

2016 Greater Lowndes Comprehensive Plan Update

For Lowndes County and the Cities of Dasher,
Hahira, Lake Park, Remerton, and Valdosta



ADOPTED
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Prepared for:
Greater Lowndes County

In cooperation with:



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I. Chapter 110-12-1. Minimum Standards and Procedures for Local Comprehensive Planning

I. Introduction

The 2016 Greater Lowndes County Comprehensive Plan was prepared in accordance with the Rules of the Georgia Department of Community Affairs Chapter 110-12-1, Minimum Standards and Procedures for Local Comprehensive Planning.

As required by the Minimum Standards, the 2016 Greater Lowndes County Comprehensive Plan consists of the following elements:

1. Community Goals
2. Needs and Opportunities
3. Community Work Program
4. Land Use Element (As a community with zoning or land development regulations subject to the Zoning Procedures Law)
5. Transportation Element (As a community that is entirely or partially covered by an MPO)
6. Housing Element (Valdosta only - as a HUD CDBG Entitlement Community required to have a Consolidated Plan)

In the preparation of this Plan, efforts were made to coordinate with and integrate the many other existing plans and planning documents that relate to the community. Below is a listing of the plans and documents that were consulted, most of which were initially drawn together into community-wide planning efforts during the process of developing the 2014 Common Community Vision. The plans are listed according to the agency responsible for the plan.

Southern Georgia Regional Commission

- 1) Regional Comprehensive Plan
- 2) Regional Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan
- 3) Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy
- 4) Moody Air Force Base Joint Land Use Study Phase I & II
- 5) Digital Economy Plan

Lowndes County Emergency Management Agency

- 6) Lowndes County Hazard Mitigation Plan

Valdosta-Lowndes Metropolitan Planning Organization

- 7) Valdosta-Lowndes Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan
- 8) Valdosta-Lowndes MPO 2035 Transportation Plan

Suwanee-Satilla Regional Water Council

- 9) Suwanee-Satilla Water Development and Conservation Plan

Valdosta State University

- 10) Valdosta State University Master Plan

Wiregrass Georgia Technical College

- 11) Wiregrass Georgia Technical College Strategic Master Plan

Georgia Department of Transportation

- 12) Statewide Transportation Plan
- 13) Statewide Strategic Transportation Plan
- 14) Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Plan

Lowndes County, Cities of Valdosta, Hahira, Lake Park, Remerton, and Dasher

- 15) Greater Lowndes County Comprehensive Plan
- 16) Lowndes County Solid Waste Management Plan

Georgia Department of Natural Resources

- 17) Georgia Department of Natural Resources Strategic Plan
- 18) Georgia Outdoor Recreation Plan

19) State of Georgia Water Plan
 Central Valdosta Development Authority
20) Downtown Valdosta Master Plan
 Georgia Department of Economic Development
21) State of Georgia FY2014 Strategic Marketing Plan
 Valdosta Regional Airport
22) Airport Master Plan
 Valdosta City Schools
23) City of Valdosta Schools Strategic Plan
 Lowndes County Schools
24) Lowndes County Schools System Improvement Plan
 South Georgia Medical Center
25) Community Health Needs Assessment Implementation Plan
 Valdosta Housing Authority
26) Valdosta Housing Authority 5 Year Action Plan
27) City of Valdosta Section 3 Policy
28) City of Valdosta Section 3 Plan
 Valdosta-Lowndes County Parks and Recreation Authority
29) Comprehensive Parks + Recreation Master Plan

II. Community Involvement

All of the required elements have been developed with extensive opportunity for involvement and input from stakeholders throughout the County and Cities. The following steps were taken to ensure that this plan reflected the full range of needs and opportunities from the many stakeholders and residents in the county:

III. Identification of Stakeholders

A comprehensive list of potential stakeholders was put together with input from local governments, elected officials, and residents. The stakeholder list included the following:

- Local governments (Lowndes County, City of Dasher, City of Hahira, City of Lake Park, City of Remerton, and City of Valdosta) – staff and elected officials
- Valdosta-Lowndes Development Authority
- Valdosta-Lowndes County Chamber of Commerce
- Valdosta-Lowndes County Airport Authority
- Valdosta-Lowndes County Parks & Recreation Authority
- Valdosta-Lowndes Metropolitan Planning Organization
- Valdosta Main Street
- Moody Air Force Base
- Valdosta State University
- Wiregrass Georgia Technical College
- South Georgia Medical Center
- Lowndes County Schools
- Valdosta City Schools
- Lowndes County Historical Society Museum
- Lowndes Area Knowledge Exchange
- Withlacoochee, Willacoochee, Alapaha, Little, and Upper Suwannee River Watershed Coalition
- Local fire departments and police departments
- Local residents
- Local businesses
- Local nonprofit organizations

IV. Identification of Participation Techniques

The following participation techniques were utilized during the update process:

- Public Hearings
- Workshops
- Extensive e-mail correspondence with stakeholders
- Special Webpage on SGRC website as well as County and City's websites
- Dissemination of information in the newspaper
- Fliers

V. Conduct Participation Program

A foundational principle utilized by the Southern Georgia Regional Commission in all of its planning projects is public and stakeholder participation from, and coordination with, multiple and diverse interest groups. Outreach to the public, local governments and other stakeholders and interested parties was accomplished by e-mail correspondence, direct communication, social media postings, the project website, and updates provided at workshops and at other group meetings. Opportunity for public comment was provided at public hearings and at city and county commission meetings.

The public hearing kicking off the comprehensive planning process was held on Jan. 19, 2016 at the Greater Lowndes County offices. It was held for the purpose of making any potential stakeholders and residents aware that the comprehensive plan update and review was now underway; to explain the purpose of the update; and to encourage residents and other stakeholders to actively participate in the plan update.

In addition to the two required public hearings, SGRC held a series of seven workshops to discuss several elements of the plan. The first workshop (Feb. 22, 2016) was used to review and update the existing community goals. The second, third, fourth, and fifth workshops (March 7, March 21, April 4, and April 18) were used to review and update the community issues and opportunities, and the sixth workshop (May 9) was used to review and update the policies. During these workshops, in a process consisting of a review and open discussion of the existing goals, issues, opportunities, and policies from the prior adopted Comprehensive Plan, participants updated these items to meet current needs. Input from the workshops was then incorporated into the draft Plan Update by SGRC staff. The final workshop (June 6) consisted of an open review and discussion of the Existing Land Use and Character Area maps of Lowndes County and the Cities of Dasher, Hahira, Lake Park, Remerton, and Valdosta. Notes from this workshop were used by SGRC GIS staff to produce updated maps. Copies of the sign-in sheets from the workshops are provided in the Appendix along with public hearing notices.

VI. Consideration of Regional Water Plan and Environmental Planning Criteria

During the preparation of the Comprehensive Plan, the local governments must review both the Regional Water Plan covering its area and the GDNR Rules for Environmental Planning Criteria, as laid out in Chapter 391-3-16, to determine whether any local implementation practices or development regulations need to be adapted to be consistent with both.

Suwannee-Satilla Regional Water Plan

Greater Lowndes County is within the area of the Suwannee-Satilla Regional Water Plan, which was adopted in September 2011.



Source: CDM Suwannee-Satilla Regional Water Plan

The Suwannee-Satilla Regional Water Plan has identified 13 goals, listed below, to implement its vision of managing water resources in a sustainable manner under Georgia's regulated riparian and reasonable use laws in order to support the state's and region's economy, protect public health and natural resources, and enhance the quality of life for all citizens; while preserving the private property rights of Georgia's landowners, and in consideration of the need to enhance resource augmentation and efficiency opportunities.

Suwannee-Satilla Regional Water Plan Goals:

1. Manage and develop water resources to sustainably and reliably meet domestic, commercial, and industrial water needs, including all agricultural sectors (including agro-forestry).
2. Manage ground and surface water to encourage sustainable economic and population growth in the region.
3. Manage the Region's and State's water resources in a manner that preserves and protects private property rights.

4. Ensure an adequate water supply of suitable quality to meet current and future human needs, while protecting environmental resources.
5. Identify opportunities to optimize existing and future supplies, and to optimize water and wastewater infrastructure.
6. Promote efficient use and management of surface and groundwater resources to allow for sufficient supplies for current and future generations.
7. Protect and manage surface and groundwater recharge areas to ensure sufficient long-term water supplies for the region.
8. Protect, maintain, and, where appropriate and practicable, identify opportunities to enhance water quality and river base flows.
9. Protect and maintain regional water-dependent recreational opportunities.
10. Identify opportunities to manage stormwater so as to improve water quality and quantity.
11. Identify and implement cost-effective water management strategies.
12. Seek to provide economically affordable power and water resource services to all citizens in the region.
13. Identify and implement actions to better measure and share water use data and information.

In addition, the Regional Water Plan has adopted several Short-Term Water Quantity and Water Quality Management Practices, which the local comprehensive plan should include in order to manage water resources in a sustainable manner through the planning period and beyond. The most significant issues in the Suwannee-Satilla Region are surface water availability gaps driven by agricultural usage. As such, the majority of water supply management practices are intended to address agricultural surface water use.

Short Term Water Quantity Management Practices (0-10 Years)

1. Utilize surface water and groundwater sources within the available resource capacities
2. Conserve water
3. Collect data and research to confirm the frequency, duration, severity, and drivers of surface water gaps
4. Evaluate and ensure that current and future surface water permit conditions do not contribute to 7Q10 low flow concerns (the period of lowest stream flow during a seven-day interval that is expected to occur once every 10 years)
5. Encourage sustainable groundwater use as a preferred supply in regions with surface water 7Q10 low flow concerns and adequate groundwater supply
6. Identify incentives and a process to sustainably replace a portion of existing agricultural surface water use with groundwater use to address 7Q10 low flow concerns
8. Evaluate the potential to use existing storage to address 7Q10 low flow concerns
9. Education to reduce surficial aquifer groundwater use impacts to 7Q10 low flow concerns

Short-Term Water Quality Management Practices (0 – 10 Years):

1. Point Sources:
 - Support and fund current permitting and waste load allocation process to improve treatment of wastewater and increase treatment capacity
 - Data collection and research to confirm discharge volumes and waste concentrations as well as receiving stream flows and chemistry

2. Non-Point Sources:

- Data collection to confirm source of pollutants and causes; encourage stormwater ordinances, septic system maintenance, and coordinated planning
- Ensure funding and support for local and state Best Management Practices programs, including urban/suburban, rural, forestry, and agricultural Best Management Practices

3. Non-point Source Existing Impairments:

- Total maximum daily load listed streams: Improve data on source of pollutant and length of impairment; identify opportunities to leverage funds, and implement non-point source Best Management Practices

Longer Term (20 – 40 years) water quantity and quality management practices include:

- Improve infiltration and management of wetlands
- Evaluate incentive-based programs to manage, increase, and restore wastewater and storm water returns
- Identify potential/feasibility of a multi-purpose reservoir
- Identify feasibility of regional inter-basin transfer
- Continue wastewater and stormwater master planning

Chapter 391-3-16, Rules for Environmental Planning Criteria

The Environmental Planning Criteria that are part of the Minimum Planning Standards deal specifically with the protection of water supply watersheds, groundwater recharge areas, wetlands, river corridors, and mountains, the last of which is not applicable in this region. These criteria were developed by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) as mandated in Part V of the Georgia Planning Act and in the Mountains and River Corridor Protection Act.

The criteria require that local governments shall identify existing and future water supply watersheds and adopt a water supply watershed protection plan for their jurisdiction.

Some uses may be grandfathered, such as land uses existing prior to the adoption of a watershed plan, mining activities permitted by DNR, certain utilities placements, special forestry, or agricultural services.

The environmental guidelines also spell out criteria for the delineation of small and large water supply watersheds, for the protection of groundwater recharge areas, for the protection of wetlands, and for the protection of river corridors. These criteria shall be incorporated into this comprehensive plan and addressed specifically and in more detail through local ordinances and land development code regulations.

II. Plan Elements

I. Community Goals

Community Vision

Greater Lowndes will be a resilient community where partnerships and coordination promote regional success in economic development, education, infrastructure and a high quality of life. The community's quality of life will be sustained through preservation of its natural resources; facilitation of active living through an interconnected system of parks, bicycle and pedestrian facilities; and enhancement of its vibrant cultural resources. Overall, the community's attractive family oriented structure will be protected through a continued spirit of cooperation and open communication among the governing bodies and significant community engagement.

Community Goals

The purpose of the Community Goals Element is to lay out a road map for the future of Greater Lowndes County; to generate local buy-in to the plan; and to ensure that the plan is implemented. Communities are encouraged to amend and update the goals as necessary.

- Goal 1: **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT** – Through community partnerships and coordination, support workforce training, education, and small business development to meet the needs of an expanding local economy and bolster its position as a regional economic engine.
- Goal 2: **EDUCATION** – Through advanced training and community support, prepare students for high-skilled, high wage careers.
- Goal 3: **COMMUNITY WELLNESS** – Utilizing local community resources, provide a high quality of life that promotes a safe, healthy, and active lifestyle.
- Goal 4: **HOUSING** – Through community programs and private development, support affordable housing options that revitalize family-friendly neighborhoods.
- Goal 5: **LAND USE** – Protect community resources through efficient and compatible uses of land that promote opportunities for investment and growth.
- Goal 6: **NATURAL RESOURCES** – Promote and protect natural resources and opportunities for recreation through public access and conservation.
- Goal 7: **CULTURAL RESOURCES** – Preserve the community's rich cultural heritage and local character with the many cultural and recreational amenities and events available throughout the community through partnership and collaboration.
- Goal 8: **TRANSPORTATION** – Encourage reliable funding of a safe and efficient regional transportation system that includes public transit, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, highways, railroads, and airports.
- Goal 9: **COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES** – Improve and expand public and private infrastructure to meet the existing and future needs of the community.
- Goal 10: **INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION** – With public and private partnerships and better communication and collaboration, work to improve the community.

II. Issues and Opportunities

The Issues and Opportunities listed in this section were developed through discussions with stakeholders and residents; from the experiences of stakeholders and residents; through analysis of statistical data and information; and through review and revision as applicable of the issues and opportunities identified in the Greater Lowndes County 2030 Comprehensive Plan. Each of the following issues and opportunities is addressed by corresponding policies in the “Community Policies” section.

1. Economic Development

Issues

- 1.1. A large portion of Greater Lowndes employment opportunities are low-wage retail and service-oriented jobs.
- 1.2. Many young professionals leave the area in search of greater opportunities, and the remaining workforce lacks the skills required by employers who would potentially offer higher-wage jobs. The issues of low wages and declining workforce adequacy should be addressed together.
- 1.3. Low business ownership rates and lack of start-up activity.
- 1.4. More support is needed for DBE businesses and small businesses
- 1.5. Need more promotion of rural businesses, rural job opportunities, and agricultural education.
- 1.6. Lack of a central resource center for entrepreneurs, such as a business incubator.
- 1.7. Greater diversity of job sectors is needed.
- 1.8. Lack of an established investment network, resulting in a lack of access to capital.
- 1.9. Waste treatment is needed for heavy industry.
- 1.10. Lack of Downtown tourism booth open on the weekends and after hours.
- 1.11. Need an electric grid that can balance demand and supply from individual generators of renewable energy.
- 1.12. The basic broadband (high-speed internet) infrastructure that is needed for economic development is not in place, and needs to be made available, affordable, and accessible.
- 1.13. Air service needs to be expanded to increase the community’s economic development potential and accessibility by air.

Opportunities

- Regional Economic Engines such as South Georgia Medical Center, Valdosta State University, Wiregrass Tech, and Moody Air Force Base all contribute to the economic development of the Greater Lowndes community. Continued collaboration to allow for the growth of these institutions with respect to the surrounding environment is vital and will strengthen Greater Lowndes’ position in the expanding research triangle within south-central Georgia.
- Continued collaboration between potential employers and educational institutions, incentive programs, and marketing of potential business clusters could encourage higher-paying employers to locate in our community.
- Promote the community’s easy access to I-75, US-84, and major rail lines and proximity to the Ports of Savannah, Brunswick, and Jacksonville as strengths of location to promote economic development.
- Large logistics companies have located here due to the community’s central location and excellent access by highway and rail. The deepening and expansion of the Port of Savannah offers an opportunity to capitalize further on the logistics industry.
- The community has a strong Development Authority which supports local existing industries.
- The regional airport has expanded and is one of the community’s strengths. Its further expansion would contribute to the regional economy.
- Important parts of the local economy which should be better promoted and utilized include: Agri-tourism (Georgia Grown Trails 41 and 37, Raisin’ Cane, Georgia Olives), agriculture/silviculture, eco-tourism (the Withlacoochee, Little, and Alapaha Rivers, Grand Bay Wildlife Management

Area and Wetland Education Center, and proximity to Okefenokee Swamp), and quality hotels and restaurants.

- Technology improvements and expansions for a better connected (via broadband) community should continue to be explored and expanded through public and private resources.
- Improved gateways into the jurisdictions in Lowndes County will increase awareness of the communities and confer a better sense of place.
- Continue programs such as SEED Center, SBDC at VSU (small business development), Great Promise Partnership, Angel Venture capital funding program, and Goodwill Career Center.
- Encourage small business growth to increase jobs and revenue for the community.
- Increase marketing of small business development resources and programs to highlight small businesses as alternatives to big box and national retailers.
- Implement more smart and green technologies, including renewable energy and energy-efficient modifications to structures and building standards.
- TitleTown USA status and sporting events (Valdosta High School is the second winningest football program at any level in the nation) contribute to the economy in many ways.
- City Opportunity Zones can provide tax credits for attracting jobs to certain areas.

2. Education

Issues

- 2.1. Need an education system that is current, competitive, and focused on the needs of the 21st Century workforce, preparing students for real life with basic skills (soft skills) from Pre-K onwards.
- 2.2. More education in IT (High Tech) skills needed.
- 2.3. Lack of Pre-K facilities, after school programs, and other programs to ensure that all children get a quality education from an early age.
- 2.4. Students have low basic skills coming into college; need to increase expectations for student performance and graduation rates.
- 2.5. Lack of accountability for parental involvement.
- 2.6. Lack of school options for those who suffer from mental illnesses.
- 2.7. Lack of inclusion of charter schools and home schooling in education system planning.
- 2.8. Overcoming a perception that there is more emphasis and focus on sports than classroom education.
- 2.9. There is concern about the long-term effects to city and county growth patterns due to perception of quality differences between the two school systems.
- 2.10. Public schools need more partnerships with private sector to compensate for loss of funds.
- 2.11. Educational millage rates are coming close to the maximum allowed.
- 2.12. The high cost of attending college makes college difficult or infeasible for many students.
- 2.13. Wiregrass Georgia Technical College and Georgia Military College are less accessible to people on the south side of the County who may lack transportation resources or have other barriers preventing them from attending classes at the current locations.
- 2.14. An increasing number of residents have limited English proficiency. Programs at the South Georgia Regional Library, Valdosta State University, and Wiregrass Georgia Technical College should help address the resulting language barriers.
- 2.15. Recognize that high skilled, high wage careers take different forms and depending on the gifts and situations of each student involve successful partnerships with a range of institutions to include, but not be limited to, Valdosta State University, Wiregrass Technical College, Georgia Military College, Local High Schools, Local Middle Schools, etc.

Opportunities

- The community is a regional hub for higher education (VSU, Wiregrass, GMC, online learning).

- Encourage private and public/private initiatives that focus on career skills, such as: Collaboration (VECA), K-12 Facilities, MAFB and Schools Collaboration (Military Friendly), Great Promise Partnership, Career Academy, School and Business Partnerships.
- Encourage IB (International Baccalaureate) and AP (Advanced Placement) enrollment and programs.
- Support more Pre-K funding.
- Encourage more emphasis on courses and minimum grade requirements for colleges for K-12 students (more preparation and awareness for students).
- Provide after school programs at all of the schools (both Lowndes County and Valdosta).
- Provide technical and career tracks in local K-12 schools for students not choosing higher education.
- Support networking opportunities (e.g. NCAA Division I Status).
- Mixed-income housing can help lower-income children to get motivated.
- Provide an environment that attracts and retains high quality teachers (e.g. a program like the Kalamazoo Promise that has been implemented in Kalamazoo, Michigan).

3. Community Wellness

Issues

- 3.1. Lack of centralized information resources (such as a 211 system) to promote awareness of existing social services, such as food banks and health and safety programs.
- 3.2. More programs and services are needed for the indigent and for the working poor (disabled, uninsured, etc.).
- 3.3. Lack of qualified volunteers and lack of a system for coordinating volunteers.
- 3.4. Lack of outdoor recreation venues (trails, etc.) and lack of education regarding what outdoor recreation opportunities are available and how to use them safely.
- 3.5. The community would benefit from more recreation programs, especially for girls and the disabled.
- 3.6. The community has a low walkability score, as measured by walkscore.com.
- 3.7. Lack of access to healthy food options, especially for the indigent and those lacking transportation.
- 3.8. Lack of temporary evacuation shelters.
- 3.9. Lack of health specialists.
- 3.10. Trauma center needed.
- 3.11. Dumping of toxic waste in landfills and pollution from industries.
- 3.12. Teenage pregnancy continues to be a problem.
- 3.13. More education is needed about health and safety risks, especially for youths and adolescents.

Opportunities

- Increased pedestrian/bicycle facilities and recreational facilities (parks, trails, dog parks, improved public river/fishing access) will help encourage healthier, active lifestyles.
- Developments should include pedestrian/bicycle facilities and be built in such a fashion as to allow youth access without automobile dependence.
- Future growth should encourage public and private recreational and entertainment facilities in close proximity to neighborhood centers.
- To ensure Greater Lowndes remains a “family-oriented” community, opportunities for youth engagement should be enhanced through both school and recreational programs.
- There are a good number of recreational programs available through the Valdosta-Lowndes Parks & Recreation Authority (VLPRA).
- Greater promotion of environmental clean-up, through organizations and programs such as Keep Lowndes/Valdosta Beautiful (KLVB), WWALS Watershed Coalition, Inc. (WWALS), Adopt-a-Highway, Adopt-a-Stream, Rivers Alive, and the school systems, will address litter and pollution challenges.

- Greater Lowndes is a regional hub for medical care.
- Tele-Health clinics provide remote access to health specialists; this technology could be more widely utilized.
- Partnership for Health has opened a new dental clinic.
- Many employers are now participating in employee wellness programs.
- Collaboration between educational systems, non-profits, and local governments will ensure a comprehensive approach to improving community wellness, while reducing problems such as health care costs, infant mortality rates, obesity rates, and childhood diabetes rates.
- The Greater Lowndes community has a rich diversity of non-profit resources (e.g. Red Cross, Coastal Plan EOA), which could be utilized to address a number of the community's wellness challenges. Greater organization of non-profit resources and professionalization of the individual agencies would increase their overall efficiency and strengthen their impact on the community.
- Improvements in local mental health and developmental disabilities services would help to meet the needs of the community.
- Mosquito-borne illnesses should be addressed preventively.
- Community gardens and education about gardening could help low-income residents to grow more of their own food.
- Promote locally grown products to use as healthy foods in schools, restaurants, and markets.
- Incentives and recognition programs can encourage healthy choices for food and dining, promote education about healthy eating habits, promote healthy food choices in schools, and promote a focus on locally grown products.
- Provide agricultural education opportunities incorporated with nutrition and healthcare.
- Greater Lowndes has a Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- The community has a low crime rate. Neighborhood watch programs can help to maintain this.
- Continually improved animal control resources can help to improve animal welfare throughout the community and to keep people safer.

4. Housing

Issues

- 4.1. More affordable housing is needed, as well as land to build it on, for low- and moderate-income individuals and families including the military, college age, and recent high school graduates.
- 4.2. There is a disconnect between where affordable housing is built and where it is needed. Throughout the community, there is a lack of appropriate housing types for the various segments of our population.
- 4.3. Education programs and funding assistance are needed to direct people to affordable housing.
- 4.4. Some areas have an overabundance of rental properties due to low homeownership rates and foreclosure, which leads to concentrations of absentee landlords, substandard housing, and degradation of established residential neighborhoods.
- 4.5. Rents and utilities are too high for some residents, resulting in high vacancy rates in some areas.
- 4.6. Foreclosure issues also contribute to high vacancy rates.
- 4.7. Some neighborhoods continue to suffer from blight.
- 4.8. The impact of development on natural environments needs to be mitigated and minimized from the start, and wildfire hazards need to be considered for developments in the wildland-urban interface.
- 4.9. More natural features need to be integrated into development, and existing natural features within developments need to be better utilized for community recreation.
- 4.10. Development has "sprawled" out beyond the urban boundaries, and has impacted rural, farm, open and natural lands. Need to educate developers, work to change the mindset that mixed use development is bad, and create more infill and urban area development (less sprawl).
- 4.11. Need to educate people about the benefits of common space and public/private meeting areas.
- 4.12. Need retiree housing/active adult developments (example: Thomasville and older planned developments).
- 4.13. A 24-hour men's homeless shelter is needed.

- 4.14. Clearing the title on an abandoned property takes over a year and therefore delays revitalization.

Opportunities

- Prepare and maintain a proactive housing plan that includes an inventory of the existing housing stock and strategies for encouraging an appropriate mixture of housing types and increasing the quantity of affordable housing.
- Well-managed housing developments for a mixture of income levels can be encouraged through incentive programs and financed through land banks.
- Urban infill development can help to revitalize existing neighborhoods while making more efficient use of infrastructure and land than “greenfield” development.
- Old developments with high vacancy rates could be redeveloped.
- Mixed use development can be beneficial to both quality of life and transportation.
- Greater density and implementation of innovative techniques could encourage a higher rate of homeownership.
- Development regulations should be reviewed for impediments to workforce housing and affordable housing.
- The existing housing stock should be positively maintained and protected from incompatible land uses and nuisances through the enforcement of local zoning ordinances, code enforcement, and building inspection programs, improved home renovation programs, etc.
- Valdosta is an Entitlement Community and therefore receives HUD funding. This could be utilized to eliminate substandard housing.
- Encourage cooperation with landlords and use code enforcement to address derelict rentals and property degradation.
- Provide educational programs for homebuyers and for very low-income families to raise awareness of the public housing program.
- “On-Bill” financing can help to pay for utility improvements.
- Examine codes for potential Net Zero energy standards and educate people about the long-term benefits of energy efficiency.
- Megan's House, ACTOS, and Habitat for Humanity are good resources for the community.
- Due to many positive attributes such as location and climate, Greater Lowndes is becoming increasingly attractive to active, amenity-seeking retirees. Development of Active Adult Retirement Communities, continued efforts of the *Triple Crown Hometown*, and a greater focus on accessibility will encourage continuation of this trend.

5. Land Use

Issues

- 5.1. The continued separation of housing centers and activity centers will cause increased commuting times, traffic congestion, and service delivery costs.
- 5.2. New development should take place closer to existing services/urban areas rather than rural areas.
- 5.3. Environmentally friendly land uses are needed. Building outside of the urban service area presents problems for conservation.
- 5.4. Overlay districts can be perceived as problematic for property owners.
- 5.5. Need more trees and greenery, and more focus on beautification.

Opportunities

- Designated Urban Service/Rural Service Areas provide guidance for development decisions to ensure greater protection of our rural character and more efficient expansion of services.
- Designation of an Urban Fringe Area will provide a transition zone allowing for clearer communication of preferred land development patterns.

- To ensure compatible, aesthetically pleasing development that is in line with our community's character, each community could establish design standards. These standards would ensure that future development supports the community's overall vision.
- Throughout the community, especially in the City of Valdosta, there are previously developed or vacant properties served by existing infrastructure that should be redeveloped (Infill, Greyfield, and Brownfield Development). Increased public-private partnerships would aid redeveloping these properties. A comprehensive inventory of such projects should be developed.
- Community gardens and urban orchards would be a good reuse for some parcels that are hard to develop.
- As a major economic and social engine, Moody Air Force Base will be protected from incompatible encroachment through established Moody Activity Zoning districts. Implementation of the Joint Land Use Study will ensure continued protection of Moody AFB occurs at a regional level.
- Commercial activity centers and schools should be located within a close proximity to existing or planned residential areas to allow for greater utilization of alternative modes of transportation.
- Mixed use developments should be encouraged in appropriate areas.
- Provide light commercial development and other amenities in smaller rural communities such as Naylor.
- Major institutions such as MAFB, VSU, SGM, GMC, and WGTC continue to spur development in their respective local areas.

6. Natural Resources

Issues

- 6.1. Need more local promotion and marketing of natural resources.
- 6.2. Current growth trends will eventually lead to degradation of natural greenspaces.
- 6.3. The community needs more preservation of natural and conservation lands, greenery, and the urban forest within the City, on both private and public lands.
- 6.4. In several areas, development has occurred in wetlands or in flood-prone areas.
- 6.5. Poor drainage and stormwater issues are present throughout the community. Water retention and management in the entire watershed needs to be addressed.
- 6.6. Paving and rooftop development in the upper part of our watershed sends water down the rivers, sometimes causing serious flooding.
- 6.7. There are TMDL (Total Maximum Daily Load) issues on some stream segments.
- 6.8. There are inconsistencies in water quality throughout the community.
- 6.9. Need independent third-party water quality monitoring upstream and downstream of all wastewater problem areas.
- 6.10. Need to increase emphasis on remediating Alapaha River basin in Valdosta, as well as Withlacoochee basin.
- 6.11. The community's abundant groundwater resources need to be safeguarded.
- 6.12. Retention ponds around the community are poorly maintained.
- 6.13. There are not enough public facilities and opportunities for local children and adults to swim.
- 6.14. Need bike and/or hiking trails along the rivers.
- 6.15. More programs are needed that take children on nature tours and educate them about the environment.
- 6.16. More public awareness of prescribed burns is needed in order to reduce 911 calls.
- 6.17. The occurrence and presence of sinkholes in certain sections of the community, e.g. Snake Nation Rd, Withlacoochee River, etc.
- 6.18. Natural gas transmission pipelines are an issue due to potential accident risks.

Opportunities

- Reestablishment of a greenspace program to establish a connected network of greenspaces and parkland, through programs such as Rails to Trails, would help preserve natural areas for future

generations. Implementation techniques should include promotion of conservation easement opportunities and greater collaboration with the Tax Assessors office to provide incentives for land owners to participate in greenspace protection.

- The Arbor Day Foundation has recognized Valdosta as Tree City USA, VSU as a Tree Campus USA, and Georgia Power as a Tree Line USA utility. This is believed to be the only community with all three certifications.
- Improvements to Langdale Park will make the park an increased asset to the community.
- Valdosta State University is making improvements to the Azalea City Trail and Camellia Trail.
- Encourage native plants rather than non-native ornamentals for landscaping.
- Develop a Canopy Road Program to provide protection of natural resources and increase tourism opportunities at the same time.
- Consider options for alternative methods of paving dirt roads to provide protection for existing natural resources along those roads and to maintain the rural family friendly atmosphere.
- Promote education and awareness of water resources, importance of quality and quantity of water, historical resources, blueways, and boat landing locations (e.g. on the Withlacoochee, Little, and Alapaha Rivers).
- The new wastewater treatment plant, force main, and other wastewater improvements are assets to the community and wastewater treatment can be further enhanced to prevent pollution of waterways, drinking water, groundwater, and soil.
- Municipal Best Management Practices for stormwater can improve water quality and should incorporate independent third-party monitoring of surface water, groundwater, and soil downstream and downhill from wastewater, industrial, and other pollution-producing sites.
- The region has some local fuel and energy resources that should be taken advantage of, such as the Pecan Row Landfill Natural Gas Facility.
- Increase use of solar panels, including for water heating, and especially for production of electricity.
- Increase awareness of energy conservation as relates to transportation, manufacturing, lighting, etc.
- Augment or initiate recycling programs for the Cities and County and increase public awareness of them.
- The area's subtropical climate distinguishes it from northern Georgia. Its lack of saltwater intrusion so far distinguishes this region from coastal Georgia; however, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection has documented saltwater intrusion right up to the state line at Lowndes County, so we need to be proactively monitoring for that.
- The colleges and schools provide a good base of environmental knowledge to draw from.
- Educate residents and developers regarding the potential hazard of sinkholes.
- Natural gas transmission pipelines present an opportunity due to their potential economic impact through their availability to the business and industrial communities.

7. Cultural Resources

Issues

- 7.1. There needs to be more awareness of the many cultural programs, activities, and events that are available locally.
- 7.2. More programs are needed for children and the economically underprivileged.
- 7.3. More family-friendly events are needed in the area.
- 7.4. More volunteers are needed to work with recreation programs.
- 7.5. Lack of museums, e.g. science museum or children's museum.
- 7.6. Historic resources located outside of a designated historic district have virtually no protection from degradation or demolition.
- 7.7. Proliferation of billboards on I-75 impacts the aesthetic quality of the community.
- 7.8. Elements of racial division, perceived or real, still persist and sometimes hold the community back.

Opportunities

- There are many excellent cultural and artistic events and venues, such as the Dosta Theater, First Fridays, Farm Days, Turner Center for the Arts, etc.
- VSU brings many great cultural opportunities to the community, including the Symphony Orchestra, Peach State Summer Theater, etc.
- The redevelopment that has occurred in Downtown Valdosta has enhanced the area and contributed to a better quality of life for the community.
- Greater protection efforts should occur to utilize historic resources and incorporate them into the community's tourism efforts. Implementation techniques should include nominations to the federal register where appropriate.
- Dirt roads have a rural ambience that is underutilized. They can be maintained with their existing character and promoted for tourism, as in Florida's Canopy Roads program, rather than being paved and widened. Dirt roads that are paved could be paved in a less intrusive, more environmentally friendly manner, without clearing the entire right of way, without requiring additional right of way, and without interfering with local water flow.
- Many historical figures have roots in the area, such as Doc Holliday.
- The Crescent provides a beautiful example of historic preservation and gardening.
- Balance historical preservation with desire for new construction.
- Walking tours could highlight the community's culture and history. Several tour brochures have been produced in the past, so some of the work has already been done and these tours could be revived. Examples: Azalea Tour, walking tours of VSU campus/downtown/Fairview Historic District, VSU longleaf pines, old oak trees.
- Smaller communities could adopt strategies to identify and protect local historic resources.
- Encourage more museums or ways to incorporate the merging of old South with modern South.
- The community's railroad history could be promoted, including the move of the original community from Troupville to the railroad tracks. The train-watching area by Olympic Park could be promoted as a tourist attraction.
- The Historical Museum is moving to the old Bird Hospital, which will allow for expansion and improvements.
- The Extension Service is very active, with various events (e.g. the annual Ham and Egg Show).
- Sporting events bring together many different sectors of the community.
- Wild Adventures is a great cultural asset for the community.
- The VSU Herbarium is not well known and could be better promoted.
- Expand Farm Days to be larger, both in size and vendors.

8. Transportation

Issues

- 8.1. There is a lack of transportation options for getting to work, education, healthcare, and stores. Traffic planning has focused mostly on the automobile.
- 8.2. Lack of efficient, accessible and affordable fixed-route public transit system.
- 8.3. Pedestrian crossings, particularly around schools, can be dangerous and need to be addressed. Some crossing signals do not work. Some intersections, even though they have pedestrian signals, are still so dangerous for pedestrians that they need special signage.
- 8.4. More sidewalks are needed. Some streets have sidewalks on only one side but need them on both sides. Existing sidewalks need to be maintained and extended.
- 8.5. Lack of education for cyclists and motorists regarding bicycling rules, regulations, and safety.
- 8.6. More bike lanes are needed. In many places striped bike lanes are insufficient and only protected bike lanes would be effective.
- 8.7. The statewide law banning bicycles on sidewalks needs to be reconsidered because in many locations bicyclists are safer on sidewalks.
- 8.8. There is traffic congestion due to lack of connectivity and lack of efficient traffic movement (traffic management/signal timing) in some areas, e.g. Five Points.

- 8.9. Truck traffic in downtown areas is resulting in higher noise, additional amounts of vibration, and increased safety hazard related risks.
- 8.10. Lack of East-West connections and/or bypasses (over railroads, rivers, Interstate, etc.
- 8.11. Lack of passenger rail service to metropolitan hubs and other destinations.
- 8.12. Several railroad track crossings cause traffic backups.
- 8.13. Some railroad crossings have only stop/yield signs, no drop arms, and/or limited visibility.
- 8.14. Poor right-of-way planning (insufficient width) in some locations.
- 8.15. Need airport with more activity, more routes (e.g. to Orlando), and more than one airline.

Opportunities

- Develop basic transportation and utility infrastructure that promotes economic development and private sector investment.
- Upgrade and maintain transportation infrastructure to support and encourage growth in identified areas.
- Increase education and awareness regarding local transportation priorities and the relative perceived/real importance of various transportation issues.
- More public/private partnerships for transportation.
- The presence of the Valdosta-Lowndes Metropolitan Planning Organization (VLMPO) means that there is a federally- and state-funded transportation planning agency in the area staffed by professional transportation planners.
- Continue to develop resources for Valdosta Regional Airport.
- Implement the Valdosta-Lowndes Bicycle/Pedestrian Master Plan and the Regional Bicycle/Pedestrian Master Plan.
- Connect the sidewalks and widen them into multi-use paths so that they can be used by cyclists and pedestrians.
- State-designated bicycle routes (Georgia Bicycle Route 10) could be improved by infrastructure such as bike lanes or paved shoulders without rumble strips.
- In addition to fixed-route public transit, other options, such as disabled passes for transit (as used in Albany) and work-sponsored transit, could be beneficial.
- TIPS Transit, the MAFB service, and MIDs provide much needed on-demand public transit in the area. There is an opportunity to make more of the public aware of these services.
- The pilot shuttle project has exceeded expectations and may pave the way for a fixed-route transit system.
- Coordinate with Moody Air Force Base regarding the preferred route for their employees and delivery vehicles to access I-75.
- Golf carts could be better utilized for efficient transportation (example: Peachtree City).
- Mixed use development can help with transportation issues.
- Staggered work times could reduce traffic congestion.
- Better traffic control and management would ease congestion.
- Solar powered LED lights for traffic lights can save energy.

9. Community Facilities and Services

Issues

- 9.1. In the future, the lack of sewer availability could directly impact the economic development opportunities of the Cities of Lake Park and Dasher. Additionally, both communities are located in a groundwater recharge area where extensive use of septic systems should be discouraged.
- 9.2. The continued maintenance and expansion of sewer capacity in the City of Hahira has a direct impact on its economic development and residential growth opportunities. The community should examine long-term solutions to the system's limited capacity, in addition to short-term solutions.
- 9.3. In some areas of the community, current development trends do not provide for or promote interconnected access between adjacent developments. Such access, especially for commercial

- areas, would decrease the amount of traffic entering and exiting major roadways thus providing safer and more efficient traffic circulation.
- 9.4. Improvements to wastewater, stormwater, and sewer systems (including the wastewater treatment plant) need to be continued and monitored for effectiveness.
 - 9.5. Ensure that wastewater processing is adequate to handle increased capacity for economic development and that industrial wastewater treatment capability is available.
 - 9.6. Planning efforts for a new entertainment venue should be continued.
 - 9.7. The Public Library needs to continue to be accessible by foot/bike/transit.
 - 9.8. The community needs more accessibility to local recreational opportunities and more recreational amenities, especially in underserved areas, for example: Soccer fields, basketball courts, skate rink, more kid-friendly options, community centers, and playground equipment.
 - 9.9. Access to broadband (high-speed internet) desperately needs to be expanded and improved with faster service.
 - 9.10. Utility rates are high and options for utilities (including cable) are limited.
 - 9.11. Portions of the community do not provide sufficient recycling services. Services need to be better facilitated and expanded, with more recycling locations/facilities, better incentives to provide service, more materials accepted, better education and communication about services, and better participation at commercial and multi-family complexes.
 - 9.12. Lack of shelter sites for the homeless during cold weather.
 - 9.13. The community needs a local meat processing plant with USDA-certified personnel on-site so that animals can be processed locally and the meat can be sold locally.

Opportunities

- Both Lowndes County and the City of Valdosta should continue to provide available water and sewer capacity in their existing utility systems to support additional development. The extension of this capacity should occur in such a fashion as to promote the development of appropriate land uses.
- Coordinate expansions of utility systems with expansions of roadway systems.
- Existing and proposed conference facilities offer the opportunity for the community to become a regional hub for conferences, conventions, etc.
- The area has abundant sunshine for solar energy generation as well as ample infrastructure for grid access. This provides an opportunity for increased use of alternative energy, which, along with education about how to conserve energy, could help to reduce utility costs.
- SPLOST is a possible source for funding utilities and infrastructure.
- There is an opportunity to improve local health and safety through improvements to the wastewater treatment plant.
- The more local residents are educated about local conservation and recycling efforts, the more likely they will participate in those efforts.
- Encourage the provision of community wireless broadband access (provided either by the public sector, private sector, or both in partnership).
- A horse arena open to the public would be a good recreational opportunity.
- The Five Points Civic Center project should continue to be pursued.
- Greater Lowndes has a joint Emergency Management Agency and good police and fire departments.

10. Intergovernmental Coordination

Issues

- 10.1. Need better coordination, communication, and resource sharing between the six local governments, the universities, and businesses.
- 10.2. Engaging stakeholders is not always done effectively; we need more community involvement and participation.

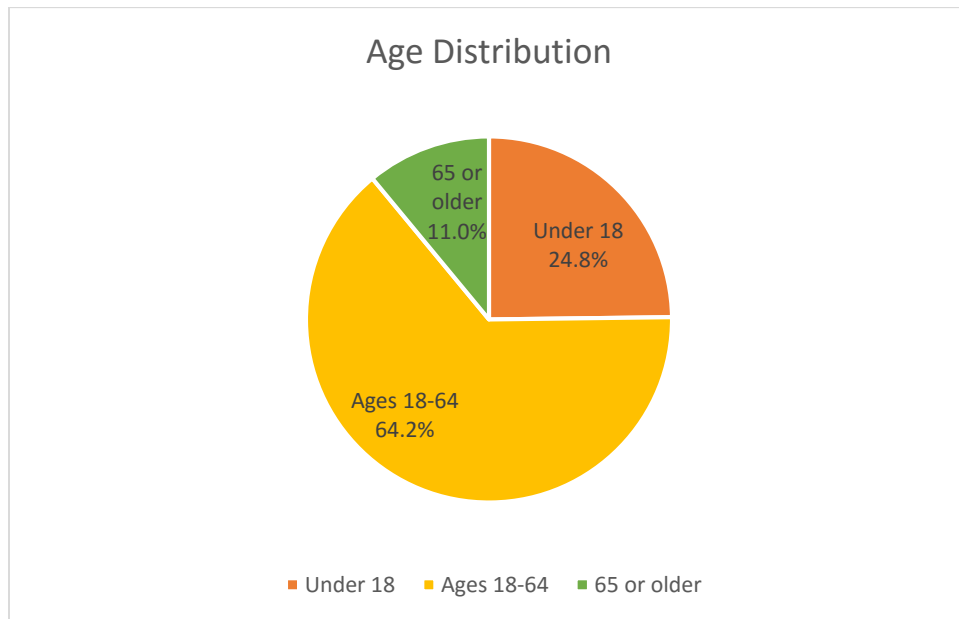
- 10.3. Continue making progress on improving transparency and access (including electronic access) to local governments' and authorities' agendas and minutes, as well as public education on how to access them.
- 10.4. Struggle between full funding of programs and what community budgets can allow.
- 10.5. The Greater Lowndes Growth Advisory Committee has not met recently.

Opportunities

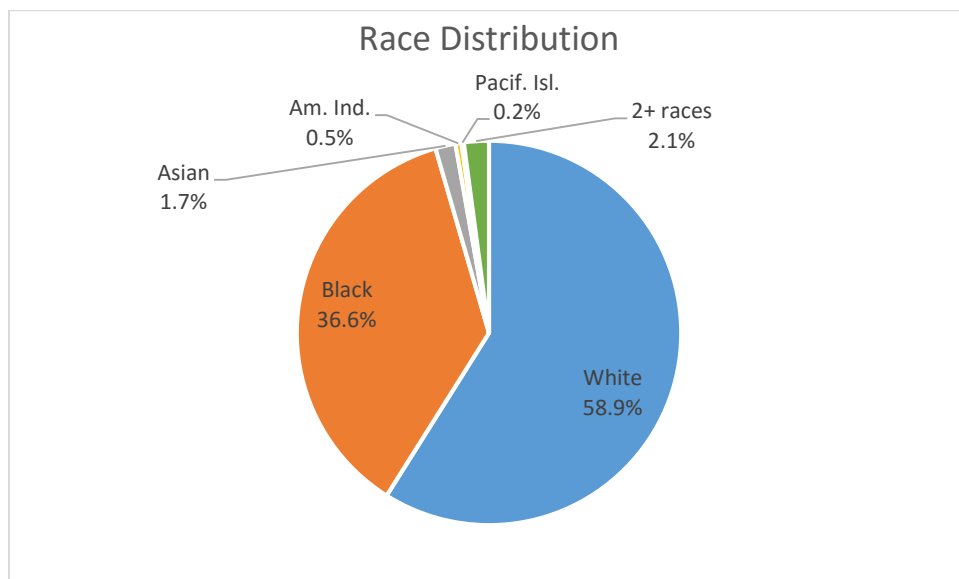
- The stakeholder group for the present Comprehensive Plan Update could reunite the Greater Lowndes Growth Advisory Committee for future coordination between public and private entities.
- Reconstitute the Participation Plan; possibly learn techniques from the Valdosta-Lowndes Metropolitan Planning Organization.
- Engage stakeholders better; utilize technology to inform and educate public.
- Improve access to elected officials.
- Make all local governments transparent and hire staff who support this objective.
- Make efforts to coordinate state and federal legislative communication.
- Look for places where the duplication of common needs can be minimized through increased collaboration, such as joint use of facilities between schools and Parks and Recreation, and ongoing city/county collaboration that includes school boards.
- Continue recent initiatives that have been taken to start regular multi-agency and organizational meetings.
- More public and private partnerships.
- Education about available funding and how it is allocated.
- Marketing trips to increase our visibility in front of site selectors by using regional partners.
- Opportunity for successful intergovernmental collaboration around regional economic engines such as VSU, SGMC, and Moody AFB.

III. 3. Analysis of Data and Information

Lowndes County

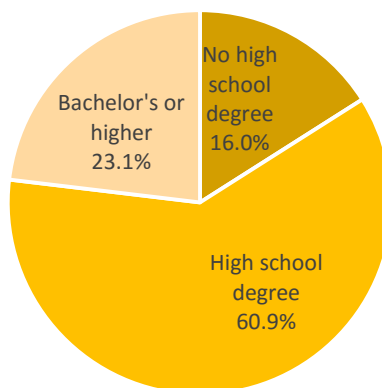


The 2014 population of Lowndes County is 113,523. Since the 2010 Census, the population has increased by 3.9 percent. As of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2014 estimate, 24.8 percent of the population are under age 18, 64.2 percent are between 18 and 64, and 11.0 percent are aged 65 or older. The population is 51.1 percent female and 48.9 percent male.



As of 2014, the population is 59 percent White, 36.6 percent Black or African American, 1.7 percent Asian, 0.5 percent American Indian and Alaska Native, 0.2 percent Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and 2.1 percent of two or more races. 5.5 percent of the population are of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity (regardless of race). 3.8 percent of the population are foreign-born and 5.7 percent of people aged 5 or older speak a language other than English at home.

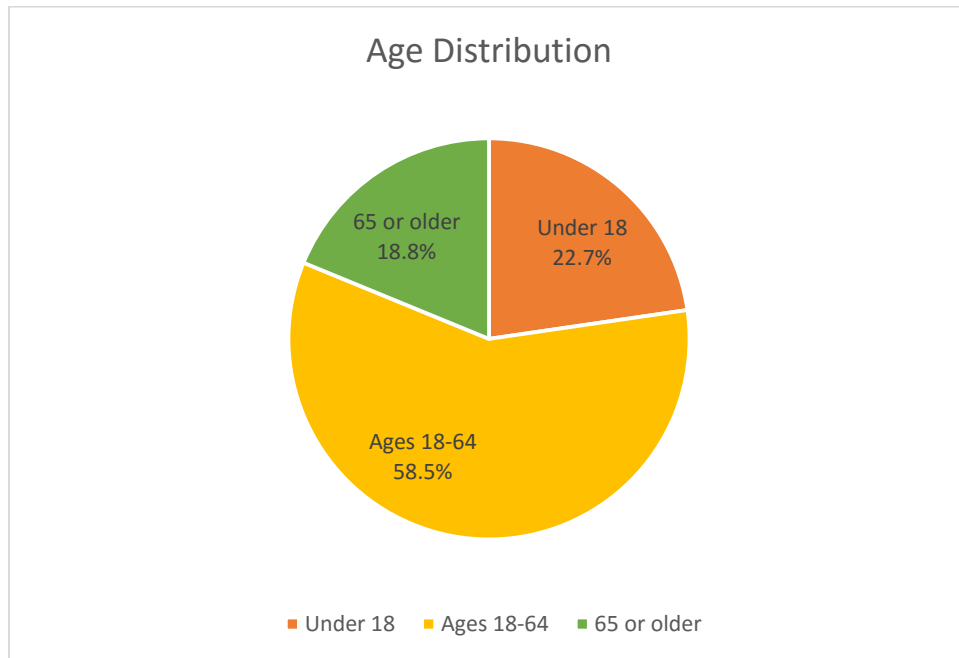
Population Aged 25 Years Or Older



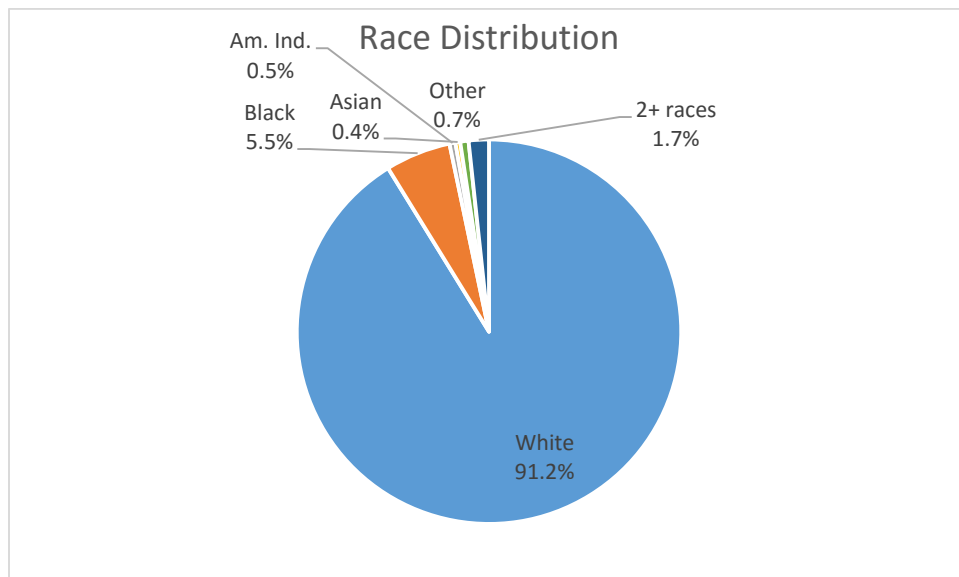
According to 2014 Census Bureau estimates, 23.1 percent of the population aged 25 or older have a bachelor's or higher degree. 60.9 percent have a high school degree but no bachelor's or higher degree. 16 percent of those 25 or older do not have a high school degree.

According to 2009-2013 five-year estimates, there are 39,722 households, with an average of 2.7 persons per household. The homeownership rate is 53.9 percent, and the median owner-occupied home value is \$133,700. The median household income is \$37,365 and the per capita income is \$18,897, measured in 2013 dollars. 24.3 percent of the population lives below the poverty level.

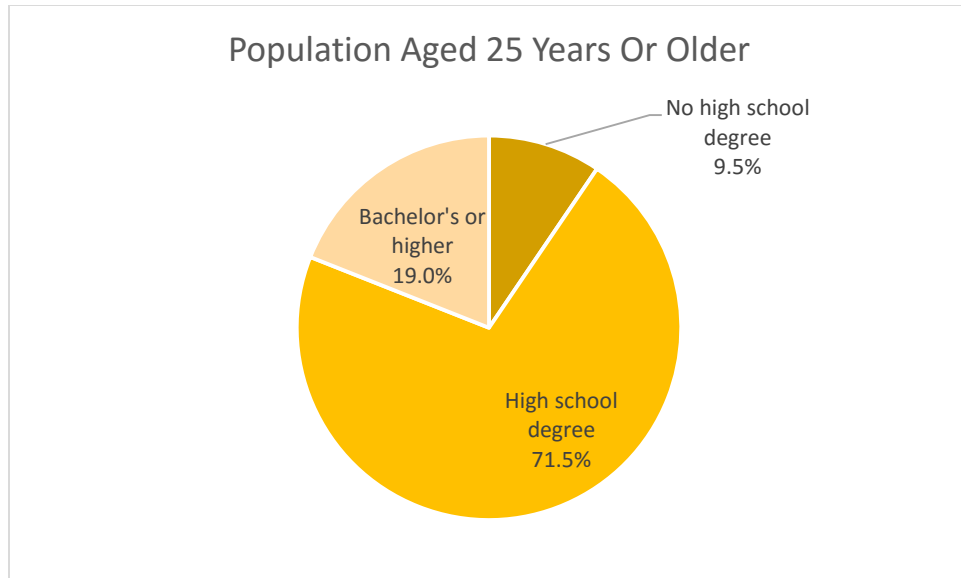
Dasher



The 2013 population of Dasher is 957. As of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2013 estimate, 22.7 percent of the population are under age 18, 58.5 percent are between 18 and 64, and 18.8 percent are aged 65 or older. The population is 52.6 percent female and 47.4 percent male.



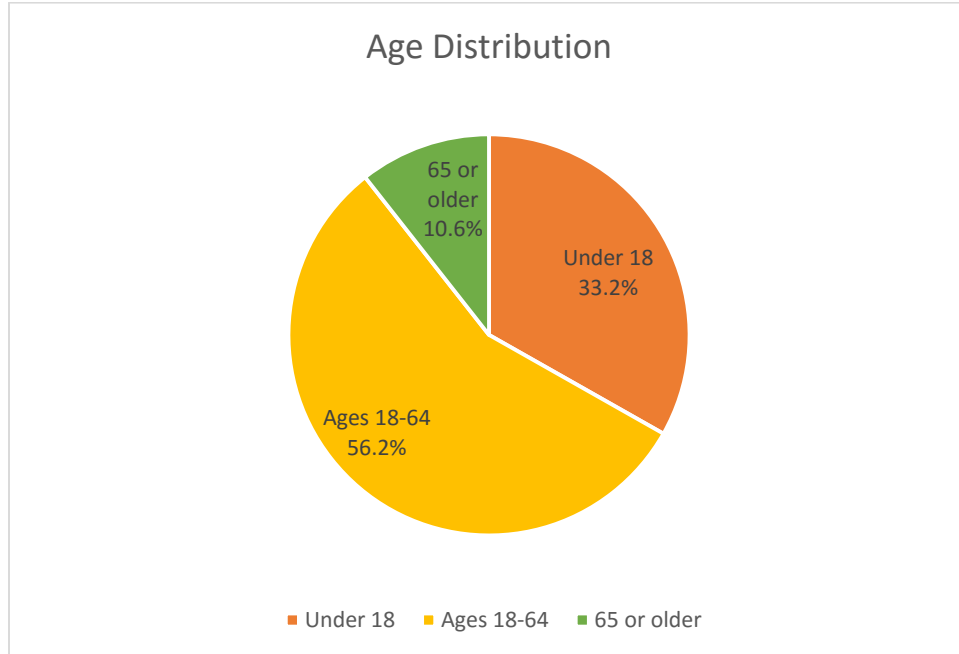
As of 2013, the population is 91.2 percent White, 5.5 percent Black or African American, 0.5 percent American Indian and Alaska Native, 0.4 percent Asian, 0.7 percent other races, and 1.7 percent of two or more races. 2.5 percent of the population are of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity (regardless of race). 1.2 percent of the population are foreign-born and 1.9 percent of people aged 5 or older speak a language other than English at home.



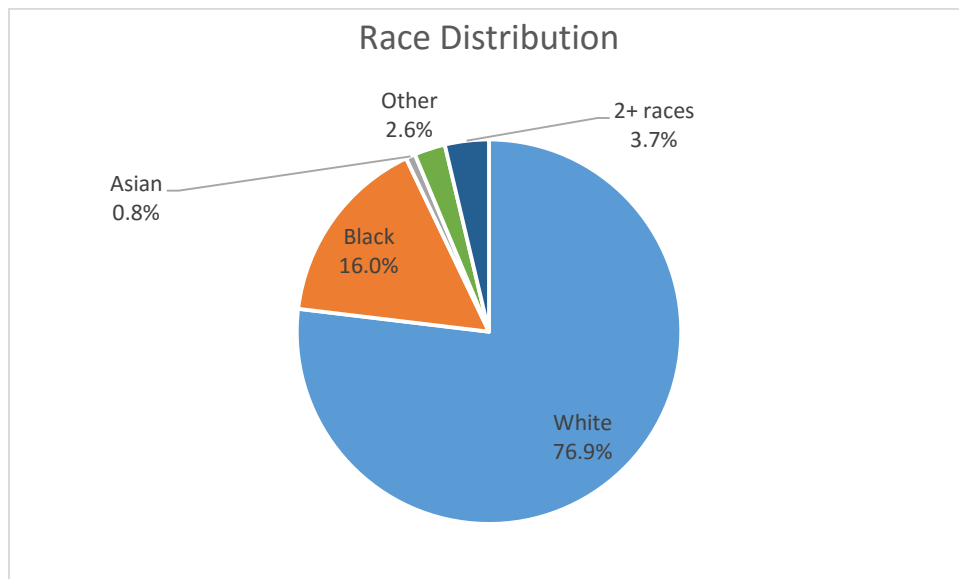
According to 2009-2013 Census Bureau estimates, 19 percent of the population aged 25 or older have a bachelor's or higher degree. 71.5 percent have a high school degree but no bachelor's or higher degree. 9.5 percent of those 25 or older do not have a high school degree.

According to 2009-2013 five-year estimates, there are 337 households, with an average of 2.73 persons per household. The homeownership rate is 82.5 percent, and the median owner-occupied home value is \$122,600. The median household income is \$52,054 and the per capita income is \$22,511, measured in 2013 dollars. 12.8 percent of the population lives below the poverty level.

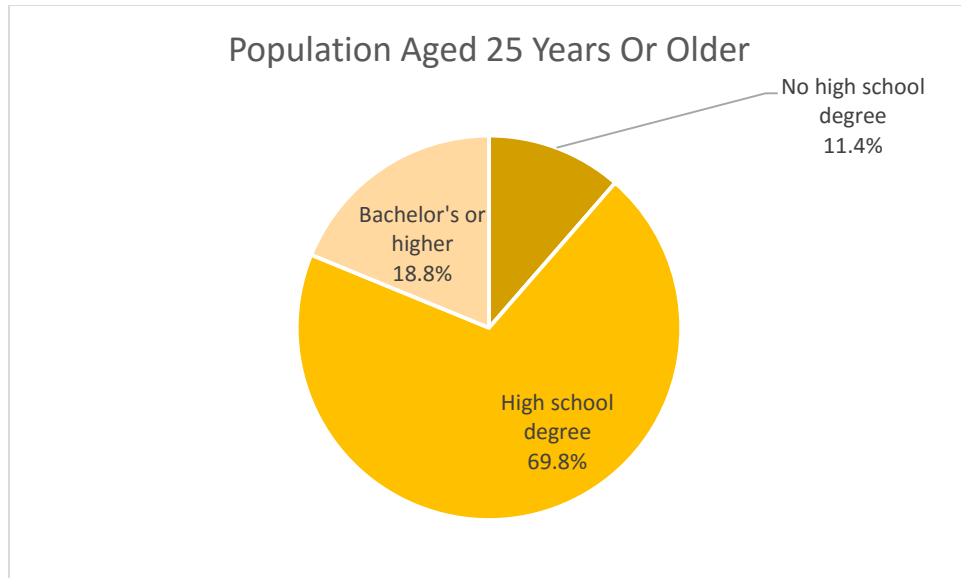
Hahira



The 2013 population of Hahira is 2,767. As of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2013 estimate, 33.2 percent of the population are under age 18, 56.2 percent are between 18 and 64, and 10.6 percent are aged 65 or older. The population is 54 percent female and 46 percent male.



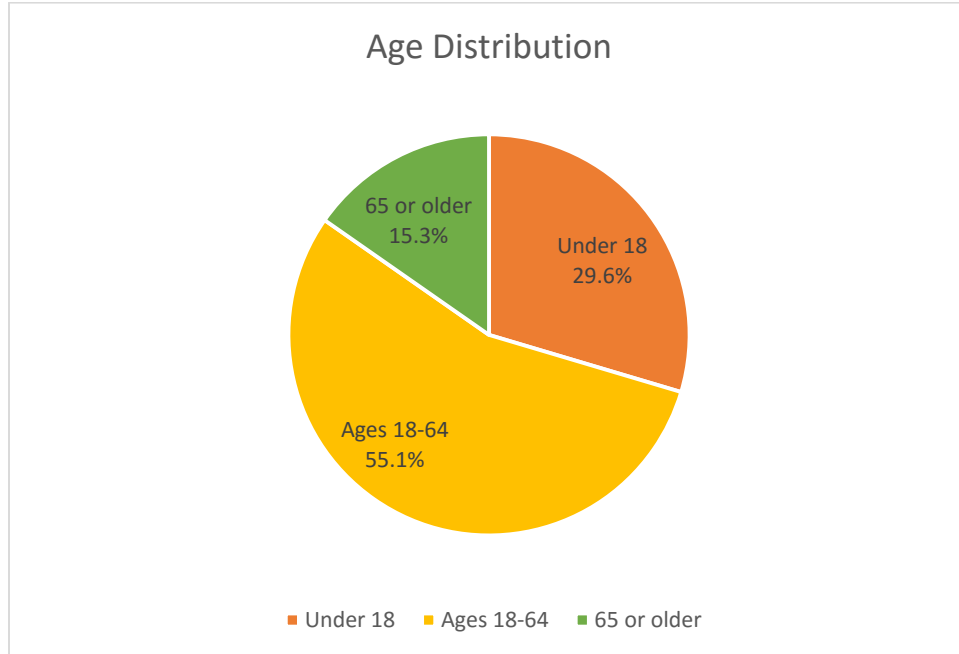
As of 2013, the population is 76.9 percent White, 16 percent Black or African American, 0.8 percent Asian, 2.6 percent from other races, and 3.7 percent of two or more races. 9.4 percent of the population are of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity (regardless of race). 1.7 percent of the population are foreign-born and 6.9 percent of people aged 5 or older speak a language other than English at home.



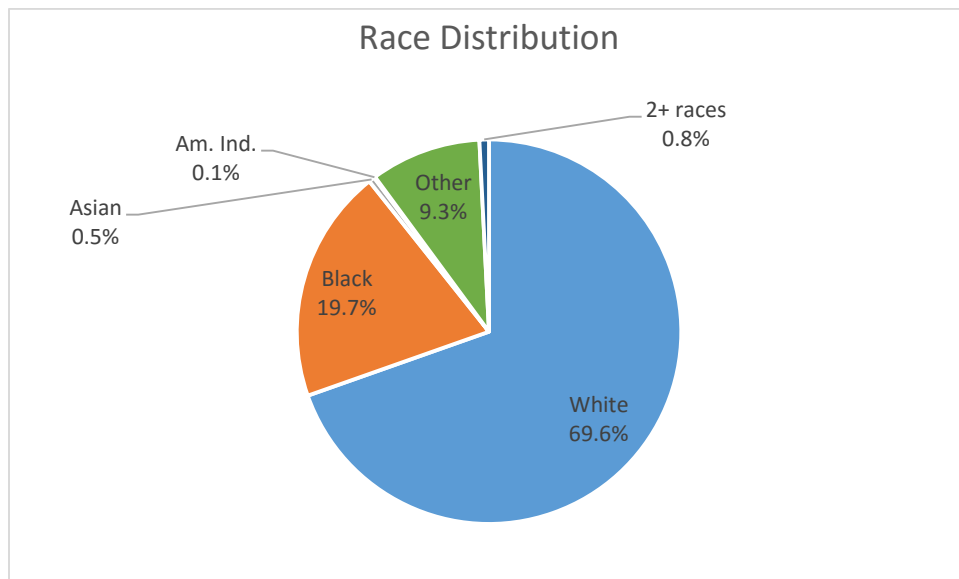
According to 2009-2013 Census Bureau estimates, 18.8 percent of the population aged 25 or older have a bachelor's or higher degree. 69.8 percent have a high school degree but no bachelor's or higher degree. 11.4 percent of those 25 or older do not have a high school degree.

According to 2009-2013 five-year estimates, there are 1,007 households, with an average of 2.75 persons per household. The homeownership rate is 67.6 percent, and the median owner-occupied home value is \$120,100. The median household income is \$43,171 and the per capita income is \$18,687, measured in 2013 dollars. 10.4 percent of the population lives below the poverty level.

Lake Park

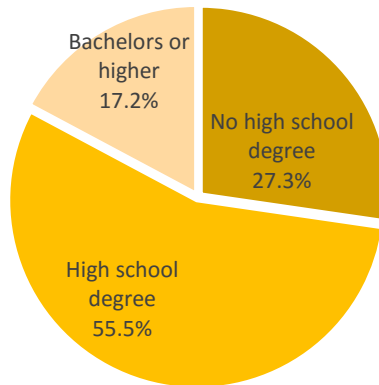


The 2013 population of Lake Park is 797. As of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2013 estimate, 29.6 percent of the population are under age 18, 55.1 percent are between 18 and 64, and 15.3 percent are aged 65 or older. The population is 55.6 percent female and 44.4 percent male.



As of 2013, the population is 69.6 percent White, 19.7 percent Black or African American, 0.5 percent Asian, 0.1 percent American Indian and Alaska Native, 9.3 percent from some other race, and 0.8 percent of two or more races. 13.3 percent of the population are of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity (regardless of race). 3.5 percent of the population are foreign-born and 11.4 percent of people aged 5 or older speak a language other than English at home.

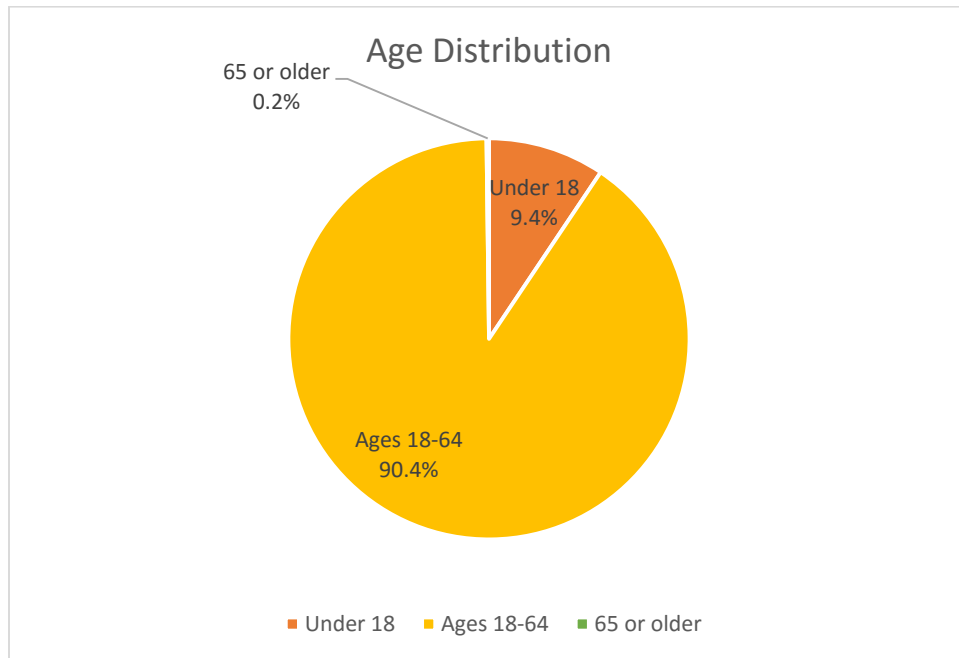
Population Aged 25 Years Or Older



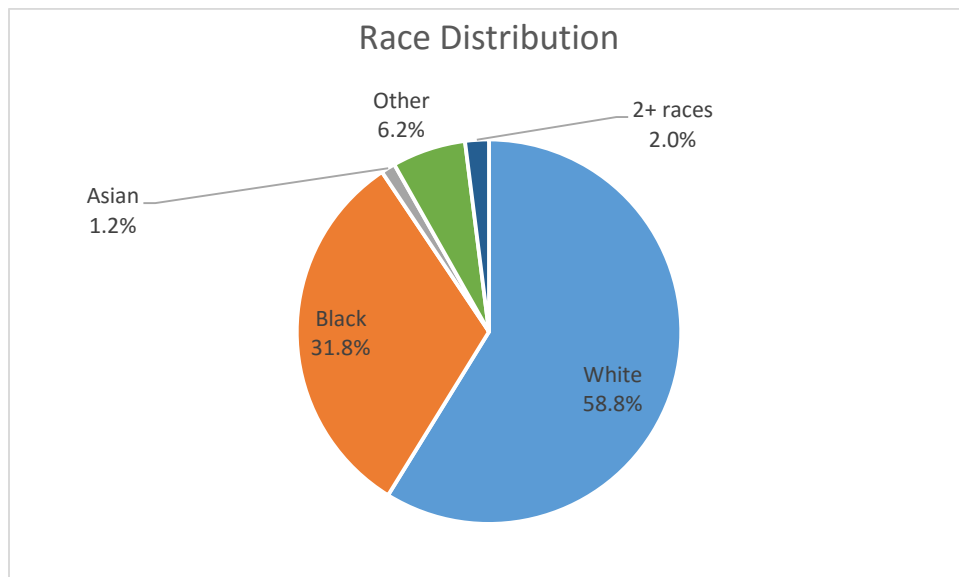
According to 2009-2013 Census Bureau estimates, 17.2 percent of the population aged 25 or older have a bachelor's or higher degree. 55.5 percent have a high school degree but no bachelor's or higher degree. 27.3 percent of those 25 or older do not have a high school degree.

According to 2009-2013 five-year estimates, there are 292 households, with an average of 1.14 persons per household. The homeownership rate is 68.6 percent, and the median owner-occupied home value is \$157,400. The median household income is \$34,375 and the per capita income is \$19,022, measured in 2013 dollars. 29 percent of the population lives below the poverty level.

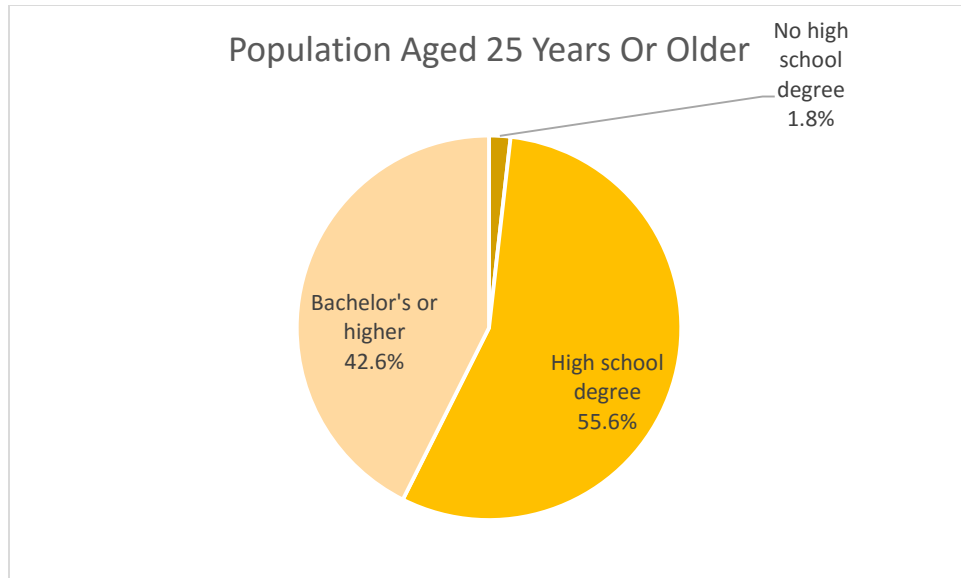
Remerton



The 2013 population of Remerton is 1,281. As of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2013 estimate, 9.4 percent of the population are under age 18, 90.4 percent are between 18 and 64, and 0.2 percent (3 people) are aged 65 or older. The population is 41.7 percent female and 58.3 percent male.



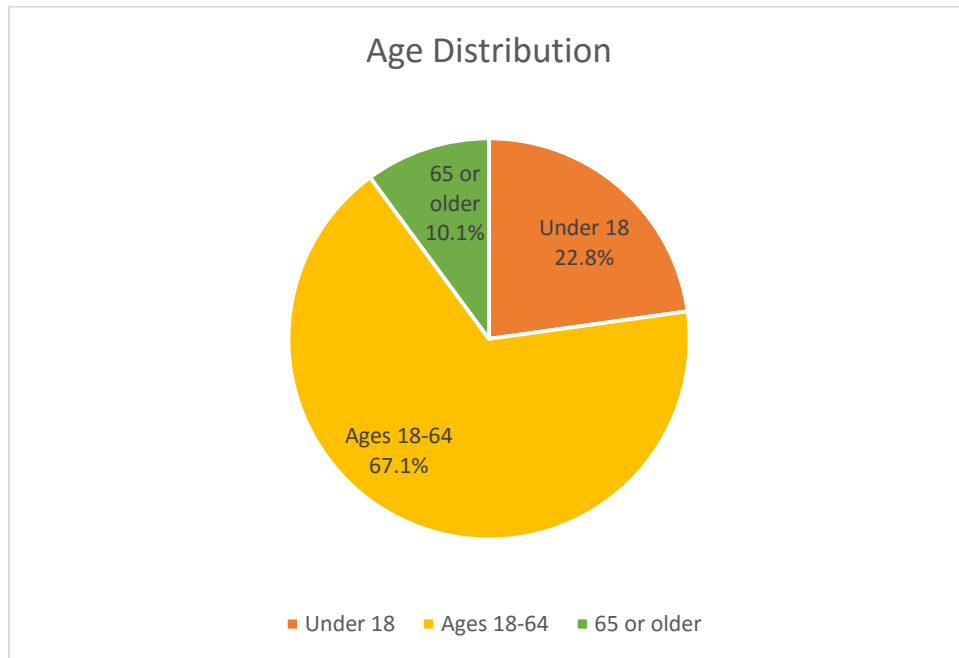
As of 2013, the population is 58.8 percent White, 31.8 percent Black or African American, 1.2 percent Asian, 6.2 percent from other races, and 2 percent of two or more races. 9.9 percent of the population are of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity (regardless of race). 6.2 percent of the population are foreign-born and 8.4 percent of people aged 5 or older speak a language other than English at home.



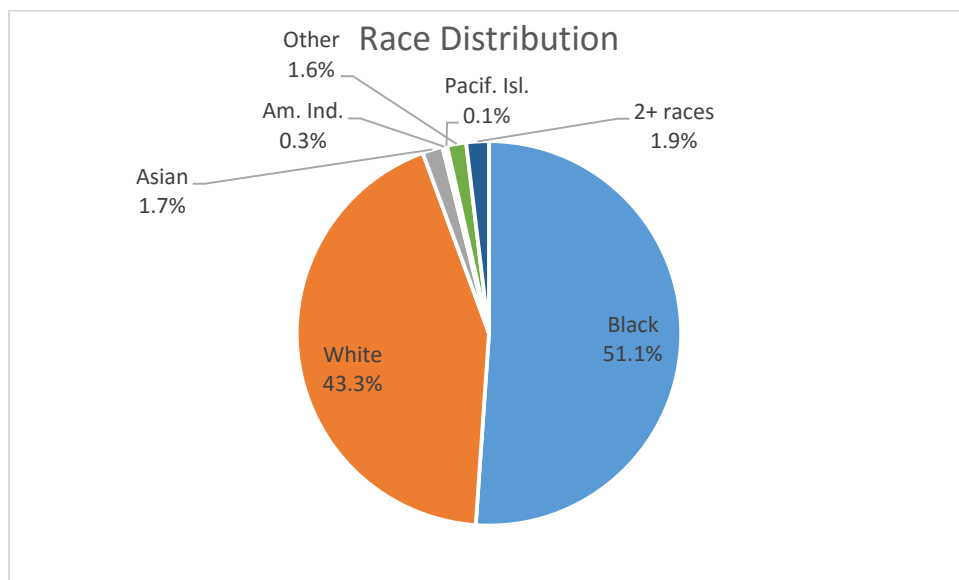
According to 2009-2013 Census Bureau estimates, 42.6 percent of the population aged 25 or older have a bachelor's or higher degree. 55.6 percent have a high school degree but no bachelor's or higher degree. 1.8 percent of those 25 or older do not have a high school degree.

According to 2009-2013 five-year estimates, there are 590 households, with an average of 2.17 persons per household. The homeownership rate is 2.9 percent, and the median owner-occupied home value is \$105,700. The median household income is \$19,554 and the per capita income is \$12,710, measured in 2013 dollars. 56 percent of the population lives below the poverty level. The city's large student population influences income- and housing-related statistics.

Valdosta

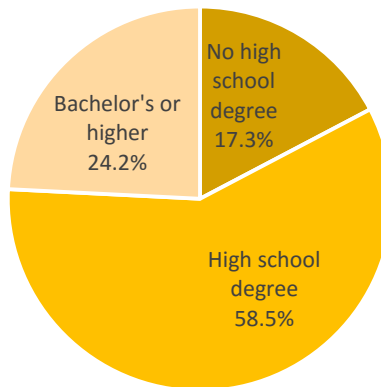


The 2014 population of Valdosta is 56,595. Since the 2010 Census, the population has increased by 3.3 percent. As of the 2010 Census, 22.8 percent of the population are under age 18, 67.1 percent are between 18 and 64, and 10.1 percent are aged 65 or older. The population is 53.1 percent female and 46.9 percent male.



As of 2014, the population is 51.1 percent Black or African American, 43.3 percent White, 1.7 percent Asian, 0.3 percent American Indian and Alaska Native, 0.1 percent Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 1.6 percent from other races, and 1.9 percent of two or more races. 4 percent of the population are of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity (regardless of race). 4.4 percent of the population are foreign-born and 5.7 percent of people aged 5 or older speak a language other than English at home.

Population Aged 25 Years Or Older



According to 2009-2013 Census Bureau estimates, 24.2 percent of the population aged 25 or older have a bachelor's or higher degree. 58.5 percent have a high school degree but no bachelor's or higher degree. 17.3 percent of those 25 or older do not have a high school degree.

There are 21,005 households, with an average of 2.54 persons per household. The homeownership rate is 39.5 percent, and the median owner-occupied home value is \$128,100. The median household income is \$29,371 and the per capita income is \$17,276, measured in 2013 dollars. 32.9 percent of the population lives below the poverty level.

IV. Consideration of DCA Community Quality Objectives

The Department of Community Affairs (DCA) has crafted a series of objectives dealing with a broad range of issues that concern local governments. The objectives, which are listed below, are only recommendations, but provide local governments with a tool to guide them in the assessment of their needs and opportunities and in the development of their implementation activities. If they are used as such a tool by many of the local governments in their planning efforts, these objectives also have the potential to result in consistent planning projects and goals, which may translate into greater efficiency and a better quality of life for the residents.

1. Economic Prosperity

Encourage development or expansion of businesses and industries that are suitable for the community. Factors to consider when determining suitability include: job skills required; long-term sustainability; linkages to other economic activities in the region; impact on the resources of the area; and prospects for creating job opportunities that meet the needs of a diverse local workforce.

Best Practices

- **Access Georgia Assistance Programs:** Participate in Georgia programs aimed at furthering local economic development efforts, including: Georgia Competitiveness Initiative, Competitive Assessment (EDGE), Georgia Work Ready, Entrepreneur Friendly Community program, Quick Start.
- **Business Incubator:** Develop/maintain business incubators in coordination with Valdosta State University to give local entrepreneurs a useful location to support a fledgling business.
- **Economic Development Strategy:** Maintain a collaborative, public/private local economic development strategy by involving stakeholders such as local business owners, the Chamber of Commerce, Downtown Development Authority. Enlist stakeholder input on a regular basis to reveal what training or expertise exists within the community workforce, what types of businesses or industries need to be developed, and what constraints exist on business growth within the community.

2. Resource Management

Promote the efficient use of natural resources and identify and protect environmentally sensitive areas of the community. This may be achieved by promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy generation; encouraging green building construction and renovation; utilizing appropriate waste management techniques; fostering water conservation and reuse; or setting environmentally sensitive areas aside as green space or conservation reserves.

Best Practices

- **Green Space Plan:** Develop, adopt, and implement a green space plan that provides for connectivity of permanently protected green space throughout the community. Setting aside the greenspace can be done through direct purchase by the local government, purchase of the development rights to the land only, or by working with local land trusts to focus their efforts to acquire conservation easement in the areas identified in the local greenspace plan. Greenspace plans are a wonderful asset for tourism management as well as bicycle plans.

3. Efficient Land Use

Maximize the use of existing infrastructure and minimize the costly conversion of undeveloped land at the periphery of the community. This may be achieved by encouraging development or redevelopment of sites closer to the traditional core of the community; designing new development to minimize the amount of land consumed; carefully planning expansion of public infrastructure; or maintaining open space in agricultural, forestry, or conservation uses.

Best Practices

- **Adaptive Reuse:** Create incentives such as tax breaks, code changes or other regulatory tools to encourage property owners to rehabilitate underutilized or vacant structures so that they can be put to new uses.
- **Brownfield Redevelopment:** To encourage redevelopment and reuse of abandoned brownfields (old industrial properties) in a community, develop a program that includes any of the following elements: 1) Inventory all of the brownfields. 2) Have each brownfield site assessed to determine the likely cost of cleaning up or containing any residual on-site contaminants. 3) Offer financial incentives (or at least information of financial assistance available from other sources) for remediation and redevelopment of these sites, since the clean-up and/or containment of brownfields is often very expensive.

4. Local Preparedness

Identify and put in place the prerequisites for the type of future the community seeks to achieve. These prerequisites might include infrastructure (roads, water, and sewer) to support or direct new growth; ordinances and regulations to manage growth as desired; leadership and staff capable of responding to opportunities and managing new challenges; or undertaking an all-hazards approach to disaster preparedness and response.

Best Practices

- **Capital Improvement Program:** Develop an infrastructure investment plan that clearly spells out what public services and infrastructure your community will provide where, and when, so that your community grows in a rational and organized manner. This should accompany the comprehensive plan and indicate to developers and citizens where the community desires new development to be located. A capital improvement program brings predictability to the location and extent of future public facility expansions, so that residents and developers can plan their investments accordingly.
- **All-Hazards Strategy:** Adopt an all-hazards strategy for disaster preparedness and response. Being prepared for All-hazards includes not only natural disasters such as floods and tornadoes, but also technical disasters such as fires or supply chain failure and human based disasters like hostage situations or pandemics.

5. Sense of Place

Protect and enhance the community's unique qualities. This may be achieved by maintaining the downtown as focal point of the community; fostering compact, walkable, mixed-use development; protecting and revitalizing historic areas of the community; encouraging new development that is compatible with the traditional features of the community; or protecting scenic and natural features that are important to defining the community's character.

Best Practices

- **Form-Based Codes:** Form-based codes rely on the principle that design is more important than land use. Rather than regulate by zoning (use) districts, form-based codes regulate development by the scale, siting (e.g., setback) and architectural characteristics of the buildings allowed on each lot. Form-based codes rely on a "regulating plan" which consists of a map that sets forth geographic divisions of the community and the desired development conditions and building characteristics for each district.
- **Code Enforcement:** Utilize code enforcement as a tool to require property owners to properly maintain their residential units and thereby prevent neighborhood blight and foreclosed properties.

6. Regional Cooperation

Cooperate with neighboring jurisdictions to address shared needs. This may be achieved by actively participating in regional organizations; identifying joint projects that will result in greater efficiency and less cost to the taxpayer; or developing collaborative solutions for regional issues such as protection of shared natural resources, development of the transportation network, or creation of a tourism plan.

Best Practices

- **Regional Economic Development Efforts:** Join and participate in joint development authorities or other regional economic development organizations to work together to market regional assets to potential industry, coordinate recruitment efforts, etc.
- **Regional Roundtables:** Hold and actively participate in regular regional meetings for local government staff and elected officials to discuss issues and opportunities of regional significance. This could include such topics as new development opportunities, joint projects for shared cost savings, coordinating resource protection policies.

7. Housing Options

Promote an adequate range of safe, affordable, inclusive, and resource-efficient housing in the community. This may be achieved by encouraging development of a variety of housing types, sizes, costs, and densities in each neighborhood; promoting programs to provide housing for residents of all socioeconomic backgrounds, including affordable mortgage finance options; instituting programs to address homelessness issues in the community; or coordinating with local economic development programs to ensure availability of adequate workforce housing in the community.

Best Practices

- **Home Loan Assistance:** Provide education and access to existing home loan assistance programs that offer low-interest loans, or make contributions to down payments, to help local families realize their ambition of homeownership. Neighborhoods in a state of poverty, decline or stagnation are often held back by a lack of credit availability, so such programs can foster revitalization as well as making housing more affordable in the community.
- **Housing for the Elderly:** Start an Aging in Place or Lifelong Community Initiative to educate about appropriate adaptations to ensure that housing remains appropriate as residents age. Provide incentives for development of housing specifically targeted for the elderly (assisted living, senior living, "mature" living, etc.). Evaluate local ordinances to ensure that this type of housing is allowed in appropriate areas of your community, particularly those that feature good walkability for exercise, shopping and social visits.
- **Land Bank:** Establish a local land bank empowered to acquire and assemble available properties in areas of the community in need of redevelopment, then offer these properties to private developers as sites for new development of affordable or infill housing. Land banking is a proven strategy for effective revitalization of declining areas of the community.

8. Transportation Options

Address the transportation needs, challenges, and opportunities of all community residents. This may be achieved by fostering alternatives to transportation by automobile, including walking, cycling, and transit; employing traffic calming measures throughout the community; requiring adequate connectivity between adjoining developments; or coordinating transportation and land use decision-making within the community.

Best Practices

- **Flexible Street Design Standards:** Revise street design requirements in local development regulations to tailor streets to the scale of the neighborhood and types of traffic they serve. Revisions may include reducing required street widths, requiring bicycle lanes, or adding on-street parking and reversing one-way pairs back to regular smaller scale two-way streets.
- **Public Transportation:** Coordinate small scale on-demand county-wide public transportation by using the DOT 5311 or similar van-pool program. Public transportation can be provided at low cost in smaller communities, it need not be limited to the larger cities.

9. Educational Opportunities

Make educational and training opportunities readily available to enable all community residents to improve their job skills, adapt to technological advances, manage their finances, or pursue life ambitions. This can be achieved by expanding and improving local educational institutions or programs; providing access to other institutions in the region; instituting programs to improve local graduation rates; expanding vocational education programs; or coordinating with local economic development programs to ensure an adequately trained and skilled workforce.

Best Practices

- **Work Ready Program:** Participate in the Georgia Work Ready program, which helps citizens build their work skills, certify their preparedness for particular types of jobs, and match workers with employers looking for their particular skills.
- **Educational Resource Center:** Develop and maintain a listing and referral service to help citizens understand and access available educational and training opportunities in your community. These can include formal educational institutions, private providers, and specialized programs from a department of labor. Publicize its availability and make list available at government facilities, and on the web.
- **Experience Works Program:** Help older workers gain employment by partnering with Experience Works, a national community-based organization that helps older adults find good jobs in their communities.

10. Community Health

Ensure that all community residents, regardless of age, ability, or income, have access to critical goods and services, safe and clean neighborhoods, and good work opportunities. This may be achieved by providing services to support the basic needs of disadvantaged residents, including the disabled; instituting programs to improve public safety; promoting programs that foster better health and fitness; or otherwise providing all residents the opportunity to improve their circumstances in life and to fully participate in the community.

Best Practices

- **Community Health Resource Center:** Develop and maintain a comprehensive listing and referral service to help citizens understand and access available local community health and social welfare assistance resources such as Department Family and Children Services, PeachCare, Family Connections, County Health Departments., Schools, Public Hospitals, etc.

V. Community Policies

The following policies, numbered to align with the Community Goals, were developed in conjunction with all stakeholders and are intended to provide a qualitative guidance to address the Issues and Opportunities identified in this Plan, and to provide a framework for the development of the Community Work Program. The Policies are built upon those in the previous Comprehensive Plan as well as the Common Community Vision for Greater Lowndes County. The Community Work Program then addresses the Issues and Opportunities through specific projects, for each of which the participants, anticipated cost, and time frame are identified.

1. Economic Development

Goal 1: Through community partnerships and coordination, support workforce training, education, and small business development to meet the needs of an expanding local economy and bolster its position as a regional economic engine.

Issues

1.1. A large portion of Greater Lowndes employment opportunities are low-wage retail and service-oriented jobs.

Policies:

1.1.1. The need for additional high-wage jobs should be addressed through greater collaboration of community resources.

1.1.2. The continued growth of primary regional economic engines, such as Valdosta State University, South Georgia Medical Center, Moody Air Force Base, Wiregrass Georgia Technical College, Georgia Military College, local agriculture, and sports, should be promoted and supported.

1.1.3. The continued funding and support of economic development programs, financial incentives, direct financing, etc., should be ensured in order to attract and retain new and expanding businesses in the region that will grow the regional tax base and bring high-wage jobs.

1.2. Many young professionals leave the area in search of greater opportunities, and the remaining workforce lacks the skills required by employers who would potentially offer higher-wage jobs. The issues of low wages and declining workforce adequacy should be addressed together.

Policies:

1.2.1. The issue of declining workforce adequacy should be addressed through greater collaboration among businesses, educational institutions, and local governments in order to improve the knowledge, skills, and abilities possessed by the existing workforce.

1.2.2. A skilled workforce should be cultivated with positive ethics, life skills, professionalism, and educational levels in order to create and maintain long-term, meaningful employment opportunities around a balanced economic base.

1.2.3. Public/private partnerships between workforce training agencies, counties, cities, local businesses, and schools (K-12 and Technical) should be encouraged and coordinated for the development of work skill programs and career education programs.

1.2.4. Continued utilization of skills centers should be promoted through the Workforce Investment Program and the Labor Department, with targeted outreach to low- and moderate-income persons.

1.2.5. Efforts should be made to attract and retain young professionals to the Greater Lowndes community to assist in achieving community goals such as providing an adequate workforce and maintaining high wage jobs.

1.3. Low business ownership rates and lack of start-up activity.

Policies:

1.3.1. Agencies and programs that work with the development of small businesses and community entrepreneurs should be supported, in order to encourage positive economic

development and self-sufficiency, especially building on existing strong specialties such as local agriculture and sports.

1.3.2. The establishment of a business incubator should be encouraged.

1.4. More support is needed for DBE businesses and small businesses.

Policies:

1.4.1. The community should target reinvestment in declining neighborhoods to further encourage private sector redevelopment and accommodate future growth.

1.4.2. Local entrepreneurs and small businesses should be encouraged and assisted through businesses incubators, tax incentives, Enterprise Zones, Opportunity Zones, etc.

1.4.3. A Regional Development Authority should be promoted and supported that coordinates local, state, and federal economic development planning, while continuing to support local development authorities to implement local economic development strategies.

1.5. Need more promotion of rural businesses, rural job opportunities, and agricultural education.

Policies:

1.5.1. Entrepreneurial and small-business development should be encouraged through the development of business incubator sites and resources such as the Development Authority, the Chamber of Commerce, and the SEEDS (Sowing Entrepreneur and Economic Development Success) Business Resource Center.

1.5.2. The UGA County extension office and services and school FFA (Future Farmers of America) programs should be supported.

1.5.3. Training of new farmers and farm activities should be encouraged.

1.6. Lack of a central resource center for entrepreneurs, such as a business incubator.

Policies:

1.6.1. Business development services (such as: training, private consultations, mentoring, etc.) should be provided for low- and moderate-income persons, entrepreneurs, and small business incubators through the Small Business Development Center, in partnership with governments and non-profits.

1.6.2. A sufficient source of funding should be maintained for coordinated economic development efforts within the region, utilizing federal and state assistance opportunities where appropriate.

1.7. Greater diversity of job sectors is needed.

Policies:

1.7.1. Collaboration and support should be promoted among the various business, education, and local government organizations, as well as the private sector.

1.7.2. Collaboration with the division of Rehabilitative Services should be encouraged in order to provide employment services to citizens with all types of disabilities.

1.7.3. A region-wide public/private-funded business plan should be developed, geared towards marketing the community to regional, national, and global high-wage employers.

1.8. Lack of an established investment network, resulting in a lack of access to capital.

Policies:

1.8.1. Agencies and programs should be supported that work with the development of small businesses and community entrepreneurs in order to encourage positive economic development and self-sufficiency.

1.8.2. A Regional Development Authority should be promoted and supported that coordinates local, state, and federal economic development planning, while continuing to support local development authorities to implement local economic development strategies.

1.8.3. Long-range economic development plans and neighborhood revitalization strategies should be promoted and coordinated for designated revitalization areas in order to encourage economic development in those areas.

1.8.4. Public/private partnerships for developing investment capital should be encouraged.

1.9. Waste treatment is needed for heavy industry.

Policies:

1.9.1. Infrastructure, community facilities, and public services that support efficient growth and development patterns should be provided and funded.

1.9.2. Enhanced solid waste reduction and recycling initiatives should be supported, including systematic monitoring of solid and liquid waste disposal.

1.9.3. Awareness of available recycling programs should be encouraged and promoted, and waste reduction initiatives should be identified.

1.10. Lack of Downtown tourism booth open on the weekends and after hours.

Policies:

1.10.1. The development of passive open space and parks should be encouraged, including a cultural anchor facility that is in harmony with the existing environment.

1.10.2. Tourism opportunities which support the local economy, including eco-tourism and agri-tourism, should be promoted and utilized.

1.11. Need an electric grid that can balance demand and supply from individual generators of renewable energy.

Policies:

1.11.1. Recycling and renewable energy and resource efforts should be promoted throughout the community through education on the impact and benefits of recycling and energy conservation and the use of renewable resources (e.g. solar/wind power, water conservation, etc.).

1.11.2. The installation of public electric charging stations in suitable locations should be encouraged.

1.11.3. The increased use of solar panels should be encouraged.

1.11.4. Increased awareness of energy conservation as relates to transportation and manufacturing should be promoted.

1.12. The basic broadband (high-speed internet) infrastructure that is needed for economic development is not in place, and needs to be made available, affordable, and accessible.

Policies:

1.12.1. Community-wide technology infrastructure should be considered a basic community facility and as such should be adequately planned for and implemented.

1.12.2. Efforts should be made to expand and improve high-speed, reliable, affordable Internet access throughout the entire community.

1.13. Air service needs to be expanded to increase the community's economic development potential and accessibility by air.

Policies:

1.13.1. Following the completion of an Air Service Study, the community should investigate possible implementation and funding strategies for expanded air service.

2. Education

Goal 2: *Through advanced training and community support, prepare students for high-skilled, high wage careers.*

Issues

- 2.1. Need an education system that is current, competitive, and focused on the needs of the 21st Century workforce, preparing students for real life with basic skills (soft skills) from Pre-K onwards.**

Policies:

2.1.1. Appropriate education programs should be developed and supported in local schools that ensure students are ready for further education to meet the needs of local employers in a 21st Century workforce, either at a university, technical college, or through on-the-job training.

2.1.2. The quality and effectiveness of all educational organizations, facilities, programs, and services (including faculty and staff) should be continually assessed to facilitate the improvement of academic and extracurricular programs and objectives.

2.1.3. Various teaching methodologies (including distance learning technologies) should be enhanced based on the needs of the communities and students, including enhancing online services and courses (example: expand dual-enrollment offerings to high school students).

2.1.4. Workshops on topics such as interviewing techniques, application preparation, networking, resume preparation, and stress and financial management should be encouraged.

2.1.5. Regular planning sessions with school systems and local governments should be facilitated to ensure new facilities are properly designed and located to meet future population growth and community needs.

2.2. More education in IT (High Tech) skills needed.

Policies:

2.2.1. Development and marketing of STEM programs should be supported at local schools in order to contribute highly skilled workers to viable industry clusters, such as: environmental technology, information technology, and medical services and support.

2.2.2. Educational and certified workforce training/credential programs should be encouraged in order to meet local community workforce needs and assist economic development attraction and retention efforts.

2.3. Lack of Pre-K facilities, after school programs, and other programs to ensure that all children get a quality education from an early age.

Policies:

2.3.1. Pre-K programs should be fully funded in order to start students on the path to a quality education by building a foundation of basic life and work skills.

2.4. Students have low basic skills coming into college; need to increase expectations for student performance and graduation rates.

Policies:

2.4.1. Efforts should be made to increase the number of local students who complete high school and are eligible to attend and obtain a certificate/degree from an institution of higher learning.

2.5. Lack of accountability for parental involvement.

Policies:

2.5.1. An atmosphere of student excellence and high academic performance should be cultivated from pre-K through post-graduate by creating an environment of ownership, stewardship, and responsibility that reduces barriers and includes parent and community support and involvement.

2.6. Lack of school options for those who suffer from mental illnesses.

Policies:

2.6.1. Adult Education resources should be expanded, organized, and developed to support veterans and military families.

2.6.2. Various teaching methodologies (including distance learning technologies) should be enhanced based on the needs of the communities and students, including enhancing online services and courses (example: expand dual-enrollment offerings to high school students).

2.6.3. Employment services should be provided to citizens with all types of disabilities through collaboration with the Georgia Vocational Rehabilitation Agency (GVRA).

2.7. Lack of inclusion of charter schools and home schooling in education system planning.

Policies:

2.7.1. The quality and effectiveness of all educational organizations, facilities, programs, and services (including faculty and staff) should be continually assessed to facilitate the improvement of academic and extracurricular programs and objectives.

2.7.2. The recognition and value of all local educational institutions at all levels should be promoted.

2.8. Overcoming a perception that there is more emphasis and focus on sports than classroom education.

Policies:

2.8.1. An atmosphere of student excellence and high academic performance should be cultivated from pre-K through post-graduate by creating an environment that recognizes and rewards academic achievement.

2.9. There is concern about the long-term effects to city and county growth patterns due to perception of quality differences between the two school systems.

Policies:

2.9.1. The recognition and value of all local educational institutions at all levels should be promoted.

2.10. Public schools need more partnerships with private sector to compensate for loss of funds.

Policies:

2.10.1. Public/private partnerships between workforce training agencies, counties, cities, local businesses, and schools (K-12 and Technical) should be encouraged and coordinated for the development of work skill programs and career education programs.

2.11. Educational millage rates are coming close to the maximum allowed.

Policies:

2.11.1. Good stewardship of educational tax dollars should be encouraged.

2.12. The high cost of attending college makes college difficult or infeasible for many students.

Policies:

2.12.1. Additional funding should be pursued to support existing and new scholarship programs.

2.13. Wiregrass Georgia Technical College and Georgia Military College are less accessible to people on the south side of the County who may lack transportation resources or have other barriers preventing them from attending classes at the current locations.

Policies:

2.13.1. Various teaching methodologies (including distance learning technologies) should be enhanced based on the needs of the communities and students, including enhancing online services and courses.

2.13.2. An accessible, coordinated urban public transit system should be investigated.

2.14. An increasing number of residents have limited English proficiency. Programs at the South Georgia Regional Library, Valdosta State University, and Wiregrass Georgia Technical College should help address the resulting language barriers.

Policies:

2.14.1. The integration of minority populations should be encouraged through language programs, cultural awareness programs, and community events.

2.15. Recognize that high skilled, high wage careers take different forms and depending on the gifts and situations of each student involve successful partnerships with a range of institutions to include, but not be limited to, Valdosta State University, Wiregrass Technical College, Georgia Military College, Local High Schools, Local Middle Schools, etc.

Policies:

2.15.1. Communication and partnerships between all local higher education institutions, both public school systems, private schools, and private and public sector representatives (to include workforce development) should be a priority and regularly fostered.

3. Community Wellness

Goal 3: Utilizing local community resources, provide a high quality of life that promotes a safe, healthy, and active lifestyle.

Issues

- 3.1. Lack of centralized information resources (such as a 211 or 311 system) to promote awareness of existing social services, such as food banks and health and safety programs.**

Policies:

3.1.1. Resources should be provided to improve the community's public services, including but not limited to employment, crime prevention, childcare, health, drug abuse, education, and recreational needs.

- 3.2. More programs and services are needed for the indigent and for the working poor (disabled, uninsured, etc.).**

Policies:

3.2.1. Existing non-profit, community resources should be utilized where possible to address community wellness issues and opportunities.

3.2.2. Coordination with local health officials should be pursued to educate the public (including school children and seniors) about the importance of a healthy lifestyle that includes being physically active and eating healthily.

3.2.3. Resources should be provided to improve the community's public services, including but not limited to employment, crime prevention, childcare, health, drug abuse, education, literacy, and recreational needs.

- 3.3. Lack of qualified volunteers and lack of a system for coordinating volunteers.**

Policies:

3.3.1. Development of a system for coordinating volunteers should be encouraged and volunteerism should be promoted and incentivized.

3.3.2. Efforts should be made to ensure all citizens have access to basic technology infrastructure, including affordable, fast, and reliable Internet access.

- 3.4. Lack of outdoor recreation venues (trails, etc.) and lack of education regarding what outdoor recreation opportunities are available and how to use them safely.**

Policies:

3.4.1. Efforts should be made to preserve, improve, and market affordable and accessible outdoor recreational facilities, including meeting/event spaces, parks and open space, and programs for adults and youth.

3.4.2. Facilities such as parks, schools, and community centers should be located in appropriately planned activity centers and near new and existing neighborhoods according to adopted plans and Capital Improvement Programs.

3.4.3. An active, healthy lifestyle should be promoted through livable community urban design and development patterns, including hiking, running, and biking trails connecting urban and rural areas with parks and with water trails along our creeks and rivers.

- 3.5. The community would benefit from more recreation programs, especially for girls and the disabled.**

Policies:

- 3.5.1. Community involvement and programming opportunities for youth should be maintained and enhanced through public-private partnerships.
 - 3.5.2. Existing non-profit community resources should be utilized where possible to address community wellness issues and opportunities.
 - 3.5.3. Parks and Recreation initiatives should be supported.
 - 3.5.4. Strategies for attracting regional sports and increasing diversity of sport venues should be investigated.
 - 3.5.5. Sporting venues should be maintained, improved, and/or expanded.
- 3.6. The community has a low walkability score, as measured by walkscore.com.**
Policies:
- 3.6.1. Mixed-use, more dense, infill development should be promoted over greenfield development.
 - 3.6.2. Retrofitting of existing developments and establishment of new developments that encourage active lifestyles for residents of all age groups should be promoted and encouraged.
 - 3.6.3. The community's anticipated growth should be guided to occur in a well-integrated yet organized fashion which protects our community's character and resources, promotes efficient use of infrastructure and transportation facilities, and supports quality economic development and a diverse population.
 - 3.6.4. New housing developments should be universally designed to provide access to all persons.
 - 3.6.5. The use of innovative design concepts, including appropriate use of increased density and infill development in designated revitalization areas, should be promoted through educational outreach and greater collaboration with the development community.
 - 3.6.6. Handicap accessibility to all public facilities should be ensured.
- 3.7. Lack of access to healthy food options, especially for the indigent and those lacking transportation.**
Policies:
- 3.7.1. Healthy eating and active lifestyles should be promoted, including access to local food and participation in local agriculture.
 - 3.7.2. Food forest opportunities and implementation strategies should be investigated.
- 3.8. Lack of temporary evacuation shelters.**
Policies:
- 3.8.1. Efforts should be made to identify additional facilities that could be used to house evacuees in the event of a natural or man-made disaster.
 - 3.8.2. Awareness, education, and training programs should be provided on resources available to the public in the event of a natural disaster (extreme heat, storm, tornado, hurricane, etc.) and safety precautions to take at home and in the workplace.
- 3.9. Lack of health specialists.**
Policies:
- 3.9.1. Efforts should continually be made to provide high-quality, locally-based, low-cost healthcare to a growing regional population.
 - 3.9.2. Incentives should be provided for health care practitioners to relocate or remain in the area.
- 3.10. Trauma center needed.**
Policies:
- 3.10.1. The resources necessary for a trauma center should be investigated and efforts should be made to resolve this deficiency.
- 3.11. Dumping of toxic waste in landfills and pollution from industries.**
Policies:

- 3.11.1. The consistent enforcement and full consideration and evaluation of water and air permits and state environmental regulations should be encouraged in order to protect the region's natural resources,
- 3.11.2. Toxic waste already present should be researched, catalogued, and ameliorated, including but not limited to coal ash, PCBs, and radioactive waste.

3.12. Teenage pregnancy continues to be a problem.

Policies:

- 3.12.1. Efforts should be made to increase the percentage of local students who complete high school and are eligible to attend and obtain a certificate/degree from an institution of higher learning.
- 3.12.2. Efforts should continually be made to provide high-quality, locally-based, low-cost healthcare to a growing regional population, including access to low-cost, readily available family planning and contraception resources.

3.13. More education is needed about health and safety risks, especially for youths and adolescents.

Policies:

- 3.13.1. Efforts should be made to overcome poor awareness and a lack of information of health and safety programs through new marketing and education outreach strategies throughout the entire community.
- 3.13.2. Coordination with local health officials should be pursued to educate the public (including school children and seniors) about the importance of a healthy lifestyle that includes being physically active and eating healthily.
- 3.13.3. Existing non-profit, community resources should be utilized where possible to address community wellness issues and opportunities.

4. Housing

Goal 4: Through community programs and private development, support affordable housing options that revitalize family-friendly neighborhoods.

Issues

4.1. More affordable housing is needed, as well as land to build it on, for low- and moderate-income individuals and families including the military, college age, and recent high school graduates.

Policies:

- 4.1.1. The growing need for workforce and affordable housing should be addressed through public-private partnerships.
- 4.1.2. The existing housing stock should be proactively protected and maintained, utilizing public-private partnerships when necessary.
- 4.1.3. Educational opportunities should be provided to the homebuilding industry to implement public/private incentive programs and construction techniques to ensure access to adequate and affordable housing options for all residents in all income levels.
- 4.1.4. Housing developments for a mixture of income levels should be encouraged through incentive programs and land banks.
- 4.1.5. The redevelopment of older housing developments with high vacancy rates should be encouraged.

4.2. There is a disconnect between where affordable housing is built and where it is needed. Throughout the community, there is a lack of appropriate housing types for the various segments of our population.

Policies:

- 4.2.1. A mixture of housing types in varying income levels should be encouraged and actively promoted.
- 4.2.2. Impediments and barriers to affordable housing should be analyzed, and steps to alleviate those impediments and barriers should be implemented, especially in designated revitalization areas.
- 4.2.3. The development and maintenance of a proactive housing inventory should be encouraged.
- 4.3. Education programs and funding assistance are needed to direct people to affordable housing.**
Policies:
4.3.1. Steps to alleviate impediments and barriers to affordable housing should be implemented, especially in designated revitalization areas.
- 4.4. Some areas have an overabundance of rental properties due to low homeownership rates and foreclosure, which leads to concentrations of absentee landlords, substandard housing, and degradation of established residential neighborhoods.**
Policies:
4.4.1. The existing housing stock and neighborhoods should be proactively maintained and protected from incompatible uses and nuisances through the enforcement of local zoning ordinances, code enforcement, and building inspection programs, etc.
- 4.5. Rents and utilities are too high for some residents, resulting in high vacancy rates in some areas.**
Policies:
4.5.1. Efforts should be made to fund education, rental/down-payment, and maintenance assistance programs through public grants/loans and/or DCA/HUD certified organizations that reduce housing costs of persons living in poverty, including programs for low-income homeowners, renters, and first-time homebuyers, as well as programs for alternative energy solutions, weatherizing buildings, and energy efficiency, especially in designated revitalization areas.
4.5.2. In response to environmental concerns and rising energy costs, green building principles should be researched and encouraged in order to conserve natural resources, improve indoor air quality, and reduce energy costs.
- 4.6. Foreclosure issues also contribute to high vacancy rates.**
Policies:
4.6.1. Impediments and barriers to affordable housing should be analyzed, and steps to alleviate those impediments and barriers should be implemented, especially in designated revitalization areas.
- 4.7. Some neighborhoods continue to suffer from blight.**
Policies:
4.7.1. Public-private partnerships should be coordinated to improve lots and structures in designated revitalization areas and make the areas more attractive to reinvestment and visitors, giving first priority to the needs of the current residents.
4.7.2. Various methods and programs should be utilized to acquire property within the Designated Revitalization Area, including land donation.
4.7.3. Collaboration with local residents, local public safety organizations, and the Valdosta Police Department should be encouraged in order to support programs that reduce crime rates.
4.7.4. Implementation of programs and strategies identified by the Consolidated Plan and the Neighborhood Revitalization Plans should be continued.
- 4.8. The impact of development on natural environments needs to be mitigated and minimized from the start, and wildfire hazards need to be considered for developments in the wildland-urban interface.**
Policies:

- 4.8.1. Well-developed long-range land use plans should be made and implemented that direct development to existing, designated activity centers through appropriate infrastructure expansion and incentive programs; that address local natural hazards and actively conserve/acquire areas that mitigate flooding and other natural hazards; and that promote public safety and welfare.
- 4.8.2. Local developers and homeowner's associations should be encouraged to incorporate Fire-Wise practices into new and existing developments, including educating residents about prescribed burns and avoiding building near forestry areas.
- 4.8.3. Areas where natural processes would be endangered by development (i.e. floodplains, wetlands, groundwater recharge areas, etc.) should be conserved.
- 4.8.4. Growth should be directed away from natural and conservation areas, and low-impact development that preserves natural areas and cultural/historic resources should be encouraged.
- 4.8.5. Green building practices, green technologies, energy efficiency, and net-zero energy buildings should be encouraged.

4.9. More natural features need to be integrated into development, and existing natural features within developments need to be better utilized for community recreation.

Policies:

- 4.9.1. Active preservation and utilization of natural greenspaces and parkland should be encouraged and actively supported.
- 4.9.2. Education should be provided to citizens and the development community regarding natural processes of greenspaces, forestry practices such as prescribed burns, and available incentive programs for conservation.
- 4.9.3. Development patterns should be promoted that encourage walkability and integrate green spaces as well as both passive and active recreational areas.

4.10. Development has "sprawled" out beyond the urban boundaries, and has impacted rural, farm, open and natural lands. Need to educate developers, work to change the mindset that mixed use development is bad, and create more infill and urban area development (less sprawl).

Policies:

- 4.10.1. The Rural Service Area should be protected from incompatible, dense development.
- 4.10.2. Mixed use developments in appropriate areas should be encouraged to promote the connection of employment and residential activity centers.
- 4.10.3. Growth should be directed away from natural and conservation areas, and low-impact development that preserves natural areas and cultural/historic resources should be encouraged.
- 4.10.4. Education should be provided to citizens and the development community regarding natural processes of greenspaces, forestry practices such as prescribed burns, and available incentive programs for conservation.
- 4.10.5. The use of innovative design concepts, including appropriate use of increased density and infill development in designated revitalization areas, should be promoted through educational outreach and greater collaboration with the development community.

4.11. Need to educate people about the benefits of common space and public/private meeting areas.

Policies:

- 4.11.1. Active preservation and utilization of natural greenspaces and parkland should be encouraged and actively supported.

4.12. Need retiree housing/active adult developments (example: Thomasville and older planned developments).

Policies:

- 4.12.1. New housing developments should be universally designed to provide access to all persons.
- 4.12.2. Greater Lowndes should be marketed as a viable location for retirees due to its prime location, community and cultural resources, and climate.

4.13. A 24-hour men's homeless shelter is needed.

Policies:

4.13.1. Existing non-profit and community resources should be utilized where possible to address homelessness issues and provide 24-hour shelter services.

4.13.2. Innovative concepts and programs to address homelessness should be promoted.

4.14. Clearing the title on an abandoned property takes over a year and therefore delays revitalization.

Policies:

4.14.1. The use of land banks should be encouraged.

5. Land Use

Goal 5: Protect community resources through efficient and compatible uses of land that promote opportunities for investment and growth.

Issues

5.1. The continued separation of housing centers and activity centers will cause increased commuting times, traffic congestion, and service delivery costs.

Policies:

5.1.1. Mixed use developments in appropriate areas should be encouraged to promote the connection of employment and residential activity centers.

5.1.2. Available land should be utilized in the most efficient manner while focusing on redevelopment of land where feasible.

5.1.3. Innovative planning concepts should be employed to achieve desirable and well-designed neighborhoods, protect the environment, preserve meaningful open space, improve traffic flow, and enhance our community's overall quality of life.

5.1.4. Efforts should be made to ensure the community's anticipated growth occurs in a well-integrated yet organized fashion, which protects our community character and resources, promotes efficient use of infrastructure and transportation facilities, and supports quality economic development and a diverse population.

5.1.5. The Urban Service Area should be annually reviewed and updated to ensure it continues to serve as a guide for future development and defines a recognizable transition from the urban to rural areas of the community.

5.1.6. Future development should be encouraged to expand in areas contiguous to existing developed areas through sequential and phased utility extensions, infill, redevelopment, compact development, conservation, and increased densities, thereby reducing development pressure on agricultural land.

5.2. New development should take place closer to existing services/urban areas rather than rural areas.

Policies:

5.2.1. The Rural Service Area should be protected from incompatible, dense development.

5.2.2. A recognizable transition from the urban to the rural areas of the community should be developed.

5.2.3. Future development should be encouraged to expand in areas contiguous to existing developed areas through sequential and phased utility extensions.

5.2.4. Targeted development and investment should be focused in areas with existing transportation and utility infrastructure; while maintaining, upgrading, and expanding existing facilities.

5.3. Environmentally friendly land uses are needed. Building outside of the urban service area presents problems for conservation.

Policies:

- 5.3.1. Efforts should be made to locate rural residential, agricultural and forestry uses within the Rural Service Area, and ensure its protection from incompatible, dense development, and promote conservation techniques to maintain rural landscapes.
- 5.3.2. Efforts should be made to ensure the community's anticipated growth occurs in well integrated yet organized fashion, which protects our community character and resources, promotes efficient use of infrastructure and transportation facilities, and supports quality economic development and a diverse population.
- 5.3.3. Future development should be encouraged to expand in contiguous fashion to existing developed areas through sequential and phased utility extensions.
- 5.3.4. Development patterns should be promoted that encourage walkability and integrate green spaces as well as both passive and active recreational areas, including hiking, running, and biking trails connected to parks and to water trails along the creeks and rivers.
- 5.3.5. Education should be provided to citizens and the development community regarding natural processes of greenspaces and available incentive programs for conservation.
- 5.3.6. Efforts should be made to reduce air pollution.
- 5.3.7. The Greater Lowndes Planning Commission should serve as a leader in promoting quality growth and development through appropriate planning and land use decisions.

5.4. Overlay districts can be perceived as problematic for property owners.

Policies:

- 5.4.1. Efforts should be made to educate residents as to the importance of overlay districts and their benefits.
- 5.4.2. Regular meetings of a stakeholders committee should be established and coordinated to facilitate discussion and information dissemination regarding planning issues and projects of local and regional importance.
- 5.4.3. The Greater Lowndes Planning Commission should serve as a leader in promoting quality growth and development through appropriate planning and land use decisions.

5.5. Need more trees and greenery, and more focus on beautification.

Policies:

- 5.5.1. Appropriate design guidelines/standards should be developed and implemented for specific areas of the community depending on existing and anticipated growth and enhanced community gateways, using native plants and preserving native animals.
- 5.5.2. Development patterns should be promoted that encourage walkability and integrate green spaces as well as both passive and active recreational areas.
- 5.5.3. Food forests and edible gardens should be encouraged.

6. Natural Resources

Goal 6: Promote and protect natural resources and opportunities for recreation through public access and conservation.

Issues

6.1. Need more local promotion and marketing of natural resources.

Policies:

- 6.1.1. Efforts should be made to build community awareness of current cultural, recreational and natural resources, and develop a web-based data management system to provide informational resources to local officials and the public.
- 6.1.2. The development of a Canopy Road Program should be investigated.

6.2. Current growth trends will eventually lead to degradation of natural greenspaces.

Policies:

- 6.2.1. Areas where natural processes would be endangered by development (i.e. floodplains, wetlands, groundwater recharge areas, etc.) should be conserved.

- 6.2.2. Active preservation and utilization of natural greenspaces and parkland should be encouraged and actively supported.
- 6.2.3. The community should consider and plan for infrastructure, transportation, and natural resource protection during economic development decision-making.
- 6.2.4. Positive impacts on the built and natural environment should be anticipated through only the highest standard of development throughout all parts of the community.
- 6.2.5. Available land should be utilized in the most efficient manner while focusing on redevelopment of land where feasible.
- 6.2.6. Riparian buffers of local rivers should be protected.
- 6.2.7. Alternative methods for paving dirt roads that protect natural resources and preserve the rural atmosphere should be considered.

6.3. The community needs more preservation of natural and conservation lands, greenery, and the urban forest within the City, on both private and public lands.

Policies:

- 6.3.1. Active preservation and utilization of natural greenspaces and parkland should be encouraged and actively supported.
- 6.3.2. The reestablishment of a greenspace program to establish a connected network of greenspaces and parkland should be considered.
- 6.3.3. Native plants should be encouraged for landscaping rather than non-native ornamentals.

6.4. In several areas, development has occurred in wetlands or in flood-prone areas.

Policies:

- 6.4.1. Areas where natural processes would be endangered by development (i.e. floodplains, wetlands, groundwater recharge areas, etc.) should be conserved.
- 6.4.2. The consistent enforcement and full consideration and evaluation of water and air permits and state environmental regulations should be encouraged, in order to protect the region's natural resources.

6.5. Poor drainage and stormwater issues are present throughout the community. Water retention and management in the entire watershed needs to be addressed.

Policies:

- 6.5.1. Innovative site design should be utilized to promote on-site detention, reduce stormwater runoff, and utilize public sanitary sewer systems in areas not suitable for on-site absorption systems.
- 6.5.2. Opportunities should be identified to optimize and cost effectively manage existing and future supplies of water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure delivery systems.
- 6.5.3. Municipal Best Management Practices for stormwater should be encouraged.

6.6. Paving and rooftop development in the upper part of our watershed sends water down the rivers, sometimes causing serious flooding.

Policies:

- 6.6.1. Innovative site design should be utilized to promote on-site detention, reduce stormwater runoff and utilize public sanitary sewer systems in areas not suitable for on-site absorption systems.
- 6.6.2. The community should coordinate with our neighbors upstream to address flooding and other problems associated with impervious surfaces.

6.7. There are TMDL (Total Maximum Daily Load) issues on some stream segments.

Policies:

- 6.7.1. The consistent enforcement and full consideration and evaluation of water and air permits and state environmental regulations should be encouraged, in order to protect the region's natural resources.
- 6.7.2. The community should plan for the protection and management of the quality, quantity, and availability of our ground and surface water resources to promote economic well-being, the health and welfare of citizens, and the diversity and health of its natural environment while ensuring the protection of private property rights.

6.7.3. Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) should be followed, in order to protect streams and lakes.

6.8. There are inconsistencies in water quality throughout the community.

Policies:

6.8.1. The community should plan for the protection and management of the quality, quantity, and availability of our ground and surface water resources to promote economic well-being, the health and welfare of citizens, and the diversity and health of its natural environment while ensuring the protection of private property rights.

6.9. Need independent third-party water quality monitoring upstream and downstream of all wastewater problem areas.

Policies:

6.9.1. The consistent enforcement and full consideration and evaluation of water and air permits and state environmental regulations should be encouraged, in order to protect the region's natural resources, while developing an independent third-party water quality monitoring program upstream and downstream of major problem areas.

6.10. Need to increase emphasis on remediating Alapaha River basin in Valdosta, as well as Withlacoochee basin.

Policies:

6.10.1. The community should plan for the protection and management of the quality, quantity, and availability of our ground and surface water resources to promote economic well-being, the health and welfare of citizens, and the diversity and health of its natural environment, while ensuring the protection of private property rights.

6.10.2. Education and awareness of water resources, importance of quality and quantity of water, historical resources, blueways, and boat landing locations should be promoted.

6.11. The community's abundant groundwater resources need to be safeguarded.

Policies:

6.11.1. The community should plan for the protection and management of the quality, quantity, and availability of our ground and surface water resources to promote economic well-being, the health and welfare of citizens, and the diversity and health of its natural environment while ensuring the protection of private property rights.

6.12. Retention ponds around the community are poorly maintained.

Policies:

6.12.1. Land use and development management techniques should be implemented that promote conservation of natural resources and mitigate impacts to wet-land areas, while providing incentives to mitigate the impacts from existing development on conservation and wetland areas.

6.12.2. Well-maintained, efficient, quality public utility infrastructure should be provided (water, storm water, and sewer) that meets the needs of a growing community, is not harmful to human health, and does not negatively impact the natural environment.

6.12.3. The consistent enforcement and full consideration and evaluation of water and air permits and state environmental regulations should be encouraged, in order to protect the region's natural resources.

6.13. There are not enough public facilities and opportunities for local children and adults to swim.

Policies:

6.13.1. High quality recreational opportunities should be provided, that promote and preserve the region's natural resources for future generations and tourism and recreation opportunities, including parks, greenways and trails, waterways, etc.

6.13.2. Efforts should be made to build community awareness of current cultural, recreational and natural resources, and develop a web-based data management system to provide informational resources to local officials and the public.

6.13.3. Regional water-dependent recreational opportunities should be protected and maintained.

6.14. Need bike and/or hiking trails along the rivers.

Policies:

6.14.1. High quality recreational opportunities should be provided that promote and preserve the region's natural resources for future generations and tourism and recreation opportunities including parks, connected with each other and urban and rural areas through greenways, hiking, running, and biking trails, and blueways along the rivers and creeks.

6.14.2. Community-wide recreation plans should be updated and implemented to aid in future community facility planning and coordination.

6.15. More programs are needed that take children on nature tours and educate them about the environment.

Policies:

6.15.1. Education should be provided to citizens and the development community regarding natural processes of greenspaces and available incentive programs for conservation.

6.16. More public awareness of prescribed burns is needed in order to reduce 911 calls.

Policies:

6.16.1. Efforts should be made to increase public awareness of potential emergencies and disaster response procedures, as well as of non-emergencies such as prescribed burns, through homeowner education, advanced education, training, and real-time information dissemination during an emergency.

6.16.2. Public awareness of standard forestry practices, including procedures and risks, should be increased.

6.17. The occurrence and presence of sinkholes in certain sections of the community, e.g. Snake Nation Rd, Withlacoochee River, etc.

Policies:

6.17.1. Awareness should be increased and further education and study supported regarding where sinkholes are currently located and may be likely to occur in the future.

6.18. Natural gas transmission pipelines are an issue due to potential accident risks.

Policies:

6.18.1. Awareness should be increased and further education supported related to pipeline locations and risks. Regulations should be investigated aimed at ensuring proper separation between pipelines and citizens.

7. Cultural Resources

Goal 7: Preserve the community's rich cultural heritage and local character with the many cultural and recreational amenities and events available throughout the community through partnership and collaboration.

Issues

7.1. There needs to be more awareness of the many cultural programs, activities, and events that are available locally.

Policies:

7.1.1. Efforts should be made to identify, preserve, protect, promote, provide access, and manage the broad range of cultural and historic resources in the Southern Georgia Region, engaging in public-private partnerships when appropriate.

7.1.2. Efforts should be made to build community awareness of current cultural, recreational and natural resources, and develop a web-based data management system to provide informational resources to local officials and the public.

7.2. More programs are needed for children and the economically underprivileged.

Policies:

7.2.1. Resources should be provided to improve the community's public services, including but not limited to employment, crime prevention, childcare, health, drug abuse, education, and recreational needs.

7.3. More family-friendly events are needed in the area.

Policies:

7.3.1. High-quality recreational facilities and programs should be developed to improve the local quality of life, and promote an active, healthy lifestyle and the conservation of natural resources.

7.4. More volunteers are needed to work with recreation programs.

Policies:

7.4.1. High quality recreational opportunities should be provided that promote and preserve the region's natural resources for future generations and tourism and recreation opportunities including parks, greenways and trails, waterways, etc.

7.5. Lack of museums, e.g. science museum or children's museum.

Policies:

7.5.1. Efforts should be made to develop, maintain and improve the availability of adequate cultural facilities such as community arenas, performing arts venues, museums, monuments, visual arts galleries and conference/meeting centers through public-private partnerships.

7.5.2. Efforts should be made to identify, preserve, protect, promote, provide access, and manage the broad range of cultural and historic resources in the Southern Georgia Region, engaging in public-private partnerships when appropriate.

7.6. Historic resources located outside of a designated historic district have virtually no protection from degradation or demolition.

Policies:

7.6.1. The continued publication, protection, promotion and utilization of historic resources, including ancient or record trees, should be encouraged and actively supported through efforts like National Register nominations and heritage tourism.

7.7. Proliferation of billboards on I-75 impacts the aesthetic quality of the community.

Policies:

7.7.1. Appropriate design guidelines/standards should be developed and implemented for specific areas of the community depending on existing and anticipated growth and enhanced community gateways.

7.7.2. Community gateways should be maintained and improved.

7.8. Elements of racial division, perceived or real, still persist and sometimes hold the community back.

Policies:

7.8.1. The integration of minority populations should be encouraged through language programs, cultural awareness programs, and community events.

7.8.2. Regional leadership should be developed in local government that promotes transparency, citizen engagement, and coordinated delivery of government services.

7.8.3. Housing should be provided throughout the community that is safe, affordable, and accessible to all income levels.

7.8.4. A skilled workforce should be cultivated with positive ethics, life skills, professionalism and educational levels within the region that creates and maintains long-term, meaningful employment opportunities around a balanced economic base, that increases per capita income in the region.

8. Transportation

Goal 8: Encourage reliable funding of a safe and efficient regional transportation system that includes public transit, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, highways, railroads, and airports.

Issues

- 8.1. There is a lack of transportation options for getting to work, education, healthcare, and stores. Traffic planning has focused mostly on the automobile.**

Policies:

8.1.1. Bike and pedestrian transportation infrastructure should be built and promoted, as identified in developed plans, that links schools, neighborhoods, and activity centers, as well as planned transit services that attract residents and tourists for healthy alternative modes of transportation. The community should continue to be made increasingly bicycle and pedestrian friendly, while promoting economic development through scenic tourism.

8.1.2. Newly constructed, reconfigured, or retrofitted roadways should reflect NACTO (National Association of City Transportation Officials) standards of aesthetics, environmental stewardship, and urban design; and should fully accommodate multiple functions, including pedestrians, parking, alternative modes of transportation, and vehicular circulation.

8.1.3. Stakeholders and those affected by local transportation projects should be provided with early notification, and the public should be provided with opportunities to become involved in project goals, timelines, and information throughout the duration of each project.

8.1.4. Awareness through various forms (maps, brochures, etc.) about cycling, walking, sharing the road, public health, and planned transit services should be encouraged, especially to local schools and universities.

8.1.5. Walking, biking, and accessible public transit should be considered viable and sustainable forms of transportation supported through appropriate land use and infrastructure decisions.

- 8.2. Lack of efficient, accessible and affordable fixed-route public transit system.**

Policies:

8.2.1. An accessible, coordinated urban public transit system should be investigated.

- 8.3. Pedestrian crossings, particularly around schools, can be dangerous and need to be addressed. Some crossing signals do not work. Some intersections, even though they have pedestrian signals, are still so dangerous for pedestrians that they need special signage.**

Policies:

8.3.1. Safety should be improved for pedestrians, cyclists, and motorists throughout the entire community through infrastructure improvements (bike lanes, traffic calming, etc.), education, and enforcement efforts.

8.3.2. Efforts should be made to reduce crashes resulting in injury and loss of life through education programs and improvements at identified intersections.

8.3.3. Speed limits should be enforced.

8.3.4. Pedestrian-friendly design should be employed, especially in areas with high pedestrian traffic.

8.3.5. Traffic calming measures should be employed where appropriate, especially in areas with congestion or high pedestrian traffic.

- 8.4. More sidewalks are needed. Some streets have sidewalks on only one side but need them on both sides. Existing sidewalks need to be maintained and extended.**

Policies:

8.4.1. Local regulations should be amended, where applicable, to include requirements for sidewalks and bike routes to be installed with new land disturbance activities, including subdivisions, new construction, or other developments.

8.4.2. Budgets should include sidewalk, trail and bike lane construction and maintenance. Signage should be visible, all bike lanes should be clearly marked, and road shoulders should be kept clear of debris.

8.5. Lack of education for cyclists and motorists regarding bicycling rules, regulations, and safety.

Policies:

8.5.1. Efforts should be made to improve safety for walking and cycling within the entire community through infrastructure improvements (bike lanes, traffic calming, etc.), education, and enforcement efforts.

8.6. More bike lanes are needed. In many places striped bike lanes are insufficient and only protected bike lanes would be effective.

Policies:

8.6.1. Budgets should include sidewalk, trail and bike lane construction and maintenance. Signage should be visible, all bike lanes should be clearly marked, and road shoulders should be kept clear of debris.

8.6.2. Corridor improvements and potential reuse of abandoned rail rights-of way should be evaluated for alternative modes of transportation.

8.7. The statewide law banning bicycles on sidewalks needs to be reconsidered because in many locations bicyclists are safer on sidewalks.

Policies:

8.7.1. Walking, biking, and accessible public transit should be considered viable and sustainable forms of transportation supported through appropriate land use and infrastructure decisions.

8.7.2. Until the statewide law is addressed, investigate sidewalk and multi-purpose path design standards in an attempt to design future bicycle and pedestrian improvements that accommodate both modes of transportation.

8.8. There is traffic congestion due to lack of connectivity and lack of efficient traffic movement (traffic management/signal timing) in some areas, e.g. Five Points.

Policies:

8.8.1. Land development regulations should promote interconnected, clustered development at major roadways, which protects natural resources, and reduces traffic congestion, improves traffic circulation, and makes the most efficient use of available land, while providing frontage roads that provide access to businesses, reducing conflicts and congestion on major roads.

8.8.2. Coordination of land use planning and transportation planning should be encouraged in order to provide sufficient carrying capacity to support sustainable economic development while protecting natural and cultural resources and providing affordable, high quality housing.

8.8.3. Local governments should review their comprehensive plans, study growth patterns, and plan growth according to transportation attributes that promote a multi-modal transportation system.

8.8.4. Innovative traffic management techniques to reduce traffic congestion and emergency vehicle delays should be investigated.

8.9. Truck traffic in downtown areas is resulting in higher noise, additional amounts of vibration, and increased safety hazard related risks.

Policies:

8.9.1. Solutions should be investigated and implemented for calming traffic, improving traffic safety, and rerouting trucks away from downtown areas and from other areas where truck traffic poses a safety hazard.

8.9.2. It should be recognized that faster and wider roads are not safer, and the latest and best design standards should be employed in road design.

8.10. Lack of East-West connections and/or bypasses (over railroads, rivers, Interstate, etc.

Policies:

8.10.1. Border-to-border connectivity should be established in the region's transportation network, using a region-wide GIS analysis of activity centers, points of interest, and available transportation options.

8.10.2. Economic development should be encouraged through transportation improvements, connections, and programs that improve access to jobs, and encourage growth in private sector employment.

8.11. Lack of passenger rail service to metropolitan hubs and other destinations.

Policies:

8.11.1. Development of efficient air and rail service should be encouraged to promote economic development by connecting the community with major regional centers.

8.11.2. A well-maintained system of rail lines should facilitate safe and efficient movement of passengers and goods to serve the economic needs of the community and region.

8.12. Several railroad track crossings cause traffic backups.

Policies:

8.12.1. Innovative traffic management techniques should be investigated to reduce traffic congestion and emergency vehicle delays.

8.13. Some railroad crossings have only stop/yield signs, no drop arms, and/or limited visibility.

Policies:

8.13.1. Efforts should be made to improve transportation safety throughout the community through capital improvements and public education campaigns.

8.14. Poor right-of-way planning (insufficient width) in some locations.

Policies:

8.14.1. Stakeholders and those affected by local transportation projects should be provided with early notification of projects, and the public should be provided with opportunities to become involved with project goals, timelines, and information throughout the duration of the project.

8.14.2. It should be recognized that narrower rights-of-way are safer in some locations due to the reduction in traffic speed brought about by reduced roadway width.

8.15. Need airport with more activity, more routes (e.g. to Orlando), and more than one airline.

Policies:

8.15.1. The community should continue developing, supporting, and expanding an airport that is safe and reliable, serving as a major gateway to southern Georgia and north Florida, as well as providing multiple, efficient services to major regional hubs.

8.15.2. Integrated and compatible land use scenarios should be considered which support the economic viability of the airport and surrounding community, and promote economic growth opportunities.

9. Community Facilities and Services

Goal 9: Improve and expand public and private infrastructure to meet the existing and future needs of the community.

Issues

9.1. In the future, the lack of sewer availability could directly impact the economic development opportunities of the Cities of Lake Park and Dasher. Additionally, both communities are located in a groundwater recharge area where extensive use of septic systems should be discouraged.

Policies:

9.1.1. The feasibility of sewer service should be investigated in Lake Park, Dasher, and other areas where there is a need.

- 9.2. The continued maintenance and expansion of sewer capacity in the City of Hahira has a direct impact on its economic development and residential growth opportunities. The community should examine long-term solutions to the system's limited capacity, in addition to short-term solutions.**
Policies:
9.2.1. The feasibility of expanding sewer capacity to keep pace with projected growth should be investigated.
- 9.3. In some areas of the community, current development trends do not provide for or promote interconnected access between adjacent developments. Such access, especially for commercial areas, would decrease the amount of traffic entering and exiting major roadways thus providing safer and more efficient traffic circulation.**
Policies:
9.3.1. Land development regulations should promote interconnected, clustered development at major roadways, thereby protecting natural resources, reducing traffic congestion, improving traffic circulation, and making the most efficient use of available land, while providing frontage roads that provide access to businesses, reducing conflicts and congestion on major roads.
9.3.2. It should be recognized that design and construction of residential and non-residential streets contributes to the overall character and development pattern of the community and thus should be considered one of the community's most important components.
- 9.4. Improvements to wastewater, stormwater, and sewer systems (including the wastewater treatment plant) need to be continued and monitored for effectiveness.**
Policies:
9.4.1. Infrastructure, community facilities, and public services that support efficient growth and development patterns should be provided and funded.
- 9.5. Ensure that wastewater processing is adequate to handle increased capacity for economic development and that industrial wastewater treatment capability is available.**
Policies:
9.5.1. Infrastructure, community facilities, and public services that support efficient growth and development patterns should be provided and funded.
9.5.2. Adequate wastewater processing and industrial wastewater treatment capacity should be made available.
9.5.3. Adequate water production and conservation measures should be implemented to handle increased development.
9.5.4. The community should maximize the use of existing infrastructure, the efficient use of future investments in capital improvements, and the long-term operation and maintenance of facilities and equipment via identified and budgeted revenue sources and a prescribed timetable using innovative technologies, such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Computerized Maintenance Management Systems (CMMS), in the provision of maintenance services.
- 9.6. Planning efforts for a new entertainment venue should be continued.**
Policies:
9.6.1. Community resources should be developed and promoted (theater, music, etc.) for retirees, students, and citizens with special needs and low income populations to improve the quality of life of all residents.
- 9.7. The Public Library needs to continue to be accessible by foot/bike/transit.**
Policies:
9.7.1. Walking, biking, and accessible public transit should be considered viable and sustainable forms of transportation supported through appropriate land use and infrastructure decisions.

- 9.8. The community needs more accessibility to local recreational opportunities and more recreational amenities, especially in underserved areas, for example: Soccer fields, basketball courts, skate rink, more kid-friendly options, community centers, and playground equipment.**

Policies:

9.8.1. Public-private partnerships should be established to fund improvements to park and recreation facilities and programs, especially in the Designated Revitalization Area and near Public Housing.

- 9.9. Access to broadband (high-speed internet) desperately needs to be expanded and improved with faster service.**

Policies:

9.9.1. Community-wide technology infrastructure should be considered a basic community facility and as such should be adequately planned for and implemented.

- 9.10. Utility rates are high and options for utilities (including cable) are limited.**

Policies:

9.10.1. Community-wide technology infrastructure should be considered a basic community facility and as such should be adequately planned for and implemented.

9.10.2. Efforts should be made to ensure all citizens have access to basic technology infrastructure.

9.10.3. Green building principles, energy efficiency, and green energy should be considered and implemented where possible in order to conserve natural resources, improve indoor air quality, and reduce energy costs.

- 9.11. Portions of the community do not provide sufficient recycling services. Services need to be better facilitated and expanded, with more recycling locations/facilities, better incentives to provide service, more materials accepted, better education and communication about services, and better participation at commercial and multi-family complexes.**

Policies:

9.11.1. Enhanced solid waste reduction and recycling initiatives should be supported.

9.11.2. Public awareness of local recycling programs should be encouraged and promoted, and waste reduction initiatives should be identified.

- 9.12. Lack of shelter sites for the homeless during cold weather.**

Policies:

9.12.1. Resources should be provided to improve the community's public services, including but not limited to employment, crime prevention, childcare, health, drug abuse, education, and recreational needs.

- 9.13. The community needs a local meat processing plant with USDA-certified personnel on-site so that animals can be processed locally and the meat can be sold locally.**

Policies:

9.13.1. Opportunities for farmers to have access to a local USDA-certified meat processing plant should be investigated.

10. Intergovernmental Coordination

Goal 10: With public and private partnerships and better communication and collaboration, work to improve the community.

Issues

10.1. Need better coordination, communication, and resource sharing between the six local governments, the universities, and businesses.

Policies:

10.1.1. Cross-jurisdictional coordination and collaboration should be actively pursued to promote positive impacts of growth and development across jurisdictional boundaries, which is vital to a successful economy and a high quality of life.

10.1.2. Joint comprehensive planning efforts and resulting documentation should be employed as a vital tool for addressing community issues and opportunities.

10.1.3. Public entities within each community should utilize shared services and information to ensure consistent planning efforts.

10.1.4. Joint development authorities and local and regional planning and economic development efforts should be promoted to produce quality growth and development through appropriate planning and land use decisions.

10.2. Engaging stakeholders is not always done effectively; we need more community involvement and participation.

Policies:

10.2.1. Regular meetings of a stakeholders' committee should be established and coordinated in order to facilitate discussion and information dissemination regarding planning issues and projects of local and regional importance.

10.2.2. A wide range of methods and media should be used to engage the community.

10.3. Continue making progress on improving transparency and access (including electronic access) to local governments' and authorities' agendas and minutes, as well as public education on how to access them.

Policies:

10.3.1. Regional leadership should be developed in local government that promotes transparency, including access to documents and decisions, citizen engagement, and coordinated delivery of government services.

10.3.2. Regular meetings of a stakeholders' committee should be established and coordinated in order to facilitate discussion and information dissemination regarding planning issues and projects of local and regional importance.

10.3.3. Collaboration and partnerships with non-profits should be supported, including the involvement of non-profits in growth and development discussions.

10.4. Struggle between full funding of programs and what community budgets can allow.

Policies:

10.4.1. Partnerships of local governments and service providers should be established to leverage and supplement requested state and federal funding

10.5. The Greater Lowndes Growth Advisory Committee has not met recently.

Policies:

10.5.1. Regular meetings of a stakeholders' committee should be established and coordinated in order to facilitate discussion and information dissemination regarding planning issues and projects of local and regional importance.

10.5.2. Joint development authorities and local and regional planning and economic development efforts should be promoted to produce quality growth and development through appropriate planning and land use decisions.

VI. Community Work Program

Greater Lowndes County Report Of Accomplishments

5-Year Short-Term Work Program 2012-2016

PROJECTS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 16
POPULATION Goal 1: To ensure overall community growth and development benefits all segments of the increasingly diverse population.							
Policy 1.1 - Retiree Marketing							
Greater Lowndes shall be marketed as a viable location for retirees due to its prime location, community resources, and climate.							
1.1.1- Support collaboration between Triple Crown Hometown and the local development community to identify appropriate locations for future Active Adult Retirement Communities.	City of Valdosta	Ongoing (expected completion FY2019)	X	X	X	X	X
1.1.2 - Continued Support of Valdosta-Lowndes County Chamber of Commerce (VLC Chamber) Programs	VLC Chamber	Complete (continued as Policy 1.5.1)	X	X	X	X	X
Policy 1.2 - Integrate Minority Population							
The integration of minority populations shall be encouraged through language programs, cultural awareness programs, and community events.							
1.2.1 – Continued support of language and cultural programs such as those at South Georgia Regional Library, Valdosta Wiregrass Technical College (Val-Tech), Valdosta State University (VSU), and the Arts Commission.	City of Valdosta	Complete (continued as Policy 2.14.1)	X	X	X	X	X
Policy 1.3 - Retain Young Professionals							
Efforts shall be made to attract and retain young professionals to the Greater Lowndes community to assist in achieving goals such as providing an adequate workforce and maintaining high wage jobs.							
1.3.1- Funding and support for Metro One Young Professionals.	VLC Chamber	Discontinued due to lack of interest	X	X			
1.3.2 - Implement results of TechSmart Road Map.	VLC Chamber	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT Goal 2: To support a growing and balanced economy that bolsters the community's position as a regional economic engine offering high-wage jobs, by ensuring a high-level of workforce adequacy.							
Policy 2.1 - Secure High-Wage Jobs							
The need for additional high-wage jobs shall be addressed through greater collaboration of community resources.							
2.1.1 - Continue marketing the fields of environmental technology, information technology, and medical services by continuing support of the VLC Chamber and the Valdosta-Lowndes County Industrial Authority (VLCIA).	City of Valdosta Lowndes County	Complete (continued as Policies 1.1.2 and 1.5.1)	X	X	X	X	X

PROJECTS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 16
2.1.2 - Continuation of Opportunity Central	VLC Chamber	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
2.1.3 - Encourage entrepreneurial and small-business development through the development of business incubator sites and large-scale Office Parks by resources such as the VLCIA, the Chambers of Commerce, VSU's Small Business Development Center, and the VLC Chamber Sowing Entrepreneurial Economic Development Success (S.E.E.D.S.) Center.	City of Valdosta Lowndes County VLCIA	Complete (continued as Policy 1.5.1)	X	X	X	X	X
2.1.4 -Promote development of entrepreneurial small businesses.	City of Remerton	Complete (continued as part of regular operations and not as a special project)	X	X	X	X	X
2.1.5 -Encourage entrepreneurial and small-business development by continuation of S.E.E.D.S. Center.	VLC Chamber	Complete (continued as Policy 1.5.1)	X	X	X	X	X
2.1.6 Develop a community-wide workable business plan geared towards marketing the community to regional, national, and global high-wage employers.	VLCIA	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
Policy 2.2 - Address Workforce Adequacy The issue of declining workforce adequacy shall be addressed through greater collaboration among businesses, educational institutions, and local government to improve the knowledge, skills, and abilities possessed by the existing workforce.							
2.2.1 - Continue to support adult literacy programs through educational institutions and libraries to increase the community's average literacy rates to meet or exceed state averages.	City of Valdosta	Complete (continued as Policy 3.2.3)	X	X	X		
2.2.2 - Advertise services available through and promote continued utilization of skills centers through the Workforce Investment Program and the Labor Department.	Workforce Investment Act (WIA) / Wiregrass Tech / Labor Department	Complete	X	X	X		
2.2.3 –Increase standards of performance including high school graduation rates and CRTC scores to meet or exceed state averages by implementing strategies of the Lowndes County School System Continuous Improvement Plan.	Lowndes County Schools	Complete	X	X	X		
2.2.4 - Increase standards of performance including high school graduation rates and Criterion-Referenced Competency Tests (CRTC) scores to meet or exceed state averages by implementing strategies of the Valdosta Schools Comprehensive LEA Improvement Plan, the early College Academy and the International Baccalaureate Program at Valdosta High School (VHS).	Valdosta City Schools	Complete	X	X	X		
2.2.5- Funding and support for Metro One.	VLC Chamber	Discontinued due to lack of interest	X	X	X		

PROJECTS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 16
Policy 2.3 - Support Regional Economic Engine The continued growth of primary regional economic engines such as Valdosta State University (VSU), South Georgia Medical Center (SGMC), Moody Air Force Base (Moody AFB), Valdosta Technical College (Val Tech), and Georgia Military College (GMC) shall be actively supported.							
2.3.1 - Promote collaboration among the various business, education, and local government organizations through Partnership for Regional Development.	VLC Chamber	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
2.3.2 - Encourage quality growth of economic engines without unnecessary impact on surrounding natural and built environments by continued support of through regional boards such as the Greater Lowndes Planning Commission (GLPC).	Lowndes County City of Valdosta	Complete (continued as Policies 1.1.2 and 5.3.7)	X	X	X	X	X
2.3.3 - Encourage quality growth of economic engines without unnecessary impact on surrounding natural and built environments by implementation of the Joint Land Use Study (JLUS) with Moody AFB and neighboring Counties.	SGRC	Complete (continued as Policy 1.1.2)	X	X	X		
Policy 2.4 - Target Reinvestment The community will target reinvestment in declining neighborhoods to further encourage private sector redevelopment and accommodate future growth.							
2.4.1 Develop and implement incentive and recognition programs, such as density bonuses through the Land Development Regulations (LDR), for businesses willing to redevelop existing properties.	City of Valdosta	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
Policy 2.5 - Downtown Development The community will encourage the development of downtowns as vibrant centers for culture, government, dining, residential, and retail diversity.							
2.5.1 - Continue to support Remerton's newly created Downtown Development Authority (DDA).	City of Remerton	Complete (continued as part of regular operations and not as a special project)	X	X	X		
2.5.2 - Continue to support Remerton's DDA by hiring a BetterHometown Coordinator.	City of Remerton	Discontinued due to lack of funds					
2.5.3 - Continue investment in the Central Valdosta Development Authority (CVDA) by managing the Main Street Program which partners with the community by organizing and promoting events downtown.	City of Valdosta	Complete (continued as part of regular operations and not as a special project)	X	X	X	X	X
2.5.4 - Main Street Organization and Promotions Committee continue coordinating a variety of events such as First Fridays After Dark, Jingle Bell Festival, Holiday Open House, Brown Bag Concert Series, Jazz Festival, and more.	City of Valdosta / CVDA	Complete (continued as part of regular operations and not as a special project)	X	X	X	X	X
2.5.5 - Implement goals and provisions of the updated Downtown Master Plan	City of Valdosta	Ongoing (expected completion 2021)	X	X	X	X	X

PROJECTS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 16
2.5.6 - Main Street Design Committee educates building and business owners in appropriate design, implement Building Marker Program, provide brochure racks and maintain greenspaces downtown.	City of Valdosta / CVDA	Complete (continued as part of regular operations and not as a special project)	X	X	X	X	X
2.5.7 - Promote and coordinate citizen involvement in Martin Luther King Jr. (MLK) Streetscape Project and continue promoting farmers market events in the downtown area.	City of Valdosta / CVDA	MLK Streetscape Project Phase 1 is complete; Phase 2 is ongoing (expected completion 2020). Farmers market event promotion is complete (continued as part of regular operations and not as a special project).	X	X	X	X	X
2.5.8 - Reestablish and support Hahira's Downtown Development Authority.	City of Hahira	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
2.5.9 - Ensure development regulations encourage mixed use and dense developments in downtown areas by reviewing regulations and amending if necessary.	City of Hahira City of Remerton CVDA	Complete (continued as Policy 4.10.2)	X	X	X	X	X
2.5.10 – Provide educational opportunities regarding programs, financial assistance, etc., to promote adaptive reuse and infill development.	City of Hahira City of Remerton CVDA	Ongoing (expected completion 2021)	X	X	X	X	X
2.5.11 - Provide financial assistance to existing and new business for redevelopment opportunities.	City of Hahira City of Remerton CVDA	Ongoing (expected completion 2021)	X	X	X	X	X
2.5.12 - Coordinate with Industrial Authority to continue marketing Hahira Business Park.	City of Hahira VLCIA	Ongoing (expected completion 2021)	X	X	X	X	X
2.5.13- Promote infill development in established industrial parks.	VLCIA	Complete (continued as Policy 5.1.6)	X	X	X	X	X
2.5.14 - Coordinate with Industrial Authority in making plans and preparations for development of new or expanded industrial parks as existing parks become full.	Lowndes County City of Valdosta VLCIA	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
HOUSING Goal 3: To ensure access to adequate and affordable housing options for all residents in all income levels.							

PROJECTS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 16
Policy 3.1 – Provide Workforce & Affordable Housing The growing need for workforce and affordable housing shall be addressed through public-private partnerships.							
3.1.1 - Investigate the development of incentive programs for developers who provide workforce/affordable housing in addition to market-rate housing.	City of Valdosta	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
3.1.2 - Implement programs and strategies identified by Consolidated Plan and Neighborhood Revitalization Plans.	City of Valdosta	Complete (continued as Policy 4.7.4)	X	X	X	X	X
Policy 3.2 - Maintain Existing Housing Stock The existing housing stock shall be proactively protected and maintained, utilizing public-private partnerships when necessary.							
3.2.1 - Continued support and training of Code Enforcement staff to ensure progressive code-enforcement and encourage property maintenance.	City of Valdosta	Complete (continued as Policy 4.4.1)	X	X	X	X	X
3.2.2 - Implement and utilize DCA's Community Home Investment Program (CHIP) grants, Low-Interest Loans, and Community Services to assist low income home-owners with housing maintenance.	City of Valdosta	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
3.2.3 - Implement and utilize CHIP grants to assist low to moderate income households with down payment assistance and closing cost.	Lowndes County	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
3.2.4 - Implement programs and strategies identified by Consolidated Plan and Neighborhood Revitalization Plans.	City of Valdosta	Complete (continued as Policy 4.7.4)	X	X	X	X	X
3.2.5– Protect well established neighborhoods from incompatible uses by utilizing and supporting residential zoning districts.	City of Valdosta Lowndes County	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
Policy 3.3- Encourage Housing Mix A mixture of housing types in varying income levels shall be encouraged and actively promoted.							
3.3.1 - Evaluate the use of incentive programs and other innovative programs to promoted mixed housing options.	City of Valdosta	Complete (continued as Policy 4.1.3)	X	X	X	X	X
Policy 3.4- Universally Designed Housing New housing developments should be universally designed to provide access to all persons.							
3.4.1 –Continuation of the Mayor's Council for Persons with Disabilities to promote accessibility	City of Valdosta	Complete (continued as part of regular operations and not as a special project)	X	X	X	X	X
3.4.2 – Education regarding methods of providing universal access and completion of community accessibility inventory.	Mayor's Council for Persons with Disabilities	Complete	X	X	X		
3.4.3 - Update Consolidated Housing Plan including Annual Action Plans.	City of Valdosta	Complete	X	X	X	X	X

PROJECTS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 16
3.4.4 - Complete remaining 10 Neighborhood Revitalization Plans based on federal standards.	City of Valdosta	Complete	X	X			
3.4.5 - Implement CHIP grants to assist low to moderate income households with down payment assistance and closing cost.	Lowndes County	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES Goal 4: To provide for the continued protection of our natural and cultural resources for current and future generations.							
Policy 4.1 - Conserve Sensitive Areas							
Areas where natural processes would be endangered by development (i.e. floodplains, wetlands, groundwater recharge areas, etc.) shall be conserved.							
4.1.1 - Direct growth away from natural areas unsuitable for development through development review and rezoning processes.	City of Valdosta Lowndes County	Complete (continued as Policy 4.8.4)	X	X	X	X	X
4.1.2 - Continue active enforcement of regulations pertaining to protected water resources	Lowndes County City of Valdosta	Complete (continued as part of regular operations and as Policy 6.7.1)	X	X	X	X	X
4.1.3 - Support and enforce Storm-Water, Land-Disturbance, and related Programs.	Lowndes County City of Valdosta	Complete (continued as part of regular operations and not as a special project)	X	X	X	X	X
4.1.4 - Utilize public sewer systems in areas not suitable for on-site absorption systems.	Lowndes County City of Valdosta	Complete (continued as Policy 6.5.1)	X	X	X	X	X
4.1.5 - Promote E-One Service Extensions.	Lowndes County	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
4.1.6 – Utilize innovative site design through Low Impact Development and to promote on-site Best Management Practices (BMP) to reduce stormwater runoff.	Lowndes County City of Valdosta	Complete (continued as Policies 4.8.4, 6.5.3, and 6.7.3)	X	X	X	X	X
4.1.7 - Continued education of BMP regarding stormwater runoff and innovative design concepts through Low Impact Development.	Lowndes County City of Valdosta	Complete (continued as Policies 4.8.4, 6.5.3, and 6.7.3)	X	X	X	X	X
4.1.8 - Develop an effective Stormwater Management Program	City of Remerton City of Dasher	Complete (both Remerton and Dasher)					
4.1.9 - Continue discussions with Regional Water Council regarding regional reservoirs to address flooding issues in the City	City of Valdosta	Complete (continued as Policies 6.5.2, 6.5.3, and 6.6.2)	X	X	X	X	X
Policy 4.2 – Preserve and Utilize Natural Greenspace and Parkland							
Active preservation and utilization of natural greenspaces and parkland shall be encouraged and actively supported.							
4.2.1 – Update the 5-year Parks and Recreation Master Plan	VLPR	Complete	X	X	X	X	X

PROJECTS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 16
4.2.2 – Complete update to existing County Greenspace Plan to include a comprehensive mapping of the community's green-infrastructure, designation of future Linear Greenspace areas, and identification of potential funding sources for acquisition of such areas.	VLPR	Discontinued due to lack of funds	X	X	X		
4.2.3 - Continue preparation and implementation of the Withlacoochee River Greenway Plan.	VLPR	Discontinued due to lack of funds	X	X	X		
4.2.4 - Adopt, implement, and update provisions of the Greenspace Initiative Plan to include land acquisition and resource enhancement / protection.	VLPR	Discontinued due to lack of funds	X	X	X		
4.2.5 - Identify funding sources and pursue acquisition of appropriate greenspace areas.	VLPR	Ongoing as North Lowndes Park project (#45) in the new Work Program (expected completion 2018)	X	X	X		
4.2.6 - Provide regular educational opportunities regarding benefits of greenspace conservation and mechanisms.	VLPR	Complete (continued as part of regular operations and not as a special project)	X	X	X		
4.2.7 - Pursue grants for the upgrade of park facilities.	VLPR	Complete (continued as part of regular operations and not as a special project)	X	X	X		
4.2.8 - Investigate, understand, and utilize Community Blueways.	VLPR	Complete (continued as Policy 6.10.2)					
4.2.9 - Upgrade public park facilities to include more lights, shelters, pathways, etc. where applicable.	VLPR	Complete	X	X	X		
4.2.10 - Continue to develop alternative-use trails within public parks.	VLPR	Complete	X	X	X		
4.2.11 - Investigate locations for additional bicycle and multi-purpose trails.	VLPR	Complete					
4.2.12 - Upgrade sports lighting infrastructure.	VLPR	Complete					
4.2.13 - Renovate all athletic fields.	VLPR	Complete					
4.2.14 - Investigate ways to further promote the preservation and/or creation of urban forests.	City of Hahira	Discontinued due to lack of interest	X	X	X	X	X
Policy 4.3 – Solid Waste Reduction & Recycling Enhanced solid waste reduction and recycling initiatives shall be supported.							

PROJECTS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 16
4.3.1 – Maintain involvement and membership on Deep South Solid Waste Authority (SWA).	Lowndes County City of Valdosta	Complete (continued as part of regular operations and not as a special project)	X	X	X	X	X
4.3.2 Encourage education regarding local recycling efforts and investigate ways to increase the recycling program in both volume and number of users.	Lowndes County City of Valdosta	Complete (continued as Policies 1.9.3 and 1.11.1)	X	X	X	X	X
4.3.3 - Continue operation of grant program to promote solid waste efforts; including those aimed at recycling and litter control	Deep South SWA	Complete (continued as part of regular operations and not as a special project)	X	X	X		
Policy 4.4 - Protect and Utilize Historic Resources The continued protection, preservation and utilization of historic resources shall be encouraged and actively supported.							
4.4.1 - Publicize information contained in most recent historic resources survey.	City of Valdosta	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
4.4.2 - Promote heritage tourism opportunities and seek grant funding opportunities.	City of Valdosta	Complete (continued as part of regular operations and not as a special project)	X	X	X	X	X
4.4.3 - Create historic preservation education program for dissemination of local preservation program benefits and regulations.	City of Valdosta	Complete		X	X	X	X
4.4.4 - Support the Valdosta-Lowndes County Conference Center & Tourism Authority (VLCCCTA).	City of Valdosta Lowndes County	Complete (continued as part of regular operations and not as a special project)	X	X	X	X	X
4.4.5 - Advertise Historic Driving Routes.	VLCCCTA	Complete	X	X	X		
4.4.6 - Investigate and promote Agritourism.	Lowndes County	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
4.4.7 - Investigate and Promote Eco-Tourism.	VLCCCTA	Complete (continued as Policy 1.10.2)	X	X	X		
4.4.8 - Promote use of National Register Nominations for qualified sites and structures.	City of Valdosta	Complete (continued as Policy 7.6.1)	X	X	X	X	X
4.4.9- Support Valdosta Heritage Foundation and Lowndes County Historical Society	City of Valdosta Lowndes County	Complete (continued as Policy 7.6.1)	X	X	X	X	X
4.4.10 - Seek professional training and guidance for members of the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) with regard to official responsibilities.	City of Valdosta	Complete	X	X	X	X	X

PROJECTS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 16
4.4.11 - Continue updating and publicizing Historic Resources Inventory.	City of Valdosta	Complete (continued as Policy 7.6.1)	X	X	X	X	X
4.4.12 - Continue exploration and programming of Lowndes County Courthouse renovations.	Lowndes County	Complete					
Policy 4.5 – Ensure Cultural and Community Facility Availability Develop, maintain and improve the availability of adequate cultural facilities such as community arenas, performing arts venues, museums, monuments, visual art galleries and conference/meeting centers through public-private partnerships.							
4.5.1 - Investigate the establishment of a Municipal Auditorium and coordinate with the Five Points Steering Committee	City of Valdosta VLCCCTA	Complete	X	X	X		
4.5.2 - Support the Five Points Steering Committee and the development and implementation of a master development plan for the Five Points Area	City of Valdosta Five Points Steering Committee	Support of steering committee and plan development are complete. Plan implementation is ongoing (expected completion 2021).	X	X	X	X	X
4.5.3 - Continue developing Strategies to Promote Destination Oriented Tourist Attractions.	VLCCCTA	Complete	X	X	X		
4.5.4 - Pursue development of a general purpose community center.	City of Remerton State of Georgia	Ongoing (expected completion 2020)	X	X	X		
4.5.5 - Pursue development of City park (Passive recreation, skateboard park, dog park).	City of Remerton VLPRA	Ongoing (expected completion 2020)					
4.5.6 - Pursue development of City park around newly refurbished Tom's Pond area.	City of Lake Park	Ongoing (expected completion 2019)	X	X	X	X	X
4.5.7 - Update the Parks and Recreation Master Plan to include creation of parks within walking distance of all neighborhoods	VLPRA	Complete	X	X	X		
Policy 4.6 – Green Building & Environmental Conservation In response to environmental concerns and rising energy costs, green building principles shall be researched and encouraged in order to conserve natural resources, improve indoor air quality and reduce energy costs.							
4.6.1 -Promote reuse of existing / historic building stock and the incorporation of green building strategies in historic building rehabilitation.	City of Valdosta	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
4.6.2 - Encourage education regarding green energy conservation and implement cost effective green building principles to improve air quality and reduce energy costs.	Local Governments	Complete (continued as Policy 9.10.3)	X	X	X	X	X
4.6.3 - Acquire additional land for roads and convert surplus property to conservation.	City of Dasher	Complete	X	X	X	X	X

PROJECTS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 16
4.6.4 - Educate industrial community on Green building principles through Workshops in collaboration with Val-Tech.	VLC Chamber	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
4.6.5 - Research Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design System (LEEDS) program for possible implementation.	VLPR	Complete					
4.6.6 - Research and identify "Green grants" applicable to the delivery of Lowndes County services.	Lowndes County	Discontinued due to lack of resources	X	X	X	X	X
4.6.7 - Continue to investigate and experiment with the addition of hybrid vehicles into the Lowndes County fleet.	Lowndes County	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
4.6.8 - Virtualize Lowndes County server farm data center	Lowndes County	Ongoing (expected completion 2018)	X	X	X	X	X
4.6.9 - Design, develop and implement virtualizing desktop computers.	Lowndes County	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
4.6.10 - Complete design to send treated wastewater to plant nursery.	City of Hahira	Discontinued because alternative solutions were found	X	X	X	X	X
4.6.11 - Manhole rehabilitation & slip line construction performed in various locations.	City of Hahira	Ongoing (expected completion 2021)	X	X	X	X	X
4.6.12 - Implement green building standards in all future development of low income housing. Incorporate Green building guidelines within the contracts of development projects.	City of Valdosta	Ongoing (expected completion 2019; reworded as project #6 in the new work program)	X	X	X	X	X
4.6.13 - All military construction (MILCON) projects, with climate control, will be designed capable of achieving LEED certification.	Moody AFB	Complete (continued as part of regular operations and not as a special project)					
4.6.14 - Reduce utility expenditures every year.	Moody AFB	Complete (continued as part of regular operations and not as a special project)	X	X	X	X	X
4.6.15 - Reduce water consumption every year.	Moody AFB	Complete (continued as part of regular operations and not as a special project)	X	X	X	X	X

PROJECTS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 16
4.6.16 - Reduce energy intensity every year.	Moody AFB	Complete (continued as part of regular operations and not as a special project)	X	X	X	X	X
4.6.17 - Increase renewable energy every year.	Moody AFB	Complete (continued as part of regular operations and not as a special project)	X	X	X	X	X
4.6.18 - Accomplish comprehensive facility energy audits on percentage of covered facilities per year.	Moody AFB	Complete (continued as part of regular operations and not as a special project)	X	X	X		
COMMUNITY WELLNESS Goal 5: To utilize our community resources to promote healthy and active lifestyles for all population segments.							
Policy 5.1 – Promote Development That Encourages Active Living							
Promote and encourage retrofitting of existing and establishment of new developments that assent to active lifestyles for residents of all age groups.							
5.1.1 - Direct growth towards designated activity centers through appropriate expansion of infrastructure and incentive programs.	Lowndes County City of Valdosta	Complete (continued as Policy 4.8.1)	X	X	X	X	X
5.1.2 - Concentrate infrastructure improvements in existing or planned Activity Centers.	Lowndes County City of Valdosta	Complete (continued as Policy 4.8.1)	X	X	X	X	X
5.1.3 - Include non-profits in growth and development discussions.	City of Valdosta	Complete (continued as Policy 10.3.3)	X	X	X	X	X
5.1.4 - Support public-private partnerships and collaboration with community organizations including the Wellness Council of Lowndes County.	GLGAC	Discontinued due to lack of funds	X	X	X		
5.1.5 - Update the Parks and Recreation Master Plan to include creation of parks within walking distance of all neighborhoods.	VLPR	Complete	X	X	X		
Policy 5.2 – Youth Involvement in the Community							
Community involvement and programming opportunities for youth shall be maintained and enhanced through public-private partnerships.							
5.2.1 - Market recreational facilities for community programs and functions.	VLCCCTA VLPR	Complete (continued as part of regular operations and not as a special project)	X	X	X		
5.2.2 - Support Park and Recreation Youth Programs.	VLPR	Complete (continued as part of regular operations and not as a special project)	X	X	X		

PROJECTS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 16
5.2.3 - Continue Support of the Boys & Girls Club.	City of Valdosta	Complete (continued as Policy 5.3.1)	X	X	X	X	X
Policy 5.3 - Utilize Existing Community Resources Existing non-profit, community resources shall be utilized where possible to address community wellness issues and opportunities.							
5.3.1 - Promote greater collaboration and partnership among local governments and non-profit resources.	City of Valdosta	Complete (continued as Policy 10.3.3)	X	X	X	X	X
5.3.2 -Support Habitat for Humanity Program, Valdosta Block Club, YMCA, Boys & Girls Club, and Lowndes Advocacy Resource Center (LARC).	City of Valdosta	Complete (continued as Policy 10.3.3)	X	X	X	X	X
COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES Goal 6: To ensure the provision of infrastructure, community facilities, and public services that support efficient growth and development patterns.							
6.1 - Maximize Efficient Use of Existing and Future Infrastructure Investment Policy decisions shall maximize the efficient use of existing infrastructure as well as future investments in capital improvements, long term operation, and maintenance.							
6.1.1 - Implement Updates to the Water and Sewer Master Plan (For Project List Please See Utility Master Plan).	Lowndes County	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
6.1.2 - Implement roads, water, sewer, and drainage master plans and review for revisions / additions.	City of Valdosta	Ongoing (expected completion 2021)	X	X	X	X	X
6.1.3 - Investigate implementation strategies for gray water (treated wastewater) utility, including possible re-use for industrial and recreational facilities.	City of Valdosta	Ongoing (expected completion 2020)	X	X	X	X	X
6.1.4 - Continue implementation of Phase 1 and Phase 2 items of the City's Capital Improvements Plans Implementation Schedule for water and sewer system infrastructure improvements.	City of Valdosta	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
6.1.5 - Upgrade water and sewer metering technology.	City of Valdosta	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
6.1.6 - Implement Drainage Master Plan provisions for regional retention areas.	City of Valdosta	Ongoing (expected completion 2020)	X	X	X	X	X
6.1.7 - Expand the existing water service area and transmission system.	City of Valdosta	Ongoing (expected completion 2021)	X	X	X	X	X
6.1.8 - Purchase of building and land for the expansion of City Hall and Police Department Offices.	City of Remerton	Ongoing (expected completion 2021)					
6.1.9 - Begin implementing findings of the previous inflow and infiltration study.	City of Remerton	Complete					
6.1.10 - Continue to address "Looping" of City water distribution lines.	City of Remerton	Complete					
6.1.11 - Purchase water from City of Valdosta.	City of Remerton	Complete					
6.1.12 - Modify and enhance existing water and wastewater treatment facilities through major capital expenditure.	State/Federal City of Hahira	Ongoing (expected completion 2021)	X	X	X	X	X

PROJECTS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 16
6.1.13 - Promote infill development by directing industrial growth in existing or planned industrial parks where appropriate infrastructure is available.	VLCIA	Complete (continued as Policy 5.1.6)	X	X	X	X	X
6.1.14 - Coordinate with VLCIA in making plans and preparations for development of new or expanded industrial parks as existing parks become full.	Lowndes County City of Valdosta VLCIA	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
6.1.15 - Locate facilities such as parks, schools, and community centers in appropriately planned activity centers according to adopted future development plans.	Lowndes County	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
6.1.16 - Pursue remaining appeals processes with FEMA for funding approval of relocating the Withlacoochee WPCP.	City of Valdosta	Complete	X				
6.1.17 - Finalize plans and construct a relocated Withlacoochee WPCP and its related offsite infrastructure	City of Valdosta	Complete		X	X	X	X
6.1.18 - Investigate feasibility and grant opportunities for the design and construction of a Municipal Complex facility.	City of Hahira	Ongoing (expected completion 2021)			X	X	X
Policy 6.2 – Coordinate Planning and Facilities with Land Use Plans Public facilities and services shall be coordinated with land use planning to promote more compact urban development, preservation of natural resources, and development of activity centers.							
6.2.1 – Encourage future development to expand in areas contiguous to existing developed areas by implementing sequential and phased utility master plans.	Lowndes County City of Valdosta	Complete (continued as Policy 5.1.6)	X	X	X	X	X
6.2.2 - Market Maps Highlighting Urban Service Area.	Lowndes County	Discontinued due to lack of funds	X	X	X	X	X
6.2.3 - Facilitate meetings for collaboration among local governments, agencies and community organizations for future facilities planning.	GLGAC	Complete	X	X	X		
Policy 6.3 – Anticipate Service Impacts of Growth The effects of new development should be anticipated so as to maintain or improve appropriate levels of service.							
6.3.1 - Coordinate development review processes to ensure appropriate public facility capacity is available and appropriate expansions are planned and implemented as necessary.	Lowndes County City of Valdosta	Complete (continued as part of regular operations and not as a special project)	X	X	X	X	X
6.3.2 - Review and Revise / Update the Speed Zone Ordinance.	Lowndes County	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
6.3.3 - Reduce the County ISO Fire Rating Through the Implementation of Fire Master Plan (For Specific Project List Please See Master Plan).	Lowndes County	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
6.3.4 - Construct Phase 1 and investigate Phase II of Fire/Rescue training facility	Lowndes County	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
6.3.5 - Conduct study for the development of multi-jurisdictional public safety training facility.	City of Valdosta	Complete					

PROJECTS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 16
6.3.6 - Expand street lighting network to illuminate high crime areas.	City of Valdosta	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
6.3.7 - Upgrade traffic signals to incorporate preemption devices for emergency vehicles.	City of Valdosta	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
6.3.8 - Investigate the benefits and feasibility of constructing a new Fire Station to serve the western areas of Valdosta in anticipation of future growth	City of Valdosta	Complete	X	X	X		
LAND USE Goal 7: To ensure the community's anticipated growth occurs in a well-integrated yet organized fashion, which protects our community resources, promotes efficient use of infrastructure and transportation facilities, and supports quality economic development.							
Policy 7.1 - Urban Service Area to guide development							
The Urban Service Area, based on existing and planned infrastructure improvements, shall serve as a guide for future development.							
7.1.1 - Update the Urban Service Area on an annual basis to reflect advancement in utility services, infrastructure improvements, public safety facilities, etc.	City of Hahira City of Valdosta Lowndes County VALOR	Complete (continued as Policy 5.1.5)	X	X	X	X	X
7.1.2 - Direct new development within the Urban Service Area.	Lowndes County	Complete					
Policy 7.2 – Protect Rural Service Area							
The Rural Service Area shall be protected from incompatible, dense development.							
(No projects listed)							
Policy 7.3 - Promote Appropriate Mixed-Use Development							
Mixed use developments in appropriate areas shall be encouraged to promote the connection of employment and residential activity centers.							
(No projects listed)							
Policy 7.4 – Promote High Standard of Development							
Positive impacts on the built and natural environment shall be anticipated through only the highest standard of development throughout all parts of the community.							
7.4.1 - Develop and implement appropriate design guidelines / standards for specific areas of the community depending on existing and anticipated growth.	City of Valdosta	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
7.4.2 - Annually Update the ULDC.	Lowndes County	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
7.4.3 - Establishment of City Market on MLK Corridor.	City of Valdosta	Discontinued due to lack of interest			X	X	X
Policy 7.5 – Use land efficiently and Focus on Redevelopment							
Available land shall be utilized in the most efficient manner while focusing on redevelopment of land where feasible.							
7.5.1 - Maintain, Update, and Market Existing Land Use Database.	City of Valdosta GLGAC / VALOR	Ongoing (reworded as project #7 in new City of Valdosta work program; expected completion 2019)	X	X	X	X	X

PROJECTS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 16
7.5.2 - Complete the site inventories and assessments for the Brownfields Grant, and seek additional grant funding.	City of Valdosta	Complete	X	X	X		
Policy 7.6 – Recognizable transition from Urban to Rural Area A recognizable transition from the urban to the rural areas of the community shall be developed.							
(No projects listed)							
Policy 7.7 - Encourage Commercial Development at Intersections Commercial development of varying sizes shall be encouraged at the intersections of major roadways.							
7.7.1 - Facilitate interconnected developments and shared parking to lessen traffic congestion and improve circulation.	Lowndes County	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
Policy 7.8 - Innovative Planning Concepts Innovative planning concepts shall be employed to achieve desirable and well-designed neighborhoods, protect the environment, preserve meaningful open space, improve traffic flow, and enhance our community's overall quality of life.							
7.8.1 -Through organizations such as the GLGAC and the GLPC, provide regular educational opportunities to the development community and citizens regarding up-to-date planning concepts.	GLPC / GLGAC	Discontinued due to lack of funds	X	X	X	X	X
Policy 7.9 – Protect Regional Economic Engines Major institutions such as MAFB, VSU, SGMC, GMC, Val Tech and Valdosta Wiregrass Tech shall continue to be protected from incompatible land uses through appropriate and consistent land development decisions.							
7.9.1 - Coordinate regular meetings to facilitate data sharing.	GLGAC	Discontinued due to lack of funds	X	X	X	X	X
7.9.2 - Encourage data sharing at GLGAC, GLPC, Technical Review Committee (TRC) and First Step Development meetings to ensure new facilities are properly designed and located to meet future population growth and community needs.	GLGAC City of Valdosta Lowndes County City & County Schools	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION Goal 8 - To encourage coordination of planning efforts with other local service providers and authorities, neighboring communities and state and regional planning agencies.							
Policy 8.1 - Pursue Cross-Jurisdictional Collaboration and Coordination Cross jurisdictional coordination and collaboration shall be actively pursued to promote positive impacts of growth and development across jurisdictional boundaries, which is vital to a successful economy and a high quality of life.							
8.1.1 - Promote the use of joint development authorities and local and regional planning and economic development efforts such as the Targeted Business Expansion Committee, Triple Crown Hometown, and the SEEDS Center.	City of Valdosta	Complete (continued as Policy 1.5.1)	X	X	X	X	X

PROJECTS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 16
8.1.2 - Investigate activation of countywide Water/Sewer Authority	City of Valdosta	Discontinued because alternative solutions were found	X	X	X	X	X
8.1.3 - Continue participation on the Deep South Regional Solid Waste Management Authority.	Local Governments	Complete (continued as part of regular operations and not as a special project)	X	X	X	X	X
8.1.4 - Continued Support of Chamber of Commerce and Industrial Authority, Tourism Authority	Local Governments	Complete (continued as part of regular operations and not as a special project)	X	X	X	X	X
8.1.5 - Begin discussions and planning among the local governments to develop a SPLOST-VII project list.	Local Governments	Complete	X	X			
8.1.6 - Coordinate proposed projects list with the Regional Council for T-SPLOST funding, and inform citizens regarding the Fall 2012 T-SPLOST referendum	Local Governments	Complete (continued as part of regular operations and not as a special project)	X	X			
Policy 8.2 - Greater Lowndes Planning Commission to promote Quality Growth The Greater Lowndes Planning Commission shall serve as a leader in promoting quality growth and development through appropriate planning and land use decisions.							
8.2.1 - Greater Lowndes Planning Commission will review development cases to determine appropriate land uses on a monthly basis and make recommendations to local governments.	GLPC	Complete (continued as part of regular operations and not as a special project)	X	X	X	X	X
Policy 8.3 - Recognize value of Joint-Comprehensive Planning Joint comprehensive planning efforts and resulting documentation shall be employed as a vital tool for addressing community issues and opportunities.							
8.3.1 - Facilitate major Comp Plan Updates (every 5 Years)	GLGAC / GLPC	Complete (continued as part of regular operations and not as a special project)	X	X	X	X	X
8.3.2 - Coordinate regular meetings to review implementation of Comp Plan.	GLGAC / GLPC	Complete (continued as part of regular operations and not as a special project)	X	X	X	X	X

PROJECTS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 16
8.3.3 - Facilitate periodic updates and review of the Short Term Work Program (STWP).	GLGAC / GLPC	Discontinued due to lack of funds	X	X	X	X	X
Policy 8.4 - Utilize Shared Services and information Public entities within each community shall utilize shared services and information to ensure consistent planning efforts.							
8.4.1 - Central organizations such as the Chamber, Labor Department, Health Department, and SGRC VLCIA should maintain up-to-date data regarding community growth and development.	GLGAC	Discontinued due to lack of funds	X	X	X	X	X
Goal 9: TRANSPORTATION – To encourage 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.							
Policy 9.1 – Well-Maintained System of Rail Lines A well-maintained system of rails lines shall facilitate safe and efficient movement of goods to serve the economic needs of the community and region.							
9.1.1 - Investigate innovative traffic management techniques to eliminate traffic tie-ups and emergency vehicle delays, while improving vehicular and pedestrian safety and enhancing the community's overall quality of life.	City of Remerton	Ongoing (expected completion 2021)	X	X			
9.1.2 - Investigate possibility of railroad crossing at Remer Lane.	City of Remerton	Ongoing (expected completion 2019)					
9.1.3 - Maintain awareness of feasibility for future high-speed rail services.	VLMPO	Complete (continued as Policies 8.11.1 and 8.11.2)	X	X	X	X	X
9.1.4 - Implement Intelligent Transportation Systems Planning to aid in providing information and improve transportation opportunities to travelers.	City of Valdosta Lowndes County VLMPO, GDOT	Ongoing (expected completion 2021). Valdosta is project lead so project is carried over to Valdosta CWP.	X	X	X	X	X
9.1.5 - Continue communication with the Railroads concerning the condition of railroad crossings throughout the City and request repair of those crossings that present a safety hazard.	City of Valdosta	Complete	X	X			
9.1.6 - Investigate other communities with high railroad traffic and learn how they work with Railroad companies to prevent excessive blockage of streets. Continue seeking a local solution to the railroad switching issue.	City of Valdosta	Complete	X	X	X		
Policy 9.2 - Efficient Air Service Encourage development of efficient air and rail service to promote economic development by connecting the community with major regional centers.							
9.2.1 - Protect airport approach zones through land use regulations to avoid unnecessary land use conflicts and accurately map and enforce Airport Overlay.	Lowndes County	Complete	X	X	X	X	X

PROJECTS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 16
9.2.2 - Identify economic development opportunities relying on quality air service and implement recommendations made in the Airport Master Plan.	Valdosta-Lowndes County Airport Authority	Complete	X	X	X		
9.2.3 - Assist the business community in the recruitment of additional airline service and/or connection to non-Atlanta airports.	Valdosta-Lowndes County Airport Authority	Complete (continued as Policy 8.15.1)	X	X	X		
9.2.4 - Conduct an air service study to investigate feasibility of an additional airline.	Valdosta-Lowndes County Airport Authority	Complete	X	X	X		
9.2.5 - Update the Airport Master Plan	Valdosta-Lowndes County Airport Authority	Ongoing (expected completion 2020)	X	X			
9.2.6 - Program, design and construct the replacement aircraft rescue and firefighting (AARFF) building on the East Campus of the airport	Valdosta-Lowndes County Airport Authority	Complete	X	X			
9.2.7 - Program, design and construct the replacement air traffic control tower on the East Campus of the airport	Valdosta-Lowndes County Airport Authority	Postponed to FY2022	X	X	X	X	X
9.2.8 - Design and construct the new General Aviation Terminal building on the East Campus of the airport	Valdosta-Lowndes County Airport Authority	Postponed to FY2022	X	X	X	X	X
Policy 9.3 - Support the Viability of Walking, Biking, and Public Transit Walking, biking, and accessible public transit shall be considered viable and sustainable forms of transportation supported through appropriate land use and infrastructure decisions.							
9.3.1 - Implement bike and pedestrian master plans to include provision of accessible facilities along identified transportation corridors to connect major activity centers.	City of Valdosta	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
9.3.2 - Maintain activation of the sidewalk committee to seek community input into development of a Sidewalk Master Plan.	City of Valdosta	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
9.3.3 - Continue sidewalks inventory to identify potential expansion and improvement areas.	City of Valdosta VALOR	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
9.3.4 - Install sidewalk between Plum and Poplar Streets.	City of Remerton	Ongoing (expected completion 2018)					

PROJECTS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 16
9.3.5 - Implement South Georgia Regional Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan, Valdosta Lowndes Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan, and Valdosta Transportation Master Plan Bicycle and Pedestrian Projects.	City of Remerton City of Valdosta City of Hahira City of Lake Park Lowndes County VLMPO	Ongoing (listed as specific projects in the work programs of the relevant jurisdictions)	X	X	X	X	X
9.3.6 - Market Existing County Transit Service.	Lowndes County	Discontinued due to lack of funds	X	X	X	X	X
9.3.7 - Pursue transit possibilities within Valdosta Urbanized Areas.	VLMPO	Ongoing (reworded in new Valdosta work program; expected completion 2018)	X	X	X		
Policy 9.4 - Recognize Importance of Roadway Design and Construction It is recognized that design and construction of residential and non-residential streets contributes to the overall character and development pattern of the community and thus shall be considered one of the community's most important components.							
9.4.1 - Implement TE Grant funding to complete West Gordon streetscape improvements.	City of Remerton State of Georgia	Complete	X	X			
9.4.2 - Update and Maintain County Bridge and Road Pavement Conditions Assessment.	Lowndes County	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
9.4.3 - Newly constructed, reconfigured, or retrofitted roadways shall reflect community standards of aesthetics, environmental stewardship, and urban design.	Lowndes County	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
9.4.4– Newly constructed, reconfigured, or retrofitted roadways shall fully accommodate multiple functions, including pedestrian movements, accessible parking, alternate modes of transportation and local vehicular circulation.	Lowndes County	Complete (continued as Policy 8.1.2)	X	X	X	X	X
9.4.5 - Update of Metropolitan Transportation Plan to 2040.	VLMPO	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
9.4.6 - Implement VLMPO Transportation Improvement Program.	GDOT, VLMPO Local Governments	Ongoing (expected completion 2021)	X	X	X	X	X
9.4.7 - Implement Transportation Master Plan	City of Valdosta	Ongoing (expected completion 2021; listed as specific projects in the new work program)	X	X	X	X	X

PROJECTS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 16
9.4.8 - Coordinate road and underground utilities improvements with GDOT regarding I-75 widening and interchange improvements projects.	Lowndes County City of Hahira	Ongoing (Hahira portion listed in Hahira CWP; County portion included in project #3 in County CWP; expected completion 2021.)	X	X	X	X	X
9.4.9 - Implement TE Grant funding for streetscape improvements to North Patterson Street between downtown and Gordon Street, and seek additional funding for other streetscape projects.	City of Valdosta	Ongoing (expected completion 2021)	X	X	X	X	X
Policy 9.5 - Preserve Traffic Carrying Capacity through land use planning The traffic carrying capacity of existing and planned roadways shall be preserved through coordinated land use and transportation planning decisions.							
9.5.1 - Construct frontage roads to avoid proliferation of entrances to high volume arterials and highways to encourage interconnected access between new developments.	Lowndes County	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
9.5.2 - Update Zoning Ordinance and Subdivision Regulations to encourage, and in some areas require, cross access easements and shared parking areas to improve on site traffic circulation and reduce congestion.	Local Governments	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
Goal 10: TECHNOLOGY – To promote the use of existing and future technology infrastructure for community-wide economic development, education, and marketing.							
Policy 10.1 – Planning for Community Wide Technology Community-wide technology infrastructure shall be considered a basic community facility and as such will be adequately planned for.							
10.1.1 - Upgrade Internet Services to Include On-line Bill Paying, E-commerce, etc.	Lowndes County	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
10.1.2 - Upgrade County Network Capabilities to In-building Wireless for all County Facilities.	Lowndes County	Ongoing (expected completion 2021)	X	X	X		
10.1.3 - Implement Probate Court/Jail Video Conferencing Technology.	Lowndes County	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
10.1.4 - Implement results of TechSmart Road Map.	VLC Chamber	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
10.1.5 - Continue and expand Intranet Website.	Lowndes County	Ongoing (expected completion 2021)	X	X	X	X	X
Policy 10.2 – Community-Wide Citizen Access Access to basic technology infrastructure shall be made available to all citizens.							
10.2.1 - Update County Website.	Lowndes County	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
10.2.2 - Upgrade Methods of Maintaining Public Records Using Modern Technology and Making Them Available to the Public.	Lowndes County	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
General Planning and Administration							

PROJECTS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	REPORT OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 16
Prepare and adopt proactive Zoning Map and revised Zoning Ordinance, based on comprehensive land use inventory and new Future Development Map.	City of Hahira	Complete			X	X	X
Review and revise all development regulations, investigate feasibility of document consolidation.	City of Hahira City of Lake Park	Complete for Lake Park. Ongoing for Hahira (expected completion 2021).				X	X
Regularly Publish an Electronic Newsletter.	Lowndes County	Discontinued due to lack of funds	X	X	X	X	X
Support newly established Gateway Committee to improve gateways into the greater Lowndes Communities.	VLC Chamber	Discontinued due to lack of funds	X	X	X	X	X
Explore next phase of Telephony upgrades -- virtualized VOIP infrastructure	Lowndes County	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
Bring selective network services to 99.99% up time	Lowndes County	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
Real-time Network Management and Monitoring Solutions	Lowndes County	Postponed due to lack of funds (expected completion 2021)	X	X	X	X	X
South Lowndes Data Center	Lowndes County	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
Maintain/update existing land use database	VALOR	Ongoing (project #7 in new Valdosta CWP; expected completion 2019)	X	X	X		
Prepare and adopt new official digital Zoning Map for the City of Valdosta	City of Valdosta	Ongoing (expected completion 2018)	X	X			
Implement ULDC customer survey experiment	Lowndes County	Complete	X				
Complete construction of Phase I of the Sheriff's Office firearm training facility	Lowndes County	Complete	X				
Adopt and implement GEMA-Lowndes County Local Emergency Operations Plans updates	Lowndes County	Complete	X	X	X	X	X
Adopt and explore 5-year update to GEMA Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan	Lowndes County	Complete	X	X	X	X	X

Lowndes County 5-Year Community Work Program Update

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	POLICY	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT									
1. Launch a business incubator to grow knowledge-based business in order to retain college and university graduates	\$2,000,000	Chamber of Commerce	Chamber of Commerce, Grants	1.3.2	X	X	X	X	X
TRANSPORTATION									
2. Construct improvements to I-75 Exit 22	\$28,000,000	Lowndes County	State & Federal	8.8.2		X			
3. Construct improvements to I-75 Exit 29	\$28,000,000	Lowndes County	State & Federal	8.8.2		X			
4. Construct improvements to I-75 Exit 2	\$28,000,000	Lowndes County	State & Federal	8.8.2			X		
5. Construct Old US 41 N Improvements (N Valdosta/Dasher Grove)	\$2,000,000	Lowndes County	SPLOST	8.8.2			X		
6. Implement Lowndes County portion of the adopted VLMPO Transportation Improvement Program	Staff time	VLMPO Lowndes County	Local Governments, State/Federal Funds	8.8.2, 8.8.3, 8.10.1		X	X	X	X
7. Update Metropolitan Transportation Plan to 2045	Staff time	VLMPO Lowndes County City of Valdosta	Local Governments, State/Federal Funds	8.8.2, 8.8.3, 8.10.2		X	X	X	
8. Develop model ordinances for local governments that either require or encourage private investment in transportation infrastructure, such as: electric vehicle charging stations, bicycle racks and parking, access management for curb cuts, and cross-property access via connected parking lots or frontage roads.	Staff time	VLMPO Lowndes County City of Valdosta	Local Governments, State/Federal Funds	8.1.5, 8.3.4	X	X	X	X	
9. Produce a report on ways to implement Transportation Demand Management Strategies in the Valdosta-Lowndes MPO area	Staff time	VLMPO Lowndes County City of Valdosta	Local Governments, State/Federal Funds	8.8.1, 8.8.2	X	X	X		

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	POLICY	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21
10. Air Carrier Apron Safety and Security Enhancement (Construction)	\$1,016,000	Airport Authority	FAA, State, Local	8.15.1, 8.15.2	X				
11. Taxiway C Improvements – Removal of Shoulders (Construction)	\$80,000	Airport Authority	State, Local	8.15.1, 8.15.2	X				
12. Acquire Portable Safety Enhancement Device	\$50,000	Airport Authority	FAA, State, Local	8.15.1, 8.15.2	X				
13. Taxiway M Fillet Widening and Strengthening (Design, Construction)	\$112,000	Airport Authority	FAA, State, Local	8.15.1, 8.15.2		X	X	X	
14. North T-Hangar Taxilane Rehabilitation (Design, Construction)	\$194,000	Airport Authority	FAA, State, Local	8.15.1, 8.15.2		X	X		
15. Wildlife Hazard Management Plan Drainage Improvements (Environmental, Design, Construction)	\$1.2 million	Airport Authority	FAA, State, Local	8.15.1, 8.15.2		X	X	X	
16. Update Airport Master Plan	\$300,000	Airport Authority	FAA, State, Local	8.15.1, 8.15.2				X	
17. New Airfield Maintenance Building (Design, Construction)	\$500,000	Airport Authority	FAA, State, Local	8.15.1, 8.15.2				X	X
18. Airfield Pavement Markings per AF Update (Design)	\$44,000	Airport Authority	FAA, State, Local	8.15.1, 8.15.2					X
19. Replace Rotating Beacon at Airport	\$87,000	Airport Authority	FAA, State, Local	8.15.1, 8.15.2				X	
20. Install Aircraft Wash Rack (Design)	\$62,000	Airport Authority	FAA, State, Local	8.15.1, 8.15.2					X
21. Miscellaneous Airport Drainage Improvements (Environmental)	\$40,000	Airport Authority	FAA, State, Local	8.15.1, 8.15.2					X
22. Program, design and construct the replacement air traffic control tower on the East Campus of the airport	\$3.5 million	Airport Authority	FAA, State, Local	8.15.1, 8.15.2	Long-term project postponed to FY 2022				
23. Design and construct the new General Aviation Terminal building on the East Campus of the airport	\$3.5 million	Airport Authority	FAA, State, Local	8.15.1, 8.15.2	Long-term project postponed to FY 2022				
COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES									
24. Virtualize Lowndes County server farm data center	\$400,000	Lowndes County	General Fund, Grants	9.9.1	X	X			
25. Upgrade County Network Capabilities to In-building Wireless for all County Facilities	\$200,000	Lowndes County	General Fund, Grants	9.9.1	X	X	X	X	X

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	POLICY	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21
26. Continue and expand Intranet Website	\$5,000	Lowndes County	General Fund, Grants	9.9.1	X	X	X	X	X
27. Implement Real-time Network Management and Monitoring Solutions	\$95,000	Lowndes County	General Fund, Grants	9.9.1					X
28. Redundant/Alternate path Underground 10G fiber link from NLDC to SLDC and E-911 Center	\$280,000	Lowndes County	General Fund, Grants	9.9.1					X
29. Primary 10G Fiber from NLDC to EOC, Secondary/Backup wireless link	\$125,000	Lowndes County	General Fund, Grants	9.9.1	X	X			
30. Primary 10G Fiber from NLDC to Fire HQ, Secondary/Backup wireless link	\$90,000	Lowndes County	General Fund, Grants	9.9.1	X	X			
31. Redundant Underground 10G fiber link from E-911 to SLDC	\$18,000	Lowndes County	General Fund, Grants	9.9.1	X	X	X		
32. Wireless in Jail Court Rooms, LCSO Jail and LCSO Admin	\$8,000	Lowndes County	General Fund, Grants	9.9.1	X				
33. Primary 10G Fiber from NLDC to Sprayfield, Secondary/Backup wireless link	\$300,000	Lowndes County	General Fund, Grants	9.9.1				X	X
34. Primary 10G Fiber from Sprayfield to Fire Lake Park Utilities, Secondary/Backup wireless link	\$40,000	Lowndes County	General Fund, Grants	9.9.1	X	X	X	X	X
35. Replace/Upgrade E-911 Network Core	\$38,000	Lowndes County	General Fund, Grants	9.9.1					X
36. Renovate Courthouse	\$2,000,000	Lowndes County	SPLOST	7.5.2, 7.6.1					X
37. Upgrade Coleman Rd. Lift Station	\$400,000	Lowndes County	SPLOST	9.2.1, 9.5.1		X			
38. Upgrade Hwy 84 Lift Station	\$400,000	Lowndes County	SPLOST	9.2.1, 9.5.1				X	
39. Replace Forcemain (Coleman/Val Tech/James)	\$2,000,000	Lowndes County	SPLOST	9.5.1		X			
40. Renovate Animal Shelter	\$800,000	Lowndes County	SPLOST	3.13.3		X			
41. Build-out and finish fire/rescue classroom and drill field	\$150,000	Lowndes County	SPLOST	9.5.1		X			
42. Renovate Fire/Rescue Volunteer Station(s)	\$210,000	Lowndes County	SPLOST	9.5.1			X		

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	POLICY	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21
43. Construct Sherriff's Office Evidence Storage Building	\$250,000	Lowndes County	SPLOST	9.5.1			X		
44. Renovate 911 Center	\$984,500	Lowndes County	SPLOST	9.5.1			X		
45. Acquire land and develop soccer complex at North Lowndes Park	\$5,500,000	Lowndes County	SPLOST	3.4.1	X	X			
46. Construct boat ramp on Alapaha River near Naylor	\$50,000	Lowndes County	SPLOST	6.10.2, 6.13.1	X				
47. Construct new community center in Naylor	\$250,000	Lowndes County	SPLOST	3.4.1	X	X			
48. Construct Miracle Field Complex at Freedom Park, including rubberized field, concession stand, playground, pavilion, and standard baseball fields	\$2,100,000 (County portion: \$150,000)	VLPR	Grants, SPLOST, private funds	3.4.1	X	X			
49. Construct basketball courts at Freedom Park	\$100,000	VLPR	VLPR, Grants, SPLOST	3.4.1	X	X			
50. Construct tennis courts at McKey Park	\$100,000	VLPR	VLPR, Grants, SPLOST	3.4.1	X	X			
51. Renovate Library	\$1,582,000 (County portion)	South Georgia Regional Library	SPLOST, Grants, private funds	9.5.1		X			

Dasher 5-Year Community Work Program Update

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	POLICY	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21
COMMUNITY WELLNESS									
1. Install exercise stations along the existing walking track	\$30,000	City of Dasher	General Fund, Grants, SPLOST	3.4.1	X	X			
2. Construct an extension to the walking track around the park	\$75,000	City of Dasher	General Fund, Grants, SPLOST	3.4.1	X	X			
NATURAL RESOURCES									
3. Convert approx. 20 acres of land to a park and wildlife preserve, including a man-made lake	\$250,000	City of Dasher	General Fund, Grants, SPLOST	6.3.1		X	X	X	
TRANSPORTATION									
4. Pave approx. 2 miles of dirt roads	\$200,000	City of Dasher	General Fund, Grants, SPLOST	8.1.2	X	X	X	X	X
5. Acquire right-of-way and construct Triple Lakes Road cut-through	\$500,000	City of Dasher, GDOT	General Fund, Grants, SPLOST, GDOT	8.8.1		X	X	X	
COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES									
6. Construct library	\$500,000	City of Dasher	General Fund, Grants, SPLOST	9.8.1, 9.9.1		X	X	X	
7. Implement engineering/distribution plan to provide water service to the city, tying into either the Valdosta or Lowndes County water system	\$300,000	City of Dasher	General Fund, Grants, SPLOST	9.4.1		X	X	X	X
8. Construct 3-mile bike/pedestrian trail	\$450,000	City of Dasher	General Fund, Grants, SPLOST	9.7.1			X	X	X
9. Construct additional recreational facilities including ballfields, horseshoes/cornhole, shuffleboard, etc.	\$25,000	City of Dasher	General Fund, Grants, SPLOST	9.8.1	X	X	X		
10. Purchase small bucket truck	\$20,000	City of Dasher	General Fund, Grants, SPLOST	9.4.1	X				

Hahira 5-Year Community Work Program Update

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	POLICY	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT									
1. Provide financial assistance to existing and new business for redevelopment opportunities.	\$100,000	City of Hahira	General Fund, Grants	1.4.2, 1.5.1	X	X	X	X	X
2. Coordinate with Valdosta-Lowndes Development Authority (VLDA) to conduct a marketing campaign for Hahira Business Park.	Staff time	City of Hahira, VLDA	General Fund, VLDA	1.1.3	X	X	X	X	X
LAND USE									
3. Provide educational opportunities regarding programs, financial assistance, etc., to promote adaptive reuse and infill development.	Staff time	City of Hahira	General Fund, Grants	5.1.6	X	X	X	X	X
CULTURAL RESOURCES									
4. Complete study identifying areas for historic preservation	Staff time	City of Hahira	General Fund, Grants	7.1.1	X	X			
5. Construct new bandstand to celebrate the community's rail transportation heritage	\$250,000	City of Hahira	General Fund, Grants	7.1.1, 7.3.1	X	X	X		
TRANSPORTATION									
6. Coordinate road and underground utilities improvements with GDOT regarding I-75 widening and interchange improvements projects within the City of Hahira.	\$2,000,000	City of Hahira	General Fund, GDOT, Grants	8.8.2	X	X	X	X	X
7. Construct approx. 1 mile of new sidewalks and pedestrian connections	\$100,000	City of Hahira	General Fund, Grants	8.3.4, 8.4.2	X	X	X	X	X
8. Repair approx. 0.5 miles of sidewalks	\$50,000	City of Hahira	General Fund, Grants	8.4.2	X	X	X	X	X

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	POLICY	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21
9. Improve Main Street with benches, planters, street lights, street trees, and other streetscaping improvements	\$350,000	City of Hahira	General Fund, Grants	8.3.4, 8.3.5	X	X	X	X	X
10. Resurface approx. 2 miles of roads using combination of local and state funds	\$375,000	City of Hahira	General Fund, Grants	8.1.2	X	X	X	X	X
COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES									
11. Rehabilitate manholes and construct slip lines in various locations.	\$1,000,000	City of Hahira	General Fund, Grants	9.4.1	X	X	X	X	X
12. Modify and enhance existing water and wastewater treatment facilities through major capital expenditure.	\$3,000,000	City of Hahira	General Fund, Grants	9.4.1	X	X	X	X	X
13. Investigate feasibility and grant opportunities for the design and construction of a Municipal Complex facility and Central Park.	Staff time	City of Hahira	General Fund	9.8.1	X	X	X	X	X
14. Improve stormwater facilities as identified in the Stormwater Improvement Plan	\$200,000	City of Hahira	General Fund, Grants	9.4.1	X	X	X	X	X
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION									
15. Review and revise all development regulations; investigate feasibility of document consolidation	Staff time	City of Hahira	General Fund	10.1.1	X	X	X	X	X

Lake Park 5-Year Community Work Program Update

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	POLICY	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21
HOUSING									
1. Renovate approx. 15 houses, including approx. 5 historic homes	\$600,000	City of Lake Park	Grants (CHIP), General Fund	4.7.1	X	X	X	X	X
LAND USE									
2. Annex approx. 200 acres of land for development with streets and utilities	Staff time	City of Lake Park	General Fund, Grants	5.2.2, 5.2.3			X		
CULTURAL RESOURCES									
3. Renovate approx. 10 historic commercial/institutional buildings	\$1,000,000	City of Lake Park	General Fund, Grants	7.1.1		X	X	X	X
TRANSPORTATION									
4. Install approx. 6 miles of new sidewalks	\$600,000	City of Lake Park	General Fund, Grants	8.3.4, 8.4.2	X	X	X	X	X
5. Repair approx. 3 miles of sidewalks	\$150,000	City of Lake Park	General Fund, Grants	8.3.4, 8.4.2	X	X	X	X	X
6. Resurface approx. 10 miles of roads, with drainage facilities	\$1,300,000	City of Lake Park	General Fund, Grants	8.1.2	X	X	X	X	X
7. Install approx. 6 miles of new trails/bike facilities	\$1,000,000	City of Lake Park	General Fund, Grants	8.3.4, 8.6.1	X	X	X	X	X
8. Improve approx. 6 miles of streets with benches, planters, trees, bricks, lights, and other streetscaping improvements	\$600,000	City of Lake Park	General Fund, Grants	8.3.4, 8.3.5	X	X	X	X	X
9. Rehabilitate approx. 5 intersections	\$500,000	City of Lake Park	General Fund, Grants	8.1.2	X	X	X	X	X
COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES									
10. Construct a City park around newly refurbished Tom's Pond area	\$50,000	City of Lake Park	General Fund, Grants	9.6.1, 9.8.1	X	X			
11. Construct pavilion at Tom's Pond	\$150,000	City of Lake Park	General Fund, Grants	9.6.1, 9.8.1		X	X		
12. Improve health of Tom's Pond area with weed-eating carp, fertilizer for grass, etc.	\$10,000	City of Lake Park	General Fund, Grants	9.6.1, 9.8.1	X				

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	POLICY	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21
13. Upgrade the City water system with increased capacity, better water flow, updated water lines, final connection to water tank, improved fire protection, repairs/replacement of water tower, etc.	\$1,500,000	City of Lake Park	General Fund, Grants	9.4.1		X	X	X	X
14. Construct shelter/storage facility for City equipment, and remove old shelter	\$250,000	City of Lake Park	General Fund, Grants	9.4.1		X	X	X	
15. Purchase land for expanded City maintenance facility	\$100,000	City of Lake Park	General Fund, Grants	9.4.1		X	X	X	
16. Install solar panels and master emergency generators for City buildings	\$500,000	City of Lake Park	General Fund, Grants	1.11.3, 6.16.1		X	X	X	X
17. Purchase electronic message sign for emergency situations, etc.	\$40,000	City of Lake Park	General Fund, Grants	9.4.1, 6.16.1	X	X			
18. Build community center	\$300,000	City of Lake Park	General Fund, Grants	9.6.1, 9.8.1	X	X	X		
19. Construct Veterans Memorial with wall	\$50,000	City of Lake Park	General Fund, Grants	7.1.1		X	X	X	X
20. Purchase and develop land for new/expanded cemetery	\$200,000	City of Lake Park	General Fund, Grants	9.6.1, 9.8.1				X	X
21. Improve firefighting facilities, including new building, new vehicle, firefighting gear, purchase land for training facility, and construct training facility	\$500,000	City of Lake Park	General Fund, Grants	9.4.1	X	X	X	X	X
22. Purchase excavator and backhoe	\$75,000	City of Lake Park	General Fund, Grants	9.4.1	X	X			
23. Purchase Christmas decorations for Downtown	\$25,000	City of Lake Park	General Fund, Grants	7.1.1	X	X			

Remerton 5-Year Community Work Program Update

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	POLICY	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT									
1. Provide financial assistance to existing and new business for redevelopment opportunities.	\$50,000	City of Remerton	General Fund, Grants	1.4.2, 1.5.1	X	X	X	X	X
HOUSING									
2. Renovate/update approx. 10 dilapidated homes	\$100,000	City of Remerton	General Fund, Grants	4.7.1	X	X	X	X	X
LAND USE									
3. Provide educational opportunities regarding programs, financial assistance, etc., to promote adaptive reuse and infill development.	Staff time	City of Remerton	General Fund, Grants	5.1.6	X	X	X	X	X
NATURAL RESOURCES									
4. Conduct an education program for residents and businesses regarding stormwater Best Management Practices	\$5,000	City of Remerton	General Fund, Grants	6.5.3	X	X	X	X	X
5. Conduct annual river cleanup	\$5,000 + staff time	City of Remerton	General Fund, Grants	6.3.1	X	X	X	X	X
CULTURAL RESOURCES									
6. Preserve Remerton Mill Smokestack	\$1,000,000	City of Remerton	General Fund, Grants	7.6.1	X	X	X	X	X
TRANSPORTATION									
7. Investigate innovative traffic management techniques to eliminate traffic tie-ups and emergency vehicle delays, while improving vehicular and pedestrian safety and enhancing the community's overall quality of life.	Staff time	City of Remerton	General Fund, Grants	8.8.1	X	X	X	X	X
8. Investigate possibility of railroad crossing at Remer Lane.	Staff time	City of Remerton	General Fund, Grants	8.8.1	X	X	X	X	X
9. Install sidewalk between Plum and Poplar Streets	\$5,000	City of Remerton	General Fund, Grants	8.3.4, 8.4.2	X	X			

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	POLICY	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21
10. Improve streetscaping on West Gordon St., Baytree Rd., Baytree Place, and Melody Lane with planters, benches, improved sidewalks, etc.	\$50,000	City of Remerton	General Fund, Grants	8.3.4		X	X	X	
11. Resurface 3.2 miles of streets	\$2,000,000	City of Remerton	General Fund, Grants	8.1.2	X	X	X	X	X
12. Install 3.2 miles of sidewalks and/or bike trails	\$320,000	City of Remerton	General Fund, Grants	8.3.4, 8.4.2	X	X	X	X	X
13. Investigate the possibility of a railroad Quiet Zone between Lankford Dr. and Baytree Rd.	Staff time	City of Remerton	General Fund, Grants	5.1.3	X	X			
COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES									
14. Pursue development of a general purpose community center.	\$2,000,000	City of Remerton	General Fund, Grants	9.8.1	X	X	X	X	
15. Pursue development of City park (Passive recreation, skateboard park, dog park).	\$250,000	City of Remerton	General Fund, Grants	9.8.1	X	X	X	X	
16. Purchase of building and land for the expansion of City Hall and Police Department Offices.	\$880,000	City of Remerton	General Fund, Grants	9.4.1	X	X	X	X	X
17. Expand street lighting network	\$100,000	City of Remerton	General Fund, Grants	9.4.1		X	X	X	
18. Build new fire station/training facility for fire and police	\$1,000,000	City of Remerton	General Fund, Grants	9.4.1			X	X	X
19. Implement improvements in City's water distribution system, including updated water lines and remote meters	\$500,000	City of Remerton	General Fund, Grants	9.4.1	X	X	X	X	X
20. Implement improvements and updates in sanitary sewer and storm sewer systems, including updating of lines per EPD regulations	\$500,000	City of Remerton	General Fund, Grants	9.4.1, 6.5.2	X	X	X	X	X
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION									
21. Update City website and launch e-newsletter	Staff time	City of Remerton	General Fund, Grants	10.2.2	X				

Valdosta 5-Year Community Work Program Update

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	POLICY	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT									
1. Implement goals and specific provisions of the Downtown Master Plan	Staff time	City of Valdosta	General Fund, Grants	8.10.2	X	X	X	X	X
2. Prepare and adopt a Retail Tourism overlay district for I-75 areas near Exit 16 and Exit 18	Staff time	City of Valdosta	General Fund	1.10.2, 5.4.3	X	X			
3. Revise and Implement a master redevelopment plan for the Five Points area	\$35,000,000	City of Valdosta	General Fund, Grants, SPLOST	8.10.2					X
HOUSING									
4. Identify appropriate locations for future Active Adult Retirement Communities in collaboration with Triple Crown Hometown and the local development community	Staff time	City of Valdosta	General Fund	4.12.2	X	X	X		
5. Master Plan and redevelop the Ora Lee West public housing area	\$10,000,000	City of Valdosta	CDBG, Grants, General Fund	4.2.2, 4.7.1	X	X	X	X	X
6. Construct additional units of quality affordable housing in the City's Neighborhood Revitalization Areas (NRA), utilizing green building standards and guidelines in project contracts and construction	\$2,000,000	City of Valdosta	CDBG, Grants, General Fund	4.2.2	X	X	X		
LAND USE									
7. Update the existing land use inventory database, analyze growth trends, and make projections for future growth areas	Staff time	City of Valdosta	General Fund	10.1.1	X	X			
8. Prepare and adopt a new digital official Zoning Map and database for the City of Valdosta	Staff time	City of Valdosta	General Fund	10.1.3		X	X		

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	POLICY	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21
9. Investigate the feasibility of establishing a special land use "college district" in the area between downtown and the VSU main campus	Staff time	City of Valdosta VSU, Chamber	General Fund	1.1.2	X	X	X		
NATURAL RESOURCES									
10. Coordinate with other governments and agencies in developing strategies to mitigate impacts from regional river flooding in the Withlacoochee River drainage basin	Staff time	City of Valdosta Georgia DNR USACE, FEMA	General Fund, Grants	6.6.2	X	X	X	X	
CULTURAL RESOURCES									
11. Reactivate the Municipal Auditorium Steering Committee to revise plans for a new facility to replace the existing Mathis Auditorium	Staff time	City of Valdosta	General Fund	9.6.1				X	X
12. Conduct historic resources inventory in areas adjacent to the existing local Historic District, consider possible revisions to the local district Design Guidelines, and possible amendments to the Historic District boundary	Staff time	City of Valdosta	General Fund, Grants	7.1.1, 7.6.1		X	X	X	
TRANSPORTATION									
13. Implement the Valdosta portion of the adopted VLMPO Transportation Improvement Program	Staff time	City of Valdosta VLMPO	Local Governments, State/Federal Funds	8.8.2, 8.8.3, 8.10.1	X	X	X	X	X
14. Implement the Valdosta portion of the VLMPO Transportation Vision Plan	\$6,500,00	City of Valdosta VLMPO	State/Federal funds, SPLOST, Grants	8.8.2, 8.8.3, 8.10.2	X	X	X	X	X
15. Implement Intelligent Transportation Systems Planning to aid in providing information and improve transportation opportunities to travelers	\$1,000,000	VLMPO City of Valdosta	Local Governments, State/Federal Funds	8.8.4	X	X	X	X	X

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	POLICY	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21
16. Implement Martin Luther King Jr. (MLK) Drive Streetscape Project, Phase 2	\$700,000	City of Valdosta	General Fund, Grants	8.1.1	X	X	X	X	
17. Investigate feasibilities of implementing a downtown “traffic bypass” route, as well as an east-west “tuck bypass” route	\$50,000	City of Valdosta VLMPO	General Fund, State/Federal funds, Grants	8.9.1	X	X			
18. Investigate a fixed-route transit system within the Valdosta urbanized area	\$100,000	City of Valdosta VLMPO	Local Governments, Grants, SPLOST, State/Federal Funds	8.2.1	X	X			
19. Seek funding for additional “Gateway” signage and beautification projects at the City’s roadway entrances	\$100,000	City of Valdosta	Grants, General Fund	5.5.1, 7.7.1, 7.7.2	X	X	X		
20. Implement TE Grant funding for streetscape improvements to North Patterson Street between downtown and Gordon Street	\$500,000	City of Valdosta	General Fund, Grants	8.1.1	X	X	X		
COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES									
21. Implement roads, water, sewer, and general drainage master plans and review these for revisions and additions	\$5,000,000	City of Valdosta	Grants, Utilities & Stormwater Funds, General Fund	6.5.1, 6.5.2, 9.4.1	X	X	X	X	X
22. Implement Drainage Master Plan provisions for regional retention areas	\$2,000,000	City of Valdosta	Stormwater Funds, Grants, General Fund	6.5.1, 6.5.2	X	X	X	X	
23. Construct new Customer Service Building on selected property near City Hall	\$4,500,000	City of Valdosta	General Fund, CVDA		X	X			
24. Expand the existing water and sewer service areas and facilities to include the remaining unincorporated islands that were annexed	\$6,000,000	City of Valdosta	Utilities Funds, SPLOST, Grants, CDBG, General Fund	9.4.1	X	X	X		

PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	FUNDING SOURCE	POLICY	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21
25. Investigate public-private partnerships for utilizing green energy (including solar arrays) at the City's water and wastewater treatment plans	\$20,000	City of Valdosta	General Fund	1.11.1, 1.11.3	X	X	X		
26. Investigate implementation strategies for gray water (treated wastewater) utility, including possible re-use for industrial and recreational facilities.	\$100,000	City of Valdosta	General Fund, Grants	6.8.1	X	X	X	X	

VII. Housing Element – City of Valdosta

The City of Valdosta, as a CDBG Entitlement Community, is required to develop a Housing Element and has elected to utilize the City of Valdosta, Georgia, Consolidated Plan as its Housing Element.

The major sections of the Consolidated Plan include a Housing Market Analysis, Housing and Homeless Needs Assessment, 5-year Strategic Plan, a 1-year Action Plan, and Consultation and Citizen Participation, with accompanying documentation relating to public comment.

This Consolidated Plan contains a range of goals, objectives, and outcomes formulated to address needs identified for homelessness, other special needs, affordable housing, non-housing community development, barriers to affordable housing, lead-based paint hazards, institutional structure, and coordination. These objectives include:

- Continue to Plan, Monitor, and Administer Entitlement Grant Program and ensure compliance with Federal Regulations.
- Conduct fair housing education and outreach. Improve the condition of housing for low-income homeowners.
- Remove slum and blight conditions.
- Promote Economic Development, Job Training, Development and Retention by Small and Emerging Businesses in CDBG-eligible census tracts.

These objectives are supported by a collection of associated strategies and performance goals. These strategies seek to work toward meeting the objectives stated, addressing the need for more affordable housing, housing rehabilitation, fair housing education, and economic development. Specifics can be found in the Strategic Plan and Annual Action Plan.

Summary of Housing Needs

The housing needs data in the plan provide an analysis of housing problems in Valdosta, including lack of complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, overcrowding (1.01 to 1.5 persons per room), severe overcrowding (more than 1.5 persons per room), cost burden (paying more than 30% of household income on housing expenses), and severe cost burden (paying more than 50% of household income on housing expenses). By far, the most common housing needs relate to cost burden, hitting lower income households particularly hard. Among households that earn less than 30% of the area median income (AMI), over 58 percent of renter households and over 62 percent of owner households pay more than 50% of their income on housing expenses. For rental households, cost burden is the most common housing problem, with over 69 percent of all renter households that earn below 100% of the AMI paying more than 30% of their income on housing expenses. Likewise, cost burden is the most common problem for owner households. 52 percent of all owner households that earn below 100% of the AMI pay more than 30% of their income on housing expenses. Severe cost burden is not far behind, with 31 percent of households paying more than 50% of their income on housing expenses. The next most pressing housing problem in Valdosta is overcrowded rental housing, affecting just over three percent of rental units. When comparing overcrowded housing with cost burden, the needs observed are not nearly as pressing.

Goals, Objectives, and Strategies

The following tables list the goals, objectives, and strategies in the 2014 Consolidated Plan for reference in this plan. For more detail, please refer to the complete 2015 Consolidated Plan for the City of Valdosta.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)
Goals Summary Information

Table 1. Housing Goals, Timelines, and Needs Addressed

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Administration Strategy 1.1-Program Administration	2015	2019	Administration	Housing Rehabilitation and reconstruction Emergency Home Repairs Fair Housing Education and outreach Technical Assistance to Small Businesses Job Training, Workforce Development	CDBG: \$565,825	Other: 5 Other
2	Administration Strategy 1.2-Fair Housing	2015	2019		Fair Housing Education and outreach	CDBG: \$50,000	Other: 750 Other
3	Affordable Housing Strategy 1.1 - Housing Rehab	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Housing Rehabilitation and Reconstruction	CDBG: \$2,163,305	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 40 Household Housing Unit
4	Affordable Housing Objective 1.2- Blight Removal	2015	2019		Demolition / Removal of Slum and Blight	CDBG: \$150,000	Other: 25 Other
5	Non-Housing Community Development- Economic Develop	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Job Training, Workforce Development Employment Training	CDBG: \$100,000	Other: 50 Other

Table 2. Housing Goals, Objectives, Strategies, and Performance Goals

No.	Goal Name	Goal Description
1	Administration Strategy 1.1- Program Administration	<p>Goal: Plan, Monitor and Administer Entitlement Grant Programs. Evaluate upcoming needs related to affordable housing, non-housing community development needs including community, public and park facilities; public services and the non-homeless special needs populations.</p> <p>Objective 1: Continue to Plan, Monitor and Administer Entitlement Grant Programs and insure compliance with Federal Regulations.</p> <p>Strategy 1.1: Program Administration: General administration, staffing and equipment; and develop, administer, revise, implement and evaluate the day-to-day operation of entitlement programs. Activities include program design; develop Annual Plans and grant administration; Sub recipient compliance monitoring, program outreach, public relations and training; environmental review and labor standards.</p> <p>Performance Goal: \$113,165 CDBG Funding allocated 1st Year; A maximum of 20% of the CDBG Entitlement will be allocated each of the additional 4 annual plan years.</p>
2	Administration Strategy 1.2-Fair Housing	<p>Goal: Plan, Monitor and Administer Entitlement Grant Programs. Evaluate upcoming needs related to affordable housing, non-housing community development needs including community, public and park facilities; public services and the non-homeless special needs populations.</p> <p>Objective 1: Continue to Plan, Monitor and Administer Entitlement Grant Programs and insure compliance with Federal Regulations.</p> <p>Strategy 1.2: Provide Fair Housing Education and Outreach to improve the public's awareness and protection of their rights under the Federal Fair Housing Act. Eligible participants are low and moderate-income persons at 80% or below the median income and persons residing in CDBG Eligible Census Tracts and Designated Revitalization Areas.</p> <p>Performance Goal: \$ 10,000 in CDBG funds allocated 1st Year for seminars supporting 150 persons. \$10,000 in CDBG funds allocated each of the additional 4 annual plan periods (\$40,000 for seminars each remaining Annual Plan Year benefiting 150 persons each annual plan year).</p>
3	Affordable Housing Strategy 1.1 - Housing Rehab	<p>Goal: Improve the condition and availability of affordable housing over a five-year period.</p> <p>Objective 1: Improve the condition of housing for low-income homeowners.</p> <p>Strategy 1.1: Provide Emergency Housing Repairs, Major Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction to improve the habitability of owner occupied housing. Eligible applicants are low and moderate-income at 80% or below the median income citywide.</p> <p>Performance Goal: \$ 432,661 in CDBG funds allocated 1st Year for 8 units (4 units of reconstruction and 4 units of Emergency Repair or Major Rehabilitation). Maximum benefit for reconstruction \$75,000, emergency repair \$25,000, and major rehabilitation \$45,000. Approximately \$432,661 in CDBG funds allocated each of the additional 4 annual plan periods (\$1,730,644 for 8 units over the 4 years).</p>

No.	Goal Name	Goal Description
4	Affordable Housing Objective 1.2-Blight Removal	<p>Goal: Improve the condition and availability of affordable housing over a five-year period.</p> <p>Objective 1: Improve the condition of housing for low-income homeowners.</p> <p>Strategy 1.2: Support Housing Rehabilitation and Neighborhood Revitalization through the removal of slum and blighted conditions and providing designated collection points for bulk trash and vacant lot debris to improve the habitability of housing and support neighborhood improvement. Eligible beneficiaries are low and moderate-income persons at 80% or below the median income citywide and designated sites in CDBG Eligible Census Tracts.</p> <p>Performance Goal: \$ 30,000 in CDBG funds allocated 1st Year for 5 bulk trash and vacant lot debris designated collection points where slum and blight debris and construction renovation materials can be discarded during Bulk Trash Amnesty Day. \$30,000 in CDBG funds allocated each of the additional 4 annual plan periods (\$120,000 for four collection sites once a year each annual plan year).</p>
5	Non-Housing Community Development-Economic Development	<p>Goal: Improve Economic Development and living conditions in Valdosta by addressing non-housing community development needs including technical assistance support to small business and job training, retention and development over a five year period.</p> <p>Objective 1: Promote Economic Development, Job Training, Development and Retention by Small and Emerging Businesses in CDBG eligible census tracts.</p> <p>Strategy 1.1: Support the enhancement and development of small business and emerging businesses by providing funding for technical assistance and continuing education and to inform, educate and promote economic development in support of job creation for low and moderate income persons.</p> <p>Performance Goal: \$20,000 in CDBG Funding allocated 1st Year to conduct 4 seminars benefiting 10 persons/businesses. \$20,000 in CDBG funds allocated each of the additional 4 annual plan periods (\$80,000 for the remaining 4 each remaining Annual Plan Year).</p>

Table 3. Funding

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available - Remainder of Consolidated Plan Funds	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	565,826	0	0	565,826	2,263,304	Expected resources equal the first year CDBG and Program Income funding times 4.

Table 3. Housing Goals, Timelines, and Needs Addressed

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Administration Strategy 1.1-Program Administration	2015	2019	Administration		CDBG: \$113,165	Other: 5 Other
2	Administration Strategy 1.2-Fair Housing	2015	2019		Fair Housing Education and outreach	CDBG: \$10,000	Other: 150 Other
3	Affordable Housing Strategy 1.1 - Housing Rehab	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Housing Rehabilitation and Reconstruction	CDBG: \$342,661	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 8 Household Housing Unit
4	Affordable Housing Objective 1.2- Blight Removal	2015	2019		Demolition / Removal of Slum and Blight	CDBG: \$30,000	Other: 5 Other
5	Non-Housing Community Development- Economic Develop	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		CDBG: \$70,000	Other: 10 Other

Table 4. Housing Goals, Objectives, Strategies, and Performance Goals

1	Goal Name	Goal Description
	Administration Strategy 1.1- Program Administration	<p>Goal: Plan, Monitor and Administer Entitlement Grant Programs. Evaluate upcoming needs related to affordable housing, non-housing community development needs including community, public and park facilities; public services and the non-homeless special needs populations.</p> <p>Objective 1: Continue to Plan, Monitor and Administer Entitlement Grant Programs and insure compliance with Federal Regulations.</p> <p>Strategy 1.1: Program Administration: General administration, staffing and equipment; and develop, administer, revise, implement and evaluate the day-to-day operation of entitlement programs. Activities include program design; develop Annual Plans and grant administration; Sub recipient compliance monitoring, program outreach, public relations and training; environmental review and labor standards.</p> <p>Performance Goal: \$113,165 CDBG Funding allocated 1st Year; A maximum of 20% of the CDBG Entitlement will be allocated each of the additional 4 annual plan years.</p>
2	Administration Strategy 1.2- Fair Housing	<p>Goal: Plan, Monitor and Administer Entitlement Grant Programs. Evaluate upcoming needs related to affordable housing, non-housing community development needs including community, public and park facilities; public services and the non-homeless special needs populations.</p> <p>Objective 1: Continue to Plan, Monitor and Administer Entitlement Grant Programs and insure compliance with Federal Regulations.</p> <p>Strategy 1.2: Provide Fair Housing Education and Outreach to improve the public's awareness and protection of their rights under the Federal Fair Housing Act. Eligible participants are low and moderate-income persons at 80% or below the median income and persons residing in CDBG Eligible Census Tracts and Designated Revitalization Areas.</p> <p>Performance Goal: \$ 10,000 in CDBG funds allocated 1st Year for seminars supporting 150 persons. \$10,000 in CDBG funds allocated each of the additional 4 annual plan periods (\$40,000 for seminars each remaining Annual Plan Year benefiting 150 persons each annual plan year).</p>

3	Affordable Housing Strategy 1.1 - Housing Rehab	<p>Goal: Improve the condition and availability of affordable housing over a five-year period.</p> <p>Objective 1: Improve the condition of housing for low-income homeowners.</p> <p>Strategy 1.1: Provide Emergency Housing Repairs, Major Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction to improve the habitability of owner occupied housing. Eligible applicants are low and moderate-income at 80% or below the median income citywide.</p> <p>Performance Goal: \$ 392,661 in CDBG funds allocated 1st Year for 8 units (4 units of reconstruction and 4 units of Emergency Repair or Major Rehabilitation). Maximum benefit for reconstruction \$75,000, emergency repair \$25,000, and major rehabilitation \$45,000. Approximately \$392,661 in CDBG funds allocated each of the additional 4 annual plan periods (\$1,570,644 for 8 units over the 4 years).</p>
4	Affordable Housing Objective 1.2- Blight Removal	<p>Goal: Improve the condition and availability of affordable housing over a five-year period.</p> <p>Objective 1: Improve the condition of housing for low-income homeowners.</p> <p>Strategy 1.2: Support Housing Rehabilitation and Neighborhood Revitalization through the removal of slum and blighted conditions and providing designated collection points for bulk trash and vacant lot debris to improve the habitability of housing and support neighborhood improvement. Eligible beneficiaries are low and moderate-income persons at 80% or below the median income citywide and designated sites in CDBG Eligible Census Tracts. Decent Housing / Sustainability</p> <p>Performance Goal: \$ 30,000 in CDBG funds allocated 1st Year for 5 bulk trash and vacant lot debris designated collection points where slum and blight debris and construction renovation materials can be discarded during Bulk Trash Amnesty Day. \$30,000 in CDBG funds allocated each of the additional 4 annual plan periods (\$120,000 for four collection sites once a year each annual plan year).</p>
5	Non-Housing Community Development- Economic Development	<p>Goal: Improve Economic Development and living conditions in Valdosta by addressing non-housing community development needs including technical assistance support to small business and job training, retention and development over a five year period.</p> <p>Objective 1: Promote Economic Development, Job Training, Development and Retention by Small and Emerging Businesses in CDBG eligible census tracts.</p> <p>Strategy 1.1: Support the enhancement and development of small business and emerging businesses by providing funding for technical assistance and continuing education and to inform, educate and promote economic development in support of job creation for low and moderate income persons.</p> <p>Performance Goal: \$20,000 in CDBG Funding allocated 1st Year to conduct 4 seminars benefiting 10 persons/businesses. \$20,000 in CDBG funds allocated each of the additional 4 annual plan periods (\$80,000) for the remaining 4 each remaining Annual Plan Year. \$50,000 in CDBG Funding allocated 1st Year to offer business seed loans benefiting 5 businesses. \$50,000 in CDBG funds allocated each of the additional 4 annual plan periods (\$200,000) for the remaining 4 Annual Plan Years.</p>

Table 5. Projects

1	Project Name	Program Administration 2015
	Target Area	CDBG Eligible Block Groups
	Goals Supported	Administration Strategy 1.1-Program Administration
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	CDBG: \$113,165
	Description	Plan, Monitor and Administer Entitlement Grant Programs. Evaluate upcoming needs related to affordable housing, non-housing community development needs including community, public and park facilities; public services and the non-homeless special needs populations.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Program Administration for all 5 strategies.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Program Administration: General administration, staffing and equipment; and develop, administer, revise, implement and evaluate the day-to-day operation of entitlement programs. Activities include program design; develop Annual Plans and grant administration; Sub recipient compliance monitoring, program outreach, public relations and training; environmental review and labor standards.
2	Project Name	Fair Housing Education and Outreach
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Administration Strategy 1.2-Fair Housing
	Needs Addressed	Fair Housing Education and outreach
	Funding	CDBG: \$10,000
	Description	Provide Fair Housing Education and Outreach to improve the public's awareness and protection of their rights under the Federal Fair Housing Act.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	\$ 10,000 in CDBG funds allocated 1st Year for seminars supporting 150 persons.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Provide Fair Housing Education and Outreach to improve the public's awareness and protection of their rights under the Federal Fair Housing Act. Eligible participants are low and moderate-income persons at 80% or below the median income and persons residing in CDBG Eligible Census Tracts and Designated Revitalization Areas.

3	Project Name	Single Family Residential Rehabilitation
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Affordable Housing Strategy 1.1 - Housing Rehab
	Needs Addressed	Housing Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Emergency Home Repairs
	Funding	:
	Description	Provide Emergency Housing Repairs, Major Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction to improve the habitability of owner occupied housing.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	\$ 352,661 in CDBG funds allocated 1st Year for 8 units (4 units of reconstruction and 4 units of Emergency Repair or Major Rehabilitation).
	Location Description	Eligible applicants are low and moderate-income at 80% or below the median income citywide.
	Planned Activities	Emergency Housing Repairs, Major Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction to improve the habitability of owner occupied housing.
4	Project Name	Blight Removal
	Target Area	CDBG Eligible Block Groups
	Goals Supported	Affordable Housing Objective 1.2-Blight Removal
	Needs Addressed	Demolition / Removal of Slum and Blight
	Funding	CDBG: \$30,000
	Description	Support Housing Rehabilitation and Neighborhood Revitalization through the removal of slum and blighted conditions and providing designated collection points for bulk trash and vacant lot debris to improve the habitability of housing and support neighborhood improvement.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	\$ 30,000 in CDBG funds allocated 1st Year for 5 bulk trash and vacant lot debris designated collection points where slum and blight debris and construction renovation materials can be discarded during Bulk Trash Amnesty Day.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Support Housing Rehabilitation and Neighborhood Revitalization through the removal of slum and blighted conditions and providing designated collection points for bulk trash and vacant lot debris to improve the habitability of housing and support neighborhood improvement.

5	Project Name	Economic Development and Job Training
	Target Area	CDBG Eligible Block Groups
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	Job Training, Workforce Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$20,000
	Description	Promote Economic Development, Job Training, Development and Retention by Small and Emerging Businesses in CDBG eligible census tracts.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	\$20,000 in CDBG Funding allocated 1st Year to conduct 4 seminars benefiting 10 persons/businesses.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Support the enhancement and development of small business and emerging businesses by providing funding for technical assistance and continuing education and to inform, educate and promote economic development in support of job creation for low and moderate income persons.

VIII. Land Use Element

Character Area Narratives

As required by the State Minimum Planning Standards, every part of the Greater Lowndes Community was delineated into specific Character Areas. Character areas are intended to serve as guidance for future land use and land development. Each of the following character area narratives was developed based on stakeholder input, existing land uses, anticipated development, planned infrastructure improvements and expansions, and guidance found in the *State Planning Recommendations*. As with the Plan in general, these character area descriptions and goals should not be considered final. As the community gains a greater understanding of the role and value of character areas, their descriptions should be fine-tuned. Additionally, as the community continues to grow, specific character area depictions may need adjusting.

Each Character Area narrative has a unique **Description** stating either the existing or desired qualities for that area. (Please note the associated picture for each area represents the current state of the specific area and should not be construed to necessarily represent the desired state, although for some descriptions this may be the case.) The stated **Development Strategy** should serve as a guide for all development and redevelopment taking place in the Character Area. Adherence to these development strategies will ensure consistent and complimentary development, which promotes a greater sense of place and overall improved quality of life. The listing of **Permitted Zonings** provides guidance as to the type of land uses encouraged within each Character Area. While many of the differences between uses can be masked through site design and development standards, there are certain uses which are incompatible with surrounding uses and should not be permitted. As required by the State, the **Quality Community Objectives** demonstrate the unique ideals established for each Character Area. While there is certainly a value to regional planning, planning on the neighborhood (or character area) level allows for greater implementation of specific objectives, which ultimately promotes an improved quality of life. The **Implementation Measures** are the specific activities or programs which could take place within each of the Character Areas. While the suggested list of measures may or may not currently exist in the Greater Lowndes Community, their implementation in appropriate areas would help achieve the established objectives and overall development strategy for each Character Area. In most cases, these measures should be considered joint efforts between the local government, development community, and citizens alike.

The table below represents the breakdown of County acreage within each of the 18 Character Areas.

CHARACTER AREA	Acreage (2006 Comprehensive Plan)	Acreage (2009 Comprehensive Plan Update)	Acreage (2016 Comprehensive Plan Update)
Agriculture/Forestry/Conservation	150,771	150,374	136,106
- Tax roll Category: Agriculture	n/a	n/a	28,039
- Tax roll Category: Forestland	n/a	n/a	50,333
- Tax roll Category: Conservation	n/a	n/a	46,255
- Tax roll Category: Preferential Conservation	n/a	n/a	0
Community Activity Center	9,581	10,268	8,556
Downtown	110	110	211
Established Residential	8,761	8,868	8,957
Industrial Activity Center	5,419	5,839	8,292
Institutional Activity Center	6,210	7,411	2,136
Linear Greenspace/Trails	2,460	2,455	2,429
Moody Activity Zone (new)	-	-	16,507
Neighborhood Activity Center	4,837	4,707	4,718
Park/Recreation/Conservation	36,670	36,210	35,277
Regional Activity Center	2,554	2,469	2,647
Remerton Mill Town	49	49	43
Remerton Neighborhood Village	45	45	23
Rural Activity Center	832	807	731
Rural Residential	44,497	43,659	47,848
Suburban Area	45,908	45,201	42,520
Transitional Neighborhood	555	652	583
Transportation/Communication/Utilities	6,549	6,688	8,342
Total Acreage (approx.)	325,808	325,811	325,926

Agriculture/Forestry/Consevation Area



DESCRIPTION: Lands in open or cultivated state or sparsely settled, including woodlands and farmlands.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY: The rural character should be maintained by strictly limiting new development and protecting farmland and open space by maintaining large lot sizes and promoting use of conservation easements. Residential subdivisions should be severely limited and any minor exceptions should be required to follow a rural cluster zoning or conservation subdivision design. New development should not utilize “franchise” or “corporate” architecture but instead should use

compatible rural architectural styles. Roadways should be widened only when absolutely necessary. Roadway alterations should be carefully designed to minimize visual impact. These areas should be promoted for passive-use tourism and recreational destinations.

PERMITTED ZONINGS:

Conservation (CON)

Residential Agriculture (R-A)

Estate-Agricultural (E-A)

Crossroads-Commercial (C-C)

QUALITY COMMUNITY OBJECTIVES:

- **Resource Management** - Promote the efficient use of natural resources and identify and protect environmentally sensitive areas of the community. This may be achieved by promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy generation; encouraging green building construction and renovation; utilizing appropriate waste management techniques; fostering water conservation and reuse; or setting environmentally sensitive areas aside as green space or conservation reserves.
- **Economic Prosperity** - Encourage development or expansion of businesses and industries that are suitable for the community. Factors to consider when determining suitability include: job skills required; long-term sustainability; linkages to other economic activities in the region; impact on the resources of the area; and prospects for creating job opportunities that meet the needs of a diverse local workforce.
- **Efficient Land Use** - Maximize the use of existing infrastructure and minimize the costly conversion of undeveloped land at the periphery of the community. This may be achieved by encouraging development or redevelopment of sites closer to the traditional core of the community; designing new development to minimize the amount of land consumed; carefully planning expansion of public infrastructure; or maintaining open space in agricultural, forestry, or conservation uses.

IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES:

- **Agricultural Land Use Regulations (DCA Model Code 4-1)** - Encouraging preservation of agricultural operations and reducing conflicts between agricultural and non-agricultural land uses.
- **Transferable Development Rights** - Enables landowners in an area planned to remain as open space to sell their property development rights for use in other "receiving" areas of the community where higher density development can be accommodated.
- **Agricultural Buffers (DCA Model Code 4-3)** - Requiring new non-agricultural development adjacent to designated agricultural land to provide an agricultural buffer to minimize future potential conflicts between them.
- **Agricultural Use Notice and Waiver (DCA Model Code 4-2)** - Requiring new non-agricultural land uses abutting or within 1000 feet of agricultural land uses to sign a waiver against future nuisance complaints about agricultural operations and their noise, odor or other effects.

Community Activity Center



DESCRIPTION: A focal point for several neighborhoods that has a concentration of activities such as general retail, service commercial, office professional, higher-density housing, and appropriate public and open space uses easily accessible by pedestrians.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY: Each Community Activity Center should include a relatively high-density mix of retail, office, services, and employment to serve a regional market area. Residential development should reinforce the town center through locating higher density housing options adjacent to the town center, targeted to a broad range of income levels, including multi-family

town homes, apartments and condominiums. Design for each Community Activity Center should be very pedestrian-oriented, with strong, walkable connections between different uses. Road edges should be clearly defined by locating buildings at roadside with parking in the rear. Direct connections to greenspace and trail networks should be provided. The pedestrian-friendly environment should be enhanced by adding sidewalks and other pedestrian-friendly trails/bike routes linked to other neighborhood amenities such as libraries, neighborhood centers, health facilities, parks, and schools.

PERMITTED ZONINGS:

Environmental Resource (E-R)
Single-family Residential (R-6)
Multi-family Residential (R-M)
Single-Family (R-6S)
Multi-Family Residential (R-6)
Residential-Professional (R-P)
Office-Professional (O-P)

Office Institutional (O-I)
Neighborhood Commercial (C-N)
Community Commercial (C-C)
General Commercial (C-G)
Highway Commercial (C-H)
Planned Development (P-D)

QUALITY COMMUNITY OBJECTIVES:

- **Economic Prosperity** - Encourage development or expansion of businesses and industries that are suitable for the community. Factors to consider when determining suitability include: job skills required; long-term sustainability; linkages to other economic activities in the region; impact on the resources of the area; and prospects for creating job opportunities that meet the needs of a diverse local workforce.
- **Local Preparedness** - Identify and put in place the prerequisites for the type of future the community seeks to achieve. These prerequisites might include infrastructure (roads, water, and sewer) to support or direct new growth; ordinances and regulations to manage growth as desired; leadership and staff capable of responding to opportunities and managing new challenges; or undertaking an all-hazards approach to disaster preparedness and response.
- **Sense of Place** - Protect and enhance the community's unique qualities. This may be achieved by maintaining the downtown as focal point of the community; fostering compact, walkable, mixed-use development; protecting and revitalizing historic areas of the community; encouraging new development that is compatible with the traditional features of the community; or protecting scenic and natural features that are important to defining the community's character.

IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES:

- **Minimum Density Requirement** - Requiring the number of dwelling units or units of occupancy per acre to meet minimum requirements, encouraging compact development.
- **Mixed-Income Housing** - Mixing the middle-class with the poor in affordable developments, and creating viable communities by providing increased maintenance and security, as well as the social services needed to sustain the mix.
- **Density Bonuses** - Granting zoning density increases to private developers in exchange for the provision of specific amenities, such as public improvements, setting aside open space, or providing affordable housing.
- **Design Standards or Guidelines** - Community design standards or guidelines can ensure that the physical appearance of new development (or improvements to existing properties) is compatible with the character of a community, is built to a high standard, and has a pleasant appearance.
- **Walkability Audit** - An assessment based on commonly used measurements such as connected street networks, high densities of intersections, few dead-ends, short block lengths, and mixed land uses in close proximity to each other.
- **Sidewalk and Pedestrian Network Design** - An effective sidewalk and pedestrian network creates healthy neighborhoods and commercial areas.
- **Heat Island Mitigation** - Reducing heat in developed areas by planting shade trees, preserving open space, using cool roofing and porous paving materials.

Downtown Activity Center



DESCRIPTION: The traditional central business district and immediately surrounding commercial, industrial, or mixed-use areas.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY: Downtown should include relatively high-density mix of retail, office, services, and employment to serve a regional market area. Residential development should reinforce the traditional town center through a combination of rehabilitation of historic buildings in the downtown area and compatible new infill development targeted to a broad range of income

levels, including multi-family town homes, apartments, lofts, and condominiums. Design should be very pedestrian-oriented, with strong, walkable connections between different uses. Road edges should be clearly defined by locating buildings at roadside with parking in the rear. The pedestrian-friendly environment should be enhanced by adding sidewalks and other pedestrian-friendly trails/bike routes linking to neighborhood communities and major destinations, such as libraries, neighborhood centers, health facilities, commercial clusters, parks, and schools. New residential and commercial development should be concentrated in and around the downtown and adjacent neighborhoods on infill sites.

PERMITTED ZONINGS:

Environmental Resource (E-R)
Single-family Residential (R-6)
Multi-family Residential (R-M)
Residential-Professional (R-P)
Office-Professional (O-P)

Neighborhood Commercial (C-N)
Community Commercial (C-C)
Single-Family (R-6S)
Downtown Commercial (C-D)
Central Business District (C-B-D)

QUALITY COMMUNITY OBJECTIVES:

- **Economic Prosperity** - Encourage development or expansion of businesses and industries that are suitable for the community. Factors to consider when determining suitability include: job skills required; long-term sustainability; linkages to other economic activities in the region; impact on the resources of the area; and prospects for creating job opportunities that meet the needs of a diverse local workforce.
- **Local Preparedness** - Identify and put in place the prerequisites for the type of future the community seeks to achieve. These prerequisites might include infrastructure (roads, water, and sewer) to support or direct new growth; ordinances and regulations to manage growth as desired; leadership and staff capable of responding to opportunities and managing new challenges; or undertaking an all-hazards approach to disaster preparedness and response.
- **Sense of Place** - Protect and enhance the community's unique qualities. This may be achieved by maintaining the downtown as focal point of the community; fostering compact, walkable, mixed-use development; protecting and revitalizing historic areas of the community; encouraging new development that is compatible with the traditional features of the community; or protecting scenic and natural features that are important to defining the community's character.
- **Efficient Land Use** - Maximize the use of existing infrastructure and minimize the costly conversion of undeveloped land at the periphery of the community. This may be achieved by encouraging development or redevelopment of sites closer to the traditional core of the community; designing new development to minimize the amount of land consumed; carefully planning expansion of public infrastructure; or maintaining open space in agricultural, forestry, or conservation uses.

IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES:

- **Choosing Businesses to Recruit and Support** - Process for identifying businesses that best suit the community. This requires gaining knowledge about local assets and capabilities, as well as the desires of the community.
- **Traffic Calming** - Physical improvements designed to decrease traffic speed and increase the pedestrian-friendliness of roadways.
- **Sidewalk and Pedestrian Network Design** - An effective sidewalk and pedestrian network creates healthy neighborhoods and commercial areas.
- **Design Standards or Guidelines** - Community design standards or guidelines can ensure that the physical appearance of new development (or improvements to existing properties) is compatible with the character of a community, is built to a high standard, and has a pleasant appearance.
- **Urban Redevelopment/Downtown Development (DCA Model Code 5-5)** - Using Georgia's legal redevelopment tools to revitalize central business districts.
- **Infill Development Program** - A comprehensive strategy for encouraging infill development in particular areas of the community, while also regulating this development to assure the quality of life in affected neighborhoods.
- **Heat Island Mitigation** - Reducing heat in developed areas by planting shade trees, preserving open space, using cool roofing and porous paving materials.

Established Residential Area



DESCRIPTION: Typically an older neighborhood having relatively well-maintained housing, possessing a distinct identity through architectural styles, lot and street design, and having higher rates of home-ownership. These areas are typically located closer to the core of the community and may be located next to areas facing intense development pressures.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY: Focus should be on reinforcing stability by encouraging more homeownership and maintenance or upgrade of existing properties.

Vacant properties offer opportunity for infill development of new, architecturally compatible housing. Strong pedestrian and bicycle connections should be provided to enable residents to walk/bike to work, shopping, or other destinations in the area.

PERMITTED ZONINGS:

Environmental Resource (E-R)

Estate Residential (R-E)

Single-family Residential (R-25, R-15, R-10, R-6)

Multi-family Residential (R-M)

Low Density Residential (R-1)

Medium Density Residential (R-21 and R-15)

Suburban Density Residential (R-10)

Single-Family Residential (R-6S)

Planned Development (P-D)

QUALITY COMMUNITY OBJECTIVES:

- **Sense of Place** - Protect and enhance the community's unique qualities. This may be achieved by maintaining the downtown as focal point of the community; fostering compact, walkable, mixed-use development; protecting and revitalizing historic areas of the community; encouraging new development that is compatible with the traditional features of the community; or protecting scenic and natural features that are important to defining the community's character.
- **Housing Options** - Promote an adequate range of safe, affordable, inclusive, and resource-efficient housing in the community. This may be achieved by encouraging development of a variety of housing types, sizes, costs, and densities in each neighborhood; promoting programs to provide housing for residents of all socioeconomic backgrounds, including affordable mortgage finance options; instituting programs to address homelessness issues in the community; or coordinating with local economic development programs to ensure availability of adequate workforce housing in the community.

IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES:

- **Sidewalk and Pedestrian Network Design** - An effective sidewalk and pedestrian network creates healthy neighborhoods and commercial areas.
- **Infill Development Program** - A comprehensive strategy for encouraging infill development in particular areas of the community, while also regulating this development to assure the quality of life in affected neighborhoods.
- **Pocket Parks** - Small open spaces throughout a community that may be publicly owned or owned and managed by nearby residents and property owners. They provide free, open access to greenspace in urban areas and contribute to protection of wildlife and landscape. They may feature the work of local artists, provide small-scale play equipment or simply provide a welcome resting place for pedestrians.
- **Georgia Historic Resource Survey** - Collection and recording of information about extant historic buildings, including architectural descriptions, age, history, setting and location in the community.
- **Historic Preservation (DCA Model Code 5-4)** - DCA Model Code module for protecting places, districts, sites, buildings and structures having historic or cultural or aesthetic value.

Industrial Activity Center



DESCRIPTION: Area used in manufacturing, wholesale trade, distribution activities, assembly, and processing activities. Uses may or may not generate excessive noise, particulate matter, vibration, smoke, dust, gas, fumes, odors, radiation, or other nuisance characteristics.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY: Development or, where possible, retrofitting should occur as part of planned industrial parks having adequate water, sewer, storm-water, and transportation infrastructure for all component uses at build-out. Incorporate landscaping

and site design to soften or shield views of buildings and parking lots, loading docks, etc. Incorporate signage and lighting guidelines to enhance quality of development. Also incorporate measures to mitigate impacts of external impacts on the adjacent built or natural environments. Encourage greater mix of uses such as retail and services to serve industry employees to reduce automobile reliance/use on site.

PERMITTED ZONINGS:

Environmental Resource (E-R)
Community Commercial (C-C)
Highway Commercial (C-H)
Adult Commercial (C-A)

Light Manufacturing (M-1)
Heavy Manufacturing (M-2)
High Intensity Industrial (M-3)
Intensive Services District (I-S)

QUALITY COMMUNITY OBJECTIVES:

- **Economic Prosperity** - Encourage development or expansion of businesses and industries that are suitable for the community. Factors to consider when determining suitability include: job skills required; long-term sustainability; linkages to other economic activities in the region; impact on the resources of the area; and prospects for creating job opportunities that meet the needs of a diverse local workforce.
- **Local Preparedness** - Identify and put in place the prerequisites for the type of future the community seeks to achieve. These prerequisites might include infrastructure (roads, water, and sewer) to support or direct new growth; ordinances and regulations to manage growth as desired; leadership and staff capable of responding to opportunities and managing new challenges; or undertaking an all-hazards approach to disaster preparedness and response.

IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES:

- **Access Control Measures** - Providing reasonable access to developments, while preserving the safe flow of traffic on an arterial or major collector. Techniques like managing where and how approaches or signals are allowed, use of medians, creation of turn lanes, and supportive local ordinances improve the driving atmosphere. In some cases they also make movement easier and safer for pedestrians and bicyclists.
- **Orderly Expansion of Water and Sewer Services** - Effectively managing growth and governmental expenditures through planned, phased expansion of infrastructure guided by community vision.
- **Water Resource Management** - Managing and protecting water supply, watersheds and coastal areas; providing safe drinking water and wastewater treatment services.
- **Environmental Impact Review (DCA Model Code 6-5)** - An ordinance requiring analysis of environmental effects of proposed developments that may suggest mitigation measures.
- **Landscaping Guidelines/Ordinance** - May include requirements for protection of existing trees, planting of trees that will create a certain amount of shade over time, establishment of landscaped strips as buffers between developments, etc.

Institutional Activity Center



DESCRIPTION: Concentration of public or private large-scale institutional uses such as hospitals, schools, colleges, and universities. These areas may be characterized by high degrees of access by vehicular traffic, large amounts of on-site parking, and low degrees of internal open space, high floor-area-ratios, and large tracts of land, campuses, or unified development.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY: Uses supporting the area's primary institution should be supported and clustered around such institution when feasible. Institutionally compatible architecture should be encouraged over "franchise" or "corporate" architecture. Design should be very pedestrian-oriented, with strong, walkable connections between the institution and supporting uses. Direct connections to nearby networks of greenspace or trails, available to pedestrians and bicyclists should be provided.

PERMITTED ZONINGS:

Environmental Resource (E-R)
Single-family Residential (R-10, R-6)
Multi-family Residential (R-M)
Residential Professional (R-P)

Office-Professional (O-P)
Office Institutional (O-I)
Neighborhood-Commercial (C-N)
Community Commercial (C-C)

QUALITY COMMUNITY OBJECTIVES:

- **Local Preparedness** - Identify and put in place the prerequisites for the type of future the community seeks to achieve. These prerequisites might include infrastructure (roads, water, and sewer) to support or direct new growth; ordinances and regulations to manage growth as desired; leadership and staff capable of responding to opportunities and managing new challenges; or undertaking an all-hazards approach to disaster preparedness and response.

IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES:

- **Design Standards or Guidelines** - Community design standards or guidelines can ensure that the physical appearance of new development (or improvements to existing properties) is compatible with the character of a community, is built to a high standard, and has a pleasant appearance.
- **Landscaping Guidelines/Ordinance** - May include requirements for protection of existing trees, planting of trees that will create a certain amount of shade over time, establishment of landscaped strips as buffers between developments, etc.
- **Transportation Demand Management (TDM)** - Increasing the efficiency of the existing transportation system through programs like ride sharing, parking management, vanpooling, transit pass subsidies, congestion pricing, telecommuting and flextime.
- **Parking Management** - Designating a single organization to manage parking matters in the community, including planning for parking, implementing solutions to parking problems, and handling ongoing parking maintenance and enforcement issues.
- **Sidewalk and Pedestrian Network Design** - An effective sidewalk and pedestrian network creates healthy neighborhoods and commercial areas. Proper design provides for more pedestrian-friendly street environments, affords appropriate access for bicyclists, and facilitates implementation of the community's multi-modal transportation element of its comprehensive plan.
- **Bicycle Facility Standards (DCA Model Code 2-6)** - Ensuring safe, adequate and well-designed facilities are provided for bicyclists, including pavement markings, signage, and intersection crossings.

Linear Greenspace and Trails



DESCRIPTION: Areas of protected open space that follow natural and manmade linear features for recreation, transportation, and conservation purposes and link ecological, cultural and recreational amenities.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY: Linear greenspaces and trails should be linked into a pleasant network of accessible greenways, set aside for pedestrian and bicycle connections between schools, churches, recreation areas, community centers, residential neighborhoods and commercial

areas. These greenways will provide safe, efficient pedestrian linkages and give all users an opportunity to enjoy the natural environment. They may also serve as an alternative transportation network, accommodating commuting to work or shopping as well as recreational biking, skateboarding, walking, and jogging.

PERMITTED ZONINGS:

Environmental Resource (E-R)

Estate Residential (R-E)

Single-family Residential (R-25, R-15, R-10, R-6)

Multi-family Residential (R-M)

Conservation (CON)

Estate-Agricultural (E-A)

Any zoning if public access easements are utilized for connectivity

QUALITY COMMUNITY OBJECTIVES:

- **Resource Management** - Promote the efficient use of natural resources and identify and protect environmentally sensitive areas of the community. This may be achieved by promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy generation; encouraging green building construction and renovation; utilizing appropriate waste management techniques; fostering water conservation and reuse; or setting environmentally sensitive areas aside as green space or conservation reserves.
- **Transportation Options** - Address the transportation needs, challenges, and opportunities of all community residents. This may be achieved by fostering alternatives to transportation by automobile, including walking, cycling, and transit; employing traffic calming measures throughout the community; requiring adequate connectivity between adjoining developments; or coordinating transportation and land use decision-making within the community.

IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES:

- **Bicycle Facility Standards (DCA Model Code 2-6)** - Ensuring safe, adequate and well-designed facilities are provided for bicyclists, including pavement markings, signage, and intersection crossings.
- **Heat Island Mitigation** - Reducing heat in developed areas by planting shade trees, preserving open space, using cool roofing and porous paving materials.
- **Transportation Enhancement Program** - Providing grant funds for alternative transportation projects, such as sidewalks, bike trails, rail depot renovations, and streetscape improvements.
- **Sidewalk and Pedestrian Network Design** - An effective sidewalk and pedestrian network creates healthy neighborhoods and commercial areas.

Moody Activity Zone



DESCRIPTION: The Moody Activity Zone (MAZ) reflects the area surrounding Moody Air Force Base (MAFB) located in the northeastern portion of the County. The MAZ includes the Clear Zone, the Accident Potential Zones, and the areas of higher noise decibels from Base activities, as identified by the Base. Recognizing the value of MAFB to the community, the MAZ serves to protect the Base from incompatible uses, which could inhibit the Base's mission.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY: In addition to protecting the Base in future growth and development

plans, Lowndes County recently adopted three additional zoning districts to regulate uses around and adjacent to the Base. These districts were developed in conjunction with planners at the Base to ensure their highest compatibility. Additionally, MAFB personnel will be included in all growth and development decisions for properties located within the MAZ. As growth and development continues to occur in our rapidly growing community, the enforcement of the MAZ will ensure MAFB remains a viable economic engine for our community.

PERMITTED ZONINGS:

MAZ-1
MAZ-2
MAZ-3

QUALITY COMMUNITY OBJECTIVES:

- **Economic Prosperity** - Encourage development or expansion of businesses and industries that are suitable for the community. Factors to consider when determining suitability include: job skills required; long-term sustainability; linkages to other economic activities in the region; impact on the resources of the area; and prospects for creating job opportunities that meet the needs of a diverse local workforce.
- **Local Preparedness** - Identify and put in place the prerequisites for the type of future the community seeks to achieve. These prerequisites might include infrastructure (roads, water, and sewer) to support or direct new growth; ordinances and regulations to manage growth as desired; leadership and staff capable of responding to opportunities and managing new challenges; or undertaking an all-hazards approach to disaster preparedness and response.

IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES:

- **Identify Areas of Planning Coordination with Other Governments and Public Entities** - Local governments should strive to maintain consistency, regarding goals, objectives, plans and programs, with other local governments, agencies and authorities.
- **Establish Processes for Joint Decision-Making About Facilities and Infrastructure** - Create and maintain processes for joint decision-making, and strategies for collaborative planning, about facilities and infrastructure

Neighborhood Activity Center



DESCRIPTION: A neighborhood focal point with a concentration of activities such as general retail, service commercial, professional office, higher-density housing, and appropriate public and open spaces uses easily accessible by pedestrians and bicycles.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY: Each neighborhood center should include a mix of retail, services, and offices to serve neighborhood residents' day-to-day needs. Residential development should reinforce the center by locating higher density housing options adjacent to the center, targeted to a broad range of income levels, including multi-family town homes, apartments, and

condominiums. Design for each Center should be very pedestrian-oriented, with strong, walkable connections between different uses. Road edges should be clearly defined by locating builds at roadside with parking in the rear. Direct connections to greenspace and trail networks should be provided. The pedestrian-friendly environment should be enhanced by adding sidewalks and other pedestrian-friendly trails/bike routes linked to other neighborhood amenities such as libraries, neighborhood centers, health facilities, parks, and schools.

PERMITTED ZONINGS:

Environmental Resource (E-R)
Single-family Residential (R-6)
Multi-family Residential (R-M)
Residential Professional (R-P)
Office-Professional (O-P)
Neighborhood Commercial (C-N)
Single-Family Residential (R-6S)
Multi-Family Residential (R-6)
Office Institutional (O-I)

Community Commercial (C-C) / General Commercial (C-G) (When property located along a Collector or Arterial roadway)
Planned Development (P-D)

City of Remerton Permitted Zonings:

Office/Retail
Multi-Family Residential
Light Industrial

QUALITY COMMUNITY OBJECTIVES:

- **Economic Prosperity** - Encourage development or expansion of businesses and industries that are suitable for the community. Factors to consider when determining suitability include: job skills required; long-term sustainability; linkages to other economic activities in the region; impact on the resources of the area; and prospects for creating job opportunities that meet the needs of a diverse local workforce.
- **Local Preparedness** - Identify and put in place the prerequisites for the type of future the community seeks to achieve. These prerequisites might include infrastructure (roads, water, and sewer) to support or direct new growth; ordinances and regulations to manage growth as desired; leadership and staff capable of responding to opportunities and managing new challenges; or undertaking an all-hazards approach to disaster preparedness and response.
- **Sense of Place** - Protect and enhance the community's unique qualities. This may be achieved by maintaining the downtown as focal point of the community; fostering compact, walkable, mixed-use development; protecting and revitalizing historic areas of the community; encouraging new development that is compatible with the traditional features of the community; or protecting scenic and natural features that are important to defining the community's character.

IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES:

- **Design Standards or Guidelines** - Community design standards or guidelines can ensure that the physical appearance of new development (or improvements to existing properties) is compatible with the character of a community, is built to a high standard, and has a pleasant appearance.
- **Sidewalk and Pedestrian Network Design** - An effective sidewalk and pedestrian network creates healthy neighborhoods and commercial areas.
- **Heat Island Mitigation** - Reducing heat in developed areas by planting shade trees, preserving open space, using cool roofing and porous paving materials.
- **Traffic Calming** - Physical improvements designed to decrease traffic speed and increase the pedestrian-friendliness of roadways.
- **Infill Development Program** - A comprehensive strategy for encouraging infill development in particular areas of the community, while also regulating this development to assure the quality of life in affected neighborhoods.
- **Bicycle Facility Standards (DCA Model Code 2-6)** - Ensuring safe, adequate and well-designed facilities are provided for bicyclists, including pavement markings, signage, and intersection crossings.
- **Mixed-Income Housing** - Mixing the middle-class with the poor in affordable developments, and creating viable communities by providing increased maintenance and security, as well as the social services needed to sustain the mix.

Park/Recreation/Conservation Area



DESCRIPTION: Undeveloped, natural lands with significant natural features including floodplains, wetlands, watersheds, wildlife management areas and other environmentally sensitive areas not suitable for development of any kind

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY: The natural, rural character should be maintained by not allowing any new development and promoting use of conservation easements. Roadways in these areas should be widened only when absolutely necessary. Roadway alterations should be carefully designed to minimize the

visual impact. These areas should be promoted for passive-use tourism and universally designed recreational destinations.

PERMITTED ZONINGS:

Environmental Resource (E-R)

Estate Residential (R-E)

Single-family Residential (R-25, R-15, R-10, R-6)

Multi-family Residential (R-M)

Residential Professional (R-P)

Neighborhood Commercial (C-N)

Estate-Agricultural (E-A)

Conservation (CON)

QUALITY COMMUNITY OBJECTIVES:

- **Resource Management** - Promote the efficient use of natural resources and identify and protect environmentally sensitive areas of the community. This may be achieved by promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy generation; encouraging green building construction and renovation; utilizing appropriate waste management techniques; fostering water conservation and reuse; or setting environmentally sensitive areas aside as green space or conservation reserves.

IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES:

- **Conservation Easements** - A mechanism for protection of natural resources or open space that involves donation of private property development rights in exchange for income tax, property or estate tax benefits.
- **Land Acquisition** - "Fee simple" purchase of land in order to permanently protect natural resources, open space or farmland.
- **Land Trust** - Non-profit land trusts, working with communities, can help save valued areas (generally environmental resources) through voluntary land conservation.
- **Purchase of Development Rights** - Purchase of private development rights, by a qualified conservation organization or government agency, to protect properties from development and preserve open space.

Regional Activity Center



DESCRIPTION: Concentration of regionally marketed commercial and retail centers, office and employment areas, higher-education facilities, sports and recreational complexes. These areas are characterized by high degrees of access by vehicular traffic, large amounts of on-site parking, and low degrees of internal open space, high floor-area-ratios, and large tracts of land, campuses, or unified development.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY: These areas should include a relatively high-density mix of retail, office, services, and employment to serve a regional market area. They should also include a diverse mix of higher-density housing types, including multi-family town homes, apartments, lofts, condominiums, affordable and workforce housing. Design should be very pedestrian-oriented, with strong, walkable connections between different uses. Direct connections to nearby networks of greenspace or trails, available to pedestrians and bicyclists for both tourism and recreation purposes, should be provided. Road edges should be clearly defined by locating buildings at roadside with parking in the rear. “Franchise” or “corporate” architecture should be discouraged.

PERMITTED ZONINGS:

Environmental Resource (E-R)
Multi-family Residential (R-M)
Residential Professional (R-P)
Office Professional (O-P)
Office Institutional (O-I)
Community Commercial (C-C)

General Commercial (C-G)
Highway Commercial (C-H)
Planned Development (P-D)
Adult Commercial (C-A)
Wholesale / Light Industrial (M-1)

QUALITY COMMUNITY OBJECTIVES:

- **Economic Prosperity** - Encourage development or expansion of businesses and industries that are suitable for the community. Factors to consider when determining suitability include: job skills required; long-term sustainability; linkages to other economic activities in the region; impact on the resources of the area; and prospects for creating job opportunities that meet the needs of a diverse local workforce.
- **Local Preparedness** - Identify and put in place the prerequisites for the type of future the community seeks to achieve. These prerequisites might include infrastructure (roads, water, and sewer) to support or direct new growth; ordinances and regulations to manage growth as desired; leadership and staff capable of responding to opportunities and managing new challenges; or undertaking an all-hazards approach to disaster preparedness and response.

IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES:

- **Access Control Measures** - Providing reasonable access to developments, while preserving the safe flow of traffic on an arterial or major collector, often a strip mall environment. Techniques like managing where and how approaches or signals are allowed, use of medians, creation of turn lanes, and supportive local ordinances improve the driving atmosphere. In some cases they also
- **Parking Management** - Designating a single organization to manage parking matters in the community, including planning for parking, implementing solutions to parking problems, and handling ongoing parking maintenance and enforcement issues.

- **Mixed-Income Housing** - Mixing the middle-class with the poor in affordable developments, and creating viable communities by providing increased maintenance and security, as well as the social services needed to sustain the mix.
- **Density Bonuses** - Granting zoning density increases to private developers in exchange for the provision of specific amenities, such as public improvements, setting aside open space, or providing affordable housing.
- **Design Standards or Guidelines** - Community design standards or guidelines can ensure that the physical appearance of new development (or improvements to existing properties) is compatible with the character of a community, is built to a high standard, and has a pleasant appearance.

Remerton Mill Town



DESCRIPTION: A centralized area within the City of Remerton with a concentration of activities such as general retail, service commercial, professional office, higher-density housing, and appropriate public and open spaces easily accessible by pedestrians and bicycles.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY: The Mill Town should include a high-density mix of retail, office, services, and employment. Development should reinforce the traditional town center through a combination of rehabilitation of historic buildings and compatible new infill development targeted. Design should be very

pedestrian-oriented, with strong, walkable connections between different uses. Road edges should be clearly defined by locating buildings at roadside with parking in the rear. The pedestrian-friendly environment should be enhanced by adding sidewalks and other pedestrian-friendly trails/bike routes linking to neighborhood communities and major destinations, such as libraries, neighborhood centers, health facilities, commercial clusters, parks, and schools.

PERMITTED ZONINGS:

Community Commercial
Light Industrial
Multi-Family Residential
Office-Retail

QUALITY COMMUNITY OBJECTIVES:

- **Economic Prosperity** - Encourage development or expansion of businesses and industries that are suitable for the community. Factors to consider when determining suitability include: job skills required; long-term sustainability; linkages to other economic activities in the region; impact on the resources of the area; and prospects for creating job opportunities that meet the needs of a diverse local workforce.
- **Local Preparedness** - Identify and put in place the prerequisites for the type of future the community seeks to achieve. These prerequisites might include infrastructure (roads, water, and sewer) to support or direct new growth; ordinances and regulations to manage growth as desired; leadership and staff capable of responding to opportunities and managing new challenges; or undertaking an all-hazards approach to disaster preparedness and response.
- **Sense of Place** - Protect and enhance the community's unique qualities. This may be achieved by maintaining the downtown as focal point of the community; fostering compact, walkable, mixed-use development; protecting and revitalizing historic areas of the community; encouraging new development that is compatible with the traditional features of the community; or protecting scenic and natural features that are important to defining the community's character.
- **Efficient Land Use** - Maximize the use of existing infrastructure and minimize the costly conversion of undeveloped land at the periphery of the community. This may be achieved by encouraging development or redevelopment of sites closer to the traditional core of the community; designing new development to minimize the amount of land consumed; carefully planning expansion of public infrastructure; or maintaining open space in agricultural, forestry, or conservation uses.

IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES:

- **Traffic Calming** - Physical improvements designed to decrease traffic speed and increase the pedestrian-friendliness of roadways.
- **Sidewalk and Pedestrian Network Design** - An effective sidewalk and pedestrian network creates healthy neighborhoods and commercial areas.
- **Design Standards or Guidelines** - Community design standards or guidelines can ensure that the physical appearance of new development (or improvements to existing properties) is compatible with the character of a community, is built to a high standard, and has a pleasant appearance.
- **Heat Island Mitigation** - Reducing heat in developed areas by planting shade trees, preserving open space, using cool roofing and porous paving materials.

Remerton Neighborhood Village



DESCRIPTION: A transitional area within the City of Remerton with a lower concentration of mixed use activities primarily focused on service commercial and professional office with some higher density residential uses.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY: The Neighborhood Village should include a balanced mix of retail, services, and offices to serve neighboring residents' day-to-day needs. Higher density residential development should be targeted to a broad range of

income levels, including multi-family town homes, apartments, and condominiums. Design for the Village should be very pedestrian-oriented, with strong, walkable connections between different uses. The pedestrian-friendly environment should be enhanced by adding sidewalks and other pedestrian-friendly trails/bike routes linked to other community amenities.

PERMITTED ZONINGS:

Light Industrial
Multi-Family Residential
Office-Retail

QUALITY COMMUNITY OBJECTIVES:

- **Sense of Place** - Protect and enhance the community's unique qualities. This may be achieved by maintaining the downtown as focal point of the community; fostering compact, walkable, mixed-use development; protecting and revitalizing historic areas of the community; encouraging new development that is compatible with the traditional features of the community; or protecting scenic and natural features that are important to defining the community's character.
- **Housing Options** - Promote an adequate range of safe, affordable, inclusive, and resource-efficient housing in the community. This may be achieved by encouraging development of a variety of housing types, sizes, costs, and densities in each neighborhood; promoting programs to provide housing for residents of all socioeconomic backgrounds, including affordable mortgage finance options; instituting programs to address homelessness issues in the community; or coordinating with local economic development programs to ensure availability of adequate workforce housing in the community.
- **Transportation Options** - Address the transportation needs, challenges, and opportunities of all community residents. This may be achieved by fostering alternatives to transportation by automobile, including walking, cycling, and transit; employing traffic calming measures throughout the community; requiring adequate connectivity between adjoining developments; or coordinating transportation and land use decision-making within the community.

IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES:

- **Design Standards or Guidelines** - Community design standards or guidelines can ensure that the physical appearance of new development (or improvements to existing properties) is compatible with the character of a community, is built to a high standard, and has a pleasant appearance.
- **Sidewalk and Pedestrian Network Design** - An effective sidewalk and pedestrian network creates healthy neighborhoods and commercial areas.
- **Heat Island Mitigation** - Reducing heat in developed areas by planting shade trees, preserving open space, using cool roofing and porous paving materials.
- **Traffic Calming** - Physical improvements designed to decrease traffic speed and increase the pedestrian-friendliness of roadways.

Rural Residential



DESCRIPTION: Rural, undeveloped land likely to face development pressures for lower density (one unit per 2.5 acres) residential development. These areas will typically have low pedestrian orientation and access, very large lots, open space, pastoral views, and a high degree of building separation.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY: The rural atmosphere should be maintained while accommodating new residential developments utilizing rural cluster or conservation subdivision design that incorporates significant amounts of open space. Compatible

architecture styles should be encouraged to maintain the regional rural character. “Franchise” or “corporate” architecture should be discouraged. Where possible, there should be connections to regional networks of greenspace and trails, available to pedestrians, bicyclists, and equestrians for both tourism and recreational purposes.

PERMITTED ZONINGS:

Estate-Agricultural (E-A)
Low Density Residential (R-1)
Rural Planned Development

Residential Agriculture (R-A)
Crossroads-Commercial (C-C)

QUALITY COMMUNITY OBJECTIVES:

- **Sense of Place** - Protect and enhance the community's unique qualities. This may be achieved by maintaining the downtown as focal point of the community; fostering compact, walkable, mixed-use development; protecting and revitalizing historic areas of the community; encouraging new development that is compatible with the traditional features of the community; or protecting scenic and natural features that are important to defining the community's character.
- **Resource Management** - Promote the efficient use of natural resources and identify and protect environmentally sensitive areas of the community. This may be achieved by promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy generation; encouraging green building construction and renovation; utilizing appropriate waste management techniques; fostering water conservation and reuse; or setting environmentally sensitive areas aside as green space or conservation reserves.
- **Housing Options** - Promote an adequate range of safe, affordable, inclusive, and resource-efficient housing in the community. This may be achieved by encouraging development of a variety of housing types, sizes, costs, and densities in each neighborhood; promoting programs to provide housing for residents of all socioeconomic backgrounds, including affordable mortgage finance options; instituting programs to address homelessness issues in the community; or coordinating with local economic development programs to ensure availability of adequate workforce housing in the community.

IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES:

- **Low Impact Development (LID)** - Using various land planning and design practices and technologies to conserve and protect natural resource systems and reduce infrastructure costs.
- **Promoting Environmentally-Sensitive Site Design** - Designing development to protect environmentally sensitive areas and prevent mass grading and clear cutting.
- **Farmland Protection** - Strategies for keeping productive farmland in agricultural uses.
- **Design Standards or Guidelines** - Community design standards or guidelines can ensure that the physical appearance of new development (or improvements to existing properties) is compatible with the character of a community, is built to a high standard, and has a pleasant appearance.

Rural Activity Center



DESCRIPTION: Commercial activity area located at a highway intersection. Typically automobile focused, but with care, can be designed for greater pedestrian orientation and access. More character can be achieved with attractive clustering of buildings within the center leaving surrounding area as open space. These villages include a mixture of uses serving highway passers-by, rural and agricultural areas.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY: The rural atmosphere should be maintained while accommodating retail and commercial uses within

the village center. Compatible architecture styles should be encouraged to maintain the regional rural character. “Franchise” or “corporate” architecture should be discouraged. Where possible, there should be connections to regional networks of greenspace and trails, available to pedestrians, bicyclists, and equestrians for both tourism and recreational purposes.

PERMITTED ZONINGS:

Conservation (CON)
Estate-Agricultural (E-A)
Residential Agriculture (R-A)
Single-Family Residential (R-1)
Country Crossroads (C-C)
General Commercial (C-G)
Rural Planned Development (PD-R)

QUALITY COMMUNITY OBJECTIVES:

- **Economic Prosperity** - Encourage development or expansion of businesses and industries that are suitable for the community. Factors to consider when determining suitability include: job skills required; long-term sustainability; linkages to other economic activities in the region; impact on the resources of the area; and prospects for creating job opportunities that meet the needs of a diverse local workforce.
- **Local Preparedness** - Identify and put in place the prerequisites for the type of future the community seeks to achieve. These prerequisites might include infrastructure (roads, water, and sewer) to support or direct new growth; ordinances and regulations to manage growth as desired; leadership and staff capable of responding to opportunities and managing new challenges; or undertaking an all-hazards approach to disaster preparedness and response.

IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES:

- **Promoting Environmentally-Sensitive Site Design** - Designing development to protect environmentally sensitive areas and prevent mass grading and clear cutting.
- **Farmland Protection** - Strategies for keeping productive farmland in agricultural uses.
- **Design Standards or Guidelines** - Community design standards or guidelines can ensure that the physical appearance of new development (or improvements to existing properties) is compatible with the character of a community, is built to a high standard, and has a pleasant appearance.
- **Controlling Big Box Development** - Zoning/regulation information to manage, limit and plan for large commercial “big box” development.

Suburban Area



DESCRIPTION: Area where typical types of suburban residential subdivision development have occurred or pressures for such type of development are greatest due to availability of water and/or sewer service. These areas are characterized by low pedestrian orientation, high to moderate building separation, predominately residential uses with scattered commercial or civic uses, and varied, often curvilinear, street patterns.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY: Moderate density should be promoted in these areas with a greater focus on

Traditional Neighborhood Development (TND) style residential subdivisions; where possible, existing development should be retrofitted to better conform to traditional neighborhood development principles. These principles include creating neighborhood focal points by locating schools, community centers, or well-designed small commercial activity centers at suitable locations within walking distance of residences.

New development should be master-planned with mixed-uses; blending residential development with schools, parks, recreation, retail businesses and services. Strong connectivity and continuity between each master planned development should exist along with internal street connectivity, multiple site access points, and good vehicular and pedestrian/bicycle connections to retail/commercial services. Street design should foster traffic calming such as narrower residential streets, on-street parking, and bicycle/pedestrian facilities. Compatible architecture styles are encouraged to maintain the regional character; these should not include “franchise” or “corporate” architecture. Where possible, there should be connections to regional networks of greenspace and trails, available to pedestrians, bicyclists, and equestrians for both tourism and recreational purposes. The permit of accessory housing units or well-designed, small-scale infill multifamily residences will increase neighborhood and income diversity.

PERMITTED ZONINGS:

Environmental Resource (E-R)	Medium Density Residential (R-21) and (R-15)
Estate Residential (R-E)	Suburban Density Residential (R-10)
Single-family Residential (R-25, R-15, R-10, R-6)	Single-Family Residential (R-6S) and Multi-Family Residential (R-6)
Multi-family Residential (R-M)	Office Institutional (O-I)
Residential Professional (R-P)	General Commercial (C-G) (When property located along a Collector or Arterial roadway)
Office-Professional (O-P)	Planned Development (P-D)
Neighborhood Commercial (C-N)	Residential Agricultural (R-A)
Community Commercial (C-C)	
Low Density Residential (R-1)	

QUALITY COMMUNITY OBJECTIVES:

- **Sense of Place** - Protect and enhance the community's unique qualities. This may be achieved by maintaining the downtown as focal point of the community; fostering compact, walkable, mixed-use development; protecting and revitalizing historic areas of the community; encouraging new development that is compatible with the traditional features of the community; or protecting scenic and natural features that are important to defining the community's character.
- **Housing Options** - Promote an adequate range of safe, affordable, inclusive, and resource-efficient housing in the community. This may be achieved by encouraging development of a variety of housing

types, sizes, costs, and densities in each neighborhood; promoting programs to provide housing for residents of all socioeconomic backgrounds, including affordable mortgage finance options; instituting programs to address homelessness issues in the community; or coordinating with local economic development programs to ensure availability of adequate workforce housing in the community.

- **Local Preparedness** - Identify and put in place the prerequisites for the type of future the community seeks to achieve. These prerequisites might include infrastructure (roads, water, and sewer) to support or direct new growth; ordinances and regulations to manage growth as desired; leadership and staff capable of responding to opportunities and managing new challenges; or undertaking an all-hazards approach to disaster preparedness and response.

IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES:

- **Traditional Neighborhood Development (TND) by Floating Districts** - Enables building of new TND developments at particular locations proposed by a developer, provided these locations meet certain criteria specified in the ordinance.
- **Sidewalk and Pedestrian Network Design** - An effective sidewalk and pedestrian network creates healthy neighborhoods and commercial areas.
- **Infill Development Program** - A comprehensive strategy for encouraging infill development in particular areas of the community, while also regulating this development to assure the quality of life in affected neighborhoods.
- **Traffic Calming** - Physical improvements designed to decrease traffic speed and increase the pedestrian-friendliness of roadways.

Transitional Neighborhood Area



DESCRIPTION: An area that has most of its original housing stock in place but housing conditions may be worsening due to low rates of homeownership and/or decline of property maintenance. There may be a lack of neighborhood identity and gradual invasion of different type and intensity of uses that may be incompatible with the neighborhood residential use. These areas are typically located in the older, core areas of the community.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY: Focus should be on strategic public investments to improve conditions, allow appropriate infill development on scattered vacant sites, and encourage more homeownership and maintenance or upgrade of existing properties. Public assistance and investment should be focused where needed to ensure that the neighborhood becomes a more stable, mixed-income community with a larger percentage of owner-occupied housing. Vacant properties offer an opportunity for infill development of new, architecturally compatible housing. Strong pedestrian and bicycle connections should be provided to enable residents to walk/bike to work, shopping, or other destinations in the area.

PERMITTED ZONINGS:

Environmental Resource (E-R)

Single-family Residential (R-25, R-15, R-10, R-6)

Multi-family Residential (R-M)

Residential Professional (R-P)

Office Professional (O-P)

Neighborhood Commercial (C-N)

Medium Density Residential (R-21 and R-15)

Suburban Density Residential (R-10)

Single-Family Residential (R-6S)

Multi-Family Residential (R-6)

Office Institutional (O-I)

Planned Development (P-D)

QUALITY COMMUNITY OBJECTIVES:

Sense of Place - Protect and enhance the community's unique qualities. This may be achieved by maintaining the downtown as focal point of the community; fostering compact, walkable, mixed-use development; protecting and revitalizing historic areas of the community; encouraging new development that is compatible with the traditional features of the community; or protecting scenic and natural features that are important to defining the community's character.

Housing Options - Promote an adequate range of safe, affordable, inclusive, and resource-efficient housing in the community. This may be achieved by encouraging development of a variety of housing types, sizes, costs, and densities in each neighborhood; promoting programs to provide housing for residents of all socioeconomic backgrounds, including affordable mortgage finance options; instituting programs to address homelessness issues in the community; or coordinating with local economic development programs to ensure availability of adequate workforce housing in the community.

Local Preparedness - Identify and put in place the prerequisites for the type of future the community seeks to achieve. These prerequisites might include infrastructure (roads, water, and sewer) to support or direct new growth; ordinances and regulations to manage growth as desired; leadership and staff capable of responding to opportunities and managing new challenges; or undertaking an all-hazards approach to disaster preparedness and response.

IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES:

- **Mixed-Income Housing** - Mixing the middle-class with the poor in affordable developments, and creating viable communities by providing increased maintenance and security, as well as the social services needed to sustain the mix.
- **Sidewalk and Pedestrian Network Design** - An effective sidewalk and pedestrian network creates healthy neighborhoods and commercial areas.
- **Infill Development Program** - A comprehensive strategy for encouraging infill development in particular areas of the community, while also regulating this development to assure the quality of life in affected neighborhoods.
- **Pocket Parks** - Small open spaces throughout a community that may be publicly owned or owned and managed by nearby residents and property owners. They provide free, open access to greenspace in urban areas and contribute to protection of wildlife and landscape. They may feature the work of local artists, provide small-scale play equipment or simply provide a welcome resting place for pedestrians.
- **Community Housing Partnership** - Create a partnership with the local public housing agency, non-profits and neighborhood organizations, using tools available to agencies, non-profits, and governmental bodies to create safe and affordable housing for people.

Transportation/Communication/Utilities



DESCRIPTION: Areas used in providing public transportation, communication, or utility services. Also includes areas supporting some type of industrial uses but not the principle use. These areas may include public or private facilities for wastewater treatment, land application of effluent, landfills, energy generation, resource recovery, or similar uses which may require environmental permits.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY: Development of these areas should be in cooperation with established or planned industrial areas. Or, where not feasible, such areas should be well buffered from surrounding residential and commercial properties for both aesthetics and quality of life.

PERMITTED ZONINGS:

Environmental Resource (E-R)
Community Commercial (C-C)
Highway Commercial (C-H)
Intensive Services District (I-S)
Light Manufacturing (M-1)

Heavy Manufacturing (M-2)
High Intensity Industrial (M-3)
Any other zoning district if compatible with surrounding zonings and uses and for public facility

QUALITY COMMUNITY OBJECTIVES:

- **Local Preparedness** - Identify and put in place the prerequisites for the type of future the community seeks to achieve. These prerequisites might include infrastructure (roads, water, and sewer) to support or direct new growth; ordinances and regulations to manage growth as desired; leadership and staff capable of responding to opportunities and managing new challenges; or undertaking an all-hazards approach to disaster preparedness and response.
- **Transportation Options** - Address the transportation needs, challenges, and opportunities of all community residents. This may be achieved by fostering alternatives to transportation by automobile, including walking, cycling, and transit; employing traffic calming measures throughout the community; requiring adequate connectivity between adjoining developments; or coordinating transportation and land use decision-making within the community.

IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES:

- **Strategic Location of Public Facilities** - Being intentional in locating public facilities to ensure that these facilities contribute to achieving the community's desired development patterns.
- **Landscaping and Buffer Requirements (DCA Model Code 3-9)** - Requiring planting areas to mask unattractive land uses, provide visual and sound barriers between incompatible adjacent uses, protect water and the environmental quality of rivers and streams.
- **Right-of-Way Improvements** - Any type of public improvement made in a roadway's "right-of-way," which is the strip of land that includes the road itself and the narrow band of publicly owned property on either side of the road where sidewalks, curbing, and utility lines are typically located.

IX. Transportation Element

The 2040 Transportation Vision Plan (adopted September 2, 2015), which serves as the federally required metropolitan transportation plan for the Valdosta-Lowndes Metropolitan Planning Organization (VLMPO) for the Valdosta Urbanized Area under the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21), is hereby incorporated by reference into this Comprehensive Plan to serve as the Transportation Element for Lowndes County and the Cities of Dasher, Hahira, Lake Park, Remerton, and Valdosta.

The 2040 Transportation Vision Plan guides the transportation policies and projects to be implemented throughout the community over the next twenty-five years. The 2040 Transportation Vision Plan directs how the community plans to address its transportation needs, prioritizes those needs, and outlines funding resources for implementing projects from federal, state, local and private sources for highways, mass transit, multi-use trails, airports, and freight/intermodal facilities. The 2040 Transportation Vision Plan is designed to be a regional multi-modal transportation plan that addresses transportation needs through a coordinated, cooperative, continuing planning process led by the Southern Georgia Regional Commission as the Metropolitan Planning Organization for the Valdosta Urbanized Area.

The Aspirational Goals, Transportation Strategies, and Implementation Policies from the 2040 Transportation Vision Plan are reproduced in Table 1. The Aspirational Goals correspond to the goals of the Common Community Vision for Greater Lowndes County.

Table 1. Aspirational Goals, Transportation Strategies, and Implementation Policies from the 2040 Transportation Vision Plan

Aspirational Goals		Transportation Strategies	Implementation Policies
1	Support Regional Economic Engines and Public/Private Collaboration	Provide Accessible, Multi-Modal Transportation Systems for the Movement of People and Goods	The VLMPO Shall Complete a Downtown Truck Traffic and Regional Truck Route Study
2	Coordinate Affordable and Accessible Workforce Training Opportunities Through Public/Private Partnerships	Provide Affordable, Accessible, Multi-Modal Transportation Systems for the Movement of People	The VLMPO Will Work with Private Transportation Providers to Improve Workforce Mobility
3	Develop Basic Transportation and Utility Infrastructure that Promotes Economic Investment	Provide Accessible, Multi-Modal Transportation Projects for the Movement of People and Goods	The VLMPO Shall Require the Analysis of Roundabouts for All Projects with Intersection Improvements
4	Support Communitywide Partnerships that Encourage Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development	Educate the Public on How Transportation Investments Impact Economic Development	The VLMPO Will Provide Information and Bidding Opportunities for Local Businesses
5	Maintain a Fully Funded and Coordinated Regional Economic Development Strategy Promoting Public/Private Partnerships	Educate Elected Officials on How Transportation Investments Impact Economic Development	The VLMPO Will Analyze and Report on Transportation Investment Impacts on Economic Development
6	Support Education Programs that Ensure Students are Ready to Meet the Needs of a 21 st Century Workforce	Provide Affordable, Accessible, Multi-Modal Transportation Systems for the Movement of People	The VLMPO Shall Prioritize Projects Near Schools that Provide Safe Walking and Bicycling for Students
7	Promote Healthy Eating and Active Lifestyles Throughout the Community	Implement Principles of Livable Communities that Promote an Active, Healthy Lifestyle	The VLMPO Will be a Community Leader in Supporting Infrastructure for Healthy, Active Lifestyles

Aspirational Goals		Transportation Strategies	Implementation Policies
8	Provide Affordable, Accessible Healthcare to a Growing Regional Population	Implement Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation Projects that Promote an Active, Healthy Lifestyle	The VLMPO Shall Adopt a Complete Streets Policy
9	Coordinate Emergency Response to Disasters for a Resilient Community	Provide Well-Maintained Transportation Infrastructure	The VLMPO Shall Develop an Asset Management Plan
10	Implement Land Use Techniques that Promote Environmental Conservation and Mitigation	Develop Transportation Projects that are Context-Sensitive to the Natural and Built Environments	The VLMPO Shall Develop and Support Transportation Investments that Minimize and Mitigate Environmental Impacts
11	Provide Housing that is Safe, Affordable and Accessible to All Income Levels.	Coordinate Context Sensitive Multi-Modal Transportation Investments with Existing and Future Land Uses	The VLMPO Will Work with Local Governments to Implement a Multi-modal Transportation System that is Affordable and Accessible
12	Develop Regional Leadership that Promotes Transparency, Citizen Engagement, and Coordinated Delivery of Government Services.	Solicit/Provide Information on Multi-Modal Transportation Planning to the Public and Stakeholders	The VLMPO Shall Implement Performance Measures in its UPWP, Participation Plan, TIP and LRTP (once available from state and feds)
13	Develop Land Use Policies that Promote Aesthetic Urban Design and Access to Community Infrastructure and Amenities	Coordinate Context Sensitive Multi-Modal Transportation Investments with Existing and Future Land Uses	The VLMPO Shall Actively Participate in Local Land Use Planning Discussions
14	Promote Conservation, Recycling and Renewable Energy Efforts	Support Programs for Alternative Fuel Technologies	The VLMPO Shall Support a Model Ordinance to Require Alternative Fuel/Energy Infrastructure
15	Develop Recreational Facilities and Programs to Improve Quality of Life, the Conservation of Natural Resources	Fully Fund and Implement the VLMPO Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan	The VLMPO Shall Promote Active, Healthy Lifestyles and Encourage Investment in Bicycle and Pedestrian Infrastructure
16	Provide Maintained, Efficient Public Utility Infrastructure that Meets the Needs of a Growing Community	Develop Transportation Projects that Support the Needs of a Growing Community	The VLMPO Will Encourage Growth in Areas Currently Within the Urban Service Area
17	Develop Public/Private Partnerships to Preserve and Promote Historic and Cultural Resources	Develop Transportation Projects that are Context Sensitive to Historic Resources	The VLMPO Shall Prioritize Gateway Projects that are Sensitive to the Context of the Community
18	Provide Regional Connectivity through an Efficient, Safe, Accessible, and Affordable Multi-Modal Transportation System	Develop a Fully Funded Transportation Plan that Identifies Multi-Modal Transportation Options	The VLMPO Shall Support New Funding Sources for Funding a Multi-Modal Transportation System

(Table 1 continued)

III. Maps

Character Area/Future Development Maps

Existing Land Use

Prior to development of the Character Area/Future Development Map, a comprehensive land use inventory was completed. Through this inventory clear, trends in the development of residential, commercial, and other various land use categories could be observed. Understanding the influence of the market on future growth and development, these existing land use trends were also taken into consideration.

Existing Zoning

In some areas of the community, the existing land use is not consistent with the existing zoning, resulting in a situation of non-conformance. In these instances, the existing zoning was considered for the development of the Character Area/ Future Development Map. In most cases, the adoption of this zoning by the various governing bodies sets a clear policy as to the type of growth that is encouraged for the particular area; thus, future development should be consistent with this policy.

Maps

Having considered the above-mentioned items, a series of Character Area/Future Development Maps were created. These maps, found on the following pages, represent the intended style of growth and location of land uses for each of the Greater Lowndes Communities. As required by State Planning Standards, each area within the community has been delineated into a designated Character Area. Information about each of these areas can be found in section 2.4.

Urban Service Area (USA)

In an effort to control the timing, location, and scale of new development and to avoid a situation of “playing catch-up” in the provision of public facilities and infrastructure, the Greater Lowndes communities have established an Urban Service Area, which is reflected in the following Character Area/Future Development Maps.

An Urban Service Area (USA) is a geographically defined boundary that specifies where the local governments will provide urban services, such as water supply or sewage treatment, in the future. By delineating an USA, the community is effectively saying that it will support new urban density development only within the delineated area. Promotion of the USA will encourage higher density infill development within the boundaries, while helping to conserve natural resources and maintain the rural character of areas lying outside the boundary. (Areas outside of the USA boundary are often referred to as the Rural Service Area (RSA).

The USA boundaries delineated in following Character Area/Future Development Maps should not be considered a projection for the long term. Currently, the USA boundaries are based on a 1-mile buffer from existing water and sewer infrastructure and/or plans for immediate extensions. It is the intent of this Comprehensive Plan to ensure that the USA boundaries do not conflict with the Service Areas agreed to by the Greater Lowndes governing bodies, within the Service Delivery Strategy. With that in mind, the USA should be updated on a regular basis to reflect the growth of each community's utility systems in addition to any time the Service Areas for each local government are amended.

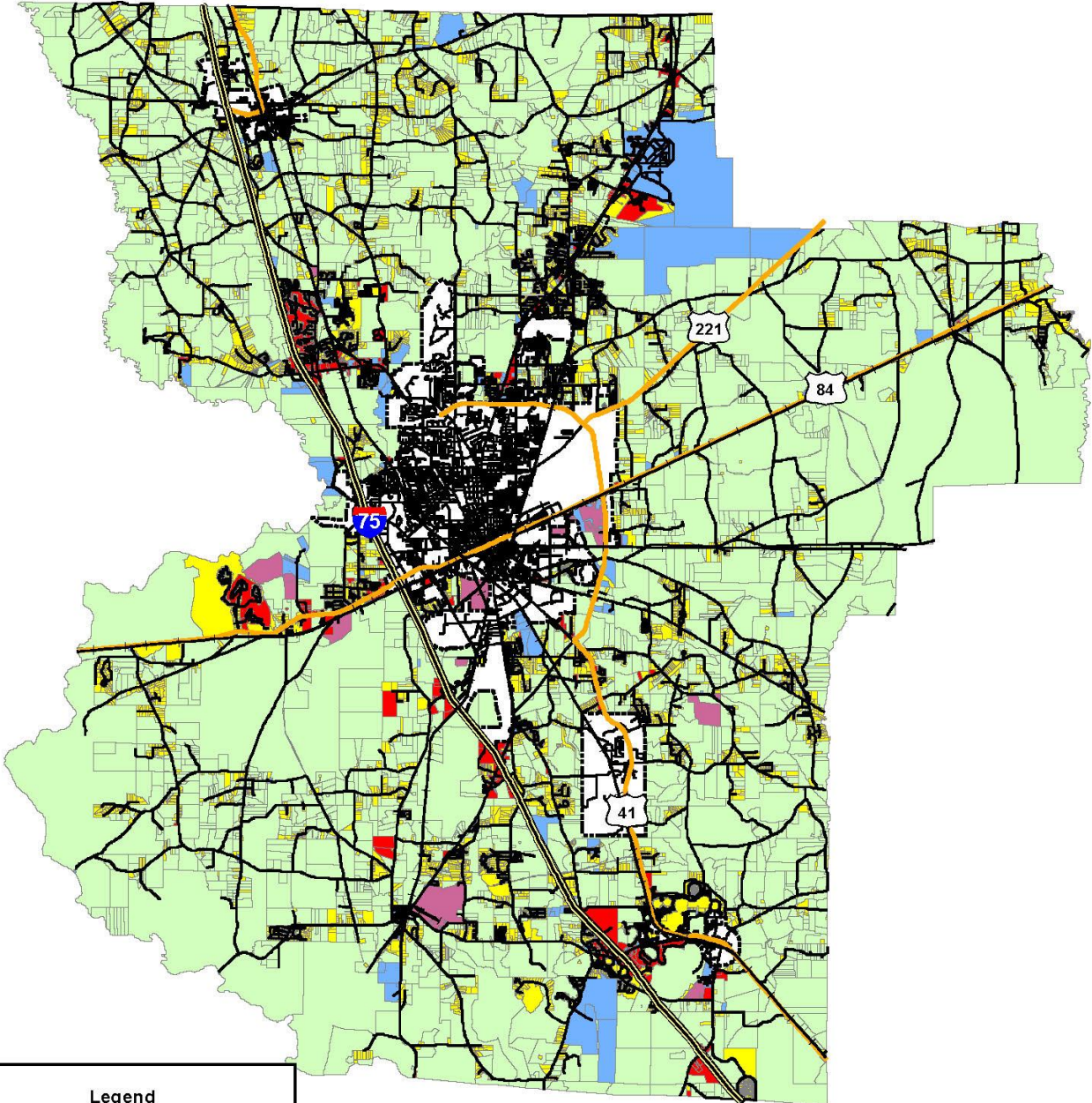
Moody Activity Zone (MAZ)

The Moody Activity Zone (MAZ) reflects the area surrounding Moody Air Force Base (MAFB) located in the northeastern portion of the County. The MAZ includes the Clear Zone, the Accident Potential Zones, and

the areas of higher noise decibels from Base activities, as identified by the Base. Recognizing the value of MAFB to the community, the MAZ serves to protect the Base from incompatible uses, which could inhibit the Base's mission.

In addition to protecting the Base in future growth and development plans, Lowndes County recently adopted three additional zoning districts to regulate uses around and adjacent to the Base. These districts were developed in conjunction with planners at the Base to ensure their highest compatibility. Additionally, MAFB personnel will be included in all growth and development decisions for properties located within the MAZ. As growth and development continues to occur in our rapidly growing community, the enforcement of the MAZ will ensure MAFB remains a viable economic engine for our community.

Lowndes County Existing Land Use



Legend

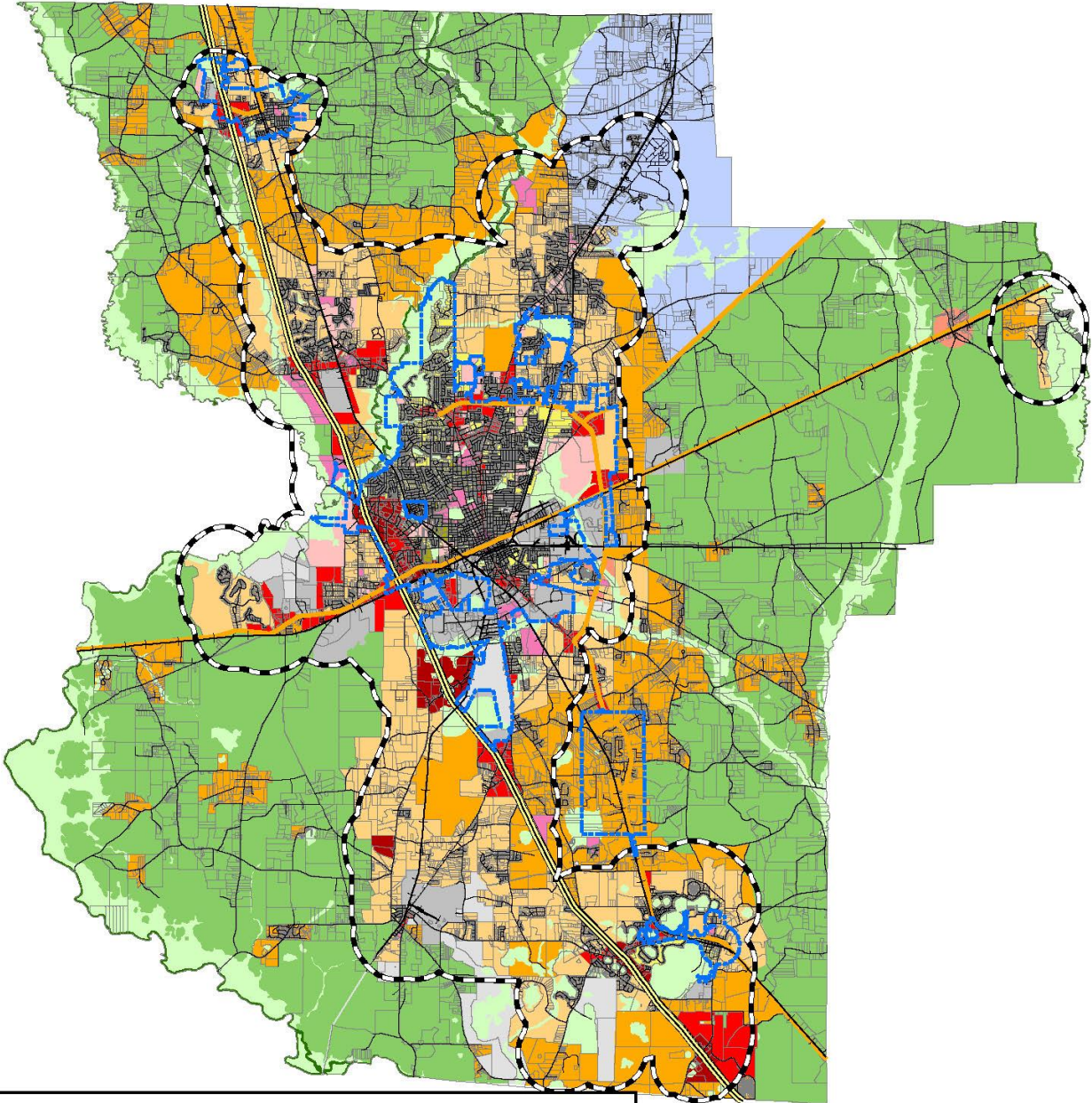
Land Use

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Agriculture | Railroad |
| Commercial | Interstates |
| Public/Institutional | US Highways |
| Historical | Roads |
| Industrial | City Limits |
| Residential | Parcels |
| Transitional | |
| Utilities | |

0 1.5 3 6 Miles



Lowndes County Character Areas



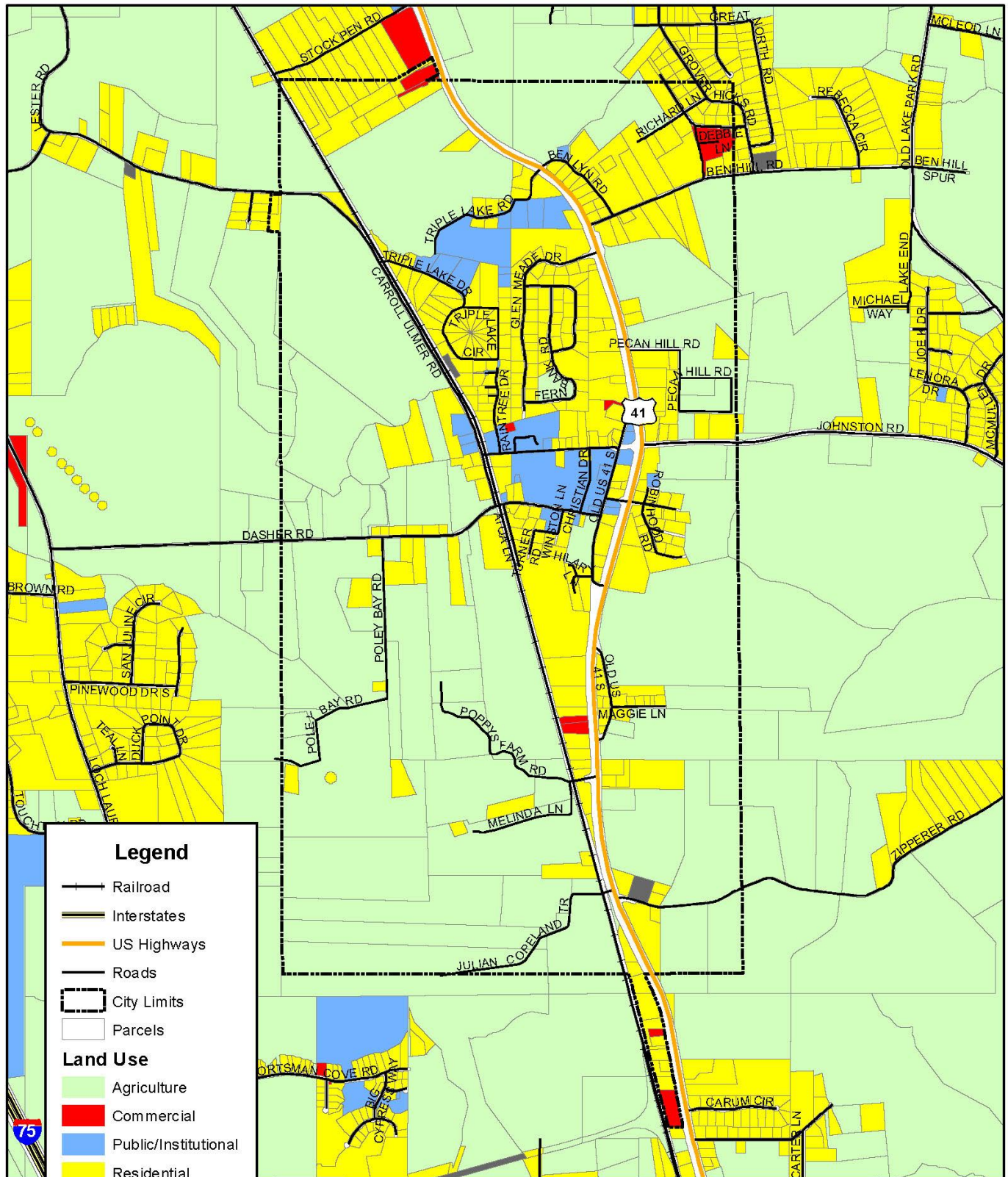
Legend

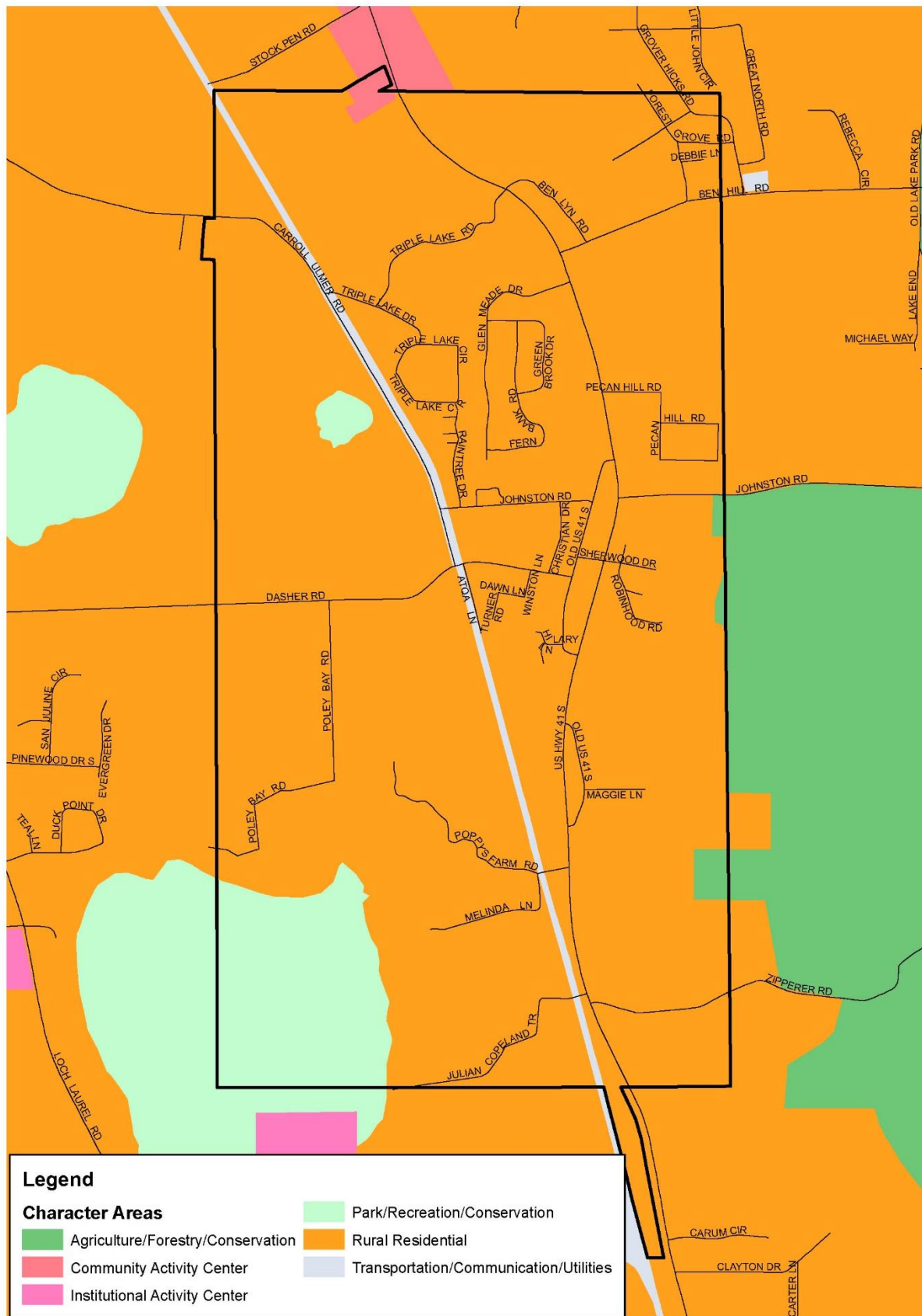
Agriculture/Forestry/Conservation	Neighborhood Activity Center	City Limits
Community Activity Center	Park/Recreation/Conservation	Urban Service Area
Downtown	Regional Activity Center	Railroad
Established Residential	Remerton Neighborhood Village	Roads
Industrial Activity Center	Rural Activity Center	Interstates
Institutional Activity Center	Rural Residential	US Highways
Linear Greenspace/Trails	Suburban Area	Parcels
Mill Town	Transitional Neighborhood	
Moody Activity Zone	Transportation/Communication/Utilities	

0 1.5 3 6 Miles



Dasher Existing Land Use

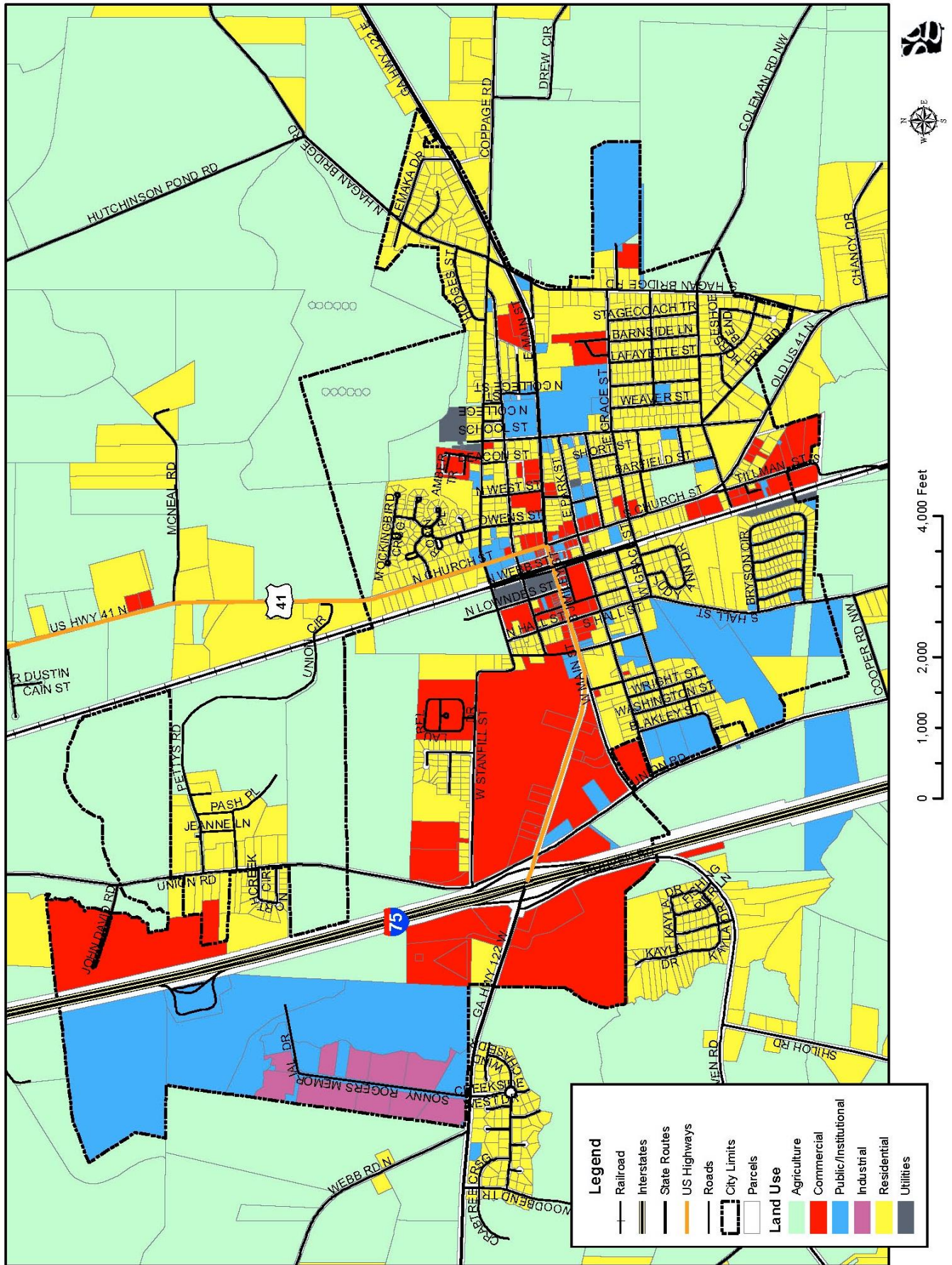


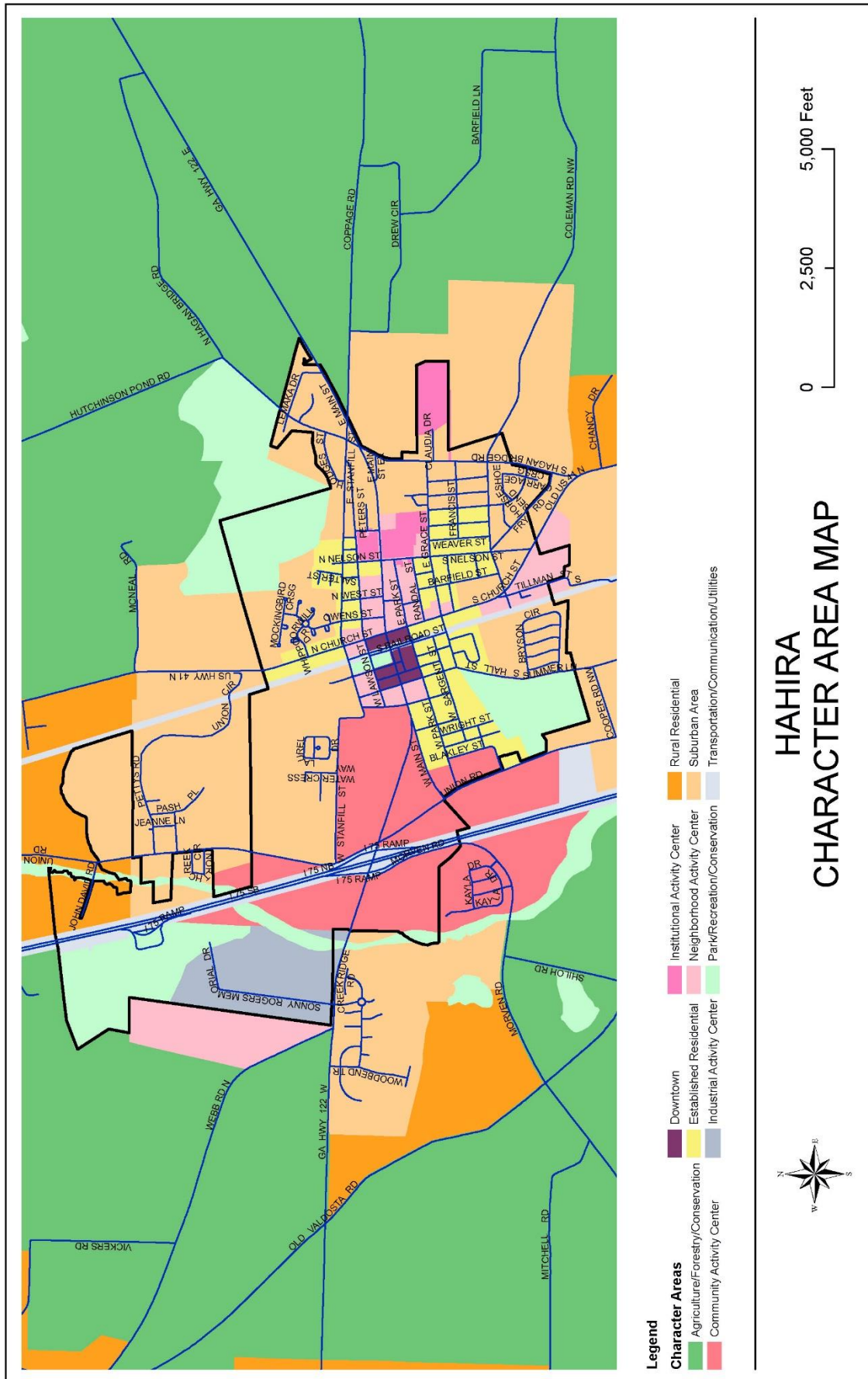


DASHER CHARACTER AREA MAP

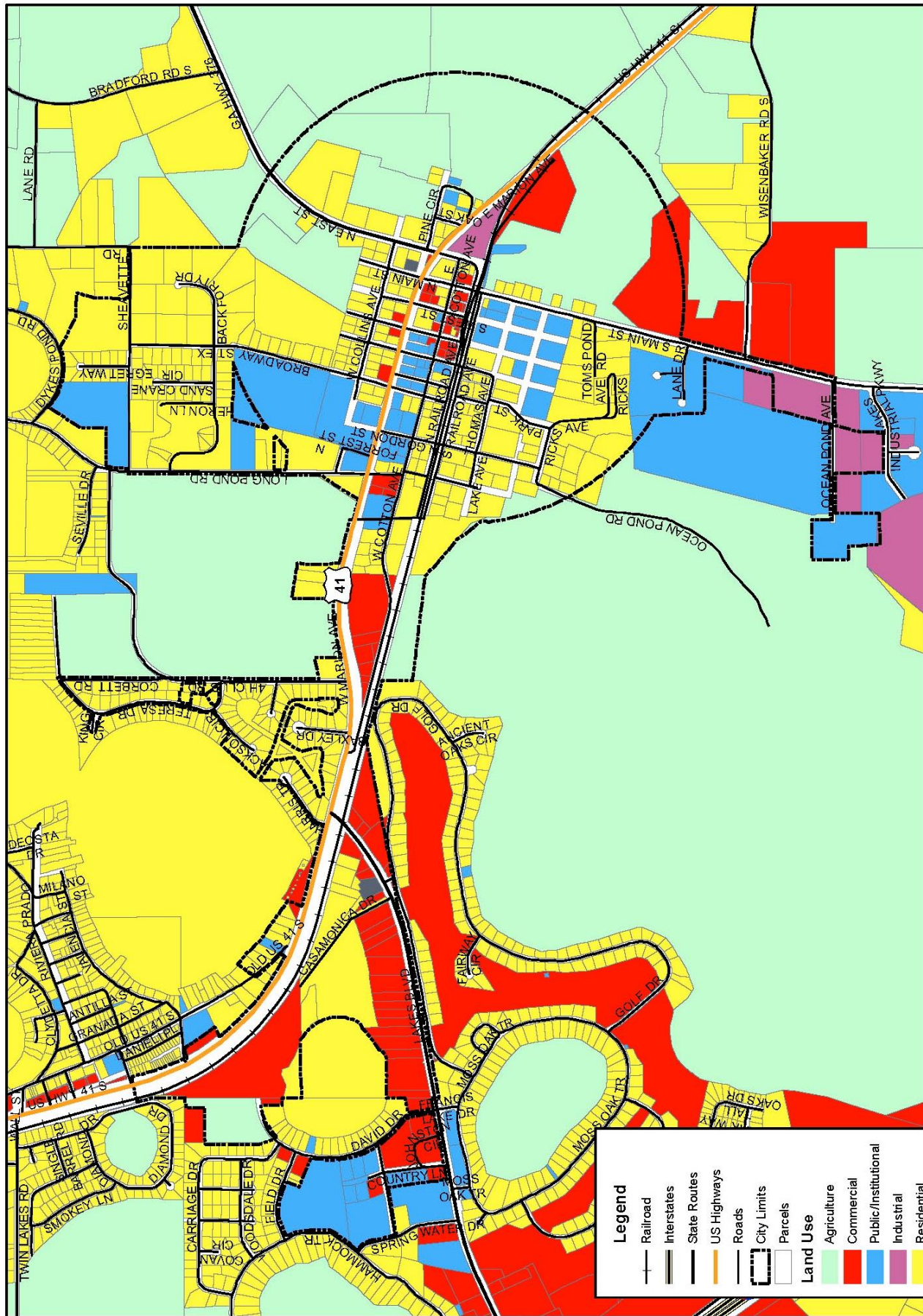
0 1,500 3,000 Feet

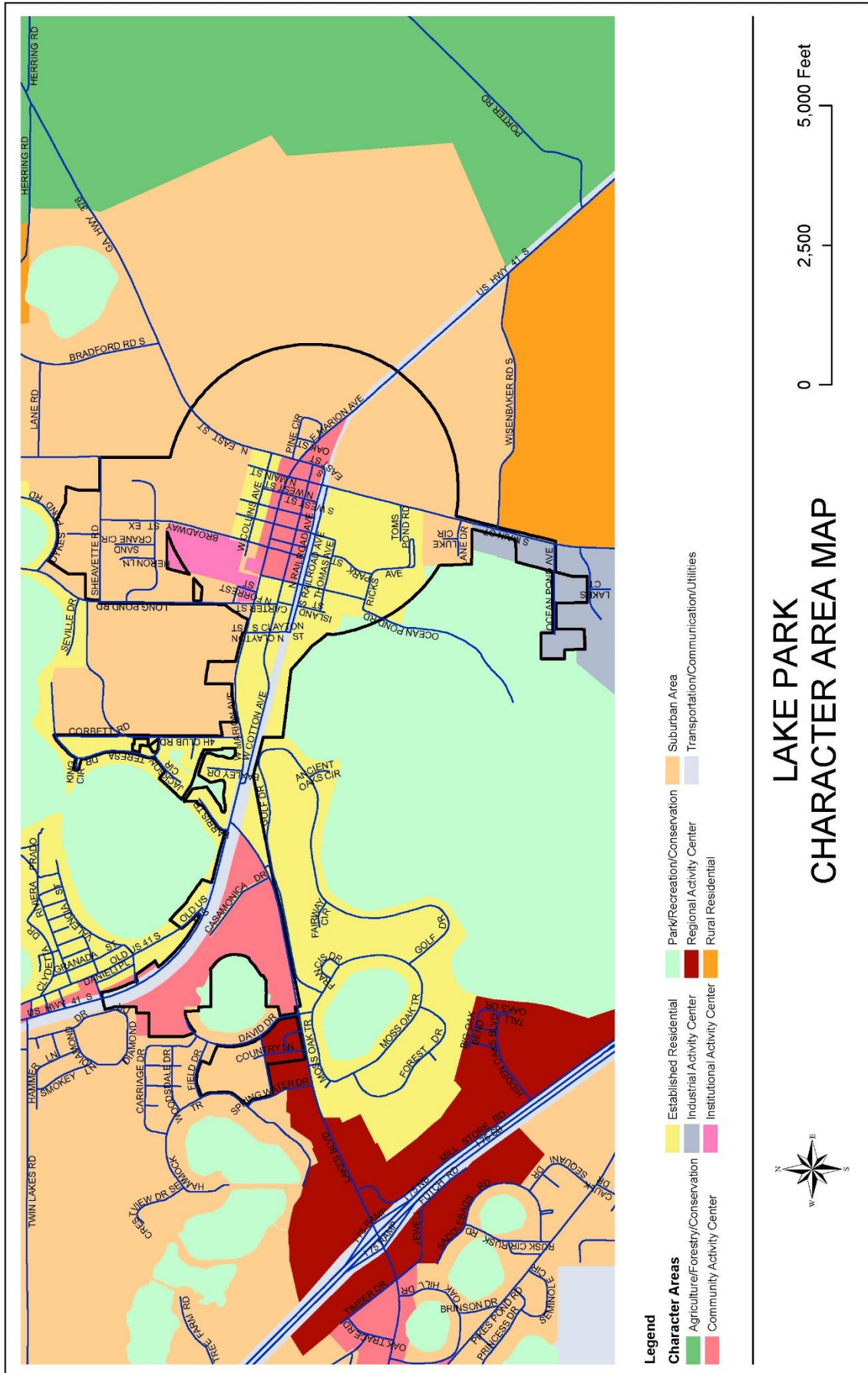
Hahira Existing Land Use



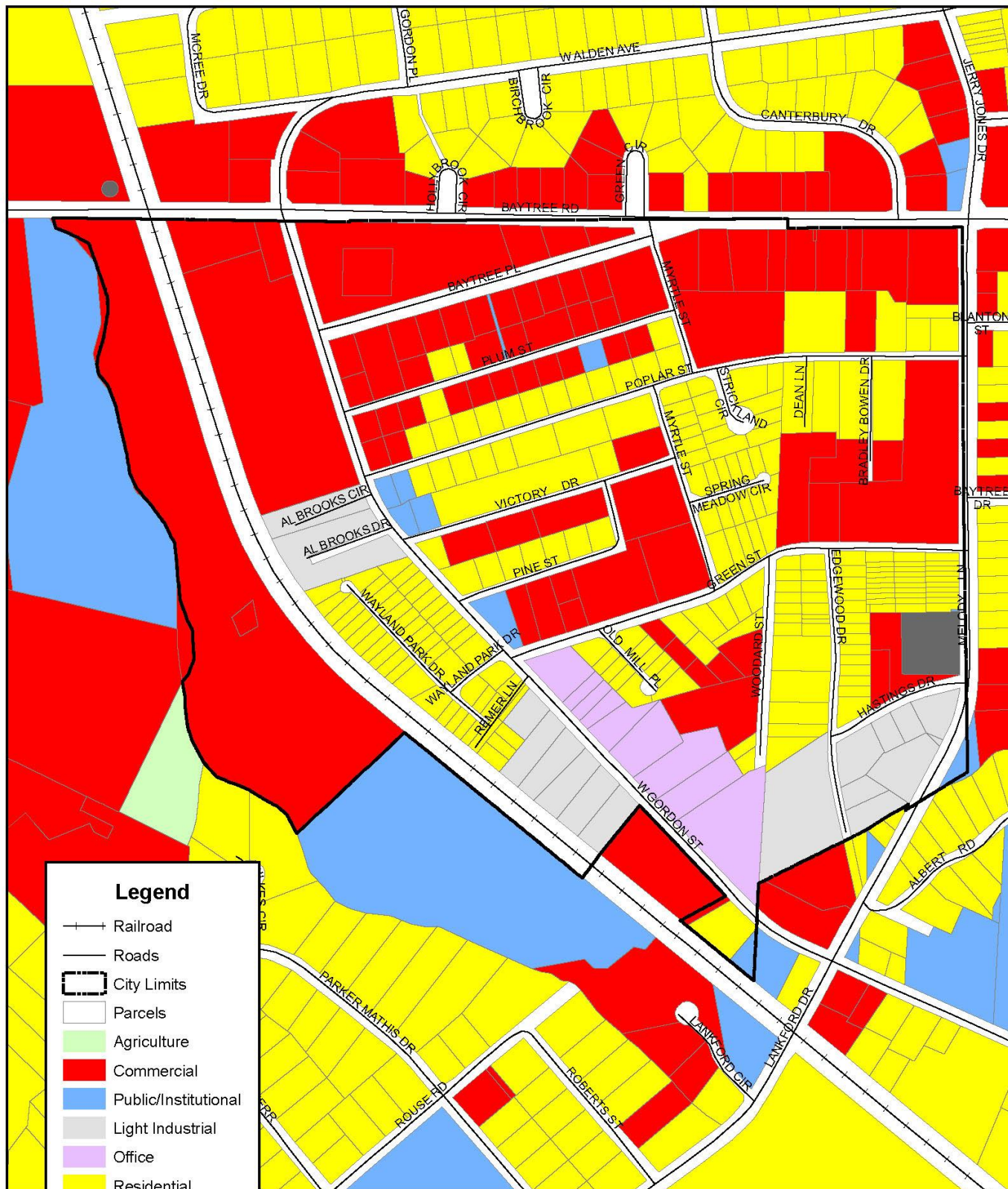


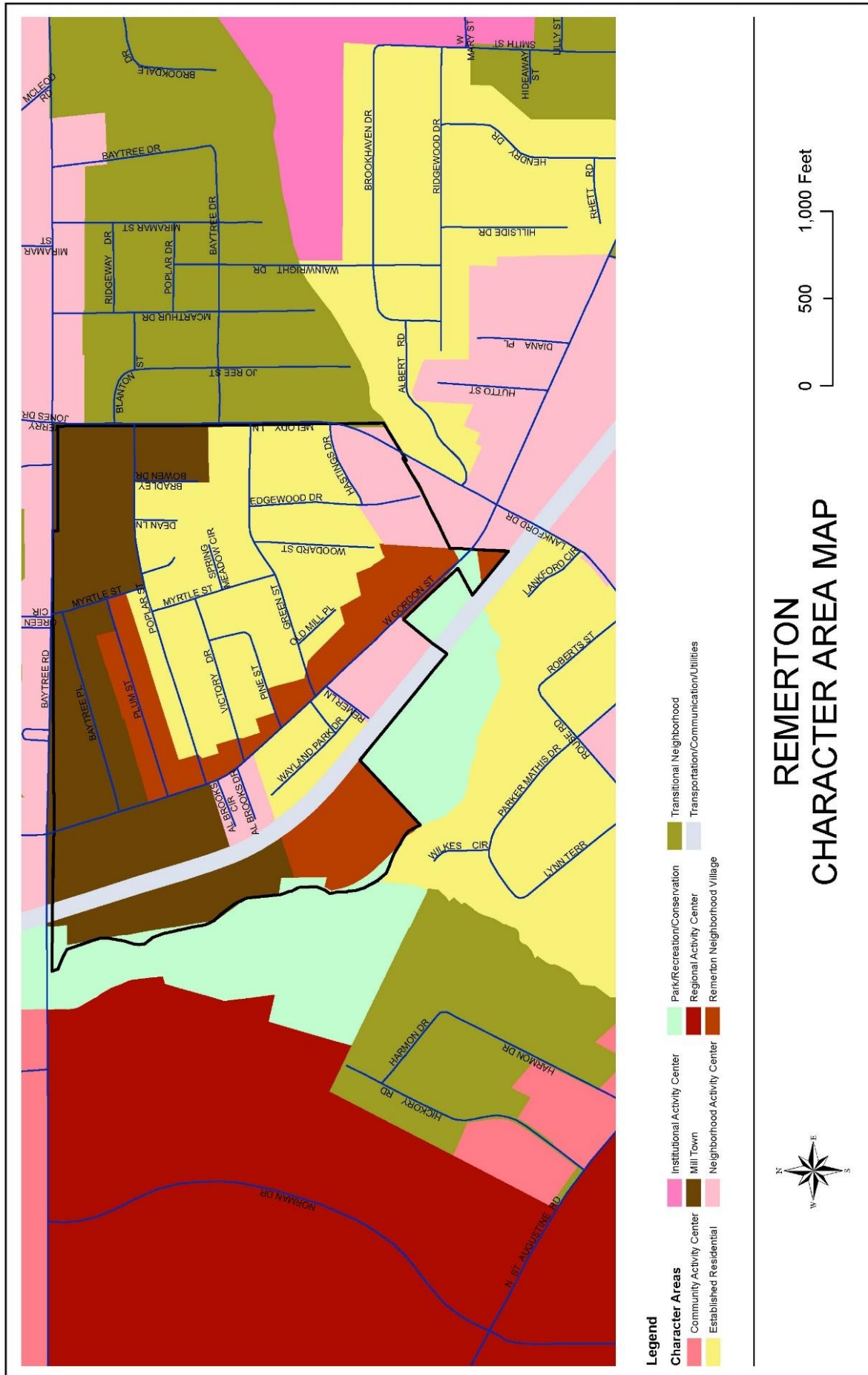
Lake Park Existing Land Use



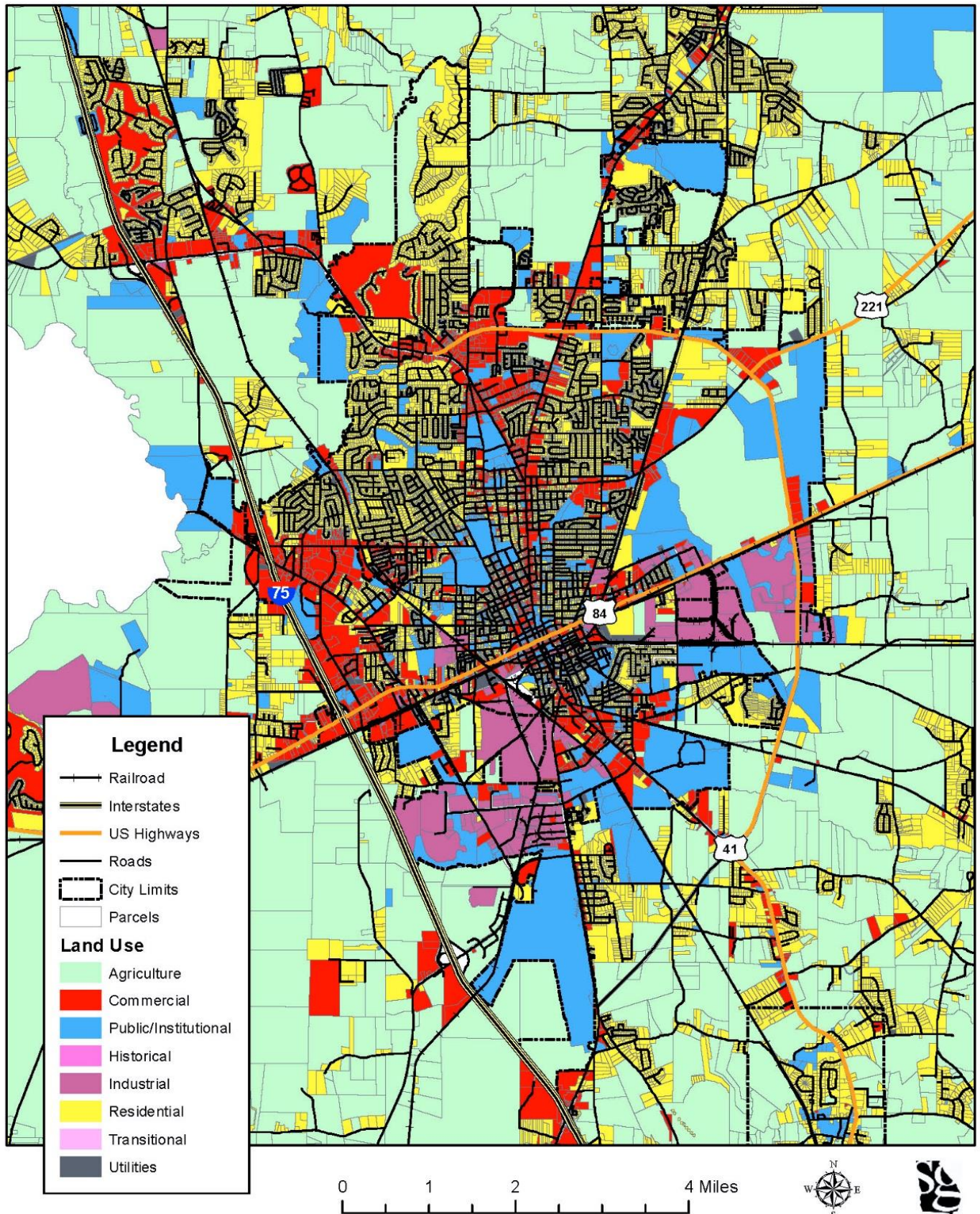


Remerton Existing Land Use

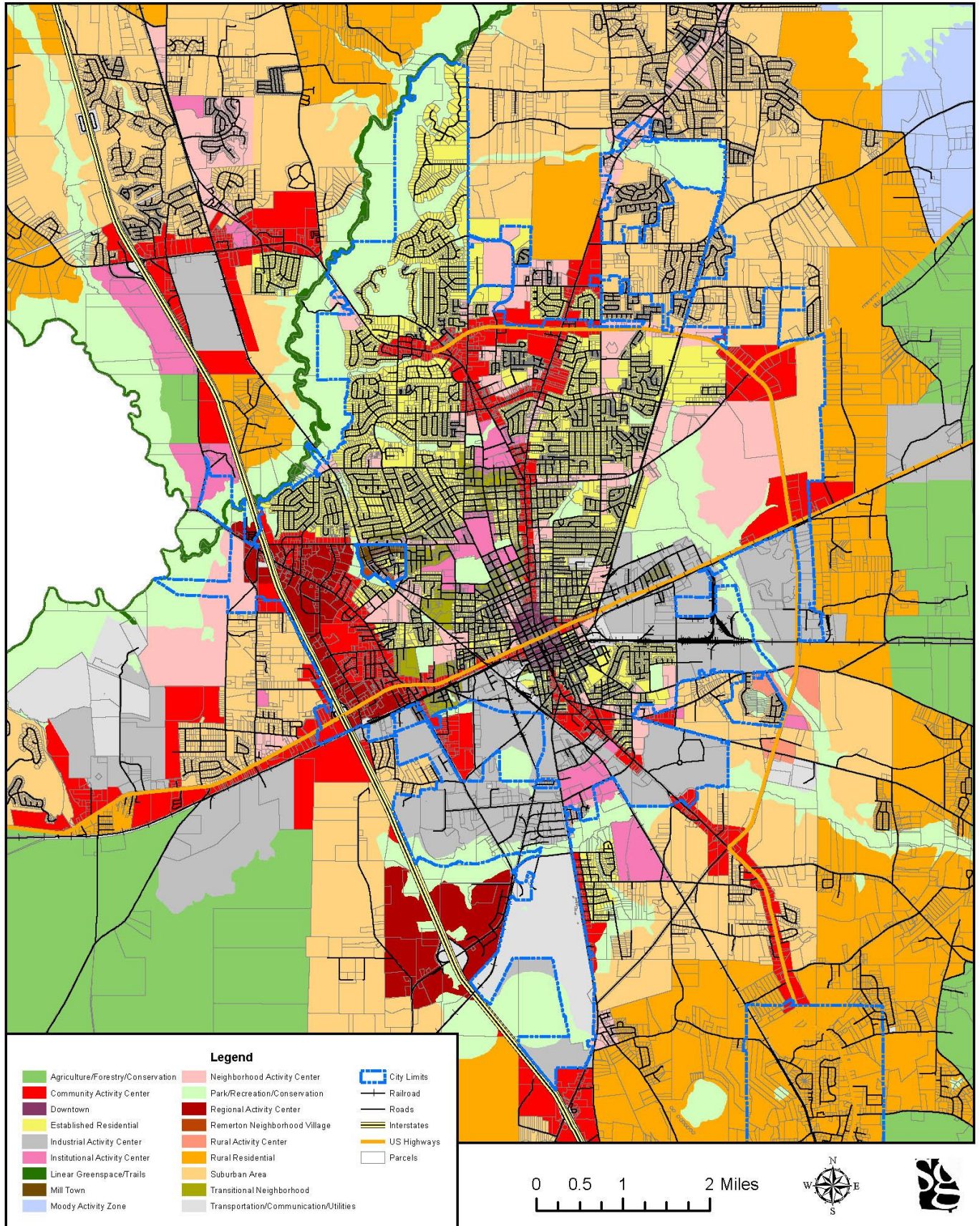




Valdosta Existing Land Use



Valdosta Character Areas



Appendix

Sign-In Sheets
Public Hearing Notices
Transmittal Letters

Southern Georgia Regional Commission Lowndes County and the Cities of Dasher, Hahira, Lake Park, Remerton, and Valdosta Comprehensive Plan Update – Kickoff Date: 1/19/2016			
Name	Organization	Phone	Email
Jane Javenport	LCBOC	(229) 301-2430	javenport@lowndescounty.com
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Dylze Baker	GLPC	770-301-1059	RKKERTED@Hotmail.com
Angelin Baker	GLPC	229-251-4525	esbakit90@bellsouth.net
Jody Hall	Lowndes County	229-563-1768	johaw777@yahoo.com
Log Medforden	GLPC	229-247-1348	gmcmedforden@bellsouth.net
Bead Folsom	GLPC	229-245-7823	bfolson@medr-law.com
Pam Summers	23 Civil Engineer Sgd, Moody	229-257-3252	pamelasummers.3@us.af.mil
Scott Orenstein	Lowndes County BOC	229-300-3133	Sorenstein@lowndescounty.com
Andrew Smith	Student	229-740-5623	apsmith@uga.edu
Sandra Topley	VCC	229-834-0999	stopley@valdostacity.com
John S. Gadsden	LARK	229-252-0102	lakeshmissions@gmail.com

Southern Georgia Regional Commission Lowndes County and the Cities of Dasher, Hahira, Lake Park, Remerton, and Valdosta Comprehensive Plan Update – Workshop Date: 2/22/2016			
Name	Organization	Phone	Email
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Corey Hull	WMA	333 7277	chull@sgrc.us
Ron O'Leary	WGTC	333-2111	ron.oleary@wvirepress.edu
Vivian Miller-Cody	City Council	630-0098	Vmiller-cody@valdostacity.com
Robert Jefferson		2477507	RJefferson@mchsi.com
DEAN REXROTH	VBOE - BROOKWOOD NORTH	229-563-5469	DREXROTH@PGARCHITECTS.COM
Gretchen Quarterman	Lowndes Area Knowledge Exchange	229-834-1945	information@L-A-K-E.ORG
S.R. Hobbs	City of Dasher	229-559-6389	ghobbs@cybercafe.com
Celine Gladwin	CLPE	229 244 1452	cgladwin@hfbavilink.com
Matt Martin	COV	259-3563	
Shirley C. Nix	Citizen/Remerton, Hahira, Dasher	561-2045	shirley.nix@hahira.gov
Bill Shapleton	Lowndes County	560-1455	bshapleton@lowndes.net
Vic Boucass	VSU	245-3892	viboucas@valdosta.edu

Southern Georgia Regional Commission Lowndes County and the Cities of Dasher, Hahira, Lake Park, Remerton, and Valdosta Comprehensive Plan Update – Workshop Date: 2/22/2016			
Name	Organization	Phone	Email
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J.C. Odum			TOPDM@DALIAN.COM
Frank Kilgus			Kilgus@Vuxve.net
Scott Orenstein	Board of Comm. L. Co.	229-300-3133	Sorenstein@LowndesCounty.com
Bill Donaldson		404-457-5457	william.donaldson@gmail.com
Sandra Traylor	NO		Stridley@valdosta-city.com
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Andrew Smith	Citizen	229-244-7480	apsmith@uga.edu
Jessie J. J. J.	LCB	229-671-2430	—

Southern Georgia Regional Commission Lowndes County and the Cities of Dasher, Hahira, Lake Park, Remerton, and Valdosta Comprehensive Plan Update – Workshop Date: 3/7/2016			
Name	Organization	Phone	Email
Ariel Godwin	SGRC	333-5277 333-5277	agodwin@sgrc.net
J. Javens	Lowndes	671-2430	yes
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Don O'Meara	WGTC	333-2111	don.omeara@wiregrass.edu
Derrick Burke	Moody AirB		derrick.burke@us.af.mil
Gretchen Quartenaw	Lake	229-834-1945	information@1-a-k-e.org
Jessica Freeman	Remerton	829-247 7320	jfreeman@cityofremerton.com
Jack Langdale	Citizen	242-0314	JackLangdale@lovermiller.com
Pam Summers	Moody AFB	257-3252	Pamela.Summers-3@us.af.mil
Vivian Cody	City Councilwoman	630-0098	vcody@valdosta.edu vmiller@valdosta.edu
Nic Doves	VSU	245-3092	ndoves@valdosta.edu
John S. Dasher	WVA's Watershed Coalition	242-0102	johns.dasher@gmail.com
Barbara Strickland		548-1036	riverwalk88@yahoo.com
Sandra Tordley	VCC	see file	

Southern Georgia Regional Commission Lowndes County and the Cities of Dasher, Hahira, Lake Park, Remerton, and Valdosta Comprehensive Plan Update – Workshop Date: 3/21/2016			
Name	Organization	Phone	Email
Barbara Stratton		588-1036	vivewolf@valco.com
Mark W. Dasher	Lowndes County	460-1626	mark.w.dasher@lowndes.net
Vivian Miller-Cody	City Councilwoman	630-0098	vmiller-cody@valdostacity.com
Derrick Burke	Moody AFB	257-9006	derrick.burke@us.af.mil
Pam Summers	Moody AFB	257-3252	pamela.summers.3@us.af.mil
Lou McLeod	GFC Lowndes	834-8401	lmcLeod@bellouthat.net
Johany Ball	GPRC	560-5454	jball3@valco.com
Andrew Smith		244-7480	apsmith@uga.edu
Ariel Godwin	SGRC	333-5277	agodwin@sgrc.us
Julia Shewchuk	SGRC	333-5277	jshewchuk@sgrc.us

Date: 3/21/2016

[illegible]

Southern Georgia Regional Commission Lowndes County and the Cities of Dasher, Hahira, Lake Park, Remerton, and Valdosta Comprehensive Plan Update – Workshop Date: 4/4/2016			
Name	Organization	Phone	Email
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Nathan Bratley	citizen	242-0314	nathan.bratley@lowndes.com
Andrew Smith	Citizen	244-7780	asmith@uga.edu
Vic DOWD	VSL	245-3892	vdowd@valdosta.edu
David Davis			david.davis@btinternet.com
Derrick Burke	Moody AFB	257-9006	vmiller-craig@valdostacity.com
William Cady	City Council Member	630-0098	mathmaria@valdostacity.com
Math Martin	City of Valdosta	239-3563	plantsy@bellsouth.net
Patricia Gibbs	LCHS Museum, Crescent	229-548612	www.valdosta.edu@gmail.com
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Southern Georgia Regional Commission Lowndes County and the Cities of Dasher, Hahira, Lake Park, Remerton, and Valdosta Comprehensive Plan Update – Workshop Date: 4/18/2016			
Name	Organization	Phone	Email
Ariel Godwin	SGRC	333-5277	agodwin@sgrc.us
Andrew Smith	Citizen	244-7480	apsmith@ugr.edu
Sandra Tordley	VCC		Stadeg@valdostacity.com
Gretchen Quastman	LAKE	229-834-1945	information@1-a-ke.org
Nathan Bentley	Citizen	229-242-0314	nathan.bentley@downmiller.com
KUAN-YOUNG CHIU	KYCA-LAK	244-4009	kychiu@kyca.us
JEFFREY CHIU	KYCA	244-4002	kyca@kyca.us
Matt Martin	CoV	259-3563	---
Jessy Javiepit	LCBA	671-2430	jessy.javiepit@lcbacounty.com

[illegible]

Southern Georgia Regional Commission Lowndes County and the Cities of Dasher, Hahira, Lake Park, Remerton, and Valdosta Comprehensive Plan Update – Workshop Date: 6/6/2016			
Name	Organization	Phone	Email
Allan Dean	Chamber of Commerce	630-5682	dean@earthlink.net
Ariel Godwin	SGRC	333-5277	
John S. Quarterman	WNAHS	729-242-0102	contact@wnahs.net
Nathan Bradley	citizen	729-242-0314	nathan.bradley@downmiller.com
Jack Langdale	"	"	JackLangdale@downmiller.com
Derrick Burke	Moody	257-9006	derrick.burke@us.af.mil
Jason Davenport	203rd	671-2430	
Andrew Smith	citizen	740-5623	apsmith@uga.edu

Sunday, January 3, 2016

Kick Off – JOINT PUBLIC HEARING

For Lowndes County and the Cities of Valdosta, Dasher, Hahira, Lake Park, and Remerton's Comprehensive Plan Update

Notice is hereby given that a public hearing will be held at 5:30pm on January 19, 2016 at the meeting place of the Greater Lowndes Planning Commission located at 325 W Savannah Avenue (South Health District administration building), in Valdosta, Georgia, to announce the beginning of the "2016 joint Comprehensive Plan Update" for Lowndes County and all of its Cities. The purpose of this public hearing is to brief the community on the process to be used to develop the Comprehensive Plan, announce opportunities for public participation in development of the Plan, and obtain input on the proposed planning process.

All persons are invited to attend the public hearing. If you would like more information, please contact Julia Shewchuk or Ariel Godwin at the Southern Georgia Regional Commission at (229) 333-5277. Persons with special needs relating to disability access or foreign language should contact the Lowndes County Commission office at (229) 671-2400. Persons with hearing disabilities may consider using the Georgia Relay Service at 1-800-255-0135.

952192

Friday, June 10, 2016

PUBLIC NOTICE

A public hearing to review and transmit the Joint 2016 Lowndes County, Dasher, Hahira, Lake Park, Remerton, and Valdosta Comprehensive Plan Update to the Southern Georgia Regional Commission (SGRC) and the Georgia Department of Community Affairs for review will be held at 5:30 pm on June 28th 2016 in the Commission Chambers on the 2nd Floor of the Lowndes County Judicial and Administrative Complex, 327 North Ashley Street, Valdosta, Georgia. Residents are invited to attend and participate in the planning effort. Copies of the Plan Update are available for public review at the County Commission office, the City Hall of each city, and for download at the SGRC website: www.sgrc.us.

Persons with special needs relating to disability access or foreign language should contact Lowndes County at (229) 671-2400. Persons with hearing disabilities may consider using the Georgia Relay Service, at (Voice) 1-800-255-0135.

All persons are invited to attend the public hearing. If you would like more information, please contact Ariel Godwin, SGRC Planner, at (229) 333-5277.

971251

Lowndes County
Board of Commissioners
Bill Slaughter, Chairman



Joyce E. Evans, District 1
Scott Crenstein, District 2
Mark Wisenbaker, District 3
Demarcus Marshall, Ph.D., District 4
Clay Griner, District 5

Post Office Box 1349 • Valdosta, GA 31603-1349 • Phone (229) 671-2400 • Fax (229) 245-5222

June 29, 2016

Southern Georgia Regional Commission
327 West Savannah Avenue
Valdosta, Georgia 31601

RE: Comprehensive Plan Update Submittal

Lowndes County has completed an update of its Comprehensive Plan and is submitting it with this letter for review by the Southern Georgia Regional Commission and the Georgia Department of Community Affairs.

I certify that we have held the required public hearings and have involved the public in development of the plan in a manner appropriate to our community's dynamics and resources. Evidence of this has been included with our submittal.

I certify that appropriate staff and decision-makers have reviewed both the Regional Water Plan(s)¹ covering our area and the Rules for Environmental Planning Criteria (O.C.G.A. 12-2-8)² and taken them into consideration in formulating our plan.

If you have any questions concerning our submittal, please contact Jason Davenport, County Planner, at (229) 671-2430 or jdavenport@lowndescounty.com.

Respectfully,

Bill Slaughter, Chair
Lowndes County Board of Commissioners

¹ Additional information is available at: <http://www.suwanneesatilla.org/> or page 6 of the current draft Comprehensive Plan.

² Additional information is available at: <http://www.lexisnexis.com/hottopics/gacode/Default.asp>, page 6 and 9 of the current draft Comprehensive Plan, and ULDC Sections 3.02.00, 3.03.00, 3.04.00, and 3.05.00.



G.R. Holton, Mayor

3686 US Hwy 41 South
Dasher, GA 31601
229) 559-3146 Fax 229- 559-3147
[www//citydasher@bellsouth.net//](http://www.citydasher@bellsouth.net/)

Julian Copeland, Post 1
Donald Bryan, Post 2
Bill Hatfield, Post 3
Anita Armstrong Scott Post 4

Tonia S. Studstill, City Clerk

July 18, 2016

To: Southern Georgia Regional Commission
327 West Savannah Avenue
Valdosta, GA 31601

RE: Comprehensive Plan Update Submittal

The City of Dasher has completed an update of its Comprehensive Plan and is submitting it with this letter for review by the Southern Georgia Regional Commission and the Department of Community Affairs.

I certify that we have held the required public hearings and have involved the public in development of the plan in a manner appropriate to our community's dynamics and resources. Evidence of this has been included with our submittal.

I certify that appropriate staff and decision-makers have reviewed both the Regional Water Plan(s) covering our area and the Rules for Environmental Planning Criteria (O.C.G.A. 12-2-8) and taken them into consideration in formulating our plan.

If you have any questions concerning our submittal, please contact Tonia Studstill, City Clerk, at (229) 559-3146 or grholton@yahoo.com.

Sincerely,

G. R. Holton, Mayor
City of Dasher

City Of Hahira

102 South Church, Street
Hahira, Georgia 31632



Phone: (229) 794- 2330
Fax : (229) 794- 9310
Email: info@hahiraga.gov

Mayor: Bruce Cain

Councilmen: Mayor Pro Tem Terry Benjamin, Kenneth Davis, Mason Barfield, Patrick Warren
City Manager: Jonathan Sumner

July 7, 2016

Southern Georgia Regional Commission
327 West Savannah Avenue
Valdosta, Georgia 31601

RE: Comprehensive Plan Update Submittal

The City of Hahira has completed a proposed update of its Comprehensive Plan and is submitting it with this letter for formal review by the Southern Georgia Regional Commission (SGRC) and then the Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA).

I hereby certify that we have held the required public hearings and have involved the public in development of the Plan in a manner appropriate to our community's dynamics and resources. Evidence of this has been included with our submittal. I also certify that appropriate staff and decision-makers have reviewed both the Regional Water Plan covering our area and the Rules for Environmental Planning Criteria (O.C.G.A. 12-2-8) and have taken them into consideration in formulating our updated Comprehensive Plan.

If you have any questions concerning our submittal, please contact Matt Martin, Planning Director, at (229) 259-3563 or mattmartin@valdostacity.com.

Sincerely,


Bruce Cain, Mayor
City of Hahira

Visit the Hahira website @ hahiraga.gov and find out about our town.
An Equal Opportunity Employer



120 North Essa Street, Lake Park, Georgia 31636

July 5, 2016

To: Southern Georgia Regional Commission
327 West Savannah Avenue
Valdosta, Georgia 31601

RE: Comprehensive Plan Update Submittal

The City of Lake Park has completed an update of its Comprehensive Plan and is submitting it with this letter for review by the Southern Georgia Regional Commission and the Department of Community Affairs.

I certify that we have held the required public hearings and have involved the public in development of the plan in a manner appropriate to our community's dynamics and resources. Evidence of this has been included with our submittal.

I certify that appropriate staff and decision-makers have reviewed both the Regional Water Plan(s) covering our area and the Rules for Environmental Planning Criteria (O.C.G.A. 12-2-8) and taken them into consideration in formulating our plan.

If you have any questions concerning our submittal, please contact Tabatha Fowler, City Clerk, at (229) 559-7470 or clerk@cityoflakeparkga.com.

Sincerely,

Eric Schindler, Mayor
City of Lake Park

City of Remerton

1757 Poplar Street
Remerton, Ga 31601
Phone (229) 247-2320 • Fax (229) 244-8624

Founded
1899

Incorporated
1951

July 13, 2016

To: Southern Georgia Regional Commission
327 West Savannah Avenue
Valdosta, Georgia 31601

RE: Comprehensive Plan Update Submittal


The City of Remerton has completed an update of its Comprehensive Plan and is submitting it with this letter for review by the Southern Georgia Regional Commission and the Department of Community Affairs.

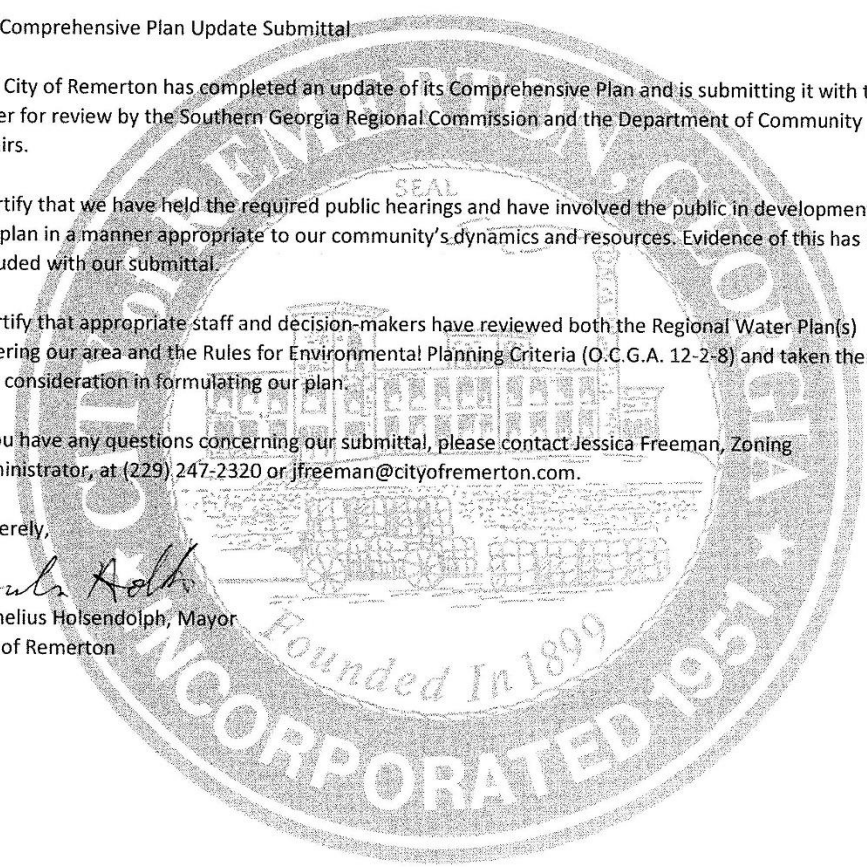
I certify that we have held the required public hearings and have involved the public in development of the plan in a manner appropriate to our community's dynamics and resources. Evidence of this has been included with our submittal.

I certify that appropriate staff and decision-makers have reviewed both the Regional Water Plan(s) covering our area and the Rules for Environmental Planning Criteria (O.C.G.A. 12-2-8) and taken them into consideration in formulating our plan.

If you have any questions concerning our submittal, please contact Jessica Freeman, Zoning Administrator, at (229) 247-2320 or jfreeman@cityofremerton.com.

Sincerely,


Cornelius Holsendolph, Mayor
City of Remerton





John Gayle
Mayor

CITY of VALDOSTA, GEORGIA

July 7, 2016

Southern Georgia Regional Commission
327 West Savannah Avenue
Valdosta, Georgia 31601

SUBJECT: COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE SUBMITTAL

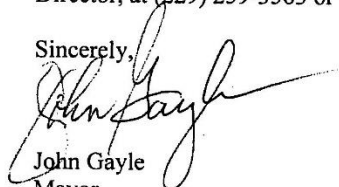
To Whom It May Concern:

The City of Valdosta has completed a proposed update of its Comprehensive Plan and is submitting it with this letter for formal review by the Southern Georgia Regional Commission (SGRC) and then the Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA).

I hereby certify that we have held the required public hearings and have involved the public in development of the Plan in a manner appropriate to our community's dynamics and resources. Evidence of this has been included with our submittal. I also certify that appropriate staff and decision-makers have reviewed both the Regional Water Plan covering our area and the Rules for Environmental Planning Criteria (O.C.G.A. 12-2-8) and have taken them into consideration in formulating our updated Comprehensive Plan.

If you have any questions concerning our submittal, please contact Matt Martin, Planning Director, at (229) 259-3563 or mattmartin@valdostacity.com.

Sincerely,



John Gayle
Mayor

tsb

Enclosure

P. O. Box 1125 • 216 E. Central Ave. • Valdosta, Georgia 31603 • (229) 259-3500 • FAX (229) 259-5411
An Equal Opportunity Employer




CITY OF DASHER**RESOLUTION TO ADOPT
2016 JOINT LOWNDES COUNTY
AND CITIES OF DASHER, HAHIRA, LAKE PARK, REMERTON, AND VALDOSTA
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE**

WHEREAS, the City of Dasher has completed the 2016 Lowndes County and Cities of Dasher, Hahira, Lake Park, Remerton, and Valdosta Comprehensive Plan Update;

WHEREAS, this document was prepared according to the Standards and Procedures for Local Comprehensive Planning as established by the Georgia Planning Act of 1989;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the City of Dasher does hereby adopt the 2016 Joint Lowndes County and Cities of Dasher, Hahira, Lake Park, Remerton, and Valdosta Comprehensive Plan Update.

Adopted this 3rd day of October, 2016.



G. R. Holton, Mayor
City of Dasher



ATTEST: Tonia Studstill, City Clerk

CITY OF HAHIRA

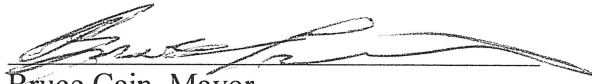
**RESOLUTION TO ADOPT
2016 JOINT LOWNDES COUNTY
AND CITIES OF DASHER, HAHIRA, LAKE PARK, REMERTON, AND VALDOSTA
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE**


WHEREAS, the City of Hahira has completed the 2016 Lowndes County and Cities of Dasher, Hahira, Lake Park, Remerton, and Valdosta Comprehensive Plan Update;

WHEREAS, this document was prepared according to the Standards and Procedures for Local Comprehensive Planning as established by the Georgia Planning Act of 1989;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the City of Hahira does hereby adopt the 2016 Joint Lowndes County and Cities of Dasher, Hahira, Lake Park, Remerton, and Valdosta Comprehensive Plan Update.

Adopted this 6th day of October, 2016.


Bruce Cain, Mayor
City of Hahira


ATTEST: Lisa Mashburn, City Clerk

CITY OF LAKE PARK

**RESOLUTION TO ADOPT
2016 JOINT LOWNDES COUNTY
AND CITIES OF DASHER, HAHIRA, LAKE PARK, REMERTON, AND VALDOSTA
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE**

WHEREAS, the City of Lake Park has completed the 2016 Lowndes County and Cities of Dasher, Hahira, Lake Park, Remerton, and Valdosta Comprehensive Plan Update;

WHEREAS, this document was prepared according to the Standards and Procedures for Local Comprehensive Planning as established by the Georgia Planning Act of 1989;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the City of Lake Park does hereby adopt the 2016 Joint Lowndes County and Cities of Dasher, Hahira, Lake Park, Remerton, and Valdosta Comprehensive Plan Update.

Adopted this 4 day of October 2016.


Eric Schindler, Mayor
City of Lake Park


ATTEST: Tabatha Fowler, City Clerk



CITY OF REMERTON

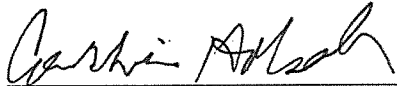
**RESOLUTION TO ADOPT
2016 JOINT LOWNDES COUNTY
AND CITIES OF DASHER, HAHIRA, LAKE PARK, REMERTON, AND VALDOSTA
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE**

WHEREAS, the City of Remerton has completed the 2016 Lowndes County and Cities of Dasher, Hahira, Lake Park, Remerton, and Valdosta Comprehensive Plan Update;

WHEREAS, this document was prepared according to the Standards and Procedures for Local Comprehensive Planning as established by the Georgia Planning Act of 1989;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the City of Remerton does hereby adopt the 2016 Joint Lowndes County and Cities of Dasher, Hahira, Lake Park, Remerton, and Valdosta Comprehensive Plan Update.

Adopted this 11 day of October, 2016.



Cornelious Holsendolph, Mayor
City of Remerton



ATTEST: Mary Sayers, City Clerk

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-18

**A RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE
CITY OF VALDOSTA, GEORGIA, TO ADOPT THE JOINT 2016
GREATER LOWNDES COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE**

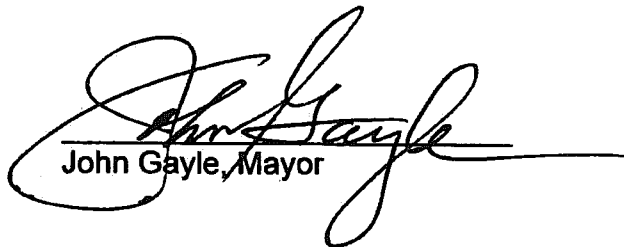
WHEREAS, the Mayor and Council of the City of Valdosta, Georgia, has completed the 2016 Update of the joint Greater Lowndes Comprehensive Plan and transmitted this Update to the Southern Georgia Regional Commission (SGRC) and the Georgia Department of Community (DCA) for official review; and

WHEREAS, this 2016 Update was prepared in accordance with the State of Georgia's Standards and Procedures for Local Comprehensive Planning effective March 1, 2014 and established by the Georgia Planning Act of 1989, and that procedural requirements have been met or exceeded in preparing this Update; and

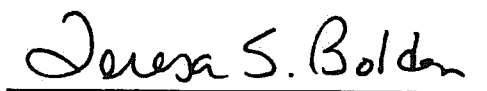
WHEREAS, the Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA) has determined this 2016 Update to be in compliance with said Standards and Procedures for Local Comprehensive Planning.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Mayor and Council of the City of Valdosta, Georgia, does hereby jointly adopt the 2016 Update to the Greater Lowndes Comprehensive Plan, with Lowndes County and the Cities of Dasher, Hahira, Lake Park, and Remerton.

Duly resolved and adopted by the Mayor and Council of the City of Valdosta, Georgia, this 20th day of October, 2016.


John Gayle, Mayor

ATTEST:


Teresa Bolden, City Clerk