31032	746-0093	451-9802
	Mr.	Steve	Blascovich	President	River North Communities Association	103 River North Blvd.		Macon	GA	31211	743-1406	
Programs												
	Ms.	Nicole	Katsikides	Regional Representative	GA Department of Community Affairs	P.O. Box 4903		Macon	GA	31201	841-2031	396-2715
	Ms.	Linda	Tonn	Director	Jones County DFACS	Hwy 18 E; P.O. Box 1689		Gray	GA	31032	986-3126	
	Ms.	Sheila	Dobbs	Director	Jones County Family Connection	P.O. Box 192		Gray	GA	31032	986-9363	
	Ms.	Goldie	Hicks	Nurse Administrator	Jones County Health Department	P.O. Box 145		Gray	GA	31032	986-3164	
	Ms.	Ann	Carter	Manager	Jones County Senior Center	P.O. Box 1004		Gray	GA	31032	986-6815	

LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS
Gray-Jones County Comprehensive Plan

Education											
Mr.	James	LeBrun	Superintendent of Schools	Jones County Board of Education	P.O Box 519		Gray	GA	31032	986-6580	
Mr.	Earl	Colvin	Director of Transportation	Jones County Board of Education	P.O Box 519		Gray	GA	31032	986-6373	
Mr.	Ted	Stone	Chairman	Jones County Board of Education	P.O Box 519		Gray	GA	31032		
Mr.	Francis	Adams	Student Services Director	Central Georgia Technical College	P.O. Box 686		Gray	GA	31032	986-4370	986-2209
Mr.	Don	McRa	Director	Middle Georgia Consortium	P.O. Box 8539		Warner Robins	GA	31095	953-4771	
Natural and Historic Resources											
Mr.	Clarke	Dirks	Manager	Piedmont National Wildlife Refuge	718 Juliette Road		Round Oak	GA	31038	986-5441	piedmont@fws.gov
Mr.	Marty	Flemming	Director	Jarrell Plantation	711 Jarrell Plantation Rd		Juliette	GA	31046	986-5172	
Ms.	Earlene	Hamilton	President	Old Clinton Historical Society, Inc.	154 Rando,ph Street		Gray	GA	31032	986-6383	
Mr.	Earl	Colvin	President	History and Heritage, Inc.			Gray	GA	31032	986-3500	
Civic/Interfaith											
Mr.	Paul	Bernard	Director	Boys and Girls Clubs/Jones County Unit	P.O. Box 701		Milledgeville	GA	31059	452-2315	
Dr.	Steve	Albanese	Pastor	First Baptist Church of Gray	P.O. Box 429		Gray	GA	31032	986-3098	
Mr.	Glenn	Schliebner	Minister	Gray Church of Christ	P.O. Box 185		Gray	GA	31032	986-2521	
Mr.	John	Haney	Pastor	Gray United Methodist Church	P.O. Box 416		Gray	GA	31032	986-3668	
Rev.	Joe	Hill	Pastor	Mt. Salem Baptist Church	P.O. Box 611		Gray	GA	31032	986-5727	
Rev.	Gloria	Wicker	Pastor	St. Paul AME Church	P.O. Box 355		Gray	GA	31032	986-9412	
Mr.	Joe	Milholen	President	Rotary Club of Jones County	P.O. Box 2459		Gray	GA	31032	986-3100	
News Media											
Mr.	Joshua	Lurie	Publisher	Jones County News	P.O. Box 1538		Gray	GA	31032	986-3929	
Ms.	Debbie	Lurie-Smith	Editor	Jones County News	P.O. Box 1538		Gray	GA	31032	986-3629	

**IDENTIFICATION OF
PARTICIPATION TECHNIQUES**

Identification of Participation Techniques

In recognition of the importance of incorporating meaningful input and participation of residents into the planning process, thus ensuring the comprehensive plan and planning agenda ultimately reflects the full range of community values and desires as expressed by a diverse representation of the population, a full range of possible techniques was examined. These included a wide array of passive and interactive participation methods. Standard, time-tested techniques were considered as well as opportunities presented by the latest in technological advances and the Internet. Identified selected methods include:

- Use Stakeholders or “Power Team” to Address Community Issues and Opportunities.
 - Questionnaire will be developed from the issues in the Community Assessment.
 - Questionnaire will be sent out to each stakeholder having them identify their importance from 1-10; follow-up phone calls to make sure they are completed.
 - Survey results presented at meeting preceded by light dinner; attendees would then be divided into groups based on subject areas (Economic Development, Housing, Community Facilities and Services, Land Use, Natural/Historic Resources, and Countywide.
 - Groups would prioritize issues; identify needs; establish goal, objective(s), policy (ies), and implementation strategies for each need.
 - Meeting held to present results of group discussions; recommendations sent to Steering Committee for consideration in the Final List of Issues and Opportunities and the Implementation Strategy and Policies sections of the Community Agenda.

- One Meeting Held in Those Areas Requiring Special Attention (Except National Forest) and Character Areas selected by the Comprehensive Plan Steering Committee.
 - Explain Why We Plan
 - Map Exercise
 - Attitude Map
 - Areas within character area that are attractive and unattractive.
 - Places in character area that have special meaning (natural areas, business districts, residential neighborhoods.
 - Futures Map
 - Describe Future Residential Development
 - Types of residential development they would like to see in character area and how it should look.
 - Where in the character area should these residential areas be located?
 - Describe Future Commercial/Industrial Areas (if appropriate)
 - Types of commercial/industrial development they would like to see in the character area and how it should look.

- Where in the character area should these commercial/industrial areas be located?
- Describe Future Recreation/Open Space/Conservation Areas
 - What types and where they should be located.
- Periodic briefings of elected officials, business leaders, the media, regional groups, and special interest groups;
- Electronic and Hardcopy Response and Comment Collection Venues;
- Media interviews and planned press releases (Local radio, television, newspaper);
- Public Hearings.

From the outset, three primary public participant achievement goals were defined. The first was to make certain that the citizens of Jones County, including the incorporated and unincorporated areas, were sufficiently aware of the planning process. Second, that ample opportunity to engage in this process was provided. Third, that meaningful data and input from the citizens would be obtained and incorporated into the plan. Potential options were balanced against existing parameters including budgetary, time, scheduling, and additional resource restraints.

Using these criteria, a combination of techniques were selected that would form the basis of the Community Participation Plan. Upon implementation, this plan was designed to ensure that:

- The citizens within the Joint Jones County planning area would have a say in the forthcoming decisions and actions that affect their lives;
- Citizen involvement would be intrinsic in the development of the plan;
- Citizen involvement would be introduced at the beginning of the planning process and continue throughout the decision-making process in order to build trust and demonstrate a commitment to the process on the part of plan coordinators;
- Necessary and adequate information for residents to become educated with regard to the planning process, in order to facilitate meaningful participation, would be provided; and
- The needs and concerns of the public are listened to and their input is integrated into the final plan.

The foundation of the public participation plan was the selection and appointment of the Community Planning Steering Committee. The group's designated primary responsibility is to facilitate the entire planning process. All decisions related to the plan and the planning process are guided and directed by this group of citizen and government representatives. The Steering Committee reports on the progress of the plan regularly to official elected bodies and to the communities and citizens of Jones County as a whole.

COMMUNITY AGENDA SCHEDULE

Community Agenda Schedule

This section provides a presentation of the anticipated schedule for the implementation and completion of not only the Community Agenda but the entire Community Participation program of the Joint Comprehensive Plan. This schedule is not intended to be static. It is expected that the process itself will dictate that specific content and scheduling changes be made during the implementation phase of the project.

LIST OF MAPS

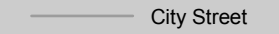
Gray-Jones County Comprehensive Plan

Location

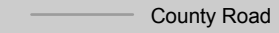
Legend



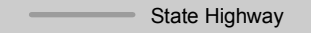
City of Gray



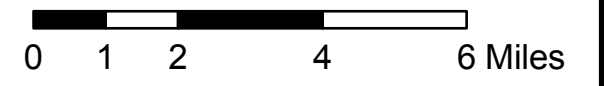
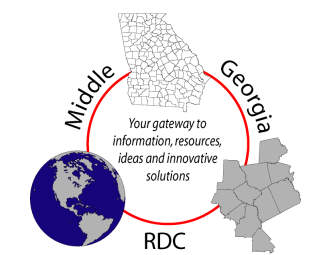
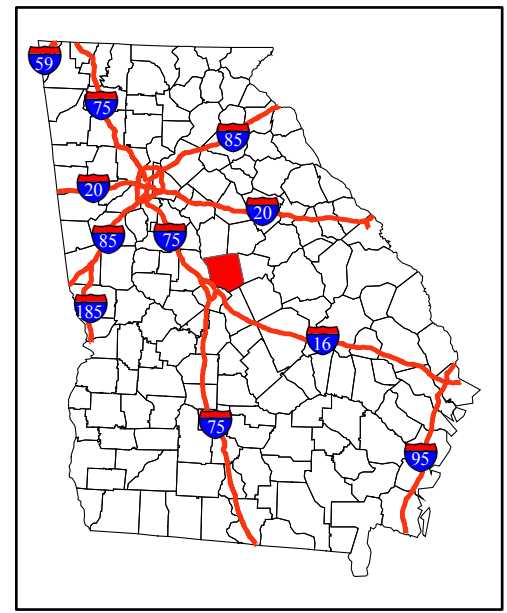
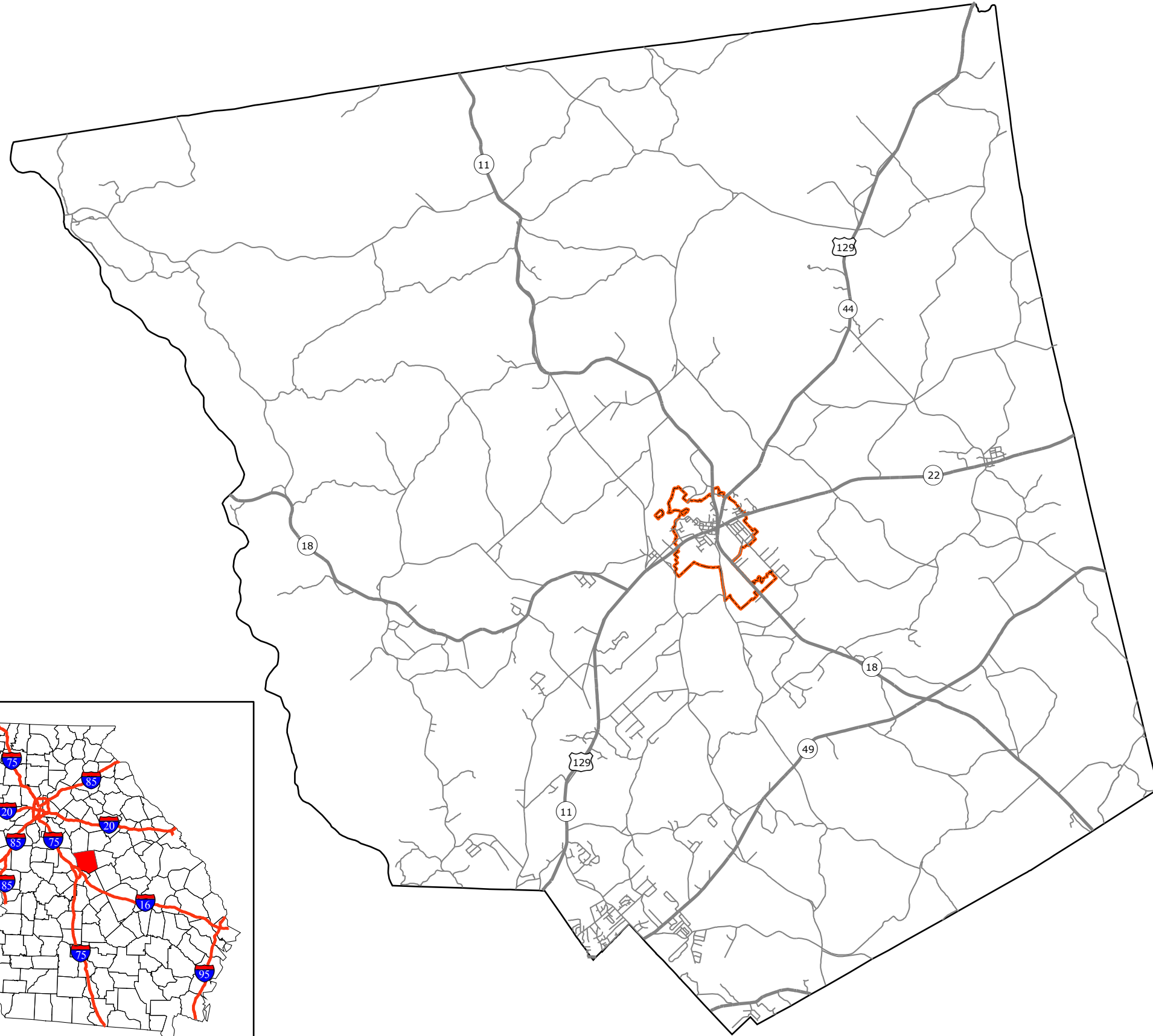
City Street



County Road



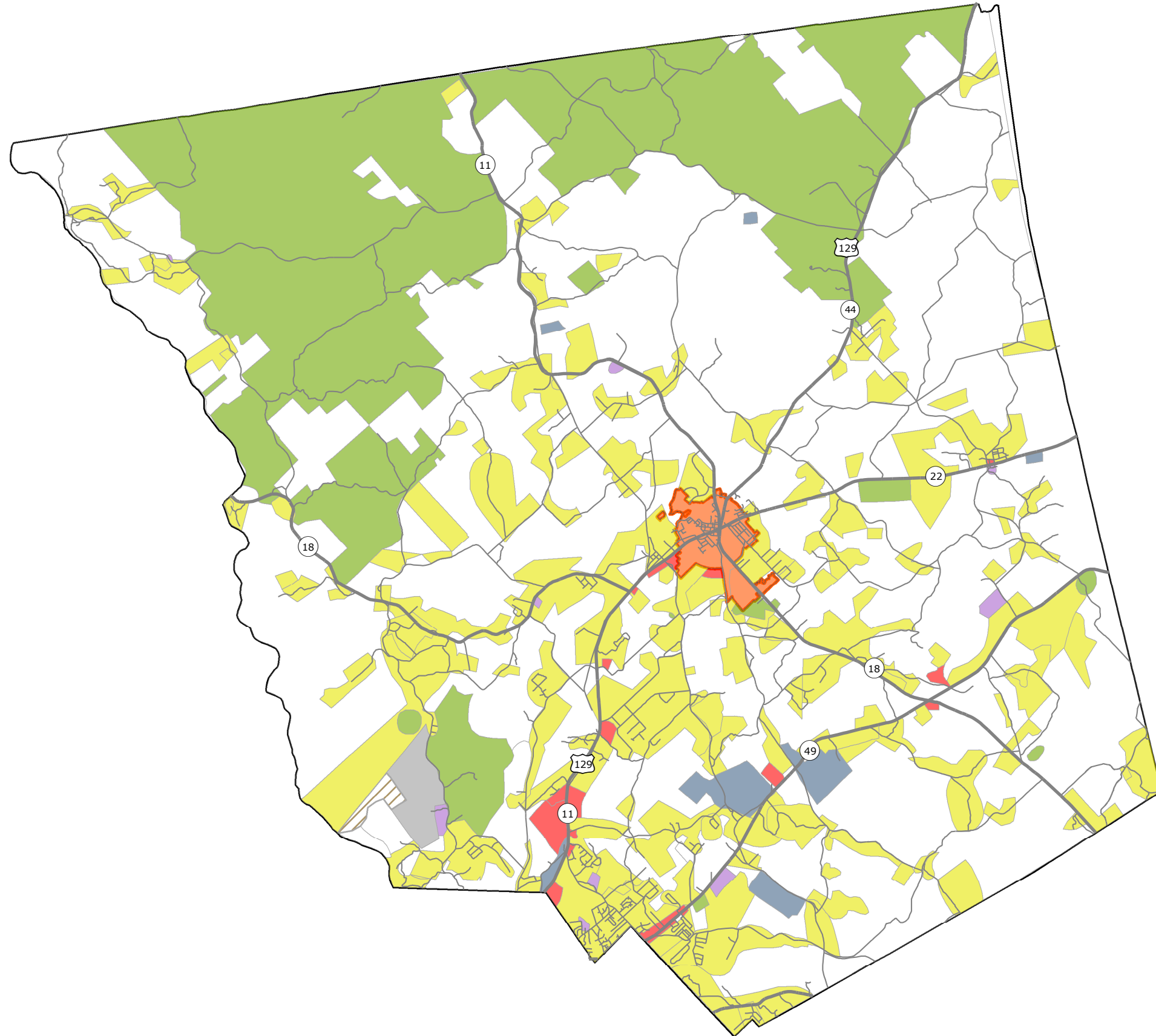
State Highway



Map 1

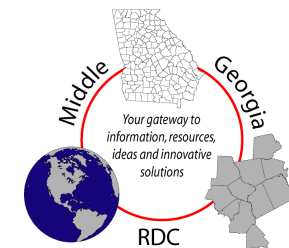
Gray-Jones County Comprehensive Plan

Existing Land Use Jones County



Legend

-  Agriculture/Forestry
-  Commercial
-  Industrial
-  Municipality - Urban
-  Park/Recreation/Cons
-  Public/Institutional
-  Residential
-  Transportation/Commu
-  Undeveloped/Unused
-  City of Gray
-  City Street
-  County Road
-  State Highway



0 1 2 4 6 Miles

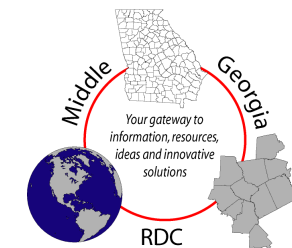
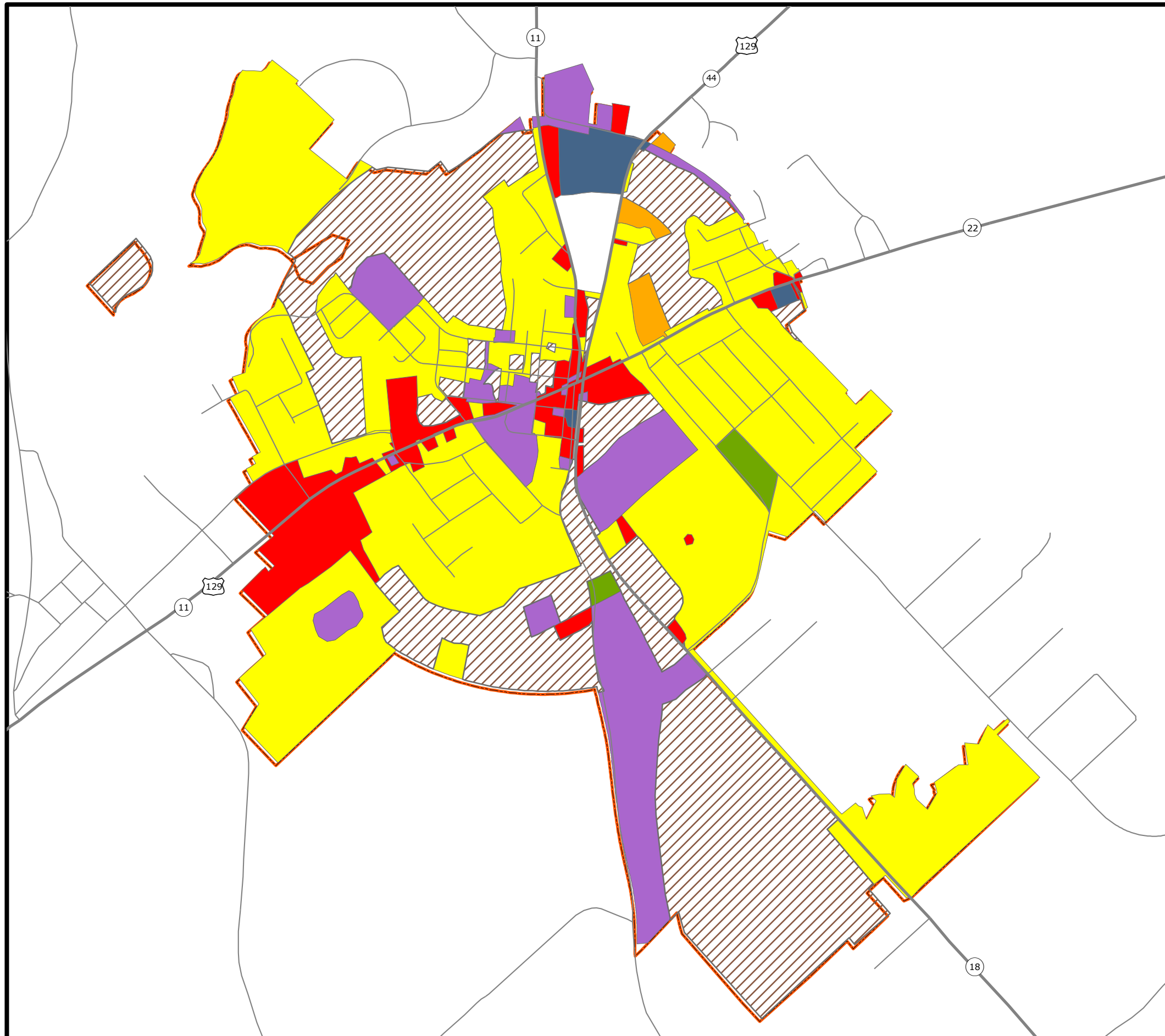
Map 2a

Gray-Jones County Comprehensive Plan

Existing Land Use City of Gray

Legend

-  Agriculture/Forestry
-  Commercial
-  Industrial
-  Multi-Family Housing
-  Park/Recreation/Cons
-  Public/Institutional
-  Residential
-  Transportation/Commu
-  Undeveloped/Unused
-  City of Gray
-  City Street
-  County Road
-  State Highway



0 0.1250.25 0.5 0.75 Miles

Map 2b

Gray-Jones County Comprehensive Plan

Areas Requiring Special Attention-Jones County

Legend

- Bradley
- Gray Highway Corridor
- Haddock
- Highway 49 Corridor
- James
- East Juliette
- River North
- Round Oak
- Wayside

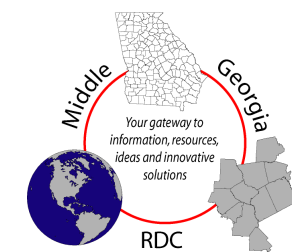
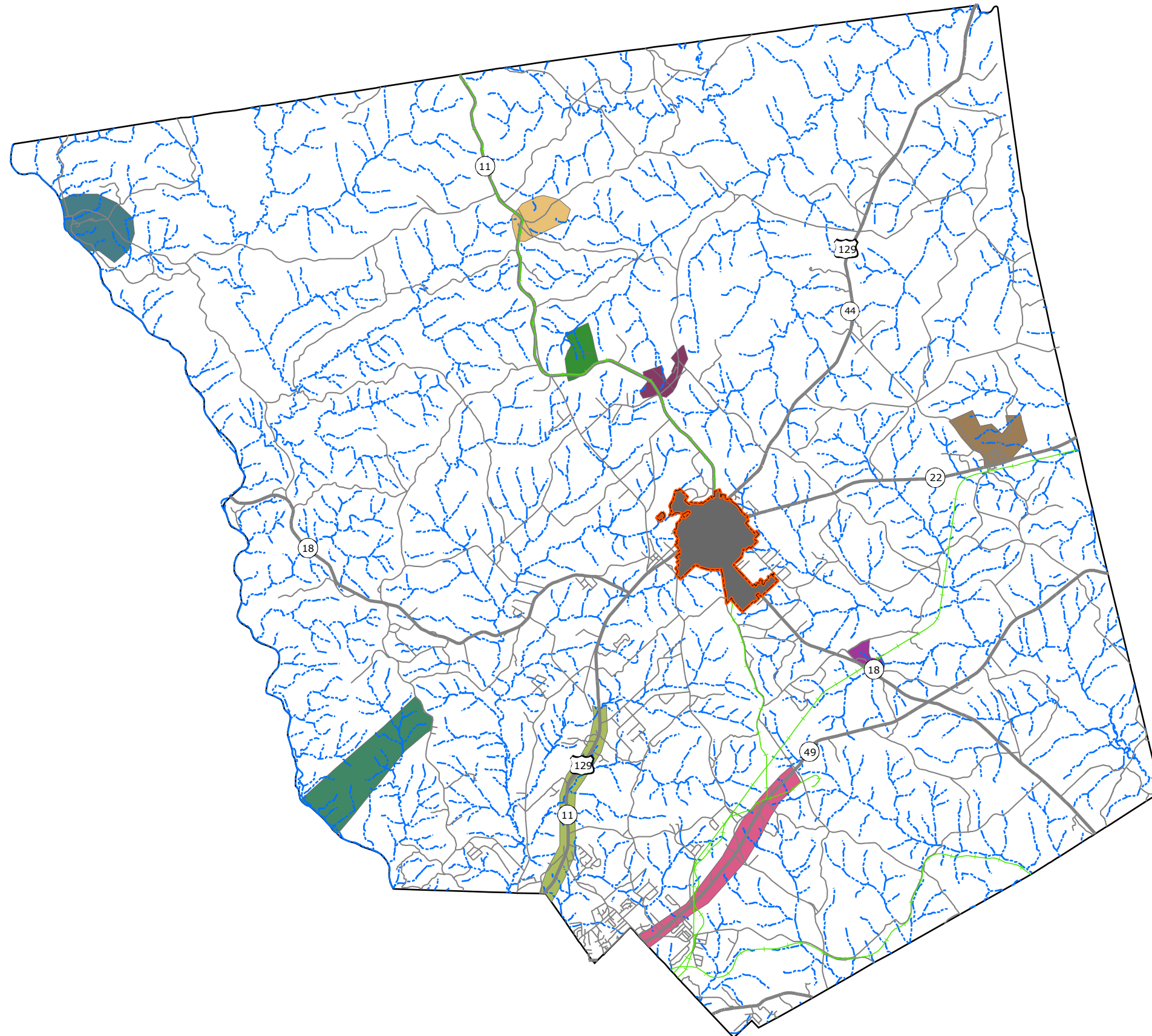


City of Gray

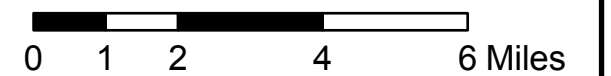
City Street

County Road

State Highway



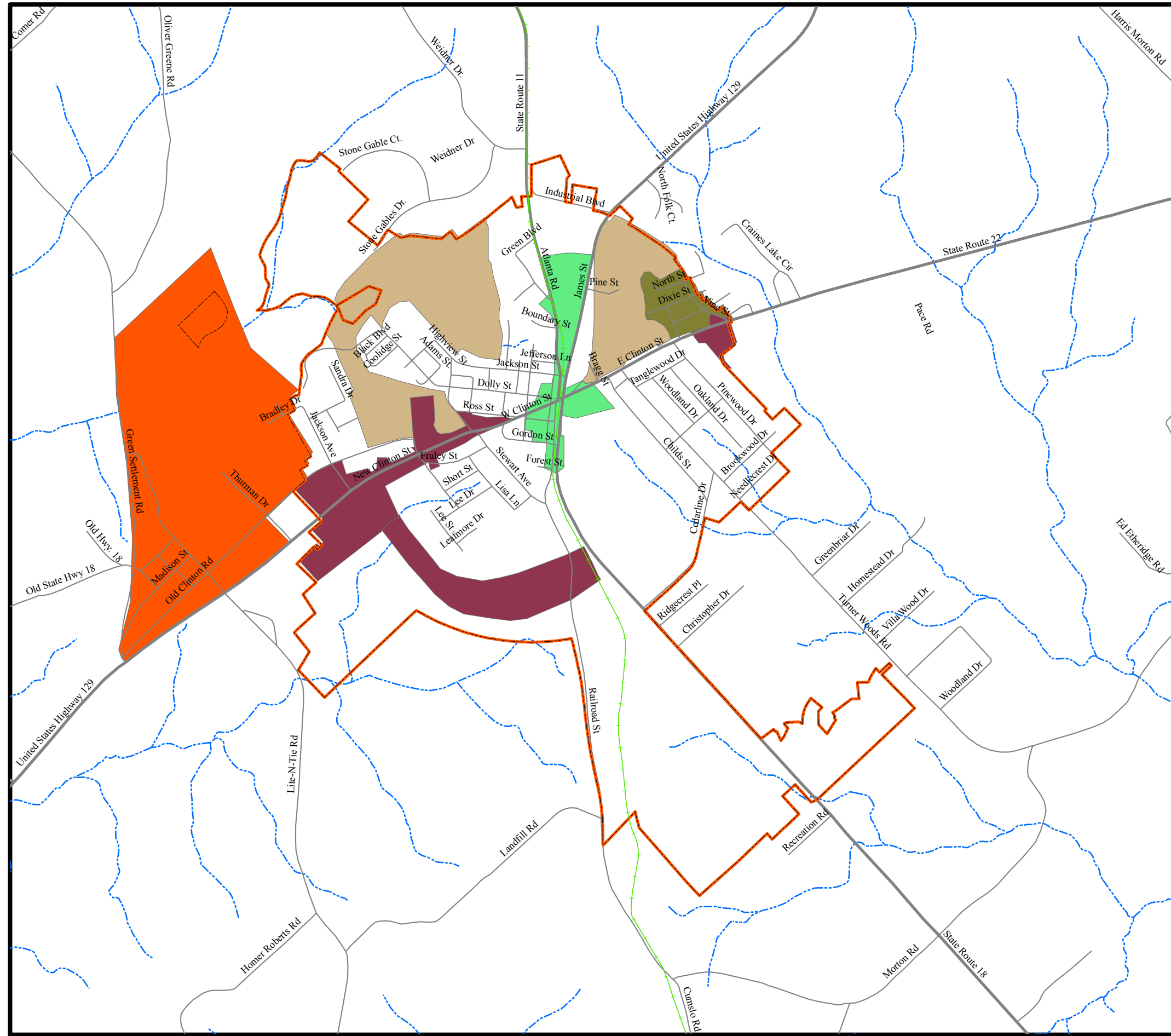
RDC



Map 3a

Gray-Jones County Comprehensive Plan

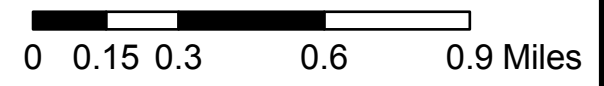
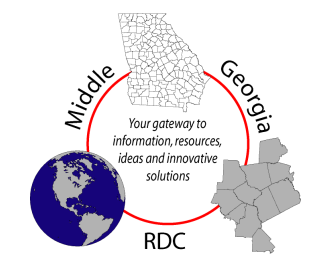
Areas Requiring Special Attention-City of Gray



Legend

- Gray Downtown
- Gray Strip Commercial
- Historic Clinton Area
- Infill Areas
- Sawmill

- City of Gray
- City Street
- County Road
- State Highway



















Map 3b

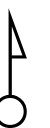
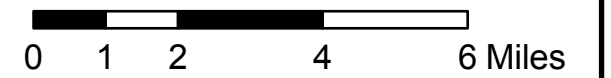
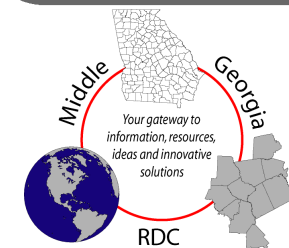
Gray-Jones County Comprehensive Plan

Recommended Character Areas Jones County

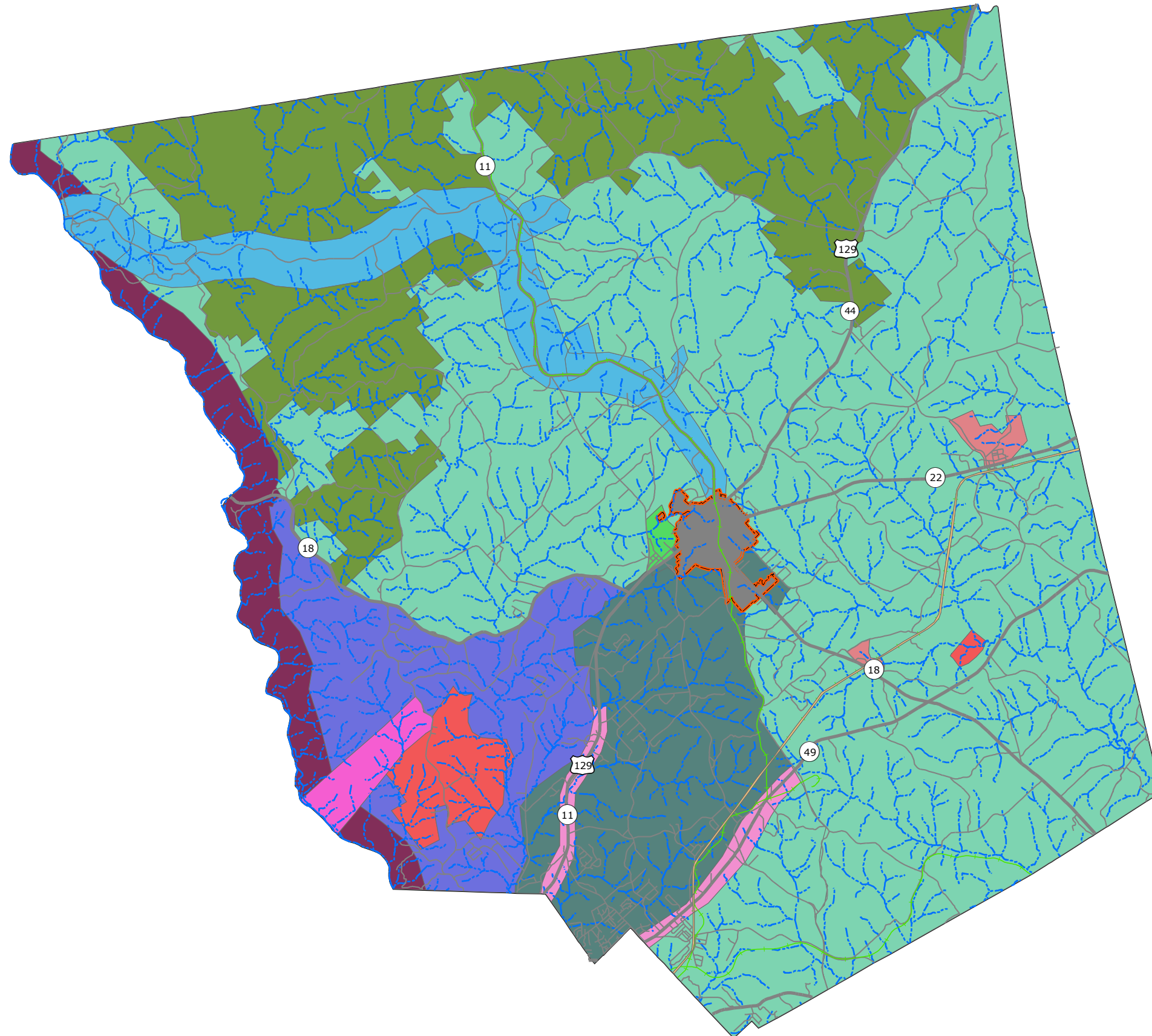
Legend

-  Agricultural Area
-  Conservation/Open Space
-  Historic Clinton Area
-  Major Highway Corridor
-  National/State Forest and WMAs
-  Ocmulgee River Corridor
-  Ocmulgee-Piedmont Scenic Corridor
-  Proposed Rail to Trail
-  Rural Residential
-  Rural Village
-  Suburban Neighborhood Developing
-  Suburban Neighborhood Buildout

-  City of Gray
-  City Street
-  County Road
-  State Highway
















Map 4a

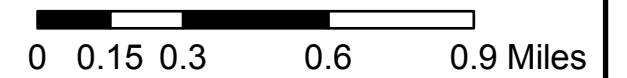
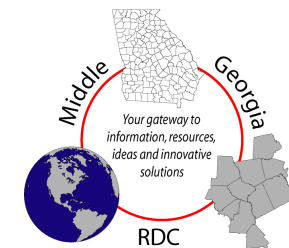


Gray-Jones County Comprehensive Plan

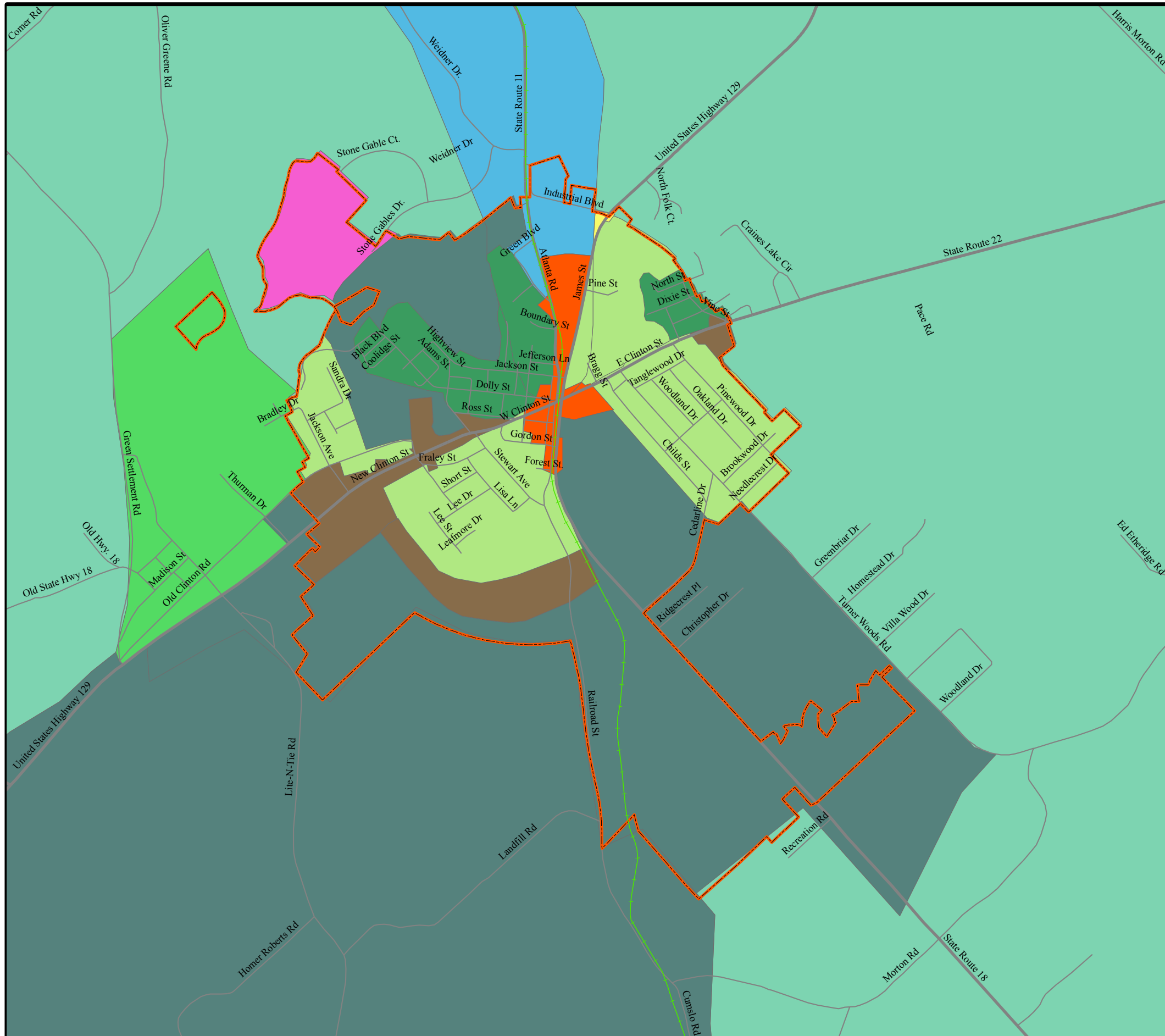
Recommended Character Areas-City of Gray

Legend

-  Agricultural Area
-  Gray Downtown
-  Gray Strip Commercial
-  Historic Clinton Area
-  Ocmulgee-Piedmont Scenic Corridor
-  Suburban Area Developing
-  Suburban Neighborhood Buildout
-  Traditional Neighborhood Declining
-  Traditional Neighborhood Stable
-  City of Gray
-  City Street
-  County Road
-  State Highway












Map 4b

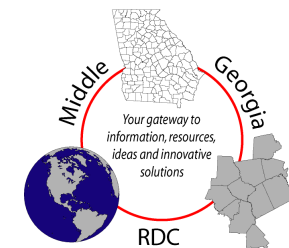
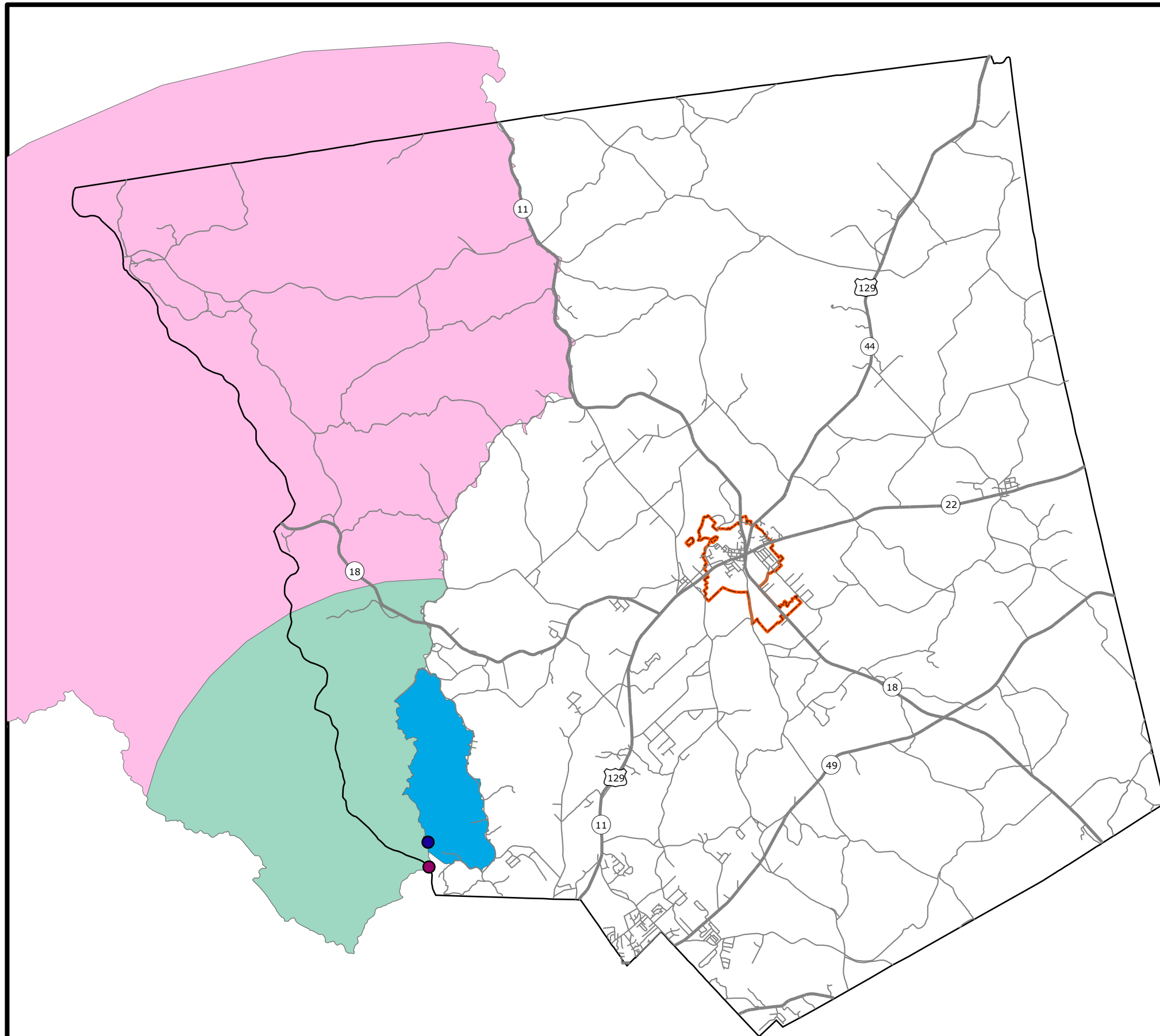


Gray-Jones County Comprehensive Plan

Water Supply Watersheds

Legend

-  Ocmulgee River IMZ
-  Ocmulgee River OMZ
-  Lucas Lake IMZ
-  Ocmulgee River Intake
-  Lucas Lake Intake
-  City of Gray
-  City Street
-  County Road
-  State Highway



0 1 2 4 6 Miles

Gray-Jones County Comprehensive Plan

Wetlands

Legend



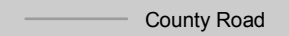
Wetlands



City of Gray



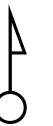
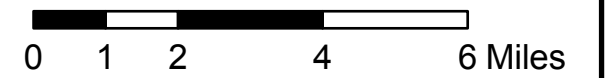
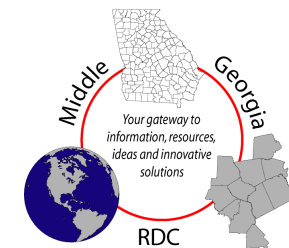
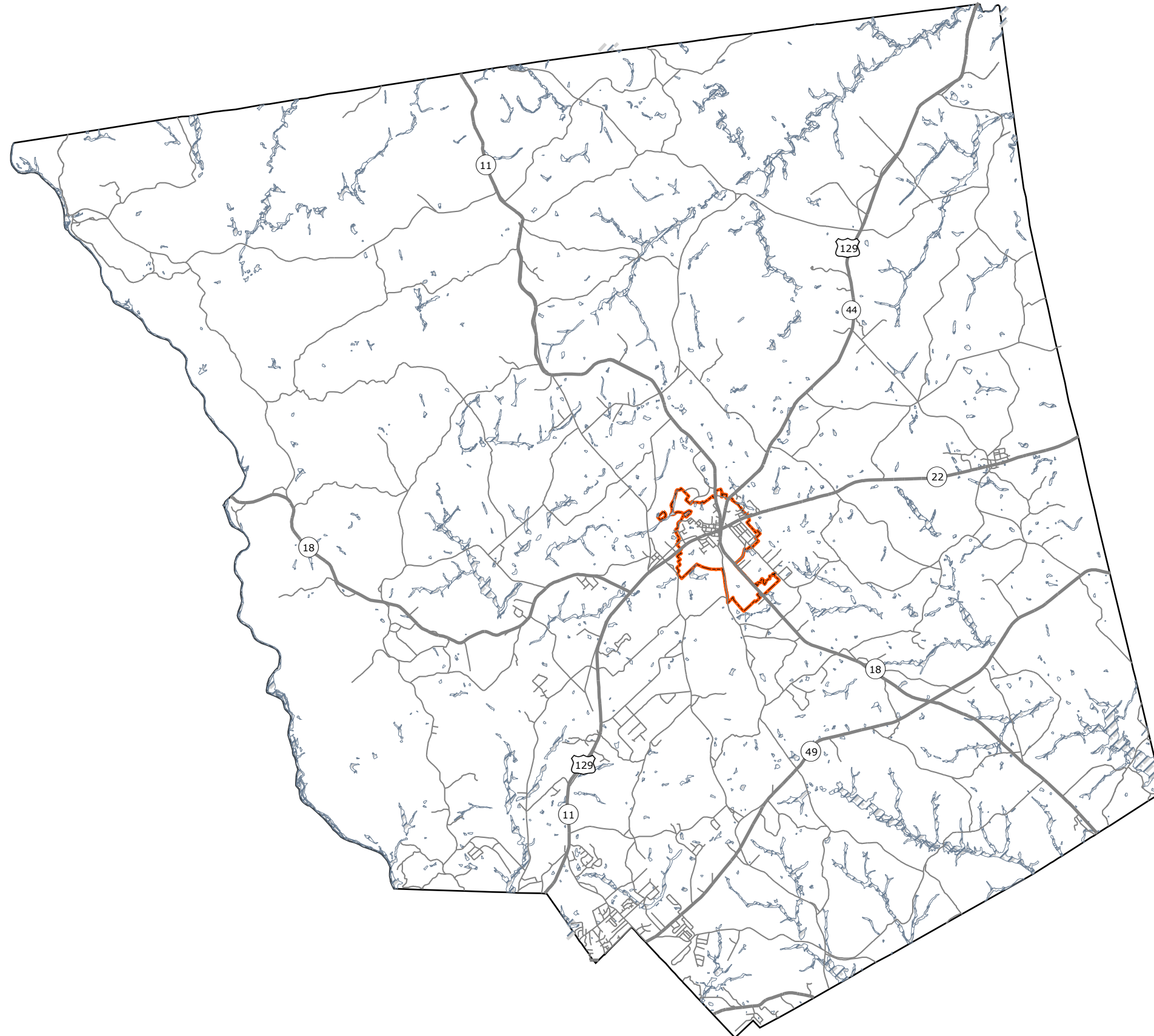
City Street



County Road



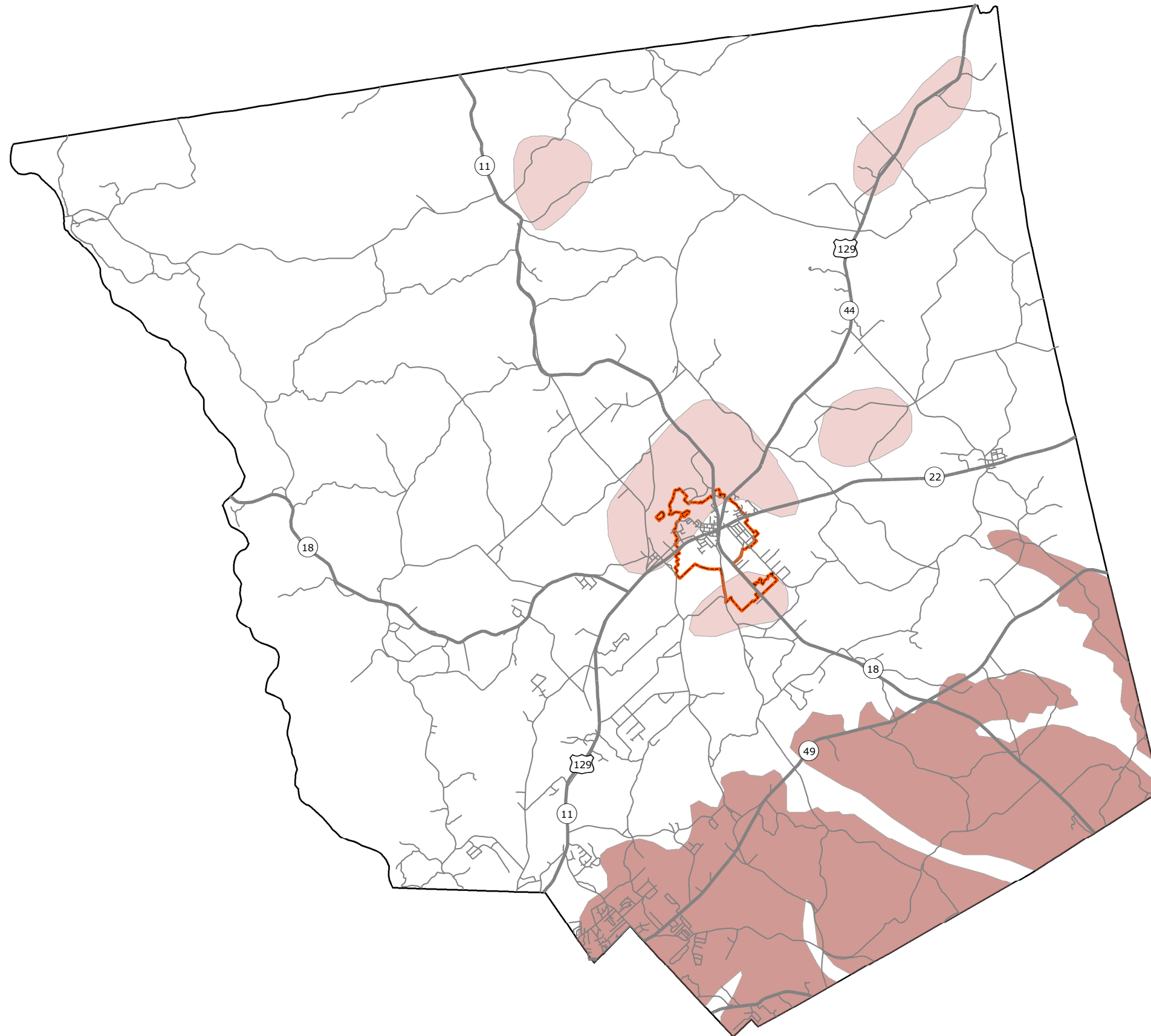
State Highway








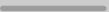
Map 6

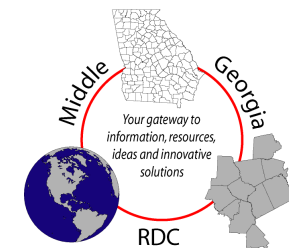
Gray-Jones County Comprehensive Plan

Significant Groundwater Recharge Areas



Legend

-  Cretaceous-Tertiary
-  Probable Areas of Thick Soils
-  City of Gray
-  City Street
-  County Road
-  State Highway

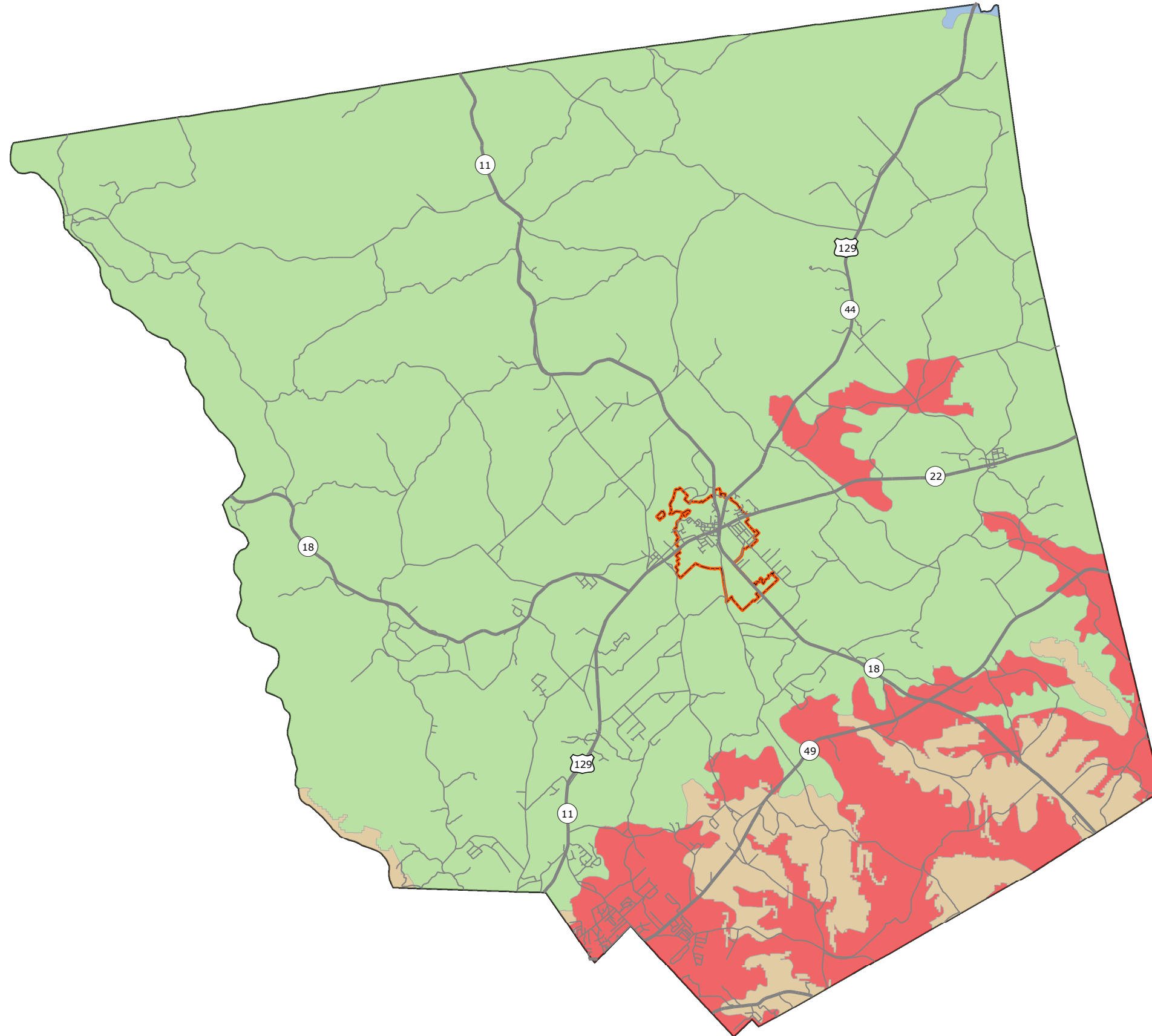


0 1 2 4 6 Miles


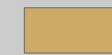
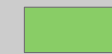
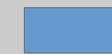
Map 7

Gray-Jones County Comprehensive Plan

Pollution Susceptibility

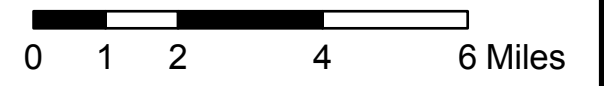


Legend

-  HIGH
-  AVERAGE
-  LOW
-  WATER

 City of Gray

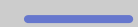
-  City Street
-  County Road
-  State Highway




Gray-Jones County Comprehensive Plan

Protected River Corridors

Legend

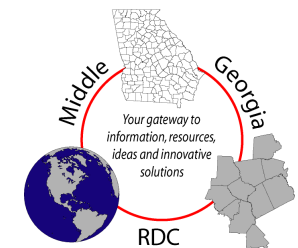
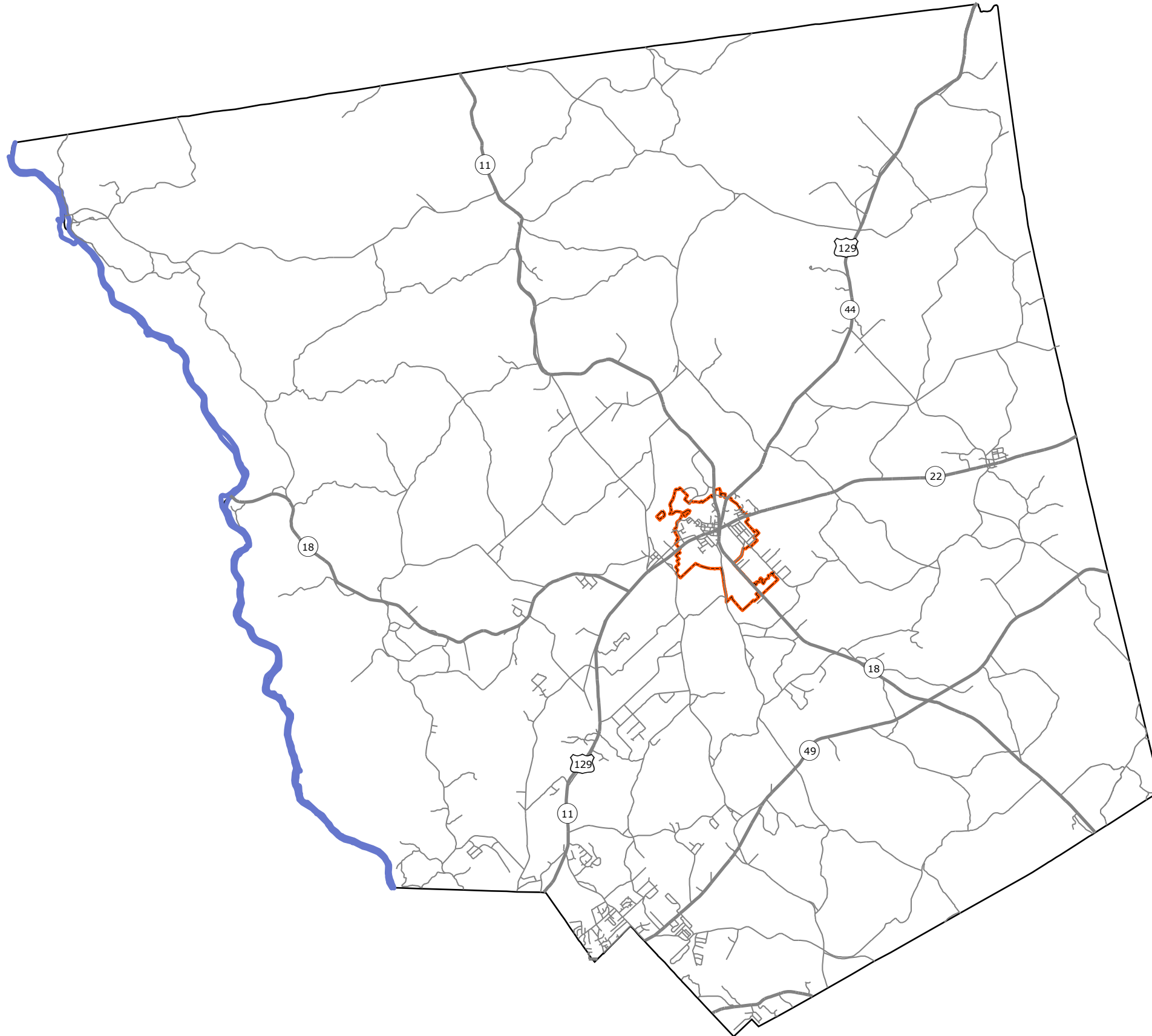
 Ocmulgee River

 City of Gray

 City Street

 County Road

 State Highway




0 1 2 4 6 Miles


Map 9


Floodplains

Legend

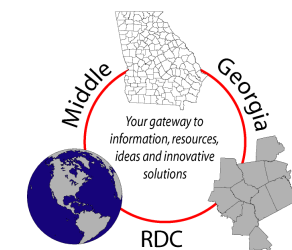
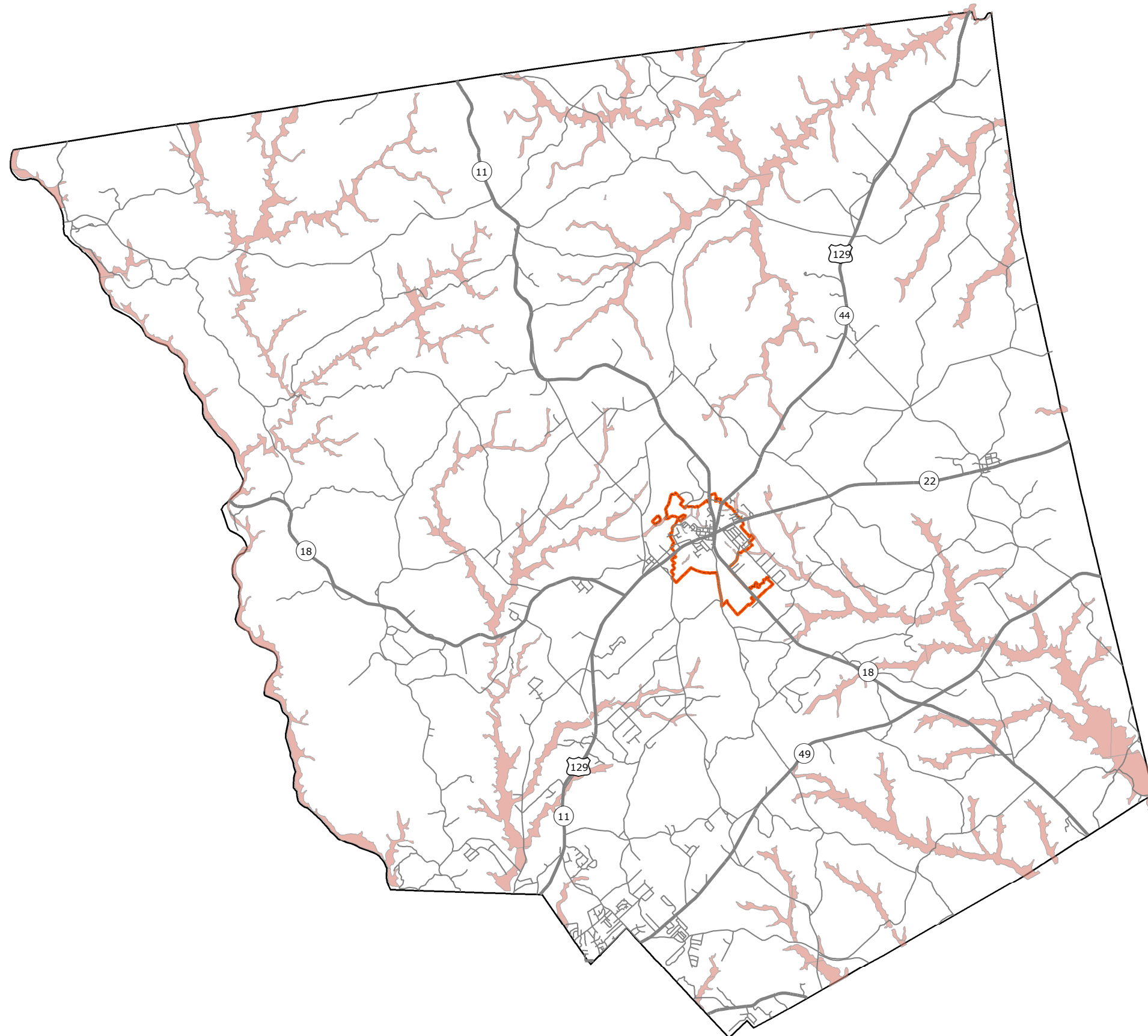
 IN
An area designated as within a "Special Flood Hazard Area" (or SFHA) on a FIRM. This is an area inundated by 1% annual chance flooding for which BFEs or velocity may have been determined. No distinctions are made between the different flood hazard zones that may be included within the SFHA.

 City of Gray

 City Street

 County Road

 State Highway



0 1 2 4 6 Miles

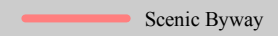
Gray-Jones County Comprehensive Plan

Scenic Areas

Legend



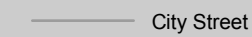
Ocmulgee River



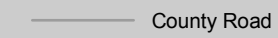
Scenic Byway



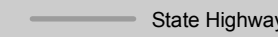
City of Gray



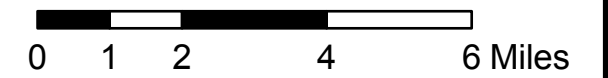
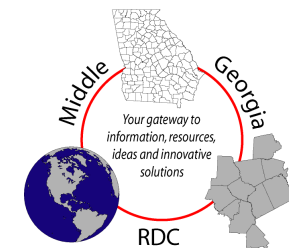
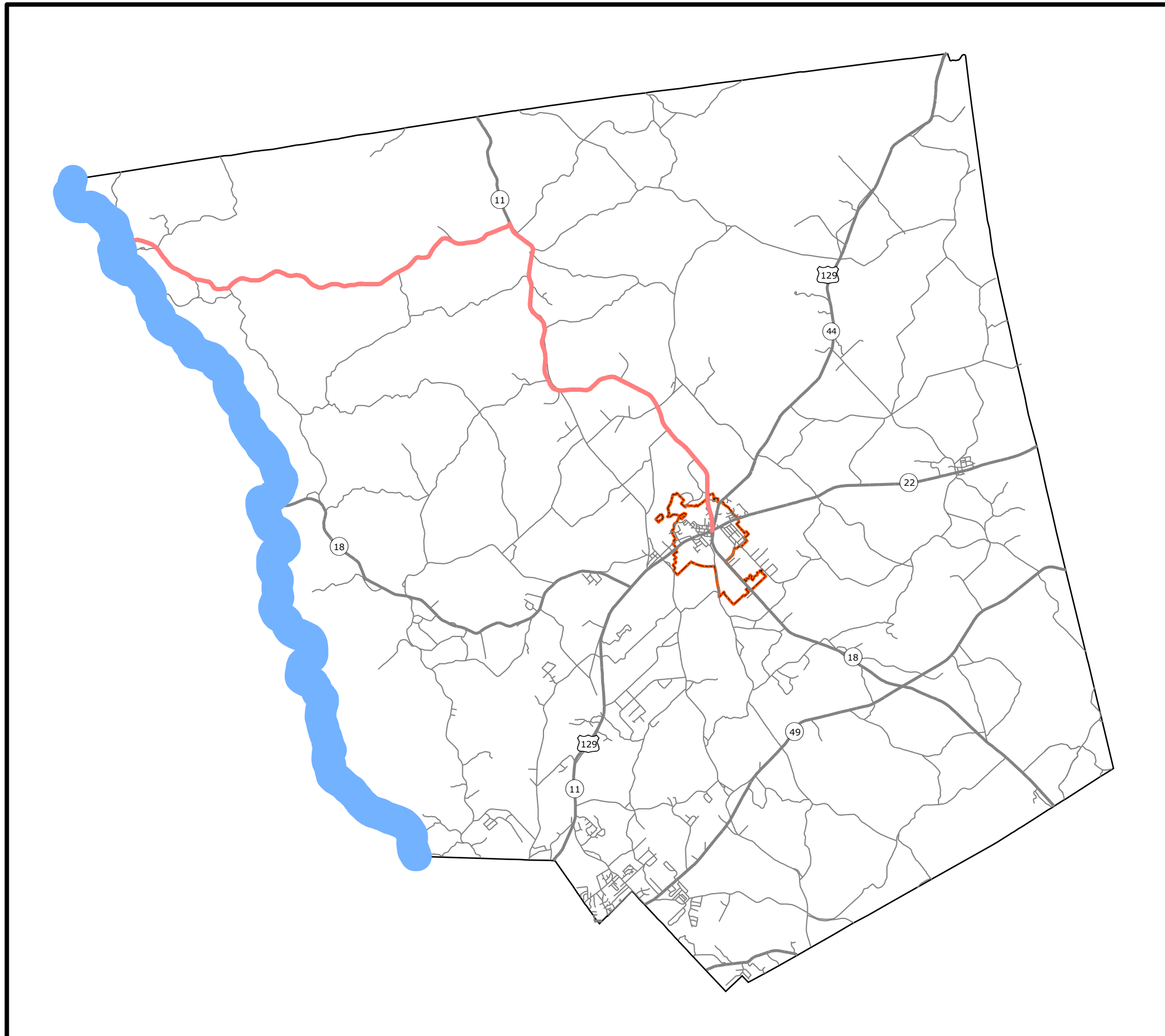
City Street



County Road



State Highway




Gray-Jones County Comprehensive Plan


Major Parks & Recreation Areas

Legend

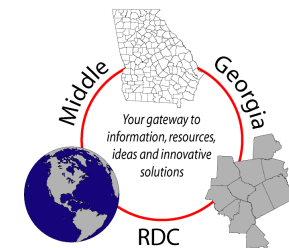
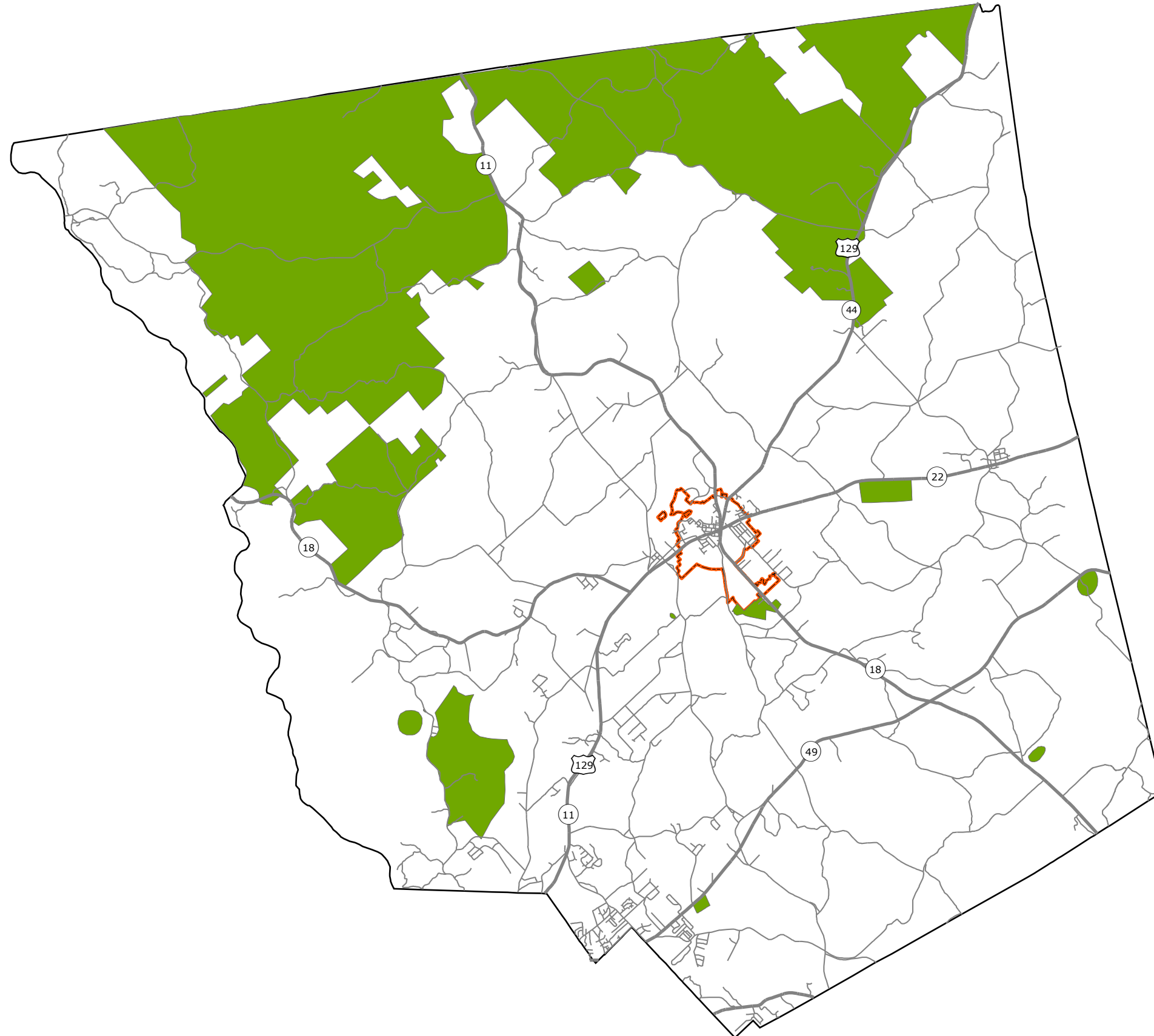
 Park/Recreation/Conservation

 City of Gray

 City Street

 County Road

 State Highway



0 1 2 4 6 Miles

Map 12

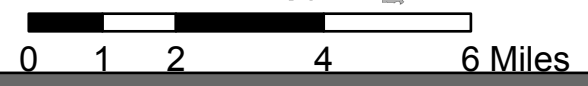
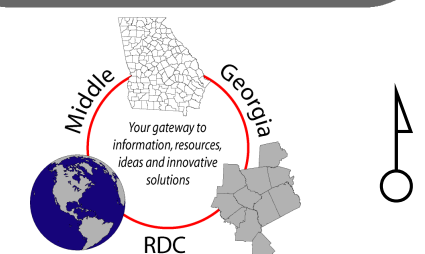
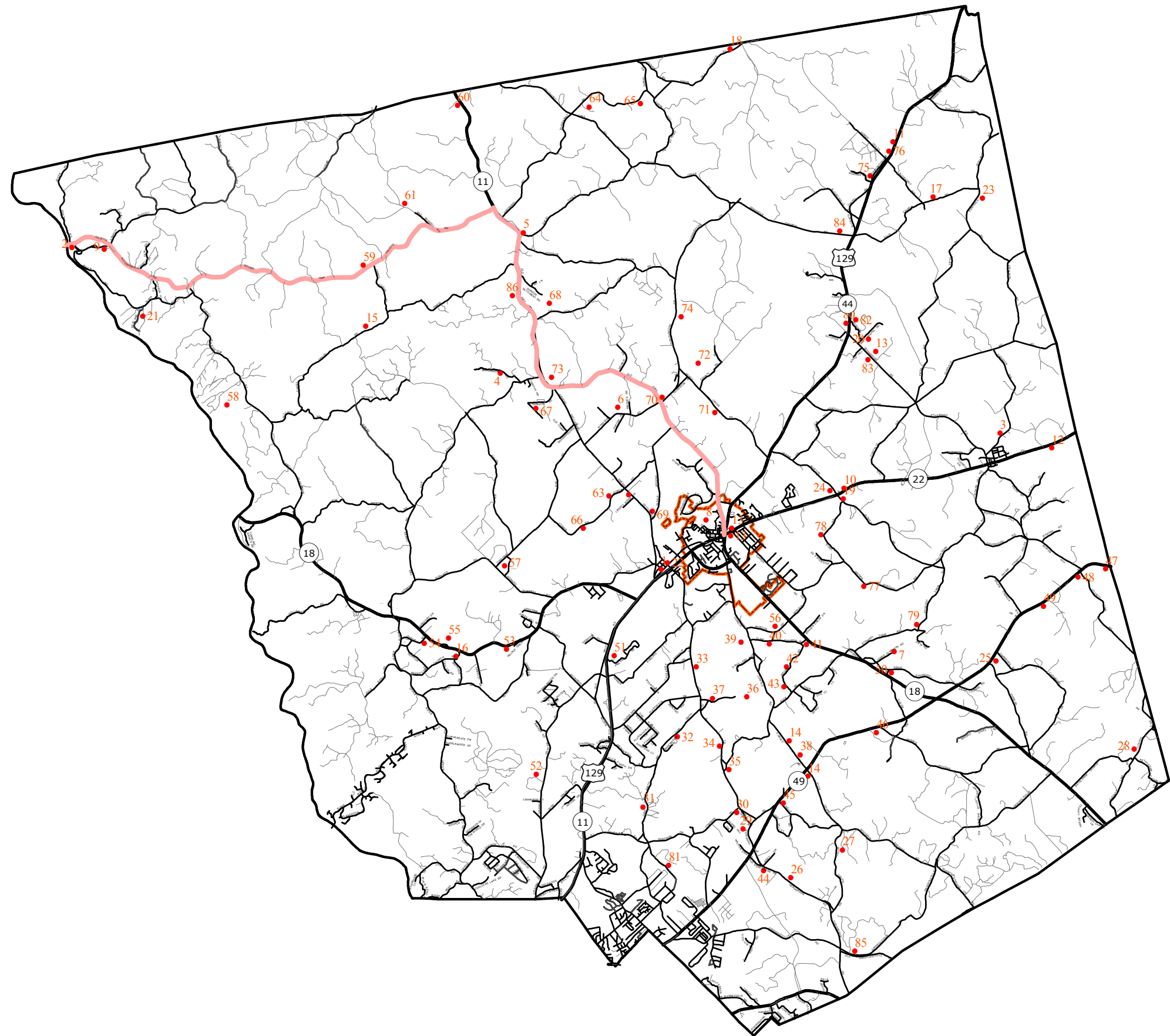
Gray-Jones County Comprehensive Plan

Cultural and Historic Resources

Legend

- 1 Old Clinton Historic District
- 2 East Juliette Village Hist Distr
- 3 Haddock Historic District
- 4 Wayside Community
- 5 Round Oak Community
- 6 Bradley Community
- 7 James Community
- 8 City of Gray
- 9 Russell's Grocery Store
- 10 J. H. Morton Store
- 11 Rural Store
- 12 Blounts Grocery
- 13 Cherokee Products Company
- 13A Gray-Jones County High School
- 13B Jones County Courthouse
- 14 Pitts Chapel Methodist Church
- 14A Jones County Public Works
- 15 New Hope Church
- 16 Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church
- 17 Ellis Church Lodge
- 18 Union Hill Baptist Church
- 19 Hold Chapel
- 20 Mt. Zion Prim. Baptist Church
- 21 Old Pine Ridge School
- 22 Nancy Cleland Mitchell Home
- 23 Jenkins Home
- 24 Morton Home
- 25 J. L. Brown Home
- 26 Josiah Jones Henderson Home
- 27 573 Pitts Chapel Road
- 28 Bethel Church Road
- 29 131 Wells Road
- 30 118 Watson Road
- 31 Tyler Home
- 32 Day Home
- 33 657 Lite-n-Tie Road
- 34 1010 Lite-n-Tie Road
- 35 Lite-n-Tie Road
- 36 Osborn Roberts Road
- 37 Osborn Roberts Home
- 38 Washburn Home
- 39 618 Cumslo Road
- 40 Lowe Home
- 41 William W. Moore Home
- 42 Hutchings-Moore Home
- 43 Moore Home
- 44 174 Moore Place
- 45 William Roberts Home
- 46 1554 GA 49
- 47 2794 GA 49
- 48 2738 GA 49
- 49 Lyster Cottage
- 50 Ethridge Home
- 51 3690 GA 22
- 52 Clifford Roberts Home
- 53 Johnson-Bonner Home
- 54 Milton Gordon Home
- 55 Gordon-Jackson Home
- 56 Morton Home
- 57 Jones-Green Home
- 58 Jarrell Plantation
- 59 Crutchfield Home
- 60 Goolsby Home
- 61 Russell Place
- 62 Watts Home
- 63 John Tribble Home
- 64 Hadaway Home
- 65 Swan Home
- 66 Comer Home
- 67 Bryant Home
- 68 Cabiness-Hunt Home
- 69 Oliver Green Road
- 70 Barron Home
- 71 Grace Home
- 72 Bradley Home
- 73 Bilderback Home
- 74 Cabiness-Hanberry Home
- 75 Miller-Potts Home
- 76 Dumas Home
- 77 Madison Gray Home
- 78 290 Nathan Roberts Road
- 79 Tomotavia
- 80 Farrar Farm
- 81 Roberts-Wincey Plantation
- 82 Moughon Home
- 83 Breezy Hill
- 84 Blountsville Town Site
- 85 Griswoldville Town Site
- 86 Battle of Sunshine Church Site

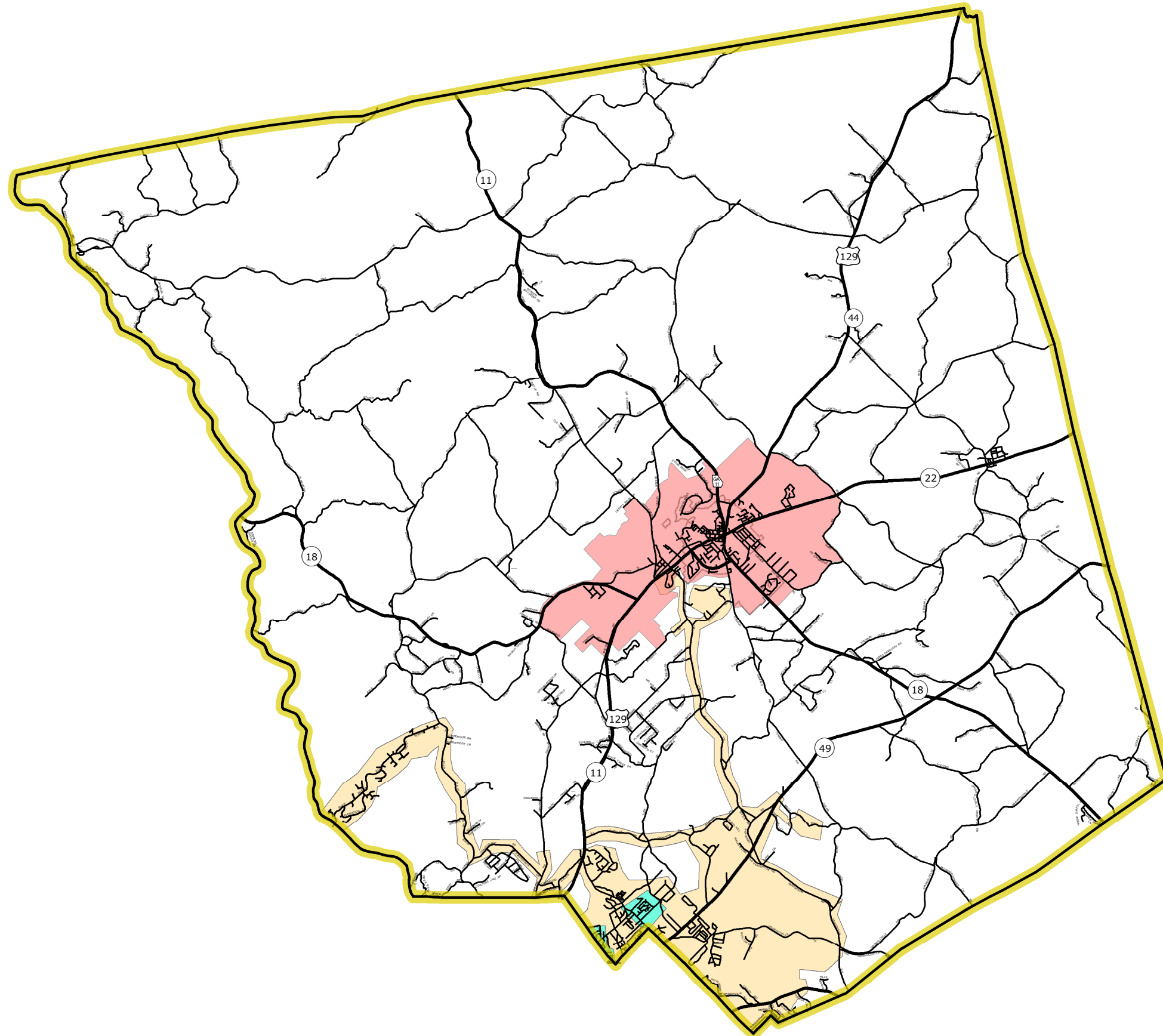
- City Street
- County Road
- State Highway
- Scenic Byway



Map 13

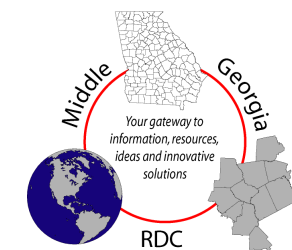
Gray-Jones County Comprehensive Plan

Water Supply & Treatment Service Areas



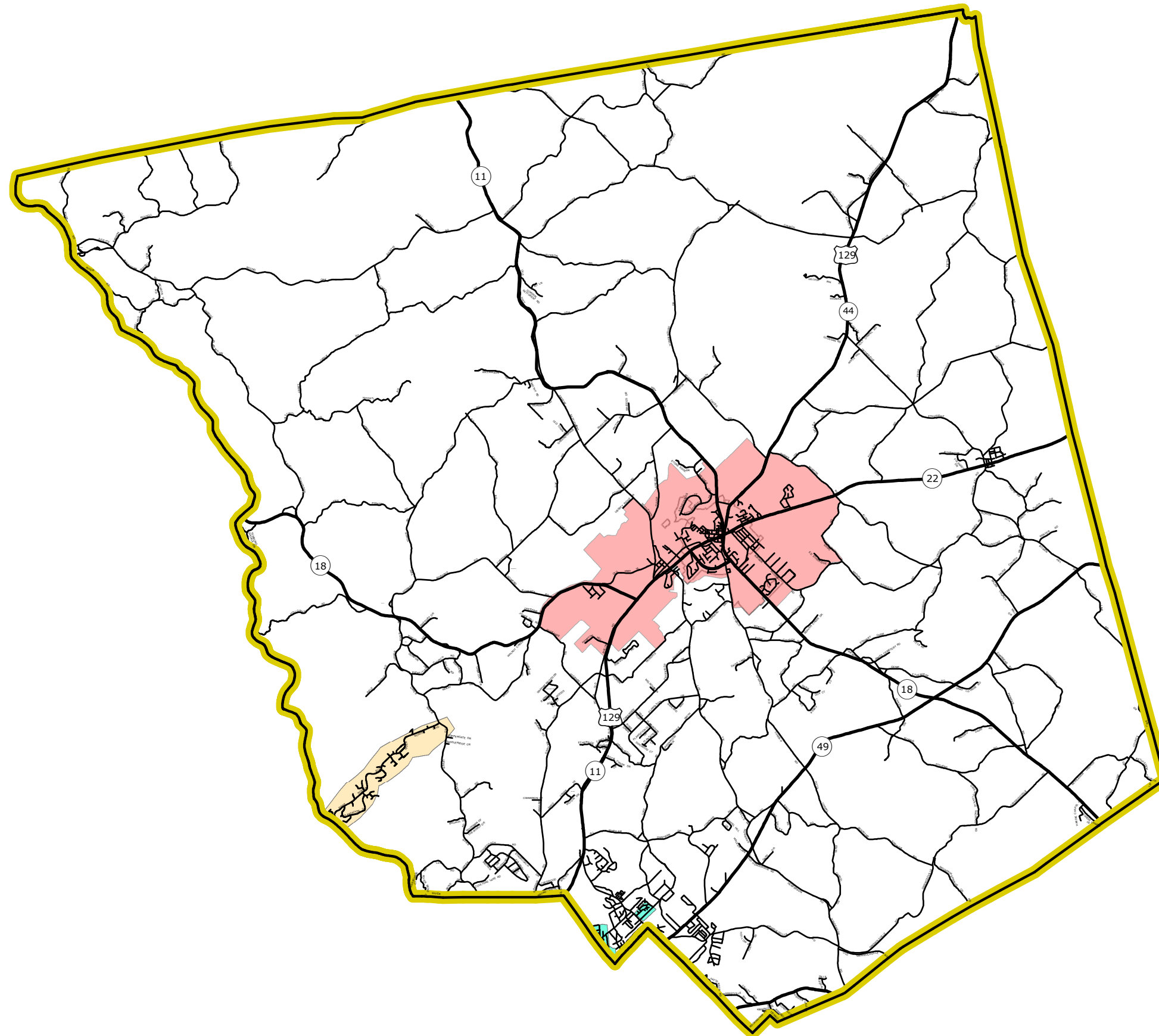
Legend

- Gray Service Delivery Area
- Jones County Service Delivery Area
- MWA Service Delivery Area
- City of Gray
- City Street
- County Road
- State Highway







Gray-Jones County Comprehensive Plan

Sewerage System & Wastewater Treatment Service Areas

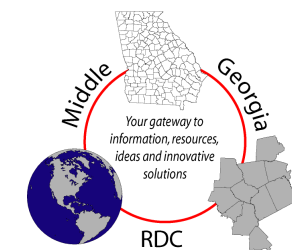


Legend

-  Gray Service Delivery Area
-  Jones County Service Delivery Area
-  MWA Service Delivery Area

 City of Gray

-  City Street
-  County Road
-  State Highway



0 1 2 4 6 Miles


Gray-Jones County Comprehensive Plan


Parks and Recreation

Legend

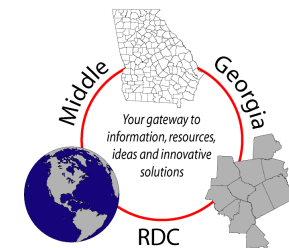
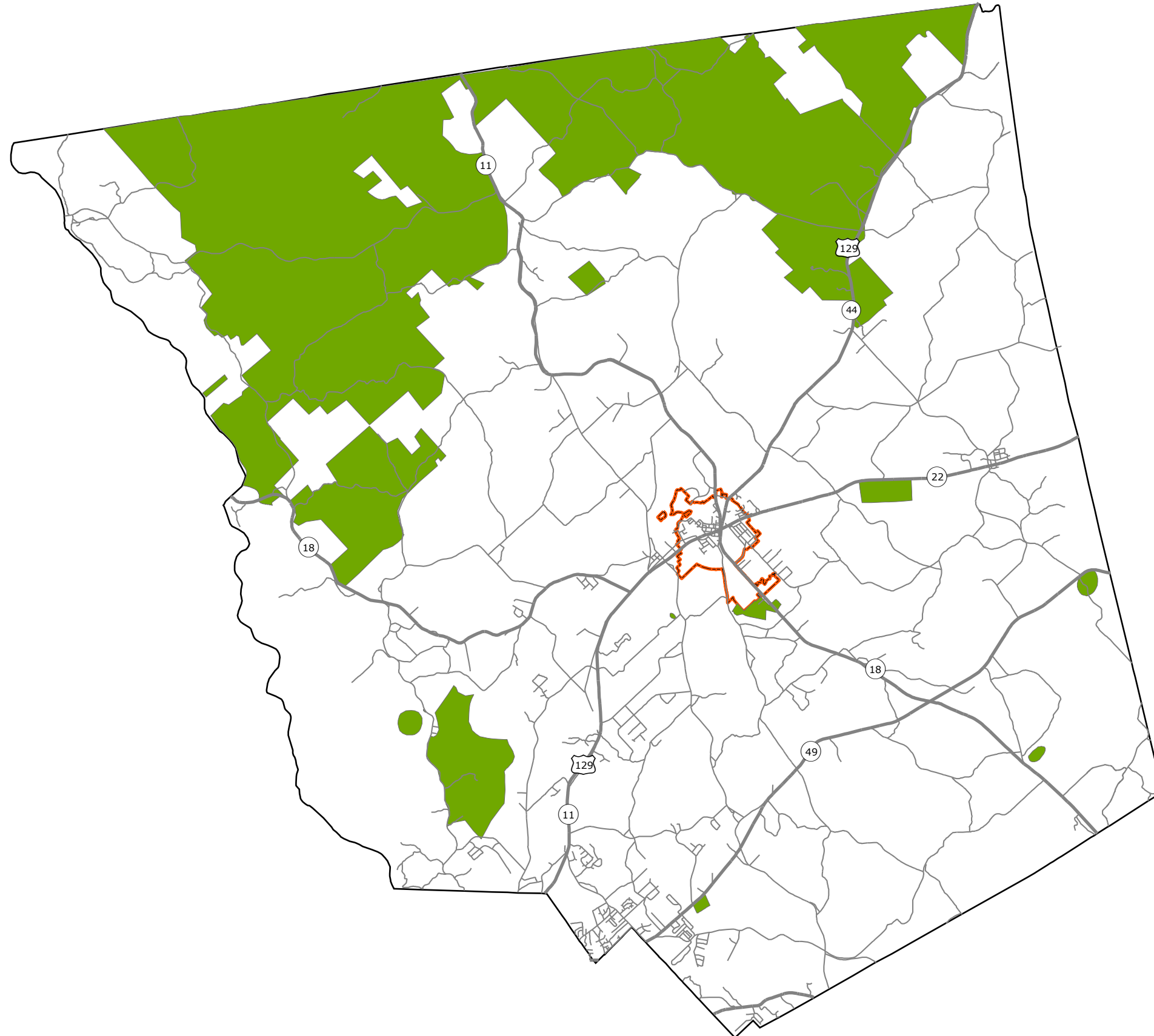
 Park/Recreation/Conservation

 City of Gray

 City Street

 County Road

 State Highway



0 1 2 4 6 Miles

Map 16

Gray-Jones County Comprehensive Plan

Major Road and Highway Network

Legend



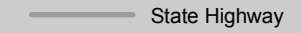
City of Gray



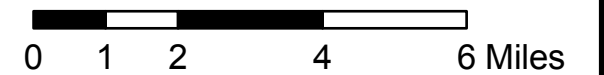
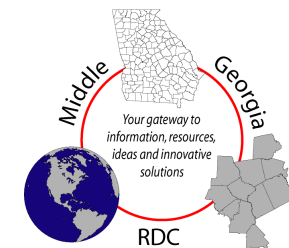
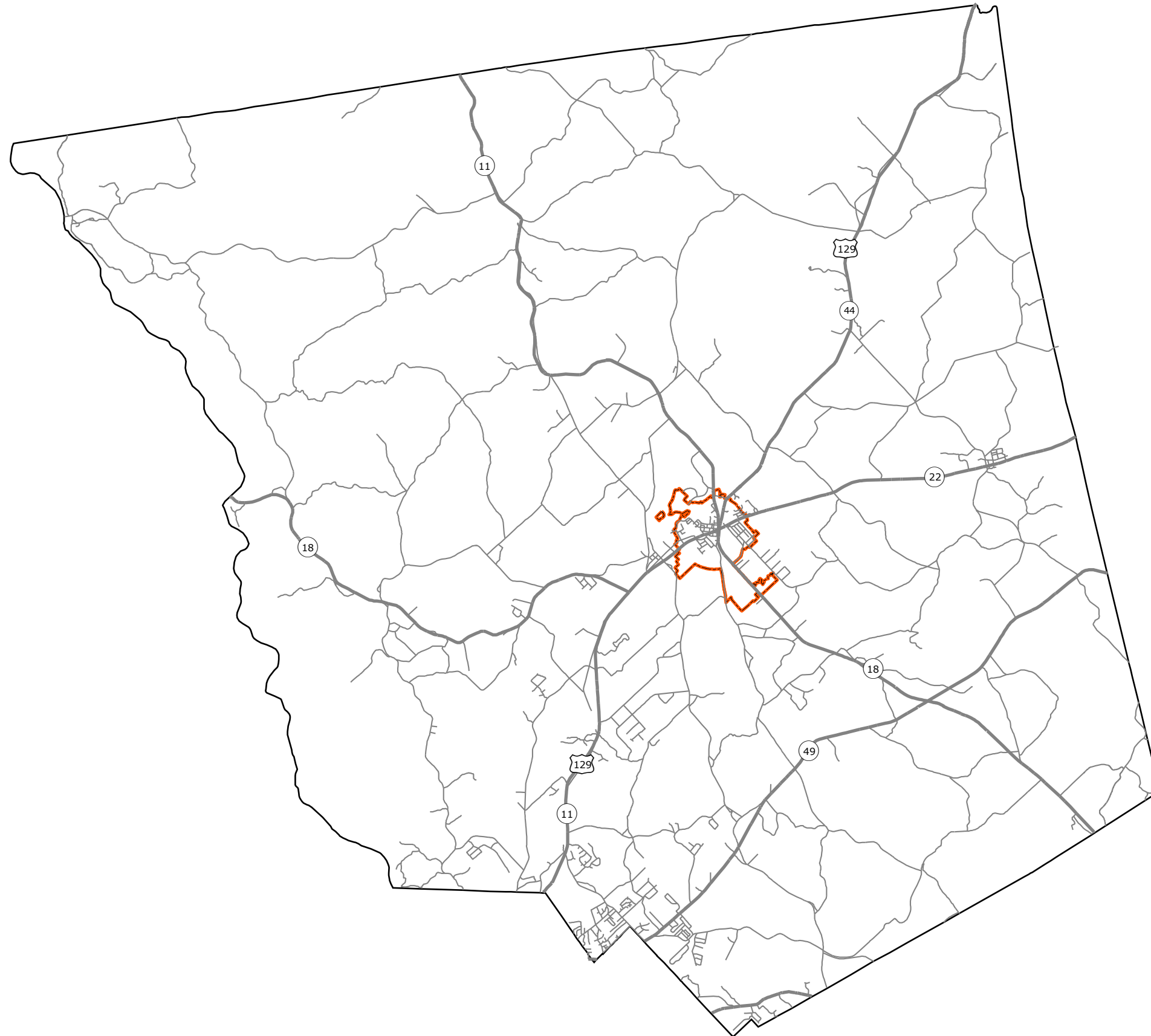
City Street



County Road



State Highway



Gray-Jones County Comprehensive Plan

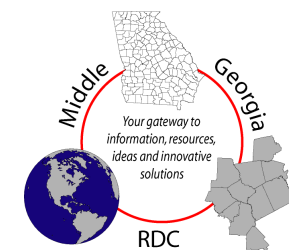
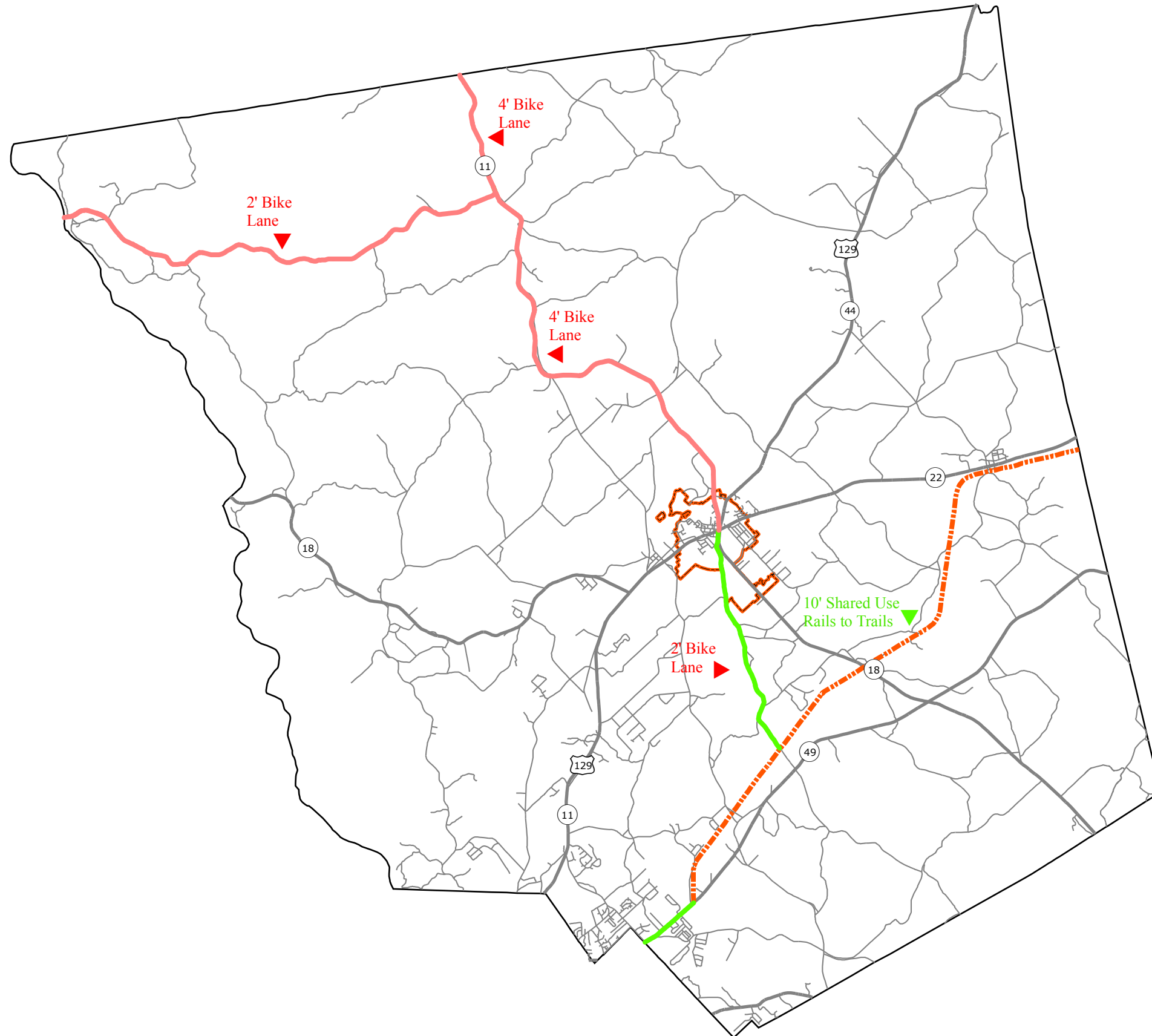
Planned Bicycle/ Pedestrian Facilities

Legend

- 5 Year Plan - Signage Only
- Long Term Plan
- 5 Year Plan - Development Plan & Construction of 5 Miles

City of Gray

- City Street
- County Road
- State Highway



0 1 2 4 6 Miles

Map 18