



5. COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

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5.0.0.0 COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

5.1.0.0 Community Facilities

The Community Facilities & Services element inventories and evaluates county facilities and services with respect to current and future population demands and economic needs. It is the intent of this element to coordinate the planning of services and public facilities in order to maximize efficient use of existing infrastructure as well as future investments and expenditures for capital improvements and long-term operation and maintenance costs.

This document contains a Table of Contents, an Inventory of Existing Conditions, and an Assessment of Current & Future Needs. The components of the element include the following:

- Water Supply & Treatment
- Sewerage System & Wastewater Treatment
- Solid Waste Management
- General Government
- Public Safety Facilities & Services
- Recreational Facilities & Services
- Hospitals & Other Public Health Facilities & Services
- Educational Facilities & Services
- Libraries and Other Cultural Facilities and
- Services and Stormwater Management.

5.1.1.0 Transportation Network

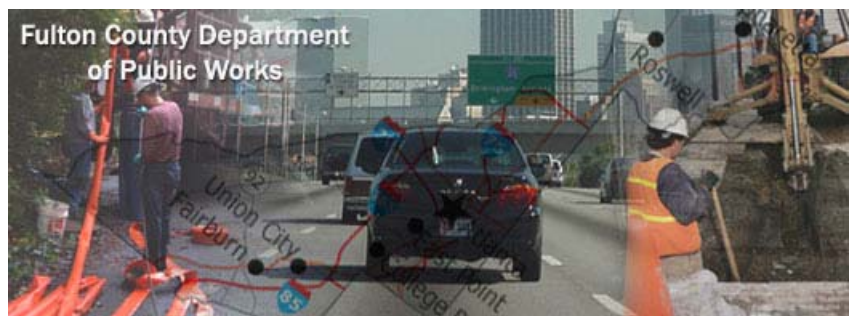
See Transportation Element

5.1.2.0. Water Supply and Treatment

Introduction

The Water Supply and Treatment section includes background information about the treatment of raw water in water treatment facilities, treated water distribution systems, service areas, demand, and level of service.

The section begins with a snapshot of the water treatment and service in 2004-2005. The second half builds on the base information provided in the existing conditions and provides a general assessment.





5.1.2.1 Inventory

Water Treatment Facilities

The Chattahoochee River, the prime source of drinking water in the Atlanta Region, provides 90% of all of Fulton County’s drinking water. The remaining water demands are met by Big Creek, Sweetwater Creek and Cedar Creek (Table 5-1). Six water treatment facilities treat water to provide drinking water in Fulton County. Ninety percent of Fulton County’s water demands are met through water treatment facilities either owned by the City of Atlanta or by the Atlanta Fulton County Water Resources Commission (AFCWRC). The cities of Palmetto, East Point, and Roswell operate water treatment facilities. However, only the East Point facility provides sufficient capacity to meet all of its demands. The Cobb County-Marietta Water Authority supplies water to the City of Mountain Park. The geographic service area and the predominant land uses in the service area are shown in Table 5-2 and in Maps 5-1 & 5-2.

Table 5-1: Water Treatment Facilities

Water Treatment Plant	Responsible Party	Source of Water
AFCWRC Water Treatment Plant	AFCWRC	Chattahoochee River
Hemphill Water Treatment Plant (Atlanta, GA)	Atlanta	Chattahoochee River (above Peachtree Creek)
Chattahoochee River Water Treatment Plant (Atl, GA)	Atlanta	Chattahoochee River (above Peachtree Creek)
Cecil B. Woods Water Treatment Plant (Roswell, GA)	Roswell	Big Creek
East Point Water Treatment Plant (East Point, GA)	East Point	Sweetwater Creek
Palmetto Water Treatment Plant (Palmetto, GA)	Palmetto	Cedar Creek

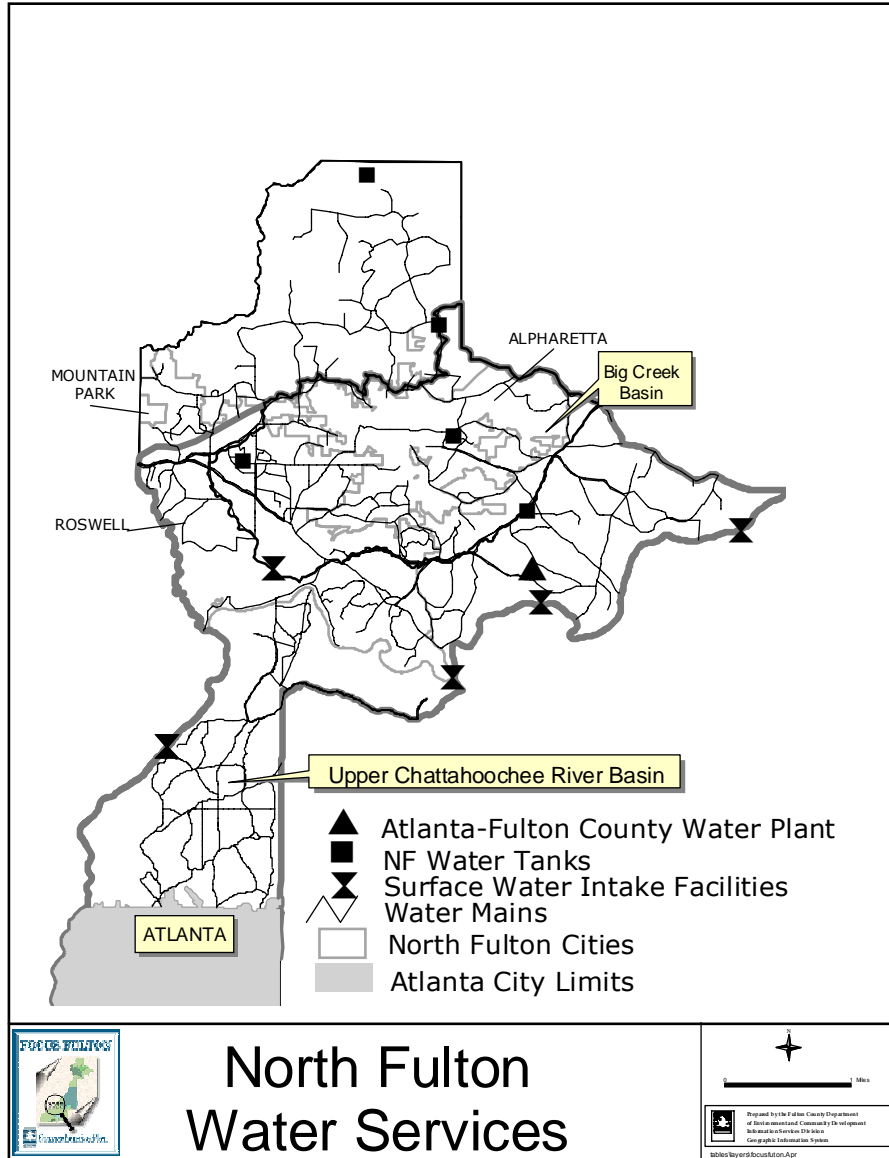
Source: Fulton County Public Works

Table 5-2: Geographic service area of the facility and the predominant types of land uses served by the facility

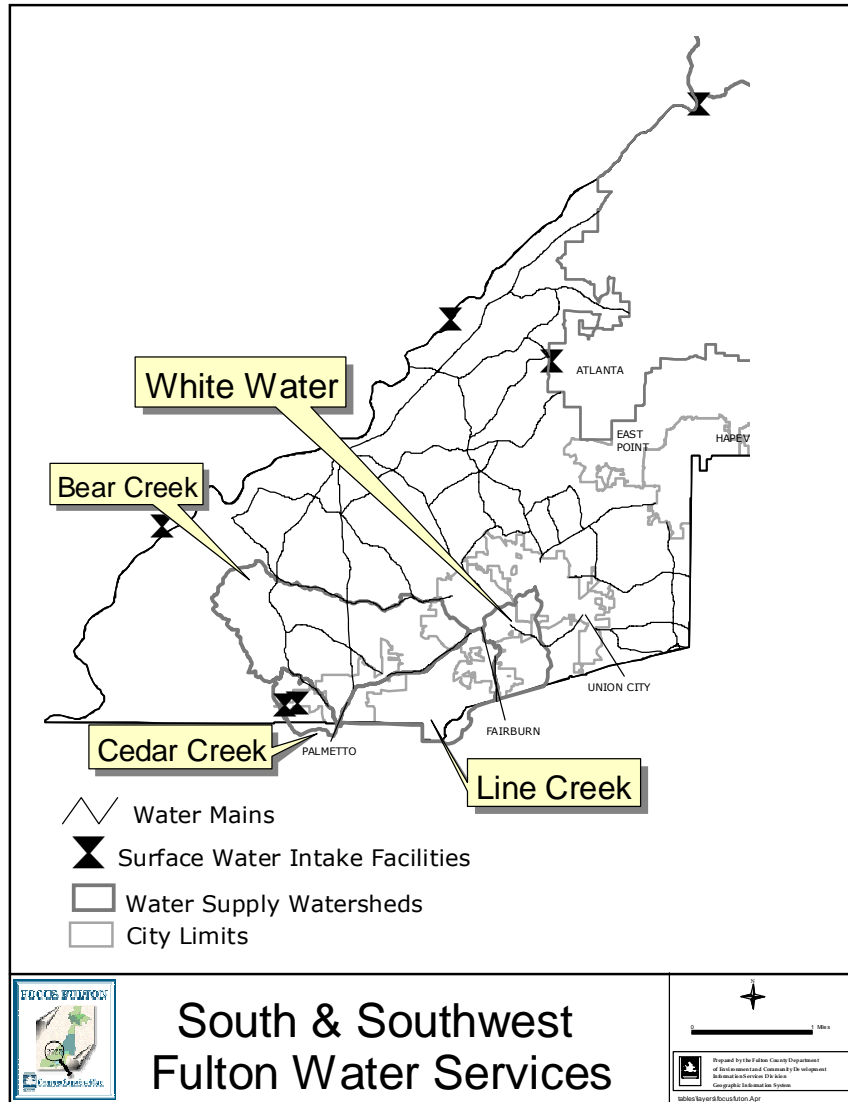
Water Treatment Plant	Geographic Service Area	Predominant Types of Land Use Served by the Facility
AFCWRC Water Treatment Plant	Unincorporated North Fulton, Sandy Springs (majority), Atlanta, Roswell, Alpharetta, Forsyth County	residential, commercial
Hemphill Water Treatment Plant (Atlanta, GA)	Sandy Springs, City of Atlanta, Hapeville, Unincorporated South Fulton, Fairburn (partial), Union City	residential, commercial, industrial, rural
Chattahoochee River Water Treatment Plant (Atlanta, GA)	City of Atlanta, Fulton Industrial District	residential, commercial, industrial
Cecil B. Woods Water Treatment Plant (Roswell, GA)	Roswell downtown area	Residential Commercial
East Point Water Treatment Plant , (East Point, GA)	90% of College Park, 10-20% of Hapeville Fort McPherson (Atlanta)	residential, commercial
Palmetto Water Treatment Plant , (Palmetto, GA)	Palmetto	residential, commercial

Source: Fulton County E&CD





Map 5-1: Location of existing distribution and treatment system in North Fulton and Sandy Springs



Map 5-2: Location of existing distribution and treatment system in SW and South Fulton

Water Treatment Facilities - Design Capacities

The design capacity of drinking water facilities in Fulton County range from the 0.6 million gallon per day (mgd) facility in Palmetto to the 137 mgd Hemphill plant (Table 5-3). The City of Atlanta’s owned and operated Hemphill Water Treatment Plant and the Chattahoochee River



Water Treatment Plant obtains water from a single raw water intake on the Chattahoochee River, just above Peachtree Creek. The permitted withdrawal rate for the intake is 180 mgd. In 2002, the average volume of raw water withdrawn from the river at the City of Atlanta intake was approximately 95 mgd.

The Atlanta Fulton County Water Resources Commission water treatment plant (AFCWRC), located on Old Alabama Road in unincorporated North Fulton County, and is jointly owned by the City of Atlanta and Fulton County. The plant was built in 1991 with an original capacity of 45 mgd. Through the operation of this plant, Fulton County supplies water to residents in North Fulton and the majority of residents in Sandy Springs. In February of 1998, the plant was expanded to its current permitted capacity of 90 (mgd). AFCWRC WTP will expand to 135 mgd by late 2008. The East Point Water Treatment Plant has a capacity of 12 mgd. Roswell’s Cecil B. Woods Water Treatment Plant was a capacity of 1 mgd. Plans are to decommission the plant between 2011 and 2020. Palmetto’s Palmetto Water Treatment Plant has a capacity of 0.6 mgd. This plant is also scheduled to be decommissioned between 2011 and 2020.

Table 5-3: Design capacity of Water Treatment Plant (in million gallons per day-mgd)

Water Treatment Plant	Plant Capacity in 2005	Useful Life of Facility
Atlanta Fulton County Water Treatment Plant	90 mgd	Through 2021-2030
Hemphill Water Treatment Plant (Atlanta, GA)	137 mgd	Through 2021-2030
Chattahoochee River Water Treatment Plant (Atl, GA)	65 mgd	Through 2021-2030
Cecil B. Woods Water Treatment Plant (Roswell, GA)	1 mgd	Plan - Decommission between 2011-2020
East Point Water Treatment Plant (East Point, GA)	12 mgd	Through 2021-2030
Palmetto Water Treatment Plant (Palmetto, GA)	0.6 mgd	Plan - Decommission between 2011-2020

Source: Fulton County Public Works Department

Current demands on Water Treatment Facilities

Water demand is monitored using several measurements. They are:

1. Average daily amount of water used over the course of a year,
2. Maximum amount of water used in one day,
3. Average minimum amount of water used in one day, and
4. The peaking factor ratio of maximum daily demand to average daily demand. The peaking factor ratio is a measure of how daily demand compares to the peak use daily demand (maximum).

North Fulton Demand

The AFCWRC Water Treatment Plant records water used by City of Atlanta customers and Fulton County customers separately. Therefore, the demand for North Fulton can be determined. The demand statistics include the total water pumped, including unaccounted-for water resulting from firefighting, line leakage, etc. Water demand in the North Fulton Service Area in 2002 averaged 26.75 mgd and ranged from a minimum of 17.94 mgd to a maximum 45.66 mgd, close to the capacity of the plant (Table 5-4).





Table 5-4: Atlanta Fulton County Water Treatment Plant Demand - North Fulton Service Area

Year	Average Daily Demand (ADD) in mgd	Maximum Daily Demand (MDD) in mgd	Minimum Daily Demand in mgd	Peaking Factor (Ratio of MDD to ADD)
1996	18.77	34.38	13.15	1.83
1997	20.99	35.94	14.00	1.71
1998	25.02	44.10	15.62	1.76
1999	28.68	47.98	17.50	1.67
2000	27.35	44.85	17.65	1.64
2001	26.75	43.52	16.09	1.63
2002	27.26	45.66	17.94	1.67

Source: Fulton County Public Works Department. Note: All values in million gallons per day (mgd). Average yearly daily demand is the average of the monthly average demands.

The average amount of water used daily through the year varies between the winter and summer months (Table 5-5). The difference between summer and winter average daily demands can be used as an estimate of irrigation usage. The winter and summer demands are compared by calculating a ratio of usage and by subtracting the summer from the winter usage. In 2002, the summer average daily demand increased by 14.31 mgd when compared to the winter average daily demand.

Table 5-5: Seasonal Water Demand Statistics Summary for North Fulton Service Area

Year	Yearly ADD (mgd)	Winter ADD (mgd)	Summer ADD (mgd)	Summer ADD to Winter ADD Ratio	Summer Minus Winter ADD (mgd)
1996	18.77	14.4	24.19	1.66	9.79
1997	20.99	15.21	24.92	1.64	9.71
1998	25.02	17.1	31.15	1.82	14.05
1999	28.68	23.48	35.89	1.53	12.41
2000	27.35	22.39	34.22	1.53	11.83
2001	26.75	22.83	32.19	1.41	9.36
2002	27.26	21.49	35.80	1.67	14.31

Source: Fulton County Public Works Department. Notes: ADD = Average Daily Demand, MDD = Maximum daily Demand, All units in million gallons per day (mgd). Winter months are November through February. Summer months are May through August.

Sandy Springs Demand

Treated water pumped to Sandy Springs is recorded separately at the AFCWTP. This water is supplied to and billed to customers by the City of Atlanta. The pumpage figures represent the water demand for approximately 88 percent of the Sandy Springs land area and also include unaccounted-for water.

During 1996 and 1997, pumping to the Sandy Springs area was controlled due to capacity limitations (22.5 mgd) at the AFCWTP. These restrictions were lifted in 1998 after the AFCWTP was expanded to 90 mgd. In 2002, water demand in the Sandy Springs Service Area averaged 14.46 mgd and ranged from a minimum of 10.06 mgd to a maximum 21.35 mgd (Table 5-6).





Table 5-6: AFCWTP Demand Data Summary Pumpage to the Sandy Springs Service Area

Year	Average Daily Demand (ADD)	Maximum Daily Demand (MDD)	Minimum Daily Demand	Peaking Factor (Ratio of MDD to ADD)
1996	15.10	20.35	10.78	1.35
1997	15.31	21.33	8.32	1.39
1998	17.21	25.61	9.33	1.49
1999	17.40	25.55	10.84	1.46
2000	16.51	29.16	8.70	1.76
2001	15.28	20.05	10.97	1.31
2002	14.46	21.35	10.06	1.48

Source: Fulton County Public Works Department. Note: All values in million gallons per day (mgd). Average yearly daily demand is the average of the monthly average demands.

The average amount of water used daily through the year varies between the winter and summer months (Table 5-7). In 2002, the winter demand was 12.63 mgd while the summer demand was 17.01, a difference of 4.38 mgd. The difference between the summer and winter average daily demands can be used as an estimate of irrigation usage. Several years ago, Fulton County implemented year round outdoor watering restrictions in response to a statewide drought. This may explain the drop in the difference between winter and summer average daily demand.

**Table 5-7. Seasonal Water Demand Statistics Summary
AFCWTP Contribution to Sandy Springs Service Area**

Year	Yearly ADD	Winter ADD	Summer ADD	Summer ADD to Winter ADD Ratio	Summer Minus Winter ADD
1996	15.10	13.24	17.05	1.29	3.81
1997	15.31	13.85	17.57	1.27	3.72
1998	17.21	11.92	19.49	1.64	7.58
1999	17.40	14.85	20.92	1.41	6.07
2000	16.51	13.80	20.26	1.47	6.46
2001	15.28	13.86	17.25	1.24	3.39
2002	14.46	12.63	17.01	1.35	4.38

Source: Fulton County Public Works Department Notes: 1. ADD = Average Daily Demand, MDD = Maximum daily Demand, All units in million gallons per day (mgd). Winter months are November through February. Summer months are May through August.





South Fulton Demand

Water demand records for South Fulton are not available because they cannot be disaggregated from the City of Atlanta demands. The distribution system and pumping data is not reliable when split between jurisdictional lines. The estimated average daily flow from the Adamsville pump station is approximately 10 mgd. The Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport re-pump station flow is approximately 10 mgd. It is not possible to separate the flow to Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport from those to Fulton County at this time. To estimate the current 2002 flow to South Fulton, billing record data from the City of Atlanta for residents outside the city limits and data from the AFCWTP was used. Water consumption from billing records were adjusted upward by 18 percent for unaccounted-for water and then the demand for Sandy Springs subtracted to obtain an estimate for South Fulton. Using this method, the estimated 2002 average daily demand for South Fulton is approximately 15 mgd.

Water Distribution System

Treated water is distributed to customers via several water distribution systems. Fulton County distributes water in North Fulton and a portion of Sandy Springs. The City of Atlanta distributes water in a portion of Sandy Springs and most of South Fulton. Some of the cities in South Fulton operate their own distribution system.

Table 5- 8: Water Distribution System	
Length	275 miles of water mains
Size of mains	8 inches and 54 inches in diameter
Elevated Storage tanks - 6	Hembree Road - 1.0 mg Hembree Road - 0.2mg Bethany Road- 2.0 mg Bethany Road - 2.0 mg Jones Bridge Road - 1.0 mg Jones Bridge Road - 0.5 mg
Ground storage Tanks – 3	Webb Bridge Road - 1.0 mg Webb Bridge Road - 0.5 mg Freemanville Road - 4 mg
Note: mg represents million gallons Source: Fulton County Public Works Department	

Fulton County owns and operates the water distribution, storage and pumping system, which serves a 2003 customer base of approximately 62,000 customers in Sandy Springs and North Fulton (Tables 5-4). Three ground level storage tanks are used to maintain service during seasonal demand peaks and temporary service interruptions. Six elevated storage tanks are used to maintain pressure in the distribution system and provide the system with fire flow protection. Fulton County residents in and south of the City of Atlanta are served by a water supply and distribution system owned and operated by the City of Atlanta. Municipal wholesale users of treated water from the City of Atlanta include the cities of Fairburn, Hapeville, and Union City. The City of Fairburn purchases approximately 12 to 15 million gallons per month (0.5 mgd). The City of Hapeville currently purchases approximately 1.5 to 1.7 mgd. Hapeville is also served by the City of East Point water system. Union City purchases approximately 1.1 mgd from the City of Atlanta. All of these municipalities own and operate their own water distribution systems. These service areas are approximately equal in size to their city limits.





Current demands on Water Distribution Facilities. Fulton County’s water and sewer system serves customers within a 523 square mile area. The number of customer accounts has nearly doubled between 1993 and 2003, growing from 32,720 in 1992 to 62,434 in May of 2003 (Table 5-9).

Table 5-9: Fulton County Water and Sewer Accounts, 1992-2003			
Date	Number of Accounts	Annual Increase	% Increase
12-92	30,572	--	--
12-93	32,720	2,148	7.03%
12-94	35,750	3,030	9.26%
12-95	39,277	3,527	9.87%
12-96	42,904	3,627	9.23%
12-97	46,548	3,644	8.49%
12-98	51,255	4,707	10.11%
12-99	55,249	3,994	7.79%
12-00	59,350	4,101	7.42%
12-01	61,052	1,702	2.87%
12-02	61,916	864	1.42%
5-12-03	62,434	518	0.84%
Source: Fulton County Public Works Department			

5.1.2.2 Assessment

This assessment of current and future needs mainly focuses on the services and facilities provided by Fulton County. In response to the population growth in the 1990s, Fulton County adopted the *2020 Master Plan* in 1998. Since 1997, \$350 million has been spent on water and sewer projects to upgrade and expand the system. Existing facilities and current levels of service meet the current needs of the community. However, future needs of its customers cannot be met with existing facilities and services.

In 2003, the Fulton County Public Works Department prepared the *2004 Business Plan for the Water and Wastewater Capital Improvements Program* for its service area. The Business Plan identifies substantial capital improvements that are needed for the utility to continue to provide adequate and cost-effective water and wastewater services in order to accommodate anticipated population and economic growth. The Business Plan of 2004 identifies funding mechanisms for the construction of water and wastewater facilities to be built between 2003 and 2009. Fulton County Public Works will probably have to develop a new water and sewer plan after the implementation of the 2004 Business Plan. However, the existing and planned facilities will meet the needs thru 2025.

The 2004 Business Plan for the Water and Wastewater Capital Improvements Program is divided into two phases. The Phase I (2004-2006) CIP for water treatment and distribution includes:

- Water Treatment Facilities – Atlanta / Fulton County WTP- \$20,000,000
- General Water System Projects - \$18,500,000
- Water Allocation - \$10,000,000
- Booster Pump Station Projects - \$9,000,000





- Water Storage Projects - \$4,700,000
- Program & Construction Management Services - \$3,731,775
- Water Main Projects - \$2,000,000

The Phase II (2004-2009) CIP includes:

- Water Main Projects - \$35,700,000
- General Water System - \$7,500,000
- Water Allocation - \$7,500,000
- Water Storage Projects - \$5,250,000
- Program & Construction Management Services - \$2,457,200
- Booster Pump Station Projects - \$1,000,000

The Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District will play a role in the provision of water and sewer services in Fulton County. The general purposes of the Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District are to establish policy, create plans, and promote intergovernmental coordination for all water issues in the district; to facilitate multi-jurisdictional water related projects; and to enhance access to funding for water related projects among local governments in the district area. It is the primary purpose of the Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District to develop regional and watershed-specific plans for storm-water management, wastewater treatment, water supply, water conservation, and the general protection of water quality. Local governments within the District that do not substantially adopt the model ordinances will be ineligible for state grants or loans for stormwater related projects. Those governments that fail to implement plans that apply to them would have their current permits for water withdrawal, wastewater capacity or NPDES stormwater permits frozen. At this time, Fulton County complies with the plan. If the County were inconsistent with the plan, current capacity permits and capital improvement projects would not be endorsed by the District and the Georgia Environmental Protection Department.

Capacity Analysis

The current capacity and the capacity needs of water treatment facilities that serve unincorporated Fulton County are shown in Table 5-10. The Atlanta Fulton County Water Treatment Plant (AFCWTP) has a current capacity of 90 mgd which is equally divided between Fulton County which serves North Fulton and the City of Atlanta which serves most of Sandy Springs. North Fulton will need an additional 27 to 42 mgd to meet future needs. The plant’s capacity will increase to 145 mgd before 2020 and will therefore have adequate capacity to meet future needs. In contrast, there appears to be a surplus of 8 to 14 mgd for the Sandy Springs area. South Fulton receives its water from the Hemphill and Chattahoochee plants, which have a total capacity of 201 mgd. The Public Works Department estimates and plans indicate that the South Fulton area can be supplied adequately by these plants through 2020. The issue in South Fulton is the limited water distributions system.

Table 5-10: Water Treatment Capacity





Service Area	Current Supply Capacity (mgd) (a)	Water Demand Range: permit level at mgd	Net Supply Capacity Needs in 2020
North Fulton	45	87 to 72	-42 to -27
Sandy Springs	45	37 to 31	8 to 14
South Fulton	(c)	31 to 23	Adequate

a: Fulton County and Atlanta share at 45 mgd
 c: The capacities of the Hemphill and Chattahoochee plants are 137 and 65 mgd, respectively (total of 202 mgd). The existing intake permit for the plants is 180 mgd.
 Source: Fulton County Public Works

Water Treatment Facilities

The six water treatment facilities provide a level of service that meets the current needs. The Cecil B. Woods Water Treatment Plant in Roswell and the Palmetto Water Treatment Plant in Palmetto will meet future needs thru 2010. Subsequently, they will be de-commissioned between 2011 and 2020. The other four facilities are projected to meet future needs thru 2030. The AFCWTP will be expanded from 90 mgd to 145 mgd and will meet any future needs through 2030. This expansion will be within the existing properties and will have minimal impact on adjacent natural resources. Moreover, improvements are planned on the Hemphill, Chattahoochee and Cecil. B. Woods water treatment facilities (Table 5-11).

Facility	Adequacy	General Condition (poor-fair-good-excellent)	Expected Life
Atlanta Fulton County Water Treatment Plant	Yes (90 mgd), however the plant will be expanded to 145 mgd.	Good	Through 2021-2030
Hemphill Water Treatment Plant (Atlanta)	Yes (137 mgd)	Fair – improvements were being made as of 2005	Through 2021-2030
Chattahoochee River Water Treatment Plant (Atlanta)	Yes (65 mgd)	Fair – improvements were being made as of 2005	Through 2021-2030
Cecil B. Woods Water Treatment Plant (Roswell)	Yes (1 mgd)	Fair to poor – improvements were necessary as of 2005	Plan – Decommission between 2011-2020
East Point Water Treatment Plant (East Point,)	Yes (12 mgd)	Good	Through 2021-2030
Palmetto Water Treatment Plant (Palmetto, GA)	Yes (0.6 mgd)	Good	Plan – Decommission between 2011-2020

Source: Fulton County Public Works Department

Water Distribution System

Fulton County distributes water in North Fulton through a network of water mains and storage tanks. As population growth continues in North Fulton and particularly in areas currently not served by water, water mains will have to be installed and expanded. To meet future needs, approximately 8 million gallons (mg) of additional storage capacity and booster pump stations will be needed from 2005 to 2025. To maintain and increase water pressure, to expand capacity, fire suppression abilities and to meet storage capacity needs, 3 booster pump stations at Mansell Road, Webb Road, and Freemanville Road, two - 2 mg storage tanks at King Road, one - 2 mg storage tank at McGinnis Ferry Road, one - 2 mg storage tank at Kimball Bridge Road, and one -





1 mg storage tank at Old Alabama Road will be constructed. The condition of the existing storage and distribution system is good to excellent and the expected life of these facilities will be beyond 2025 (Table 5-12).

Table 5- 12 Water Distribution System			
Facility	Adequacy	General Condition (poor-fair-good-excellent)	Expected Life
Mains	Slightly inadequate	Good	Through 2040-2050
Elevated Storage Tanks	Yes	Excellent to good	Through 2040-2050
Hembree Road Ground Storage Tank	Yes	Good	Through 2040-2050
Bethany Road Ground Storage Tank	Yes	Good	Through 2040-2050
Jones Bridge Road Ground Storage Tank	Yes	Good	Through 2040-2050
Webb Bridge Road Ground Tank	Yes	Excellent	Through 2040
Freemanville Road Ground Tank	Yes	Good	Through 2020
Source: Fulton County Public Works Department			

Fulton County provides high quality potable water and adequate infrastructure to benefit public health, conservation of the environment, and the economic sustainability of the community it serves. County policies provide conservation mechanisms to reduce long term wastewater flows and water consumption. These policies include:

- Xeriscaping and drought landscaping objectives,
- Water conservation and water restrictions,
- LEED’s Design Requirements for Sustainability,
- Smart growth land use planning, and
- Water Reclamation.

The conservation and sustainability of Fulton County’s resources is of primary concern to the Department of Public Works and the citizens of the County. The 2004 CIP addresses the physical constraints of the current demand for water and wastewater. The 2004 CIP Business Plan anticipates collateral long range conservation and sustainability standards necessary to slow the need for future infrastructure additions.

In addition to the planned improvements and capacity increases, identified additional current and or future needs for the water supply and treatment are:

- replacement of water meters,
- implementation of water conservation program including a system of conservation pricing,
- promotion of the use of reclaimed wastewater,
- addressing water supply issues and non-point source pollution,
- changing and influencing individual behavior to improve water quality,
- Continuation of conservation and water re-use program, and
- Additional staff for routine inspections, leak detection, backflow prevention, and fire hydrant maintenance.

Moreover, implementation of three regulatory measures would be helpful for the near term and long term future of the water treatment utility. These are:





- A tracking system for the transport of commercial and industrial grease wastes,
- A required septic tank maintenance program based on a five year cycle, and
- A provision within the Subdivision Regulations for gray water reuse.

Evaluation of Options

The evaluation of options needed to address current and future problems and opportunities was conducted during the development of the *2004 Business Plan for the Water and Wastewater Capital Improvements Program*. The Business Plan incorporated previous assessments (2020 Water and Wastewater Plan of 1999, Interim Capacity Improvements Evaluation for Big Creek Plant and Little River Plant of 2001) and now serves as the work program for the Public Works Department.

The 2004 Business Plan was the result of a collaborative effort over several months between multiple Fulton County department directors including Public Works, Environment and Community Development, Finance, and the County Manager. The process of developing the Business Plan included extensive analysis, discussions and review of the significant elements used to formulate and evaluate each alternative. A list identifying potential projects and needs was compiled based on the recommendations of previously prepared facility plans, engineering studies, and technical reports. The list was further refined and prioritized through work sessions with Public Works Water Services Division staff. In addition, population projections and growth data were used to determine the timing and scale of the proposed improvements. Therefore, this portion of the assessment does not involve the development and evaluation of options for addressing current and future problems and opportunities. Rather, it represents content that has already been developed in the 2004 Capital Improvements Program.

5.1.3.0 Sewerage System & Waste Water Treatment

Introduction

The Department of Public Works, Water Services Division, Water Protection Section, is responsible for treatment of wastewater and compliance with environmental permit levels. This section includes a summary of the water pollution control facilities, the collection system, current demand, the level of service provided and an assessment of current and future needs.

5.1.3.1 Inventory

Water Pollution Control Facilities

Fulton County owns and operates six water pollution control plants (WPCP). The plants are currently permitted to treat a combined total average flow of approximately 43 million gallons per day (mgd). These plants treat wastewater generated inside and outside the county.

A portion of the wastewater generated within the County is treated by facilities not owned by the County, including a combination of sewer authorities in neighboring counties and privately owned facilities. The water pollution control plants, their design capacity, and their service areas are shown in Tables 5-13 and 5-14 and in Map 5-3.





Table 5-13: Water Pollution Control Plants

Water Pollution Control Plant	Responsible Entity	Design Capacity
Big Creek Water Reclamation Facility	Fulton Co. Public Works	24 mgd
Johns Creek Water Pollution Control Plant	Fulton Co. Public Works	7 mgd
Cauley Creek Water Reclamation Facility	Fulton Co. Public Works	2.5 mgd (increasing to 5 mgd)
Little River Water Pollution Control Plant	Fulton Co. Public Works	0.85 mgd
Camp Creek Water Pollution Control Plant	Fulton Co. Public Works	13 mgd (increasing to 24 mgd by 2005)
Little Bear Creek Water Pollution Control Plant	Fulton Co. Public Works	0.1 mgd

Source: Fulton County Department of Public Works

Table 5-14: Service area of the Water Pollution Control Plants and the predominant types of land uses served by the facility

Water Pollution Control Plant	Service Area	Predominant land uses served by the facility
Big Creek	North Fulton County, portions of Cobb County, portions of DeKalb County, and portions of Forsyth county	Residential and commercial
Johns Creek	Large portions of Sandy Springs, portions of Roswell	Residential, commercial
Cauley Creek	Johns Creek and Shakerag in Northeast Fulton County	Residential
Little River	Mountain Park and nearby communities in Northwest Fulton and parts of Cherokee County	Residential, light commercial
Camp Creek	South Fulton County	Residential, industrial
Little Bear Creek	Crossroads subdivision in South Fulton County	Residential

Source: Fulton County Department of Public Works

North Fulton Wastewater Systems

The North Fulton Wastewater System consists of four wastewater facilities (Big Creek, Johns Creek, Cauley Creek, and Little River) and their associated collection and conveyance systems. The Big Creek, Johns Creek and Cauley Creek service areas are interconnected and jointly make up the largest wastewater collection and treatment system in unincorporated Fulton County. The County also treats wastewater flows from neighboring Forsyth, Cherokee, Cobb, and DeKalb Counties. Forsyth and DeKalb Counties send wastewater to both the Big Creek WRF and Johns Creek WPCP. The Little River WPCP is owned and operated by Fulton County but is located in Cherokee County. The total average wastewater flow received from outside the County and treated at North Fulton wastewater treatment facilities is approximately 4.9 mgd. More detail information from each is included below.

Big Creek: The Big Creek Plant was originally constructed in 1969 with a design capacity of 0.75 mgd. The plant was expanded numerous times and has a current capacity of 24 mgd. The collection area flowing to the Big Creek WRF consists primarily of residential and commercial users and covers approximately 63 percent of the sewered area in North Fulton.

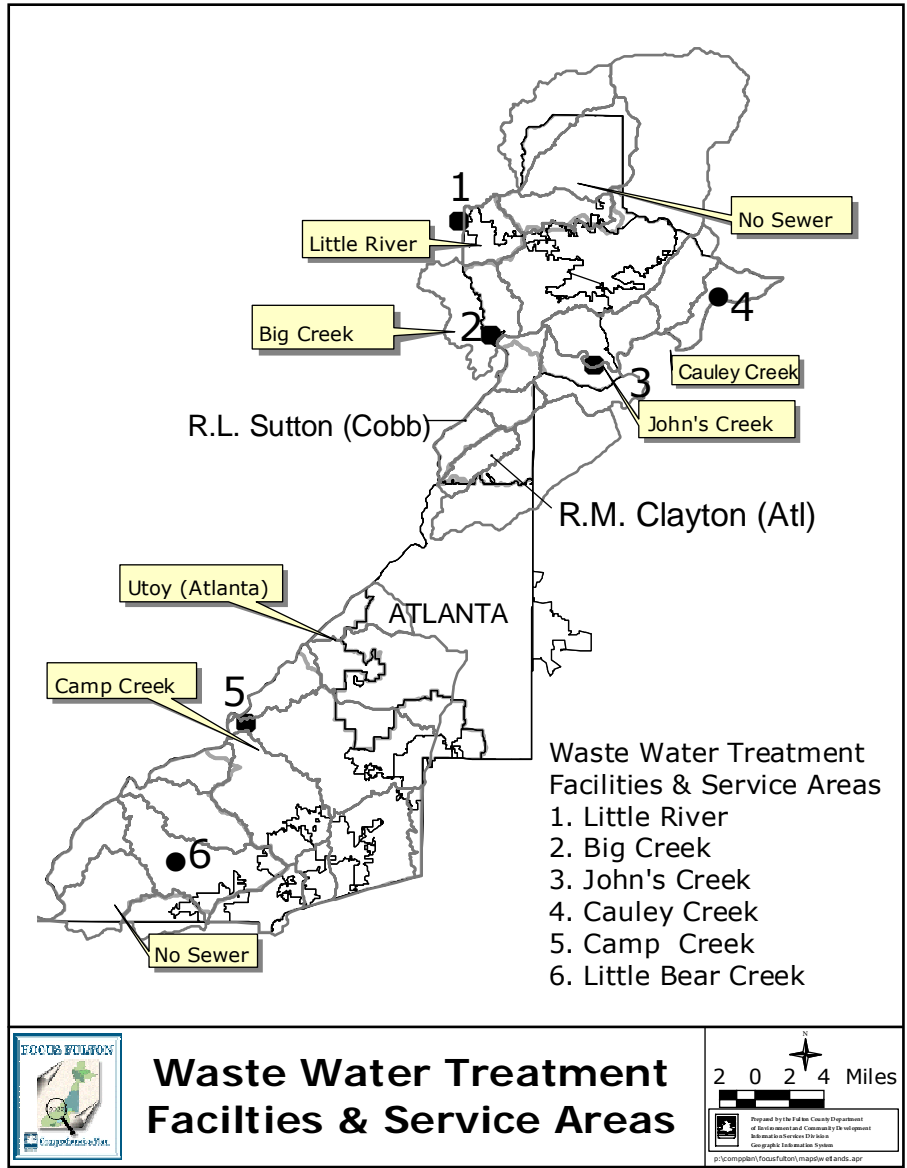
Johns Creek: The Johns Creek WPCP was originally constructed in 1980 with an average design capacity of 5 mgd. The plant was expanded in 1992 to a design and permitted discharge capacity



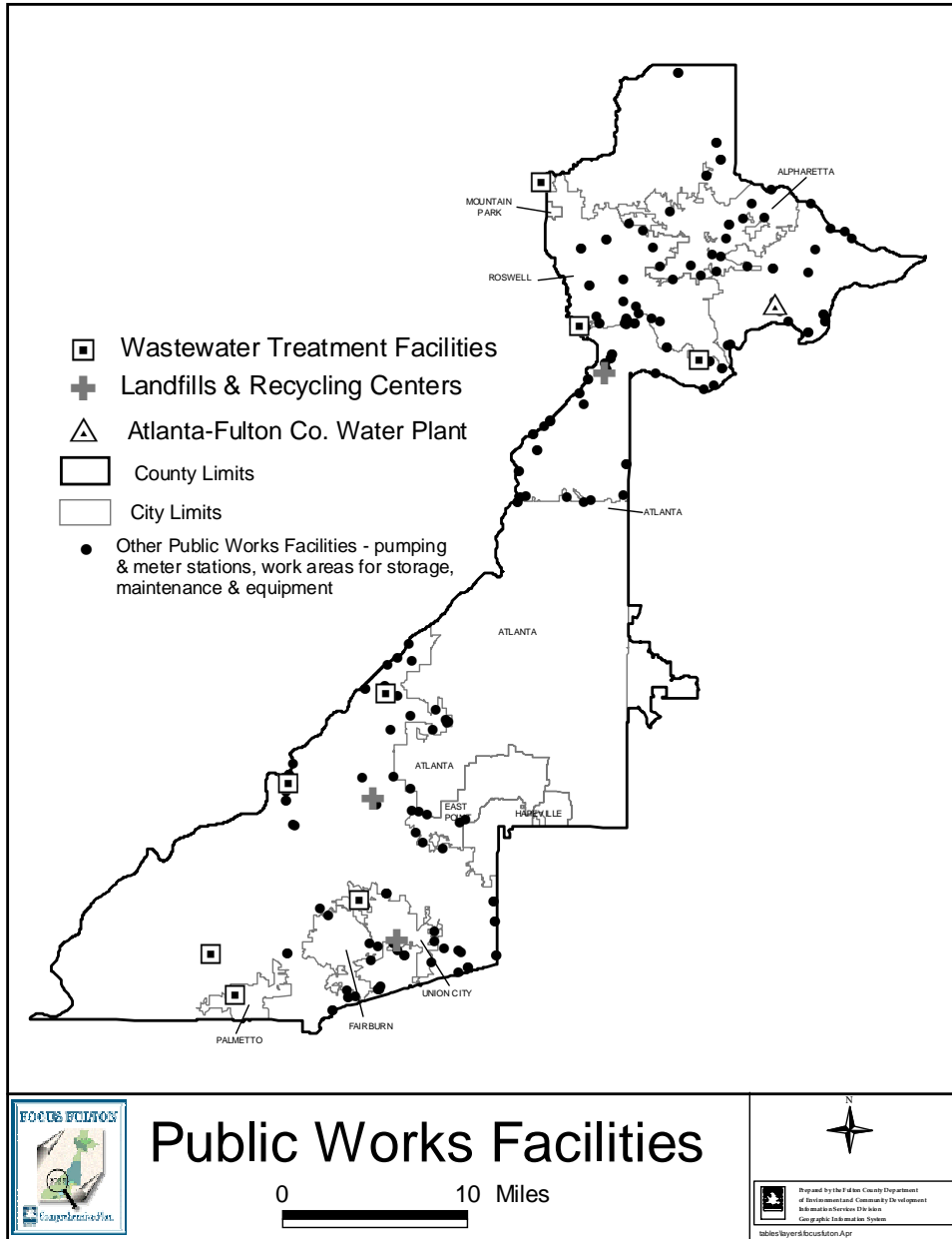


of 7 mgd. The plant currently serves approximately 27 square miles or 26 percent of the sewered area in North Fulton.

Little River: The Little River WPCP is in neighboring Cherokee County. The plant serves Mountain Park and the portion of Northwest Fulton and Cherokee County in the Little River Basin, part of the Etowah Watershed. The plant originally had a capacity of 0.175 mgd. In March 1992, the plant was expanded to 0.85 mgd. The Little River Land Application System (LAS) is permitted to discharge up to 200,000 gallons per day (gpd). The plant serves approximately 6 square miles or 6 percent of the sewered area in North Fulton.



Map 5-3: Fulton County Waste Water Treatment Facilities and Service Area.



Map 5-4: Public Works Facilities



The Johns Creek, Little River and Big Creek plants have experienced operational problems, some of which have resulted in permit violations. Several of these violations have resulted in the issuance of Consent Orders from the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. Operational problems at the facility have been due primarily to limited plant capacity and high wet peak weather flows during rain events. As a result of the permit violations, in January 7, 2000, the Georgia EPD issued a Consent Order that limited sewer service connections in the Big Creek and Johns Creek service areas. The problems have been corrected and the moratorium was lifted in January 1, 2003.

Cauley Creek: The Cauley Creek Water Reclamation Facility is located on a 135-acre site in the Shakerag Community. It consists of a two-train, 2.5 mgd biological treatment plant; reuse storage pond and spray and drip irrigation field. The plant serves approximately six square miles or six percent of North Fulton's collection system. The County is in the process of initiating an expansion of the treatment facility from 2.5 mgd to 5.0 mgd.

Sandy Springs Wastewater Systems

The Sandy Springs service area covers approximately 31.5 square miles and consists of the unincorporated portion of Fulton County north of the City of Atlanta and south of the Big Creek and Johns Creek service areas. The City of Atlanta's R.M. Clayton plant and Cobb County's R.L. Sutton plant treat all wastewater flow generated in this area.

South Fulton Wastewater Systems

The South Fulton system includes all County wastewater service south of the Atlanta city limits. The South Fulton service area is approximately 235 square miles. The wastewater system is comprised of approximately 550 miles of gravity sewers, 14 pump stations, and two wastewater treatment plants (Camp Creek WPCP and Little Bear Creek WPCP). In addition, treatment capacity is also provided by Atlanta's Utoy Creek Water Reclamation Center (WRC) and Clayton County's R.L. Jackson WPCP. More information about each facility is included below. Approximately 85 square miles or 36 percent of the land area in South Fulton does not have sewer service.

Camp Creek: The Camp Creek WPCP, originally designed in 1960 with a 3 mgd capacity, has a 19 mgd capacity. The County has entered into a design-build-operate contract that will include expansion of the plant to 24 mgd by the Spring of 2005. The plant currently serves residential and industrial users and covers approximately two-thirds of the sewered area in South Fulton. Wastewater flows from the cities of East Point, College Park, Union City, Fairburn, and a portion of Palmetto are also treated at the Camp Creek WPCP. The Cities of Fairburn and Palmetto have each signed a wastewater agreement with Fulton County for 1.0 MGD treatment capacity at Camp Creek. Union City is negotiating to increase its current 1.5 MGD capacity to another 2 to 4 MGD. Periodically, the plant has experienced operational problems, some of which have resulted in permit violations. Operational problems at the facility have been caused by high wet weather flows that occur during rain events. The expansion of the facility to 24 mgd will provide additional capacity as well as a higher level of treatment.





Little Bear Creek: The Little Bear Creek WPCP package treatment plant serves the Crossroads subdivision in South Fulton County. The plant was originally constructed in 1977 with an average design capacity of 100,000 gpd. The plant currently serves all homes in the subdivision. Sludge from the facility is treated at the Camp Creek WPCP. The plant is currently operating at approximately 40% capacity and meets all permit requirements.

Utoy Creek: Utoy Creek Water Reclamation Center, operated by the City of Atlanta, provides service to approximately 13 square miles within Fulton County. Although the facility is located outside the Atlanta city limits, the Utoy Creek WRC is owned and operated by the City of Atlanta. Approximately 75 percent of the flows treated at the facility are generated within Atlanta. The City is responsible for maintaining the collection system within the entire service area.

Wastewater Collection System

The Fulton County wastewater collection system serves approximately 285 square miles. The County’s wastewater collection system is comprised of both privately-owned and County-owned gravity sewers, force mains, and pumping stations. The entire collection system consists of approximately 2,100 miles of sanitary and interceptor sewers. The larger-diameter lines and service connections are made of concrete pipe. There are also 44 wastewater pumping stations within the system (Table 5-15).

Fulton County’s wastewater collection system provides service to the cities of Alpharetta, Roswell, Mountain Park and unincorporated North Fulton in the North Fulton service area and East Point, College Park, Union City, Fairburn, Palmetto and unincorporated South Fulton in the South Fulton service area. The remaining areas, primarily in Northwest Fulton and the Chattahoochee Hill Country in South Fulton County, are unsewered. The system also receives wastewater from areas adjacent counties.

Table 5-15: Collection System		
Collection System	System Elements	Responsible Entity
Big Creek Collection System	7 pumping stations 3 primary collection trunk sewers	Fulton County Department of Public Works
Johns Creek Collection System	2 primary interceptors 6 pumping stations	Fulton County Department of Public Works
Cauley Creek Collection System	information pending	
Little River Collection System	1 pump station (operated by Cherokee County)	Fulton County Department of Public Works
Sandy Springs	14 pump stations	FC Public Works
Camp Creek Collection System	12 pumping stations 3 primary interceptor systems	Fulton County Department of Public Works
Utoy Creek Collection System	information pending	City of Atlanta
Little Bear Collection System	1 pump station	Fulton County Department of Public Works

Source: Fulton County Public Works

North Fulton

The North Fulton service area is approximately 104 square miles. It includes approximately 750 miles of gravity sewers and 17 pumping stations. Unsewered areas comprise approximately 46





square miles or 33 percent of the land area in North Fulton.

Rapid population growth in North Fulton has resulted in wastewater treatment facilities operating near their design capacity. To provide flexibility in the system, the sewer basins are being tied together hydraulically enabling the transfer of flows between basins to relieve hydraulic overloading at specific facilities.

Big Creek: The Big Creek collection system includes seven pumping stations and three primary collection trunk sewers. The interceptor trunk sewers range in size from 12 to 72 inches in diameter. The Riverside pump station handles the majority of the flow received at the Big Creek WRF. During rainfall events, overflows of manholes along Riverside Drive upstream of the Riverside pump station can occur. Modifications that will help relieve stress in this area of the collection system are planned.

Johns Creek: The Johns Creek collection system consists of two primary interceptors located along Johns Creek and the Chattahoochee River. The system includes six pumping stations. The Old Alabama and the Chattahoochee III Pump Stations have the capability to divert up to 5.0 mgd to the newly constructed Cauley Creek WRF. The Johns Creek Diversion Pump Station diverts flow from the Johns Creek WPCP to the Big Creek Service area to keep the influent flow to the Johns Creek plant within its design capacity.

Cauley Creek: Cauley Creek is served by existing pump stations in the Johns Creek system. After the expansion of the plant, reclaimed water distribution system will be in place to provide onsite spray and drip irrigation fields to local golf courses, church complexes, parks, sports fields at various public schools and other properties in Northeast Fulton.

Little River: The Little River collection system consists solely of gravity sewers from residential neighborhoods and commercial areas. All flows from neighboring Cherokee County are pumped to the plant from the River Oaks pump station. This pump station is operated and maintained by Cherokee County.

Sandy Springs

The Sandy Springs area is comprised of approximately 260 miles of gravity sewer and 14 pump stations, spanning five drainage basins. Flows to DeKalb County and the City of Atlanta are generated within the Nancy Creek basin. A primary interceptor running along Nancy Creek feeds flow directly to the City of Atlanta facility while smaller collection sewers along the eastern border of the service are conveyed to DeKalb County. The remaining flows are pumped to Cobb County's facility.

South Fulton

Camp Creek: The Camp Creek service area, the largest in the County, spans six drainage basins, Camp Creek, Deep Creek, Morning Creek, Line Creek, Whitewater Creek and Wilson Creek. The Camp Creek collection system consists of approximately 550 miles of sewer lines and 12 pumping stations. There are three primary interceptor systems which convey flows to the Camp Creek WPCP. The Camp Creek system, serving the Camp Creek drainage basin, is an entirely gravity system. It serves the cities of East Point and College Park. The Deep Creek system serves the Deep Creek, Morning Creek, Line Creek and Whitewater Creek drainage basins. This system includes 10 of the 12 service area pumping stations and serves the cities of Fairburn and Union City. The Wilson Creek system is located in the northern corner of the service area and serves primarily the Fulton Industrial Boulevard industrial corridor.





Little Bear Creek: The Little Bear Creek distribution system consist of an 8-inch diameter collection sewer and a below-ground package pump station.

Utoy Creek: The City of Atlanta is responsible for maintaining the collection system within the entire service area. The Great Southwest Pump Station is the only facility operated and maintained by the County which conveys flow to the Utoy Creek WRC.

5.1.3.2 Assessment

This assessment discusses whether existing facilities and current levels of services are adequate to meet the current and future needs of the community. The Fulton County wastewater system currently serves a land area of more than 280 square miles. The collection system consists of more than 1,600 miles of gravity sewer pipelines and 42 wastewater pump stations. There are six wastewater treatment facilities with a combined total average flow of approximately 45 million gallons per day. As of 2005, there was no building moratoria due to wastewater treatment capacity and each of the six facilities were operating below permit (National Pollution Discharge Elimination System) capacity levels. For this reason, existing facilities and current levels of service adequately meet the needs of users as of 2005. However, several of the facilities are close to reaching capacity levels.

Since 1992, the number of water and sewer accounts served by the County has doubled from roughly 30,000 to over 62,000. The projected system capacity available in Fulton County is determined by the growth rate in population, the actual flow of water use, wet weather, and imposed restrictions. The population growth of Fulton County increased steadily between 1990 and 2000. During this period, Fulton County grew by 25%.

The existing demand has resulted in near capacity levels for wastewater treatment capacity. The existing facilities and services will not be able to accommodate the future needs of the community. Population projections from 2005 to 2025 indicate that Fulton is forecasted to grow by 36 % (326,465 people) while unincorporated Fulton County is forecasted to grow by 42% (102,180 people). Over the same period, Fulton County is expected to add more than 272,000 jobs. Fulton County will certainly require additional facilities to accommodate anticipated population and economic growth while protecting natural and cultural resources. The planned increase in service and capacity are discussed below.

Capacity Analysis

Current demand is described in several ways in the following tables. In Table 5-16, the first column indicates how much average flow is permitted by regulations per day in each water treatment facility. Column 2 quantifies the average monthly flow from 2002. Column 3 quantifies the maximum monthly flow from 2002. Since Public Works staff is concerned with both average use of the facilities and maximum use or peak, column 4 includes a ratio that compares the maximum monthly flow levels to the average monthly flow levels. For column 4, the ratio indicates the difference between maximum monthly flow and average monthly flow in terms of a ratio of 1 or more. The higher the number is above 1, the greater the fluctuation between peak month and average month. Table 5-16 demonstrates the capacity of the system to serve its customers at the current time.





Table 5-16: County-Owned Water Pollution Control Plants

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Facility/ Permit Number Expiration Date	Permitted Avg. Monthly Flow, mgd	2002 Avg. Monthly Flow, mgd ^a	2002 Max. Monthly Flow, mgd ^b	Ratio 2002 Max. Month to Avg. Monthly	Ratio 2002 Peak Daily to Avg. Monthly
Big Creek WRF	24.0	20.90	23.84	1.14	2.09
Camp Creek WPCP	24.0	13.089	15.02	1.15	1.6
Johns Creek WPCP	7.0	6.078	6.784	1.12	2.05
Little Bear Creek WPCP	0.10	0.037	0.048	1.30	1.62
Little River WPCP	1.0	0.804	0.995	1.24	3.0
Cauley Creek WRF	5.0	1.535	2.05	1.33	1.69

^a 12-month average of the average monthly flows for each month during 2002.
^b The maximum monthly flow during 2002.
 Source: Fulton County Public Works

According to this analysis, Big Creek WRF, Johns Creek WPCP and Little River WPCP operated close to capacity during peak flows. Moreover, Little River had the highest fluctuations between peak and average flows followed by Big Creek and Johns Creek.

In order to maintain the current level of service and meet expected needs, the Department of Public Works has developed and approved the *2004 Business Plan for the Water and Wastewater Capital Improvements Program*. The major projects which resulted from the analysis included general wastewater system projects (such as capacity increases), infiltration and inflow, pumping stations, relief sewers, wastewater allocation, water reclamation facilities, and program and construction management services. The projects within this budget reflect the priority needs for the plants and the collection system. The lists below indicate the level of funding for each facility or service between 2004 and 2006 and between 2006 and 2009. The Phase I Wastewater System Improvements 2004-2006 are:

- Water Reclamation Facilities Projects – relocation and expansion of Johns Creek WRF: \$93,000,000,
- General Wastewater System Projects: \$16,500,000,
- Program & Construction Management Services: \$11,246,823,
- Relief Sewer Projects: \$10,742,000,
- Pumping Station Projects: \$10,000,000,
- Wastewater Allocation: \$8,000,000, and
- Infiltration and Inflow Projects: \$5,400,000.
- Total Phase I Wastewater CIP Projects: \$154,888,823.

The Phase II Wastewater System Improvements 2006-2009 are:

- Water Reclamation Facilities Projects: \$174,700,000,





- Relief Sewer Projects: \$62,412,500,
- General Wastewater System Projects: \$34,000,000,
- Pumping Station Projects: \$32,421,400,
- Infiltration and Inflow Projects: \$13,920,000,
- Program & Construction Management Services: \$13,812,600, and
- Wastewater Allocation: \$4,000,000,
- Total Phase II Wastewater CIP Projects: \$335,266,502.

The Department of Public Works is also concerned with several other needs and issues including:

- Re-use of 10% non-potable water at a minimum,
- Reduction in infiltration and inflow to the collection system,
- Maintenance of the collection system,
- Elimination of breaks and spills,
- Initiation of the Collection Management Maintenance Program (CMOM), and
- Extension of the collection system to moderate and extreme growth areas.

The expanded capacities at the Cauley Creek and Camp Creek plants will increase the overall level of service from near capacity to ample capacity. These and other capacity improvements from the 2004 Capital Improvement Plan are intended to provide adequate capacity thru 2009 (Phase I, 2003-2006, and Phase II, 2007-2009).

Though the CIP does not include all of the planning period up to 2025, Table 5-17 provides an outlook on the useful life of the major facilities to 2025 and beyond. Big Creek will be expanded from 24 mgd to 40 mgd (16 mgd added capacity); Johns Creek will be expanded from 7 mgd to 15 mgd (8 mgd added capacity). The smaller facilities: Little River, Cauley Creek and Little Bear Creek will be decommissioned.

Water Pollution Control Plant	Useful Life of Facility
Big Creek Water Reclamation Facility	With expansions between 2011-2020, capacity will increase to 40 mgd. Useful life expected through the 2021-2030.
Johns Creek Water Pollution Control Plant	With expansion between 2006-2010, capacity will increase to 15 mgd. Useful life expected through the 2030.
Cauley Creek Water Reclamation Facility	No expansions anticipated with plan to decommission by the 2020-2030.
Little River Water Pollution Control Plant	No expansions anticipated with plan to decommission by the 2011-2020.
Camp Creek Water Pollution Control Plant	Plans to expand to 24 mgd by 2005. Useful life expected through the 2021-2030.
Little Bear Creek Water Pollution Control Plant	No expansion anticipated with plan to decommission by the 2006-2010.
Source: Fulton County Public Works	

The future capacities of the Water Pollution Control Plants should meet the future demands for treatment (Table 5-18). Johns Creek may be operating close to capacity. However, flows can be sent to the Big Creek WRF for treatment.





Table 5-18: Water Pollution Control Plants 2020 Capacity

Service Area	Wastewater Treatment Capacity (mgd)	2020 Wastewater Projections (mgd)	Net Treatment Capacity (mgd)
Big Creek WRF	40	35.5 to 29.3	4.5 to 10.7
Johns Creek WPCP	15	17.2 to 14.2	-2.2 to 0.8
Little River WPCP	1.0	2.5 to 2.1	-1.6
Subtotal	56.0	55.7 to 45.6	0.3 to 10.4
Camp Creek WPCP	24.0	20.4 to 15.0	3.6 to 9

The Chattahoochee Hill Area of South Fulton, west of Cascade Palmetto Highway, is currently unsewered. In order to preserve open space, agricultural uses and the rural landscape, while at the same time allowing for development, the Land Use Plan calls for the development of 3 mixed use villages. In order to support higher densities in these villages, the plan for the area calls for wastewater treatment facilities, similar to Cauley Creek, that would only serve these villages. Moreover, portions of the area east of Cascade Palmetto Road that are currently unsewered may be sewerred over the next 20 years as these areas develop.

Evaluation of Options

An evaluation of the options for addressing Fulton County’s water treatment capacity and collection system was conducted in 2003. As a result, the 2004 Water and Wastewater Capital Improvements Program has been approved and it will be implemented thru 2009. The projects within the CIP reflect the priority needs for the plants and the collection system. Therefore, this portion of the assessment does not involve the development and evaluation of options for addressing current and future problems and opportunities. Rather, it represents content that has already been developed in the 2004 Capital Improvements Program.

The Clean Water Act, other EPA regulations, the State of Georgia EPD, the Metropolitan River Protection Act and municipal regulations apply to the Chattahoochee River Basin. Regulatory compliance drives the need to improve water quality conditions. These stronger, mandated standards and deadlines for clean water requirements will be implemented by projects in the CIP.

5.1.4.0 Solid Waste Management

Introduction

The State of Georgia requires each local government to prepare a Solid Waste Management plan. The Board of Commissioners approved a contract in February 2005 to engage a consultant to complete the Solid Waste Management Plan by October 2005. This plan will be prepared concurrently with the 2025 Fulton County Comprehensive Plan process. In addition, Solid Waste is included in this Element.

5.1.4.1 Inventory

Services





The Department of Public Works provides oversight of solid waste collection and disposal in unincorporated Fulton County. Fulton County's objective is to "provide universal access to the residential collection of solid waste and recycling to all residential units in Fulton County."

Fulton County does not collect standard household waste in any part of unincorporated Fulton County. Likewise, it does not operate any transfer or disposal facilities. Most of the services are provided by private vendors utilizing private transfer and disposal facilities both in and outside of Fulton County. Each private solid waste provider is regulated by the Fulton County Solid Waste Collection and Disposal Ordinance of 1997.

Although Fulton County does not provide any waste collection of any kind in North Fulton County, the County administers bulk waste and yard waste collection services for approximately 22,000 residents in unincorporated South Fulton County only. The service is provided by Latham Home Sanitation, Inc. In addition, the County provides limited drop-off, composting, and recycling services at the Merk Miles drop off/composting facility in unincorporated South Fulton County and the Morgan Falls "Dick Schmalz Recycling Center" in Sandy Springs.

The County also maintains a solid waste enterprise fund which is solely supported by the collection of host fees as authorized under the Georgia Solid Waste Management Act. The fund is supplemented by property tax revenue collected in unincorporated Fulton County. The supplemental funding covers the cost for the bulk waste and yard waste services in South Fulton and landfill post closures obligations for the Merk Miles and Morgan Falls Landfills. Waste from all Fulton County government facilities is collected and disposed by Waste Management, Inc.

Facilities

Numerous solid waste management facilities are located throughout Fulton County. These are shown in Map 5-5 and in Table 5-19. The responsible entity for various Solid Waste Management facilities is shown in Table 5-20 and the service area and land use near these facilities is indicated in Table 5-21.

Waste disposal types and disposal characteristics are facility specific. The EPD permit for each facility and the Fulton County issued use permit indicate the types of waste accepted at each facility. Fulton County owns the Morgan Falls "Dick Schmalz" Recycling Center and the Merk Miles Recycling and Waste Drop Off Facility. The Merk Miles facility is a comprehensive drop off point for all municipal solid waste including bulk waste, yard waste, and appliances, metals, etc. The Morgan Falls Recycling Center is a limited recycling facility for glass, paper, plastics, batteries, cell phones, and aluminum cans. All other solid waste services and facilities are privatized. Private firms must meet all of the conditions of the permit issued by the county and must offer a level of service that customers demand. The three operating landfills located in Fulton County are construction and demolition facilities, accepting only inert waste.

The Department of Public Works reported that Fulton County collected and transferred 789 tons of solid waste and composted 25,155 tons in 2002. Since Fulton County does not operate solid waste disposal facilities, the useful life analysis and the design capacity of these facilities can't be determined. However, the Department of Public Works is working with a consultant to conduct the 2005 Solid Waste Management Plan. The Solid Waste Management Plan is expected to provide





more detailed reporting on current waste generation, recycling, disposal, and composting. Moreover, the adequacy of solid waste management is determined through this plan.

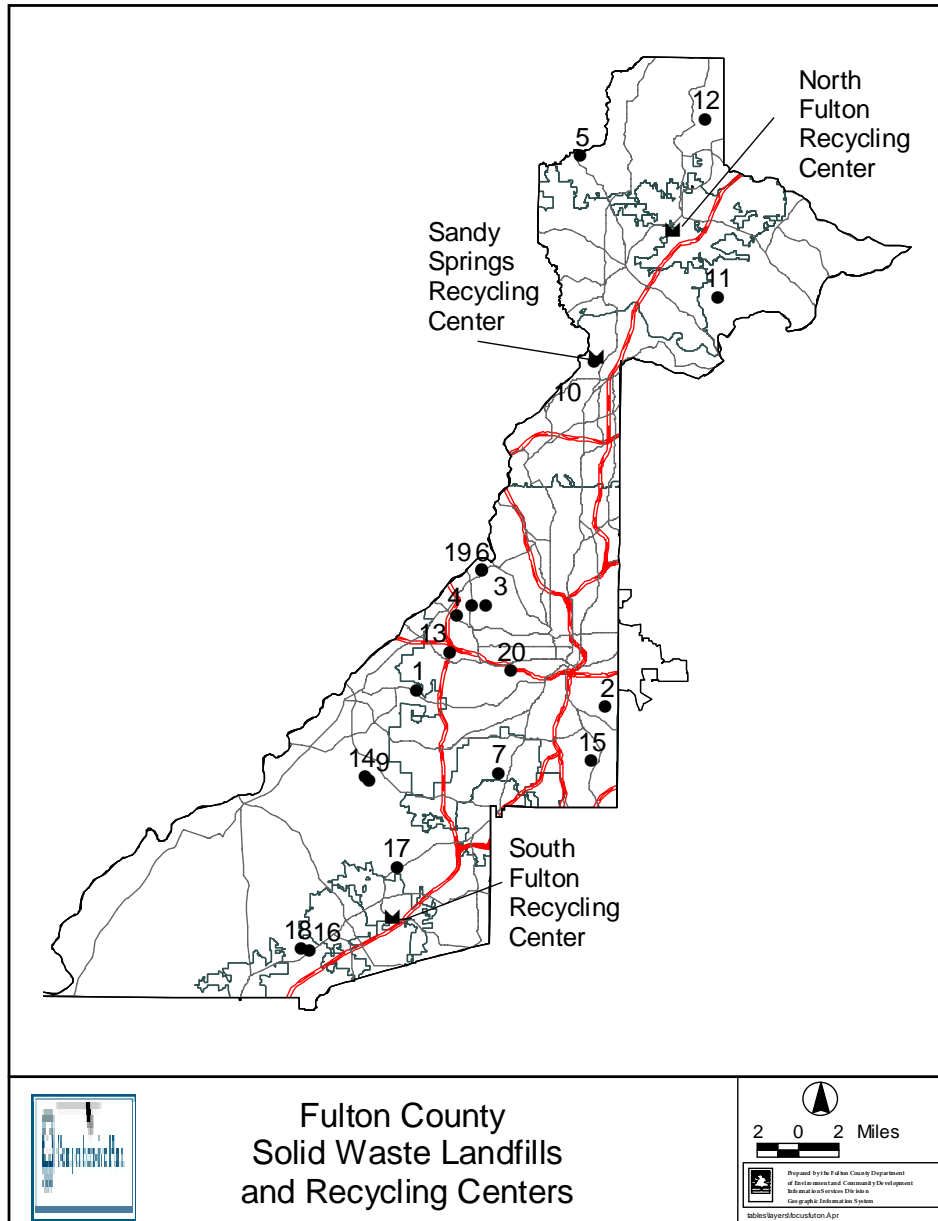




Table 5-19: Solid Waste Management Facilities			
Map #	Facility Name	BASIN	PERMIT_NO
1	Atlanta - Cascade Road SL	Chattahoochee	060-046D(SL)
2	Atlanta - Confederate Avenue	Ocmulgee	060-057D(L)
3	Atlanta - Gun Club Road	Chattahoochee	060-026D(SL)
4	BFI - Watts Road	Chattahoochee	060-051D(SL)
5	Chadwick Road Landfill	Coosa	060-072D(L)
6	Chambers - Bolton Road	Chattahoochee	060-083D(SL)
7	East Point Landfill	Chattahoochee	060-017D(L)
8	Fields Road No. 2 Atlanta Landfill	Chattahoochee	060-033D(L)
9	Fulton Co. - Merk Rd. Sanitary Landfill	Chattahoochee	060-011D(SL)
10	Fulton County - Morgan Falls SL	Chattahoochee	060-007D(SL)
11	Hamil - Brumbelow Road	Chattahoochee	060-054D(L)
12	Honea - C&R Landfill (Francis Rd.)	Coosa	060-059D(L)
13	MacDougald Construction Co.	Chattahoochee	060-039D(L)
14	Merk/Miles Road	Chattahoochee	060-064D(SL)
15	Price - Cleveland Avenue	Ocmulgee	060-029D(L)
16	Price - Roosevelt Hwy.	Chattahoochee	060-075D(L)
17	Roy Pittman Prop. - Hwy 29	Flint	060-028D(L)
18	Safeguard Landfill Mgt C&D	Chattahoochee	060-088D(C&D)
19	Southern States - Bolton Road	Chattahoochee	060-010D(SL)
20	United Waste Westview PH2	Chattahoochee	060-062D(SL)

Source: Fulton County Public Works

Table 5-20: Responsible entity for Solid Waste Facilities		
Facility	Type of Waste received	Responsible Entity
Morgan Falls Transfer Station	Closed	Private operation
Morgan Falls "Dick Schmalz Recycling Center"	Recycling materials	Fulton County, owner, under contract with Fulton County Keep Sandy Springs/North Fulton Beautiful, operator and Fulton County contractor
Merk Miles Recycling and Waste Drop Off Facility	Municipal solid waste	Fulton County, owner Consolidated Resource Recovery, Inc., operator
Chadwick Road Landfill	Construction and demolition	Private operation, Chadwick Road Landfill
Mauldin Drive Transfer Station	Municipal solid waste	Private operation, Mauldin Drive Transfer Station
Safeguard Landfill	Construction and demolition	Private operation, Safeguard Landfill
Southern States Landfill	Construction and demolitions	Private operation, Southern States Landfill
Welcome All Transfer Station	Municipal solid waste	Private operation, Welcome All Transfer Station
Roswell Recycling Center	Recycling materials	Private operation, Roswell Recycling Center

Source: Fulton County, Department of Public Works





Table 5-21: Geographic service area of the facility and the predominant types of land uses served by the facility

Facility	Geographic Service Area	Predominant Types of Land Uses Served by the Facility
Merk Miles Transfer Station	South Fulton County, College Park	Residential
Morgan Falls Transfer Station	North Fulton County	Residential
Merk Miles Recycling-Waste Drop Off Facility	South Fulton County, College Park	Residential
Chadwick Road Landfill	North Fulton County, Roswell	Residential
Mauldin Drive Transfer Station	North Fulton County, Alpharetta	Residential
Safeguard Landfill	South Fulton County, Fairburn	Residential
Southern States Landfill	South Fulton County, East Point	Residential
Welcome All Transfer Station	South Fulton County, College Park	Residential
Morgan Falls Recycling Center	North Fulton County, Dunwoody	Residential
Roswell Recycling Center	North Fulton, Roswell & Alpharetta	Residential

Source: Environment and Community Development Department, Fulton County

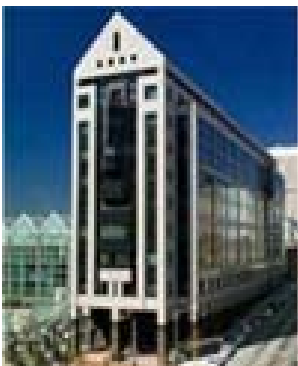
5.1.4.2 Assessment

In order to meet state planning requirements for solid waste and to assess the current and future level of service for solid waste disposal, Fulton County is working with a consultant to provide all necessary planning and administrative support to prepare an update to the Fulton County Solid Waste Management plan. The Solid Waste Management Plan will consist of the following:

1. Inventory Of The Waste Stream And Existing Systems,
2. A System Assessment,
3. A Needs and Goals Implementation Strategy,
4. Development of a Solid Waste Management Plan Document, and
5. Additional Solid Waste Planning and Policy Activities.

5.1.5.0 General Government

Introduction



Fulton County was created by the Georgia Legislature in December 1853 from land that was in DeKalb County. Fulton may have been named for Hamilton Fulton, an English civil engineer, who proposed and surveyed the railroad through Fulton County or for Robert Fulton, the inventor who built the Clermont, the first commercially successful steamboat, in 1807. In 1931, voters in Campbell County, to the south of Fulton County, and in Milton County, to the North of Fulton County, approved a referendum allowing the merger with Fulton County. At the same time, the Roswell district was transferred from Cobb County to Fulton County. As a result of these mergers, Fulton County acquired its odd elongated shape.

Fulton County is 62 miles long, has 550 square miles or 351,000 acres, and in 2004 had an estimated population of 877,000. Fulton County contains ten municipalities: the Cities of Atlanta,





Alpharetta, East Point, Fairburn, Hapeville, Mountain Park, Roswell, Palmetto, Union City, and College Park. Fulton County is also the seat of the state capitol.

Fulton County strives to operate the government under the guidelines of a Vision-Mission-Values Statement:

Vision

- People
- Families
- Neighborhoods

Mission

To Serve, Protect and Govern in Concert with Local Municipalities

Values

- People
- Ethics
- Innovation
- Customer Service
- Resource Management
- Equal Opportunity

The General Government section of the existing conditions report contains a description and an inventory of Fulton County’s structure and services. The section also includes a broad assessment of needs from Fulton County’s General Services Department.

5.1.5.1 Inventory

Fulton County Government Structure

The Board of Commissioners

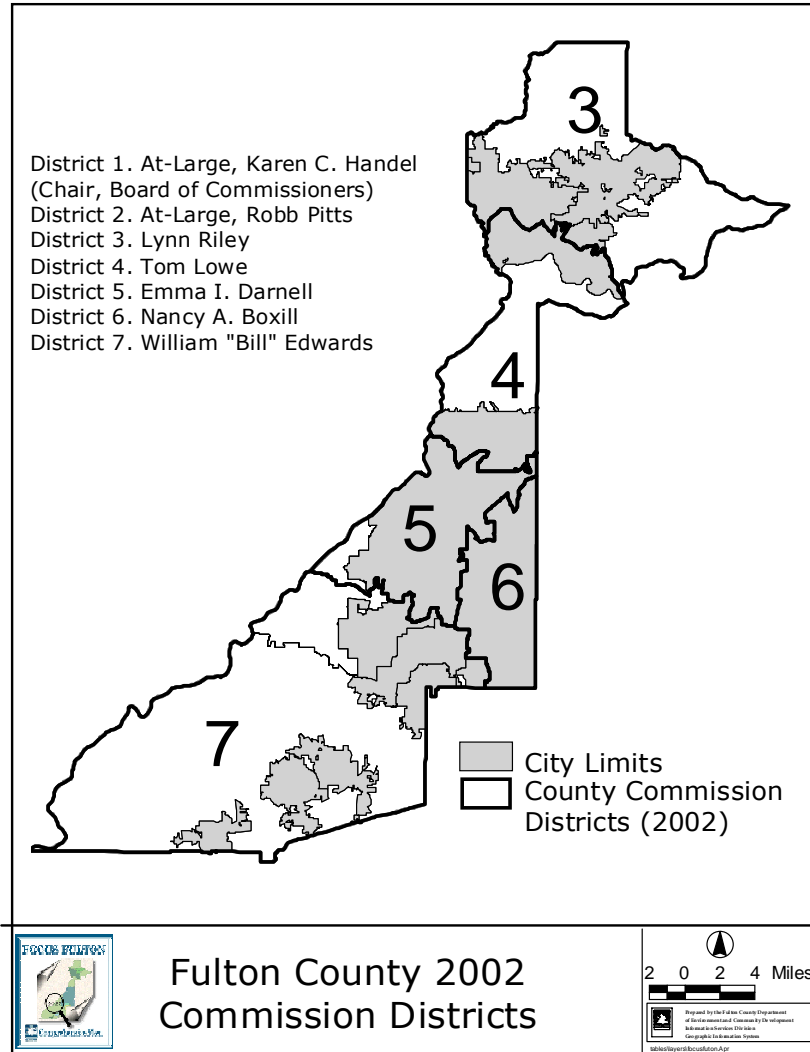
Fulton County is governed by a seven member Board of Commissioners. Five commissioners are elected by geographic district and two are elected county-wide. One of the county-wide seats is the Chair of the Board of Commissioners. The Commissioners are part-time and serve concurrent four-year terms (Map 5-6).

The Commission district boundaries, drawn following the decennial census, are regulated by the State of Georgia. The current boundary map, established in 2002, is the official boundary map and each district contains roughly the same population.

The responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners are to:

- establish policies for the health and welfare of County residents,
- adopt an annual budget for county government operations,
- authorize bond referenda, and
- enact plans for county growth and development.





Map 5-6: Fulton County Commission Districts



The Board of Commissioners holds their meetings the first and third Wednesday of every month. The meeting on the first Wednesday of the month, the regular meeting, is primarily for zoning cases. The meeting on the third Wednesday of the month, the recess meeting, is for all other county business.

Moreover, the Board of Commissioners serve on the boards of the:

- Atlanta Regional Commission,
- Building Authority of Fulton County,
- Fulton County Employees Retirement Board,
- Grady Oversight Committee, and
- Library Board of Trustees.

The Clerk to the Commission is appointed by the Board of Commissioners to prepare and sound the agenda, keep the minutes of all Board meetings, provide research of Commission records, and assist the Board with administrative and legislative functions.

The Commissioners delegate administration of the government to the County Manager, who is appointed by the Board of Commissioners. The County Manager implements the Board's policies, prepares the annual budget for the Board's approval, appoints department heads, and supervises employees. The County Manager supervises the executive branch of Fulton County Government and its 6,604 employees (2004).

Fulton County Departments

Fulton County provides services to Fulton County through its departments, boards, offices, and authorities. Some of the services are provided county-wide, while municipal type services are provided to the unincorporated portions of the county only (i.e. the areas outside of the 10 cities). The Fulton County Government Departments, Boards, Offices, and Authorities are listed below and in the Fulton County Organizational Chart.

Fulton County Departments:

Administration

- County Manager
- Communications
- County Attorney
- Finance
- General Services
- Information Technology
- Personnel

Community Services

- Arts Council
- Cooperative Extension
- Customer Service
- Family and Children Services (DFACS)
- Health and Wellness
- Human Services
- Library





- Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Addictive Diseases
- Parks and Recreation (unincorporated areas only)
- Registrations and Elections
- Tax Commissioner

Business and Development

- Contract Compliance
- Economic Development (unincorporated areas only)
- Environment and Community Development (unincorporated areas only)
- Purchasing
- Tax Assessor
- Tax Commissioner

Public Safety

- Animal Control
- Emergency Services 911 (unincorporated areas only)
- Fire Department (unincorporated areas only)
- Police (unincorporated areas only)
- Public Works

Justice System

- District Attorney
- Juvenile Court
- Law Library
- Marshal
- Medical Examiner
- Probate Court
- Public Defender
- Sheriff
- Solicitor General
- Superior Court Administration
- Superior Court Clerk

Fulton County Boards

The Board of Commissioners has created several boards that assist in guiding operations and management of the County. These are:

- Department of Family and Children Services Board
The Fulton County Department of Family and Children Services Board is responsible for the administration of all Public Assistance and Child Welfare programs in the County in accordance with state law. The seven members are appointed by the Board of Commissioners.
- National Black Arts Festival Board
- Development Disabilities and Addictive Diseases Planning Board
The mission of the Development Disabilities and Addictive Diseases Planning Board is to provide high quality and culturally competent behavioral health care services to the most-in-need citizens of Fulton County. The Department offers a variety of treatment and rehabilitation services in a behavioral health care model that is





designed to help clients achieve and maintain independence and stability so they can play a productive role within their families and their community.

- Health Board
- Board of Tax Assessors
The mission of the Board of Assessors is to prepare a fair and equitable real and personal property tax digest annually, pursuant to Georgia State Law and all applicable State Regulations. The tax digest is the value of all real and personal property in the county.
- Boards of Equalization
The mission of the Boards of Equalization is to provide appeal hearings to Fulton County property owners, without charge, if they dispute values assigned by the Board of Tax Assessors. Members of the Board of Equalization are appointed by the Grand Jury. The Boards of Equalization, a division of the County Manager's Office, is required by state law. It was created to hear and determine appeals regarding real and personal property taxes and denials of homestead exemptions. The Board of Equalization hears appeals from two points of view: the taxpayer and the Board of Assessors.
- Board of Registration and Elections
Members of the Board of Registration and Elections are appointed by the Democratic and Republican nomination committees (2 each) and the Chair is appointed by the Board of Commissioners. The Board is required by State Law. The mission of the Fulton County Department of Registration & Elections is to insure that the registration and elections process is provided to all eligible citizens in accordance with applicable laws and rules in the most efficient, effective, and timely manner for Fulton County, and the cities of Alpharetta, Atlanta, East Point, Fairburn, Hapeville, Mountain Park, Roswell, and Union City.
- Community Zoning Board
The Community Zoning Board consists of seven appointed members. Each Commissioner appoints a member. The Community Zoning Board hears re-zoning and use permit applications and recommends approval or denial.
- Personnel Board
The Director of the Personnel Department serves as Executive Agent for the three-member Personnel Board. The other members are appointed by the Board of Commissioners. The Board is required by State Law.
- Design Review Boards
The Board of Commissioners has created several design review board to review applications for land disturbance, building and sign permits within certain overlay districts. These are the Northeast Design Review Board, Northwest Design Review Board, Sandtown Design Review Board, Sandy Springs Design Review Board, South Fulton Parkway Design Review Board, and the Chattahoochee Hill Design Review Board. The Board of Commissioners appoints the members to these boards.
- Fulton County Youth Commission
The Fulton County Youth Commission is a community leadership program that encourages high school students in grades 9 -11 to become involved in the local government process. Youth Commissioners explore various problems and issues that today's youth face, voice their opinions of the best possible solutions and participate in community projects focused on positively changing these situations.
- Fulton Roundtable Expanded Services Headquarters (FRESH) Citizens Advisory Board



- Fulton County Public/Private Housing Initiative Board

Fulton County Authorities and Fulton County-related Authorities

- Fulton-Atlanta Land Bank Authority
The Fulton-Atlanta Land Bank Authority acquires real estate for reuse in affordable housing through waiving of delinquent taxes on dilapidated and otherwise abandoned property.
- Atlanta-Fulton Recreation Authority
The purpose of the Authority is to oversee the maintenance and operation of Turner Field Stadium, Phillips Arena, the Atlanta Zoo, and the John A. White Junior Golf Academy.
- Fulton County Community Action Authority
- Development Authority of Fulton County
- Hospital Authority of Fulton County (FULCO)
- Hospital Authority, Fulton-DeKalb (Grady Memorial Hospital)
- Hospital Authority of Fulton County (Northside)
- Housing Authority of Fulton County
The Housing Authority was created in 1972. The Authority works to provide affordable housing in a desirable living in environment that promotes self-sufficiency for persons with low and moderate incomes. The Authority fills the need to provide decent, safe, sanitary housing in unincorporated Fulton County. A nine-member board of commissioners, appointed by the Fulton County Commissioners, governs the Authority.
- Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA)
MARTA provides bus, rail and paratransit service for the City of Atlanta, Fulton and DeKalb Counties. MARTA's Board is comprised of 18 members and the BOC appoints three Fulton County representatives.
- Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly Authority of Fulton County

Fulton County Government Facilities

The main offices for the Fulton County Government are located in several blocks in downtown Atlanta, the county seat. These offices include the Justice Center Tower at 185 Central Ave., the Fulton County Courthouse at 136 Pryor Street the Charles L. Carnes Justice Center Building at 160 Pryor Street, and the Fulton County Government Center Complex at 141 Pryor Street. Fulton County also provides services at two service centers offices: the North Service Center located at 7741 Roswell Road in Sandy Springs and the South Service Center located at 5600 Stonewall Tell Road near Union City (Map 5-7).

In addition, Fulton County provides services throughout Fulton County through many other buildings and county properties. More detailed information about Fulton County facilities, including the design capacity, level of service and the current demand for these facilities, are provided in the Community Services Element.

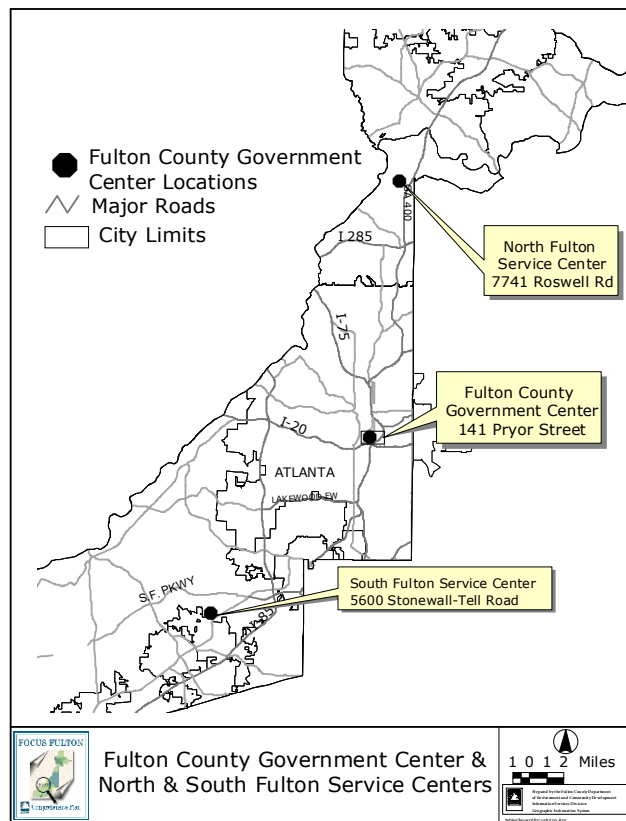
Fulton County facilities are planned and constructed through a Facility Planning Process. The process is used as a guide in the planning, design, and construction of facilities. The initial prioritization of facility planning, design and construction is conducted by the Finance Committee





(composed of Chair of the Board of Commissioners, the County Manager and the Director of Finance Department). Final prioritization and financing is determined by the Board of Commissioners.

Under the supervision of the County Manager, the General Services Department provides operational, maintenance, renovation and construction support for most County facilities. In addition, the General Services Department provides land acquisition and disposal services, ground transportation support, heavy equipment and vehicle maintenance and repair, and airport management services for the Fulton County Airport—Brown Field. As of 2004, the Department maintained 627 buildings/structures and 796 properties. As of February 2005, the County leased 298,136 square feet of office and warehouse space.



Map 5-7: Fulton County Government Center and Service Centers

The level of service standards vary by facility (community center, office, garage, etc.) The levels of service provided by County facilities are primarily determined by customers, the Board of Commissioners, County Manager, and various Fulton County Departments and Agencies. They express their needs, and within budgetary and personnel capabilities, the Department strives to achieve the desired levels of service, using in-house resources, contracted services or a





combination of both. The Department uses a variety of performance measures to determine if it is providing the desired quality of services. Moreover, the adequacy of current facilities, the necessity of renovating an existing facility and the need for new facilities are determined by the appropriate District Commissioner and/or the Fulton County Department or Agency which is in or would use the facilities. However, in order to reach an adequate level of service or higher, the General Services Department has made a general assessment of needs for 2004 and has provided the following goals:

1. Ensure timely acquisition of property rights required to construct County projects such that no project's scheduled start date is delayed or its construction interrupted;
2. Complete new construction, minor construction, renovation, and repair projects, meeting the customer's needs while ensuring we attain the highest design & construction quality & safety standards; and
3. Develop a facility energy management program that maximizes energy efficiencies at the most economical cost;
4. Enhance the safety, security, functionality, and appearance of our grounds sites by installing and maintaining appropriate plantings, signage, drainage, paving, fencing, lighting, and walking and driving surfaces;
5. Update the standardized cleaning process and system for all employees and contractors to produce optimal cleanliness for all assigned County facilities;
6. Develop and implement an advertising program for the Government Center Atrium to attract new clients who would rent this area for weddings, etc.; and
7. Improve the physical environment in the Atrium;
8. Install evacuation chairs and AEDs (automatic external defibrillators) in all assigned County facilities;
9. Assist the Atlanta-Fulton County Emergency Management Agency in developing disaster response, repair and continuity of operations plans for all assigned County facilities;
10. Manage repair contracts to obtain quickest response from contractors and maximum benefit from their experience;
11. Continue to reduce maintenance and repair costs/mile for County vehicles;
12. Increase miles between breakdowns for County vehicles;
13. Provide shuttle bus and car pool services that are cost effective and efficient while supporting efforts to improve overall air quality throughout Metropolitan Atlanta; and,



14. Successfully incorporate electric vehicles (EVs) into the County fleet as a second type of alternative fuel vehicle.

5.1.5.2 Assessment

According to the General Services Department, many county owned facilities are in need of repair to or replacement of building systems and exterior enclosures. The limited funding allocated each year to keep up with basic maintenance needs and major equipment life-cycle replacements results in a continually increasing backlog of deferred maintenance. The deferred of building components will eventually fail and may cost five to ten times what it would have cost to fix the problems when first identified. Furthermore, the County must constantly assess the best use of all facilities; determine what new facilities are needed, what facilities the County can afford to build and operate, and how to cost-effectively operate and maintain these facilities. In terms of cultural resources, the County owns 62 structures that are 50 years or older and require specialized maintenance.

General Services plans to complete a detailed assessment of the physical condition of each facility and its systems, assess the current and projected use of each facility, and identify the funding needed to operate and maintain those facilities deemed appropriate to keep open. In addition, administrative systems do not meet current and future needs because numerous databases and statistical resources are not integrated into a paperless facility management system. Such a system would provide all the relevant data required, by a facility manager or senior executive, to properly assess the condition, use and potential of each facility.

Despite building 55 facilities since January 1995, the General Services Department has indicated that future needs cannot be met entirely with existing facilities and services. In order to meet the needs of general government, the General Services Department is working on steps to improve the use of existing County-owned facilities and/or build additional space in order to reduce the amount of leased space. Additionally, the General Services Department has identified a need to develop and equip alternate work locations for County employees in the event certain key facilities are rendered temporarily uninhabitable.

Capacity Analysis

North Fulton: If the current rate of growth in North Fulton continues and the requirement to provide services and support to these citizens remains largely with Fulton County, Fulton County will have to expand service delivery by creating small campus-like facility clusters providing these services and support as close to the community as practical.

Sandy Springs: Whether Sandy Springs is incorporated as a city will significantly impact whether facility needs in this area are met by Fulton County or the City of Sandy Springs in future years.

South and Southwest Fulton: As both South and Southwest areas continue to grow and develop, there will be an increased need for libraries and health centers (unless the decision is to provide a regional library and health center for this area). The County can expect a demand for more parks, recreational facilities and greenspace. As this growing population ages, there will be increased pressures from these citizens to provide senior multipurpose facilities.





Atlanta: There will continue to be numerous opportunities for Fulton County and the City of Atlanta to combine services where practical, saving considerable facility space and costs.

Evaluation of Options

The General Services Department initiated a *Facilities Condition Assessment Program*. The Board of Commissioners approved an additional outlay of \$250,000 as part of the five-year plan for this service in the 2005 Budget. The purpose for the Facility Condition Analysis is to provide an objective measure of actual condition of each facility and to forecast budgetary requirements for an extended period.

As a part of this strategic planning initiative, the General Services Department decided to perform a comprehensive condition audit and renewal analysis of its capital plant. The purpose of this Facility Condition Analysis (FCA) is to assess the present condition of the facilities, to verify that the physical plant functionally meets the needs of the building and to determine what future funding and maintenance programs are required to maintain the functional operation of the existing plant. Since 2001 under this program, an analysis of pilot facilities was conducted, a software system and data base established and a request for proposal for a contractor to assess the condition of additional selected buildings was initiated. The following goals and objectives were identified as part of the project.

Goals:

- Identify the extent and severity of deferred maintenance liability.
- Identify resources needed to maintain, operate and sustain the value of the physical plants and other assets.
- Identify the building replacement costs and property/building condition indices.
- Identify what is necessary to adapt the selected facilities to meet the planned future requirements of the county department, requirement of today's codes and standards and the impact of changing technology.
- Develop long range comprehensive financial planning process.
- Develop a tool supporting institutional planning process by providing facilities information.
- Maintain a database supporting all of the above mentioned goals.

Objectives:

The programmed objectives of the Facility Condition Analysis (FCA) are as follows:

- 2005 – Assessments to be completed in at least 50 (fifty) facilities by end of year. Use data for 2006 budget.
- 2006 – Assessment to continue and at the same time establish budget for deferred maintenance and capital replacement.
- 2007- Most assessments to be completed although a small number of buildings will require reassessment each year. A strategic plan for capital expenditure for the next 10 years or more will be in place at the end of 2007 making full use of database.

The Facility Condition Assessment (FCA) would lead to a Facility Condition Index (FCI) which is an industry recognizes benchmark for the health of a facility. It involves the following activities:

- Inspection of the facility and its physical plant by a qualified engineer,





- Critical evaluation of a building's condition by identifying problems, deficiencies, code and safety requirements and then calculating the cost for repairing all the deficiencies, etc.
- Identification of most of the major equipment in the building on a computer generated (CAD) schematic diagram,
- Supplement missing information like floor area and the size of the buildings in Fulton County's portfolio,
- Input collected data into a central repository database, using a very defined process,
- Calculate a Facility Condition Index (FCI) for each facility in the inventory, using the software and the database. The FCI objectively compares the condition of each facility and determines its capital renewal schedule,
- Identify facility funding requirements based on objective needs, and
- Develop short term and long term investment strategies.

The General Services Department encourages the consolidation of services Fulton County provides to its customers into more geographically dispersed, "one-stop" service facilities. Where possible, the Department recommends the County locate new facilities together with existing ones in a "campus" arrangement to reduce grounds and facility maintenance costs while increasing the effectiveness of services delivered to the its customers.

In 2004, 6,604 Fulton County employees served 877,272 residents and approximately the 930,281 people (2005 estimate) that work throughout Fulton County. This equates one employee per 133 residents and 1 Fulton County employee per 141 people working in Fulton County. By 2025, the population is forecasted to increase to 1,221,954 residents, an increase of 343,782, and 1,112,930 people working in Fulton County, an increase of 182,649. This could result in 1,295 to 2,585 additional county employees.

Given the population forecasts and land use distributions, the Department anticipates new construction needs in Southwest and South Fulton between 2015 and 2025. There should be an excellent opportunity to build multipurpose facilities on campus-type sites in Southwest and South Fulton as their population and number of businesses continues to increase. This results in more effective use of both land and facility assets by providing "one-stop" services near where customers live and work. This reduces the volume of traffic to the downtown facilities. By coordinating with the local area citizens and employers, this is an opportunity to partner with them in building facilities that are compatible with, preserve and enhance community and activity centers.

For the 20 year planning period, the Department indicated that several improvements and measures are needed to accommodate future needs. These are:

- Dedicated maintenance and repair funding,
- More effective use of fewer facilities by establishing "one stop" service facilities and grouping facilities in a "campus" arrangement where possible;
- Reducing leased space and costs;
- Outsourcing facility maintenance when it is more cost-effective than internal maintenance; and
- Migrating toward an integrated, paperless facility management software to properly assess the condition, use and potential of each facility in Fulton County.





5.1.6.0 Public Safety

The Public Safety Facilities & Services component of this element includes the following Fulton County Departments:

1. Sheriff's Department
2. Police Department
3. Fire Department
4. Emergency Management Agency
5. Emergency Medical Services
6. Superior Court

The Sheriff's Department and Superior Court each receive funding generated from tax dollars that are allocated in Fulton County's General Fund. However, these two departments operate autonomously of Fulton County Government.

SHERIFF

Introduction

The Fulton County Sheriff is by state law, the Chief Law Enforcement Officer of Fulton County. Elected by the citizens of Fulton County, the Sheriff's Department is responsible for the protection of the peace and lives, health and property of all citizens of the county. The Sheriff's Department has total administration and operational responsibilities for the Fulton County Jail, the principal detention facility of the county.



Mission and Goals

Mission

The mission of the Fulton County Sheriff's Department is to maintain the Fulton County Jail, provide services needed and directed by the court system, provide support and educational services to the community as a method of preventing and reducing crime, and enforce federal and state laws.

Goals

The Fulton County Sheriff's Department has set the following goals:

- To ensure conformity with State and Federal mandates,
- To expedite the movement of offenders through the criminal justice system with the most modern technology,
- To improve efficiency and effectiveness of the department by compliance with current nationally accepted standards, and
- To maintain a level of community involvement in an attempt to reduce crime.





Inventory

Services

The Fulton County Sheriff's Department provides the following services to citizens living in Fulton County and employees working within the department.

Office of Professional Standards

The Office of Professional Standards ensures the integrity of the Sheriff's Department and its employees using investigative procedures to confirm that standards and expectations are adhered to. The office is divided into three (3) sections: Internal Affairs, Drug Screening and Property and Evidence Management.

1. Internal Affairs has set the following objectives:
 - a. Investigate complaints within a 30-day time frame while maintaining contact with the complainant during this period.
 - b. Maintain a high level of impartial investigation at all times, relying on the facts and evidence to draw a conclusion to the case.
 - c. Monitor caseloads weekly in order to expedite the process and maintain a high level of productivity.
 - d. Train and update investigators on changes in law, policy and procedure.
 - e. Monitor staff performance problems through the *Early Warning System*.
 - f. Assign an on-site investigator to the Jail Bureau.

2. Drug Screening has set the following objectives:
 - a. Maintain a drug-free working environment with the Sheriff's Department through pre-employment, random and probable cause drug screening.
 - b. Conduct random screenings at a rate of 3 to 4 times a year.
 - c. Conduct random testing in conjunction with Fulton County Equal Employment Opportunity guidelines and Employment/Labor Relations Opportunity.
 - d. Enforce the uniform Commercial Driver's License Act by testing all commercial driver's licensees for alcohol and/or drugs.

3. Property and Evidence Management has set the following objectives:
 - a. Maintain strict measures for the receipt, handling, security and disposition of property and evidence.
 - b. Ensure the security, maintenance and operation of the Sheriff's Property and Evidence storage receptacles and facilities.
 - c. Maintain a record system that reflects the manner in which each item came forth and exits the custody of the Fulton County Sheriff's Department.
 - d. Assure the release or disposal of property in accordance with the *Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA)*, federal, state and local laws.





Special Operations Division

The Fulton County Sheriff's Special Operations Division provides support service personnel to the Sheriff's Department. It has a membership of over 250 officers who volunteer support and provide manpower at the Fulton County Jail, the Warrant Service Division, the detention unit at Grady Hospital and public events.

The Special Operations Division has established the following strategies for implementation of its services:

1. Recruit and train individuals for Reserve and/or Auxiliary deputies according to departmental policies, guidelines and CALEA standards,
2. Establish training that leads to the development of Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Council – Jail Certified Deputies at periodic intervals,
3. Establish training that leads to the development of POST certified instructors,
4. Provide security, traffic and crowd control, search and rescue to the city, county and surrounding metro law enforcement agencies, and
5. Assists in safeguarding and meeting appointments of inmates that are in the custody of the Fulton County jail, but are confined at designated satellite and medical facilities.

Planning and Research Division

The Planning and Research Division manages policy development for the Sheriff's Department. It ensures agency compliance as a member of the American Correctional Association (ACA), National Commission for Correctional Health Care (NCCHC) and Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agency (CALEA). The Planning and Research Division has developed the following objectives:

1. Ensure continuous achieved compliance with applicable accredited standards,
2. Maintain established proofs of compliance with those accredited standards,
3. Facilitate on-site reviews regarding inter-agency compliance,
4. Ensure distribution of department policy and procedure manuals to staff,
5. Analyze resource data for use in problem-solving and development of plans of action,
6. Improve professionalism by maintaining accredited departmental policies and procedures,
7. Provide objective means to determine goal attainment, and
8. Improve staff morale, measured by participation in problem-solving and generation of new ideas.

Warrant/Service Division

The Warrant/Service Division is responsible for executing service of process and criminal warrants received from the courts by the Sheriff's Department. It serves civil papers, criminal warrants, subpoenas, family violence orders and probate court orders. This division also conducts activities of the Community Relations Section, Georgia Crime





Information Center (GCIC), Bomb Unit, Special Weapons & Tactics (SWAT) Unit, Crisis Negotiations Unit, Protective Measures and Honor Guard.

Community Relations Section conducts community and outreach education programs. This section provides support and educational services to the community.

- a. Educational Services
 - i. Junior Deputy Program – a crime prevention and leadership program taught to middle school students throughout the City of Atlanta and Fulton County.
 - ii. S.T.A.R. Program – *Safety, Training & Response* teaches crime prevention-based education to elementary students throughout the City of Atlanta and Fulton County elementary schools.
- b. Specialized Programs
 - i. B.U.G.S. Program – *Buckle-up Georgia Students* was created in partnership with the Fulton County Sheriff’s Department and the Governor’s Office of Highway Safety. The program is designed to increase students’ awareness of the importance of seat/safety belt usage through education and encouragement of safe driving practices among teen drivers and passengers in all City of Atlanta and Fulton County high schools.
 - ii. G.R.E.A.T. Program – *Gang Resistance Education and Training* is funded by the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco-Firearms (ATF) and is taught to middle school children. It is a 13-week program developed to help build youth character and to make good decisions. It also teaches violence prevention, crime prevention and gang resistance.

Jail Bureau

The Jail Bureau provides services and programs to inmates of Fulton County and is the physical holding facility for persons awaiting the courts disposition on matters relative to their incarceration. This division maintains jail records and requires operations by deputies, correction officers, environmental specialists, volunteers, medical professionals, clergy, counselors, educators, food service employees and technical equipment operators. The Jail Bureau is comprised of Jail Administration, Jail Operations and Jail Programs.

- 1. Jail Administration – Responsible for a clean, safe and secure jail complex and the maintenance of accurate jail records in correlation with the information provided by the courts.
- 2. Jail Operations – Responsible for inmate custody, security, intake and booking.
- 3. Jail Programs – Provides programs and activities for inmates that ensure educational, recreational and spiritual direction in an effort to prepare inmates reentering the community.

H.O.P.E. Learning Center

The *Helping Other People Everyday (HOPE) Center* is a collaboration between the Sheriff’s Department, the Georgia Department of Labor and the Atlanta Technical College. Its mission is to engage inmates at the Fulton County Jail in the acquisition of specific trade skills designed to improve their potential for gainful employment and their ability to thrive





as productive citizens upon release from incarceration. Courses are 12-week sessions and 6-week blocks. Prior to the end of each session for all programs, inmates are tested and receive a certificate of completion. The center currently operates three (3) programs:

1. The Welding Program – designed to prepare participants for careers in welding while focusing on theory and application.
2. The Computer Training Program – designed to teach computer skill targeting introduction to personal computers, word processing, and the use of application spreadsheets and keyboarding.
3. The Culinary Arts Training Program – designed to teach institutional culinary skills focusing on food sanitation, purchasing, receiving, quality control, preparation, display and service of food.

Bond Administration Division

The Bond Administration Division conducts background investigations, processes applications, executes files and monitors bonds and professional bonding companies. The division is comprised of an Accounting Section, a Bonding Section and a Property Tax Section.

1. Accounting – provides adequate and accurate control over all cash receipts, disbursements and their allocations from the Fulton County Jail and other municipalities. Other responsibilities include:
 - e. Processing court-ordered payments and disbursements,
 - f. Preparing and depositing cash receipt daily,
 - g. Administering court-ordered trust fund accounts,
 - h. Reconciling bank statements on a monthly basis, and
 - i. Receiving and processing miscellaneous payments
2. Bonding – ensures that state laws and rules and regulations of the Sheriff’s Department governing Professional Bail Bonding companies are enforced. Other responsibilities include:
 - j. Providing information concerning bonding procedures of Fulton County,
 - k. 24-hour on-call service to the Fulton County Jail and municipalities in order to approve bonds in excess of \$25,000,
 - l. Assist other counties in the State of Georgia in the collection of FiFas (property), approved by the Fulton County Sheriff for Property Bonds,
 - m. Record and maintain manual and computerized dockets for outstanding FiFa information,
 - n. Filing and recording of Property Bond liens,
 - o. Assisting the public in the release of property liens,
 - p. Licensing and monitoring of Fulton County approved bond companies, and
 - q. Conducting background checks on persons applying for employment with bonding companies.
3. Property Tax Section – ensures that all aspects of the Sheriff’s sale of delinquent property taxes are handled as mandated by Georgia State laws and Department regulations. Its main responsibility is to execute, levy and sell delinquent property





taxes and investigate complaints lodged by the property owner concerning the procedures used in selling their delinquent tax FiFa. This section also assists the property owner, security deed holder and lien holder in the timely redemption of their surplus funds and with the necessary information to help redeem their tax-foreclosed property.

Court Services Division

The Court Services Division provides the Fulton County Court System (Superior, Magistrate, State and Juvenile courts) with a secure environment in which to perform their judicial duties and functions. The division also provides general medical assistance to the Government Center and maintains an on-site detention operation for inmates transported for court appearances. Court services are provided at the North and South Fulton Service Centers. Collectively, the Court Services Division manages forty-five (45) court systems; 29-Superior Courts, 6-Magistrate Courts, 10-State Courts including Probate Court and Domestic Legal Services Court. All of these courts are staffed with two (2) to five (5) visiting/senior judges and twice-weekly grand jury sessions.

Service Area and Demand: All services provided by the Fulton County Sheriff are countywide. Currently Fulton County Sheriff does not have any adopted standards for level of service. Statistics for the number of services provided in 2003 by the Fulton County Sheriff’s Department are shown in table 5-22 below.

Table 5-22: Service Demand	
Service	Services in 2003
Bonding	
Warrant Services	Received 26,015 civil documents and served 25,848
	Received 21,989 warrants for locating fugitives from justice to attempt execution of and executed 1,635
	Made 1,641 traffic stops, wrote 972 citations, issued 730 warnings and made 72 arrests pursuant to a vehicle pullover
	Coordinating GCIC/NCIC communications received 11,432 hit confirmation requests, placed 3,170 holds for individuals wanted by Fulton County, entered 13,528 warrants in National CGIS system, entered 14,429 warrants in local CGIS system, conducted 1,381 criminal history records checks, reviewed and logged 1,627 tickets and 1,702 citations, processed 193 criminal expungements, maintained the Sex Offender Registry for 565 offenders and tracked receipt of , service attempts and returns of 26,015 civil documents and 21,989 warrants for arrest orders
	SWAT Team made 4 high-risk entries, responded to 3 hostage/barricaded subject incidents and spent 355 hours on high-risk security detail
	Crisis negotiations unit responded to 3 hostage incidents
	Honor Guard activated 18 times
Court Services	47,000 inmates transferred
	19,000 bond cases Superior Court
	14,000 bond cases State Court
	30,000 remanded cases Juvenile Court
	6,000 magistrate cases
	600,000 visitors and staff screened
Jail Services	2200 people comprised average daily population
Source: Sheriff Department 2003 Annual Report	





Facilities

The Fulton County Sheriff’s Department currently operates and manages three facilities; the Fulton County Jail, the Fulton County Jail Bellwood Satellite and the Fulton County Jail Marietta Satellite. The Fulton County Jail, Bellwood Satellite facility and Marietta Satellite facility service the needs of Fulton County and its ten (10) municipalities.

Table 5-23 details the current design and existing capacities for each facility.

Table 5-23: Facility Design Capacity			
Facility	Design Capacity	Existing Capacity (October 29, 2003)	Location
Fulton County Jail	2250	3007	Atlanta City Limits
Bellwood Satellite	248	202	Atlanta City Limits
Marietta Satellite	132	108	Atlanta City Limits
Source: Sheriff’s Department			

Assessment

The Sheriff’s Department is overseen by an elected official and no assessment was completed.

POLICE



Introduction

Since the County’s creation in 1853 police services have gone through several changes. Initially police protection was provided by the Sheriff’s Department. The Sheriff served as the main law enforcement agency until October 6, 1909 when the Fulton County Board of Commissioners established the Fulton County Police Department.



Fulton County Police Department

The Fulton County Police Department was abolished in 1952 with the *Plan of Improvement* which called for this and other county services to become a part of the City of Atlanta Government. For the next 23 years, Fulton County continued to grow and after much debate the Fulton County Board of Commissioners believed that the citizens of unincorporated Fulton County would be better served by a police department under their control. On July 1, 1975, the Fulton County Board of Commissioners created the Fulton County Police Department which continues today. Currently the department employs 311 officers (292 sworn police officers and 19 building security officers), which are assigned full time to patrol unincorporated Fulton County, Fulton County facilities and all branches of the Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System.



Mission

The mission of the Fulton County Police Department is to preserve life, protect property, and maintain order through a partnership between the department and the citizens.

Inventory

Services

The Fulton County Police Department is supported by two (2) funds, the General Fund and the Special Services District Fund. Services provided out of the General Fund are provided County-wide and include Library Security and Building Security. The Special Services District Fund serves unincorporated Fulton County and provides uniform patrol and criminal investigation.

The Fulton County Police Department provides four (4) general categories of services to the citizens of Fulton County. Table 5-24 details each service and provides a description.

Table 5-24: Police Department Services	
Service	Description
Uniform Patrol	Patrol designated beats and provide for the safeguarding of persons and property against crime and traffic offenses
Criminal investigation	Protect the citizens of Fulton County by conducting investigations of incidents of murder, rape, robbery, burglary, larceny, aggravated assault motor vehicle theft and controlled substance violations in order to arrest and convict responsible persons
Library Security	Patrols and provides crime prevention services at Atlanta-Fulton County Libraries
Building Security	Provides county-wide security support at Fulton County facilities

Source: Fulton County Police Department

Service Area

Table 5-25 reflects precincts in-place for each of the four services provided by the Fulton County Police Department.

Table 5-25: Service Area	
Service	Geographic Service Area
Uniform Patrol	Unincorporated Fulton County comprised of 7 sections: North, Northeast, Northwest, South, Southwest, Old National and Fulton County Airport
Criminal investigation	Unincorporated Fulton County
Library Security	31 branches in Fulton County
Building Security	541 facilities in Fulton County

The jurisdiction of unincorporated Fulton County is divided into the South, Southwest, Old National, North, Northwest and Northeast sections. The area of unincorporated North Fulton County has a total of 918 miles of county roads and state highways and is divided into 15 beats. The unincorporated South Fulton County consists of 682 mile of county roads and state highways and is divided into 12 beats (Map 5-8).

Service Standard

Tables 5-26 and 5-27 indicate the adopted level of service and level of service demand for each of





the Police Department services.

Table 5-26: Service Standards	
Service	Adopted Level of Service
Uniform Patrol	Average response time of 9 minutes
Criminal investigation	Maximum of 32 cases per month assigned to each investigator (20) 640 cases per month
Library Security	Minimum of 1,546 library patrols per year
Building Security	Reduce reported incidents to less than 210 per year

Current Service Demand

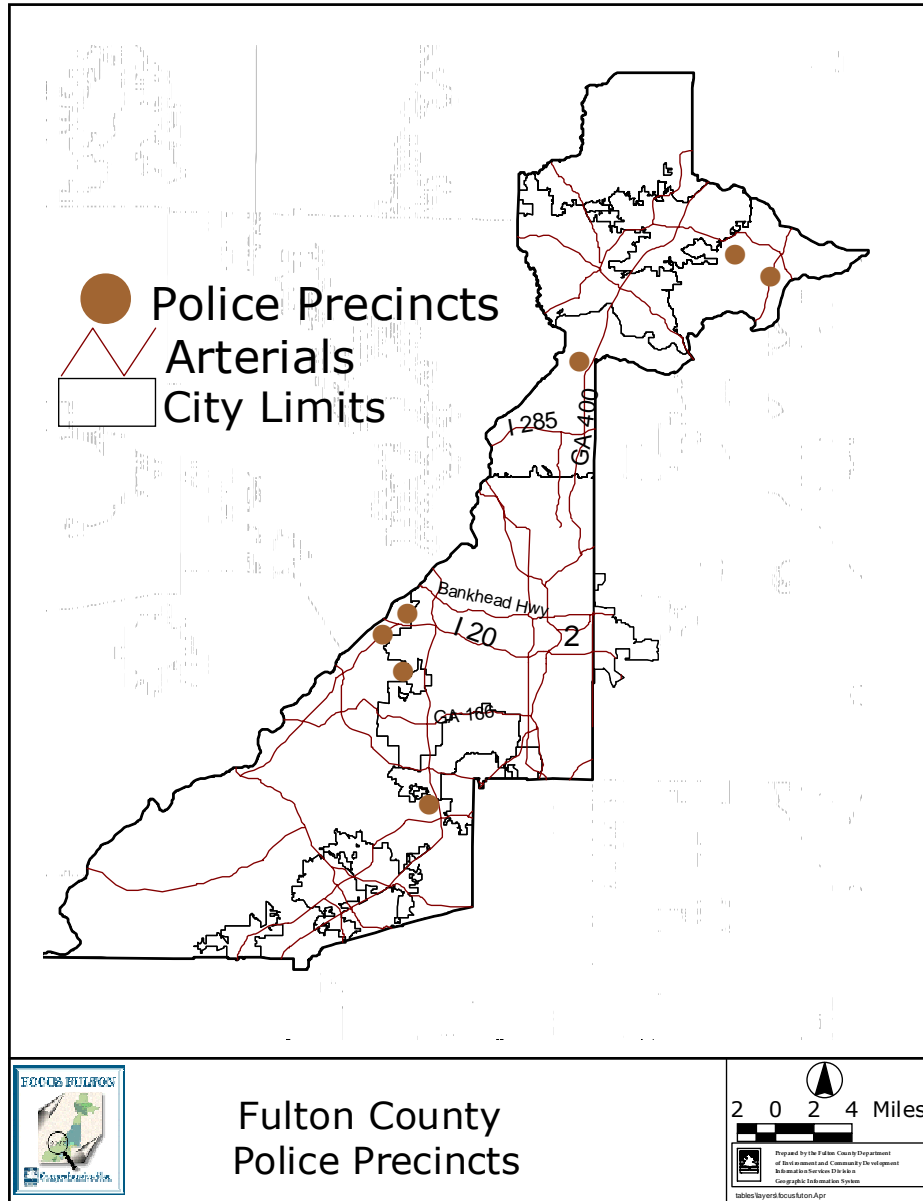
Table 5-27: Current Service Demand	
Service	Services provided in 2004
Uniform Patrol	172,206 calls for service-average response time 10.54 minutes
Criminal investigation	8690 cases assigned, 36 per month per investigator
Library Security	684 library patrols
Building Security	578 incident reports

Facilities

The Fulton County Police Department does not operate or manage any facilities. However, the Police Department does provide services using several County facilities. Table 5-28 provides a list of all facilities housing the Fulton County Police Department operation (Map 5-8).

Table 5-28: Fulton County Police Department Facilities	
Facility	Address
Headquarters	130 Peachtree Street, S.W. Atlanta, Georgia 30303
North Precinct	7741 Roswell Road Atlanta, Georgia 30350
Northeast Precinct	10205 Medlock Bridge Parkway Alpharetta, Georgia 30022 (Fire Station #12)
South Precinct	5600 Stonewall Tell Road College Park, Georgia 30349
Southwest Precinct	4121 Cascade Road Atlanta, Georgia 30331 (Fire Station #23)
Old National Precinct	5549 Old National Highway College Park, Georgia 30349 (Sheriff & Marshal)
Major Case Division	4701 Fulton Industrial Boulevard Atlanta, Georgia 30336
Fulton Co. Public Safety Training Cntr	3025 Merk Road, College Park, Georgia 30349
Northwest Precinct	750 Hickory Flat Road Alpharetta, Georgia 30201 (Fire Station #18)
Airport Precinct	3952 Aviation Circle, Atlanta, Georgia 30336





Map 5-8: – Police Precinct Locations





Assessment

Equipment

Aviation: The Police Department currently operates a 1986 Bell Jet Ranger III helicopter configured for general aviation use. With the expanded responsibilities of matters involving Homeland Security, the Police Department has identified the need for a helicopter outfitted and dedicated to law enforcement and adjunct public safety duties. A Bell 407 Jet Ranger, equipped with a Night Sun illuminator and Forward Looking Infra Red (FLIR) observation and tracking equipment, would enable the Police Department to conduct airborne Law Enforcement/Homeland Security missions with greater efficiency and flexibility. The Police Department has included the purchase of the helicopter in its *Capital Improvements Program* (CIP).

Patrol Vehicles: Repair and replacement of patrol vehicles has a major impact on the capital and operational budgets of the department. In an effort to reduce the incidence of and severity of damage to police vehicles, the department is pursuing the purchase of a vehicle driving simulator. This simulator would provide time and cost effective driver training with the goal of reducing the risk of officer involved accidents and other instances of damage to police vehicles. This simulator could be utilized by other county agencies, thereby expanding the benefits of improved driver training beyond the confines of the Police Department. The Police Department has included the purchase of the simulator in its *Capital Improvements Program*.

Personnel

The Police Department is currently working to fill vacancies and bring the department up to its fully authorized strength of 330 sworn officers. Based on a 2005 population of 249,923 for unincorporated Fulton County, this would bring the ratio of officers per one thousand residents to 1.3. Environment and Community Development population projections indicate a population increase in unincorporated Fulton County of 52,155 by 2015 and an increase of 50,025 by the year 2025. Based on these projections and with an increase in the number of sworn positions authorized by the Board of Commissioners, the Police Department must hire an additional 68 officers by 2015 and another 65 officers by 2025 to maintain the current ratio of 1.3 officers per one thousand residents. The Police Department is reviewing its recruiting practices in order to attract an increased number of suitable candidates to meet these anticipated needs.

The same population projections when broken down by Planning Area indicate the largest growth will be in South Fulton with an increase of 101% by 2025 and the next largest growth in Southwest Fulton with an increase of 64% by 2025. Based on these projections, the Police Department anticipates the need for an additional police precinct located somewhere in the South/Southwest Fulton Planning Areas. Land use plans, site availability, population density, road development and other factors will be used to determine the optimal site for the new precinct. As with other precincts, co-location with other Fulton County facilities, such as fire stations and service centers, would be a priority. The precinct should be operational by 2013 in anticipation of the projected growth. The department has included the construction of this new precinct in its *Capital Improvements Program*.





Public Safety Facilities

The Fulton County Public Safety Training Center was previously housed in a former elementary school building constructed in 1939 that was inadequate to meet the current needs of the Center. The former Wolf Creek Olympic shooting facility was renovated to house the Training Center for the time being. Population projections indicate the addition of 1.1 million persons to the ARC 10 county area by the year 2025. The Fulton County Public Safety Training Center is a regional public safety training center that serves not only Fulton County agencies but numerous agencies in the surrounding area. With the projected increases in population, it is anticipated that these agencies will add additional personnel. This will result in increased demands for basic, advanced and in-service training by agencies utilizing the Training Center. A purpose built facility to house the Training Center and to meet the anticipated increased demand for training is needed. The Police Department has included the construction of a new training center facility in its *Capital Improvements Program*.

When constructed, the current police Headquarters facility was designed to accommodate the department's command staff, report section and a small number of adjunct personnel for operations taking place during normal business hours. Over the years, the Recruitment, False Alarm, Advanced Technology, Accreditation and Building Security sections have been added to Headquarters. The report section has expanded and it now operates the department's GCIC/NCIC computer terminals 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Changing the interior configuration of Headquarters to better accommodate its current needs is necessary. The Police Department has included the renovation of Headquarters in its *Capital Improvements Program*.

Planned Improvements

1. Upgrade: Purchase Bell 407 Jet Ranger Helicopter
\$3,200,000.00
Funding Source: Special Service District
2. Upgrade: Purchase Vehicle Driving Simulator for Public Safety Training Center
\$78,000.00
Funding Source: Special Service District
3. Upgrade: Renovate Police Headquarters
\$130,000.00
Funding Source: Special Service District
4. Upgrade: Construction of New Police Precinct
\$450,000.00
Funding Source: Special Service District
5. Upgrade: Construction of New Public Safety Training Center
\$11,250,000.00
Funding Source: Special Service District





FIRE

Introduction

In existence for 25 years, the Fulton County Fire Department is responsible for emergency service delivery in unincorporated Fulton County. Emergency service delivery includes fire suppression, mitigation of disasters, emergency medical services, and rescue activities, including a combat force prepared to respond to calls for emergency service in a variety of situations that present an immediate threat to lives and property in the county.



Mission and Goals

The mission of the Fulton County Fire Department is to provide fire, life safety and support services that are relationship focused and result oriented.

Inventory

Services

With a current staff of 442 fire fighters, Fulton County provides a wide range of services in addition to fire suppression. Table 5-29 lists all services currently offered by the Fulton County Fire Department.

Table 5-29: Fire Department Services	
Service	Description
Fire Protection	Emergency fire suppression to structures, vehicles, land, etc.
Emergency medical services	Emergency response to medical service calls
Community Risk Reduction	Provides fire prevention education to reduce injuries and fatalities caused by fire
Fire code enforcement	Provides code enforcement inspections
Hazardous material response & mitigation	Respond to 911 hazardous material spill and facilitate clean-up
Technical rescue	Respond to 911 call requiring application of special knowledge skills and equipment to safely resolve unique and/or complex rescue situations: structural collapse, rope rescue, confined space, vehicle & machinery rescue, water rescue, wilderness search & rescue and trench rescue
Service response calls	Respond to general calls for assistance
Permit inspection	Review all pending development permits for compliance with the fire code

Service Standard

Table 5-30 lists the service standards adopted by Fulton County Fire for each service they provide.

Table 5-30: Service Standards	
Service	Desired Level of Service
Fire Protection	4 minute response 90% of the time
Emergency medical services	4 minute response 90% of the time





Table 5-30: Service Standards	
Service	Desired Level of Service
Community Risk Reduction	No adopted level of service
Fire code enforcement	New structures inspected within 2 days & all existing structures once/two years
Hazardous material response & mitigation	On demand
Technical rescue	On demand
Service response calls	On demand
Permit inspection	No adopted level of service
Source: Fulton County Fire Department	

Service Area

Fulton County Fire services are generally limited to unincorporated Fulton County with the exception of a shared services agreement with the cities of Atlanta, Alpharetta, Fairburn and Palmetto. In addition, the Department is a member of the Georgia Mutual Aid Group (GMAG), a state-wide fire department mutual aid group. Table 5-31 details the geographic service level for each of the services the Fire Department provides.

Table 5-31: Geographic Service Areas	
Service	Geographic Service Area
Fire Protection	Unincorporated Fulton, City of Palmetto, City of Fairburn
Emergency medical services	Unincorporated Fulton, City of Palmetto, City of Fairburn
Community Risk Reduction	Unincorporated Fulton, City of Palmetto
Fire code enforcement	Unincorporated Fulton, City of Palmetto
Hazardous material response & mitigation	Unincorporated Fulton, City of Palmetto, City of Fairburn
Technical rescue	Unincorporated Fulton, City of Palmetto, City of Fairburn
Service response calls	Unincorporated Fulton, City of Palmetto, City of Fairburn
Permit inspection	Unincorporated Fulton, City of Palmetto, City of Fairburn

Current Service Demand

Table 5-32 provides statistics for service calls for each Fulton County Fire Station between January 1, 2003 and December 4, 2003.

Table 5-32: Service Demands								
Station #	Fire	Over pressure Rupture	Rescue Call	Hazardous Condition	Service Call	Good Intent Call	False Call	Other
#1 Red Oak	47	2	637	19	72	88	116	3
#2 Johnson Ferry	69	4	1572	25	261	337	388	38
#3 Cliftondale	17	1	214	6	34	19	48	10
#4 Wieuca	30	4	579	16	173	117	298	92
#5 Pine Ridge	41	1	498	15	64	63	55	7
#6 Spalding	66	2	1236	17	176	145	380	23
#7 Midway	84	6	962	24	64	126	125	23
#8 Newtown	44	5	543	8	98	83	217	22
#9 Rico	7	0	41	0	7	13	11	7
#10 Hopewell	26	5	297	7	55	64	175	13





Table 5-32: Service Demands

Station #	Fire	Over pressure Rupture	Rescue Call	Hazardous Condition	Service Call	Good Intent Call	False Call	Other
#11 Fulton Industrial	15	1	268	9	20	14	109	4
#12 Warsaw	53	4	838	22	110	87	394	12
#13 Fulton Industrial	26	1	311	15	52	19	293	12
#14 Crabapple	28	4	170	17	44	37	57	0
#15 Palmetto	19	2	244	2	20	45	23	4
#17 Cedar Grove	17	1	119	10	22	13	17	1
#18 Hickory Flat	11	4	67	3	17	10	23	5
#19 Charlie Brown	14	1	259	9	14	28	37	0
#20 Shakerag	12	95	1	21	17	65	0	2
#21 Fairburn	48	11	776	12	40	103	112	7
#22 Heards Ferry	25	0	349	20	43	49	182	4
#23 Cascade	39	3	410	13	65	56	88	2

Source: Fulton County Fire Department

Facilities

Currently the Fulton County Fire Department operates 22 fire stations throughout unincorporated Fulton County. Equipment to these stations, include 21 fire engines, 6 ladder trucks, 1 aviation crash truck and 1 mobile air unit. With the exception of Fulton Industrial (#11) and Charlie Brown Airport (#19), which provide service to a major industrial area and a small airport, most Fulton County fire stations serve residential areas (Map 5-9).

Facility Service Area. Table 5-33 provides a list of all 22 fire stations, the general geographic area it services.

Table 5-33: Fulton County Fire Station and Service Areas

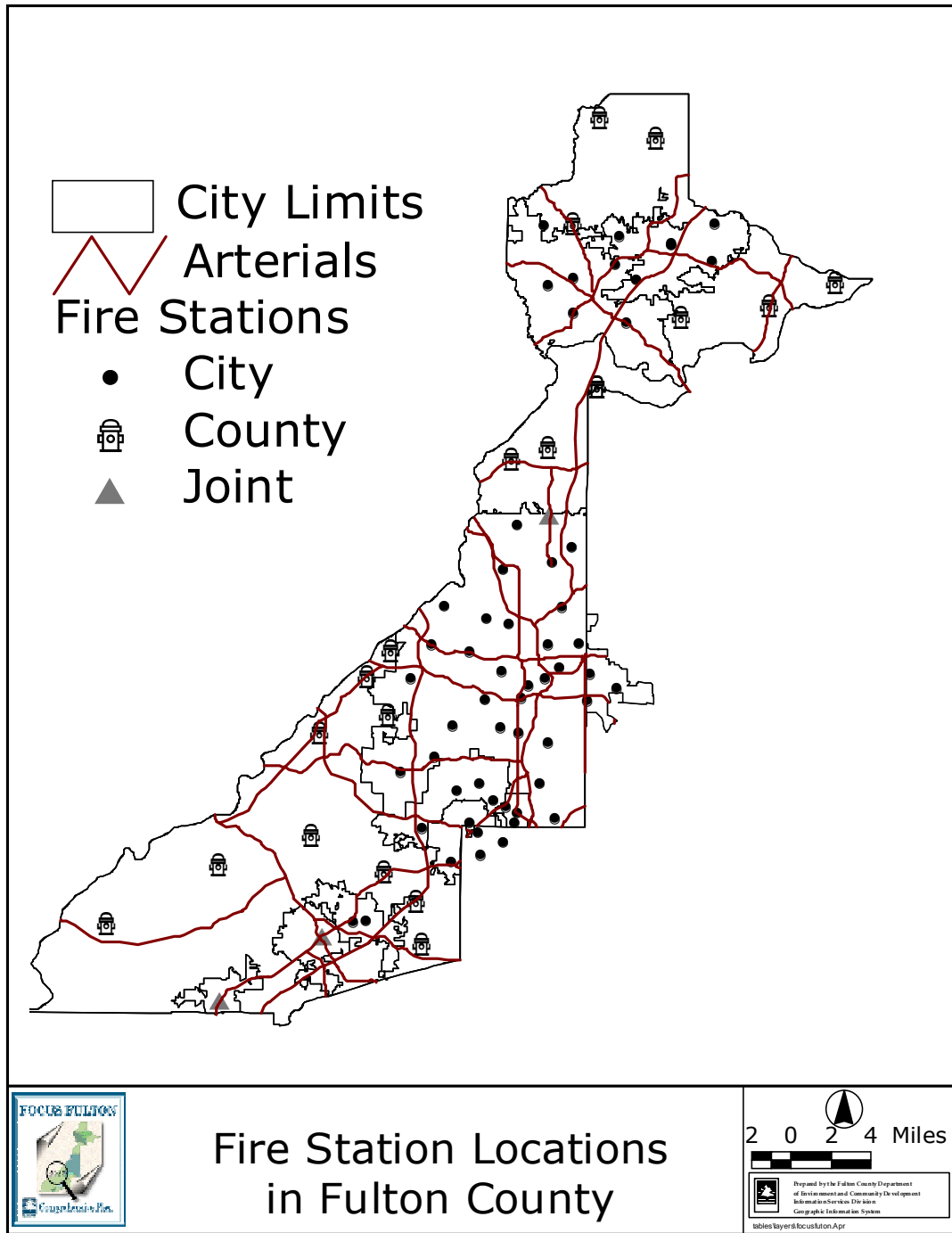
Fulton County Fire Station #	Geographic Service Area
#1 Red Oak	Eastern South Fulton
#2 Johnson Ferry	Central Sandy Springs
#3 Cliftondale	Central South Fulton
#4 Wieuca	South Sandy Springs
#5 Pine Ridge	Southeastern South Fulton
#6 Spalding	North Sandy Springs
#7 Midway	Eastern South Fulton
#8 Newtown	Unincorporated North Fulton
#9 Rico	Unincorporated South Fulton- Rico
#10 Hopewell	North Fulton –NW Fulton
#11 Fulton Industrial	Fulton Industrial
#12 Warsaw	North Fulton – NE Fulton
#13 Fulton Industrial	Southwest Fulton - Boatrock area





Table 5-33: Fulton County Fire Station and Service Areas

Fulton County Fire Station #	Geographic Service Area
#14 Crabapple	North Fulton – NW Fulton
#15 Palmetto	City of Palmetto South Fulton
#17 Cedar Grove	South Fulton - Cedar Grove
#18 Hickory Flat	North Fulton – NW
#19 Charlie Brown	Charlie Brown Airport, Fulton Industrial Blvd
#20 Shakerag	North Fulton – NE Fulton
#21 Fairburn	City of Fairburn, South Fulton
#22 Heards Ferry	Sandy Springs
#23 Cascade	Southwest Fulton - Cascade



Map 5-9: Fire Station Locations



Facility Service Standards

Fulton County Fire Department’s adopted facility standard is a fire station with at least two (2) bays. Table 5-34 details the current facility design for each existing fire station.

Table 5-34: Fire Station Design and Equipment			
Fire Station	# of bays	# of engines	# of ladder/other
#1 Red Oak	2	1	0
#2 Johnson Ferry	3	1	1 / Batt Car
#3 Cliftondale	2	1	0
#4 Wieuca	3	1	0
#5 Pine Ridge	2	1	0
#6 Spalding	2	1	1
#7 Midway	2	1	1 / Batt Car
#8 Newtown	2	1	1
#9 Rico	2	1	0
#10 Hopewell	2	1	0
#11 Fulton Industrial	2	0	1
#12 Warsaw	3	1	1 / Batt Car
#13 Fulton Industrial	2	1	0
#14 Crabapple	2	1	0
#15 Palmetto	3	1	0
#17 Cedar Grove	2	1	0
#18 Hickory Flat	3	1	0
#19 Charlie Brown	4	1	0 /Batt Car, Airport crash truck
#20 Shakerag	2	1	0
#21 Fairburn	2	1	0
#22 Heard's Ferry	2	1	0
#23 Cascade	3	1	0

Source: Fulton County Fire Department

Assessment

Current Needs. The Fulton County Fire Department is currently conducting an assessment study to fulfill the requirements for national accreditation. This accreditation process is expected to be complete with in the next two (2) years.

Future Needs. The Fire Department projects its needs twenty-five years out in four year blocks. Listed below are the future needs of the Fulton County Fire Department:

Safety and Member Services Section

1. Years 1 thru 4 - Develop and carry out burn practice of buildings at Wolf Creek Training Center.
2. Years 5 thru 8 - Develop Fire Truck drivers training course complete with full range course at Wolfe Creek Training Facility.





3. Years 9 thru 12 - Implement USAR simulation system. This is an area with facilities that include fallen concrete, tubes, and walls that simulate the collapse of a building or tunnel.
4. Years 13 thru 16 - Develop fire training facility in North Fulton County for North Fulton Fire Departments. Satellite Training Facilities. The Fire Department shares a main training facility with the Sheriff's and Police Department's (Fulton County Public Safety Training Center); however, the intention of developing satellite training sites would be for fire stations to serve as training sites during specific training periods, thereby preventing emergency personnel from having to vacate their assigned jurisdictions for training as often.
5. Years 17 thru 20 - Provide physical fitness equipment to all fire stations throughout the county.

Community Risk Reduction Section

1. Years 1 thru 4 - Implement a full plan review and code enforcement Division to include a Fire Protection Engineer.
2. Years 5 thru 8 - Satellite Facility for Inspections/Investigations Division in North Fulton and South Fulton.

Support Services Section

1. Years 1 thru 4 - Install Gasoline Readers for all gas pumps.

Leasing Apparatus: The Fulton County Fire Department is working with the Finance Department to use a lease-purchase agreement to replace aging emergency apparatus over a seven (7) year period. This program calls for the Fire Department to place a specified amount of funds in the departmental budget each year to go towards the purchase of vehicles.

Quarter Master System: This is an arrangement whereby vendors under contract to the Fulton County Fire Department make items available as needed through the Logistics Section enabling the department to have access to needed supplies directly. Examples include: Uniforms, turnout gear, emergency equipment tools, helmets, boots, ect.

Major Station Renovations: The Logistics Division is currently in the process of evaluating and prioritizing (in depth) each station and facility relative to repairs needed as well as the progress of any repairs being conducted at the present time.

2. Years 5 thru 8
 - Building New Headquarters Facility
 - Building new Fleet Maintenance Facility
 - Leasing apparatus
 - Station Replacement - Stations #1, Station # 7





- 3. Year 9 thru 12
Major Station renovations
Continue Leasing Apparatus Program
- 4. Year 13 thru 16
Major Station renovations
Continue Leasing Apparatus Program
- 5. Year 17 thru 20
Major Station renovations
Continue Leasing Apparatus Program
- 6. Year 21 thru 25
Major Station renovations
Continue Leasing Apparatus Program

Fire and Emergency Services Operations Section

- 1. Year 1 thru 4 - Two (2) additional fire stations in North and South Fulton County
- 2. Year 5 thru 8 - Two (2) additional fire stations in North and South Fulton County

This cycle is repeated every four (4) years by adding two (2) stations both in North and South Fulton County up to year 2030.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Atlanta - Fulton County

**Emergency
Management
Agency**



Introduction

Emergency Management is a term used to describe the steps taken by governments to plan, organize, and prepare for the saving of lives, protection of property, and the recovery from the effects of an emergency, disaster or catastrophe. The Atlanta-Fulton County Emergency Management Agency is a joint, cooperative effort between the City of Atlanta and Fulton County responsible for the Emergency Operations Plan. The Emergency Operations Plan is the legal and organizational basis for coordinated emergency and disaster operations in the City of Atlanta and Fulton County. The Agency is assigned with broad responsibilities to local government agencies and support organizations for disaster mitigation preparedness, response and recovery functions.

Mission and Goals

To direct the coordinated work efforts of others in mitigating (when possible), preparing, and planning for, responding to and recovering from emergencies and disasters.

Inventory

Services

The services provided by Emergency Management are listed in Table 5-35.





Table 5-35: Emergency Management Services

Service	Description
1. Coordinate, develop, implement and revise the Atlanta-Fulton County Emergency Operation Plan	The Atlanta-Fulton County Emergency Operation Plan is developed to ensure prior mitigation and preparedness, appropriate response, and timely recovery from natural or man-made hazards
2. Provide 24-hour/365 day Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation capability	The purpose of the Atlanta-Fulton County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is to provide a facility for coordination between responding agencies within the county during emergencies and disasters, ranging from terrorism, to toxic chemical spills, to floods and tornadoes
3. Provide coordination and support to the Fulton County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)	The Fulton County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) is appointed by the State Emergency Response Commission to develop an emergency plan, and to gather information on chemicals in the Fulton County
4. Provide Hazardous Material (SARA Title III) Facilities Monitoring	Federal law requires industries to report what toxic chemicals they produce, use or store in each county, and it enables the county to put a plan in place to safeguard local residents and the environment if those chemicals are released
5. Perform Disaster Drills	Emergency Management provides a wide range of table-top, functional, and full-scale exercises to individual departments and jurisdictions as needed and/or requested.
6. Provide EMA Training Courses	Emergency Management coordinates the delivery of training throughout the community in all aspects of Emergency Preparedness. Departments benefit from specialized Emergency Management Training. Many courses are delivered annually to the public in All-Hazards Emergency Response.

Service Area. All six services provided are county wide, inclusive of all municipalities, including the portion of the City of Atlanta within DeKalb County.

Service Standard. Table 5-36 shows the Adopted Level of Service for the six services provided by the Emergency Management Agency.

Table 5-36: Emergency Management Level of Service

Service	Adopted Level of Service
1. Coordinate, develop, implement and revise the Atlanta-Fulton County Emergency Operation Plan	This document must be approved by the State Emergency Management Agency. Last approved version was 2002. Will be revised again this year.
2. Provide 24-hour/365 day Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation capability	Provide for the continuous operation of the facility for as many as 75 personnel.
3. Provide coordination and support to the Fulton County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)	Act as the program manager providing limited funding as well as logistical support
4. Provide Hazardous Material (SARA Title III) Facilities Monitoring	Properly collect and report all Title III information to the Federal Government
5. Perform Disaster Drills	Perform at least 1 annual exercise
6. Provide EMA Training Courses	Act as point of contact for all County level Emergency response and preparedness training to state.

Current Service Demand. The current service demand for the Emergency Management Agency are listed in Table 5-37.





Table 5-37: Current Service Demand	
Service	Current Level of Service
1. Coordinate, develop, implement and revise Fulton County Emergency Operation Plan	At least 1time per year the Operations plan is reviewed for completeness and accuracy.
2. Provide 24-hour/365 day Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation capability	As needed, typically 3-4 full scale activations per year requiring 24/7 operation.
3. Provide coordination and support to the Fulton County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)	Meetings held on a monthly basis.
4. Provide Hazardous Material (SARA Title III) Facilities Monitoring	This action is performed annually.
5. Perform Disaster Drills	Typically 3-5 times per year
6. Provide EMA Training Courses	Typically 20 classes annually.

Facilities. The Atlanta-Fulton County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is the central command and coordination point for disaster response in Fulton County. The purpose of the Atlanta-Fulton County EOC is to provide a centralized and specialized location to communicate, organize and manage natural or manmade disasters and make strategic decisions necessary to protect the residents and property of Fulton County.

Assessment

Built over 16 years ago, well before 9/11 and the creation of the new National Response Plan, the Atlanta-Fulton County Emergency Operations Center is currently at its operational limit. Today, more than ever before, state and federal agencies are responding to local jurisdictions to assist with response and recovery efforts after a major emergency or disaster. More space is needed to coordinate the additional state and federal agencies that are now expected to respond to an event within Fulton County.

Planned improvements for Emergency Management are listed below.

1. Improve existing information and display systems as needed. Replace as needed to maintain constant availability of facility, software, and equipment.
 - Estimated Cost \$25,000
 - Funding source Agency Funds
2. Upgrade Metropolitan Medical Response System Assets
 - Cost \$100,000
 - Funding source 100% Federal Grant Funds

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

Introduction

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) is a term used to describe the practice of the evaluation and management of patients with acute traumatic and medical conditions in the out-of-hospital environment. This practice is carried out by skilled technicians, operating under





the medical oversight and guidance of knowledgeable physicians. The Fulton County Office of Emergency Medical Services (EMS), under Emergency Services, regulates ambulance response to County generated 911 requests for emergency medical services.

The County established a county wide EMS Service delivery strategy which includes contracting with independent ambulance contractors to serve the State mandated EMS zones in the County. All zone ambulance providers are designated by the State Department of Human Resources, Division of Public Health. However, the zone providers are obligated to contract with Fulton County to respond to all 911 calls within the County in accordance with Fulton County standards. The Program Manager of the Office of Emergency Medical Services serves as the County contract administrator for the zone providers and overall regulator of State EMS laws enforced in Fulton County.

The Office of EMS maintains a Contract Administrator’s Program for determining compliance of performance standards established within each contract. The Program conducts regular performance reviews and meetings with the providers, where on-going data is reviewed. The EMS Specialists conduct inspections of the contractor’s operating service pursuant to Chapter 290-5-30 Rules and Regulations for Ambulances.

Quality assurance of the Emergency Medical Dispatching service (EMD) is achieved through the Quality Improvement Unit. Managed by the EMS Program Manager, Quality Improvement Officers regularly review the application of the EMD certified protocol and measure for a standard compliance level of emergency medical calls processed into the 911 Communication Center.

Mission and Goals

Emergency Medical Services mission and goals are to monitor and evaluate EMS in Fulton County. To provide the best Emergency Medical Service care with ambulance response to citizens in the most economically, efficient manner, according to the rules and guidelines of, the Fulton County’s Rules and Regulations for Emergency Medical Services, the Rules of the Department of Human Resources - Public Health Chapter 290-5-30 Emergency Medical Services, O.C.G.A. 31-11, the procedures established by the State Office of EMS of the Georgia Department of Human Resources Division of Public Health and the standards established in the current signed contracts between Fulton County and EMS Ventures, Inc. d/b/a Rural/Metro and Fulton County and Grady Health System/Grady Emergency Medical Services and to maintain quality improvement, through the review and evaluation of the emergency medical dispatching process of County generated 911 emergency medical calls.

Inventory

Services. The services provided by EMS are listed in Table 5-38.

Table 5-38: EMS Services Provided	
Service	Description
1. Coordinate an Office of EMS. Maintain a Contract Administrator’s program for evaluating performance-based compliance with the contracts.	The Program Manager follows the performance standards of the contracts for determining compliance through regular performance review meetings with the providers where on-going data is reviewed.





Table 5-38: EMS Services Provided

Service	Description
<p>2. Maintain a Quality Improvement Program to coordinate the Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD) training and Continuing Dispatch Education program for the EMD personnel.</p>	<p>The Quality Improvement program coordinates the EMD (the standard and precise approach to each emergency medical call) certification of new employees during orientation. This service is performed by QIU Officers and includes written and practical exams in cooperation with the National Academy of Emergency Medical Dispatch (NAEMD) and re-certification of current the EMD in the Fulton County Emergency Communication Center. The QIU officer reviews, evaluates and measures for protocol compliance EMS calls. The program also facilitates the CPR certification and re-certification training process.</p>
<p>3. Provide local oversight of Emergency Medical Dispatch Program in Fulton County.</p>	<p>Medical Priority Dispatch Quality Assurance Review Committee and Steering Committee- The Medical Dispatch Review Committee is made up of field EMS providers, the County Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD) quality improvement unit (QIU) personnel, the Office of EMS Medical Director, and the Emergency Services Director. The group meets to receive feedback from 9-1-1 dispatched field personnel on problems and challenges of the EMD program.</p> <p>The Medical Dispatch Steering Committee periodically reviews this information. This is the EMD body that formulates policy to address the challenges and problems brought to it by the review committee. It consists of a QIU member, the Office of EMS Medical Director, the Emergency Services Director, the County Police and Fire Chiefs, and the Directors of the 9-1-1 EMS services.</p>
<p>4. Provide local regulatory oversight of the EMS system in Fulton County</p>	<p>EMS Specialists conduct inspections of the contractor’s operating service pursuant to Chapter 290-5-30 Rules and Regulations for Ambulances.</p>
<p>5. Provide, coordination and support to the EMS System in Fulton County</p>	<p>The Fulton County EMS Advisory Board- Approved as a policy advisory body to the Fulton County Board of Commissioners on EMS matters, the EMS Advisory Board consists of the Director of Health and Wellness, County Police and Fire Chiefs, Emergency Services Director, the municipalities Fire Chiefs, EMS Medical Directors, the Emergency Management Director for Fulton and City of Atlanta. The EMS Advisory Board allows for the appointment of citizen members selected by each of the seven Commissioners.</p> <p>The Director of the Office of EMS is the EMS Advisory Board’s Executive Secretary.</p> <p>9-1-1 Advisory Board- The Office of EMS staff attends regular meetings of this group to discuss EMS issues regarding the 9-1-1 Communication Center operations.</p> <p>EMS Provider Group- This Group represents all EMS Providers and 1st Responder services throughout the County and all 10 Municipalities including the City of Atlanta.</p> <p>The group meets to discuss and resolve common challenges in the Fulton County EMS community. The Office of EMS coordinates and facilitates this meeting.</p>





Table 5-38: EMS Services Provided

Service	Description
6. Provide, coordination and support to the EMS System regionally within the State of Georgia.	<p>The Office of EMS participates in local and regional EMS committee work.</p> <p>Homeland Security Task Group- This all-County Departments and Municipalities group is charged by the County Manager with addressing unified preparation for disaster response, mitigation and recovery.</p> <p>District 3 EMS Council - Composed of (2) subcommittees, The Pre Hospital and The Continuous Quality Insurance Committee. These subcommittees meet to support the regional District EMS Council. Undertaking such projects as regional mass causality planning, federal grant proposal writing to enhance regional response, medical protocols, interoperable communications, patient care studies, public access, placement and identification of Automated External Defibrillator's (AED) around the region, the District EMS Awards program, web page and newsletter. These committees meet regularly for strategic planning and needs assessments. The work produced by these committees serves local, regional, state, and the national development of Emergency Medical Services. The Fulton County Office of EMS staff serves on both subcommittees.</p> <p>All Hazards Council- This is a GEMA region council for disaster preparedness and response. This Council has an Emergency Medical Services sub-committee. The Office of EMS staff serves on this committee for regional support.</p>

Service Area and Standard

All services provided are county wide, inclusive of all municipalities. The adopted levels of service provided by EMS are listed in Table 5-39.

Table 5-39: EMS Service Standards

Service	Adopted Level of Service
1. Coordinate an Office of EMS. Maintain a Contract Administrator's program for evaluating performance-based compliance with the contracts.	Current contracts are renewed in January under one year terms through 2010.
2. Maintain a Quality Improvement Program (QIU) to Coordinate the Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD) training and Continuing Dispatch Education program for the EMD personnel.	Approximately 120,000 EMD calls are processed yearly for monthly review.
3. Provide local oversight of Emergency Medical Dispatch Program in Fulton County.	Monthly meetings are coordinated and facilitated by QIU.
4. Provide local regulatory oversight of the EMS system in Fulton County	EMS Specialists conduct periodic inspections of the contractor's operating service pursuant to Chapter 290-5-30 Rules and Regulations for Ambulances.
5. Provide, coordination and support to the EMS System in Fulton County	Monthly and Bi monthly meetings are coordinated and facilitated through the Office of EMS with ongoing sub committee work.
6. Provide, coordination and support to the EMS System regionally within the State of Georgia.	Bi monthly meetings are attended with ongoing participation on sub committee work.

Current Service Demand

The current level of service provided by EMS are listed in Table 5-40.





Table 5-40: Current Level of EMS Service

Service	Current Level of Service
1. Coordinate an Office of EMS. Maintain a Contract Administrator’s program for evaluating performance-based compliance with the contracts.	At least 4 times per year the contracts are reviewed for evaluation and compliance. This evaluation is supported by monthly on-going data compilations.
2. Maintain a Quality Improvement Program to coordinate the Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD) training and Continuing Dispatch Education program for the EMD personnel.	Daily case reviews are performed. On-going evaluation, training and education are conducted based on the daily case reviews. Statically data is compiled for monthly presentation.
3. Provide local oversight of Emergency Medical Dispatch Program in Fulton County.	Meetings held on a monthly basis.
4. Provide local regulatory oversight of the EMS system in Fulton County	This action is performed at least annually.
5. Provide, coordination and support to the EMS System in Fulton County	Monthly and Bi monthly per year.
6. Provide, coordination and support to the EMS System regionally within the State of Georgia	Monthly and Bi monthly per year.

Facilities

The Fulton County Office of Emergency Medical Services does not operate or manage any facilities.

Assessment

Based upon the current demands experienced by providing contracted ambulance service there are no additional needs for EMS. Current service levels are accommodated with annual reviews of the performance based contracts with Rural Metro Ambulance and Grady EMS to ensure service levels are maintained.

Based upon projected population increases by planning area from 2005 to 2025, the EMS service delivery demand will increase disproportionately by 2025 compared to current service delivery. Currently EMS call volume is greater in the North Fulton and Sandy Springs planning area but by 2025 the projection reveals larger population growth in the Southwest Fulton and the South Fulton planning areas. The other planning areas demonstrate projected growth but at a lower percentage rate. Therefore, deployment of EMS resources to adjust for the growth in SW and South Fulton will be necessary. It is anticipated that as the population grows, the demand for EMS service will also increase. EMS calls for service are received through the 9-1-1 system. It will be necessary to increase staff to handle the increased 9-1-1 calls as the population increases. Historically, the number of 9-1-1 calls is directly associated with the population of the area served. The unincorporated Fulton County population is projected to increase by 598,449 by 2025. As the population increases staffing will need to increase to keep pace with anticipated call volume. As call volume increases beyond current levels of 35,200 calls per call taker additional staffing is necessary. Therefore it is anticipated that 17 additional call takers and 5 dispatchers will be needed.

Rural Metro Ambulance and Grady EMS receive requests to respond to emergency calls received through the 9-1-1 system, by way of the Countywide 800 MHz radio system. As the South Fulton planning area grows additional radio transmit and receive towers will be necessary to provide





radio coverage in South Fulton. Currently the coverage is limited because growth in South Fulton did not support the increase. However, with recent housing developments and future projected growth, it will be imperative to add radio transmit and receive towers and add radio channels to accommodate expected increased in call volume demand.

Additionally, as the demand for EMS service increases with the population increase and added staff is hired to accommodate the additional call volume, expansion of the 9-1-1 center and 9-1-1 telephone equipment upgrade will be necessary.

JUSTICE SYSTEM – SUPERIOR COURT

Introduction

The section includes a review of the existing conditions in the Fulton County Justice System. The following report provides an introduction to its services and an assessment of its current condition. In order to understand the role of the Fulton County Justice System, it is best to look at statewide justice system. The State of Georgia is divided into ten (10) districts containing several circuits and counties. Fulton County constitutes the Atlanta Judicial Circuit, Fifth Judicial Administrative District. The Atlanta Circuit, Fifth Judicial Administrative District contains only Fulton County. Fulton County Superior Court provides services for administrative appeals, civil, major criminal and domestic relations cases. The Fulton County Justice System is composed of Superior Court, Superior Court Administration, Superior Court Clerk, State Court, Juvenile Court, Solicitor General, District Attorney, Public Defender, Medical Examiner’s Office, and the Sheriff.



Inventory

Justice System Departments

District Attorney

The mission of the Fulton County District Attorney's Office is to prosecute professionally and competently all felony crimes on behalf of the citizens of Fulton County and the State of Georgia and, in doing so, to seek justice aggressively; to treat all people courteously, respectfully, and honestly; to advocate for the rights of victims; to collaborate with other governmental and private agencies to prevent crime; to create a work atmosphere which allows all employees to achieve their highest potential, and above all to make Fulton County a safer community for all its residents.

Public Defender

The mission of the Fulton County Public Defender's Office is to ensure that all accused indigent defendants are provided with their guaranteed fundamental constitutional rights by providing effective and zealous legal representation.





Solicitor General

The mission of the Solicitor General, Carmen D. Smith, and the Office of the Solicitor General of the State Court of Fulton County is to investigate, charge, and prosecute misdemeanor violations of Georgia Statutes and County Ordinances that occur in Fulton County. The Solicitor General is charged with ensuring that all misdemeanor cases occurring in Fulton County are handled in a manner that ensures an efficient and equitable administration of justice. The Solicitor General ensures that all persons involved in the criminal process are treated in a courteous and professional manner.

The Trial Division prosecutes all misdemeanor cases assigned to the nine (9) divisions of the State court of Fulton County, conducts preliminary hearings in the three (3) Magistrate Courts (including the North and South Service Centers), and prosecutes cases in specially dedicated sessions of the State Court. The Accusation Division reviews cases to verify jurisdiction, determines appropriate offenses, and drafts all necessary charging documents. The Appellate Division handles all post-trial work including appellate matters, provides in-depth research and supplies the trial attorneys with updates on the current status of the law.

State Court

The mission of the State Court of Fulton County is to serve the citizens of Fulton County and members of the Bar by providing the highest quality of justice in a courteous, efficient, and cost effective manner. The State Court seeks to accurately and timely file, process, index, and schedule litigation falling within its jurisdiction and to administer the Court in a professional manner, knowing we are conducting the public's business.

The State Court operates under the laws of the State of Georgia to try all criminal cases below the grade of felony. The State Court also tries all civil actions regardless of the amount in controversy. This includes attachments, garnishments, proceedings against tenants, foreclosures, and all other actions in which jurisdiction is not in the Superior Court. The State Court Administrator and the State Court Chief Clerk are appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the State Court Judges. The Clerk performs the same duties that are by law required of the Clerk of Superior Court, so far as these duties are applicable to and are not inconsistent with the provision of the laws of Georgia.

The Magistrate Court of Fulton County is a division of the State Court and has jurisdiction over traffic cases, ordinance and code violations, jail and warrant first-appearance proceedings, and warrant applications. The Court also has jurisdiction in dispossessory/landlord-tenant cases and small-claim actions involving \$15,000 or less.

Sheriff

The Fulton County Sheriff's Department is constitutionally created to:

1. Maintain the Fulton County Jail
2. Provide services that are needed and directed by the Court Systems
3. Provide support and educational services to the community as a method of preventing and reducing crime; and
4. Enforce Federal and State Laws.





Medical Examiner

The Fulton County Medical Examiner Mission is to serve the citizens of Fulton County, the public, and the justice system, and to foster public health, safety, and well-being by conducting death investigation in accordance with the law and professional standards.

The Fulton County Medical Examiner's Office is a Department within the Fulton County Government. The Department Head is the Chief Medical Examiner, who is appointed by the Fulton County Board of Commissioners. A staff of approximately 40 employees carries out the duties of the office which is located at the Fulton County Medical Examiner's Center. The main responsibility is to investigate deaths that occur because of injury or poisoning, or which are sudden, unexpected, and not readily explainable at the time of death.

Superior Court and Superior Court Administration

The Superior Court, including superior court administration, has approximately 275 employees including 19 judges, 3 full time magistrates, and 6 Senior Judges. The Superior Court Mission Statement is: "To provide the citizens of Fulton County, customers of court services, and practicing professionals the highest level of justice in a timely and economical manner." The Court provides services in seven main areas as described in the following sections.

Alternative Dispute Resolution

The Alternative Dispute Resolution Program of the Superior Court provides domestic mediation services to litigants involved in domestic cases and provides arbitration, mediation, and case evaluation to litigants involved in civil cases. During the year 2004 the ADR Program handled 1,803 mediation cases and 117 arbitration cases for the State and Superior Courts of Fulton County.

Drug Court

Through several innovative programs, the Court offers Fulton County citizens meaningful access to the judicial system. Two divisions, Drug Court and the Family Division, provide specialized services to citizens. In 1997, Fulton County's Drug Court opened to give defendants the opportunity to avoid jail time if they successfully completed an intensive drug-treatment program. It also now includes defendants ordered or sentenced into the program. Drug Court clients must "pass" the 18 month program, which requires them to report to Hope Hall, Superior Court's own outpatient treatment facility. Each client must undergo random and scheduled drug testing every week. During this time, the clients also make regular appearances in court before a Superior Court Judge. Currently, Drug Court is supervising an active roll of approximately 225 participants at any one time. Over 325 participants have graduated from the program with less than 20% recidivism.

Family Division

Established in 1998, the Family Division is a project in which legal, psychological and social services professionals resolve multiple family disputes in a coordinated manner. The Family





Division also sponsors community outreach activities and holds seminars on such topics as "Responsible Fatherhood," credit counseling, and domestic violence. Additionally, the Family Division operates the Family Law Information Center (FLIC), where individuals who wish to represent or educate themselves in family law issues have access to pertinent legal forms, brief attorney consultation and reference material. These services provided free of charge or at a nominal charge.

During the period November 1, 2002 through October 31, 2004 the Family Division had 5,116 new cases filed and 5,156 dispositions. Additionally, the FLIC had 9,597 walk-ins and 23,651 telephone inquiries.

The Family Division offers the "Families in Transition" seminar, a court ordered educational program for parties in domestic relations matters involving children (e.g. divorce, legitimation). These programs are held three times a month in different locations. Some of the programs are provided in English and others are provided in Spanish. The program serves approximately 1,767 people per year.

Information Systems

The Superior Court Information Systems (IS) Division was established to manage technology and equipment to support and assist Superior Court Judges and administration.

Jury Services

The Jury Services Department issues summons to citizens to honor an important civic duty and responsibility - service as a grand or trial juror. In 2004, 26,072 citizens reported for trial jury service. Of the total jurors, 200 citizens reported for grand jury service. In 1983, in an effort to make jury service more convenient to citizens, Superior Court adopted the One Trial/One Day service term for trial jurors. For this reason, the Superior Court's trial jurors serve a term of either one trial or one day. Grand jurors serve the two months of the court term.

Fulton County Law Library

The Fulton County Law Library serves the legal information needs of the local judiciary, members of the State Bar of Georgia, citizens of Fulton County and local government departments. The library has a collection of approximately 18,000 volumes with emphasis on Georgia and Federal materials. The Law Library also operates the Jail Law Library, which provides legal materials for the inmates of the Fulton County Jail.

Pretrial Court Services

The Pretrial Services Department is responsible for operating the Pretrial Release, Bond Reduction and 10% Bail programs, and appointing counsel to represent indigent defendants. Simultaneously, Pretrial Services seeks to maximize the release of pretrial defendants from detention; maintain a high appearance rate for court hearings; and maintain a low rate of new crime after defendants are released.



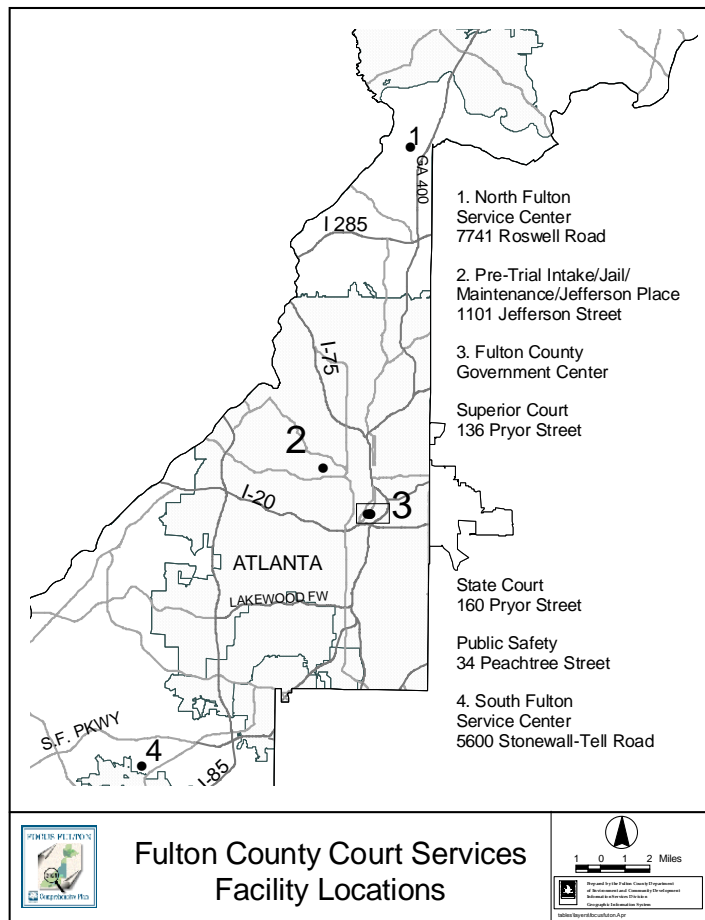


Staff members at the Intake Unit interview defendants and make recommendations regarding each defendant's suitability for release into the community. The Supervision Unit directly monitors over 1,600 clients at one time. Staff may also recommend clients for possible participation in the Superior Court's Diversionary Drug Court Program.

Facilities of the Superior Court

The Court utilizes office and court space in all or part of the locations listed below.

1. 185 Central Avenue. The Justice System occupies half of the 2nd floor, the 4th floor, the 5th floor, the 7th floor, and the 8th floor for courtrooms, chambers, and judge offices.
- 2, 1101 Jefferson Street. The Drug Treatment Program occupies the west wing of this county facility and houses the clients and staff of this program.
3. 1135 Jefferson Street. The facility at 1135 Jefferson Street is a double-wide modular building. Pre-trial services are located at this facility.
4. 136 Pryor Street. On the 6th floor, the Department occupies space for the, Court Administrator, one court room, judge's chamber, and judge's offices. On the 8th floor, the Department occupies space for the Family Division, one court room, two chambers, Expeditors' office, court reporters' office, and case manager office. On the 9th floor, The Department occupies three court rooms, three chambers, and office space for each.
5. 160 Pryor Street. The Justice System occupies portions of the 1st and 2nd floor of this facility for administration and



Map 5-10: Fulton County Court Services Locations





alternative dispute resolution. The facility also houses one chamber for a Senior Judge. The remainder of the space is occupied by the State Court.

- 34 Peachtree Street. The County occupies the 3rd Floor only for the Supervision Unit of Pretrial Services and it includes one court room.

Level of Service

The level of service for the Fulton County Superior Court depends on two main factors: the overall case load and the number of trials which require a large court room. Fulton County Superior Court is Georgia's busiest trial court of general jurisdiction. During the year 2003, the Superior Court had 10,767 felony cases, and 8,793 civil and domestic cases filed. Added to the carryover from 2003, this gave the Court a total caseload of 18,249 felony cases, 13,193 civil and domestic cases for 2004. During that same time, the court disposed of 11,573 felony cases and 5,022 civil and domestic cases.

Assessment

Currently, Superior Court does not have facility standards with respect to judges or court space. The number of judges is determined using a weighted formula by the Administrative Office of the Courts of Georgia. The formula is based on the number of cases filed (civil, domestic), indicted, accused or revocations of probation. The weight is then applied to each type of case. Parameters of the weighting factor may include review of population and demographics, number of practicing attorneys, number of prisons and jails in the area or other mitigating factors.

Currently, Superior Court does not have facility standards with respect to judges or court space. The number of judges is determined using a weighted formula by the Administrative Office of the Courts of Georgia. The formula is based on the number of cases filed (civil, domestic), indicted, accused or revocations of probation. The weight is then applied to each type of case. Parameters of the weighting factor may include review of population and demographics, number of practicing attorneys, number of prisons and jails in the area or other mitigating factors. Though the Justice system cannot predict future case load levels, historical patterns have shown that one additional judge has been added every two years.

The number of judgeships can be estimated in different ways as follows:

- 1 judgeship for every 46,172 residents in Unincorporated Fulton County (2004)
- 1 judgeship added every two (2) years (2004)
- 1 judgeship for every 1004 cases total (2003)

These estimates result in different total judgeships for the 2025 planning period are shown in Table 5-41.

Criteria for Judgeship	New Judgeships	Total Number of Judgeships by 2025
1 judgeship for every 46,172 residents in Unincorporated Fulton County	7	26
1 judgeship added every two (2) years	10	29





1 judgeship for every 1004 cases total. (Assuming 2004 caseload rates for a 2025 population, 24,421 cases).	5	24
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The Court administration anticipates the need for future judge positions and for additional court space. The Superior Court forecasts the need for at least five additional judge positions by 2025. The Justice System also cites other factors which contribute to demand for court services. The first additional factor is the degree in which local governments within Fulton County enforce the law and prosecute crime. The second additional factor is the willingness of state officials to enforce law and prosecute crime. Moreover, criminal activity, enforcement, and the public interest in litigation are factors that play a role in determining the demand for judges.

In order to provide an adequate level of service for the county at this time, the Justice system has taken steps to increase capacity. In June of 2004, the Justice Department reported that the two remaining vacant court rooms would be utilized during 2004. These court rooms would be used by senior judges who maintain partial retirement status. There will be eight senior judges and additional visiting judges on staff by the end of 2004 to reduce the backlog of criminal cases. The visiting judges would occupy a formal court space known as 1-C. Beginning in 2005, there will be little or no unassigned courtroom space for the Superior Court.

As of 2004, there are 19 full time Superior Court judges, 3 full time magistrate judges and 8 Senior judges utilizing 30 courtrooms. An average of 2 visiting judges utilizes 2 additional courtrooms. State Court has 10 judges and 7 full time magistrate judges utilizing 17 courtrooms. Together almost all usable courtrooms are utilized. In June 2004, the Superior Court reported that significant space allocation changes would be necessary if a 20th full time judge were added. The Superior Court indicated that personnel will have to be relocated or off-site space will have to be required for the new judge. There are a few court rooms still available in the Carnes Building, however the rooms are very small and not satisfactory for criminal trials or hearings. Those courtrooms are under the control of The Sate Court and are occasionally used for mediations, smaller hearings and weddings. For these reasons, the Superior Court reports that the amount of office space is moderately insufficient at the present time and certainly insufficient for the period 2006-20025.

At the present time there are 19 Judges of the Superior Court utilizing 30 courtrooms (1.0 courtrooms per judge). Given this equation, the range of potential facility needs for each courtroom is shown in table 5-41A.

Table 5-41A: Potential Number of Courtrooms by 2025		
New Judgeships	Total Number of New Courtrooms Needed	Total Number of Courtrooms by 2025
If 5	5	37
If 7	7	39
If 10	10	42





5.1.7.0 Park and Recreation Facilities

Introduction

Parks and Recreation Department was created in 1972 to provide Parks and Recreation programs to residents of unincorporated Fulton County. The Department is divided into four divisions. The Administration Division provides administrative support to the overall management and operation of the department's human resource needs. The Design and Development Division manages the development, design, long and short term planning of parks projects, land acquisition and procurement of park land and facilities. The Recreation Division provides a variety of activities and programs for individuals, families, and groups to satisfy leisure needs while stimulating interest and developing new programs. The Parks Services Division is responsible for the maintenance of park facilities, equipment, athletic fields, nature trails, playgrounds, tennis courts, parking lots, and the preservation of park land. The Parks and Recreation Department is in the process of developing a 2003-2015 Master Plan.



Mission, Goals and Strategies

The mission of the Department of Parks and Recreation is to provide for the public a standard of excellence in service, facilities, programs and preservation of resources while working in concert with residents and the county's leadership.

5.1.7.1 Inventory

Services

The Parks and Recreation Department offers passive and active recreation as well as leisure services to individuals, families and groups in unincorporated Fulton County. The services are mainly provided in the facilities operated by the Parks and Recreation Department. The land uses in the service area range from rural to suburban to urban. The Fulton County Parks and Recreation Department has operational responsibility for all of the Parks Department facilities.

The Recreation Division activities include: athletics, after school programs, aquatics, gymnastics, martial arts, exercise classes, senior citizen activities, therapeutic recreation activities, teen initiatives, summer camp, outdoor educational experiences and more.

The Parks Services Division is responsible for repair and preservation of parkland, athletic fields, nature trails, playgrounds, tennis courts, parking lots, park buildings and other systems and equipment in parks.

Facilities

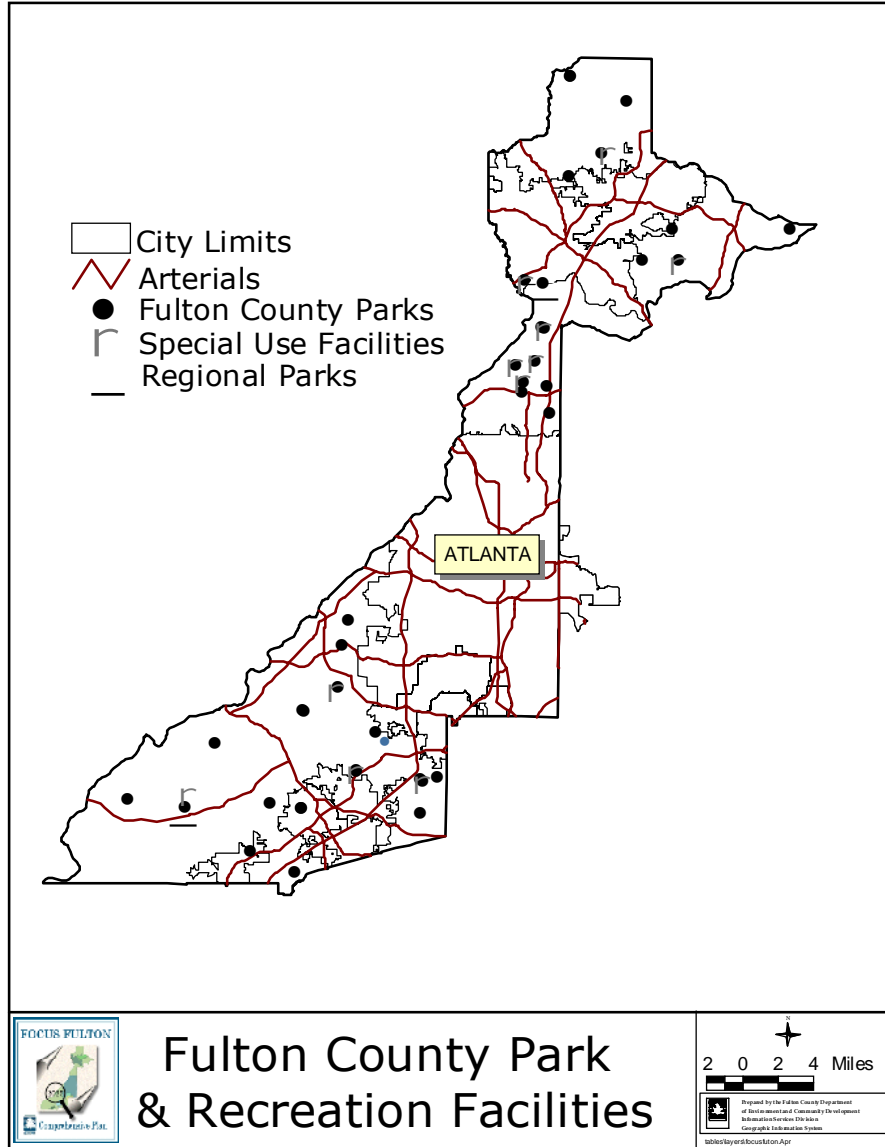
The Parks and Recreation Department owns and/or operates 49 parks comprising 3,907.35 acres. The Parks and Recreation Department operates 10 Recreation Centers, 47 trap and skeet houses, 4 gymnasiums, 1 indoor pool, 86 tennis courts, 35 athletic fields, 3 nature centers, 1 historic site,





47 picnic shelters and 31 playgrounds & tot lots. Some of the specialty parks are operated by other organizations.

Parks are classified as Regional, Community or Neighborhood Parks according to their size and service area. Regional Parks are over 200 acres and have a 2-mile service area. Community Parks have between 25 to 200 acres and have a 2 mile service area. Neighborhood Parks are 1 to 25 acres with a ½ mile service area. Mini-parks are less than 10 acres and have a ¼ mile service area. Specialty Parks serve a specific recreations purpose such as a nature center, historic site etc. The Department of Parks & Recreation currently has 3 Regional Parks, 12 Community Parks, 12 Neighborhood Parks, 3 Mini-Parks and 19 Specialty Parks. Map 5-11 shows the location of park sites in unincorporated Fulton County. Tables 5-42 and 5-43 include Fulton County parks by location, size and classification.



Map 5-11: Fulton County Parks & Recreational Facilities





Table 5-42: Parks and Recreation Facilities Inventory		
Park Classification	Park	Size in Acres
North Fulton		
Regional Parks		203
Community Parks	Newtown Park	52.77
<i>Closed</i>	Providence Outdoor Rec. Center	41.23
	Shakerag Park	66.05
	Ocee Park	36.91
Neighborhood Parks	Bell Memorial Park	17.75
Specialty	Bethwell Community House	0.779
	Crabapple Community House	0.114
	Autrey Mill Nature Preserve	28.45
	Chattahoochee Nature Center	46.7
	Chattahoochee River Park	772
	Macedonia African Methodist Cemetery	1.66
	Totals	1267.4
Sandy Springs		
Community Parks	Morgan Falls Park	163.86
Neighborhood Parks	Abernathy Park	3.7
	Allen Road Park	3.2
	Hammond Park	13.3
	Ridgeview Park	20.2
Mini-Parks	Island Ford Road Park	11.2
	Ed Morey Pocket Park	0.33
	E. Conway Dr Park	0.44
Specialty	North Fulton Tennis Center	24.36
	Sandy Springs Historic Site	4.867
	Big Trees Forest Preserve	20
	Johnson Ferry Greenspace	4.09
	Totals	269.55

Table 5-43: South Fulton Parks and Recreation Facilities Inventory		
	Parks & Recreational Facilities	Size in acres
Regional Parks	Cochran Mill Park & Nature Preserve	796
Community Parks	Burdett Park	27.93
	Creel Park	26
	Sandtown Park	74.1
	Old National Park	89
	Trammell Crow Park	161.57
	Welcome All Park	36
	Wilkerson Mill – Farris Park	30
Neighborhood Parks	Cedar Grove Park	20.6





Table 5-43: South Fulton Parks and Recreation Facilities Inventory		
	Parks & Recreational Facilities	Size in acres
	Cliftondale Park	18
	Delano Park	16.2
	Mason Road Park	4
	Rico Park & Rec. Center	9.1
	Hania Flowers	12
Specialty	Beaver Greenspace	16.0
	Farbest Community House	3.5
	Cedar Grove Community House	0.9
	Hutchinson Ferry Greenspace	103.9
	Burdett Tennis Center	2.3
	Butner Greenspace	35.0
	South Fulton Tennis Center	26
	Wolfe Creek Shooting	637.31
	Mote Greenspace	30.0
	Charlie Brown Greenspace	52.0
Operated by others	Clarence Duncan Park (Fairburn)	143
	South Fulton Totals	2370.4
	County wide Totals	3907.4

In addition to Fulton County the Parks and Recreation Department, schools, non-profits, private clubs, subdivisions, land trusts and the federal government owns and operate parks and recreational facilities. The existing land use survey indicates that there area 3,808 acres of private recreational use in unincorporated Fulton County (see Land Use Element). Most of these acres seem to be golf courses. The Federal and State governments own land in North Fulton and in Sandy Springs. Several of these are units of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation area. In North Fulton, the National Parks Service owns approximately 339 in three areas: McGinnis Ferry Road, Abbotts Bridge and Jones Bridge. In Sandy Springs, the National Parks Service owns approximately 705 acres in the East Palisades, Powers Island and other in other parcels.

5.1.7.2 Assessment

Community Interest: In the Fall 2003, a Community Attitude and Interest Citizen Survey of 847 unincorporated Fulton County residents was conducted to help establish priorities for future development of Parks and Recreation facilities, programs and services within Fulton County. The results were compared with National benchmarks. Some of the findings of the survey found that:

- Usage and satisfaction with Parks is high,
- 85% of park users rate park conditions as excellent or good,
- Additional restrooms, walking trails, lighting, and drinking fountains are the main improvements that respondents would like to have made,
- Walking/biking trails, small community parks and historical sites and museums are the passive recreational facilities residents identified they have a need for,





- Indoor exercise and fitness facilities and indoor swimming pools are the active recreational facilities residents identified they have a need for,
- A wide range of parks and facilities do not fully meet expressed needs (youth baseball fields completely meet the needs of 66%, while off-leash dog parks completely meet the need of 29% of the respondents),
- Walking/biking trails, small community parks and indoor exercise and fitness facilities are the most important facilities,
- Participation in programs offered by the Parks & Recreation Department is lower than the national average,
- Households use multiple suppliers of parks and recreation programs and facilities. Fulton County and churches are the top two providers of parks and recreation programs and facilities, and
- Conservation of existing parks and facilities, construction of new trails, development of new greenspace and purchase of greenspace are actions that that have the most support.

Assessment of Needs

Fulton County Parks & Recreation Master Plan compared the inventory of existing facilities with the National Standards by Planning Area and for unincorporated Fulton County. Parks and Recreation elements included in the assessment were: number of acres, picnic shelters, playgrounds, tot lots, adult baseball / softball fields, T-ball youth baseball fields, lighted baseball and softball fields, soccer fields, golf driving range, golf courses, tennis court (hard), basketball courts, multi-purpose courts, volleyball courts, track and fields, walking/jogging trail, swimming pools, skating rinks, handball/racquetball courts, fitness centers, stadiums, performing arts facility, gymnasium, multi-purpose buildings, community house, game room, skeet/shooting.

National Standards require that there be one (1) acre of park space per 200 people. The required number of acres needed to serve a population 91,400 people in North Fulton planning area is 457 acres. The required number of acres needed to serve a population of 52,735 people in South Fulton planning area is 263.68 acres. The north and south planning areas exceed the national standards by containing 1,267 acres and 2,370.4 acres of park land respectively. However, standards are not met in the Sandy Springs planning area. To meet the required standard, 160 acres of park land are needed to support a population of 85,835 people in the Sandy Springs planning area. Current park land for Sandy Springs is 269.55 acres. Overall, Fulton County exceeds the national standard for acreage of park land per person by 2,758 acres.

All of the planning areas in Fulton County are operating in a deficit of playground space and miles of walking/jogging trails. The national standard for playgrounds is one playground area per 2,000-people and one mile of walking/jogging trails per 3,000 people. To meet the standards, Fulton County needs 87 additional playgrounds and an additional 53 miles of walking/jogging trails. Each planning area exceeds the national standard for lighted baseball/softball fields. Tables 5-44a-d shown on the next page is a summary of the needs based on the assessment excerpted from the Parks & Recreation Master Plan. The data reflects deficiencies using Census 2000 population data.





**Table 4-44a. Facility Needs for Parks and Recreation – Year 2000 Deficiencies
Unincorporated North Fulton**

Total North Fulton Population: 91,400	Standards - per 1,000 population	Current Totals	Requirements for Current Population	Current Deficit
Park Acres owned by Fulton		1,267	457	810
Picnic shelter	200	19	45.7	-27
Playground	2,000	6	45.7	-40
Tot lot	2,000	1	45.7	-45
Adult baseball/softball	2,000	4	18.28	-14
T-ball/youth baseball	5,000	10	18.28	-8
Lighted baseball/softball fields	5,000	10	3.05	7
Football fields	30,000	1	4.57	-4
Soccer fields	20,000	5	9.14	-4
Golf Driving Range	10,000	0	1.83	-2
Golf Course-9 hole	50,000	0	3.66	-4
Golf Course-18 hole	25,000	0	1.83	-2
Tennis-hard	50,000	12	45.7	-34
Basketball-outdoor	2,000	4	18.28	-14
Multi-purpose-courts	5,000	0	9.14	-9
Volleyball court	10,000	2	18.28	-16
Track and field	5,000	1	4.57	-4
Walking/jogging trail-miles	20,000	5,256	30.47	-25
Swimming pool-outdoor	3,000	0	4.57	-5
Swimming pool-indoor	20,000	0	1.83	-2
Skate Park/Skate Rink	50,000	0	4.57	-5
Handball/Racquetball Court	20,000	0	4.57	-5
Fitness Center	20,000	0	4.57	-5
Stadium	20,000	0	4.57	-5
Performing Arts Amphitheater	20,000	0	1.83	-2
Gymnasium	50,000	0	9.14	-9
Multi-purpose bldg/Recreation Center	10,000	1	3.66	-3
Community house/meeting room	25,000	3	-	-
Game room	0	0	-	-
Skeet shooting	50,000	0	1.83	-2

Source: Fulton County Recreation Master Plan

**Table 4-44b. Facility Needs for Parks and Recreation – Year 2000 Deficiencies
Sandy Springs Planning Area**

Total Sandy Springs Population: 85,855	Standards - per 1,000 population	Current Totals	Requirements for Current Population	Current Deficit
Park Acres owned by Fulton		269.55	429.18	-160
Picnic shelter	200	8	42.92	-35
Playground	2,000	6	42.92	-37
Tot lot	2,000	1	42.92	-42
Adult baseball/softball	2,000	6	17.17	-11
T-ball/youth baseball	5,000	2	17.17	-15





**Table 4-44b. Facility Needs for Parks and Recreation – Year 2000 Deficiencies
Sandy Springs Planning Area**

Total Sandy Springs Population: 85,855	Standards - per 1,000 population	Current Totals	Requirements for Current Population	Current Deficit
Lighted baseball/softball fields	5,000	6	2.86	3
Football fields	30,000	2	4.29	-2
Soccer fields	20,000	1	8.58	-8
Golf Driving Range	10,000	1	1.72	-1
Golf Course-9 hole	50,000	0	3.43	-3
Golf Course-18 hole	25,000	1	1.72	-1
Tennis-hard	50,000	26	42.92	-17
Basketball-outdoor	2,000	3	17.17	-14
Multi-purpose-courts	5,000	3	8.58	-6
Volleyball court	10,000	0	17.17	-17
Track and field	5,000	0	4.29	-4
Walking/jogging trail-miles	20,000	4.585	28.61	-24
Swimming pool-outdoor	3,000	0	4.29	-4
Swimming pool-indoor	20,000	0	1.72	-2
Skate Park/Skate Rink	50,000	0	4.29	-4
Handball/Racquetball Court	20,000	0	4.29	-4
Fitness Center	20,000	0	4.29	-4
Stadium	20,000	2	4.29	-2
Performing Arts Amphitheater	20,000	0	1.72	-2
Gymnasium	50,000	1	8.58	-8
Multi-purpose bldg/Recreation Center	10,000	2	3.43	-1
Community house/meeting room	25,000	0	-	-
Game room	0	1	-	-
Skeet shooting	50,000	0	1.72	-2

Source: Fulton County Recreation Master Plan

**Table 4-44c. Facility Needs for Parks and Recreation – Year 2000 Deficiencies
South Fulton**

Total South Fulton Population: 52,735	Standards - per 1,000 population	Current Totals	Requirements for Current Population	Current Deficit
Park Acres owned by Fulton		2,370.40	263.68	2107
picnic shelter	200	20	26.37	-6
Playground	2,000	16	26.37	-10
Tot lot	2,000	1	26.37	-25
Adult baseball/softball	2,000	18	10.55	7
T-ball/youth baseball	5,000	5	10.55	-6
Lighted baseball/softball fields	5,000	26	1.76	24
Football fields	30,000	2	2.64	-1
Soccer fields	20,000	2	5.27	-3
Golf Driving Range	10,000	0	1.05	-1





**Table 4-44c. Facility Needs for Parks and Recreation – Year 2000 Deficiencies
South Fulton**

Total South Fulton Population: 52,735	Standards - per 1,000 population	Current Totals	Requirements for Current Population	Current Deficit
Golf Course-9 hole	50,000	0	2.11	-2
Golf Course-18 hole	25,000	0	1.05	-1
Tennis-hard	50,000	40	26.37	14
Basketball-outdoor	2,000	3	10.66	-8
Multi-purpose-courts	5,000	1	5.27	-4
Volleyball court	10,000	0	10.55	-11
Track and field	5,000	0	2.64	-3
Walking/jogging trail-miles	20,000	13.78	17.58	-4
Swimming pool-outdoor	3,000	0	2.64	-3
Swimming pool-indoor	20,000	2	1.05	1
Skate Park/Skate Rink	50,000	0	2.64	-3
Handball/Racquetball Court	20,000	0	2.64	-3
Fitness Center	20,000	1	2.64	-2
Stadium	20,000	1	2.64	-2
Performing Arts Amphitheater	20,000	0	1.05	-1
Gymnasium	50,000	3	5.27	-2
Multi-purpose bldg/Rec Ctr.	10,000	6	2.11	4
Community house/mtg. room	25,000	7	-	-
Game room	0	6	-	-
Skeet shooting	50,000	47	1.05	46

Source: Fulton County Recreation Master Plan

**Table 4-44d. Facility Needs for Parks and Recreation – Year 2000 Deficiencies
Total Unincorporated Fulton County**

Total Unincorporated Fulton County Population: 229,970	Standards - per 1,000 population	Current Totals	Requirements for Current Population	Current Deficit
Park Acres owned by Fulton		3,907	1149.85	2,758
Picnic shelter	200	47	114.99	-68
Playground	2,000	28	114.99	-87
Tot lot	2,000	3	114.99	-112
Adult baseball/softball	2,000	28	45.99	-18
T-ball/youth baseball	5,000	17	45.99	-29
Lighted baseball/softball fields	5,000	42	7.67	34
Football fields	30,000	5	11.5	-6
Soccer fields	20,000	8	23	-15
Golf Driving Range	10,000	1	4.6	-4
Golf Course-9 hole	50,000	0	9.2	-9
Golf Course-18 hole	25,000	1	4.6	-4
Tennis-hard	50,000	78	114.99	-37
Basketball-outdoor	2,000	10	45.99	-36
Multi-purpose-courts	5,000	4	23	-19
Volleyball court	10,000	2	45.99	-44





**Table 4-44d. Facility Needs for Parks and Recreation – Year 2000 Deficiencies
Total Unincorporated Fulton County**

Total Unincorporated Fulton County Population: 229,970	Standards - per 1,000 population	Current Totals	Requirements for Current Population	Current Deficit
Track and field	5,000	1	11.5	-10
Walking/jogging trail-miles	20,000	23.62	76.66	-53
Swimming pool-outdoor	3,000	0	11.5	-11
Swimming pool-indoor	20,000	2	4.6	-3
Skate Park/Skate Rink	50,000	0	11.5	-11
Handball/Racquetball Court	20,000	0	11.5	-11
Fitness Center	20,000	1	11.5	-10
Stadium	20,000	3	11.5	-8
Performing Arts Amphitheater	20,000	0	4.6	-5
Gymnasium	50,000	4	23	-19
Multi-purpose bldg/Recreation Center	10,000	9	9.2	0
Community house/meeting room	25,000	10	-	-
Game room	0	7	-	-
Skeet shooting	50,000	47	4.6	42

Source: Fulton County Recreation Master Plan

The Parks & Recreation Master Plan also calculated deficits using population data for the year 2015. This information is reflected in Tables 5-45a-d. North Fulton and South Fulton will continue to exceed national standards for acres of park space for projected populations of 106,553 people and 97,979 people respectively. National standards will still not be met in the Sandy Springs with a projected population of 97,546 people. The 2015 data shows that 271 acres of playgrounds and tot lots and 77 miles of walking and jogging trails will be needed in Fulton County in 2015. Overall, the *Parks & Recreation Master Plan* 2015 data reflects a deficit in each component of the facilities assessment with the exception of acres of park space, lighted baseball/softball fields and skeet/shooting ranges for unincorporated Fulton County.

**Table 4-45a. Facility Needs for Parks and Recreation – Year 2015 Deficiencies
Unincorporated North Fulton**

Total North Fulton Population: 106,553	Standards - per 1,000 population	Current Totals	Requirements for Future Population	2015 Deficit
Park Acres owned by Fulton		1,267	532.77	735
Picnic shelter	200	19	53.28	-34
Playground	2,000	6	53.28	-47
Tot lot	2,000	1	53.28	-52
Adult baseball/softball	2,000	4	21.31	-17
T-ball/youth baseball	5,000	10	21.31	-11
Lighted baseball/softball fields	5,000	10	3.55	6
Football fields	30,000	1	5.33	-4
Soccer fields	20,000	5	10.66	-6
Golf Driving Range	10,000	0	2.13	-2
Golf Course-9 hole	50,000	0	4.26	-4





**Table 4-45a. Facility Needs for Parks and Recreation – Year 2015 Deficiencies
Unincorporated North Fulton**

	Standards - per 1,000 population	Current Totals	Requirements for Future Population	2015 Deficit
Total North Fulton Population: 106,553				
Golf Course-18 hole	25,000	0	2.13	-2
Tennis-hard court	50,000	12	53.28	-41
Basketball-outdoor	2,000	4	21.31	-17
Multi-purpose-courts	5,000	0	10.66	-11
Volleyball court	10,000	2	21.31	-19
Track and field	5,000	1	5.33	-4
Walking/jogging trail-miles	20,000	5,256	5.33	-30
Swimming pool-outdoor	3,000	0	35.52	-5
Swimming pool-indoor	20,000	0	5.33	-2
Skate Park/Skate Rink	50,000	0	2.13	-5
Handball/Racquetball Court	20,000	0	5.33	-5
Fitness Center	20,000	0	5.33	-5
Stadium	20,000	0	5.33	-5
Performing Arts Amphitheater	20,000	0	2.13	-2
Gymnasium	50,000	0	10.66	-11
Multi-purpose bldg/Recreation Center	10,000	1	4.26	-3
Community house/meeting room	25,000	3	-	-
Game room	0	0	-	-
Skeet shooting	50,000	0	2.13	-2

Source: Fulton County Recreation Master Plan

**Table 4-45b. Facility Needs for Parks and Recreation – Year 2015 Deficiencies
Sandy Springs**

	Standards - per 1,000 population	Current Totals	Requirements for Future Population	2015 Deficit
Total Sandy Springs Population: 97,546				
Park Acres owned by Fulton		269.55	487.73	-218
Picnic shelter	200	8	48.77	-41
Playground	2,000	6	48.77	-43
Tot lot	2,000	1	48.77	-48
Adult baseball/softball	2,000	6	19.51	-14
T-ball/youth baseball	5,000	2	19.51	-18
Lighted baseball/softball fields	5,000	6	3.25	3
Football fields	30,000	2	4.88	-3
Soccer fields	20,000	1	9.75	-9
Golf Driving Range	10,000	1	1.95	-1
Golf Course-9 hole	50,000	0	3.90	-4
Golf Course-18 hole	25,000	1	1.95	-1
Tennis-hard court	50,000	26	48.77	-23
Basketball-outdoor	2,000	3	19.51	-17
Multi-purpose-courts	5,000	3	9.75	-7
Volleyball court	10,000	0	19.51	-20
Track and field	5,000	0	4.88	-5
Walking/jogging trail-miles	20,000	4.585	32.52	-28
Swimming pool-outdoor	3,000	0	4.88	-5





**Table 4-45b. Facility Needs for Parks and Recreation – Year 2015 Deficiencies
Sandy Springs**

Total Sandy Springs Population: 97,546	Standards - per 1,000 population	Current Totals	Requirements for Future Population	2015 Deficit
Swimming pool-indoor	20,000	0	1.95	-2
Skate Park/Skate Rink	50,000	0	4.88	-5
Handball/Racquetball Court	20,000	0	4.88	-5
Fitness Center	20,000	0	4.88	-4
Stadium	20,000	2	4.88	-3
Performing Arts Amphitheater	20,000	0	1.95	-2
Gymnasium	50,000	1	9.75	-9
Multi-purpose bldg/Recreation Ctr.	10,000	2	3.9	-2
Community house/meeting room	25,000	0	-	-
Game room	0	1	-	-
Skeet shooting	50,000	0	1.95	-2

Source: Fulton County Recreation Master Plan

**Table 4-45c. Facility Needs for Parks and Recreation – Year 2015 Deficiencies
South and Southwest Fulton**

Total South Fulton Population: 97,979	Standards - per 1,000 population	Current Totals	Requirements for Future Population	2015 Deficit
Park Acres owned by Fulton		2,370.40	489.90	1,881
picnic shelter	200	20	48.99	-29
Playground	2,000	16	48.99	-33
Tot lot	2,000	1	48.99	-48
Adult baseball/softball	2,000	18	19.60	-2
T-ball/youth baseball	5,000	5	19.60	-15
Lighted baseball/softball fields	5,000	26	3.27	23
Football fields	30,000	2	4.9	-3
Soccer fields	20,000	2	9.8	-8
Golf Driving Range	10,000	0	1.96	-2
Golf Course-9 hole	50,000	0	3.92	-4
Golf Course-18 hole	25,000	0	1.96	-2
Tennis-hard	50,000	40	48.99	-9
Basketball-outdoor	2,000	3	19.60	-17
Multi-purpose-courts	5,000	1	9.8	-9
Volleyball court	10,000	0	19.60	-20
Track and field	5,000	0	4.90	-5
Walking/jogging trail-miles	20,000	13.78	32.66	-19
Swimming pool-outdoor	3,000	0	4.90	-5
Swimming pool-indoor	20,000	2	1.96	0
Skate Park/Skate Rink	50,000	0	4.90	-5
Handball/Racquetball Court	20,000	0	4.90	-5
Fitness Center	20,000	1	4.90	-4
Stadium	20,000	1	4.90	-4
Performing Arts Amphitheater	20,000	0	1.96	-2
Gymnasium	50,000	3	9.8	-7





**Table 4-45c. Facility Needs for Parks and Recreation – Year 2015 Deficiencies
South and Southwest Fulton**

Total South Fulton Population: 97,979	Standards - per 1,000 population	Current Totals	Requirements for Future Population	2015 Deficit
Multi-purpose bldg/Recreation Ctr.	10,000	6	3.92	2
Community house/meeting room	25,000	7	-	-
Game room	0	6	-	-
Skeet shooting	50,000	47	1.96	45

Source: Fulton County Recreation Master Plan

**Table 4-45d. Facility Needs for Parks and Recreation – Year 2015 Deficiencies
Total Unincorporated Fulton County**

Total Unincorporated Fulton County Population: 302,078	Standards - per 1,000 population	Current Totals	Requirements for Future Population	2015 Deficit
Park Acres owned by Fulton		3,907	1,510.39	2,397
Picnic shelter	200	47	151.04	-104
Playground	2,000	28	151.04	-123
Tot lot	2,000	3	151.04	-148
Adult baseball/softball	2,000	28	60.42	-32
T-ball/youth baseball	5,000	17	60.42	-43
Lighted baseball/softball fields	5,000	42	10.07	32
Football fields	30,000	5	15.10	-10
Soccer fields	20,000	8	30.21	-22
Golf Driving Range	10,000	1	6.04	-5
Golf Course-9 hole	50,000	0	12.08	-12
Golf Course-18 hole	25,000	1	6.04	-5
Tennis-hard	50,000	78	151.04	-73
Basketball-outdoor	2,000	10	60.42	-50
Multi-purpose-courts	5,000	4	30.21	-26
Volleyball court	10,000	2	60.42	-58
Track and field	5,000	1	15.10	-14
Walking/jogging trail-miles	20,000	23.62	100.69	-77
Swimming pool-outdoor	3,000	0	15.10	-15
Swimming pool-indoor	20,000	2	6.04	-4
Skate Park/Skate Rink	50,000	0	15.10	-15
Handball/Racquetball Court	20,000	0	15.10	-15
Fitness Center	20,000	1	15.10	-14
Stadium	20,000	3	15.10	-12
Performing Arts Amphitheater	20,000	0	6.04	-6
Gymnasium	50,000	4	30.21	-26
Multi-purpose bldg/Recreation Center	10,000	9	12.08	-3
Community house/meeting room	25,000	10	-	-
Game room	0	7	-	-
Skeet shooting	50,000	47	6.04	41

Source: Fulton County Recreation Master Plan





Table 5-46 lists the planned park improvements for Fulton County through the year 2009.

Table 5-46: Proposed Park Improvements		
Park Facility	Year	Cost
Allen Road Park	2003 - 2005	\$638,522
Autrey Mill Nature Preserve	2006-2007	\$820,000
Beavers Park	2006-2007	\$470,000
Bell Memorial Park	2004-2006	\$800,000
Bethwell Community House	2003-2009	\$1,525,378
Big Trees Forest Preserve	2003-2006	\$600,000
Birmingham Park & Community Center	2004-2008	\$6,150,000
Burdett Park	2004-2008	\$2,810,000
Burdett Tennis Center	2005-2008	
Cedar Grove Park	2005-2007	\$1,820,000
Cliftondale Park	2005-2008	\$4,360,000
Cochran Mill Park	2004-2008	\$2,715,000
Crabapple Community House		
Creel Park	2005-2006	\$2,670,000
Field Lighting	2004-2008	\$1,300,000
Greenway System Development	2004-2005	\$2,480,000
Hammond Park	2005-2008	\$3,645,000
Newtown Park & Community House	2005-2008	\$13,300,000
Morgan Falls Park	2005-2008	\$1,485,000
North Chattahoochee River Linear Park	2004-2008	\$18,400,000
North Fulton Parks Maintenance Compound	2005-2006	\$435,000
North Fulton Tennis Center	2005-2008	\$1,230,000
Ocee Park	2004-2005	\$150,000
Old National Park	2004-2008	\$12,320,000
Paving/Parking Improvements	2004-2008	\$1,250,000
Providence Outdoor Recreation Center	2004-2008	\$1,400,000
Rico Park & Recreation Center	2005-2008	\$1,875,000
Ridgeview Park	2006-2008	\$875,000
Sandtown Park		\$6,390,000
Sandy Springs Park Land and Development	2004-2008	\$50,375,000
Security Upgrades	2004-2006	\$525,000
Shakerag Park	2004-2008	\$970,000
Signage Program	2005-2008	\$960,000
South Chattahoochee River Linear Park	2004-2008	\$14,525,000
South Fulton Parks Maintenance Compound	2005-2007	\$730,000
South Fulton Tennis Center	2003-2009	\$1,230,000
South Fulton Soccer Complex	2005-2007	\$2,600,000
Welcome All Park	2004-2006	\$1,150,000
Wilkerson Mill Park	2004-2008	\$2,290,000
Wolf Creek	2004-2007	\$7,575,000





5.1.8.0 Hospitals & Other Public Health Facilities

The Hospitals & Other Public Health Facilities component of this element includes the following Fulton County Departments and associated agencies:

1. Grady Health Systems
2. Hospitals and other Healthcare Facilities
3. Department of Health & Wellness
4. Human Services Department

Grady Health Systems receives funding generated from tax dollars that are allocated in Fulton County's *General Fund*. However, it operates autonomously of Fulton County Government.

Grady Health System

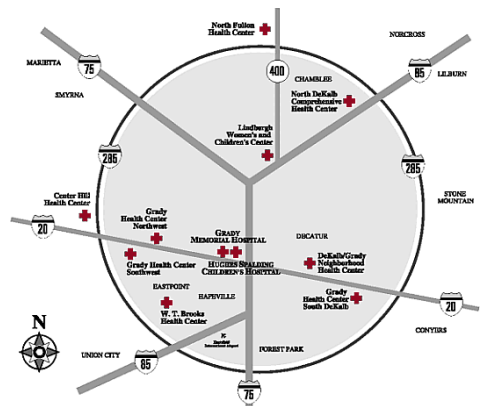
Introduction

Grady Health System is one of the largest public hospitals in the Southeast which includes Grady Memorial Hospital (900+ beds), Hughes Spalding Children's Hospital, neighborhood/airport health centers (10 facilities) and the only level one trauma center within a 100-mile radius. Grady has a nationally acclaimed burn unit and diabetes center, a 24-hour Sickie Cell Center and the Georgia Cancer Center for Excellence. Georgia's only Poison Center is housed at Grady Memorial Hospital. Grady's Emergency Medical Service (EMS) is the ambulance provider for the City of Atlanta. Grady has the largest publicly funded Infectious Disease Program in the Eastern United States. It has received awards and recognitions for its HIV/AIDS outpatient clinics, Breast Health Initiative Program, Diabetes Detection and Treatment Program and Pain Assessment Using Palm Technology. Grady is also an internationally recognized teaching hospital staffed by physicians from Emory and Morehouse Schools of Medicine.



Mission

- A. Grady Health System improves the health of the community by providing quality, comprehensive health care in a compassionate, culturally competent, ethical and fiscally responsible manner,
- B. Grady maintains its commitment to the underserved of Fulton and Dekalb counties, while also providing care for residents of metro-Atlanta and Georgia, and
- C. Grady leads through its clinical excellence, innovative research and progressive medical education and training.





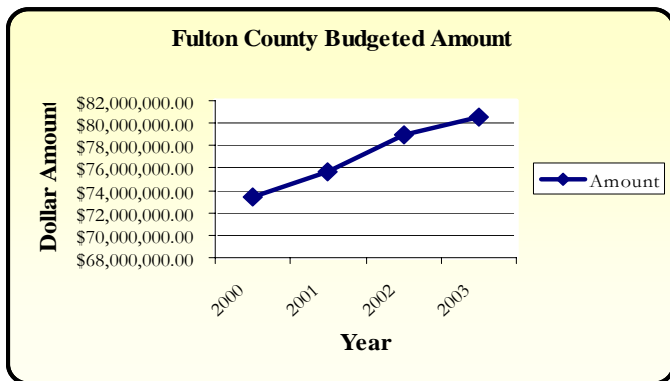
Services

A. Grady Health Systems provides a myriad of services to citizens throughout the state of Georgia.

1. Neighborhood Health Centers
2. Georgia Cancer Center
3. Teen Services
4. Grace Towns Hamilton Women’s & Infant’s Pavilion
5. Crestview
6. Infectious Disease Program
7. The Grady Hospice Program
8. Hughes Spalding Children’s Hospital
9. Multicultural Affairs
10. Senior Services
11. Sickle Center
12. Poison Center
13. Grady Web Nursery

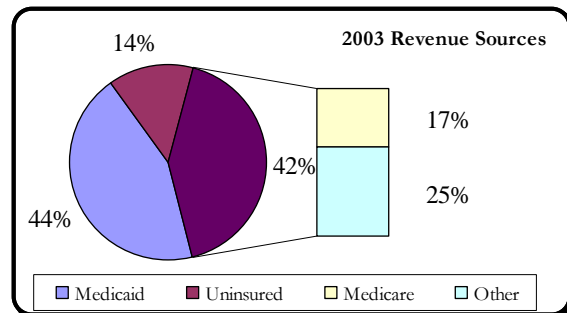
B. Operational Highlights

Grady Health System provides regional healthcare to citizens of Georgia. However, it is publicly funded only by Fulton County and DeKalb County. Graph 5-1 highlights the amount of money Fulton County allocated to the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority under the General Fund category. Dollar amounts reflected between 2000 and 2002 are actual expenditures and 2003 is a budgeted expenditure. The 2003 budget reflects a 2.1% increase over 2002 expenditures.



Graph 5-1

Grady’s 2002 revenue sources (cash-based revenues) are receipted from Medicaid, Uninsured, Medicare and other (insurance, self-pay, grants, other). Actual revenues generated in 2003 totaled \$613,897,910. Graph 5-2 reflects the revenue breakdown by percentages.



Graph 5-2





Hospitals & Healthcare Facilities

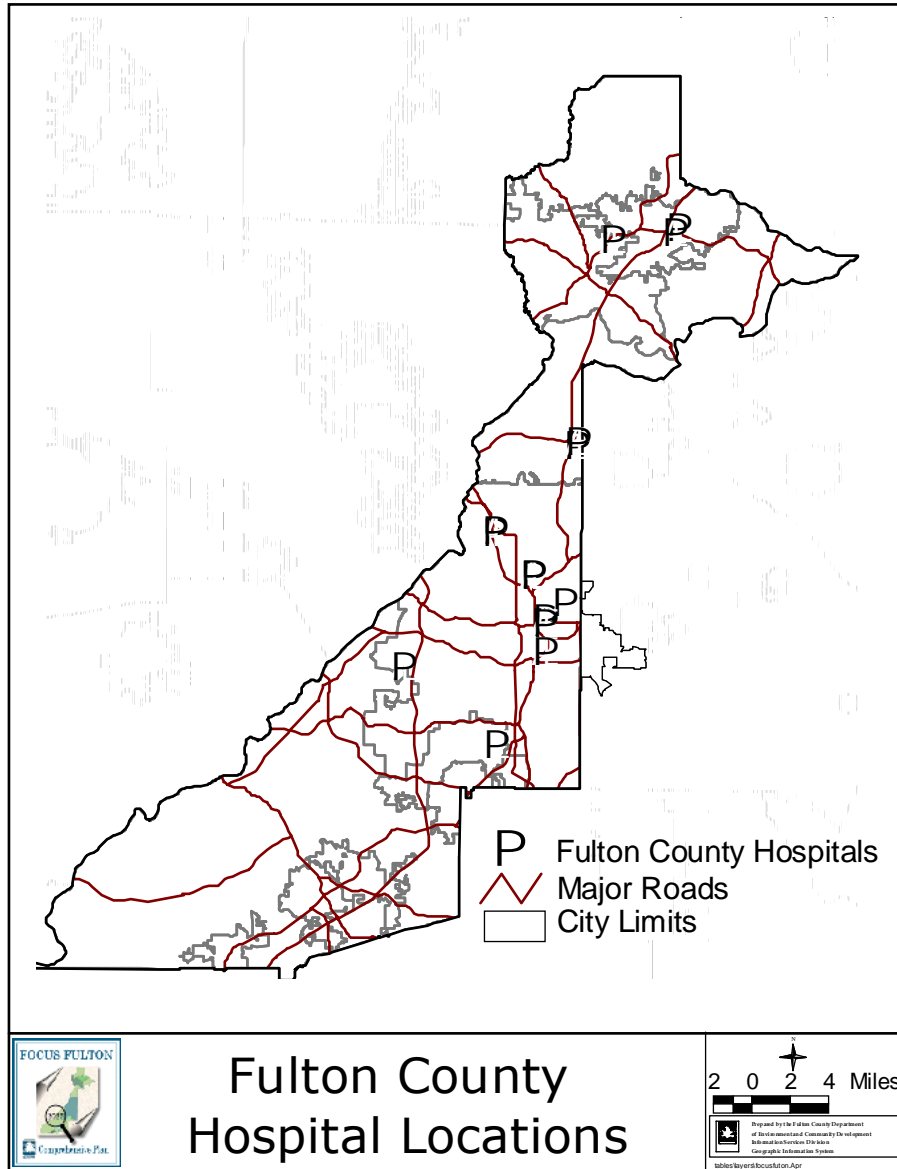
Although Fulton County has a fiduciary responsibility to Grady Health System, it is also home to several other widely known hospitals and health centers throughout the Atlanta area. Table 5-47 and Map 5-12 has for further details. In addition to these, Emory is building a hospital in North Fulton in the Johns Creek Technology Park.

Table 5-47: Hospital and Healthcare Facilities in Fulton County

Facility	Street #	Street Name	City	Planning Area
Anchor Hospital	5454	Yorktowne Drive	Atlanta	
Atlanta Medical Center	303	Parkway Drive	Atlanta	City Limits
Charter Midtown BHS			Atlanta	
Children's Healthcare @ North Point	3795	Mansell Road	Alpharetta	North Fulton
Children's Healthcare @ Greenbriar	2841	Greenbriar Parkway	Atlanta	City Limits
Crestview Nursing Facility	2800	Springdale Road	Atlanta	City Limits
Egleston Children's Hospital	1405	Clifton Road	Atlanta	Dekalb
Emory Crawford Long Hospital	550	Peachtree Street	Atlanta	City Limits
Georgia Assoc. of Homes & Services for Children	368	Moreland Avenue	Atlanta	City Limits
Grady Health System	80	Jesse Hill Jr Drive	Atlanta	City Limits
Grady Memorial Hospital	80	Jesse Hill Jr Drive	Atlanta	City Limits
Hillside Hospital			Atlanta	
Hughes Spalding Children's Hospital	35	Jesse Hill Jr Drive	Atlanta	City Limits
Laurel Heights Hospital	934	Briarcliff Road	Atlanta	
Mariner Health Care	1500	Johnson Ferry Road	Atlanta	Sandy Springs
Midtown Womens Medical Center			Atlanta	City Limits
Northside Hospital	1000	Johnson Ferry Road	Atlanta	Sandy Springs
North Fulton Regional Hospital	3300	Hospital Boulevard	Roswell	North Fulton
Parkview Manor Nursing Home			Atlanta	
Peachford BHS of Atlanta	2151	Peachford Road	Atlanta	
Piedmont Hospital	1968	Peachtree Road	Atlanta	City Limits
Roswell Nursing & Rehabilitation Center			Roswell	North Fulton
Sadie G. Mays Nursing Home	1821	West Anderson Avenue	Atlanta	City Limits
Scottish Rite Children's Medical Center	1001	Johnson Ferry Road	Atlanta	
Shepherd Center	2020	Peachtree Road	Atlanta	City Limits
South Fulton Medical Center	1170	Cleveland Avenue	East Point	South Fulton
St. Joseph's Hospital of Atlanta	5665	Peachtree Dunwoody Rd	Atlanta	
Summit Medical Associates	1874	Piedmont Road	Atlanta	City Limits
Talbot Recovery Campus	5448	Yorktowne Drive	Atlanta	
Metropolitan Hospice	3312	Piedmont Road	Atlanta	
Southwest Hospital & Medical Center	501	Fairburn Road	Atlanta	SW Fulton

Source: BellSouth Telephone Directory





Map 5-12: Fulton County Hospital Locations



Health and Wellness Department

Introduction



The Fulton County Department of Health & Wellness provides oversight and direction to the County's Health Delivery System. This delivery system identifies priority public health needs and assures their fulfillment through appropriate resources.

Mission

The mission of the Department of Health and Wellness is to promote, protect and assure the health and wellness of the citizens of Fulton County.

Inventory

Current Operations Programs & Services

The Department is organized into three divisions: Administrative Services, Government / Regulatory & Community Affairs, and Personal & Population Based Health Services. The Department's budget is administered in the County's Health Fund, to which Fulton County contributes forty-seven percent (47%) of the fund's operating revenue; the State Department of Human Resources contributes forty percent (40%) through a large number of grant-in-aid programs; and the remaining thirteen (13%) is generated through client fees, Medicaid reimbursements, private foundation and federal program grant funding.

- I. Government/Regulatory & Community Affairs –has regulatory responsibility for permitting, inspection, and code enforcement as it relates to public and private facilities. Enforcement activities are carried out in such areas as community sanitation, drinking water, food service, public pools, residential development/zoning, solid waste, and on-site sewage disposal. Also within this Division, public health education activities are carried out through the Health Education Office and changes to state and federal laws that impact the delivery of public health services are monitored.

- II. Personal & Population Based Health Services –preventive and health care services are provided in the following program areas: Adult Health, Child Health, Adolescent Health, Communicable Disease Prevention and Treatment, Clinical, Support and Educational Services. Programs within this Division provide traditional public health services.

The Maternal and Child Health Program is managed through a network of sixteen (16) community health centers. Services offered at the outlying centers and the main health clinic include: Immunizations, periodic well-child examinations, prenatal care, family planning, parenting education, teen clinics, Women Infant and Children's (WIC) services, early intervention and dental services for children. Communicable disease prevention and treatment services are provided at the main health center, Aldredge. In addition to the programs and services listed above, travel clinics at three (3) facilities offer immunization



services according to Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines for citizens anticipating international travel.

Health Department Partners

- I. Federal Level - the Department of Health and Wellness recently received federal support for implementation of the CDC's REACH program in the amount of \$960,000 for the first of four (4) years of funding. This project focuses on reducing health disparities among identified at-risk populations in the area of cardiovascular disease. The Department of Health and Wellness serves as the central coordinating organization and, as such, has responsibility for coordination of the many project-related initiatives carried out by community partners.

- II. State Level - The Department represents Health District 3-2, the largest of the nineteen (19) health districts within the State of Georgia. As such, the Department receives a significant level of funding from the State Department of Human Resources to carry out several state mandated programs of public health care. In FY2001, the State contributed forty percent (40%) of the department's revenue budget through programmatic grant-in-aid. Through the Division of Public Health, the following services are grant funded from state and federal monies.
 - A. Physical Examination Unit
 - B. General Medicine
 - C. Dental Clinic (Child)
 - D. Communicable Disease Services (including STD, HIV/AIDS, and 'I'B)
 - E. WIC (Women., Infant and Children's) Program
 - F. Adolescent Clinical Services Program
 - G. Child Health and Immunizations
 - H. Ryan White - AIDS Program
 - I. SHAPP (Hypertension)
 - J. Tobacco Use Prevention Program
 - K. Family Planning and Women's Health Programs
 - L. Early Intervention and Children's 1st Programs
 - M. CMS (Children's Medical Services) Program
 - N. Maternal Outreach Services
 - O. Health Promotion and Education Programs

- III. Local Level - At the community level, the Department maintains partnerships with several local health care provider organizations, including the Grady Health System, the South Fulton Medical Center, Southside Health Care, West End Medical Centers, Southwest Community Hospital and Hughes Spalding Children's Hospital. The Department also works closely with faith-based organizations in the community. The Department also maintains relations with major universities in the metro-Atlanta area such as the Morehouse School of Medicine, the Emory School of Medicine and professional associations that play a prominent role in preventive and population-based medicine.

- IV. Other Levels - Several Department initiatives have the financial support of state and local agencies and private foundations.





- A. Susan B. Komen Grant for breast cancer prevention initiatives
- B. Bristol Myers Squibb Grant for HIV counseling
- C. Safe Communities Grant from the Governor's Office of Highway Safety to research the incidence of traffic injuries and deaths in Fulton County
- D. Syphilis Elimination Grant to reduce the incidence of syphilis in Fulton County

Existing Facilities

In addition to a headquarters and main clinic building located downtown, the Department of Health and Wellness currently operates thirteen (13) community health centers, several mobile health units, including dental units, and provides services in the home, schools and other community based facilities. Presently, two of the department's 13 community based facilities serve as regional health centers. These are College Park Regional Health Center located in the South Fulton Area, and North Fulton Regional Health Center located in Alpharetta. The location of these facilities is shown on Map 5-13.

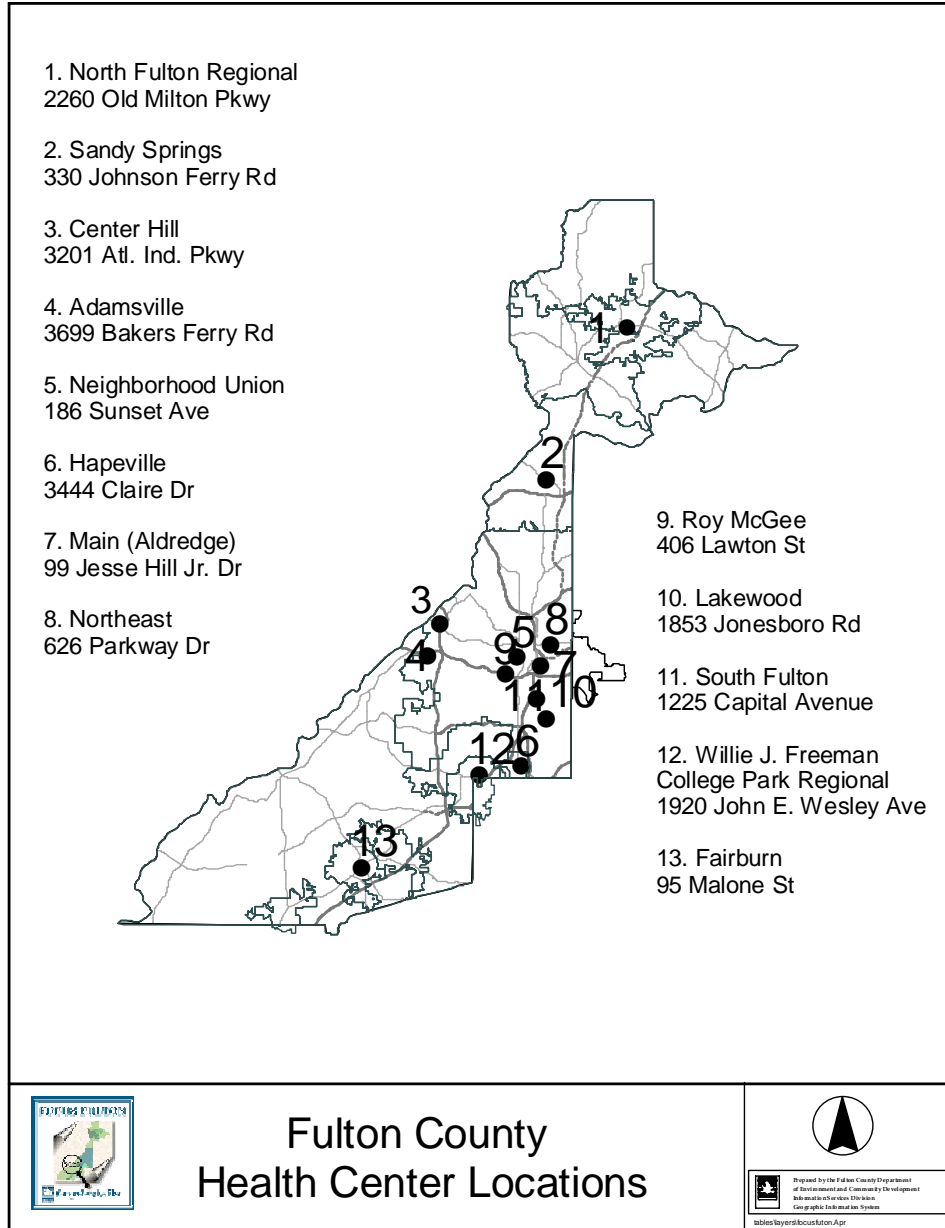
Assessment

Presently, thirteen health care facilities comprise the public health delivery system infrastructure in Fulton County. Despite the large number of community based facilities, the current infrastructure does not allow the county, through its Department of Health and Wellness, to provide the level of programmatic service required to promote and maintain a healthy citizenship. Additionally, the age, obsolescence, inadequate size, and high cost of renovations to meet today's standards for health facilities serve in large part as the impetus for the development of a comprehensive plan for health center replacement and the regionalization of public health services in Fulton County. Regionalization effort would provide an opportunity to improve the number and kinds of services that are both available and accessible to the general public, and would result in the construction of facilities that meet the physical and functional challenges of carrying out a comprehensive program of public health.

In 1997, the concept of regionalizing the county's health centers into larger, more effective and efficient centers for care was presented to the Board of Commissioners. This concept recognized that the health care needs of the public were being delivered in a facility infrastructure system that, in most cases, was over 50 years old.

Since 1997, several planning documents, including facility design plans, financial projection analyses for operating and equipment needs, service/program needs surveys, as well as visit trend analyses for future growth planning, have been completed. Over the last three fiscal years, with the approval of the Board of Commissioners, several proposed regional centers were funded for programming and/or design activities. However, to date, no construction funds have been allocated to continue any project beyond the design phase.

At this time, and in the foreseeable future, county resources for capital improvement projects will likely be less than \$35 million dollars annually. Given this, and recognizing the need to improve the infrastructure of the county's health delivery system, the Board of Commissioners called for the development of a comprehensive plan that addresses regionalization of services and strategic replacement of health center facilities from the following perspectives:



Map 5-13: Health Center Locations



- Services and Stormwater Management Service delivery as it relates to each district of the county;
- Cost to the county of not implementing a plan to improve health center infrastructure;
- Phased-in project development, design, and construction with projected start / finish dates for each regional center;
- CIP funding requirements associated with a strategic planning approach for bringing new regional health centers on line; and
- Future impact on the operating budget of the Department of Health and Wellness.

Overview Regionalization Concept

The proposed plan for health center regionalization creates ten (10) regional health centers including a downtown regional headquarters. Each outlying regional center is proposed to be strategically located within its existing Commission District. The concept of regionalization focuses on consolidating two (2) geographically contiguous smaller centers into larger, modern facilities that would accommodate a wider range of services, improve accessibility to care via public transportation, expand the hours of service to include late evenings and weekends, and promote partnerships with other provider agencies to make needed services readily available to county residents.

Regionalization would also allow staff that are currently traveling to cover two or more health centers to be centrally located, thus improving customer service and increasing the availability and accessibility to language interpreter services. Additionally, receiving comprehensive care in a single location eases the patient's ability to negotiate the system, and reduces significantly the level of fragmentation inherent in the current delivery system.

At the national level, public health is at a crossroads in the delivery of services to the community. There is a growing recognition of the need for population-based services while at the same time there is a growing community of uninsured and underinsured individuals and families throughout the nation. Although public health must address broad based issues that focus on community, it must also find a way to continue to be a part of what appropriately has been identified as a safety net for those who would otherwise receive no health care services due to their socio-economic status.

The proposed regionalized structure provides the opportunity to do both while integrating preventive and primary care services. Using this structure prevents costly duplication of services and expands collaborations between community providers, social service agencies and others. Even more importantly, the regional model is one that connects a primary care provider with the public health infrastructure in one building. Through this arrangement, regional health centers will be able to offer the full spectrum of health care from primary prevention through sick care with referral to a full tertiary care center for more specialized services as needed. With the co-location of multiple services by partnering organizations, the client enjoys the most efficient operation and experiences the maximum exposure to those services.

This model is currently operating at the College Park Regional Health Center. The model has shown that when old, inefficient, smaller health centers are merged into one larger modern regional center, utilization grows beyond the combined totals of the merged centers. Therefore, collaboration increases, staff satisfaction increases, customer satisfaction increases, revenue



generation increases, and new services are added to better serve the community. This concept is a win-win situation.

Access to Care Using Regional Facilities

It is anticipated that delivery of a comprehensive array of services in a regional health center environment at the community level will have the affect of significantly improving access to care for residents throughout Fulton County. Not only will access to care be improved from a services and programs perspective, but improved access using the current public transportation system is also expected to occur. Presently, many health centers are not on a direct MARTA service line by way of bus or rapid rail. At one proposed location, MARTA has demonstrated a willingness to work with the Department in re-routing service to better accommodate patients by planning bus service directly to the front door of the new location. In other proposed locations, current rapid rail stations and existing feeder bus service will allow for more direct, door to door service.

Access to care would also be improved at the regional centers by expanding the hours of service to include late evenings and weekends. Having sufficient staff in a central location will aid in flex time scheduling, making late evening and weekend hours possible. This is particularly important for uninsured workers and for Medicaid recipients who are a part of the Welfare to Work Program, whose jobs do not readily allow time away from the job during normal business hours. Additionally, access to social service programs will be enhanced through on-site partnerships with provider agencies such as the Department of Family and Children's Services (DFACS), who have a commitment to making services available during non-traditional hours and in non-traditional locations.

Late evening and weekend hours would also be attractive to a primary care partner seeking to provide a level of urgent care that decreases the use of the emergency room for non-emergency visits. Also, some current centers are not situated in highly visible locations. The result has been that many residents, even within the immediate community, are not aware that a health care facility exists within their community. The regionalization plan looks carefully at placing proposed facilities in more highly visible areas, thus, giving the added benefit of marketability and exposure to the community at large.

Impact of Regional Facilities on Programs/Services

The goal of regionalization is to move all health centers to a level of core services that are available at every health facility, and to layer that core group of services with programs of care that specifically address health care needs of the individual communities. Under the proposed regionalization plan, larger regional centers would have the ability to:

- Support a more comprehensive mix of preventive and population based health services, including a set of core services that would be standard at every county health facility
- Support more efficient use of staff and equipment resources;
- Support through partnerships, primary, specialized, and referral health care services;
- Support through partnerships, the delivery of social service agency intervention programs; and
- Support expanded hours of operation to better serve community needs.





Currently; many of the smaller centers (3000 sq ft and less) are not able to offer a wide range of services and programs to meet the needs of the communities in which they are located. Most offer child screening services and limited prenatal and pregnancy related programs. By contrast, the mid-range centers (4000 to 6000 sq ft) are able to include additional services such as dental, women's health screening and family planning services. Presently, centers that have more than 6000 sq ft have the greatest flexibility to provide a wider range of care, but can only do so on a limited basis, with certain clinical care programs being available only on certain days.

Prior to becoming regional health centers, both the College Park and North Fulton health centers functioned in less than 4000 square feet of space. As a result, services were limited to child screening services, prenatal and pregnancy related programs, with limited dental services available at North Fulton. By contrast, as regional health centers, both of these facilities now offer a full complement of programs and services, including primary care services through partnership arrangements with local providers.

Overview of Strategic Plan: The strategic plan for the replacement of existing health center facilities is designed to bring new regional facilities on board using a 3-phased construction approach over a period of time. The time line is dependant upon CIP funding availability and approval by the Board of Commissioners. The 3-phased approach to construction provides for centers to be built as short term, mid-term and long term projects. The short term phase supports the construction of four (4) new health centers, the mid-term phase would add an additional three (3) new regional centers and the long-term phase would allow for building of the final four (4) health centers.

Factors for Health Center Replacement: Factors used for determining whether a project fit into the short term, mid-term, or long term phase for replacement were based on the following:

- Status of funding for the planning, programming and design phase of construction;
- Quantifiable data on the level of services presently provided;
- The availability of internal, existing resources such as county owned land;
- The availability of external resources pledged to the project by potential partner organizations that are financial or infrastructure support in nature;
- Condition of the existing physical plant and availability of other facilities in the immediate area.

As a result, the determining factors by short, mid, and long term project are as follows:

Short Term:

- Land Available
- Design Complete or Money allocated
- Status of current level of health services to community
- Additional monies available through other sources (such as Partnerships, incentives, etc.)

Mid-Term:

- Land Available/or potential to sell existing land for better location exists
- Design Money has been allocated and health service needs have increased

Long Term:

- Land not available/or impact to current operations of existing land is great





- No design money has been allocated
- More than one facility currently exists in the district to ensure continued services

The replacement of existing health centers is presented in Tables 5-48 through 5-50.

Table 5-48: Department of Health & Wellness Proposed Short-Term Replacement Plan			
Commission District(s)	Proposed Regional Center	Cost Estimates (FY2000)	Comments
7	Fairburn Regional Health Center	Land Acquisition: Proposed site owned by County. Planning, Programming, Design: \$485,092 (Completed). Construction, FFE & Other: \$5,643,569. Total Cost: \$6,128,661	Land is available, design is complete, current service level is minimal and community needs are great
5/6	Neighborhood Union Health Center/Roy McGee Health Center	Land Acquisition: \$590,556 Planning, Programming, Design: \$500,643 Construction, FFE & Other: \$5,927,383 Total Cost: \$10,571,976	Design money has been allocated. Opportunity exists to purchase land in a proposed new shopping development. New site would replace two of the most high volume and oldest sites.
3	North Fulton Regional Health Center	Land Acquisition: Proposed site owned by County. Planning, Programming, Design: \$654,466. Construction, FFE & Other: \$9,917,510. Total Cost: \$10,571,976	Land is available, design money has been allocated. GHS has allocated through its ICTF \$2 million in exchange for its participation as a primary care partner. MOU has been signed. Service need growing for immigrant populations
4	Sandy Springs/Buckhead Regional Health Center	Land Acquisition: \$3,613,089 Planning, Programming, Design: \$546,540 Construction, FFE & Other: \$6,995,106 Total Cost: \$11,156,735	Value of county owned land at both locations is very high. Could help with purchase of new land. Regional Center would replace two of the oldest health centers. Service needs growing for low-income and immigrant populations.
Source: Department of Health & Wellness			

Table 5-49: Department of Health & Wellness Proposed Mid-Term Replacement Plan			
Commission District(s)	Proposed Regional Center	Cost Estimates (FY2000)	Comments
6	Hapeville Community Health Center	Land Acquisition: Proposed site owned by County. Planning, Programming, Design: \$164,215. Construction, FFE & Other: \$2,058,910. Total Cost: \$2,223,125	County owns property. Smaller scale replacement. Center will remain as a community health center to serve growing immigrant population.
6	Northeast/Techwood Regional Health Center	Land Acquisition: \$3,326,560 Planning, Programming, Design: \$480,230. Construction, FFE & Other: \$5,695,820. Total Cost: \$9,502,610	<i>Techwood facility closed 03/30/01</i> County currently owns property but existing site has been deemed insufficient for desired footprint of new facility. Potential to utilize existing MH Inpatient facility. Interested primary care partner discussing financial support
5	Southwest Regional Health Center	Land Acquisition: \$261,335 Planning, Programming, Design: \$487,874. Construction, FFE & Other: \$5,717,594. Total Cost: \$6,466,803	Area has been without a health facility since mid-80s. Fast growing area of county. Two possible sites being explored.
Source: Department of Health & Wellness			





Table 5-50: Department of Health & Wellness Proposed Long-Term Replacement Plan

Commission District(s)	Proposed Regional Center	Cost Estimates (FY2000)	Comments
5	Adamsville Community Health Center	Land Acquisition: N/A Planning, Programming, Design: \$112,034 Construction, FFE & Other: \$1,531,529 Total Cost: \$1,643,613	Renovation project. Current facility built in 1968. No building additions are planned
6	Aldredge Health Center	Land Acquisition: Proposed site owned by County Planning, Programming, Design: \$2,654,316 Construction, FFE & Other: \$37,569,378 Total Cost: \$40,223,694	Planned as regional headquarters building. Larger facility will allow for outlying programs in leased office space to be moved into main building. Staffing and patient volume in all areas is significantly greater than present facility was built to handle
5	Center Hill/Rockdale Regional Health Center	Land Acquisition: \$398,702 Planning, Programming, Design: \$534,923 Construction, FFE & Other: \$6,529,620 Total Cost: \$7,463,245	Two heavily utilized facilities. Center Hill is in leased space @ \$200,000/yr. Rockdale is over 50-years old. Service needs high for Medicaid patients and working poor. Close proximity to AHA complexes
6	South Fulton/Lakewood Regional Health Center	Land Acquisition: \$302,758 Planning, Programming, Design: \$519,032 Construction, FFE & Other: \$6,221,447 Total Cost: \$7,043,287	Replacement of two 50+ year old facilities. Both serve high population of individuals with incomes below the poverty level. Service need for growing immigrant population

Human Services Department

Introduction

The Fulton County Human Services Department provides oversight and direction to the County's Human Services Delivery System. This delivery system is comprised of partnerships with various community stakeholders that include nonprofit service providers, private sector, governments, volunteers and citizen advocates. In addition, the Department administers direct services and programs in an effort to fill in service gaps within the delivery system. The Department of Human Services is divided into six (6) programmatic offices: Office of Aging, Office of Children & Youth, Office of Disability Affairs, Office of Emergency & Transitional Housing, Office of Planning & Community Partnerships and Office of Workforce Development.

Mission and Goals

Each office in the Human Services Department has its own mission and goals.

Office of Aging

Mission: Help every senior in Fulton County to live a safe, active, healthy, meaningful and productive life.





Goals:

1. Expand funding base to provide new, innovative programs and services,
2. Expand senior provider network for delivery of services,
3. Educate the public on aging issues and influence legislation affecting senior citizens, and
4. Continue to update and expand the Fulton County Senior Information and Assistance System.

Office of Disability Affairs

Mission: To be the focal point for Fulton County training, education, information and advocacy on disability issues and to provide services to persons with disabilities.

Goals:

1. Expand funding base in order to eliminate architectural and programmatic barriers,
2. Automate Information Referral System,
3. Expand linkages with community-based organizations serving individuals with disabilities,
4. Expand training and education about American with Disabilities Act (ADA) to Fulton County employees and the general public, and
5. Expand Sign Language Interpreting Services and Braille Production Services.

Office of Planning & Community Partnerships

Mission: To coordinate and develop internal and external resources, through a strategic planning process, to assist Fulton County's human services delivery system in its efforts to educate, advocate and deliver effective services.

Goals:

1. Plan and address future human services needs effectively for all Fulton County citizens,
2. Establish a non-profit, community-based service network reflective of identified needs in coordination with the goals set forth by the *Human Services Strategic Plan*,
3. Promote the services and ideals of Volunteerism through the Volunteer Fulton program,
4. Develop volunteer partnerships between Fulton County departments and the public to expand and enhance County service delivery, and
5. Educate and make available current human services information and resources to all Fulton County citizens.

Office of Workforce Development

Mission: To maintain a continuum of services to address the needs of Fulton County job seekers and metropolitan Atlanta area employers.

Goals:

1. Assist Fulton County residents in obtaining gainful employment,



2. Provide quality employees to the business community of the metro Atlanta area,
3. Provide training opportunities for residents without marketable skills, and
4. Assist qualified persons, regardless of their special needs, in appropriate job settings which are self-supporting and provide advancement opportunities.

Office of Emergency & Transitional Housing

Mission: To provide and nurture, in collaboration with community partnerships, a continuum of care that targets homeless and at risk women, youth, men and families that results in self-sufficiency and productive reintegration into the community.

Goals:

1. Provide a maximum of 120 days of Emergency Shelter Services, (showers, sleeping accommodations, clothes closet, medical, mailing address) to a maximum of 150 men per night, 18 years of age or older,
2. Provide supportive services (case management, transportation assistance, resettlement assistance, substance abuse treatment) to homeless persons and families in need, and
3. Provide transitional housing services (room and board, secondary substance abuse services, academic upgrades, workforce preparation and employment services and independent living services) for a period not to exceed 24-months, to non-drug using males, 18 years of age and older.

Office of Children & Youth

Mission: To ensure quality prevention services are available for Fulton County's children and youth.

Goals:

1. Assess the existing children and youth service delivery system in Fulton County,
2. Identify service gaps and community needs,
3. Enhance and/or expand the children and youth service delivery system,
4. Establish service quality guidelines and improve service levels, and
5. Establish an advocacy component for Fulton County children and youth.

Inventory

Services

The services offered by each of the programmatic offices are listed below. The Human Services Department provides services throughout Fulton County.

1. Office of Aging offers several services to citizens of Fulton County. Neighborhood Senior Centers/Congregate Nutrition has fifteen (15) nutrition sites throughout Fulton County that provide nutrition services, support services and activities that promote a safe, healthy, meaningful and productive life. The service provided are listed below.
 - a. Senior Multipurpose Facilities – four (4) non-residential focal points,





- b. Adult Day Care provides a safe, monitored environment for seniors who need supervision during the day, allowing the caregivers the opportunity to go to work, conduct other needed activities, or to receive much-needed respite from the rigors of care giving,
 - c. Home Delivered Meals (Meals on Wheels) provides hot, nutritious meals delivered to homebound seniors by a volunteer or a meal truck.
 - d. In-Home Services provide homemaker/personal care assistance for homebound seniors. Services provided to seniors sixty (60) years and older and have been authorized by a case manager to receive services,
 - e. Case Management provides an in-depth social work assessment and coordination service that assists seniors in accessing aging services,
 - f. Non-Emergency Transportation gives rides to qualified seniors to and from County senior facilities, work sites and doctor appointments,
 - g. Senior Employment/Training services provide opportunities for qualified seniors to learn a new skill and receive post-retirement employment counseling and part-time employment opportunities.
 - h. Volunteer Services assist seniors in their daily living activities,
 - i. Advocacy services provide opportunities to work with advocacy groups on senior issues and legislation, and provide community education on senior services, and
 - j. Information and Assistance for the County's Senior Hotline (404-730-6000) serves as the gateway or entry point to senior services and other support services.
2. Office of Children & Youth provides grants and program activities that nurture the youth living in Fulton County.
- a. Fulton Roundtable Expanded Services Headquarters (FRESH) is a grant program that provides funding to community-based nonprofit organizations that operate to improve the lives of Fulton County youth,
 - b. Call to Manhood is a conference that instills positive and progressive attitudes that benefit African American male youth, their communities and society as a whole,
 - c. Call to Womanhood is a conference that includes educational and informative workshops on self-enhancement and productivity for female youth and teaches them necessary life skills for growth and development in a male-dominated society,
 - d. Youth Commissioners is a community leadership program that encourages high school students to become involved in the local government process, and



- e. Conversations with our Daughters provides an on-going 8-week session support group for young women and their parents/guardians who are dealing with interpersonal crisis exhibited by failed relationships with school, church or law enforcement.
3. Office of Disability Affairs oversees the implementation of the *Americans with Disabilities Act* (ADA), to improve accessibility and to provide effective communication for citizens seeking County services. Services offered are listed below.
 - a. Alternate Format Services
 - b. Information and Referral Services
 - c. Reasonable Accommodations
 - d. Sign Language Interpreting Services
 - e. Training, Education and Awareness (T.E.A.) about ADA
 - f. Commission on Disability Affairs (CODA)
 - g. Technical Assistance
 4. Office of Emergency & Transitional Housing provides ambulatory detoxification and intensive outpatient substance abuse treatment services to twelve (12) men who reside at Jefferson Place Shelter for twelve (12) weeks. Transitional housing provides secondary substance addiction services to 50 homeless men for up to 24 months. There is free supervised and secured emergency shelter for 150 men for up to 120 days per year. Comprehensive wrap-around services provided are as follows:
 - a. Case Management services identify specific social service needs and assess how much or what sort of assistance is required to meet those needs,
 - b. Resettlement Assistance helps participants of the Jefferson Place Supportive Services Program obtain permanent housing and resettle into the community,
 - c. Needs Assessment services with respect to housing, income, transportation, substance addiction services, mental health services, medical services, credit and money management and other social service are completed with each consumer and an *Individualized Service Plan* (ISP) is developed,
 - d. Follow-Along Services provide contacts and are maintained for all consumers who have successfully completed the program at Jefferson Place, and
 - e. Fulton County Collaborative to Reduce Homelessness is a monthly forum that provides information sharing and networking opportunities to Fulton County service providers with a focus on homeless prevention and intervention strategies.
 5. Office of Planning & Community Partnerships provides the following resources to the citizens of Fulton County:
 - a. Volunteer Fulton
 - a. Human Service Grants
 - b. Strategic Planning
 - c. Resource Development
 - d. Performance Management: *Outcome Measurement*
 - e. Fulton Feedback: *Community Needs Survey*
 - f. Atlanta: Tri-Jurisdiction Homeless Continuum of Care Planning Process





6. Office of Workforce Development addresses the needs of Fulton County job seekers and metropolitan Atlanta area employers. Services and programs offered are listed below.
 - a. Electronic Access Network is an automated system that supports the delivery of *Workforce Investment Act* (WIA) services and meet WIA reporting and performance accountability requirements,
 - b. Career Center Services offer various services such as recruitment, market information, training information, hiring incentive information, etc. to job seekers and employers,
 - c. GoodWORKS! is an initiative designed to provide TANF recipients who have received benefits for thirty (30) months or more with a personalized assistance plan for becoming economically self-sufficient through employment,
 - d. Youth Services Program is designed to provide assistance to youth in obtaining vocational training and unsubsidized employment,
 - e. Career Guidance & Counseling Program helps job seekers to identify, prepare for and secure employment,
 - f. Career Apprenticeship Program (C.A.P.) provides job seekers with on-the-job training and employers with the ability to train the employee prior to permanent hire,
 - g. Quality Temporary Program (Q.T.P) provides temporary employees for departments within Fulton County Government,
 - h. Direct Referral Program (D.R.P) makes employee recommendation to employers with job vacancies based on the employees' educational background and past working experience, and
 - i. Employer Assistance Program helps employers identify workplace needs and access services required to address those needs.
 - f. Number of people receiving services

Human Services also provides the following resources to the citizens of Fulton County:

1. Home Delivered Meals (Meals on Wheels) - Program provides an average of 1200 meals five (5) days a week.
2. In-Home Services - Services provided to seniors sixty (60) years and older and have been authorized by a case manager to receive services.
3. F.R.E.S.H. Grants – funding providing to more than 300 organizations since its inception.
4. Call to Manhood – focuses on male youth ages twelve (12) to seventeen (17). Over 200 men have participated in the program.
5. Jefferson Place – serves over 2200 homeless men, women and families annually through its four (4) major programs: Emergency Shelter, Detoxification, Transitional Housing and Supportive Services.
6. Human Services Grants – support over 100 nonprofit organizations annually
7. Sign Language Interpreting Services - over 600-hours of services are provided annually to citizens, nonprofit organizations and County Departments





8. Senior Multipurpose Facilities - serve nearly 25,000 senior adults annually
9. Workforce Development – serves nearly 10,000 unemployed or under employed citizens annually

Facilities

The Human Services Department provides facilities in the incorporated and unincorporated areas of Fulton County. The Human Services Department operates and manages the facilities listed in Table 5-51 and shown in Map 5-14 and 5-15.

Table 5-51: Department of Human Services Facilities	
Area	Facility
North Fulton	Crabapple Neighborhood Senior Center Roswell Neighborhood Senior Center North Fulton Career Service Center
Sandy Springs	Dorothy C. Benson Senior Multipurpose Complex, includes the Sandy Springs Neighborhood Senior Center
City of Atlanta	Auburn Avenue Neighborhood Senior Center Bethlehem Neighborhood Senior Center Cosby Spear Neighborhood Senior Center St. Paul's Neighborhood Senior Center Dogwood Neighborhood Senior Center Northside Shepard Neighborhood Senior Center New Horizons Neighborhood Senior Center Southeast Neighborhood Senior Center Helene S. Mills Senior Multipurpose Facility Harriett G. Darnell Senior Multipurpose Facility Transportation Customer Service Center Jefferson Place Emergency Shelter Jefferson Place Transitional House Jefferson Place Project FOCUS (residential detoxification)
South Fulton	Camp Truitt Neighborhood Senior Center Fairburn Senior Enrichment Center/Service Center H.J.C. Bowden Senior Multipurpose Facility Hapeville Neighborhood Senior Center Palmetto Neighborhood Senior Center South Fulton Career Service Center One-Stop Career Center
Southwest Fulton	Quality Living Services Center
Source: Human Services Department	

South Fulton

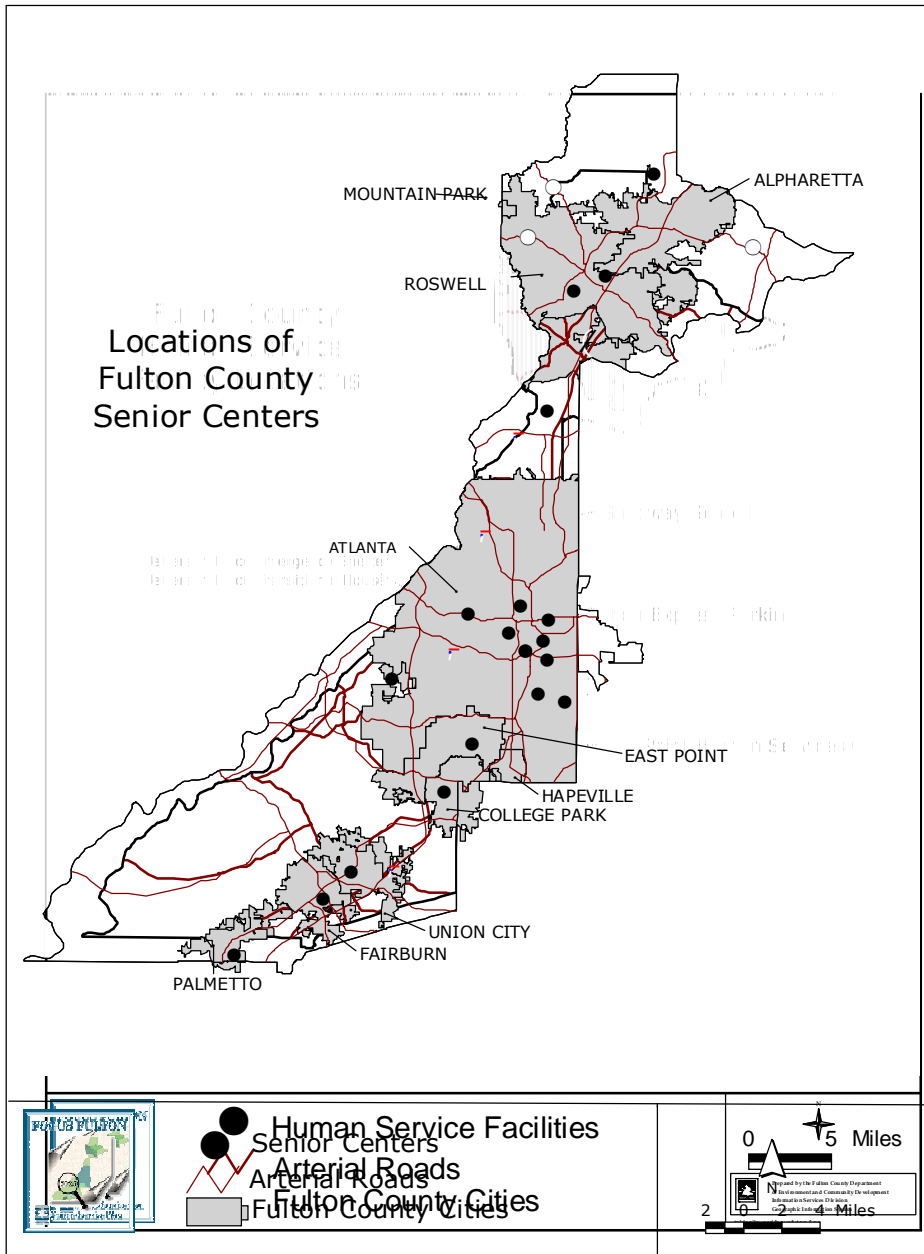
A. Operational Responsibility

The Office of Aging operates the senior citizen facilities. Office of Emergency & Transitional Housing operates the Emergency Shelter, Transitional House and Project FOCUS. The Office of Workforce Development operates and manages the Career Service Centers.

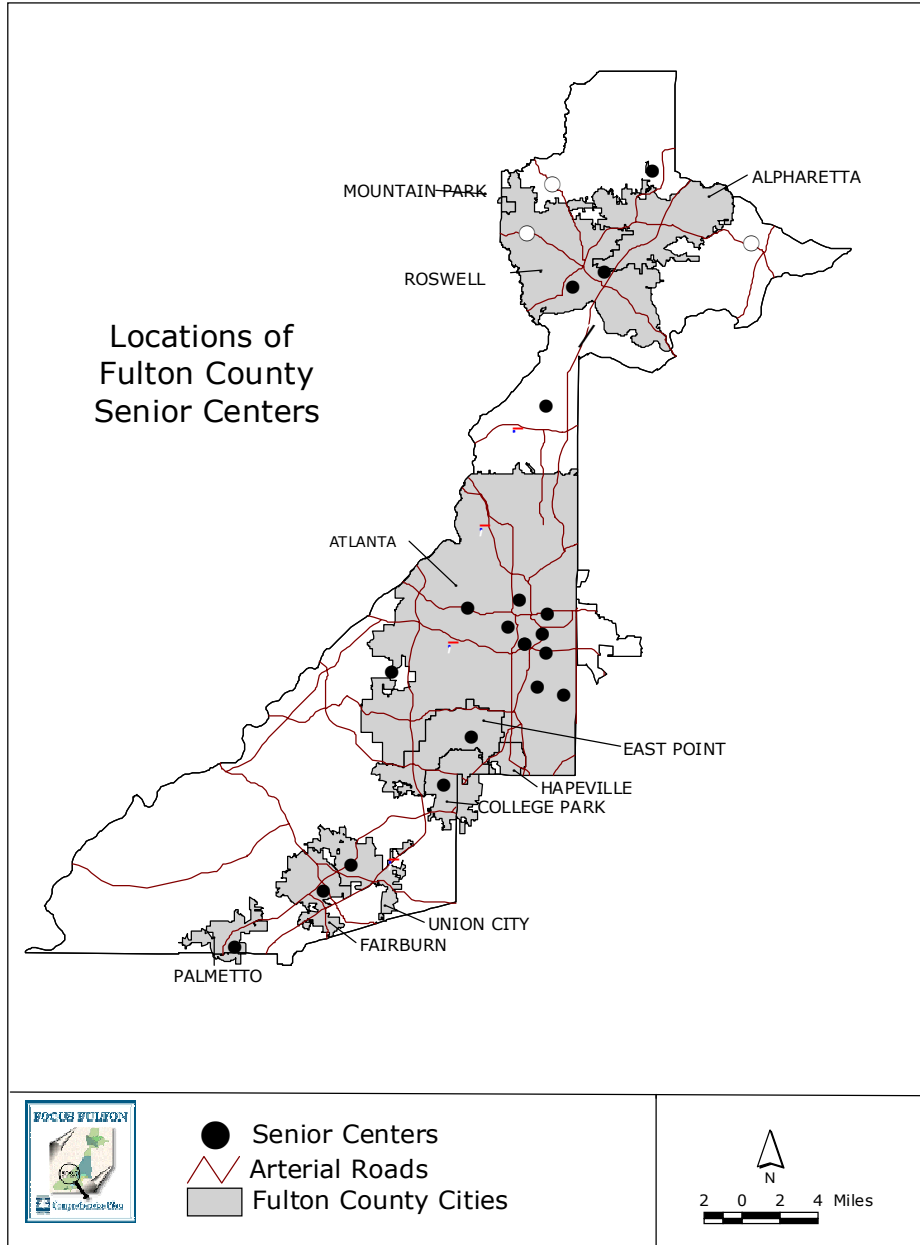




- B. Design Capacity. There are four (4) senior multipurpose facilities ranging from 25,000sf to 33,000sf in size. The Neighborhood Senior Centers range from 5,000sf to 7,500sf.
- C. Current Demand. Facility demands remain high in all program areas. The daily attendance for the following programs is listed below:
1. Neighborhood senior centers range from 60 to 90 participants
 2. Senior multipurpose facilities range from 200 to 500 participants
 3. The emergency shelter remains at capacity (150 participants)
 4. The transition house remains at capacity (50 participants)
 5. Project FOCUS remains at capacity (12 participants)



Map 5-14 Fulton County Human Service Locations



Map 5-15 Fulton County Senior Center Locations



Assessment

The Human Services Department has a master plan for the Jefferson Place facility. The master design was developed to assess the best and most practical use of the Jefferson Place facility over the next five years. Capacity of the facility has been analyzed but funding probability is difficult to assess because it is dependant on population-count at a particular time.

Human Services has a level of service standards. The Department proposes to utilize all of the beds in each residential services program with an assurance of safety and security for a model 24-hour, seven (7) days per week, year-round program. Human Services is responsive to all needed repairs at Jefferson Place as they occur and ongoing audits of space use, air quality and general maintenance needs are conducted. At Jefferson Place, the Department monitors its service provision through in-house monitors and is audited by the Departments funding sources which require standard quarterly and annual evaluations and progress reports.

The social/human service needs of Fulton County are as diverse as the multiple communities within the County. Population statistics and projections assist in forecasting future needs. While the growth of the County's population is expected to exceed 1.1 million by 2030, so too will this growth pattern mirror the expectations of social/human need. The Department has developed and administers a human services delivery system inclusive of direct services and services provided through a network of community partners. In such, the responses to future social/human needs will be determined by cost, quality assurance, effectiveness, and ability. Responses may range from the Department's ability to expand its direct service delivery to the cost-effectiveness of services operated by community-based organizations. Currently, the Department provides direct service delivery in the areas of Aging, Emergency & Transitional Housing, and Workforce Development. Other social/human needs are addressed through the County's nonprofit service delivery network in partnership with the Department. Given the population/need projections available, it is not certain whether an expansion of direct service delivery (facilities) is warranted or feasible.

Below are highlighted population statistics and projections that will significantly impact the future of Fulton County's Human Services Delivery System:

- Fulton County has a current aging population (age 60 years and older) of 93,916 and represents 26.8% of the total aging population in the 10 County Atlanta Region. Fulton County's aging population is projected to double by 2030. Challenges to this significant population growth are transportation, health care, affordable housing and tax relief.
- The latest homeless population figures from March 2003 identified 6,243 homeless persons in Atlanta/Fulton County. 2,025 homeless persons were unsheltered 4,218 persons/families found in emergency, transitional, or supportive housing. A January 2005 homeless Census is currently being tabulated with a forecast of an increased homeless population.





Planned Improvements

- A. Coordination
The Office of Emergency & Transitional Housing of the Human Services Department coordinates its efforts with the Department of Health & Wellness and the Department of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Addictive Diseases.
- B. Existing Planned Improvements
Expand Jefferson Place programs to provide holistic case management with resettlement assistance as a secondary, but vital outcome. The shelter will be restructured to provide: mental health services, substance abuse treatment, follow-along case management, vocational services and educational services for all shelter consumers. This will be funded by HUD and it is expected to be completed by August 2005.

5.1.9.0 Educational Facilities and Services - Fulton County Public Schools

Introduction

The Fulton County School System was founded in 1871. It is one of the oldest and the fourth largest school districts in Georgia. The system serves the cities of Alpharetta, Roswell, Mountain Park, College Park, East Point, Fairburn, Hapeville, Union City, Palmetto and unincorporated Fulton County.



There are approximately 9,900 full-time employees, 5400 of whom are teachers and other certified personnel, who work throughout the county in 88-schools and other administrative buildings. More than 75,000 students attend classes in 52-elementary schools, 18-middle schools, 12-high schools, 2-alternative middle/high schools and 4-charter schools. Two elementary schools operate on a year-round calendar.

The Fulton County School System operates in autonomy of Fulton County Government. It is governed by the Board of Education which is comprised of seven members elected to serve four-year terms. The primary role of the Board is the legislation of school system policies that are executed by the superintendent and staff. The superintendent serves as an ex-officio member of the board and acts as the secretary-treasurer. Board members elect a president for a two-year term and a vice president for a one-year term.

Involved, active and informed parents and community members contribute greatly to the success of the system. Every school encourages parent involvement. All schools have business partners and local school advisory councils. The Fulton Education Foundation provides additional resources.

Mission and Values

The mission of the Fulton County School system is to educate students to be responsible, productive citizens. Its vision is *The Fulton County School System is a place where all children learn to their full potential in a safe, nurturing environment supported by involved and committed staff, family and community in helping to prepare them for a successful future.*





We Believe

- Student learning is the primary focus of our school system.
- ALL students can learn.
- Quality staff is imperative for student achievement.
- Behaviors that convey high expectations lead to greater success.
- Successful schools maintain partnerships among the home, school, and community.
- School must prepare students for the changing future.

We Value

- Trust and Honest Communication
- Common Understanding
- Personal Responsibility
- Commitment
- Results
- Stakeholder Participation
- Competence
- Continual Improvement

Management System: Fulton County School System uses a management system modeled from the national Baldrige Excellence in Education award criteria for well-run organizations. The seven criteria include leadership; student and stakeholder focus; strategic planning; information analysis and communication; educational and support process management; human resources; and performance results. The school system's Model for Excellence helps school leaders, teachers, staff, students, and parents focus on continuous improvement.

Balanced Scorecard, Measurement Tool: In 2000-01, the school system introduced a measurement tool called the Balanced Scorecard. The scorecard measures progress in all parts of the organization and guides school and administrative operations in planning, goal setting, and monitoring. Using data, targeted goals are set in the areas of student achievement, stakeholder involvement and satisfaction, instructional and administrative processes, staff learning and growth, and financial performance.

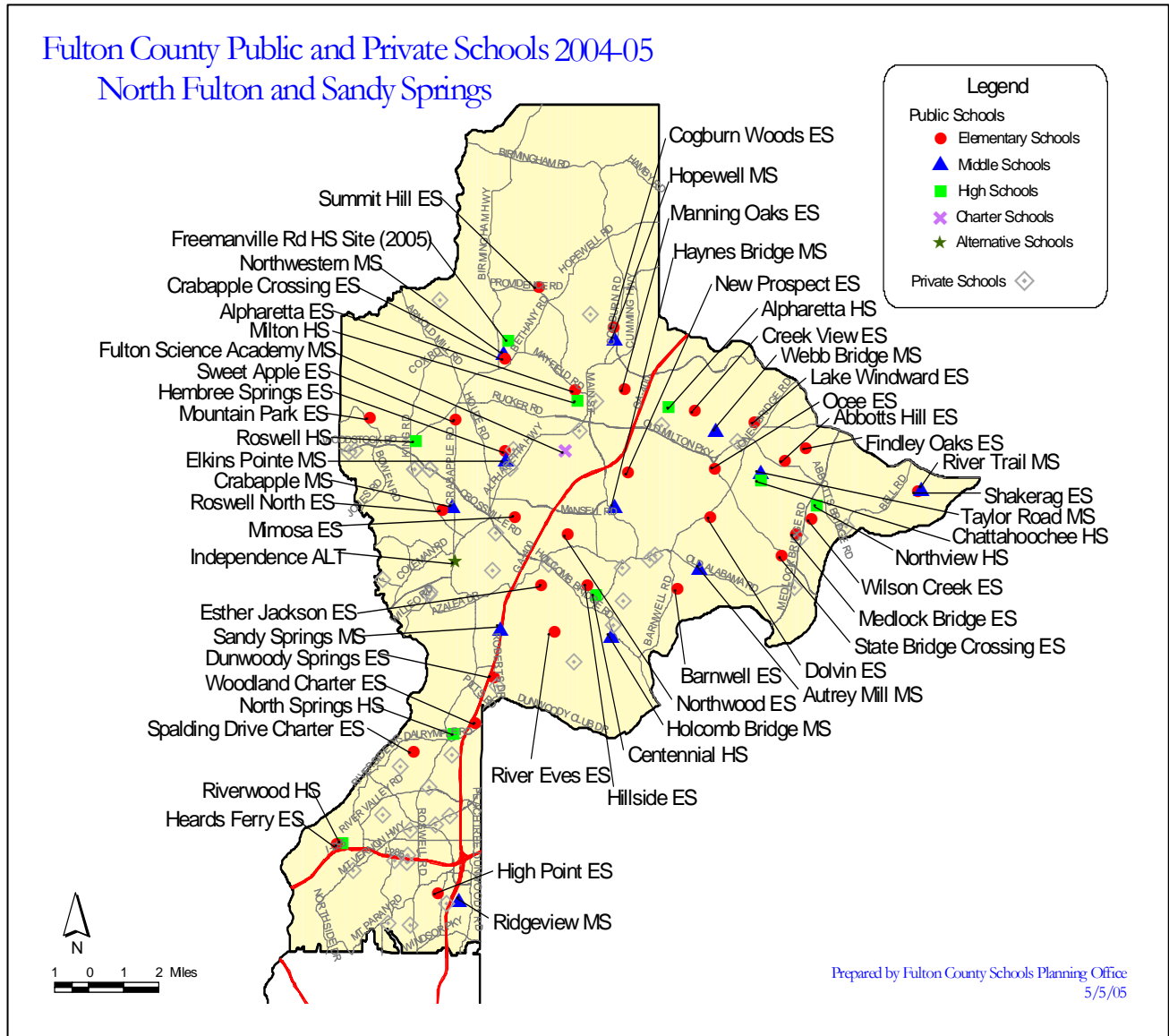
Inventory

5.1.9.1.2 Facilities

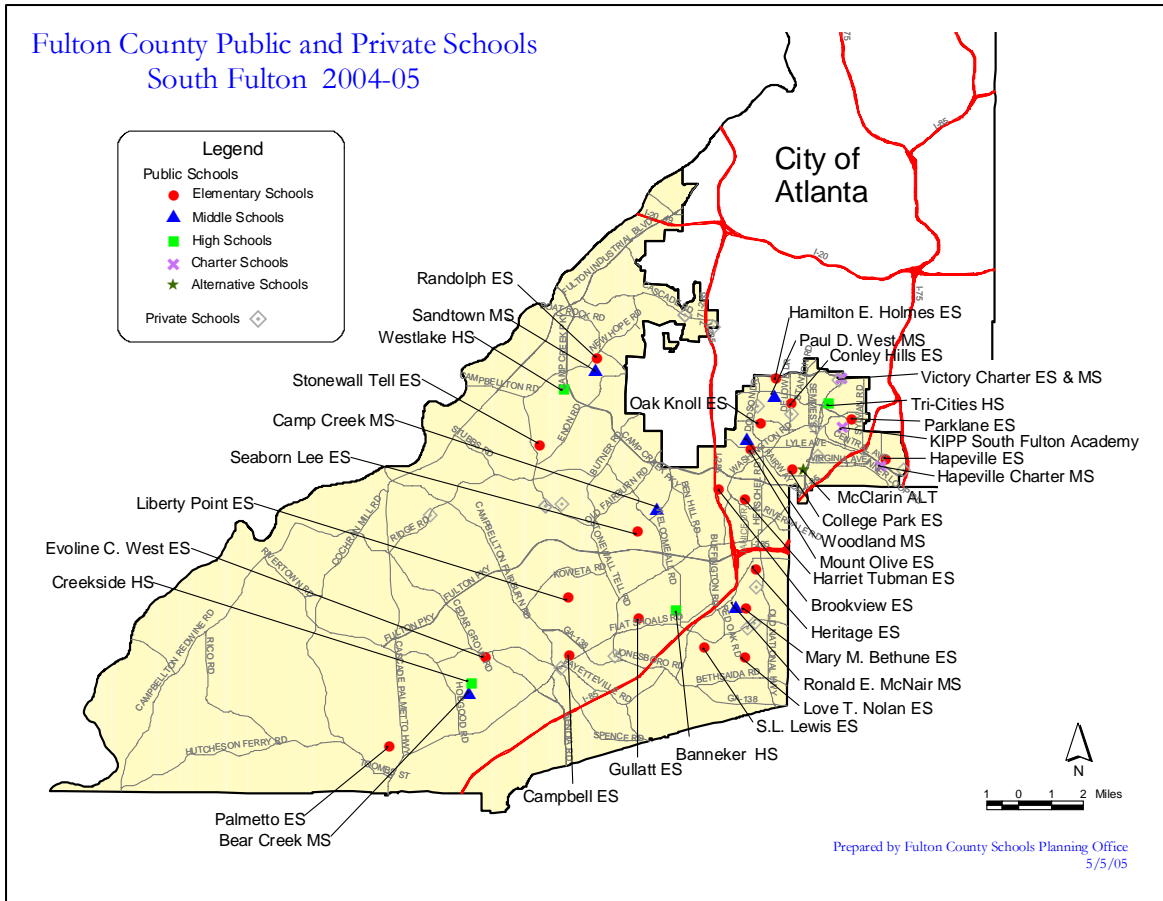
Maps 5-16 and 5-17 reflect locations of schools in Fulton County.



Fulton County Public and Private Schools 2004-05
North Fulton and Sandy Springs



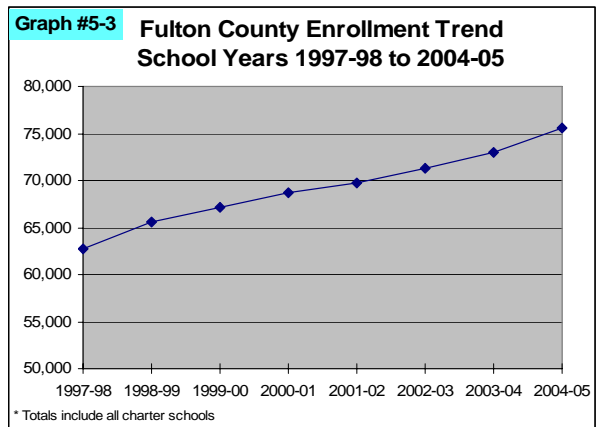
Map 5-16: North Fulton School Locations



Map 5-17: South Fulton School Locations

Enrollment Trends

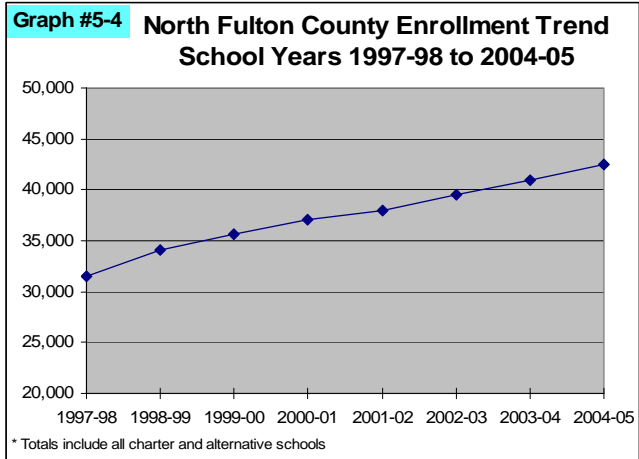
Enrollment in Fulton County’s school system has steadily increased since the 1997-1998 school year from approximately 62,500 students to approximately 75,500 students in the 2004-2005 school year (see Graph 5-3). These totals include all charter schools in the Fulton County Public School System. Graph #5-4, #5-5 and #5-6 reflect the enrollment trends for North Fulton, Sandy Springs and South Fulton, respectively.





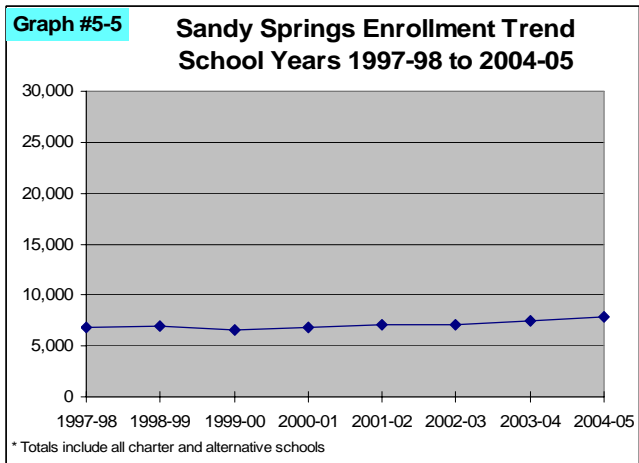
Enrollment trends in North Fulton have increased accordingly with the county's overall enrollment.

During the 1997-1998 school-year enrollment was approximately 31,500. By the 2004-2005 school year enrollment numbers increased to approximately 42,500, a growth of approximately 11,000 students.

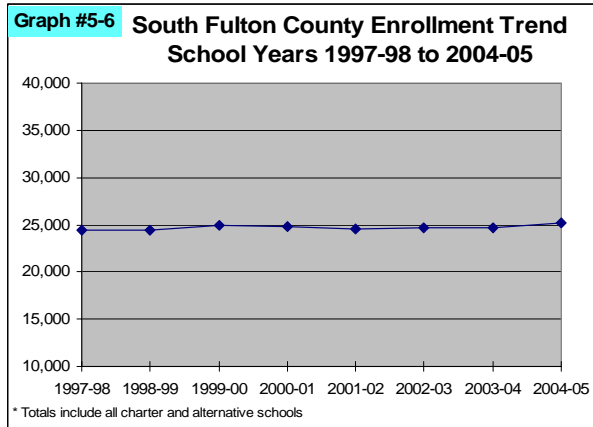


Sandy Springs and South Fulton have experienced similar enrollment trends. Although enrollment has increased in both areas, trends have not been as dramatic as in North Fulton.

The Sandy Springs area only saw an increase of approximately 950 students and South Fulton's enrollment saw an increase of approximately 900 students.



Although South Fulton's student population has been constant, enrollment projections are expected to increase significantly by 2009. This increase is due to the amount of new development occurring in the South Fulton area. Since 2000, over 27,000 residential units (single family, town-home, multi-family) have been approved in South Fulton. In 2003, 8,958 residential units were zoned in Fulton County of which 7,103 were located in South Fulton. This rezoning activity amounts to 79 percent (79%) of the County's rezoning activity.





Current enrollment for the 2004-2005 school year is available for comparison with 2009-2010 school year forecast. Tables 5-52 through 5-55 reflect the forecasted trend for each level of education per planning area. Alternative and charter school projections are excluded in the planning area enrollments. Based on these projections, South Fulton is forecasted to have the greatest increase in enrollment on all levels of educations (above 30%). Sandy Springs enrollment projection for middle grade education is expected to increase by approximately thirty-one (31%) percent. Overall, during the next five (5) years, the Fulton County School System is projected to grow by approximately eighteen (18%) percent.

Table 5-52: 2004 Enrollment Comparison with Forecasted 2009 Enrollment for North Fulton

Level	2004 Enrollment	2009 Enrollment	Projected Growth (% Growth)	
Elementary*	19,913	20,749	836	4.2%
Middle	9,732	10,686	954	9.8%
High*	12,043	13,196	1,153	9.57%

* Growth excludes the impact of new charter schools

Table 5-53: 2004 Enrollment Comparison with Forecasted 2009 Enrollment for Sandy Springs

Level	2004 Enrollment	2009 Enrollment	Projected Growth (% Growth)	
Elementary	3,431	3,950	519	15.13%
Middle	1,360	1,783	423	31.1%
High	3,051	3,152	101	3.31%

Table 5-54: 2004 Enrollment Comparison with Forecasted 2009 Enrollment for South Fulton

Level	2004 Enrollment	2009 Enrollment	Projected Growth (% Growth)	
Elementary*	12,237	16,421	4,184	34.19%
Middle	5,480	7,908	2,428	44.31%
High*	6,344	8,660	2,316	36.51%

Table 5-55: 2004 Enrollment Comparison with Forecasted 2009 Enrollment

Level	2004 Enrollment	2009 Enrollment	Projected Growth (% Growth)	
Alternative/Charter	1,942	2,477	535	27.55%
Entire System	75,533	88,982	13,449	17.81%

5.1.9.2. Assessment of Needs

As the Atlanta metropolitan area and Fulton County have grown, so has the Fulton County school system. Fulton is currently completing a five-year capital construction program that will result in nineteen (19) new schools and renovations at more than forty sites. The next 5-year building cycle brings ten (10) additional schools along with additions to several current buildings. The majority of the funds for these building programs come from the one-cent sales tax, which Fulton County voters overwhelmingly approved in 1997 and 2002.

The Fulton County School System uses a research-based method of forecasting including: Cohort modeling, consideration of development and land use, birth trends and demographic trends. Its





forecasting method is geographically specific and aligns itself with short and long-term *Capital Improvement Program* planning and *School Attendance Zone* planning.

The State Department of Education has recently reviewed and updated the state capacity of the Fulton County School Inventory. The following tables reflect the current Georgia Department of Education approved capacity for each school facility, their projected enrollment through 2009-10, and the number of current two-classroom portable units. The facilities are divided into six cluster areas. Cluster areas group two high schools and all feeder elementary and middle schools. Alternative and charter schools are listed separately as are school system totals.

Table 5-56: Chattahoochee/Northwest Clustert Forecast by Year										
Chattahoochee/Northview Cluster - Forecast by School and Year	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	GADOE State Capacity	# of two Classroom Portable Units
Elementary										
Abbotts Hill ES	747	774	704	712	734	764	764	775	850	0
Barnwell ES	641	636	655	645	649	666	660	671	650	3
Dolvin ES	580	578	939	917	865	838	836	792	1,025	0
Findley Oaks ES	917	886	862	845	837	802	804	795	875	6
Medlock Bridge ES	864	851	653	661	687	694	676	696	825	4
Ocee ES	827	794	820	831	837	840	830	851	850	0
Shakerag ES	914	1000	713	752	792	799	793	797	875	4
State Bridge ES	812	805	777	760	749	730	709	699	800	4
Wilson Creek ES	0	0	741	800	803	800	777	743	850	0
Elementary Total	6,302	6,324	6,864	6,923	6,953	6,933	6,849	6,819	7,600	21
Middle										
Autrey Mill MS	0	953	1027	1171	1189	1163	1132	1107	1,250	0
River Trail MS	1448	1396	1402	1324	1312	1371	1392	1430	1,200	0
Taylor Road MS	1214	897	917	940	937	978	985	968	950	4
Middle Total	2,662	3,246	3,346	3,435	3,438	3,512	3,509	3,505	3,400	4
High										
Chattahoochee HS	2102	2152	2022	2013	2092	2099	2140	2156	1,675	16
Northview HS	1526	1923	2222	2387	2417	2481	2492	2467	1,850	0
High Total	3,628	4,075	4,244	4,400	4,509	4,580	4,632	4,623	3,525	16





Table 5-57: Centennial/Roswell Cluster Forecast by School Year

Centennial/Roswell Cluster -Forecast by School and Year	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	GADOE State Capacity	# of two Classroom Portable Units
Elementary										
Hembree Springs ES	623	664	706	723	789	813	843	854	850	0
Hillside ES	766	805	716	721	722	732	733	731	850	0
Esther Jackson ES	484	464	609	626	638	653	660	667	625	4
Mimosa ES	671	685	687	727	725	745	747	748	725	1
Mountain Park ES	766	754	783	786	800	792	781	779	725	1
Northwood ES	828	846	853	828	840	857	873	892	800	2
River Eves ES	611	630	644	622	633	645	663	682	775	0
Roswell North ES	790	798	790	818	814	811	818	826	725	2
Sweet Apple ES	773	797	836	859	876	866	855	856	875	7
Elementary Total	6,312	6,443	6,624	6,710	6,837	6,914	6,973	7,035	6,950	17
Middle										
Crabapple MS	925	949	835	798	768	807	816	812	1000	9
Elkins Pointe MS	1023	984	908	909	911	971	1009	1072	1200	0
Haynes Bridge MS	941	900	804	752	740	724	710	683	950	4
Holcomb Bridge MS	768	812	764	738	706	719	733	746	950	4
Middle Total	3,657	3,645	3,311	3,197	3,125	3,221	3,268	3,313	4,100	17
High										
Centennial HS	2118	2063	2023	1989	2045	1982	1890	1848	1,750	16
Roswell HS	2234	2232	2341	2306	2382	2347	2228	2158	1,725	8
High Total	4,352	4,295	4,364	4,295	4,427	4,329	4,118	4,006	3,475	24





Table 5-58 Alpharetta/Milton Cluster Forecast by School Year

Alpharetta/Milton Cluster - Forecast by School and Year	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	GADOE State Capacity	# of two Classroom Portable Units
Elementary										
Alpharetta ES	978	1006	710	699	682	690	692	699	700	4
Cogburn Woods ES	0	0	776	838	866	917	937	960	850	0
Crabapple Crossing ES	852	875	787	781	782	767	738	711	800	4
Creek View ES	859	911	927	944	898	883	871	844	850	3
Lake Windward ES	753	796	815	851	878	896	892	886	875	2
Manning Oaks ES	743	769	807	848	877	899	902	897	850	1
New Prospect ES	1000	1023	657	674	687	692	685	685	825	3
Summit Hill ES	1007	1076	946	1031	1085	1108	1155	1213	850	6
Elementary Total	6,192	6,456	6,425	6,666	6,755	6,852	6,872	6,895	6,600	23
Middle										
Hopewell MS	0	0	875	960	1018	1090	1148	1197	1,200	0
Northwestern MS	1534	1690	1062	1134	1166	1266	1302	1324	1,100	3
Webb Bridge MS	1389	1188	1138	1198	1269	1296	1339	1347	1,125	4
Middle Total	2,923	2,878	3,075	3,292	3,453	3,652	3,789	3,868	3,425	7
High										
Alpharetta HS	0	0	1459	1765	1976	2086	2059	2153	1,900	0
Milton HS	2584	2628	1976	1932	2064	2155	2290	2414	1,975	9
High Total	2,584	2,628	3,435	3,697	4,040	4,241	4,349	4,567	3,875	9

Table 5-59: North Springs/Riverwood Cluster Forecast by School Year

North Springs/Riverwood Cluster - Forecast by School and Year	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	GADOE State Capacity	# of two Classroom Portable Units
Elementary										
Dunwoody Springs ES	707	647	752	779	807	827	862	866	850	0
Heards Ferry ES	454	473	510	554	568	603	628	645	625	2
High Point ES	611	671	704	774	806	809	811	834	625	8
Spalding Dr ES	613	639	665	690	690	700	697	690	575	9
Woodland ES	643	743	800	858	903	919	918	915	775	11
Elementary Total	3,028	3,173	3,431	3,655	3,774	3,858	3,916	3,950	3,450	30
Middle										
Ridgeview MS	577	614	619	605	623	665	713	752	825	0
Sandy Springs MS	793	769	741	762	805	888	944	1031	875	0
Middle Total	1,370	1,383	1,360	1,367	1,428	1,553	1,657	1,783	1,700	0
High										
North Springs HS	1634	1673	1772	1750	1704	1674	1681	1756	1,850	0
Riverwood HS	1084	1243	1279	1371	1417	1431	1410	1396	1,375	0
High Total	2,718	2,916	3,051	3,121	3,121	3,105	3,091	3,152	3,225	0





Table 5-60: Bannerker/Tri-Cities Cluster Forecast by School Year

Banneker/TriCities Cluster - Forecast by School and Year	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	GADOE State Capacity	# of two Classroom Portable Units
<i>Elementary</i>										
Bethune ES	590	628	685	739	775	823	856	880	575	3
College Park ES	392	342	315	299	288	276	263	251	525	1
Conley Hills ES	797	516	518	551	569	568	563	552	700	3
Hapeville ES	844	785	691	668	651	639	636	628	825	1
Holmes, Hamilton E. ES	0	630	482	546	564	590	608	631	850	0
Heritage ES	783	798	779	859	895	909	876	850	850	0
Mount Olive ES	582	529	483	514	550	560	554	537	725	4
Nolan, Love T. ES	571	558	515	581	638	652	725	773	600	0
Oak Knoll ES	791	614	623	620	637	639	656	646	575	5
Parklane ES	738	452	444	452	453	452	450	448	625	4
Tubman, Harriet ES	599	625	529	538	558	563	572	564	675	3
Elementary Total	6,687	6,477	6,064	6,367	6,578	6,671	6,759	6,760	7,525	24
<i>Middle</i>										
McNair, Ronald MS	1039	1028	667	724	850	958	1037	1124	1,000	5
West, Paul D. MS	1218	1284	1092	980	931	912	921	953	1,200	0
Woodland MS	887	793	706	759	759	796	777	831	850	8
Middle Total	3,144	3,105	2,465	2,463	2,540	2,666	2,735	2,908	3,050	13
<i>High</i>										
Banneker HS	1254	1345	1344	1341	1387	1389	1496	1542	1,025	7
Tri-Cities HS	2010	2044	1935	1932	1932	1880	1801	1718	1,875	4
High Total	3,264	3,389	3,279	3,273	3,319	3,269	3,297	3,260	2,900	11





Table 5-61: Creekside/Westlake Cluster Forecast by School

Creekside/Westlake Cluster- Forecast by School and Year	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	GADOE State Capacity	# of two Classroom Portable Units
Elementary										
Brookview	523	457	477	487	502	508	518	513	550	4
Campbell ES	562	562	636	736	798	849	853	839	875	0
Gullatt ES	555	532	526	551	587	623	656	678	500	2
Lee, Seaborn ES	404	386	431	474	539	598	648	683	575	0
Lewis, S.L. ES	559	563	599	675	701	741	802	843	675	1
Liberty Point ES	534	630	726	852	1021	1157	1319	1464	850	0
Palmetto ES	494	509	534	556	604	645	742	840	625	0
Randolph, A.P. ES	773	743	836	884	906	919	931	939	675	3
Stonewall Tell ES	589	458	634	761	884	1017	1182	1280	850	0
West, Evoline ES	592	633	774	902	1049	1217	1417	1582	750	0
Elementary Total	5,585	5,473	6,173	6,878	7,591	8,274	9,068	9,661	6,925	10
Middle										
Bear Creek MS	1,277	1,320	1,189	1,272	1,416	1,614	1,875	2,111	1,075	8
Camp Creek MS	988	981	711	722	755	811	875	931	875	9
Sandtown MS	0	0	1,115	1,307	1,439	1,538	1,771	1,958	1,200	0
Middle Total	2,265	2,301	3,015	3,301	3,610	3,963	4,521	5,000	3,150	17
High										
Creekside HS	1,480	1,578	1,719	1,965	2,226	2,456	2,798	3,074	1,275	11
Westlake HS	1,301	1,271	1,346	1,473	1,679	1,916	2,117	2,326	1,125	9
HighTotal	2,781	2,849	3,065	3,438	3,905	4,372	4,915	5,400	2,400	20

5-62: Alternative/Charter Schools Forecast by School Year

Alternative/Charter Schools- Forecast by School and Year	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Victory Charter ES/MS	418	464	383	0	0	0	0	0
Fulton Science Academy MS	282	234	351	368	351	351	351	351
North Fulton Charter HS	209	225	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hapeville Charter MS	0	0	173	323	463	463	463	463
Independence HS (Alt)	429	444	420	420	420	420	420	420
McClarín HS (Alt)	498	535	481	481	481	481	481	481
Kipp Charter	0	78	134	194	264	264	264	264
Amana Academy Charter ES	0	0	0	280	280	280	280	280
TEACH Charter	0	0	0	103	148	218	218	218
Alternative/Charter School Total	1,836	1,980	1,942	2,169	2,407	2,477	2,477	2,477

Planned Improvements

The Fulton County Board of Education has developed its *Capital Improvements Program (CIP)* for 2004 through 2008. The capital program is funded by a SPLOST (Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax). The SPLOST was approved through a referendum of Fulton County





taxpayers. Under the SPLOST referendum, a minimum of 11 new or replacement schools or equivalent classrooms will be constructed. Table 5-63 below indicates the projects already constructed under the current program. Table 5-64 indicates projects pending under the SPLOST referendum.

Table 5-63: New Schools Completed Under Current CIP	
Year	Schools Opened
2003	Autrey Mill MS
2004	Sandtown MS, Hopewell MS, Alpharetta HS
2005	Dolvin Academy, Freemanville HS Site (Milton HS Replacement)

Additions have also been completed at Findley Oaks and Campbell Elementary Schools, In addition to new construction, 80 schools and 14 administrative facilities have been modified, reconfigured, equipped, or upgraded.

Table 5-64: Projects Remaining Under the SPLOST Referendum				
School	Proposed Construction			
	Additional IU	Total IU	Add FTE	Total FTE After SPLOST II
Creekside HS Addition	28	96	575	1,850
Sandy Springs ES	54	54	850	850
Jones Hall ES	54	54	850	850
South Fulton County HS	96	96	1,850	1,850
Woodland MS Replacement	77	77	1,250	1,250
South Fulton County MS	75	75	1,200	1,200
Modular Additions	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Theme HS	87	87	1,675	1,675

IU = Instructional Unit or Classroom
FTE = Full Time Equivalent or State Capacity

Enrollment projections through 2009 as well as a detailed assessment of school capacity have identified additional capital needs beyond the current SPLOST program. Additional sources of revenue are being identified to address these needs. Table 5-65 outlines these additional capital needs.

Table 5-65: Addition Capital Needs Beyond the SPLOST Referendum				
School	Proposed Construction			
	Additional IU	Total IU	Add FTE	Total FTE After SPLOST II
Roswell HS Addition	6	96	125	1,850
Oakely ES Site	54	54	850	850





Table 5-65: Addition Capital Needs Beyond the SPLOST Referendum

School	Proposed Construction			
	Additional IU	Total IU	Add FTE	Total FTE After SPLOST II
Westlake HS Reconstruction	35	96	725	1,850
North Fulton County HS	96	96	1,850	1,850
2 nd Sandy Springs ES	54	54	850	850
Birmingham Road ES	54	54	850	850

School enrollment projections are continually updated to reflect changes in land use patterns. Fulton County School System Staff and the Board of Education review and revise the capital program on an annual basis.

5.1.10.0 Libraries and Other Cultural Facilities

Atlanta Fulton Public Library System

Introduction



The Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System began in 1902 as the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, one of the first public libraries in the United States. In 1935, the City of Atlanta and the Fulton County Board of Commissioners signed a contract under which library service was extended to all of Fulton County. In 1982, voters passed a constitutional amendment authorizing the transfer of responsibility for the library system from the City of Atlanta to Fulton County. On July 1, 1983, the transfer became official, and the system was renamed the Atlanta-Fulton Public Library. Effective July 1, 2004, the Library Board of Trustees consists of eleven members. The current Library Trustees are appointed by the Atlanta City Council and the Fulton County Board of Commissioners.

The Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System is funded by the Fulton County Board of Commissioners from the General Fund, along with state and federal assistance grants. The system also derives some revenues through fees, fines, and fundraising activities. However, revenue generated from fines and fees is deposited in the County’s General Fund. The Atlanta-Fulton Public Library Foundation, Inc. was organized in 1988 with the mission to enhance and raise to a higher level the services and goals of the Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System. The Atlanta-Fulton Public Library Foundation, Inc. seeks to obtain library supplemental funding, assumes fiduciary responsibilities for venture capital opportunities, and promotes the well-being of the Library through its constituency of Friends groups, patrons, and the community leaders.



Inventory

Services

The mission of the Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System is to:

Provide public access to the Knowledge Network to improve, enhance, and empower lives in our community, region and world.

The Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System serves all residents of Fulton County whether residing in municipalities or the unincorporated areas. This also includes those residents who reside in the City of Atlanta within DeKalb County. As of April 2005, there were 434,421 registered library cardholders. The Library has a collection over 2.3 million items for adults and children including, but not limited to, books, magazines, microforms, CDs, DVDs, and videocassettes. The Library provides 1,368 hours of library services per week. Partnerships and volunteer services program also enable the Library System to expand and diversify its programs and services system-wide. Annually, approximately 1,700 volunteers contribute over 55,000 hours of service to the Library System.

The Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System provides the following ongoing services: circulating collections; specialized collections (US government and local documents, local history and family history (genealogy); general reference collections; reference services including research level assistance; access to over 500 public computers with software programs, Internet access, electronic databases and e-mail correspondence; telephone, fax and Internet based reference services via the Library Reference Line; materials reservations (e.g., holds on materials); inter- and intra-library loans; conferences for information professionals; book discussion groups; speaker and lecture series; children's homework help centers; community meeting rooms; literacy training including ESL or English as a second language classes; health information fairs; annual juvenile summer reading programs; story hours; art exhibits; adult and juvenile level programs on a variety of relevant topics; and GED testing. Services are administered, planned and executed through the following library organizational divisions and departments:

Administration: This division provides direction and administrative support in meeting the Library's need for staffing, strategic planning, facilities, materials, equipment, supplies, delivery systems, and security.

Auburn Avenue Research Library on African-American Culture and History: The Auburn Avenue Research Library provides access to a comprehensive collection of general and specialized materials related to the culture and history of people of African descent. The library provides related programs and publications.

Branch Services: Each branch library provides services and support materials, information, and program events to meet the public need for independent learning (e.g., adult life long learning), formal education support, reference, early childhood education, popular materials and research.

Central Library: The Central Library provides services and support materials, information, and program events to meet the public need for independent learning, formal education support, reference, early childhood education, popular materials and research.





Circulation Services: Circulation Services oversees interlibrary loans for the entire library system. This department also provides book reserves or the “hold” service for patrons requesting materials already on loan as well as resolving patron inquiries on fines and fees.

Security: The Security Division oversees the security of facilities, patrons, and staff and ensures adherence to the Library’s *Rules of Conduct* for the purpose of providing a safe environment.

Technical Services: The Technical Services Division works closely with the County’s Information Technology Department on planning, implementation and maintaining the Library’s online integrated library information management system and other computerized services such as the Library’s catalog, online reference resources, and the Internet.

To fulfill its mission as "The People's University," the Library also provides a wide variety of classes, workshops, seminars, and ongoing learning opportunities for library users at all learning and interest levels. Library services are multidimensional, responsive and are always transforming to meet the changing needs of library users. The following descriptions explain the primary services provided by the library.

Circulation: Circulation refers to the basic day-to-day functions of the library, such as issuing library cards, checking out materials, placing a hold on materials, and renewing materials. Over 2.8 million books and other materials are circulated annually and approximately \$3.3 million is expended annually on books and materials.

Interlibrary Loan: The library participates in an Interlibrary Loan system. If Atlanta Fulton Public Library system does not own a book, magazine or journal article that a library cardholder desires, then the material can be borrowed from other libraries through the Interlibrary Loan process. This service is usually free to cardholders with the exceptions of photocopying fees and for obtaining materials held by only a few libraries. The Library’s Courier Unit transports over two million intra-library loan books/materials annually.

Reference Line: The library system answers short questions submitted by telephone, email, postal mail, or fax. Typically, staff would spend up to 20 minutes researching any question using the entire array of the Library’s print and online resources.

Literacy: The Instructional Learning Center (ILC) at the Central Library offers English as a Second Language classes, as well as adult literacy classes for individuals seeking to improve their reading and math skills. English as a Second Language courses are also offered at other library branches.

Classes and Workshops: In addition to literacy classes, the Instructional Learning Center also offers free classes and workshops, with no prior registration needed, in computer education as well as GED preparation. Study materials for several academic tests, including the GED and SAT as well as free registration booklets for many other tests are also available.

Youth Services Program: This program serves the needs of Fulton County’s youth population through the use of creative, caring, and well-trained staff who advocate and mediate on behalf of youth by providing informational, recreational, and academic materials and services and programs to youth, their parents and care givers, and to individuals and organizations that have





an interest in youth. The Library System expends approximately 40% of its materials budget for youth oriented materials and employs 45 youth librarians.

Facilities. The Library system maintains 34 libraries covering 627,000 square feet of library space. The Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System has operational responsibility for the programs in the Library buildings while the General Service Department provides maintenance. The System is composed of the Central Library (located in downtown Atlanta), thirty-two branch libraries, and The Auburn Avenue Research Library on African-American History and Culture which contains one of the foremost collections of African American literature and historical documents in the nation. The Central Library, originally designed by Marcel Breuer, has recently been refurbished and includes a modern, fully equipped instructional learning center and computer hub. The Library System also includes two bookmobiles (bookmobile service was temporarily suspended in 2004).

The 1985 \$38-million referendum enabled the Library System to add over 170,000 square feet of new library construction. Several other capital improvement projects have been funded either through Fulton County’s General Fund or its annual Capital Improvements Program. During the past ten years approximately 104,000 square feet of library capital improvements were funded by Fulton County. A total of 25 new libraries have been built between 1985 and 2004. Table 5-66 and Map 5-18 identify the locations of the facilities in the county.

Table 5-66 : Atlanta-Fulton Public Libraries

Map#	Name	Street Name	City	Zip code
1	Adams Park Library	2231 Campbellton Rd	Atlanta	30311
2	Adamsville/Collier Heights Library	3424 MLK Jr. Dr.	Atlanta	30331
3	Alpharetta Library	238 Canton Street	Alpharetta	30004
4	Auburn Avenue Research Library	101 Auburn Avenue	Atlanta	30303
5	Bankhead Courts Library	1415 Maynard Road	Atlanta	30331
6	Bowen Homes Library	2880 Yates Dr NW	Atlanta	30318
7	Buckhead Library	269 Buckhead Ave NE	Atlanta	30305
8	Carver Homes Branch	215 Lakewood Way	Atlanta	30315
9	Central Library Building	1 Margaret Mitchell Sq	Atlanta	30303
10	Cleveland Avenue Library	47 Cleveland Avenue	Atlanta	30315
11	College Park Library	3647 Main Street	College Park	30337
12	Dogwood Library	1838 Donald Lee Hollowell Pkwy	Atlanta	30318
13	East Atlanta Library	457 Flat Shoals Avenue Se	Atlanta	30316
14	East Point Library	2757 Main St.	East Point	30344
15	Fairburn Library	60 Valley View Drive	Fairburn	30213
16	Georgia-Hill Library	250 Georgia Avenue Se	Atlanta	30312
17	Hapeville Library	525 King Arnold Street	Hapeville	30354
18	Kirkwood Library	11 Kirkwood Road	Atlanta	30317
19	Martin Luther King, Jr. Library	409 John Wesley Dobbs Avenue	Atlanta	30312
20	Mechanicsville Library	400 Formwalt Street	Atlanta	30312
21	NE/Spruill Oaks Regional	9560 Spruill Rd	Atlanta	30022
22	Northside Library	3295 Northside Parkway	Atlanta	30327
23	Ocee Library	5090 Abbotts Bridge Road	Alpharetta	30005





Table 5-66 : Atlanta-Fulton Public Libraries

Map#	Name	Street Name	City	Zip code
24	Peachtree Library	1315 Peachtree Street NE	Atlanta	30309
25	Perry Homes Library	2121 Hollywood Rd	Atlanta	30318
26	Ponce De Leon Library	980 Ponce De Leon Avenue	Atlanta	30306
27	Roswell Library	115 Norcross Street	Roswell	30075
28	Sandy Springs Library	395 Mt. Vernon Highway NE	Atlanta	30328
29	South Fulton Library	4055 Flat Shoals Road	Union City	30291
30	Southwest Regional Library	3665 Cascade Road SW	Atlanta	30331
31	Stewart-Lakewood Library	2893 Lakewood Avenue SW	Atlanta	30315
32	Thomasville Heights Library	1700 Thomasville Drive	Atlanta	30315
33	Washington Park Library	1116 Martin Luther King, Jr. Dr.	Atlanta	30314
34	West End Library	525 Peeples Street	Atlanta	30310

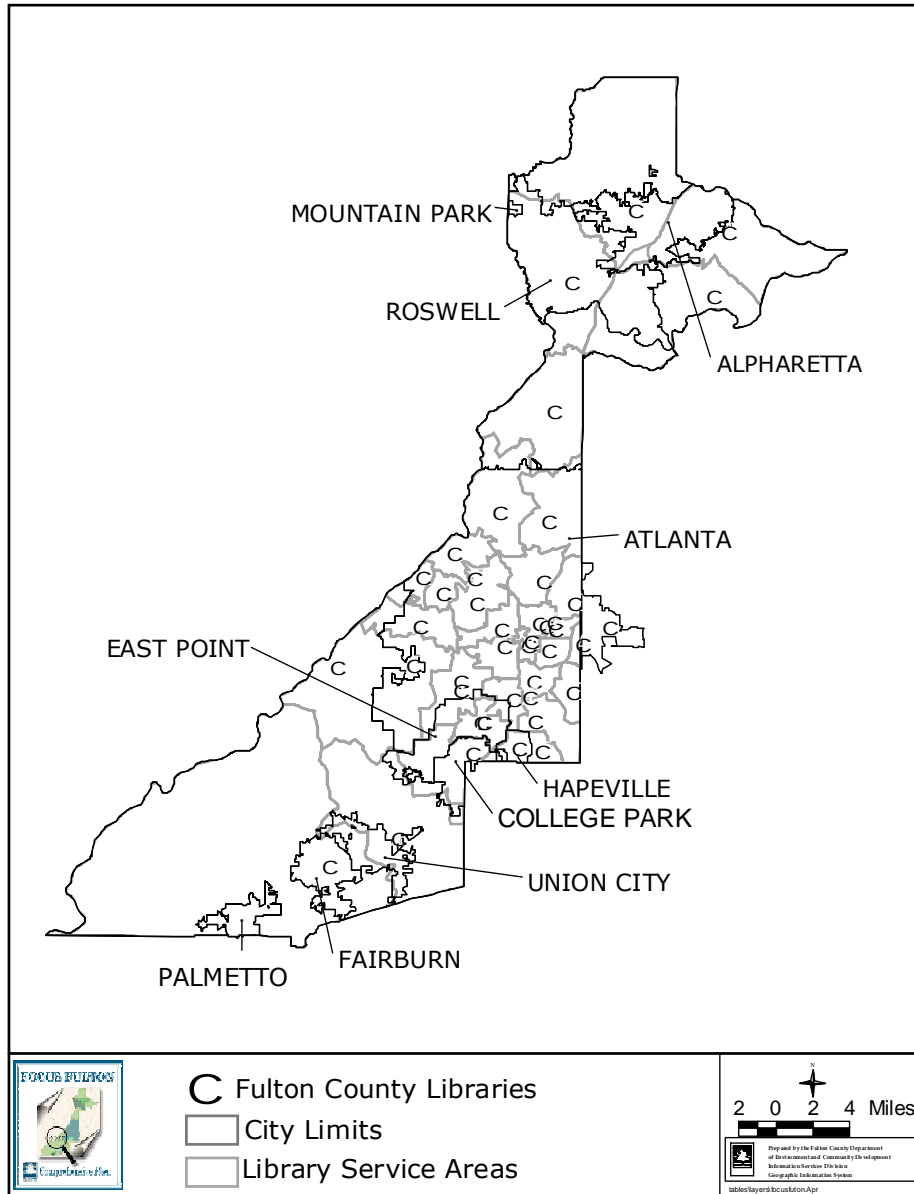
Source: Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System

Types of Libraries

The Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System includes 34 libraries including the Central Library and the Auburn Avenue Research Library. The branch libraries range in size from 25,000 square feet to 1,600 square feet. The types of branch libraries include: regional, area, community, and neighborhood libraries. There are five regional libraries ranging in size from 25,000 square feet to 15,000 square feet. Area libraries range in size between 10,000 square feet and 20,000 square feet. Community libraries range in size from 6,000 to 10,000 square feet. And, neighborhood libraries, the smallest of the branch libraries in the system, range in size from 1,600 to 5,000 square feet. As part of its 2005 Facility Master Planning process, the Library will establish standards to address minimum service space and building requirements for each type of library as well as development of a minimum square footage requirement for new library construction.

Table 5-67 indicates the name, address, size, and year built for each library in the system. Libraries are listed in order by square footage.





Map 5-18: Libraries in Fulton County



Table 5-67: Atlanta Fulton County Public Libraries

Name of Library	Address of Library	Square Feet	Year Built
Bankhead Courts	1415 Maynard Road, Atlanta 30331	1,600	1989
Bowen Homes	2880 Yates Dr NW, Atlanta 30318	1,600	1989
Thomasville Heights	1700 Thomasville Dr, Atlanta 30315	1,600	1990
Carver Homes Library	215 Lakewood Way, Atlanta 30315	1,800	2004
Perry Homes	1900 Perry Blvd, Atlanta 30318	1,900	2001
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.	409 John Wesley Ave., Atlanta 30312	4,100	2004
Georgia-Hill	250 Georgia Ave. Atlanta 30312	4,400	1975
Hapeville	525 King Arnold St, Hapeville 30354	5,000	1970
Dogwood	1838 Donald Lee Hollowell Pkwy, Atlanta 30318	6,000	1992
Hobgood-Palmer	60 Valley View Dr, Fairburn 30213	7,800	1975
Adams Park	22231 Campbellton Rd., Atlanta 30311	7,500	2000
College Park	3647 Main St, College Park 30337	7,500	1999
Kirkwood	11 Kirkwood Rd, Atlanta 30317	7,500	1995
Washington Park	1116 MLK Jr Dr., Atlanta 30314	7,500	1992
West End	525 Peoples Street, Atlanta 30310	7,500	1994
East Atlanta	400 Flat Shoals Ave., Atlanta 30316	8,000	2005
Mechanicsville	400 Formwalt Street, Atlanta 30312	8,000	2003
Cleveland Avenue	47 Cleveland Ave., Atlanta 30318	8,400	1992
Stewart-Lakewood	2893 Lakewood Ave., Atlanta 30315	9,650	1957
Adamsville-Collier Heights	3424 MLK Jr. Dr., Atlanta 30331	10,000	1989
Alpharetta	238 Canton St, Alpharetta 30201	10,000	1989
East Point	2770 McGee Way, East Point 30344	10,000	1998
Northside	3295 Northside Pkwy, Atlanta 30327	10,000	1989
Peachtree	1315 Peachtree St NE, Atlanta 30309	10,000	1986
Ponce de Leon	980 Ponce De Leon Ave., Atlanta 30306	10,000	1989
South Fulton	4055 Flat Shoals Rd, Union City 30291	15,000	1992
Buckhead	269 Buckhead Ave NE, Atlanta 30305	20,000	1989
Roswell	115 Norcross St, Roswell 30075	20,000	1989
Northeast Spruill Oaks Regional	9560 Spruill Rd, Alpharetta 30322	25,000	1999
Sandy Springs Regional	395 Mt. Vernon Hwy, Atlanta 30328	25,000	1989
Robert E. Fulton Regional Library	5090 Abbotts Bridge Rd., Alpharetta 30005	25,000	2004
South West Regional	3665 Cascade Rd, Atlanta 30331	25,000	1990
Auburn Ave Research	101 Auburn Ave., Atlanta 30303	50,000	1994
Central	1 Margaret Mitchell Sq, Atlanta 30303	255,000	1980

Note: The new East Atlanta Branch will open July, 2005.





Assessment

This assessment of current services is also based in part on information and results from the Library System’s strategic planning process, including a system-wide user survey study conducted in 2003 and comparisons of the Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System with the State of Georgia Library Standards.

As part of the Library’s strategic planning process, a user survey, a nonuser telephone survey and four age-specific focus groups sessions were conducted. 5,400 library users participated in the study (user survey). These major findings from the strategic planning sessions are:

- Most users rated the library good to excellent.
- Users most wanted or needed the library to provide traditional services (quiet place, access to computers, current titles, business and career information and lifelong education)
- Users, nonusers and focus group participants all cited the importance of current materials in their use or nonuse of the library.
- Users, nonusers and focus group participants all cited a lack of advertisement and public relations communications.
- All focus group participants stated that over-commitment of services to children limit resources for young adults and adults.
- Both users and nonusers have a variety of means of accessing information (bookstores, stores, Internet, etc).
- Nonusers do not appear to be interested in being courted by the library to become users.
- 60% of users are within 10 minutes of the library they visited.
- 61% of the users report the library is the first place they go for information.

Library users also ranked quiet study spaces, access to computer technology, and current topics and titles as the top three most important library services.

To that end the Library System has identified current and relevant materials and technology as well as the need to develop and maintain physically accessible and secure facilities as two of its major goals for the next five years.

Given the Library System’s ongoing capital improvements program accomplishments as well as very good ratings from the user survey, the Library System appears to meet the current needs of the community. Moreover, the Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System meets or exceeds many significant State of Georgia public library standards. The Library System ranks favorably with respect to the State of Georgia’s library standards for overall square footage, staffing, volumes per capita, and funding for materials. Funding for collections and the circulation of books are a little lower than the state standard (Table 5-68).

Table 5-68: Georgia Public Library Standards and 2005 AFCLS Measures	
State of Georgia Standard	Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System Measure
.5 FTE per 1,000 population	.5 per 1000 population
.3 square feet minimum per capita	





Table 5-68: Georgia Public Library Standards and 2005 AFCLS Measures	
State of Georgia Standard	Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System Measure
.5 square feet maximum per capita	.68 per capita
% of operating budget for collections: 12-20%	11% for collections in 2005
2 – 5 volumes per capita	2.5 volumes per capita
Paper subscriptions/periodicals per 1000 population: 2 – 6	4.5 per 1000 population
Circulation of books/materials: 6 – 12 per capita	3 per capita
3 – 6% of the collection is added each year	5% per year
Source: AFPLS	

The Library System hopes to improve upon its ability to meet current demand with the commencement of bookmobile services to patrons within underserved areas of Fulton County.

The Library System faces capital improvements program challenges and as well as the ongoing need to assess the population’s future library and information needs. At the same time the Library System must consider the rapid pace of information technology development. By 2015, the county-wide Library System will be faced with an approximate 18% increase in population. Based on the population projections, Fulton County will have approximately 1,221,054 residents by 2025. In addition to the 1,221,054 residents, the Library System serves an additional 30,000 citizens from Atlanta in DeKalb County. The projected population increases provide insight into the expected and anticipated demands facing the entire Library System as well as each of its branch libraries.

The increase in population will place a greater demand on nearly all of the Library services, collections and facilities. The exponential growth in the volume of information and costs of that information are outpacing the budgetary resources of libraries nationwide. For example, the Library System’s current collection of 2.3 million items equates to an approximate 2.5 volumes (i.e., books or other material formats) per capita. Without significant increases in the number of items added to the Library System’s total collection, the 2015 volume per capita measure for the Atlanta Fulton Public Library System could equate to 2.14 volumes per capital. With this scenario, the Library System comes very close to only maintaining the current Georgia State minimum library standard of 2.0 volumes per capita.

Capacity Analysis

The life expectancy of libraries constructed of metal roofs and brick exteriors and proper funding for maintenance would be approximately 75 years or greater. The life expectancy for HVAC systems ranges from 15 to 20 years within each library facility. The existing libraries were evaluated for their general condition, life expectancy, ownership, and need for replacement (Table 5-69). Based on this analysis, ten branch libraries have been earmarked as either replacement candidates or as needed replacements. Where applicable, consideration should be given to the construction of regionally based services and facilities to combine smaller service areas and/or co-location with other Fulton County service-based facilities. Three 1,600 square foot kiosk library facilities have outlived their projected lifespan. Leased and other undersized library facilities will also need to be assessed to determine potential replacement and security measures.





Table 5-69 Life Expectancy & General Conditions for Library Facilities

Branch	Opened	Sq. Ft	Building Description	General Condition	Life Expectancy
Adams Park	2000	7,500	Steel/brick	Very Good	2075
Adamsville	1989	10,000	Steel/brick	Good	2064
Alpharetta	1989	10,000	Steel/brick	Good	2064
Auburn	1994	50,000	Steel/brick	Good	2069
Bankhead	1989	1,600	Metal kiosk	Outlived Expectancy	Replacement Needed
Bowen	1989	1,600	Metal kiosk	Outlived Expectancy	Replacement Needed
Buckhead	1989	20,000	Steel/siding	Good	2064
Carver	2004	1,800	Lease	Good	Replacement Needed for Leased Facility
Central	1980	255,000	Steel/brick	Good	2055
Cleveland	1992	8,400	Steel/siding	Good	2067
College Park	1999	7,500	Steel/brick	Very Good	2074
Dogwood	1992	6,000	Steel/brick	Good	2067
East Atlanta	2005	8,000	Steel/brick	Opens July 2005	2076
East Point	1998	10,000	Steel/brick	Good	2073
Fairburn	1975	7,100	Steel/brick	Ongoing Maintenance	Replacement Candidate
Georgia-Hill	1975	4,400	Lease/co-location	NA	Replacement Needed For Leased Facility
Hapeville	1970	5,000	Frame/siding	Good	2045*
Kirkwood	1995	7,500	Steel/brick	Good	2070
M L King	2004	4,100	Lease	NA	Replacement Needed for Leased Facility
Mechanicsville	2003	8,000	Co-location	Very Good	2078
Northeast	1999	25,000	Steel/brick	Good	2074
Northside	1989	10,000	Steel/brick	Good	2064
Ocee	2004	25,000	Steel/brick	Very Good	2079
Peachtree	1986	10,000	Lease	NA	Replacement Needed for Leased Facility
Perry Homes	2001	1,900	Lease	NA	Replacement Needed for Leased Facility
Ponce de Leon	1989	10,000	Steel/brick	Good	2064
Roswell	1989	20,000	Steel/brick	Good	2064
Sandy Springs	1989	25,000	Steel/brick	Good	2064
South Fulton	1992	15,000	Steel/brick	Good	2064
Southwest	1990	25,000	Steel/brick	Good	2065
Stewart-Lakewood	1957	9,650	Steel/brick	Ongoing Maintenance	Replacement Candidate
Thomasville	1990	1,600	Metal kiosk	Outlived Expectancy	Replacement Needed
Washington Park	1992	7,500	Steel/brick	Good	2067
West End	1994	7,500	Steel/brick	Good	2069

*Facility is not Steel/brick, Source: AFPL





A Facility Master Plan for Libraries is being initiated and will be developed in collaboration with population planning assistance from the Environment and Economic Development Department and with facility assessment assistance from the General Services Department of Fulton County. Facility master planning will also include direction from the Library Board of Trustees and community involvement.

With respect to its future capital improvements program, the Library System must address the growing population in all areas of Fulton County and in the City of Atlanta as well as currently underserved areas within Fulton County. To determine future facility capacity and demand, the 2000, 2015, and 2025 square footage per capita is included in Table 5-70. The projections are based on population data from the Environment and Economic Development Department, March 2005.

According to this analysis, the 2025 square footage per capita for the entire Library System will be approximately .5 square feet/capita, however the 2025 projections also reveal that 17 of the Library System's 32 service area's (e.g., 2002 branch library service areas) square footage per capita ratio will fall below the minimum Georgia State library standard of .3 square feet/capita.

Table 5-70 Library Facility Capacity with 2015 and 2025 Demand

Branch	Sq. Ft.	2000 Pop.	2000 Sq. Ft./Capita	Projected 2015 Pop.	2015 Sq. Ft./Capita	Projected 2025 Pop.	2025 Sq. Ft./Capita	Assigned to
Adams Park	7,500	31,011	.24	35,561	.21	38,849	.19	Atlanta
Adamsville	10,000	19,818	.50	24,085	.42	27,147	.37	Atlanta
Alpharetta	10,000	39,285	.25	56,041	.18	62,668	.16	North Fulton
Auburn	50,000	845,755	.60	1,092,154	.05	1,252,634	.04	Fulton Co.
Bankhead	1,600	5,283	.30	6,909	.23	7,569	.21	Atlanta
Bowen	1,600	8,785	.18	10,472	.15	11,188	.14	Atlanta
Buckhead	20,000	45,853	.44	58,876	.34	65,646	.30	Atlanta
Carver/Birdine	1,800	11,619	.15	16,176	.11	18,737	.10	Atlanta
Central	255,000	16,379 (845,755)	15.57 (.30)	27,423 (1,092,154)	9.3 (.23)	35,017 (1,252,634)	7.3 (.20)	Atlanta (Fulton Co.)
Cleveland	8,400	18,014	.47	20,987	.40	22,707	.37	Atlanta
College Park	7,500	33,662	.22	39,755	.19	43,950	.17	South Fulton
Dogwood	6,000	21,328	.28	26,111	.23	29,464	.20	Atlanta
East Atlanta	8,000	15,689	.51	17,659	.45	18,416	.43	Atlanta
East Point	10,000	18,329	.55	22,078	.45	24,055	.42	South Fulton
Fairburn	7,800	21,190	.37	48,677	.16	78,621	.10	South Fulton
Georgia-Hill	4,400	12,501	.35	17,165	.26	20,897	.21	Atlanta
Hapeville	5,000	9,458	.53	11,338	.44	12,718	.39	South Fulton
Kirkwood	7,500	12,578	.60	12,898	.58	13,036	.58	Atlanta
M.L. King	4,100	8,466	.48	13,883	.30	17,405	.24	Atlanta
Mechanicsville	8,000	8,498	.94	10,965	.73	12,073	.66	Atlanta





Table 5-70 Library Facility Capacity with 2015 and 2025 Demand

Branch	Sq. Ft.	2000 Pop.	2000 Sq. Ft./Capita	Projected 2015 Pop.	2015 Sq. Ft./Capita	Projected 2025 Pop.	2025 Sq. Ft./Capita	Assigned to
Northeast	25,000	68,905	.36	81,804	.31	86,664	.29	North Fulton
Northside	10,000	21,044	.48	25,387	.39	28,298	.35	North Fulton
Ocee*	25,000 (18,000)	57,020	.44	70,224	.36	74,129	.34	North Fulton
Peachtree	10,000	35,952	.28	53,490	.19	65,312	.15	Atlanta
Perry Homes	1,900	10,939	.17	16,057	.12	19,738	.10	Atlanta
Ponce de Leon	10,000	31,862	.31	39,256	.25	44,141	.23	Atlanta
Roswell	20,000	64,810	.31	78,076	.26	83,810	.24	North Fulton
Sandy Springs	25,000	58,748	.43	68,256	.37	75,142	.33	North Fulton
South Fulton	15,000	35,841	.42	49,137	.31	58,220	.26	South Fulton
Southwest	25,000	32,399	.77	45,416	.55	57,002	.44	South Fulton
Stew-Lakewood	9,650	10,155	.95	12,577	.77	14,222	.68	Atlanta
Thomasville	1,600	13,772	.12	16,502	.10	17,875	.09	Atlanta
Washington Park	7,500	22,324	.34	28,608	.26	33,375	.22	Atlanta
West End	7,500	24,238	.31	30,303	.25	34,539	.22	Atlanta
TOTALS	627,350	845,755	.74	1,092,154	.57	1,252,634	.50	Fulton Co.

Source: AFCL

Evaluation of Options

There are several opportunities for the Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System to locate facilities in areas of revitalization and economic growth. It is anticipated that the Library's *Facility Master Plan* will include facilities within in the City of Atlanta and within urbanized areas in Fulton County as well as a close examination of each branch library service area. For example, within the City of Atlanta there are three 1,600 square feet metal frame kiosk libraries that have outlived their ten-year life expectancy. In Northwest Atlanta, the Library System's Perry Homes Branch Library is a temporary leased facility, is undersized, and needs replacing; the Perry Homes Branch Library replacement could play a significant role in the community and economic development of Northwest Atlanta. As previously mentioned, there are current library facility needs in Palmetto and Southwest Fulton as well as North of Alpharetta – all areas of rapid growth within Fulton County. Two new library facilities, the new East Atlanta and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Branch Libraries are expected to be a part of their community revitalization.





Arts Council



Introduction

Fulton County operates cultural facilities and provides cultural services through the Fulton County Arts Council and the Parks and Recreation Department. This section, as required by the minimum standards, includes an inventory of existing conditions for public cultural facilities and services.

Fulton County is the home of major cultural institutions in the Atlanta Region and the State of Georgia. Many of these facilities such as museums, theatres, amphitheatres, auditoriums, civic centers and botanical gardens are operated by private non-profit institutions and/or by municipalities within Fulton County.

Inventory

Services

The Fulton County Arts Council (FCAC) is the channel through which Fulton County funds cultural services and provides access to the arts for its citizens. The Fulton County Arts Council is the largest funder of the arts in the State of Georgia. The Fulton County Board of Commissioners created the Fulton County Arts Council in 1979 to enhance the quality of life of Fulton County residents.

The FCAC ensures broad access to the arts in the ten municipalities and unincorporated areas of Fulton County. FCAC operates seven programs: Art-at-Work, Community Cultural Planning, Contracts for Services, the Neighborhood Program, a Public Art Program, the School Arts Program, and Arts Camps. Other services are delivered by arts organizations thru the contract for services. A summary of the services is included below.

Art-at-Work

Art-at-Work (AAW) is a year round arts education and job training program provided in partnership with the Fulton County Juvenile Court (FCJC). The program serves fifteen youth who are on probation. During the six week summer program, the program provides job training and education to 25 youth that are on probation as well as those interested in the arts. In this program participants become Apprentice Artists: producing artwork is their job. Students are involved in all aspects of production and marketing, while learning valuable work skills. The program and gallery space are at the Studioplex on Auburn Avenue.

Community Cultural Planning

Through Community Cultural Development, the Arts Council partners with Fulton County municipalities to develop strategies for increasing arts opportunities and resources countywide. Based on fact-finding and community consensus, the Arts Council guides each municipality and its civic leaders through a systematic process, creating a unique "cultural blueprint" for the





respective community. So far the Council has published plans for the municipalities of Alpharetta, Roswell and East Point. This program also supports other municipal planning initiatives including: feasibility studies for specific planning districts (e.g., the Cultural District Study for Downtown Atlanta) and facility assessments related to the arts.

Contract for Services Program

Through the Contracts for Services Program (CFS), the Fulton County Arts Council invests public funding, in the form of contracts for services, to support the programs of Fulton County nonprofit arts and cultural organizations. The goals of the program are to foster artistic development, to support arts services delivery, and to serve as seed money to leverage additional corporate and private dollars for arts programming.

In 2003, FCAC awarded over \$3 M to 110 nonprofit and community organizations that present arts and cultural programming in Fulton County. Funds are awarded in Dance, Literary, Media, Multi-Discipline, Museum, Music, Theatre, Visual Arts, Community Development, Grassroots Arts Programs, the Woodruff Arts Center and to cultural partnerships. The partnerships comprise: Art-at-Work, Hammonds House, Metropolitan Atlanta Arts Fund, National Black Arts Festival, South Fulton Festival and Warsaw/Ocee Community Arts Center.

Neighborhood Program

The Neighborhood Program pairs art instructors with nontraditional and non-classroom sites (such as: Supermarkets, Women's Crisis Center and Young Adult Guidance Center) to conduct free arts-based classes, performances, workshops and residencies. These creative opportunities are offered in a variety of art disciplines and are accessible to families, youth, adults, preschoolers and special populations. The Neighborhood Program develops new audiences, increases access to the arts, promotes lifelong creative learning and gives families the opportunity to experience the arts together.

School Arts Program

The Fulton County School Arts Program, initiated in 1985, is a partnership jointly funded by the Fulton County Arts Council and the Fulton County Board of Education. The goal of the SAP is to enhance learning by: providing opportunities for school children to experience quality, educational, curriculum-based artistic performances and infusing the arts into the core-curriculum through Artist in the schools, Model Residencies, workshops and other activities directly related to the curriculum. Through the Artist-in-the-Schools program, schools receive an annual allocation for curriculum-based performances, workshops, residencies and field trips. Moreover, funding is provided to the 2 Teaching Museums, the 2 visual and performing arts magnet high schools, and the 4 arts infused elementary schools to support the continued use of the arts as a tool for learning.

Public Art Program

The Fulton County Arts Council Public Art Program was initiated in 1993 when the Fulton County Board of Commissioners adopted the Arts in Public Places Resolution, which stipulates that one





percent of the cost of acquisition, renovation or construction of any Fulton County building or facility must be set aside for the fabrication, installation, and ongoing maintenance of public artwork. Since the approval of the Public Art Master Plan, 33 artists have been awarded commissions to create artwork for senior centers, libraries, parks, arts centers and court buildings. The selected artists have created unique pieces of art that enhance the public spaces, making government buildings better places to work and to conduct business. Further, the artists' use of local images and local stories as source of inspiration serves to promote community pride.

Art Camps

Fulton County Arts Council Camps offer youth the opportunity to experience the arts during camps offered in the summer and during winter break. Professional artists offer classes in the visual and performing arts. Each of the arts centers offers these unique camps. Based on staff and resources, up to 1,650 children could participate in this program. Currently, 1,180 children participate in the Art Camps.

International Programs

Beginning in 1998, the Arts Council has focused its international efforts in two partnerships with South African arts organizations. The partnership with the Caversham Centre focuses on the support of creative printmaking residencies for Fulton County visual artists at the Caversham Press.

Facilities

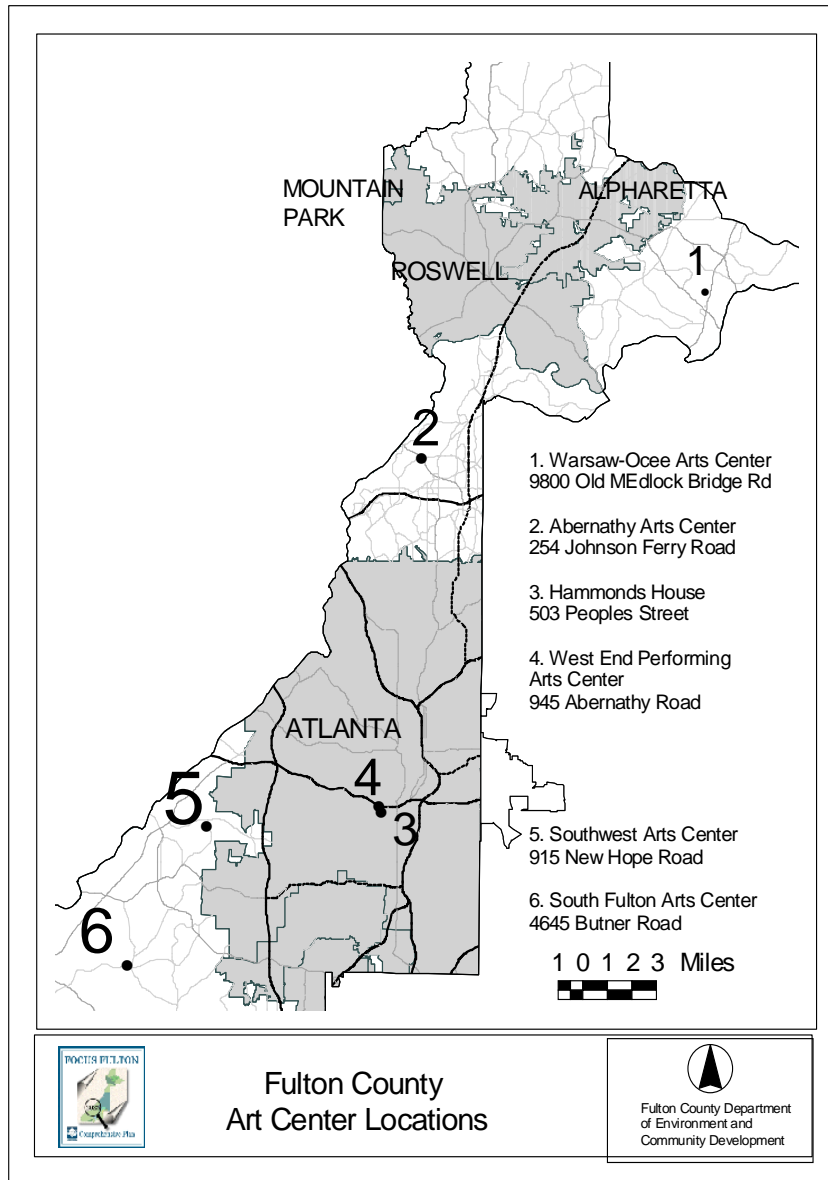
The Fulton County Arts Council (FCAC) operates five community arts centers. These facilities serve North Fulton County, Sandy Springs, Atlanta, South Fulton County, and Southwest Fulton County. The land uses in the service area ranges from urban to rural. FCAC operates the programs in the facilities while the General Services Department maintains the facilities. FCAC provides a variety of classes and workshops in visual and performing arts programming. Last year, approximately 6,000 residents participated in 349 classes. FCAC operates the facilities listed in Table 5-71 and Map 5-19.

Table 5-71: Fulton County Arts Council Facilities

Area	Facility Name	Facility Address
North Fulton	Ocee/Warsaw Arts Center	9800 Medlock Bridge Road
Sandy Springs	Abernathy Arts Center	254 Johnson Ferry Road
Southwest Fulton	Southwest Arts Center	915 New Hope Road
South Fulton	South Fulton Arts Center	4645 Butner Road
City of Atlanta	West End Performing Art Center	945 Ralph David Abernathy Blvd,
	Hammonds House	503 Peeples Street
	Art-at-Work, Studioplex	659 Auburn Avenue

Source: Fulton County Arts Council





Map 5-19: Fulton County Art Facilities

Assessment

While all area of Fulton County are served by Arts Council facilities, the South Fulton County planning area (South Fulton Arts Center) is the only area where the existing facility is not meeting the needs of the community.



To accommodate anticipated population growth, a multi-purpose County facility in South Fulton County is needed. Such a facility would need to be large enough to house the Arts Council, Library System, Department of Health and Wellness, Police, Fire and Parks and Recreation.

The Fulton County Arts Council coordinates programming with other Fulton County departments. Some duplication of services with Human Services and the Library System exists. Most municipalities in Fulton County offer some kind of arts programming.

To reduce duplication of service and coordinate service delivery, the Arts Council has instituted Community Cultural Plans with several of the municipalities in Fulton County. These Community Cultural Plans make specific recommendations to strengthen the infrastructure for the arts.

The level of service for these community arts centers is based on community needs. The goal of the department is to have 80% capacity at the facilities. The level of service for these centers is as follows:

- The Ocee Arts Center capacity is 175. A needs assessment is necessary because the center operates at capacity.
- The Abernathy Arts Center capacity is 352. A needs assessment is necessary because the center operates at capacity.
- West End Performing Arts Center capacity is 250. A needs assessment is necessary because the center operates at capacity.
- Southwest Arts Center capacity is 375.
- The South Fulton Arts Center capacity is 346. The space is outdated and the growth of the area dictates a newer facility. The area around the South Fulton Arts Center is growing rapidly. The center can not keep up with the projected demand for the next three to five years.
- Hammonds House Galleries - An elevator is needed to comply with ADA regulations as well as continuous maintenance.
- South Fulton Performing Arts Center – A feasibility study has been started, but has been suspended for several years.
- Southwest Fulton Arts Center – The phase II construction is expected to being in 2004.

Other Cultural Facilities

General Services: Old Campbell County Courthouse

Fulton County gained ownership of the 1870 Old Campbell County Courthouse in Fairburn, Georgia in 1930 at the time



Photo: Ed Jackson



of the merger of Fulton and Campbell County. In 1983, the old Campbell County courthouse was restored. Since then, the Old Campbell County Historical Society uses the first floor as a community center, museum, and research room through an agreement with the General Services Department.



Parks & Recreation Department: Sandy Springs Historic Site and Museum

The Sandy Springs Historic Site is owned by Fulton County, under the Parks and Recreation Department. The site includes the Sandy Springs, the relocated Williams-Payne house (a house museum), outbuildings, a band shell, and greenspace. Heritage Sandy Springs, a non-profit organization, provides programming and administration of the site and museum. Some of the annual offerings include the Sandy Springs Festival, Ghostly Gathering and Celebrate Sandy Springs. The mission of Heritage Sandy Springs (HSS) is to preserve and promote the historical and cultural identity of Sandy Springs.

5.1.11.0 Stormwater Management

Introduction

Increases in the amount of pervious surfaces, associated with land development, exasperates the rates and adverse effects of stormwater runoff. Excessive runoff contributes to flooding, poor water quality in streams and watersheds and threatens the natural environment. These threats occur in part because current stormwater management systems and stream channels cannot handle the large amounts of runoff during rain fall events. Hence, the contributing factor of urban growth associated with the increases in impervious surfaces has generated local government's need to manage stormwater runoff. In recognition of the importance of stormwater management, the Minimum Standards and Procedures for Advanced Planning Levels recommend the inclusion of Stormwater Management in the Comprehensive Plan.

5.1.11.1 Inventory

Stormwater Regulations

Federal, state and local regulations govern stormwater management. A summary of these regulations are provided in this section.

Federal Regulations

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and the U.S. Department of Interior (Fish and Wildlife Service) are federal agencies involved with stormwater management and water quality regulations.



USACE is responsible for a section of the Clean Water Act (Section 404) which addresses protection of waters of the U.S. and wetlands from activities such as excavating, dredging, or depositing fill materials. FEMA, through the Federal Insurance Administration (FIA), administers the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). This program provides federally supported flood insurance to community residents that voluntarily adopt and enforce regulations to reduce future flood damage. Other associated regulations include the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is responsible for the protection of fish, wildlife, and plants that are listed as threatened or endangered in the U.S.

USEPA is responsible implementation and enforcement of sections of the Clean Water Act. Section 405 of the Federal Water Quality Control Act of 1987 amended and Section 402 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) of 1972 require the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to establish regulations setting forth National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit application requirements. The USEPA regulates and enforces regulations related to Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), stormwater permits for construction areas, the municipal (NPDES) stormwater permit program, and the industrial stormwater permit program.

Phase I of the NPDES Municipal Separate Storm Water Sewer System program, promulgated in 1990, requires municipalities with a population of 100,000 or more to apply for stormwater discharge permits for their storm sewer systems. The EPA application rules are directed at areas believed to be the most significant sources of stormwater pollution conveyed by the municipal separate storm sewer system.

State Regulations

Often regulations issued at the federal level, are often enforced and implemented at the state or local level. The primary responsibility for regulating and enforcing federal and state water quality statutes is vested in the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GADNR), and the Environmental Protection Division (GAEPD).

GA EPD requires local governments to conduct watershed assessments as part of the NPDES permitting process for wastewater treatment expansion. The NPDES permit issued by USEPA, through the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD), for the Metro Atlanta area includes Fulton County, DeKalb County, Gwinnett County, Cobb County, Clayton County, and the City of Atlanta.

Several other divisions within the GA DNR have authority in other areas related to stormwater. The following is a listing of State laws and regulations, with the agency's responsibility for implementation following in parentheses.

- Erosion and Sedimentation Act (GADNR and GAEPD).
- River Corridor Protection Act (Georgia Department of Community Affairs).
- Georgia Safe Dams Act (GADNR, Water Resources Management, Safe Dams Programs).
- Georgia Planning Act (GADNR, Watershed Planning and Monitoring Program).
- Wellhead Protection Plan (GADNR, Geological Survey Branch).
- Water Quality Control Act (Georgia Department of Environmental Health).
- Hazardous Waste Management Act (GADNR, Hazardous Waste Management Branch).
- Emergency Response Team and Plan (GADNR, Emergency Response Team).





- Metropolitan River Protection Act (Atlanta Regional Commission, Local Governments).

Fulton County Regulations

Local government authorities within Georgia, including Fulton County, may adopt ordinances to implement and enforce regulations at a local level. Fulton County has adopted ordinances that relate in whole or in part to a number of stormwater issues and contain explicit language regarding regulations and enforcement. In some instances, the Board of Commissioners has directed staff of the appropriate County department to develop regulations and enforcement provisions to implement specific ordinances. These ordinances are listed below.

Fulton County Code of Ordinances - Chapter 26: Environment

- Article I General (established the Chattahoochee River Corridor Tributary Protection Area).
- Article II Erosion and Sedimentation Control - The Department of Environment and Community Development and Soil and Sedimentation Control assist in administering state, federal, and local regulations for stormwater management (Chapter 391-3-7 of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection) Division Rules and Federal requirements for the control of stormwater from construction activities described in 40 CFR 122).
- Article III Hazardous Wastes.
- Article IV Storm Water Management.
- Article V Quarries.
- Article VI Tree Preservation.
- Article VII Tributary Protection.

Fulton County Code of Ordinances - Chapter 34: Health and Sanitation

- Article IV Drinking Water Supply.
- Article V Food Service.
- Article VII Nuisances.
- Article X Solid Waste.
- Article XI Sewage Disposal.
- Article XII Swimming Pools.
- Article XVI Litter Control.

Fulton County Code of Ordinances - Chapter 58: Planning

- Article I In General (Planning).
- Article III Zoning.
- Article IV Subdivision Regulations.

Fulton County Stormwater Management Program

Management of stormwater services in Fulton County is provided primarily by the Public Works Department along with the Environment and Community Development Department in the areas of permitting and enforcement. Overall coordination of the stormwater program and services that relate to the County's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit are the responsibility of the Surface Water Management Section within the Water Services Division of the





Department of Public Works. Additional services in this area are also provided by other Fulton County departments such as the Fire Department and the Health and Wellness Department.

The NPDES permits require the implementation of regulatory and operational programs in order to limit the discharge of pollutants to receiving waters such as streams and rivers. The Surface Water Management Section provides services that relate to the County's "National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System" (NPDES) permit. These services, listed below, are Fulton County's minimum contributions to the permitted Metro Atlanta Stormwater Monitoring Program.

Program Management and Administration

Administration of the existing stormwater management program involves the oversight and control of staff, budget, and equipment resources to provide the basic level of operating services for any given program. Administration staff also provide interagency coordination, open records administration, public education and outreach programs. These programs are:

- Stormwater monitoring,
- Dry weather screening,
- Capacity Management Operation Maintenance Program - continue to identify and repair sanitary sewer pipelines and sanitary sewer overflow reduction,
- Wastewater discharge from treatment plants - administered by operators in compliance with stormwater pollution prevention plan of the individual site permit,
- Public Education,
- Adopt a Stream Program,
- Clean Water Campaign,
- Fertilizer and pesticide use program,
- Citizen complaint receipt and response (FC Tell Line),
- Regulations: revisions and maintenance of ordinances,
- Regulations: enforcement coordination of regulations,
- Programs beneficial to reduction of nonpoint source pollutants,
- Construction Best Management Practices (BMPs), and
- Water Resource Management Plans.

Surface Water Planning and Engineering

This section is responsible for the development of master plans for 30 Fulton County's drainage basins to address flooding, erosion, and pollution problems. Other activities of the master planning and engineering functional category include GIS database development and mapping, public technical assistance, designs for infrastructure upgrades, flood insurance and community rating system administration, and basin goal achievement review. Other responsibilities for Surface Water Planning are:

- Planning and Zoning Support,
- Delineation of all drainage basins with active 303(d) listed water bodies, and
- Watershed Protection Plan, June 2002.

Other responsibilities for Engineering are:

- Design criteria and design manual,





- Land Disturbance Permit Plan review support for stormwater management in developments, and
- Stormwater Concept Plan Review.

C. Operations and Maintenance

Operations and maintenance of infrastructure addresses drainage issues. The functions include:

- Monitoring approximately 80 stormwater detention facilities constructed before January 1990,
- Maintenance of stormwater systems located within and along approximately 1,800 miles of paved roads and 111 miles of unpaved, gravel roads by Public Works, Transportation, Construction and Operations Division. (Stormwater systems within the road rights of way include the streets, curb and gutters systems, catch basins drains, and associated below grade appurtenances such as pipes and junction boxes),
- Maintenance of stormwater systems outside the rights of way that are within the dedicated easements by Public Works, Water Systems Division Systems Maintenance Section,
- Maintenance of stormwater systems in County facilities and parks,
- Maintenance of rights of way including mowing, snow and ice removal and sidewalk repair, and
- Dry stormwater detention facility maintenance
 - Roadway drainage system maintenance
 - Inlet maintenance inspection and cleaning
 - Street sweeping
 - Litter control.

D. Regulation and Enforcement

The functions of this section include:

- Review of land disturbance associated with new development within unincorporated Fulton County (including floodplain management and erosion and sediment control),
- Review of zoning,
- Review for compliance with local and state erosion and sediment control laws,
- Conducting field activities related to stormwater management,
- Floodplain management, and
- Eliminate illicit connections.

E. Inspections

- Erosion and sediment control (by Fulton County Department of Environment & Community Development),
- Highly visible pollutant sources,
- Fulton County municipal industrial good housekeeping,
- Standard operating procedures for hazardous materials,
- Municipal employee training,
- County infrastructure, and
- Dry weather screening.





Stormwater Management Facilities and Plans

A complete inventory of facilities (locations, useful life of facilities, location of outfalls, and useful life of outfalls) is a major part of the Surface Water Management Division's current work program.

In order to receive a new discharge permit, Fulton County is required to develop a Watershed Management Plan to address nonpoint source pollution within each treatment plant service area as well as a Stormwater Master Plan for controlling discharges of stormwater into waters of the state. In 1998, assessments of water quality, flooding and stormwater management plans were conducted for five out of 30 water resources management units (sewered areas of the county). These were Big Creek, Camp Creek, Johns Creek, Little River and Sandy Springs. The goals of the plans were to evaluate flooding and the health of the streams, and to develop a management plan to control flooding and nonpoint source pollution. The components of each plan included a stormwater system inventory, stormwater modeling, a master plan and public involvement.

To address the stormwater needs of unincorporated Fulton County, staff is currently working on the Fulton County Surface Water Management Utility/User Fee Development Project. This utility/user fee program will provide Fulton County with stable, adequate and equitable funding in order to address current deficiencies, enhance services and reduce numerous and severe drainage and water quality problems. The first phase of the study identified neglected and costly infrastructure needs in Fulton County's 30 water resource management units and divided unincorporated Fulton County into six Stormwater Management Districts (SMD). The second phase focused on developing short term and long term strategies to address critical needs.

One of the short term strategies is to establish a Stormwater Management District (SMD) in Northeast Fulton. In this geographic area, a user fee will be assessed to fund priority capital improvement projects identified in phase 1, remediate infrastructure deficiencies, upgrade detention ponds and manage runoff on roads. In the long term, the user fee will be extended to the remaining five stormwater management districts. Moreover, Fulton County has entered into a long term agreement with the US Corps of Engineers to provide storm master planning and to review previous basin studies. To date, the Nancy Creek basin study has been completed, basin studies of Long Island, Marsh Creek and Johns Creek are underway and six basins in South Fulton are under contract.

5.1.11.2 Assessment

Flooding, erosion along major streams, aging infrastructure, maintenance needs, lack of facilities, water quality concerns resulting from land management practices, current federal and state regulatory mandates as well as potential mandates from the North Georgia Water Planning District area issues affecting Fulton County's stormwater management program. The Surface Fulton County Public Works staff estimates that 790 homes and businesses are located within the 100-year floodplain and an estimated 215 roads are flooded in a 100 year runoff storm. In terms of stream bank erosion, 46 major flooding and structure threatening problem areas have been identified. Stabilization of stream banks areas would require an estimated \$52 million.

Since the inception of the Surface Water Management program, \$18 million has been invested on detailed assessment and planning for stormwater needs. An additional \$16 million is needed over the coming years to complete detailed stormwater management plans for less developed areas of





the county. In 2003, it was estimated that all needs, including management plans as well as infrastructure improvements, would cost \$400 million to \$500 million.

Existing stormwater facilities do not meet the current needs. The lack of a capital improvement program funding and the absence of funding dedicated to stormwater management hinder Fulton County's ability to build and maintain additional facilities to manage stormwater. Currently, only minor remedial maintenance associated with roadway and utility construction is performed. The need for resources is a result of increasing demands to mitigate stormwater impacts and increasing regulation of stormwater impacts. Resources dedicated for maintenance are inadequate at the present time and are expected to be even less adequate since maintenance requirements are expected to increase dramatically. Moreover, Fulton County needs to increase inspection of stormwater facilities and the correction of deficiencies in stormwater infrastructure. Surplus capacity to handle stormwater is not expected in any part of the county throughout the 20 year planning period. Instead, County staff anticipates significant increases in the amount of resources required to address aging infrastructure, particularly in North Fulton.

The stormwater infrastructure is beyond capacity in North Fulton. Achieving adequate capacity level is considered feasible if current stormwater activities are increased and if the stormwater utility in Northeast Fulton is implemented. In Sandy Springs, major deficiencies exist in the infrastructure and the system is considered to be overloaded. In Southwest Fulton, there is the opportunity to provide excellent infrastructure concurrent with development. In South Fulton, varied conditions exist. Existing and future needs can be met with construction of stormwater infrastructure in new construction.

The challenges associated with stormwater management over the twenty year planning period include the possibility of continued negative impacts on water quality. These could consist of increases in the speed of the run-off during storms, lower stream levels during non-storm events, increases in water temperatures, increases in flooding and water contamination.

The administration, master planning and engineering, operations, and regulation/enforcement activities strive to prevent or reduce threats to water quality and habitat. The current opportunities to address stormwater needs includes the potential development of regional planning for storage infrastructure, combined stormwater management facilities with parks and green space areas, and wetland mitigation banking some of which is required for Transportation projects. Moreover, the adoption of a Stormwater Utility User Fee in order to collect funds for the construction of stormwater infrastructure and the implementation of a Stormwater Utility in the Northeast Fulton Stormwater Management District will provide the ability to address stormwater management needs.

