

**MITCHELL COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
COMMISSION WORK SESSION MEETING**

**March 25, 2024
5:00 PM**

- I. CALL TO ORDER
 - A. Chairman Benjamin Hayward
- II. OLD BUSINESS:
 - A. Right of Entry Work Policy
- III. NEW BUSINESS:
 - A. Resolution formally adopting Mitchell County Comprehensive Plan Amendment
 - B. Mitchell County Disaster Recovery & Redevelopment Plan Amendment
 - C. Purchasing Policy Update
 - D. Library Funding Update
 - E. LRA Resurfacing Grant
- IV. COMMISSION AND ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS
 - A. County Administrator
 - B. Finance Officer
 - C. County Attorney
- V. SUBMITTED STAFF REPORTS - INFORMATION ONLY
 - A. Stitches Animal Control Report - February 2024
 - B. MCCI - Subsidy Report
 - C. MCCI - SO Tray Count
 - D. Mitchell Co Extension/4-H February 2024
 - E. E-911 February
 - F. Public Works Daily Work for February 2024
 - G. Right of Way Daily Work for February 2024
 - H. February 2024-Building Permit Report
 - I. February 2024-Business License Report
 - J. February 2024-Code Enforcement Case Report
 - K. MCSO FEB 2024
 - L. MCF&R Report 2-24-2024
 - M. AmeriPro 911 Monthly Report-February-Mitchell
 - N. Recreation Dept. March 2024 Report
 - O. Mitchell County Probation 2-2024
- VI. INFORMATIONAL MATERIAL

A. Boys & Girls Clubs Meeting Agenda 3-18-2024

VII. CITIZEN COMMENTS

VIII. ADJOURN



Agenda Item Coversheet

Chairman Benjamin Hayward



Agenda Item Coversheet

Right of Entry Work Policy

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

DRAFT Private Property Work

Upload Date

1/26/2024

Type

Cover Memo

DRAFT

County Employees / Equipment—Work on private property.

(a) Private property work prohibited. In accordance with state law, county employees are prohibited from working on private property, except under the conditions noted in this policy.

(b) Conditions allowing work on private property. County employees may be permitted to work on private property under one or more of the following conditions:

(1) For law enforcement, building inspection, animal control and other such functions related to protecting the health and safety of Mitchell County citizens through the enforcement of federal, state, and local laws, and regulations.

(2) In the event of a locally declared natural or technological disaster or emergency on a case-by-case basis as determined by the Mitchell County Board of Commissioners.

(3) To fulfill a legitimate public interest associated with providing one or more the services authorized by the laws of the State of Georgia and on the case-by-case approval of the Mitchell County Board of Commissioners. Private property work of this type shall require a contract, easement, or other written agreement with the property owner acceptable to the County Attorney.

(4) In a situation to protect public infrastructure such as roads, bridges, or culverts, etc.

(5) Any other situation that, in the opinion of the County Attorney is permitted by Georgia law.

Interpretation. The Board of Commissioners reserves the right to interpret and apply this policy to the highest benefit of the public interest.

Process

In the event a situation exists that creates a hazard to public infrastructure, the following process must occur before county equipment or personnel can work on private property for one of the reasons listed above.

- 1) The County Administrator should be notified by the Mitchell County Department Head or citizen requesting a situation be evaluated.

- 2) The situation affecting the public infrastructure can be identified by either citizens or Mitchell County.
- 3) The situation must be studied by the Local Issuing Agency (LIA) and a certified engineer selected by Mitchell County.
- 4) If the situation is determined to be a hazard to the public infrastructure, the County Attorney must write a letter to the Mitchell County Board of Commissioners stating this activity is allowed by federal, state, and local laws and does not violate the Georgia Gratuities Clause.
- 5) If Mitchell County identifies the situation, Mitchell County will bear all expenses for Engineering and legal cost.
- 6) If a citizen requests a situation to be looked at and it is deemed a threat to the public infrastructure, Mitchell County will bear the expense for the engineer and legal cost.
- 7) If a citizen requests a situation to be looked at and it is not deemed a threat to the public infrastructure, the citizen will bear one-half of the expense for the engineer and legal cost with Mitchell County bear the other half of the expenses.
- 8) If a situation is identified as a threat to the public infrastructure as outlined above, a right of entry and a release of liability must be acquired from the property owner before any work can be performed.
- 9) This process can be bypassed if there is a situation where a catastrophic failure to the public infrastructure is imminent.
- 10) This does not affect any current prescriptive easement that may be in place.

References:

Gratuities Clause of the Georgia Constitution - Ga. Const. Art.III, Sec.VI, Para. VI(a)

Ga. Attorney General Unofficial Opinion No. U2001-4

Mitchell County Code of Ordinances, Chapter 30 – Environmental, Sec. 30.20 Definitions, *Local issuing authority*: The governing authority of any county or municipality which is certified pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 12-7-8(a).



Agenda Item Coversheet

Resolution formally adopting Mitchell County Comprehensive Plan Amendment

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Upload Date	Type
Resolution formally adopting Mitchell County Comprehensive Plan Amendment	3/5/2024	Cover Memo

**A RESOLUTION FORMALLY ADOPTING THE UPDATES TO THE MITCHELL COUNTY AND CITIES
JOINT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN**

Whereas, the Mitchell County, Georgia is required to review its existing Comprehensive plan to determine if the plan reflects the current activities; and

Whereas, the governments of Mitchell County, Camilla, Baconton, Pelham, and Sale City have found it necessary to make minor revisions to the plan; and

Whereas the governments have held the required public meetings, and the plan promotes activities that are responsive to the current planning and community development needs of its citizenry.

Therefore, be it resolved, the updates to the Mitchell County Joint Comprehensive Plan will be submitted to the Georgia Department of Community Affairs.

Adopted on the _____ day of _____ 2024.

Benjamin Hayward

Chairman, Mitchell County Board of Commissioners

Witness

Rebecca Reese

County Clerk, Mitchell County



Agenda Item Coversheet

Mitchell County Disaster Recovery & Redevelopment Plan Amendment

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Upload Date	Type
Mitchell County Disaster Recovery Redevelopment Plan approved	3/25/2024	Cover Memo

DISASTER RECOVERY & REDEVELOPMENT PLAN



February 2024



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QUICK-START GUIDE TO YOUR DRRP

PREPAREDNESS

- ◆ What are the short term and long term goals of this plan? (Page 10)
- ◆ What are everyone's roles and responsibilities? (Page 42)
- ◆ What are recovery support functions? (Page 42)
- ◆ How does one develop an approach to review available media outlets and develop an approach to messaging the community? (Page 68)
- ◆ What financing is available? (Page 53)
- ◆ What is the process and flow of recovery and redevelopment operations? (Page 40)
- ◆ What are the disaster priorities, hazards and vulnerable areas in Mitchell? (Page 13)
- ◆ How are recovery and redevelopment operations conducted across short term, intermediate and long-term phases? (Page 11)
- ◆ Where are definitions and acronyms located for DRRP? (Page 62)

RECOVERY

- ◆ What is the process for recovery activation? (Page 41)
- ◆ How to determine which RSFs should be activated? (Appendix A, Page 69)
- ◆ How do I contact the different RSF partners? (Page 84)
- ◆ What are the recovery phases? (Page 11)

REDEVELOPMENT

- ◆ How does one best revise resilience-building recommendations based on lessons learned, updated community values or other shifts in the community's vision for the future? (Page 45)

RETURN TO PREPAREDNESS

- ◆ How does one maintain the Disaster Recovery and Redevelopment Plan? (Page 61)

Mitchell County Disaster Recovery and Redevelopment Plan

Signature of Adoption

This document was adopted in accordance with federal, state and local guidelines regarding disaster recovery and coordination practices. The document was developed to ensure safe and methodical recovery and redevelopment from incidents affecting populations in Mitchell County. By signature, the entities below accept this document as standard practice for disaster recovery and redevelopment coordination.

Chairperson, Mitchell County Board of Commissioners

Date

Vice Chairperson, Mitchell County Board of Commissioners

Date

RECORD OF CHANGES

CHANGE #	DATE	PART AFFECTED	DATE POSTED	WHO POSTED

RECORD OF DISTRIBUTION

PLAN #	OFFICE/DEPARTMENT	REPRESENTATIVE	SIGNATURE
1			
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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency (GEMA/HS) received Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funding to support the development of Disaster Recovery and Redevelopment Plans (DRRPs) for 20 presidentially declared counties affected by Hurricane Michael in 2018. The DRRPs utilize the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) and strengthen disaster resiliency throughout the state. This plan is based on the NDRF and can be used as a guide to support decision-making and implementation of recovery and redevelopment operations for any size or type of disaster. Implementing recovery and redevelopment strategies before a disaster can have a positive effect on the success of a community's resiliency.

For the purposes of this plan, the definition of "recovery" aligns with the National Disaster Recovery Framework's (NDRF) definition, described as:

Those capabilities necessary to assist communities affected by an incident to recover effectively, including, but not limited to, rebuilding infrastructure systems; providing adequate interim and long-term housing for survivors; restoring health, social, and community services; promoting economic development; and restoring natural and cultural resources.

Redevelopment is defined in the NDRF as:

Rebuilding degraded, damaged or destroyed social, economic and physical infrastructure in a community, state or tribal government to create the foundation for long-term development.

The DRRP guidance document includes recovery-planning work that can begin before a disaster occurs and help make local government more resilient and prepared. A comprehensive list of definitions and acronyms can be found in chapter 7 for reference.

PURPOSE

This plan provides the framework for Mitchell County in coordination with local, state, federal government agencies, and the private sector to coordinate disaster recovery and redevelopment across the county based off identified needs following the Emergency Operations Plan. The plan has three primary purposes:

1

Outline a framework to assist Mitchell County in managing a community recovery after a disaster.

2

Identify priorities that will increase community resilience from future disasters by assessing existing plans, policies, and procedures to locate gaps between existing strengths, weaknesses, and future goals.

3

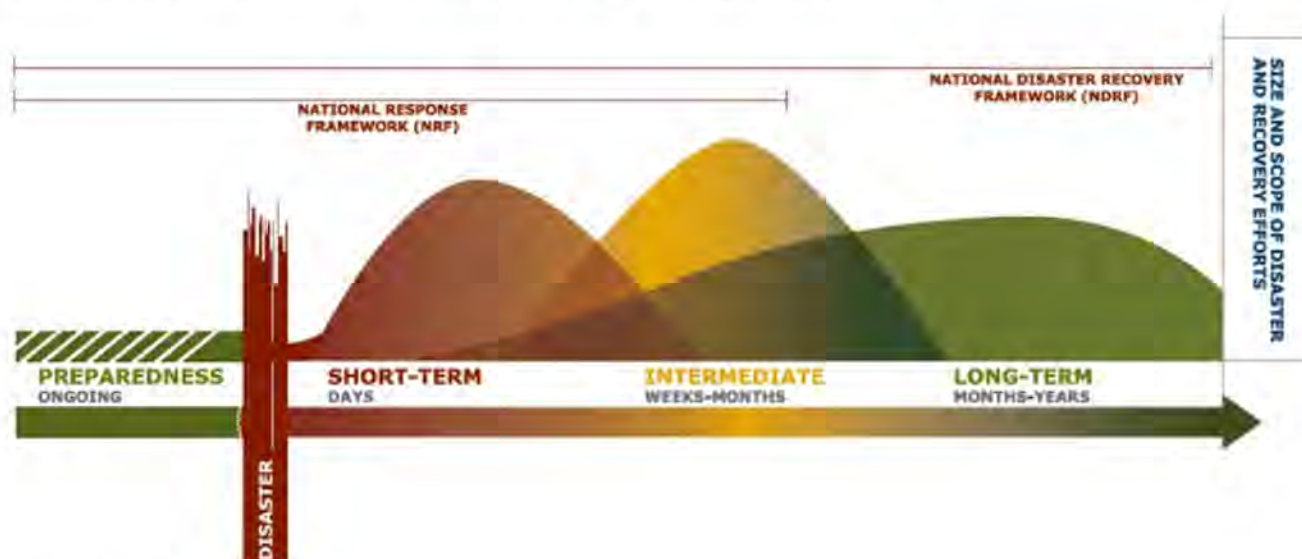
Provide the organization and coordination necessary for the county to recover and redevelop through clarifying roles and responsibilities to better organize, manage, and facilitate countywide recovery and redevelopment activities.

SCOPE

Using the Whole Community approach, the Disaster Recovery and Redevelopment Plan establishes, sustains and coordinates delivery of recovery support functions. This gives Mitchell County the ability to have flexibility and scalability in relation to the recovery support functions given the possibility of any number of unpredictable incidents. Disasters may be natural or manmade and can apply to any situation that necessitates recovery and/or redevelopment actions. It is not required to activate all parts of the plan at once, and there may be levels of activation that reflect the severity of the incident at hand.

RECOVERY & REDEVELOPMENT PROCESS

The Recovery process is split into three phases: short-term recovery, intermediate recovery, and long-term recovery and redevelopment. All planning before the disaster is pre-disaster recovery planning and preparedness.



Source: FEMA NDRF

PREPAREDNESS

During the preparedness and pre-disaster phase, Mitchell County will be working with local community leaders and stakeholders to establish priorities, areas of weakness, strengths, and create a common platform for guidance on recovery decisions and activities to establish resiliency prior to disaster.

Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning: A pre-disaster recovery planning process is necessary to enable local governments to predetermine local recovery functions, roles, structures, and funding for post-disaster recovery efforts to expedite the recovery process, including planning for and training a Local Disaster Recovery Manager (LDRM). This will help determine how local emergency support functions work with state and Federal resources, to include Recovery Support Functions (RSF), and establish a process pre-disaster to conduct post-disaster damage assessments.

GOALS & OBJECTIVES

PRE-DISASTER GOALS & OBJECTIVES

- ◆ Activate mutual aid agreements with partnering organizations to improve support prior to disaster strike.
- ◆ Improved communication among county leadership, stakeholders, partnering organizations, surrounding communities, and Mitchell County residents.
- ◆ Identify teams needed, prepare and train personnel on emergency preparations. Ensure volunteers all receive equal, proper training.
- ◆ Ensure all resources are in place prior to disaster throughout community.
- ◆ Create solidified contact list to ensure accurate and efficient communication.
- ◆ Identify assets and resources.
- ◆ Identify shelters throughout community and prepare volunteers to staff.
- ◆ Get equipment ready through community partners and local farmers who provide equipment use.

LONG-TERM GOALS & OBJECTIVES

- ◆ Mutual aid agreements
- ◆ Updated buildings

INTERMEDIATE-TERM GOALS & OBJECTIVES

- ◆ Public awareness of home repair grants, home buy-out programs, home interest loans
- ◆ Address housing shortage and repairs through best practices led by state and non-profits
- ◆ Community meetings for public infrastructure and construction
- ◆ Floodwater/wastewater infrastructure built/rebuilt with resiliency
- ◆ Continue to support disaster relief centers

SHORT-TERM GOALS & OBJECTIVES

- ◆ Identify county needs
- ◆ Notify and mobilize teams
- ◆ Get resources ready to be distributed
- ◆ Communication among leadership
- ◆ Communicate with public

RECOVERY

Post-Disaster Recovery Planning: The shift from response to recovery activities depends on the nature of the activity, and may vary considerably between Recovery Support Functions (RSFs). While there is a gradual ramping down of ESF activity as operations transition from response to recovery, select ESF activities may work in conjunction with recovery activities.

After a disaster, local governments seek to rebuild and revitalize all sectors of the community, including local critical infrastructure and essential services. The process of repairing and rebuilding presents an opportunity for the local government to promote and integrate mitigation measures into recovery rebuilding strategies and plans. While some strategies can be identified pre-disaster, local governments will benefit from revising these strategies post-disaster in order to adapt to changing and long-term risks that the community faces, such as climate change.

Short-Term Recovery

Duration: days and weeks immediately following a disaster

Activities Include:

- Addressing health and safety needs
- Sheltering
- Assessing the scope of damage
- Beginning to restore basic infrastructure

Focus: Emergency, temporary health and medical care.

Intermediate-Term Recovery

Duration: weeks to months after an incident

Activities Include:

- Facilitating re-entry after evacuation
- Ensuring access to interim housing solutions
- Continuing to rebuild the community and redeveloping buildings and infrastructure
- Returning essential government and services to a functional state

Long-Term Recovery

Duration: months to years after the disaster

Vital Note:

Communities cannot return to a “normal” state during disaster recovery. Conditions of any disaster will leave a lasting impact on the community and make returning fully to what the community once was unachievable.

Main Goal:

Deciding what the new normal will be, and how to best restore economic activity and redevelop facilities, infrastructure, and housing.

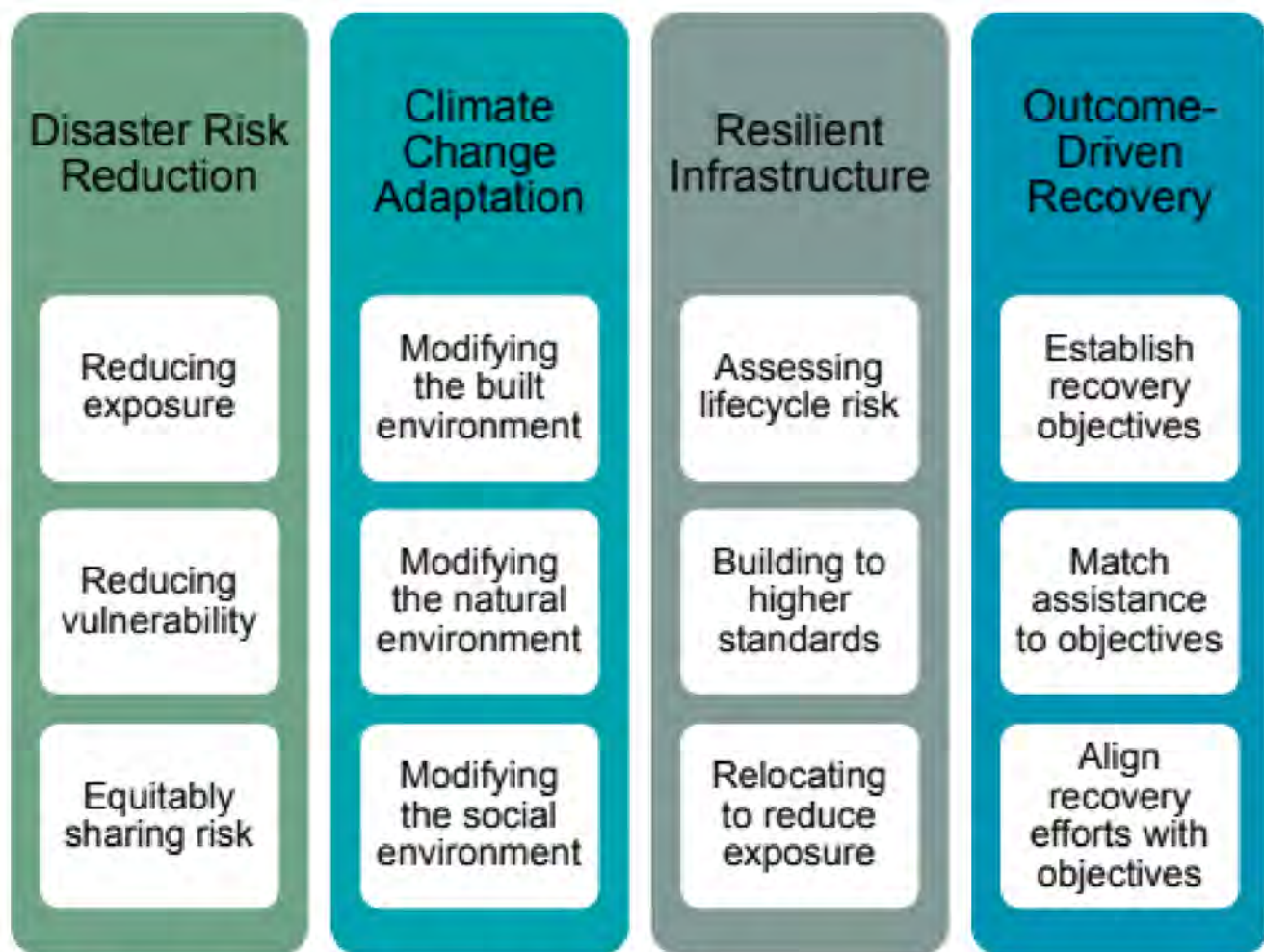
** This process may take years and should be flexible enough to accommodate new ideas and best practices.*

REDEVELOPMENT

Redevelopment involves rebuilding degraded, damaged, or destroyed buildings and infrastructure (natural, social, or physical) to create the foundation for long-term development and resilience by using multiple funding streams to complete improvement projects. Redevelopment planning requires assessing the county's previous efforts to think through disaster redevelopment in the natural and built environment, consolidating information about those processes, and articulating a path forward based on the community's values and gaps in order to capitalize on the unique opportunities that arise in a post-disaster environment. Mitigation and adaptation are processes that should occur as part of disaster redevelopment to increase a community's resilience to future disasters.

Mitigation actions are those that prevent or reduce a community's vulnerability to long-term shocks and stressors, with the aim to lessen their impact.

Adaptation strategies are those activities that reduce a community's vulnerability to the inevitable impacts of acute shocks and long-term stressors.



Source: APA Post-Disaster Recovery Guide for Planners

WORKSHOP DISASTER PRIORITIES

During workshops with Mitchell County, stakeholders were asked to identify priorities during each stage of disaster. Below are the priorities they felt as a county would be of utmost importance in order to be properly prepared pre-disaster, disaster, and post-disaster. These priorities include establishing plans, identifying leadership, and locating disaster shelters for DRCs and housing. Priorities post-disaster involve temporary housing, long-term housing, and seeking financial support.



VISION

Our vision is to rebuild and revitalize our community following a disaster by implementing a comprehensive recovery and redevelopment plan that prioritizes the safety, well-being, and economic stability of our residents. The ability of a community to accelerate the recovery process begins with its efforts in pre-disaster preparedness, including coordinating with whole community partners, mitigating risks, incorporating continuity planning, identifying resources, and developing capacity to effectively manage the recovery process through collaborative and inclusive planning processes.

Collaboration across the whole community provides an opportunity to integrate mitigation, resilience, and sustainability into the community's short- and long-term recovery goals. Through collaboration with community members and local organizations, we aim to create a resilient and sustainable future for our county by preparing for disasters before they occur, promoting equitable access to resources and fostering a culture of mutual aid and support.

VALUES

The following values were determined during discussions with stakeholders and will guide Mitchell County's recovery and redevelopment.



Community Approach

The DRRP uses a collaborative and inclusive approach to address long-term recovery.



Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning

A successful recovery will first be established by implementing protocols prior to a disaster. Stakeholders will be involved in all pre-disaster planning to coordinate a planning process that will increase collaboration after a disaster and establish effective decision-making.



Public Information

To ensure up to date information throughout the recovery and redevelopment process, clear and consistent communication with the public is essential.



Resilience and Sustainability

Successful recovery from disasters will strengthen the community's ability to withstand future disasters and build the resiliency to recover.

PRIORITY ISSUES

Through interactive group sessions during stakeholder engagement workshops, the community identified the following priority issues and needs in disaster recovery and redevelopment.

Identify leadership for RSF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create list of emergency contacts to call for each RSF and distribute to all leaders prior to disaster.
Lack of temporary/short-term housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of emergency shelters throughout county. • Lack of hotel/motels to put residents in during disaster.
Prepare equipment for cleanup <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all equipment for cleanup is ready to use and a verified list of those operating equipment is available.
Training for damage assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide damage assessment training for multiple departments (planning, building, public works, volunteers). • Provide standardized process and forms for damage assessment.
Effective communication to the public and among county leaders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of solidified communication in county between stakeholders and the public, as well as communication between county/city leadership.
Importance of pre-planning recovery in tangency to mitigation
Inclusive and equitable support for more vulnerable populations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equity is a priority and different groups have different needs.
Community training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a pool of volunteers who can step in during the recovery process.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

PLANNING ENVIRONMENT

- ◆ Mitchell County will experience large and small-scale disasters.
- ◆ Response activities are ongoing and may take place before, during, or after recovery is underway.
- ◆ Mitchell County holds responsibility to collaborate with the municipalities to ensure local policies and procedures align with the visions and goals in the Disaster Recovery and Redevelopment Plan.

PLAN ACTIVATION AND INTEGRATION

- ◆ The Disaster Recovery and Redevelopment Plan is a scalable plan used as a blueprint that can be activated in parts after a disaster.
- ◆ Mitchell County will collaborate and coordinate with municipalities impacted by the disaster following the activation of the DRRP.
- ◆ Volunteer organizations will activate their own disaster relief plans as applicable within Mitchell County.

EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE AND COST RECOVERY

- ◆ Federal assistance may become available in addition to state and local operations once a major disaster is declared.
- ◆ Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security will be the responsible entity to administer public assistance.
- ◆ Mitchell County will have the responsibility for recovery operations and agencies and partners will provide support as needed.

TRAINING AND PLAN MAINTENANCE

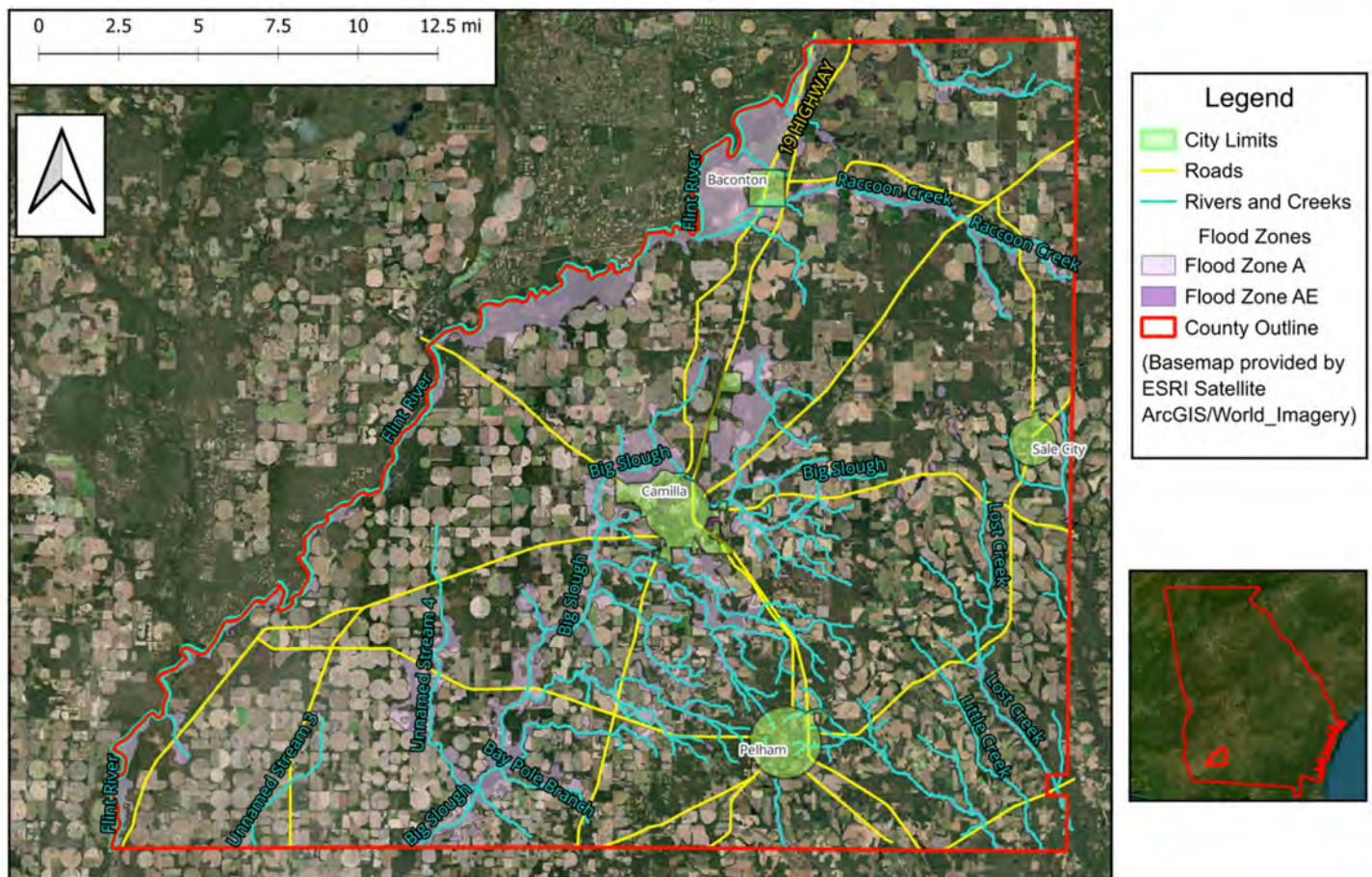
- ◆ Mitchell County will maintain and encourage training programs for all those involved in the disaster recovery process.
- ◆ The Disaster Recovery and Redevelopment Plan is a living document and will be revised as needed.

CHAPTER TWO

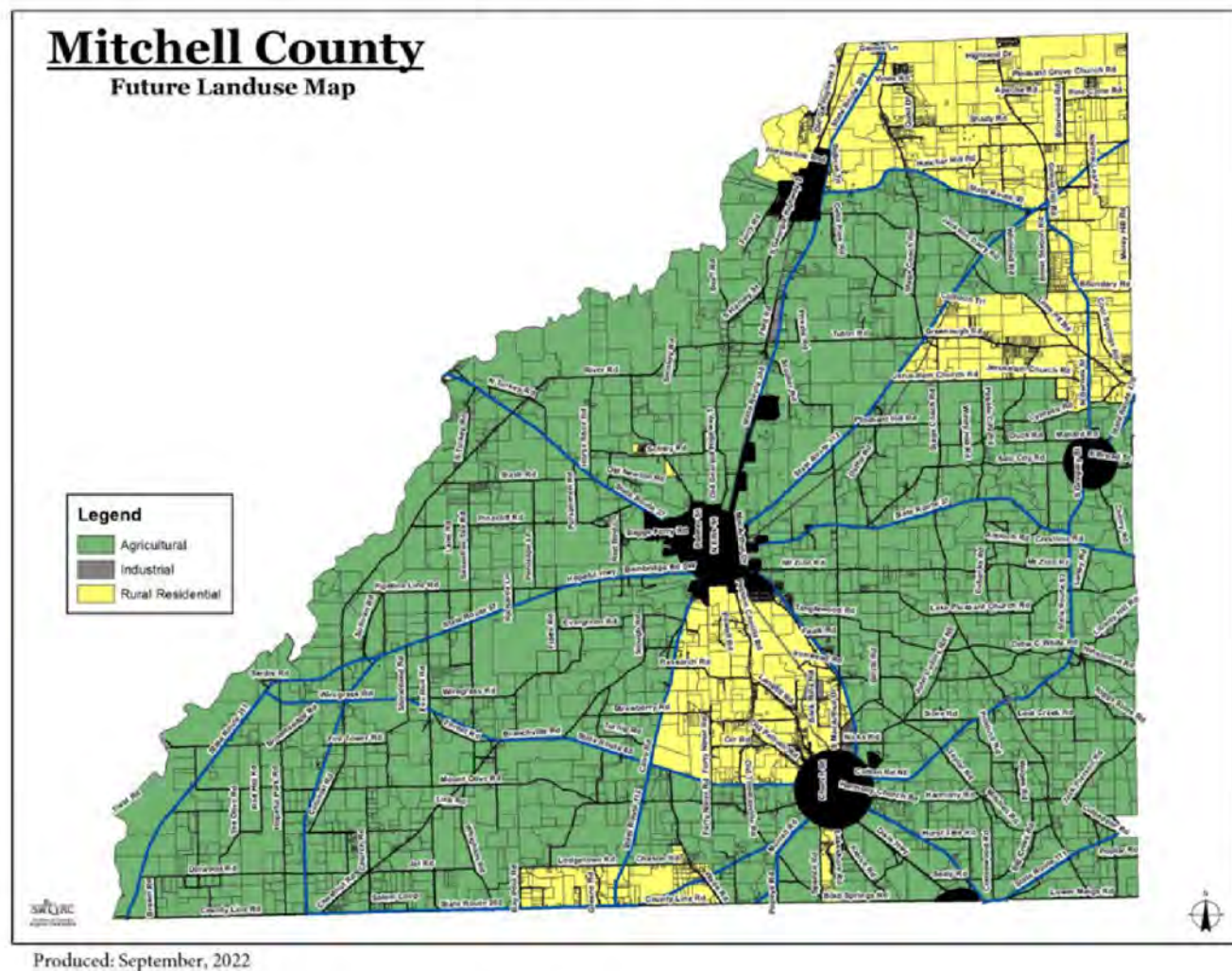
PLANNING PROFILE

Mitchell County is the 84th largest county in Georgia. It encompasses a total of 510 square miles, of which 1.7 square miles is water. The county is in Southwest Georgia and is bordered to the north by Dougherty County, to the east by Worth and Colquitt counties, to the south by Thomas, Grady and Decatur counties, and to the west by Baker County. Mitchell County has four incorporated cities including Camilla, Baconton, Pelham and Sale City.

Mitchell County, Georgia



Mitchell County is divided down the middle by U.S. Highway 19 running north and south. Within the incorporated cities, the majority of the roads are paved, however the county struggles with a number of unpaved roads that require costly repairs after disasters and hinder access to important areas.



Source: *Mitchell County Comprehensive Plan 2026*

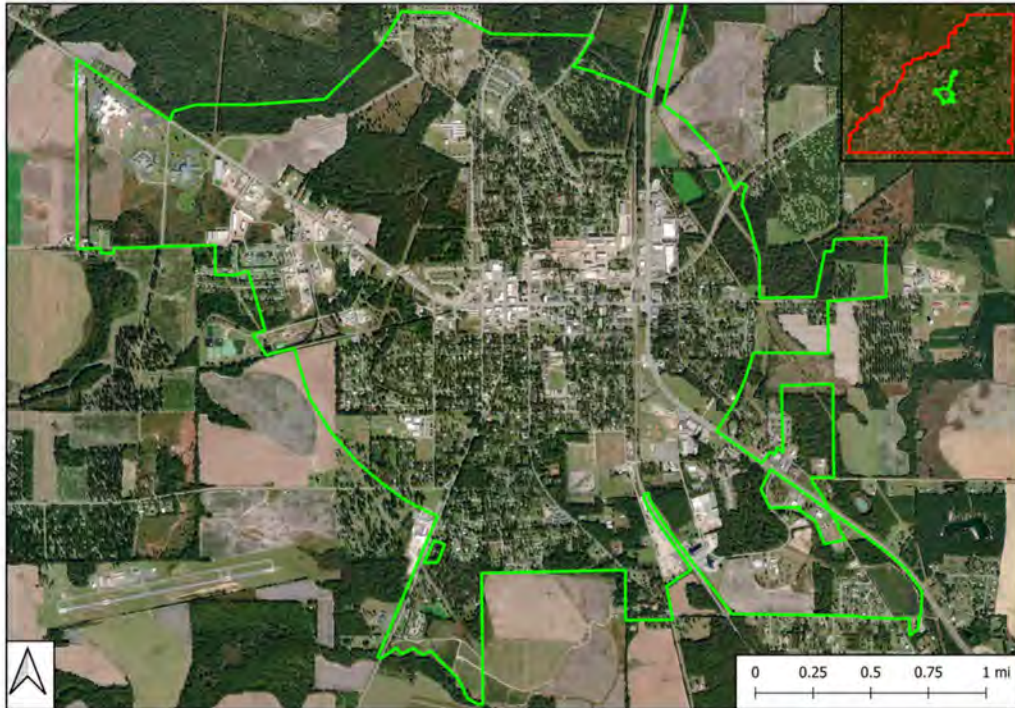
Mitchell County's total population is 24,086 with four incorporated communities (Baconton, Camilla, Pelham, Sale City). The county's economy is primarily focused on agriculture, specifically chicken farming, and the Keystone Group is the largest employer with approximately 2,500 employees. Other significant employers include First United Ethanol, LLC, Southeast Milk, Inc, Southwest Georgia Ethanol and Camilla Solar.

In 2019, owner-occupied housing for Mitchell County was 62.8%. Single family housing is the most preferred type of housing and the total housing units for the county is approximately 9,040.

INCORPORATED CITIES IN MITCHELL COUNTY

Camilla

The city of Camilla is the county's seat, and the population is estimated to be 5,046 according to the U.S. Census. Per The Mitchell County and Cities Joint Comprehensive Plan, Camilla has numerous goals that may be interwoven with redevelopment opportunities. The city aims to expand economic prosperity, promote the efficient use of natural resources and protect environmentally sensitive areas. Additionally, they have goals to establish neighboring mutual aid, provide housing options and prioritize community health.



Recovery & Redevelopment Challenges:

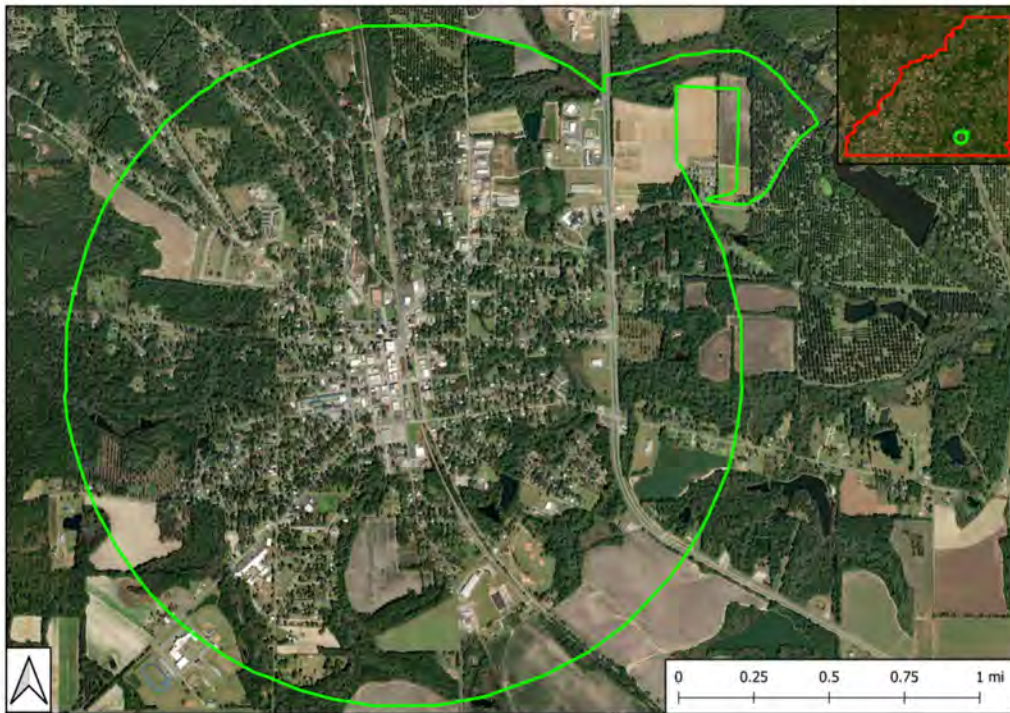
- Limited hotels/housing for long term housing.
- Aging population, lack of citizen involvement and declining city service/customer service presents challenges for availability of long-term volunteers and those employed to help.
- The existing need to address community mental health would be exasperated after a disaster event.

Of the 22 Mitchell County Disaster Recovery and Redevelopment stakeholders that attended the three workshops, one stakeholder was from the City of Camilla and provided input on their recovery and redevelopment challenges.

INCORPORATED CITIES IN MITCHELL COUNTY

Pelham

In 2020, the U.S. Census listed the population of the City of Pelham at 3,507 people. The city has a number of goals that coincide with redevelopment priorities such as modernizing and expanding on available housing, furthering economic development, creating mutual aid cooperation and continuing to emphasize education and community health.



Recovery & Redevelopment Challenges:

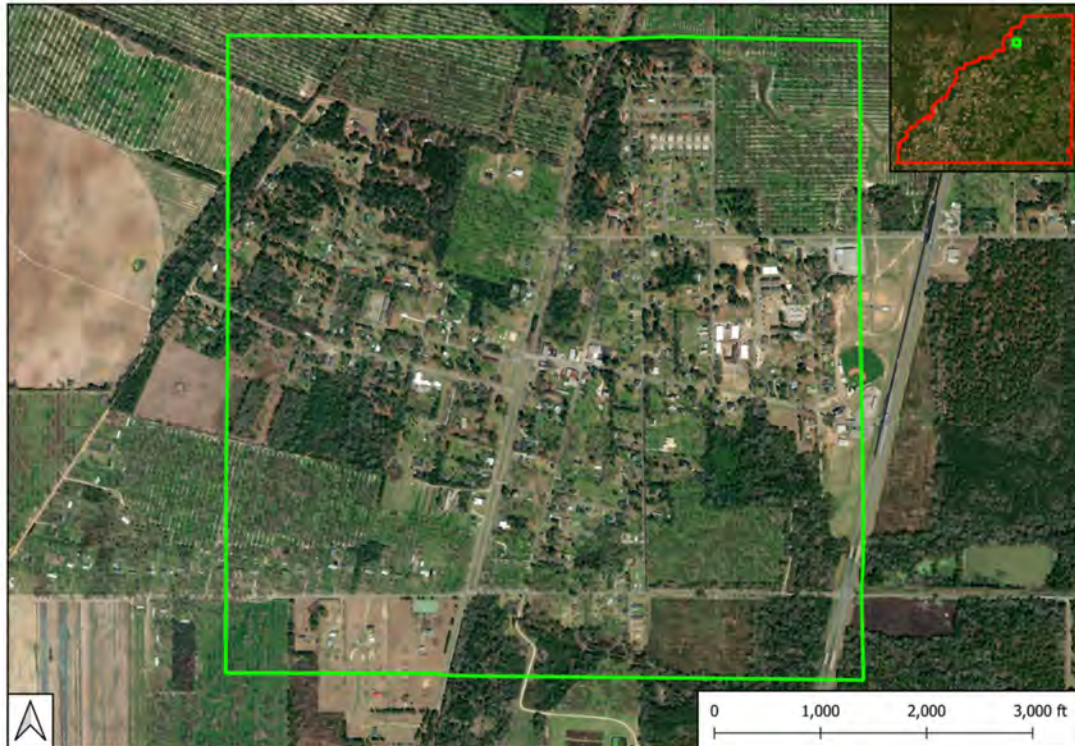
- Limited employment and lack of industry may make it even harder for existing businesses to come back after a disaster event.
- Already dilapidated and aging housing is susceptible to more damage from disaster events making long-term recovery more difficult.
- Lack of unification amongst citizens and aging population make the available pool of those who can help limited.

Of the 22 Mitchell County Disaster Recovery and Redevelopment stakeholders that attended the three workshops, two stakeholders were from the City of Pelham and provided input on their recovery and redevelopment challenges.

INCORPORATED CITIES IN MITCHELL COUNTY

Baconton

Baconton, Georgia has a population of 856 people and has quality schools, friendly people and a safe community. Some of the city's goals include the creation of more economic opportunities, increase the mix of housing and continuing to create safe, attractive neighborhoods.



Recovery & Redevelopment Challenges:

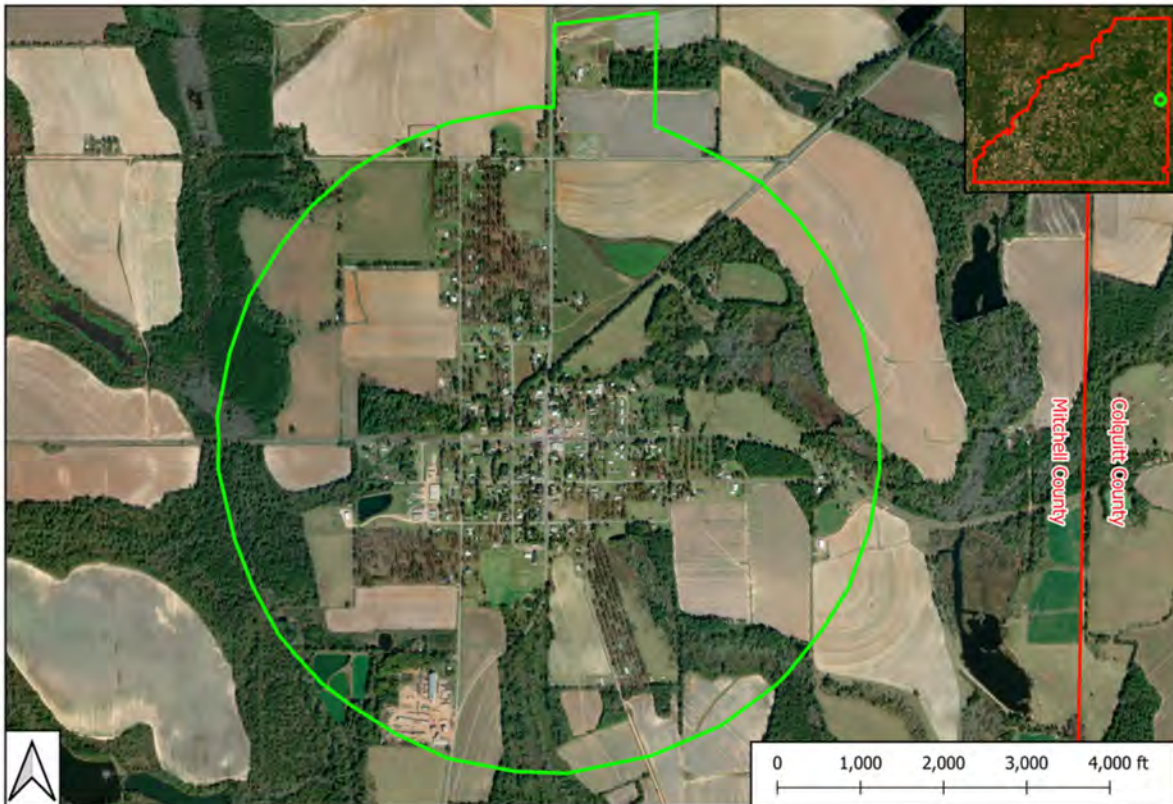
- Lack of available housing for people displaced long term after a disaster.
- Floodplains in city limits combined with blighted property make potential for major infrastructure damage higher and recovery time longer.
- An already struggling downtown will have a harder time recovering economically from a disaster event long term.

Of the 22 Mitchell County Disaster Recovery and Redevelopment stakeholders that attended the three workshops, one stakeholder was from the City of Baconton and provided input on their recovery and redevelopment challenges.

INCORPORATED CITIES IN MITCHELL COUNTY

Sale City

Sale City is home to 354 people and has a good level of commercial activity and has a strong sense of community. Some of the identified needs that inform redevelopment are establishing a sewer system, improving infrastructure and investing in parks and open spaces.



Recovery & Redevelopment Challenges:

- Aging infrastructure and roadways in need of maintenance have higher potential for major damage and longer recovery time.
- Budget for long-term recovery after repeated disasters is limited.

Of the 22 Mitchell County Disaster Recovery and Redevelopment stakeholders that attended the three workshops, none were from Sale City. Information we gathered from research and provided by other stakeholders that gave us the input on their recovery and redevelopment challenges.

HAZARD PROFILE

Mitchell County encounters many hazards and has been impacted by those listed below. The vulnerability assessment examines how these hazards have impacted the county and critical facilities. Unless otherwise noted, the information gathered for the Hazard Profile was sourced from the Mitchell County 2021 Pre-Hazard Mitigation Plan. The events identified as high priority for preparedness, planning, mitigation, and those that pose a significant threat are:



A full list of all the hazards Mitchell County has experienced or could encounter and their impacts is below.

THUNDERSTORM WINDS

HAZARD

Likelihood: 216% probability of experiencing thunderstorms winds any given year

- Most common disaster in the county.
- New construction wind threshold is 99 to 109 mph.
- Historic record documents 151 thunderstorms events in 53 years from 1968 to 2021.

POTENTIAL IMPACT

- Potential \$834 million in damage to structures and \$112.5 million in damage to critical facilities.

*Unless otherwise noted, information and data in hazard profile has been sourced from Mitchell County Pre-Hazard Mitigation Plan 2021.

TORNADO

HAZARD

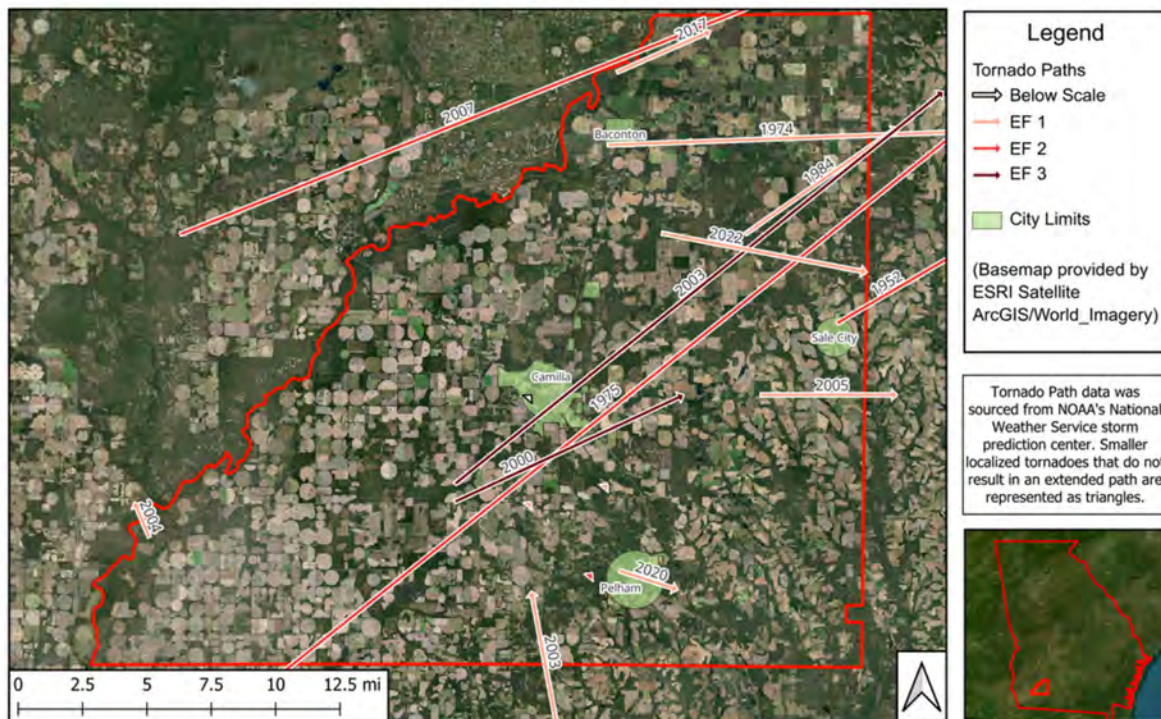
Likelihood: 37.68% chance of experiencing a tornado annually

- Tornado of 2000 had 11 fatalities.
- Magnitudes ranging from EF0 to EF3 have impacted Mitchell County.
- \$34.2 million in property damage in past 70 years with 26 tornado events.

POTENTIAL IMPACT

- \$834 million potential damage to residential structures and \$112 million in damage to critical facilities.
- Theoretical EF3 tornado in Mitchell could cause damage to 499 buildings, impacting 4 essential facilities with estimated total loss of \$19 million, according to HAZUS.

Mitchell County - Tornado Paths (1950 - 2022)



HURRICANES

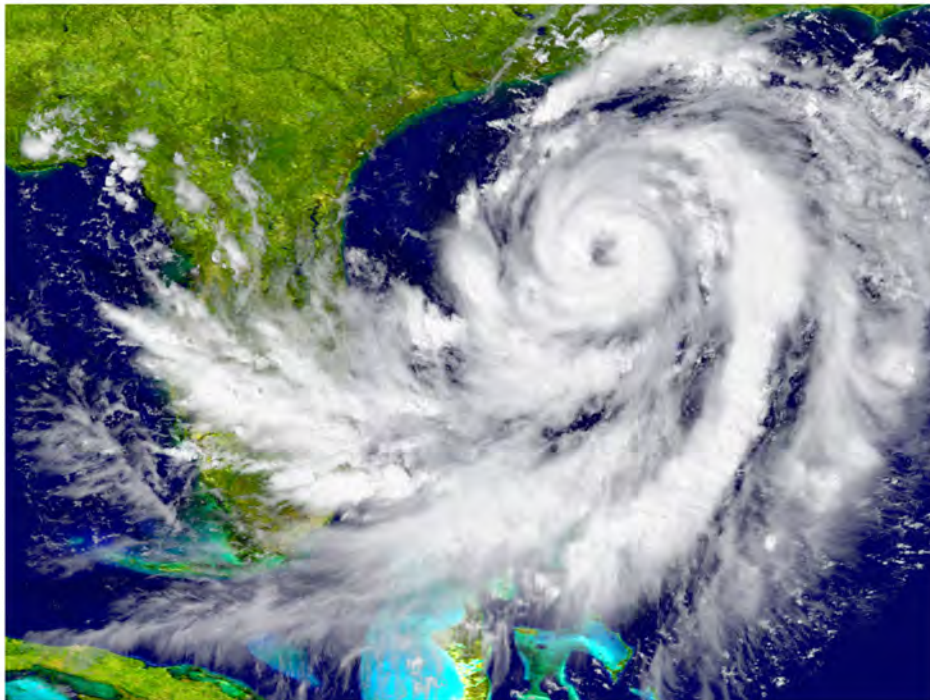
HAZARD

Likelihood: 100% probability of a repeat event any given year

- Hurricane Michael in 2018 was first major hurricane to hit Mitchell County since 1800s.
- Hurricane category 3 or above is considered extreme.
- 7 tropical storms and 2 hurricanes in past 23 years.

POTENTIAL IMPACT

- According to critical facilities inventory, the damage would cost \$112 million in replacement values.



DAM FAILURE

HAZARD

Likelihood: Very unlikely, would need further study by Mitchell County.

- 17 dams located in Mitchell County.
- All dams categorized as II, meaning they do not require an Emergency Action Plan.
- Neighboring county, Worth, has a category I dam for Lake Pritchard which could flow into Mitchell.
- This dam could cause damage and potential loss of life if it were to fail.

POTENTIAL IMPACT

- The Pritchard Lake Dam would cause minimal estimated loss for houses since it is mainly for agricultural uses.

MAN-MADE HAZARD

HAZARD

Likelihood: Losses difficult to estimate due to unpredictable hazards

- The occurrence of man-made hazards will determine mitigation procedures as well as who will be involved in addressing the issues.
- Includes technological, water-borne, foodborne.

POTENTIAL IMPACT

- Impact may vary depending on severity and the chain reaction of events could cause multiple sorts of disasters to occur.
- Most recently, COVID 19 had 49 fatalities in Mitchell County in 2020 alone.

FLOOD

HAZARD

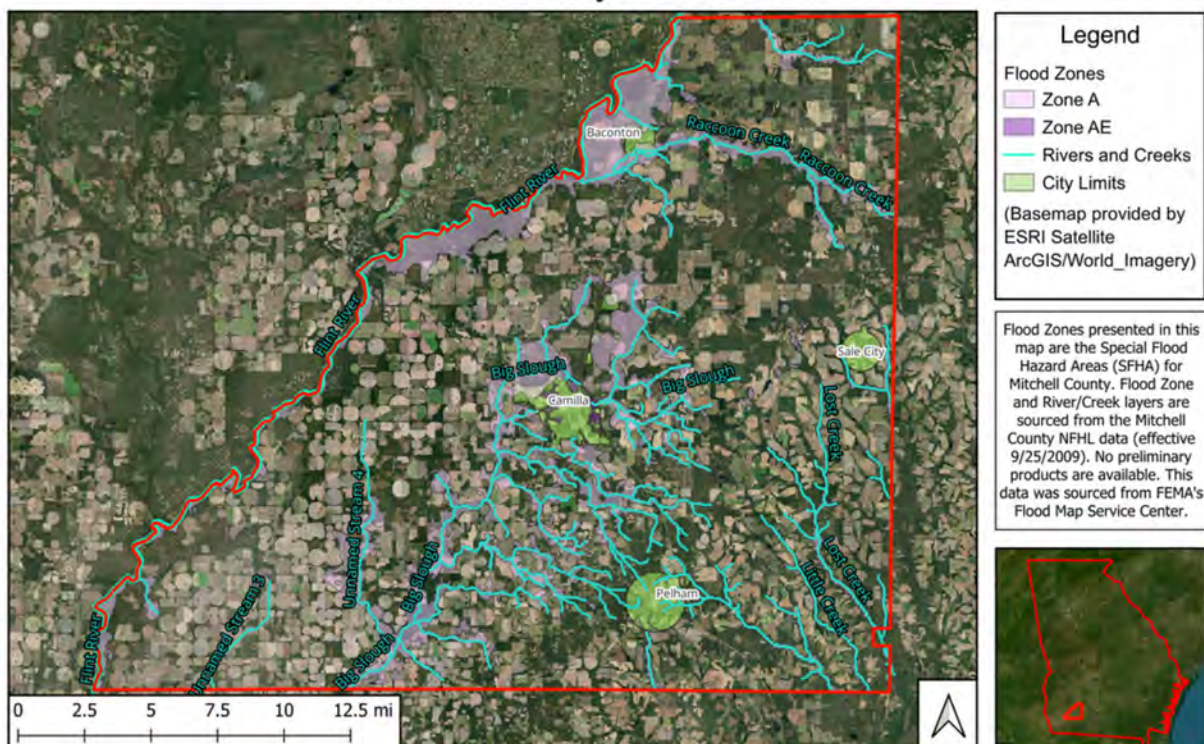
Likelihood: 83.3% chance of flood event in any given year

- Mitchell has had 8 flash flood events and 4 flood events in past 25 years.
- Cities of Baconton, Pelham, and Camilla suffer most from flash floods.

POTENTIAL IMPACT

- Biggest risk to county to agriculture assets, and residential damage.
- Several residential areas more at risk due to being located in floodplains, particularly Baconton.
- HAZUS reported economic impacts from flooding affect over 546 buildings and total loss of \$21 million to buildings.
- Buildings vulnerable to flooding equivalent to the 1% riverine flood.

Mitchell County - Flood Zones



CAPACITY ASSESSMENT

The capacity assessment is a review of adopted comprehensive local plans, regulations, and supplemental long-range plans for Mitchell County.

PLAN NAME	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
STATUS	In place

SUMMARY

- Internet and technology infrastructure lacking. New systems in place to install and accommodate for broadband. Goal for broadband accessibility, grants being applied for connectivity, accessibility, and development of broadband ordinance.
- Baconton: Wide mixture of housing with majority being below median income. Goal to develop downtown for expansion of businesses.
- Sale City: Lack of funding/budget for disasters and severe weather. Lack of sewer system. Water system problems throughout county.
- Pelham: Redevelopment and enhancement of existing businesses in preference to new development in greenfields.
- Camilla: Goal to increase low/moderate income housing and eliminate dilapidated housing.
- Resource management goals include encouragement of new developments located in suitable areas to protect natural resources and historic areas.
- Goals of expanding mobility facilities to connect people and repair/improve upon current road infrastructure.
- Need for historical homes to be repaired that are current safety hazards and redevelopment of current historical buildings in downtown.
- Weakness of tax base.
- Strong agricultural economy, policies to expand local economy by creating and retaining businesses to support community needs in development.
- Comprehensive economic development strategy (CEDS) outlined with goals to expand existing industries, infrastructure, and promote agritourism.
- Integrated transportation system goals for multi-modal system to accommodate growth.
- Goal of creating a police department for Baconton and continuing to donate to Mitchell County law enforcement.

PLAN NAME	Redevelopment Plan
STATUS	In development

- Disaster Recovery and Redevelopment Plan (DRRP) to be completed in January 2024

PLAN NAME	Hazard Mitigation Plan
STATUS	In place

SUMMARY

- Tornadoes and thunderstorm winds are the top hazards faced by Mitchell County.
- Community has a 37.68% chance of experiencing a tornado event any given year.
- Significant property damage and crop damage - \$34.2 million in property damage, \$10.0 million in crop damage in past 69 years.
- The community has a 100% chance of experiencing a hurricane or tropical storm winds on any given year.
- Opportunity to modify development regulations to protect structures from natural events and reduce the loss of property and life.
- Winds and tornadoes can affect and damage above ground utilities.
- Further studies must be executed to examine the probability of Pritchard Dam in Worth County failing and flowing into Mitchell County.
- In efforts to increase awareness of hazard mitigation, the community plans to have annual date for mock disaster drills including elected officials.
- Mitigation strategy to implement annual reviews.
- New infrastructure will be built with tornado mitigation design, ongoing plan for Mitchell.
- There are currently no shelter requirements outlined since resulting damage from storm chances is not significant.
- Promote safe room construction in new development and renovations.

PLAN NAME	Emergency Operations Plan
STATUS	In place

SUMMARY

- Procedures in development for providing crisis counseling, mental health, and substance abuse assistance.
- Emergency support functions outlined for agencies within Mitchell County.
- Continuation of procurement through resource management ESF recovery.
- Outlined plan for food distribution and mass care of feeding disaster victims.
- Deployment of medical care in disaster areas listed in ESF 8.
- Mitchell County Emergency Management Agency is responsible for updating the EOP and reviewing annually with a complete revision every 4 years, has not been updated with best practices from real disasters since 2011.
- Communication ESF may have difficulty due to lack of connection throughout county, and the lack of a communication mode listed.
- Emergency Management Services ESF pertains more to mitigation than response/recovery section—no measures in place for long term recovery and redevelopment.
- Local agency information listed in plan.

PLAN NAME	Floodplain Ordinance
STATUS	In place, Includes Build-back standards.

SUMMARY

- Flood losses caused by occupancy in areas vulnerable to floods, inadequately elevated, floodproofed, unprotected from flood damages, and obstructions in floodplains causing flood height increases.
- Encroachments are prohibited in the floodway, including new construction and any other development.
- Critical facilities may not be located in 100-year floodplain or 500-year floodplain.
- New construction must be anchored to prevent floatation, including manufactured homes.
- Flood resistant materials required as well as construction with methods to minimize flooding.
- Floods below foundation can either be unfinished or flood resistant.
- Air conditioning equipment and other service facilities to be located in areas prevented from flood water.
- Requirement of new water supply system and sewage system to eliminate infiltration of floodwater.
- Lowest floor in new construction shall be 1 foot above base flood elevation.
- Nonresidential construction may be floodproofed in lieu of elevation.
- Drainage paths shall be provided to guide floodwater for areas of shallow flooding in new construction.

PLAN NAME	Watershed Management Plan
STATUS	In place, Big Slough and Cooleewahee Creek

SUMMARY

- Mitchell County contributes the most non-point pollutants entering the watershed through agricultural uses of livestock and crops.

PLAN NAME	Zoning Ordinance
STATUS	In place

SUMMARY

- Nonconforming uses which have been destroyed may be restored to the same nonconforming use as existed before damage.
- Includes specific building standards for each zoning use.

PLAN NAME	Subdivision Ordinance
STATUS	In place

SUMMARY

- Plan commission has decision on whether land is suitable for subdivision development or if it is unsuitable due to flooding and drainage issues.
- Improvements required for all subdivisions include cross drains and catch basins to provide property drainage.
- Adequate draining systems shall be provided for the conducting of all surface water through the subdivision.
- Drains and cross drains shall be provided.
- Natural drainage channels shall be retained and improved by subdivider.

GAPS NEEDS ANALYSIS

Throughout the entirety of the capacity assessment, what gaps or needs have been identified that will affect recovery and redevelopment?

- ◆ Lack of economic development ordinance to guide small business growth.
- ◆ Collaboration throughout county leadership needs improvement, especially between municipalities and the unincorporated county.
- ◆ Limited availability for new development to occur in county due to protected land for farming.

Are there gaps or weaknesses in the local plans and programs that might lessen the success of post-disaster redevelopment, such as the lack of an approved disaster debris plan?

- ◆ Lack of disaster debris plan and no solid build-back standards for post disaster redevelopment.
- ◆ Limited communication in county. Telecommunication after a disaster is essential to successful recovery and distribution of aid.
- ◆ Stormwater management ordinance is not yet in place. The county continues to experience issues with sewer and water systems.
- ◆ Lack of Greenway Master Plan or any natural resource protection plans.
- ◆ Need for historic preservation ordinance and economic development plan.
- ◆ No current redevelopment or recovery plans.

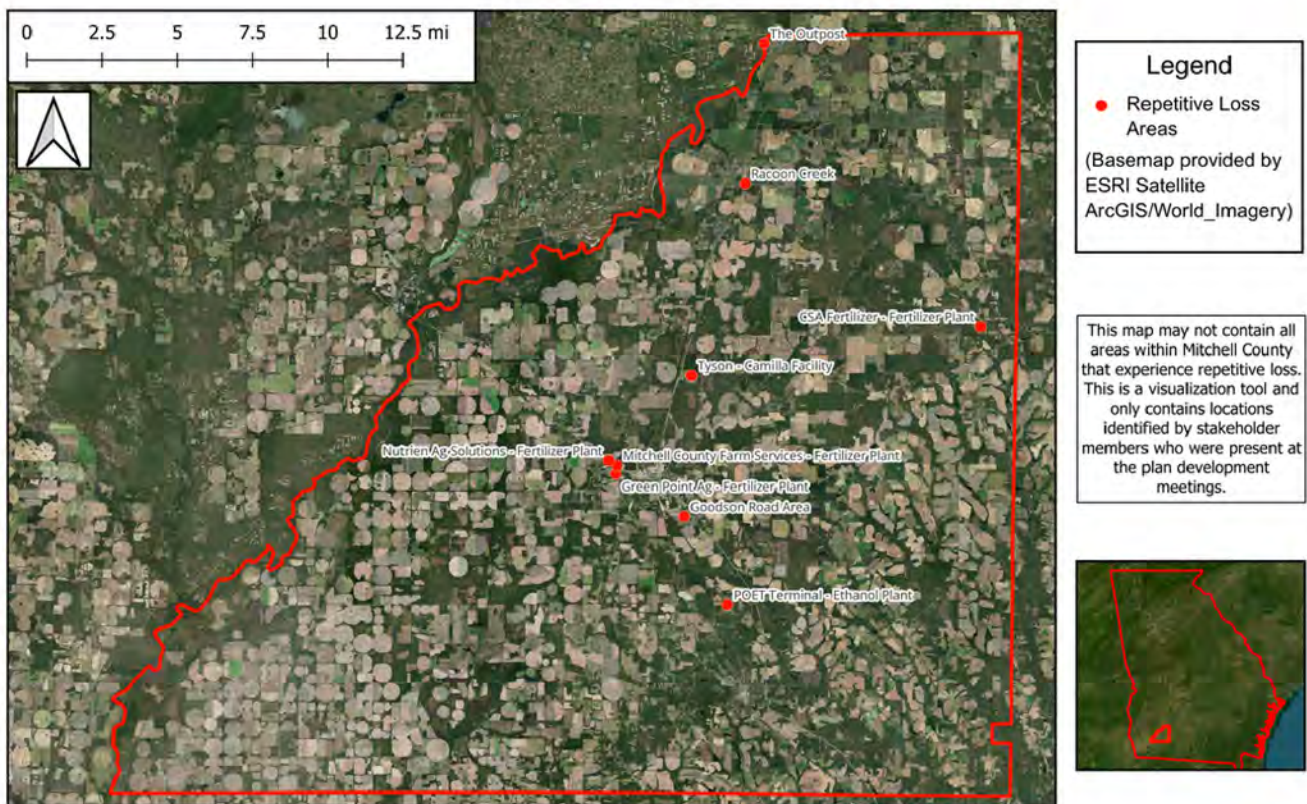
Are there existing policies, procedures, or programs that might conflict with the goals of a post-disaster redevelopment strategy, such as plans to build new infrastructure in highly vulnerable areas?

- ◆ Lack of shelter requirements, unpreparedness, improper equipment, and lack of trained volunteers could conflict with redevelopment if shelters are required post-disaster.
- ◆ Unclear build-back standards can hinder redevelopment of structures currently residing in floodplains. Communities will have little to no guidance on how to move forward with redevelopment and relocation.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Community involvement is a critical step in developing a resilient plan for recovery and redevelopment. During three separate stakeholder engagement workshops, attendees were presented with maps and asked to answer the following questions about Mitchell County. The following maps were developed based on those responses.

What areas repeatedly experience loss during a disaster or are at risk of having the most difficult time recovering if it experiences significant damage?



- ◆ The locations that are included in this map are identified as experiencing repetitive loss during disasters or are at high risk to experience losses when disasters occur in Mitchell County, GA.
- ◆ These areas were identified by stakeholders from Mitchell County during the process of creating this Disaster Recovery and Redevelopment Plan.
- ◆ The purpose of this map is to identify areas that are highly likely to experience loss in the event of a disaster.
- ◆ The following list provides a brief description of each identified area and the flood risk associated with their location.

LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
Flint River	Flooding occurs along Flint River throughout Mitchell County in many different locations.
Raccoon Creek	Raccoon Creek is a tributary of the Flint River and runs through Southern Baconton. This creek is overgrown with vegetation and often becomes backed up. Downtown Baconton, as well as public housing facilities, flood from this creek.
Goodson Road Area	Residential area around Goodson Road has been repeatedly affected by tornadoes. Notable tornadoes affected this area in 1975 and 2000. A section of this residential area is located in Flood Zone A as well.
POET Terminal - Ethanol Plant	The POET Terminal is an ethanol plant located to the south of Camilla. The plant is not located in a flood zone but is in close proximity to Flood Zone A from two sections of Big Slough tributaries. Area could be hazardous in a disaster event.
Tyson - Camilla Facility	The Tyson Foods, Inc. facility is located along US 19 in Camilla. During a disaster event, potential chemical spills and releases could be a risk to community.
Green Point Ag - Fertilizer Plant	A feed and farm supply fertilizer plant that is located in western Camilla, within city limits. Potential high risk to experience losses when disasters occur.
Mitchell County Farm Services - Fertilizer Plant	A seed and fertilizer plant that is located in western Camilla, within city limits. Potential high risk to experience losses when disasters occur.
Nutrien Ag Solutions - Fertilizer Plant	A fertilizer plant offering a wide range of products and services within the agricultural section. Located in western Camilla, within city limits. Potential high risk to experience losses when disasters occur.
CSA Fertilizer - Fertilizer Plant	A fertilizer plant and garden center located north of Sale City along GA Hwy 93. Potential high risk to experience losses when disasters occur.
The Outpost	Flooding identified to happen around The Outpost area adjacent to the Flint River.

LEGEND**

Flood Zone A

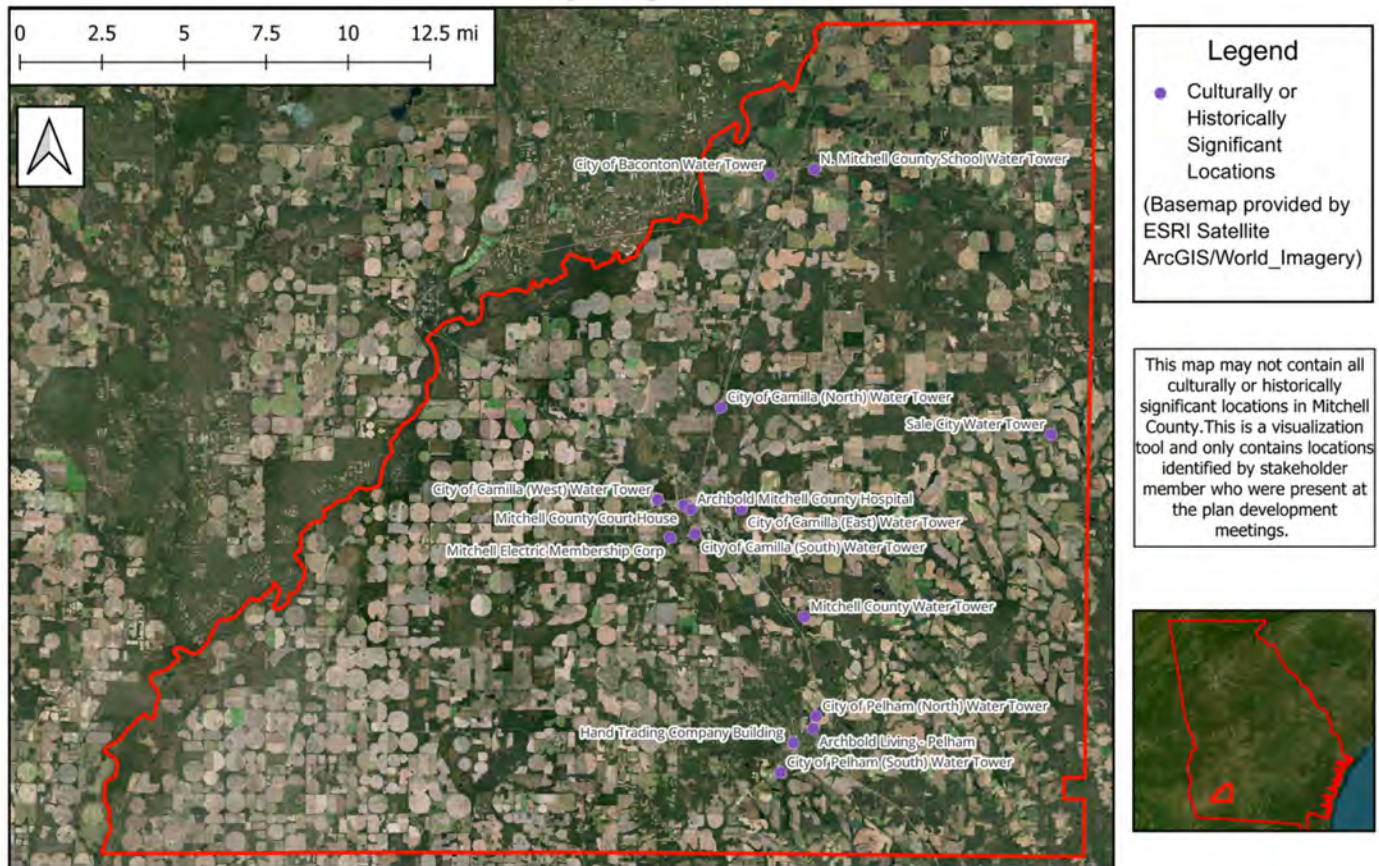
Outside of the SFHA

Partially located in Flood Zone A

*This map does not contain all areas within Mitchell County that experience repetitive loss. This is a visualization tool and only contains areas identified by stakeholder members who were present at the plan development meetings.

**Flood zone delineations are determined from the Mitchell County Flood Insurance Study (Effective September 25, 2009). This is the most up to date flood information available for the county and was sourced from the FEMA Flood Map Service Center.

What are culturally and historically important locations?



- ◆ The locations that are included in this map are either culturally and/or historically significant locations within Mitchell County, GA.
- ◆ These locations were identified by stakeholders from Mitchell County during the process of creating this Disaster Recovery and Redevelopment Plan.
- ◆ The purpose of this map is to identify locations within this community that are important to its people and know which of these locations may be at risk in a disaster circumstance.
- ◆ The following list provides a brief description of each identified location and their flood risk.

LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
Mitchell County Court House	The Mitchell County Courthouse is part of the Camilla Commercial Historic District.
Archbold Mitchell County Hospital	Mitchell County Hospital located in Camilla, Georgia is part of Archbold Medical Center's four hospital, three nursing home health system.
Archbold Living - Pelham	Archbold Living-Pelham is a 108-bed skilled nursing facility offering services for rehabilitation, physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, and a restorative nursing home.
Hand Trading Company	The Hand Trading Building is a historic property, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, located in Pelham, Ga. It was constructed in 1914 and was South Georgia's largest department store in the 1920s. Once the rehabilitation on the building is complete, it will become a 54-unit mixed income apartment community.
Mitchell Electric Membership Corp	Mitchell EMC delivers electricity to residential and commercial members in Mitchell, Baker, Worth, Dougherty, and 10 surrounding counties.
City of Camilla (East) Water Tower	Water tower east of Camilla off of GA Hwy 37.
City of Camilla (West) Water Tower	Water tower west of Camilla off of Chili St.
City of Camilla (North) Water Tower	Water tower north east of Pelham off of US-19.
City of Camilla (South) Water Tower	Water tower southwest of Pelham off of Palmer St.
Sale City Water Tower	Water tower in Sale City off of E. Broad St.

LEGEND**

Partially located in Flood Zone A

Partially located in Flood Zone AE


Flood Zone A

Flood Zone AE

Outside of the SFHA

*This map does not contain all culturally or historically important locations in Mitchell County. This is a visualization tool and only contains locations identified by stakeholder members who were present at the plan development meetings.

**Flood zone delineations are determined from the Mitchell County Flood Insurance Study (Effective September 25, 2009). This is the most up to date flood information available for the county and was sourced from the FEMA Flood Map Service Center.

LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
Mitchell County Water Tower	Water tower off Mt. Zion Church Rd., near Autry State Prison.
City of Camilla (North) Water Tower	Water tower off US-19 north of Camilla, near Tyson Foods.
City of Baconton Water Tower	Water tower off Durham St. in Baconton.
City of Camilla (South) Water Tower	Water tower south of Camilla off Thomas St.
N. Mitchell County School Water Tower	Water tower east of Baconton near North Mitchell County School off GA Hwy 93.
LEGEND** 	
	<p>*This map does not contain all culturally or historically important locations in Mitchell County. This is a visualization tool and only contains locations identified by stakeholder members who were present at the plan development meetings.</p>

**Flood zone delineations are determined from the Mitchell County Flood Insurance Study (Effective September 25, 2009). This is the most up to date flood information available for the county and was sourced from the FEMA Flood Map Service Center.

What are specific projects located in areas of critical importance to the community?

Mitchell County - Big Slough and Coolewahee Creek Watershed Management Plan

Watershed Sign Location Big Slough



Basin 4 Map

- ◆ The Big Slough and Coolewahee Creek sub watersheds cover 365,000 acres across several Georgia and Florida counties. The Big Slough River runs diagonally through Mitchell County with an upstream basin North of Camilla and a downstream flowline through Georgia Highway 262.
- ◆ This project was identified by stakeholders from Mitchell County during the process of creating this Disaster Recovery and Redevelopment Plan.
- ◆ Several impairments have been identified in the sub watersheds, including low dissolved oxygen, exceeding levels of Fecal Coliform, nutrient loading, high levels of sediment, and habitat alteration.
- ◆ The objective of the Big Slough and Coolewahee Creek Watershed Management Plan is to develop Best Management Practices that can be used by all stakeholders in the community to help support the reduction of impairments.

SWOT Workshop Activity

The SWOT analysis responses for Mitchell County were gathered from stakeholders and local community members who play a part in local disaster recovery.

STRENGTHS

- ◆ Strong community partnerships
- ◆ Experience with past disasters
- ◆ Willingness to help and provide equipment
- ◆ Mennonite community as an emergency response group
- ◆ Mutual aid agreements
- ◆ Plantations provide temporary housing
- ◆ Radio communications
- ◆ Farming equipment
- ◆ Small community benefits of responsiveness when asked
- ◆ CHEART
- ◆ GMAP

WEAKNESSES

- ◆ Lack organized volunteer programs for disasters
- ◆ Inadequate shelters
- ◆ Proximity of EMS and fire to hospital
- ◆ Staffing shortages of all agencies
- ◆ Lacking housing availability and poor housing conditions
- ◆ No local DRC
- ◆ No relief for emergency management teams
- ◆ Lacking emergency shelters, hotels, and motels

OPPORTUNITIES

- ◆ Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- ◆ Collaborating with counties and cities
- ◆ Standardized damage assessment training
- ◆ Annual emergency response training
- ◆ Coordinate with EMC, County, and cities to get power and roads open
- ◆ Solidified list of emergency contacts
- ◆ One Georgia
- ◆ Communication regarding resources for people with medical needs
- ◆ Red Cross in Mitchell County
- ◆ Region K Coalition

THREATS

- ◆ Train tracks blocking EMS
- ◆ Fuel plant disaster threat
- ◆ Communication amongst agencies
- ◆ Chemical threats from agriculture footprint
- ◆ Widespread rural damage
- ◆ Citizen ability to receive resources and services
- ◆ Road closures preventing debris cleanup
- ◆ Unpredictable weather

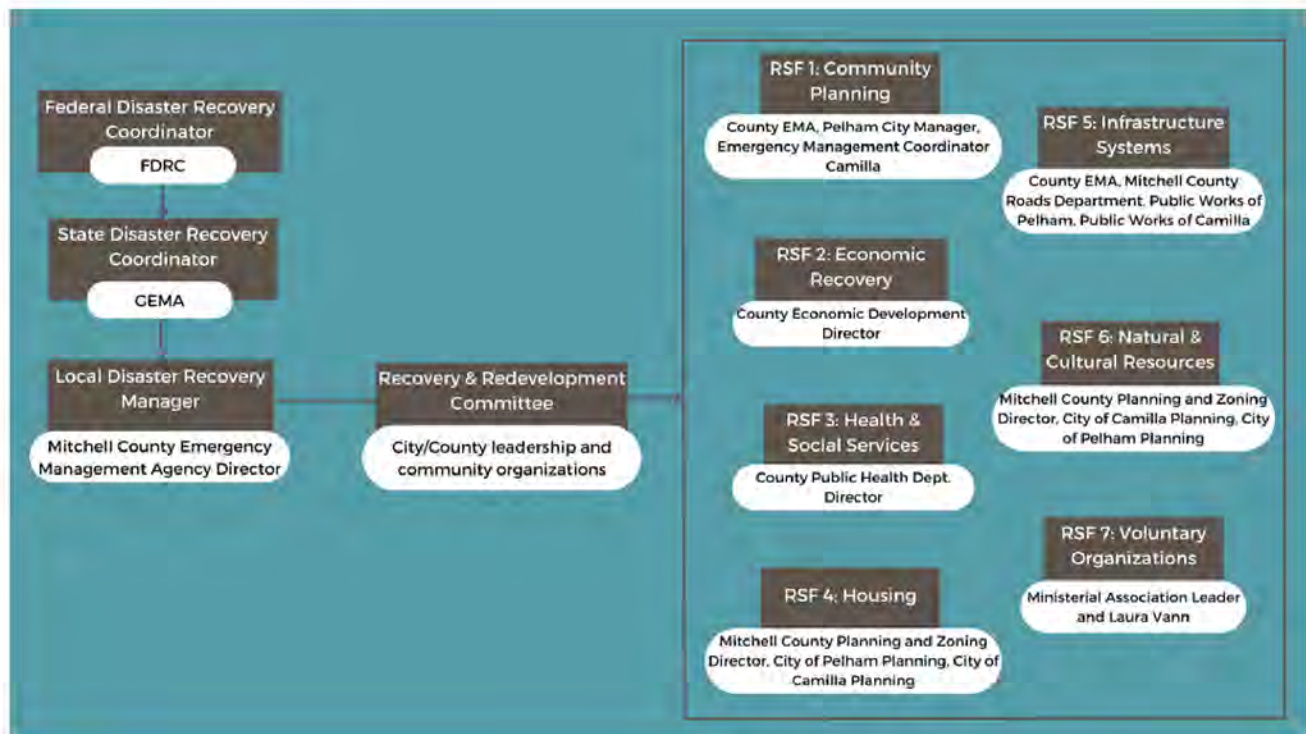
CHAPTER THREE

OPERATIONS OVERVIEW

The NDRF outlines the Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) purpose to bring together those involved in recovery agencies and departments. Each RSF has a lead agency and supporting agencies for the recovery function. The following organizational chart outlines the roles and responsibilities of the leaders and community members associated with each RSF. This was determined through meetings with key stakeholders in Mitchell County, ensuring that every member and agency involved with recovery was included in the process. They serve to support the community through providing resources and coordinating their support function with stakeholders.

Recovery Organization

The following figure is a representation of Mitchell County's recovery organization. The position and organization is meant to be scalable, and not all sections will be activated for each event.



RECOVERY ACTIVATION

Recovery Support Functions will be activated after disasters strike. They can be activated all at once or individually. The process of activating is outlined as follows:

1. When Mitchell County is affected by a disaster, and it is determined that recovery will be required, the Local Disaster Recovery Manager (LDRM) will activate the Recovery and Redevelopment committee. The committee will then determine a plan on activating the DRRP while first ensuring emergency situations are addressed as outlined in the local Emergency Operations Plan.
2. The LDRM may activate some or all of the RSFs based on the size of the disaster and the community's recovery needs.
3. After activation, the LDRM will determine if the recovery and redevelopment ordinance will be activated and will convene the Recovery and Redevelopment Committee.
4. Once the Recovery and Redevelopment Committee has determined which RSFs need to be activated, the committee will send notifications to those RSFs informing them they have been activated and are expected to attend a coordination meeting.

Refer to Appendix A for a Recovery Activation Tool Checklist to help determine which RSFs should be activated for different sizes and types of disasters.

RECOVERY DEMOBILIZATION

The Local Disaster Recovery Manager will determine when to demobilize recovery operations and return to normal operations. Some RSFs may demobilize before others based on the extent of the disaster and the completion of recovery and redevelopment operations.

RECOVERY SITE LOCATIONS

Mitchell County Emergency Operations Center
4767 Highway 37
Camilla, Georgia 31730

RECOVERY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES



RECOVERY SUPPORT FUNCTION (RSF): RSF 1 COMMUNITY PLANNING & CAPACITY BUILDING

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Review and identify strategies to achieve community recovery
2. Outline goals, objectives, tactics, authorities, and programs that can be leveraged to execute strategies following disaster

RECOVERY SUPPORT FUNCTION (RSF): RSF 2 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Coordinate the public, private, and nonprofit efforts to develop and implement programs/policies to sustain, rebuild, and promote business opportunities which will result in an economically resilient county
3. Coordinate local efforts with state and federal agencies



RECOVERY SUPPORT FUNCTION (RSF): RSF 3 HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Coordinate the public, private, and nonprofit efforts to implement programs and policies ensuring adequate delivery of public health, social, and human services to individuals impacted by disaster

RECOVERY SUPPORT FUNCTION (RSF): RSF 4 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, PLANNING & HOUSING

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Coordinate the public, private, and nonprofit efforts to develop and implement programs and policies promoting, incentivizing, or directly providing for rehabilitation and reconstruction of destroyed and damaged housing
2. Coordinating the development of new permanent housing options post disaster



RECOVERY SUPPORT FUNCTION (RSF): RSF 5 INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEMS

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Coordinate the public, private and nonprofit efforts to maintain and restore critical facilities, infrastructure systems, and related services (Infrastructure systems refer to utilities, transportation, privately owned telecommunications and debris management)

RECOVERY SUPPORT FUNCTION (RSF): RSF 6 NATURAL & CULTURAL RESOURCES

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Coordinate the public, private, and nonprofit sector efforts to address long-term environmental and cultural resource recovery and redevelopment needs



RECOVERY SUPPORT FUNCTION (RSF): RSF 7 VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE IN DISASTERS

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Coordinate the delivery of scalable recovery assistance by community organizations, nongovernmental partners, and the private sector following disasters with a long-term impact to the county

DISASTER RECOVERY MANAGERS



Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator

Following a disaster where a federal role is necessary, a FDRC is assigned to coordinate disaster recovery between the federal, state, local level, private sector, and other community organizations. The FDRC works and collaborates with the SDRC and the LDRM to ensure all disaster recovery needs are sufficiently met.

State Disaster Recovery Coordinator

The State Disaster Recovery Coordinator will be assigned by GEMA to lead disaster recovery for the State.

Local Disaster Recovery Manager

The Local Disaster Recovery Manager is the lead command for county-wide recovery. The LDRM for Mitchell County is the Emergency Management Agency Director. The LDRM will serve on the recovery and redevelopment committee to support resource allocation efforts and recovery efforts.

Recovery and Redevelopment Committee

The recovery committee is responsible for deciding on recovery activities, guidance, and determining priorities during recovery. The committee will include people from the private sector, public sector, and members from each RSF. Members will be individuals with experience in disaster recovery and be from impacted areas of disaster. Members shall include at minimum, those listed in the recovery organization chart (p. 40).

RSF Lead Agency

The lead agency for each respective RSF is responsible for engaging and managing the RSF. They are the core communication and coordination between the support agencies and organizations for the RSF. The lead agency is designated on authority and resources.

RSF Supporting Agency

The supporting agencies are available to provide specific resources and support for the lead agency in order to execute the RSF objectives. The supporting agencies may each have separate tasks but are all working toward the same goal of their specified RSF which is coordinated by the lead.

CHAPTER FOUR

RECOVERY & REDEVELOPMENT SUPPORT STRATEGIES

The following recovery strategies outlined by RSF are the result of assessing the current conditions in Mitchell County through background research as well as through workshops held in Mitchell County where stakeholders spoke on their needs and goals through each disaster. Each recovery support function is broken down by issues present as of current or from prior disasters, goals developed for each issue, and objectives and strategies to fill in the gaps for future recovery.

The Recovery Support Strategy worksheets should be viewed as a menu to guide Mitchell and its partners with recommend strategies to address recovery and redevelopment issues throughout the county. Priorities shift over time, and therefore this is a tool that will require further updating and analysis as new information and strategies are developed.



Issues	Desired Outcome (Goal)	Recommended Strategies	Actions	Phase (Short-Term, Intermediate, Long-Term)	Coordinating or Lead Agency	Supporting Partners	Community Support	Grant	Loan	DRRP	Regulatory Relief	Narrative: Scope of Supporting Partner Activity
RSF 1 - Community Planning & Capacity Building												
Collaboration between county leadership, municipalities and unincorporated areas.	Solidified, procedural method of communication and collaboration amongst county and city leadership.	Create organizational chart for who leads at city and county level.	Collaborate as a county and consolidate leadership where possible to cover county.	Long-term	County Administrator and County EMA Director	City Leadership					X	Create an organizational chart of county and city leadership to best collaborate during pre-disaster and recovery phases.
Lack of contact list of all RSF contacts and emergency contacts.	Single document all RSF lead and supporting agencies can reference.	Identify lead and supporting agencies for disaster recovery and maintain up-to-date contact information.	Utilize list created in DRRP to reference for all contact information.	Short-term	EMA Director	City Leadership					X	Through the process of creating the DRRP document, all lead and supporting agencies will be identified and their contact information will be listed for easy reference.
Residents gaining approval and permits for post-disaster repairs.	Streamlined permitting process post-disaster.	Adopt model ordinance in DRRP that includes permitting policies for post-disaster reconstruction.	Adopt model ordinance in DRRP that includes permitting policies for post-disaster reconstruction.	Short-term	County Administrator and County EMA Director	Mitchell County Planning and Development Director					X	X Adopt model ordinance that will streamline the permitting and redevelopment process post-disaster.

Issues	Desired Outcome (Goal)	Recommended Strategies	Actions	Phase (Short-Term, Intermediate, Long-Term)	Coordinating or Lead Agency	Supporting Partners	Community Support	Grant	Loan	DRRP	Regulatory Relief	Narrative: Scope of Partner Activity
RSF 2 - Economic Development												
No economic development ordinance guiding business growth.	Update economic development plan to drive future business growth.	Utilize existing documents and plans to update economic development and set goals and create action plans for Mitchell County.	Collaborate as economic development leads in county and city government to update the plan and set long-term goals for Mitchell County.	Long-term	County Economic Development Director	Mitchell County Planning and Development Director	X					Utilize current plans and current businesses in Mitchell to create an economic plan for the community to use as a guide during recovery.
Unreliable telecommunications, businesses threaten to leave when broadband is not functional.	Improve secure broadband access.	Expand broadband infrastructure and services through local broadband planning policies.	Adopt Broadband Model Ordinance available at gta.georgia.gov , become a Broadband Ready Community and apply for grant funding at https://gta.georgia.gov/broadband/funding .	Long-term	County Administrator	County Economic Development Director		X			X	Through the process of adopting a Broadband Model Ordinance that demonstrates Mitchell County is taking steps to remove obstacles to broadband infrastructure development. Once policies are in place, grant funding is secured, and broadband is expanded to the entire county, businesses will be more secure in their broadband access during disaster recovery.

Issues	Desired Outcome (Goal)	Recommended Strategies	Actions	Phase (Short-Term, Intermediate, Long-Term)	Coordinating or Lead Agency	Supporting Partners	Community Support	Grant	Loan	DRRP	Regulatory Relief	Narrative: Scope of Partner Activity
RSF 3 - Health & Social Services												
No shelters for people in need of oxygen.	All community members in need of oxygen have access to a power source for oxygen or are relocated.	Maintain active list of people in community who rely on oxygen. Put process in place to ensure continuity of oxygen.	Create list of those in need of generators for oxygen and update as needed. Ensure generators in place for those in need or relocation to a generator if needed.	Short-term	Health Department	Community Volunteer Organizations	X					Utilizing volunteers cleared by the county health department, create a list of all members of the community who rely on oxygen. Develop a procedure for relocating oxygen dependent residents to locations powered by generators.
Generators needed at hospital and shelters for dialysis and oxygen.	Multiple generators located in critical areas of the county.	Determine plan for generator locations and funding sources.	Apply for HMGP Grant to help pay for cost of generators.	Intermediate	County Administrator and County EMA Director	Health Department		X				With the Health Department's help to determine locations for generators, then apply for HMGP funding for needed generators.

Issues	Desired Outcome (Goal)	Recommended Strategies	Actions	Phase (Short-Term, Intermediate, Long-Term)	Coordinating or Lead Agency	Supporting Partners	Community Support	Grant	Loan	DRRP	Regulatory Relief	Narrative: Scope of Partner Activity
RSF 4 - Community Development, Planning, & Housing												
Long-term housing displacement after shelters close.	Increase long-term housing options during disaster recovery phase.	Develop a housing plan including temporary/transitional housing and long-term housing solutions.	Collaborate with stakeholders and volunteer organizations to develop plan and location for temporary/transitional housing. Identify and apply for long-term disaster housing funding located in Chapter 5.	Long-term	EMA Director	Planning & Zoning Director	X	X		X		Coordinate with county leaders to identify and apply for funding through CDBG, HUD and Habitat for Humanity Disaster Assistance.
Lack of build back or reconstruction ordinances.	Creation of guidelines for reconstruction post-disaster.	Update / Create reconstruction ordinances.	Create amendment to county ordinances or adopt model ordinance located in DRRP for reconstruction post-disaster.	Long-term	Mitchell County Planning and Zoning Director	City of Pelham Planning and City of Camilla Planning				X	X	Collaborate with county and city planning departments to create and implement ordinances for build back standards and reconstruction.
Short-term housing needed, no designated shelters.	Designate locations pre-disaster as shelters for displaced individuals.	Partner with locations that can be used during disaster recovery.	Make arrangements with churches, schools, and other suitable shelter locations for use during disaster recovery. Include them in your disaster training.	Short-term	Mitchell County Planning and Zoning Director	Mitchell County School System, Churches	X				X	Designating multiple locations in advance of a disaster, and setting up agreements with these locations will give options for shelters. Supporting partners should participate in disaster preparedness training with the county yearly.

Issues	Desired Outcome (Goal)	Recommended Strategies	Actions	Phase (Short-Term, Intermediate, Long-Term)	Coordinating or Lead Agency	Supporting Partners	Community Support	Grant	Loan	DRRP	Regulatory Relief	Narrative: Scope of Partner Activity
RSF 5 - Infrastructure Systems												
Unpaved roads in the county cause recreational tours and businesses to be inaccessible after disasters.	Pave roads that lead to businesses and critical locations.	Identify infrastructure funding for county roads.	Identify unpaved roads of critical importance that are most at risk post-disaster. Work with SWGRC to identify infrastructure funding sources.	Long-term	County Administrator	SWGRC	X	X				Ensure priority roads that need paved are included in Mitchell County's Capital Improvement Plan and apply for infrastructure grants to secure funding to pave dirt roads leading to critical locations.
Long-term debris clean-up.	Adopt Debris Management Plan.	Determine plan for debris clean-up, including back-up plan.	Identify multiple possible sources for debris clean-up, develop processes and procedures for post-disaster clean-up and adopt Debris Management Plan.	Short-term	EMA Director	RSF Leadership	X			X	X	Mitchell County utilizes road crews provided by the prison system for debris clean-up, however a back-up plan for debris is needed in the event the prison crews are not capable. Adoption of a plan of action will avoid delays in debris clean-up.

Issues	Desired Outcome (Goal)	Recommended Strategies	Actions	Phase (Short-Term, Intermediate, Long-Term)	Coordinating or Lead Agency	Supporting Partners	Community Support	Grant	Loan	DRRP	Regulatory Relief	Narrative: Scope of Partner Activity
RSF 6 - Natural & Cultural Resources												
Lack of grant writers for entirety of grant process.	A dedicated person to find, apply for, and manage the grants received.	Identify options for grant management: hire grant manager or utilize SWGRC.	Allocate funds for grant management and communicate additional needs for grant assistance to SWGRC.	Long-term	County Administrator	SWGRC, County Commission	X	X				Some grant management services can be provided by SWGRC while county identifies funding for hiring a dedicated grant manager.
Lack of understanding for cultural resources.	Understanding amongst stakeholders the importance of Mitchell County's cultural resources and preservation.	Identify leadership for cultural resources and seek to create info handouts to educate on importance of preservation.	Identify leadership for cultural resources in Mitchell County and maintain preservation knowledge in written documents.	Intermediate	Mitchell County Planning and Development Director	City Leadership	X				X	<p>Consider developing a Historic Landmark Commission.</p> <p>Combine educational resources of cultural and historic sites and refine information into handout for the stakeholders and community.</p> <p>Create additional signage throughout county at prominent sites that educate on historical importance.</p>
Difficulty getting FEMA support, procedures lengthy and time consuming.	More efficiency throughout the recovery process.	Utilize DRRP as a guidebook for organizing your recovery, planning for recovery pre-disaster, and learning FEMA requirements and processes pre-disaster.	Familiarize county and city officials with FEMA requirements during yearly disaster training. Utilize DRRP as a tool for recovery efficiency and update as needed.	Short-Term	EMA Director	City Leadership	X			X		Understanding that disaster recovery begins and ends at the local level, organize and train local officials and stakeholders to streamline the recovery process that will align with FEMA guidelines.

Issues	Desired Outcome (Goal)	Recommended Strategies	Actions	Phase (Short-Term, Intermediate, Long-Term)	Coordinating or Lead Agency	Supporting Partners	Community Support	Grant	Loan	DRRP	Regulatory Relief	Narrative: Scope of Partner Activity
RSF 7 - Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters												
Lack of organized volunteer agency and proper training for volunteers; people lack time to give causing turnover.	Organized group of trained volunteers that can rotate duties.	Develop a VOAD and establish a larger, trained group of volunteers in order to avoid burnout of smaller group.	Utilize resources from GEMA to establish a VOAD in Mitchell County.	Intermediate	Ministerial Association Leader	RSF Leadership, Community Support	X					Create a VOAD with the help of GEMA and establish a process for training. Utilize social media to educate the county residents on the need for additional volunteers in order to maintain a larger base of volunteers. Create a way for volunteers to sign up for shifts online, in small increments, to avoid burnout.
Lack of centralized location to house donated goods in.	Central Disaster Recovery Center in Mitchell County with resource storage.	Locate, staff and supply disaster center with access to resources for community members in need.	Utilize resources on DRC guides to help organize the opening of multiple DRCs throughout the county to house donated goods.	Long-Term	Ministerial Association Leader	EMA Director	X			X		Maintain communication with community on where resources can be found. Ensure all lead agencies are aware of and utilize command center and spread information to supporting agencies.
Aging out active volunteer groups.	Group of volunteers with a wide age range.	Recruit, educate and train younger groups of volunteers.	Contact schools, youth religious groups, and youth community organizations to recruit volunteers and build community commitment.	Short-Term	Ministerial Association Leader	Mitchell County School System, Boys & Girls Club, Boy & Girl Scouts, Church Youth Groups	X					Recruit youth to volunteer for disaster recovery by educating on community involvement and including them in yearly disaster training.

CHAPTER FIVE

FINANCING RECOVERY & REDEVELOPMENT

Financial constraints and limited technical capabilities can significantly hinder the attainment of post-disaster recovery goals and objectives. Funding for post-disaster redevelopment projects is available both before and after disasters occur. Proactive partnering and conversations with these funding organizations, prior to disaster, can provide an understanding of the organization's policies, timelines, funding uses and restrictions, types of aid, and recipient and project eligibility. Each funding program website can be found by clicking the link attached to the title.

FEDERAL FUNDING PROGRAMS

FEMA'S PRIMARY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS FOR COMMUNITY RECOVERY



FUNDING SOURCE	RELEVANT RSF	ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES
<u>Public Assistance Program</u>	Infrastructure Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debris removal • Emergency protective measures and the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain private/nonprofit groups • Hazard mitigation measures during recovery to protect damaged facilities from future events • Up to 100% reimbursement for permanent work, including repairs, restoration, or replacement to the damaged assets (vehicles, capital equipment, or facilities) for transit agencies
<u>Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)</u>	Community Planning & Capacity Building Housing Natural & Cultural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation planning (except climate adaptation and large-scale risk reduction projects) • Acquiring and relocating hazard prone structures • Retrofitting existing buildings and facilities for hazard protection • Elevating flood-prone structures
<u>Community Disaster Loan Program</u>	Community Planning & Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational funding to provide essential municipal services and perform government functions
<u>Building Resilient Infrastructure & Communities (BRIC)</u>	Community Planning & Capacity Building Infrastructure Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding for innovative approaches to partnerships and capacity building • Large infrastructure projects

HUD'S PRIMARY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS FOR COMMUNITY RECOVERY



FUNDING SOURCE	RELEVANT RSF	ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES
<u>Community Development Block Grant- Disaster Recovery (CDGB-DR)</u>	Community Planning & Capacity Building Housing Economic Infrastructure Systems Natural & Cultural Resources Health & Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster relief • Long-term recovery • Restoration of infrastructure • Housing • Economic Revitalization

USDA'S PRIMARY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS FOR COMMUNITY RECOVERY



FUNDING SOURCE	RELEVANT RSF	ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES
<u>Emergency Watershed Protection Program - Recovery Assistance</u>	Natural and Cultural Resources Infrastructure Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debris removal from stream channels, road culverts and bridges • Reshape and protect eroded streambanks • Correct damaged drainage facilities • Establish vegetative cover on critically eroding lands • Repair levees and structures • Repair conservation practices
<u>Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations (WFPO) Program</u>	Natural and Cultural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood prevention



DOT'S PRIMARY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS FOR COMMUNITY RECOVERY

FUNDING SOURCE	RELEVANT RSF	ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES
<u>Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Emergency Relief Program</u>	Infrastructure Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency federal-aid highway repairs to minimize the extent of damage, protect remaining facilities, restore essential traffic, or improve long-term resilience.
<u>Federal Transit Administration (FTA) Emergency Relief Program</u>	Infrastructure Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital projects to protect, repair, or replace public transportation facilities or equipment that are in danger of suffering serious damage, as a result of an emergency Operating costs of evacuation, rescue operations, temporary public transportation service, or reestablishing, expanding, or relocating service before, during, or after an emergency Activities related to emergency operations, emergency protective measures, emergency repairs, permanent repairs, actual engineering and construction costs, resiliency projects designed to protect rolling stock, equipment, facilities, and infrastructure from future damage

STATE FUNDING PROGRAMS

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS FOR COMMUNITY RECOVERY

FUNDING SOURCE	RELEVANT RSF	ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES
<u>The Georgia Environmental Finance Authority</u>	<p>Economic Development</p> <p>Natural and Cultural Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Water Resources Division supports the development of water, sewer and solid waste infrastructure projects, which help protect the environment, facilitate economic development, accommodate population growth and safeguard public health.
<u>The Georgia Transportation Infrastructure Bank</u>	Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial assistance for transportation projects that improve mobility, sustain development and enhance communities throughout the state and is managed by the State Road and Tollway Authority (SRTA).

NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION FUNDING

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS FOR COMMUNITY RECOVERY

FUNDING SOURCE	RELEVANT RSF	ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES
<u>American Institute of Architects Sustainable Design Assistance Teams (SDAT)</u>	Community Planning and Capacity Building Natural and Cultural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDAT teams bring together architects, urban designers, landscape architects, planners, and economists to perform a three-day visit and to produce a report for opportunities and challenges for sustainability.
<u>American Institute of Architects Rural-Urban Design Assistance Teams (R/UDAT)</u>	Community Planning and Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R/UDAT teams provide technical assistance to communities by analyzing their needs and helping them create a roadmap to reach those needs.
<u>American Planning Association State Chapters</u>	Community Planning and Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> APA chapters can assist with inter- and intra-state networking of planners and allied recovery professionals.
<u>American Planning Association State Divisions</u>	Community Planning and Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hazard Mitigation and Disaster Recovery Planning Division is one of 22 divisions where planners can seek professional development and specific training to become better equipped to serve local disaster recovery needs.
<u>AmeriCorps Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) Program</u>	Community Planning and Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the VISTA program, individuals and teams build the capacity of a public agency, such as a planning department, or nonprofit organization. VISTAs can support grant development, outreach, management of recovery projects, tracking of donors, recruiting volunteers, or development systems to specifically meet the needs of the low-income community.
<u>Urban Land Institute Advisory Services</u>	Community Planning and Capacity Building Housing Infrastructure Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This program works with local governments and other community organizations to discuss real estate development, the built environment, and land use planning. Services include multi-day visits, half-day or full-day conversation sessions, technical assistance panels, and project analysis forums.

INDIVIDUAL COMMUNITY MEMBERS ASSISTANCE

FEDERAL SOURCES OF INDIVIDUAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

FUNDING SOURCE	RELEVANT RSF	ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES
<u>FEMA Individuals and Households Program</u>	Housing Health and Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mortgage payments for homeowners, rent payments for tenants, and minor repairs to housing • Vouchers for government-provided temporary housing • Funds for childcare; damage to an essential vehicle; medical, dental, and funeral costs; personal property; transportation; and limited lodging expense reimbursements
<u>USDA Farm Service Agency Disaster Assistance - Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey Bees, and Farm-raised Fish (ELAP)</u>	Economic Natural and Cultural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial assistance for losses due to disease and certain adverse weather events or loss conditions, including blizzards and wildfires
<u>Disaster Unemployment Assistance Program (DUA)</u>	Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides unemployment assistance and unemployment insurance benefits
<u>USDA Farm Service Agency Disaster Assistance - Tree Assistance Program (TAP)</u>	Economic Natural and Cultural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial assistance to qualifying orchardists and nursery tree growers to replant or rehabilitate eligible trees, bushes and vines damaged by natural disasters
<u>HUD Community Development Block Grant - Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR)</u>	Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation assistance • Tenant-based rental assistance
<u>SBA Business Physical Disaster Loan</u>	Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace damaged property of business, charities, churches, and private universities or restore to its pre-disaster condition
<u>SBA Economic Injury Disaster Loan</u>	Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the necessary working capital to help small businesses and agricultural cooperatives survive until normal operations resume after a disaster
<u>SBA Home and Personal Property Loans</u>	Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair or replace primary home to pre-disaster condition • Construct upgrades or other add-ons to a structure as required by local building code • Improvements that help prevent the risk of future property damage caused by a similar disaster (up to a 20% loan amount increase above the real estate damage)

INDIVIDUAL COMMUNITY MEMBERS ASSISTANCE CONTINUED

FUNDING SOURCE	RELEVANT RSF	ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES
<u>American Red Cross Disaster Services Program</u>	Heath and Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This disaster relief focuses on meeting people's immediate emergency disaster-caused needs to include: shelter, food, and health and mental health services to address basic human needs.
<u>Disaster Assistance for Older Americans</u>	Heath and Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds cover expenses related to outreach, case management, counseling, extra meals and food supplies, in-home assistance and clean-up, emergency transportation and medicines, staff overtime and other gap-filling or supportive services not available from other resources to help older persons and their caregivers through an emergency.
<u>Mental Health Disaster Assistance</u>	Heath and Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supplemental emergency mental health and substance abuse counseling and related services not addressed by the Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program to individuals affected by major disasters.



Source: Albany Herald

ADDITIONAL AVAILABLE FINANCING

FUNDING SOURCE	RELEVANT RSF	ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES
<u>Business and Industry Industrial Guaranteed Loan Program</u> <u>USDA/RDO</u>	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects that improve both employment and economic conditions in rural communities and towns with a population of less than 50,000
<u>Georgia Mainstreet Program</u>	Economic Development Natural and Cultural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revitalization of traditional, historic downtown and neighborhood commercial districts
<u>Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)</u> <u>USDA/NRCS</u>	Economic Development Natural and Cultural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation or implementation of structural and management practices on eligible agricultural land
<u>Community Services Block Grant</u>	Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revitalization of low-income communities, and the empowerment of low-income families and individuals in rural and urban areas to become fully self-sufficient
<u>Disaster Recovery Initiative</u>	Economic Development Housing Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For low-income communities with significant unmet needs. Funds can be used for housing, economic development, infrastructure, and prevention of further damage
<u>Habitat for Humanity Disaster Response</u>	Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter and housing solutions with an emphasis on long-term sustainable development for families whose lives have been affected by disasters or conflicts Efforts focus on a wide array of solutions including transitional shelter, new housing, repairs and reconstruction, and provision of construction materials and technical expertise
<u>SW GA Regional Commission</u>	Community Planning and Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance, grant-writing assistance, and training
<u>Surdna Foundation</u>	Economic Development Community Planning and Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable Development; economic development in culturally important areas, and organizational capacity building

FUNDING PROGRAM CONTACT INFORMATION

Organization	Address/ P.O. Box	Phone	Email	Website
Federal Emergency Management Agency	P.O. Box 10055 Hyattsville, MD 20782-8055	770-220-5200	FEMA-R4-Info@fema.dhs.gov	fema.gov
Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency	935 United Avenue SE Atlanta, Georgia 30316-0055	404-635-7200 or 1-800-TRYGEMA (1-800-879-4362)	ExternalAffairs@gema.ga.gov	gema.georgia.gov
Habitat for Humanity Disaster Response	270 Peachtree St NW Suite 11300, Atlanta, GA 30303	1-800-422-4828	disaster@habitat.org	habitat.org/disaster
Red Cross	1120 W. Broad Avenue Suite A2 Albany, GA 31707	229-436-4845	amber.jordan@redcross.org	redcross.org
U.S. Department of Agriculture	355 E. Hancock Avenue, Stop 300 Athens, GA 30601-2768	706-546-2162	Debra.bell-dison@usda.gov	rd.usda.gov/ga

FINANCE OPERATIONS

It is important to start damage assessment and documentation of all disaster related activities immediately, even before a federal disaster declaration. Having a process in place for record keeping will ensure efficiency and accuracy when it comes time to apply for disaster funding.

- 1 Identify key partners in financial recovery. Being proactive will help the recovery process be more efficient. Make contact with potential funding sources before a disaster to determine their requirements, make a plan for recording necessary information for application purposes, and understand their deadlines.
- 2 Work together with the Recovery Support Functions. Ensure that all RSFs understand their roles in record keeping and reporting to guarantee the best possible outcome for obtaining recovery funding.
- 3 Prepare for unexpected donations. During a disaster, unsolicited donations often are received and a plan needs to be in place for how those funds will be tracked and managed.

CHAPTER SIX

PLAN MANAGEMENT & MAINTENANCE

The Disaster Recovery and Redevelopment Plan will be reviewed and updated as required to incorporate any changes based on lessons learned from actual disasters.

Annual update

- ◆ Review and update stakeholder information as needed
- ◆ Document and archive all actions that have been completed and keep an up to date plan action list
- ◆ Readjust priorities as necessary. Continue to review previous actions to be implemented in the coming year
- ◆ Continue to seek out funding sources for upcoming years for scheduled action plans
- ◆ Report out accomplishments and achievements for local officials

Major plan updates may occur in the future if it is determined that there is new guidance on recovery and redevelopment planning that will have a large impact on the overall planning process. An update of the vulnerability assessment data as well as the capacity assessment will need to occur at this time in addition to conducting research. An update to funding sources, priority actions, and public participation will be necessary at this time.



Mitchell County stakeholder workshop participants discuss their priorities for disaster recovery and redevelopment.

CHAPTER SEVEN

ACRONYMS & DEFINITIONS

ACRONYM	TERM
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DRP	Disaster Recovery Plan
EOC	Emergency Operation Center
EOP	Emergency Operation Plan
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
GEMA	Georgia Emergency Management Agency
GIS	Geographic Information System
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
LDRM	Local Disaster Recovery Manager
NDRF	National Disaster Recovery Framework
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PDM	Pre-Disaster Mitigation
RSF	Recovery Support Function
SBA	Small Business Administration

TERM	DEFINITION
Build-Back Standards	Codes and regulations governing reconstruction after a disaster as part of the community's codes.
Catastrophic Incident	Any natural or man-made incident, including terrorism that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions. A catastrophic event could result in sustained national impacts over a prolonged period; almost immediately exceeds resources normally available to local, State, Tribal, and private sector authorities in the impacted area; and significantly interrupts governmental operations and emergency services to such an extent that national security could be threatened.
Community	A network of individuals and families, businesses, governmental and nongovernmental organizations, and other civic organizations that reside or operate within a shared geographic boundary and may be represented by a common political leadership at a regional, county, municipal or neighborhood level.
Community Recovery	A process that begins within the first month following a disaster that focuses on community and economic redevelopment. The process includes widespread community involvement in identifying and completing projects intended to rebuild communities and make them stronger than they were prior to disaster.
Critical Infrastructure	Systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital that the incapacity or destruction of such may have a debilitating impact on the security, economy, public health or safety, environment, or any combination of these matters, across any local, State, Tribal and Federal jurisdictions.
Cultural Resources	Aspects of a cultural system that are valued by or significantly representative of a culture or that contain significant information about a culture. They may be tangible entities or cultural practices and are categorized as districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects for the National Register of Historic Places and as archeological resources, cultural landscapes, structures, museum objects and archives, and ethnographic resources for Federal management purposes. Also includes cultural items as that term is defined in section 2(3) of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act [25 USC 3001 (3)]; and archeological resources, as that term is defined in section 3(1) of the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 [16 USC 470bb(1)].

TERM	DEFINITION
Debris	The remains of something broken or destroyed.
Disaster Recovery Center (DRC)	An accessible facility for information and assistance regarding disaster assistance programs post-disaster.
Emergency Response [Emergency Operations Plan]	Immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. This is the shortest phase of the response cycle which tends to be, on average, 72 hours. Emergency response occurs daily, when the fire department puts out a fire, the police conduct an arrest, or EMS responds to 9-1-1. When there is a major incident, emergency management responds.
Historic Properties	Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, including artifacts, records and material remains which are related to such district, site, building, structure, or object. [(16 USC Section 70(w)(5))].
Intermediate Recovery	Phase of recovery which involves returning individuals, families, critical infrastructure and essential government or commercial services to a functional, if not pre-disaster, state. Such activities are often characterized by temporary actions that provide a bridge to permanent measures.
Long-Term Recovery	Phase of recovery that may continue for months or years and addresses complete redevelopment and revitalization of the impacted area, rebuilding or relocating damaged or destroyed social, economic, natural, and built environments and a move to self-sufficiency, sustainability, and resilience.
Long-Term Recovery Plan [Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan]	Defines how to best meet the needs of business and industry, municipalities, county, regional, and state governments following a disaster. These plans establish coordinating structures, define leadership roles, and guide recovery responsibilities at all levels of government. They include efforts to reconstruct, enhance and recover the economy, environment, and social systems. This phase can last from a couple years for a minor disaster to five or more years for a major or catastrophic disaster.

TERM	DEFINITION
Major Disaster	As defined by the Stafford Act, any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought) or, regardless of cause, and fire, flood or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this act to supplement the efforts and available resources of local, State governments and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship or suffering caused thereby.
Mitigation	Sustained actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risks to people and property from hazards and their effects, and the act of making a condition or consequence less severe. Mitigation capabilities include, but are not limited to, community-wide risk reduction projects; efforts to improve the resilience of critical infrastructure and key resource lifelines; risk reduction for specific vulnerabilities from natural hazards or acts of terrorism; and initiatives to reduce future risks after a disaster has occurred.
Natural Resources	Land, fish, wildlife, biota, and water. Water means salt and fresh water, surface and ground water used for drinking, irrigation, aquaculture, and recreational purposes, as well as in its capacity as fish and wildlife habitat. Biota comprises all living organisms (bacteria, fungi, plants, animals) that inhabit a particular region or habitat.
Nongovernmental Organization (NGO)	An entity that serves the interests of its members, individuals, or institutions and is not for private benefit.
Post-Disaster Redevelopment [Pre-Disaster Recovery and Redevelopment Plan]	Identifies policies, operational strategies, and roles and responsibilities for implementation that will guide decisions that affect long-term recovery following a disaster. Redevelopment emphasizes opportunities for hazard mitigation and improvement that are consistent with the goals of the community. Issues include sustainable land use, housing repair and reconstruction, business resumption and economic redevelopment, infrastructure restoration and mitigation, long-term health and social services, environmental restoration, sea level rise, financial considerations, and short-term recovery actions.

TERM	DEFINITION
Recovery	Those capabilities necessary to assist communities affected by an incident to recover effectively, including, but not limited to, rebuilding infrastructure systems; providing adequate interim and long-term housing for survivors; restoring health, social, and community services; promoting economic development; and restoring natural and cultural resources.
Redevelopment	Rebuilding degraded, damaged, or destroyed social, economic, and physical infrastructure in a community, state or tribal government to create the foundation for long-term development.
Resilience	Ability to adapt to changing conditions and withstand and rapidly recover from disruption due to emergencies.
Response	Those capabilities necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred.
Restoration	Returning a physical structure, essential government or commercial services or a societal condition back to a former or normal state of use through repairs, rebuilding or re-establishment.
Short-Term Recovery	Phase of recovery which addresses the health and safety needs beyond rescue, the assessment of the scope of damages and needs, the restoration of basic infrastructure and the mobilization of recovery organizations and resources including restarting and/or restoring essential services for recovery decision making.

TERM	DEFINITION
Short-Term Recovery [Emergency Operations Plan transitioning to Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan]	Organizes activities and guides recovery decisions that may have long-term implications, e.g., placement of temporary housing or debris sites. Short-term recovery operations begin with the stabilization of an incident and end when the community has recovered from the impact of the incident. Once stabilized and immediate threats to safety and property have been resolved, the sense of uncertainty and urgency that characterize emergency response must be replaced by actions to restore the community to normal. The duration of the short-term recovery phase depends on the severity of the incident and the level of community preparedness; it could range from several weeks to a year to complete this phase. These actions interface with and provide direction for transition to the Long-Term Recovery Plan.
Smart Growth	The practice of building communities with housing, transportation, shopping, and schools all within close proximity and near jobs.
Smart Planning	An urban planning and transportation theory that incorporates the concepts of smart growth and advocates for concentrating growth in the center of a city to avoid urban sprawl and promotes compact, transit-oriented, walkable, bicycle-friendly land use, including neighborhood schools, complete streets, and mixed-use development with a range of housing choices. It values long-range, regional considerations of sustainability over a short-term focus.
Stabilization	The process by which the immediate impacts of an incident on community systems are managed and contained.
Sustainability	Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Vulnerability	In relation to hazards and disasters, it links the relationship that people have with their environment to social forces and institutions and the cultural values that sustain and contest them.

PUBLIC INFORMATION RESOURCES

Communicating with the public throughout the recovery process is important to provide accessible information, maintain trust in local government and for county residents to know where they may receive vital resources. This may include links to FEMA Individual Assistance, promoting family and pet reunification, and public warnings for potentially dangerous events during the recovery and redevelopment phase.

Creating a disaster-specific website for Mitchell County can be a great tool for organizing important information into one, user-friendly resource. Use the following table to collect media information and consolidate information into a single source.

Television		
News Channel	Point of Contact	Phone
WALB-TV News Channel 10		
Newsprint		
Newspaper	Point of Contact	Phone
The Mitchell County Enterprise-Journal		
Radio Station		
Radio Channel	Point of contact	Phone

APPENDIX A

RSF ACTIVATION TOOL

RSF 1: Community Planning and Capacity Building

Lead Agency: County EMA Director / Emergency Management Coordinator
Camilla / City Manager Pelham

Supporting Agency: Police Dept Pelham / Police Dept Camilla / Fire Dept Pelham
/ Fire Dept Camilla

Activation Checklist

- ☐ A disaster has impacted more than five percent of the county's entire population.
- ☐ Mitchell County has either (1) issued evacuation orders/recommendations due to an imminent threat or (2) received evacuees from neighboring counties.
- ☐ After a disaster, the county's population has been reduced by five percent or more.
- ☐ Mitchell County needs to finance recovery and redevelopment operations but is unsure of how the operations will be funded.
- ☐ Mitchell County officials would like to implement projects after a disaster that will increase the county's resilience to future events but are not sure how to fund the projects.
- ☐ A Disaster Recovery Center is needed/has to be set up as information for relevant agencies.

MITCHELL COUNTY RECOVERY STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

RSF 1: Community Planning and Capacity Building

Pre-Disaster Phase	Short Term	Intermediate	Long term	Demobilization	Post-Disaster Phase
✓			✓		
✓		✓	✓		✓
✓	✓				
✓	✓				
		✓		✓	
		✓		✓	
✓	✓	✓		✓	
✓	✓				
✓	✓				
✓			✓		
✓	✓				

- Coordinate with support agencies and stakeholders on RSF 1 responsibilities.
- Assess the equality of recovery and redevelopment goals to ensure all community members are accounted for.
- Review debris removal regulation and draft any applicable legislation to suspend rules post-disaster for ease of clean up.
- Create benchmarks to identify post-disaster priority projects based on community needs, existing strategic plans, etc.
- Make a list of post-disaster recovery priority projects.
- Take note of lessons learned and updated recommendations for future disasters.
- Establish ways to track the recovery process.
- Coordinate with other RSFs to release consistent, timely and accurate public information with local government agencies.
- Conduct public meetings to present DRRP concepts to inform resident of priority issues and to hear feedback on any potential plan modifications.
- Work with other RSFs to develop build-back standards.
- Research and take note of which areas of Mitchell County should be redeveloped first if there is a case of widespread destruction. Create benchmarks that can be applied post-disaster.
- Consider Smart Growth principles during land use modifications, especially those that address stormwater and water quality issues.
- Put together a planning review process to speed up approvals for development that does not increase a previously approved density.
- Prepare to contract temporary employees in the event of a catastrophic disaster with a large demand for quick permit approvals.

RSF 2: Economic Development

Lead Agency: Economic Development Director of Mitchell County

Supporting Agency: City of Pelham Chamber of Commerce / City of Camilla Chamber of Commerce / Local Banks / Faith-based Organizations / Downtown Development Authority Camilla / Downtown Development Authority Pelham

Activation Checklist

- ☐ A disaster has impacted more than 10 percent of businesses or employees in Mitchell County.
- ☐ The county witnesses an economic downturn as the result of a disaster.
- ☐ Business owners fail to renew or request construction permits from the county after a disaster.
- ☐ Participation in local business organizations (e.g. chamber of commerce) has fallen since a disaster.
- ☐ Residents are not migrating back to an area after a disaster.

RSF 2: Economic Development

Pre-Disaster Phase	Short Term	Intermediate	Long term	Demobilization	Post-Disaster Phase
✓	✓				
✓		✓			
	✓			✓	
✓			✓		
✓			✓		
✓			✓		
✓	✓				
✓	✓		✓		
✓	✓			✓	
	✓			✓	
✓		✓			
✓	✓				
✓		✓		✓	
✓	✓				
	✓			✓	

- Coordinate with support agencies and stakeholders on RSF 2 responsibilities.
- Reach out to local businesses and organizations to share disaster preparedness information such as recovery needs, information requests, etc.
- Assist with damage assessments to get a better understanding of economic needs in affected areas.
- Coordinate with public information officer for timely and accurate information to and from economic (RSF2) agencies.
- Encourage information networks among businesses.
- Establish relationships pre-disaster with contractors (engineering, infrastructure, construction and more) and encourage private businesses to do the same.
- Create a list of priority economic recovery projects.
- Identify or establish regulations to protect inhabitants from price gouging and prioritize the use of local businesses.
- Create or expand a database of businesses available for direct investment within the local community, prioritizing them over businesses from other regions.
- Utilize existing networks to communicate the point at which Mitchell County has recovered enough to welcome back tourists, regional businesses, visitors, etc.
- Prioritize payment of critical infrastructure and facilities repairs.
- Create a revolving set of funding resources to support blight remediation.
- Create policies that address the financial challenges of post-disaster programs.
- Evaluate the types of post-disaster assistance for different kinds of natural disasters.
- Prioritize re-entry resources to enforce public safety and the return of business owners.

Pre-Disaster Phase	Short Term	Intermediate	Long term	Demobilization	Post-Disaster Phase
✓		✓			
✓		✓			
				✓	
				✓	
				✓	

RSF 2: Economic Development

- Identify major issues that will need to be addressed and create priority list for assistance.
- Develop priority project list for post-disaster.
- LDRM will signal when it is time to demobilize.
- Document the entire process of recovery and store properly.
- Demobilization may occur over time due to County and organizations collaborating.

RSF 3: Health and Social Services

Lead Agency: Public Health Department of Mitchell County

Supporting Agency: Archbold Mitchell Hospital / Georgia Pines / Mitchell County High School / Mitchell County School System: Pelham, Baconton, Westwood / Archbold Living Mitchell / Archbold Living Pelham / Savanna Court Retirement Home / Department of Family and Children Services

Activation Checklist

- ☐ A disaster has impacted health and social service providers in Mitchell County.
- ☐ A disaster impacted Mitchell County mental health facilities and social services are needed for residents affected after experiencing a traumatic disaster.
- ☐ Mitchell County was impacted by a hazardous materials spill or incident.
- ☐ A disaster impacted one or more vulnerable populations (e.g. those living in mobile homes, aging residents, or non-native English speakers).

RSF 3: Health and Social Services

Pre-Disaster Phase	Short Term	Intermediate	Long term	Demobilization	Post-Disaster Phase
✓	✓				
✓	✓				
		✓			✓
		✓			✓
✓	✓				✓
✓			✓		
✓			✓		✓
				✓	✓
			✓	✓	
✓	✓				
✓	✓				
✓	✓				✓
✓	✓				✓

- Create list of current conditions of health and social services infrastructure.
- Ensure access to medicine refills and necessities are available after an event.
- Conduct damage assessment for health and social services infrastructure.
- Ensure safety and/or relocation of any resident of a health facility.
- Coordinate with federal services for health and social services.
- Ensure access to crisis services and increase in providers for those lacking the resources.
- Develop and implement strategies to address recovery issues of health and social services and those of recovery and response workers.
- Provide financial guide for community members in need of budgeting assistance through financial hardship.
- LDRM will signal when it is time to demobilize.
- Document the entire process of recovery and store properly.
- Demobilization may occur over time due to County and organizations collaborating.
- Document comprehensive inventory of public cemeteries and plot locations to assist in the case of disinterment. Develop policies to return corpses back to the correct plot.
- Ensure processes are in place so that residents may have access to medication refills following a disaster.
- Research funding and policy options to provide food in areas experiencing a food desert.

RSF 4: Community Development, Planning, Housing

Lead Agency: Mitchell County Planning and Zoning Director / City of Pelham Planning Department / City of Camilla Planning Department

Supporting Agency: Mitchell County Development Authority / City of Camilla Chamber of Commerce / City of Pelham Chamber of Commerce / Community Ventures / USDA / Habitat for Humanity / DCA / Georgia Department of Natural Resources Southwest Region Office / Continuum of Care / Department of Community Affairs / Southwest Georgia Regional Commission

Activation Checklist

- ☐ A significant portion of the housing stock in Mitchell County was damaged or destroyed as the result of a disaster.
- ☐ Mitchell County receives evacuees from neighboring counties that need semi-permanent or permanent housing.
- ☐ Major employers in Mitchell County cannot re-open businesses due to inability or challenges finding housing for employees after a disaster.
- ☐ Resources to rebuild homes (e.g. permits, contractors, experts, lumber) are scarce after a disaster, making it difficult for homeowners to repair or rebuild their homes.
- ☐ Evacuees are not able to return to the county due to the lack of resources or long-term housing.

RSF 4: Community Development, Planning, Housing

Pre-Disaster Phase	Short Term	Intermediate	Long term	Demobilization	Post-Disaster Phase
✓	✓				✓
✓	✓	✓			
✓			✓		✓
✓	✓				
✓	✓				
	✓				✓
			✓		✓
			✓		✓
			✓		✓
				✓	
				✓	✓
				✓	✓

- Identify gaps in policy and regulatory issues that show inconsistencies in needs of those displaced.
- Collect data of current housing stock and current conditions.
- Bridge gap between short-term and long-term housing by developing interim housing plan to allow displaced residents temporary sheltering.
- Identify pre-approved contractors before disaster.
- Locate and implement programs for long-term reconstruction including financial tools to assist in relocation and rebuilding.
- Allow for rapid permitting by establishing processes for rebuilding and repair.
- Create policies and procedures for housing reconstruction along with a plan for relocating displaced residents.
- Consider locating new housing developments in economic center to support development and ease burden of newly placed residents.
- Create processes into guidelines and procedures for future recovery and redevelopment projects.
- LDRM will signal when it is time to demobilize.
- Document the entire process of recovery and store properly.
- Demobilization may occur over time due to County and organizations collaborating.

RSF 5: Infrastructure Systems

Lead Agency: County EMA / City of Pelham Public Works / City of Camilla Public Works / Mitchell County Roads Department

Supporting Agency: First Net Phones / Electric Department / County Public Works Director / EMC / Georgia Power / Southwest Georgia Regional Commission / Baconton Public Works / Sale City Public Works / City of Camilla Electric / USDA

Activation Checklist

- ☐ After a disaster, Mitchell County's critical infrastructure is damaged, presenting challenges to employees, residents, or visitors.
- ☐ Repairs or improvements are expected to take longer than six months and/or result in severe or complete disruptions of services for more than eight hours at a time.
- ☐ Critical infrastructure located in an area that is repeatedly impacted by disasters needs to be repaired or rebuilt.
- ☐ Infrastructure systems impacted by a disaster could be improved by adaptation or mitigation tactics.
- ☐ Repairs are delayed due to a need for state approval (for flooding and fires).
- ☐ Communication systems are down for an extended period of time.
- ☐ Services/resources are needed from other agencies/counties to keep up with certain demands.

RSF 5: Infrastructure Systems

Pre-Disaster Phase	Short Term	Intermediate	Long term	Demobilization	Post-Disaster Phase
✓			✓		
✓	✓				
✓		✓			
✓	✓				
		✓		✓	
		✓		✓	
	✓			✓	
		✓	✓	✓	
✓		✓			
✓		✓			
				✓	
		✓	✓	✓	
		✓	✓	✓	

- Maintain data of current infrastructure in community, along with current conditions to qualify for relief programs during recovery.
- Store data in safe location and designate person to be responsible for the data.
- Create post-disaster priority projects dependent on the type of disaster and level of recovery necessary.
- Ensure contracts prior to disaster for debris management and disaster recovery.
- Conduct damage assessments of infrastructure.
- Maintain communication between natural gas, power, and telecom companies for repair and/or mitigation.
- Identify routes for essential transportation to and from economic centers and residential areas, ensuring mitigation and recovery efforts focused on transportation routes prioritized.
- Create plan for expansion ensuring that new development facilities are not within high hazard zones, maintaining communication with public facilities.
- Develop alternate routes for heavy equipment and hazardous materials.
- Identify key infrastructure sites and develop guidelines to ensure safety from hazards.
- Re-examine building and zoning codes currently in place regulating utility placement to better enhance their resilience.
- LDRM will signal when it is time to demobilize.
- Document the entire process of recovery and store properly.
- Demobilization may occur over time due to County and organizations collaborating.

RSF 6: Natural and Cultural Resources

Lead Agency: Mitchell County Planning and Zoning Director / City of Pelham Planning Department / City of Camilla Planning Department

Supporting Agency: Southwest Georgia Regional Commission / Ducks Unlimited / Quail Unlimited / Turkey Unlimited / USDA / Parks and Recreation Department of Mitchell County / Georgia Department of Natural Resources Southwest Region Office / Georgia Forestry / Public Library Director / Pelham Arts and Heritage Council / Parks and Rec Boat Landings

Activation Checklist

- ☐ A disaster impacts a native species of plant or animal, threatening to wipe out a unique aspect of Mitchell County's environment.
- ☐ Historical homes, buildings, or other assets are damaged as a result of a disaster.
- ☐ Redevelopment after a disaster threatens the natural environment or takes place in areas that are likely to be affected by future disasters.
- ☐ Agricultural areas are flooded and unable to be used after a disaster.
- ☐ Landmarks/historic and important cultural sights have been damaged by the disaster.

RSF 6: Natural and Cultural Resources

Pre-Disaster Phase	Short Term	Intermediate	Long term	Demobilization	Post-Disaster Phase
✓	✓				
✓	✓				
✓		✓			
✓	✓				
✓		✓			
	✓				✓
	✓				✓
		✓			✓
✓		✓			
✓			✓		
			✓		✓
			✓		✓
				✓	
			✓	✓	
			✓	✓	

- Maintain and store data regarding natural and cultural resources.
- Familiarize RSF agencies on requirements for recovery assistance.
- Maintain list of post-disaster recovery projects and create priority list.
- Maintain inventory on historic structures' current conditions in county.
- Create a set of guidelines for repair and demolition of historic properties.
- Educate lead agencies and key stakeholders in recovery, participating in recovery training and practices to develop techniques.
- Assist with technical assistance and funding sources for new projects and current hazards.
- Coordinate with LDRM on the state of historic properties and methods to protect during and after disaster.
- Assist and coordinate with related RSFs on debris removal and clean up.
- Ensure comprehensive list of cemeteries in area is readily available to record plots in case of flooding event causing disinterment.
- Maintain protection of natural resources and promote long-term sustainable practices of natural resources for risk reduction.
- Adopt smart growth principles to provide open space and protect critical areas.
- Identify projects for rebuilding that involve vulnerable areas of high priority that may have repetitive loss.
- LDRM will signal when it is time to demobilize.
- Document the entire process of recovery and store records securely.
- Demobilization may occur over time due to County and organizations collaborating.

RSF 7: Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster

Lead Agency: Ministerial Association Leader / Laura Vann

Supporting Agency: Fire Volunteers / Ministerial Association / Georgia Baptist / Community Ventures / Mitchell County Food Bank / Feed the Valley / Food Banks of Pelham / Boy Scouts / Girl Scouts / Community Foundation Southwest Georgia / Southwest Georgia Community Action in Moultrie / Stitches Animal Patrol / Mitchell County House of Hope / Boys and Girls Club / Lions Club / Rotary Club / Kiwanis Club / Beta Club / FCA / 4H / Operation Roundup / Golden Triangle / Meigs Disaster Response Team of Mennonite Church

Activation Checklist

- ☐ Volunteers offer their services to Mitchell County.
- ☐ Mitchell County receives a presidential disaster declaration and volunteer hours are reimbursable under federal grants.
- ☐ Houses of worship provide services to disaster survivors after an event (e.g. food, shelter, clothing).
- ☐ Community groups (i.e. Mennonite Disaster Response Group) are needed to provide resources from services, to actual tools and machinery.

RSF 7: Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster

Pre-Disaster Phase	Short Term	Intermediate	Long term	Demobilization	Post-Disaster Phase
✓		✓			
✓	✓				
✓			✓		✓
✓		✓			
✓		✓	✓		
	✓	✓			✓
✓			✓		
			✓		✓
			✓	✓	
			✓	✓	
			✓	✓	

- Communicate resources for long-term recovery with appropriate RSFs regarding strategies, training, classes, and available financing.
- Become familiarized with emergency operations and responsibilities and capabilities of public sector and NGOs.
- Ensure cross-training opportunities and educational outreach is offered to participants in recovery.
- Create exercises to develop techniques and recovery skills.
- Work on developing programs for post-disaster relief and rebuilding.
- Utilize network to provide resources to replace lost items not covered by insurance or any funding programs.
- Become familiarized with available relief programs and what resources may be reimbursed.
- Incorporate disaster survivors into recovery operations for their part in the community recovery is invaluable.
- LDRM will signal when it is time to demobilize.
- Document the entire process of recovery and store records securely.
- Demobilization may occur over time due to County and organizations collaborating.

RSF Contacts

Supporting Agencies

Organization	Phone	Email
Archbold Living Mitchell	(229) 226-8942	
Archbold Living Pelham	(229) 294-8602	
Archbold Mitchell Hospital	(229) 336-4600	
Baconton Schools	(229) 787-9999	info@bccsblazers.org
Beta Club	(229) 321-7002	
Boys and Girls Club	(229) 336-9500	bgcmc@camillaga.net
Boy Scouts South Georgia	(229) 242-2331	sgcbsa@scouting.org
City of Camilla Chamber of Commerce	(229) 336-5255	don@camillageorgia.com
City of Pelham Chamber of Commerce	(229) 294-4924	pchamber@cityofpelhamga.com
City of Camilla Electric	(229) 336-2210	
Community Foundation of South Georgia	(229) 228-5088	cbowen@cfsga.net
Community Ventures	(229) 336-0020	communityventuresinc@gmail.com
Continuum of Care		homelessInfo@dca.ga.gov
DCA		region10@dca.ga.gov
Division of Family & Children Services	(229) 319-7105	joyce.spurlock@dhs.ga.gov
Downtown Development Authority Pelham	(229) 294-7900	
Downtown Development Authority Camilla	(229) 336-2061	
Ducks Unlimited		
EMC	(229) 336-5221	Info@mitchellemc.com

RSF Contacts

Lead Agencies

Organization	Phone	Email
FCA	(770) 881-1302	nhenson@fca.org
Feeding the Valley	(706) 561-4755	jshaw@feedingthevalley.org
Fire Dept Camilla	(229) 330-0542	mjones@mitchellcountyga.net
Fire Dept Pelham	(229) 294-6012	
Fire Volunteers	(202) 779-2995	
First Net Phones	(229) 294-4924	Gerald.Risner@firstnet.gov
Mitchell County Food Bank and Help Center	(229) 294-4924	
Georgia Baptist	(770) 455-0404	info@gabaptist.org
Georgia Department of Natural Resources Southwest Region Office	(229) 430-4144	jlisa.myler@dnr.ga.gov
Georgia Forestry	(229) 931-5000	mshutters@gfc.state.ga.us
Georgia Pines	(229) 294-6509	
Georgia Power	(229) 248-4401	ferudbec@southernco.com
Girl Scouts	(888) 689-1912	gshg@gshg.org
Golden Triangle	(229) 995-2027	rgordon@goldentrianglercd.org
Habitat for Humanity	(229) 446-8199	frhfh@flintriverhabitat.org
Kiwanis Club	(229) 336-5265	
Laura Vann - VOAD leader	(229) 336-6757	lsvann49@gmail.com
Lions Club	(229) 336-0481	

RSF Contacts

Supporting Agencies

Organization	Phone	Email
Meigs Mennonite Church	(229) 221-4016	pesouth@bellsouth.net
Ministerial Association - Tim Bozeman	(229) 881-9287	tbozemanscbc@gmail.com
Mitchell County Development Authority	(229) 328-7457	lmcda@mitchellcountyga.net
Mitchell County Electric Department	(229) 336-5221	
Mitchell County Food Bank	(229) 294-4924	
Mitchell County High School	229-321-7006	
Mitchell County House of Hope	(229) 330-0223	mitchellhouse31@gmail.com
Mitchell County Parks and Recreation Department	(229) 288-1049	jbell@mitchellcountyga.net
Mitchell County Public Works	229-336-2048	
Mitchell County School System	(229) 328-5458	derek_hadley@mitchell.k12.ga.us
Operation Roundup	(229) 336-5221	Info@mitchellemc.com
Pelham Arts and Heritage Council	(912) 294-6029	
Pelham Schools	(229) 294-8715	ffort@pelham-city.k12.ga.us
Police Dept Camilla	(229) 336-2201	
Police Dept Pelham	(229) 294-6000	
Public Works Baconton	(229) 787-5511	

RSF Contacts

Supporting Agencies

Organization	Phone	Email
Public Works Sale City	(229) 336-7885	
Public Works Pelham	(229) 294-6544	
Quails Unlimited		
Public Library Director	(229) 336-8372	
Roads Department Mitchell County	(229) 336-2048	
Rotary Club	(229) 294-4909	information@pelhamrotary.org
Savannah Court Retirement Home	(229) 351-4264	ed.sccamilla@slm.net
Southwest Georgia Community Action in Moultrie	(229) 985-3610	
Southwest Georgia Regional Commission	(229) 522-3552 ext. 102	breddick@swgrc.org
Stitches Animal Services	(229) 336-7030	stitchesformitchellcoinc@yahoo.com
Turkey Unlimited		
USDA	(229) 355-3288 (229) 355-3285	tameshia.smith@usda.gov linda.westberry@usda.gov
Westwood Schools	(229) 336-7992	news@westwoodschools.org
4H	(229) 336-2066	candace.seabolt@uga.edu

Appendix IV: Model Pre-Event Recovery Ordinance

One action a community can take to move toward better management of disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery is the adoption of an ordinance before or after a damaging event to serve as either a forerunner or supplement to a full-blown recovery plan. The Model Recovery Ordinance below outlines a foundation on which a community can organize to efficiently manage short- and long-term recovery, preferably in advance of a declared disaster, as well as after.

Purposes. The Model Recovery Ordinance focuses on actions found necessary to facilitate recovery, provides a structured format for capturing essential recovery requirements, and offers prototypical language adaptable to unique local circumstances. The concept reflects some essential elements. Among other things, the recovery ordinance should:

- ***Be adopted by local governing body action, if possible, before a disaster happens***, as well as periodically updated and amended, as needed
- ***Authorize establishment and maintenance of a local recovery management organization***, coordinated closely with the local emergency management organization
- ***Direct the preparation of a pre-event short- and long-term recovery plan*** in concert with the local emergency management organization and community stakeholder organizations
- ***Establish emergency powers by which the local government staff can take extraordinary action*** to protect public health, safety, and welfare during post-disaster recovery
- ***Identify methods for local government to take cooperative action*** with other entities to assure full access to all external financing resources as well as to facilitate recovery
- ***Specify the means for consulting with and assisting citizens, businesses, and community stakeholder organizations*** during recovery planning and implementation

Form of Government. For ease of use, the Model Recovery Ordinance is written to reflect a Commission-Manager form of government used by many counties. In this form, executive as well as policy-making authority resides with an elected governing body, such as a county board of commissioners, and administrative powers are delegated to staff through a county administrator.

Recovery Management Emphasis. The Model Recovery Ordinance emphasizes a recovery management process operated in conjunction with administrative powers of local government under the policy-making and/or executive powers of the governing body. It acknowledges the distinction between the vast bulk of more routine administrative actions reflected in short-term recovery provisions and the policy process more common to long-term recovery, directed through formal action by the governing body, and often marked by public hearings and controversy.

Model Recovery Ordinance Language

An ordinance establishing a recovery organization, authorizing preparation of a recovery plan, and granting emergency powers for staff actions which can ensure timely and expeditious post-disaster recovery for Mitchell County, by creating new County Chapter Section ____

WHEREAS, the County is vulnerable to various natural hazards such as hurricanes, flooding, landslides, wildfires, and severe storms causing substantial loss of life and property resulting in declared local, State, or federal level disasters;

WHEREAS, the County is authorized under state law to declare a state of local emergency and take actions necessary to ensure the public safety and well-being of its residents, visitors, business community, and property during and after such disasters;

WHEREAS, it is essential to the well-being of the County after disasters to expedite recovery, mitigate hazardous conditions threatening public safety, and improve the community;

WHEREAS, disaster recovery can be facilitated by establishment of an ongoing Recovery Committee within the County government to plan, coordinate, and expedite recovery activities;

WHEREAS, preparation of a pre-event Recovery and Redevelopment Plan can help the County organize to expedite recovery in advance of a declared disaster and to mitigate hazardous conditions before and after such a disaster;

WHEREAS, post-disaster recovery can be facilitated by adoption of a pre-event ordinance authorizing certain extraordinary staff actions to be taken to expedite implementation of recovery;

WHEREAS, it is mutually beneficial to identify in advance of a declared disaster the necessity to establish and maintain cooperative relationships with other local, regional, State, and federal governmental agencies in order to facilitate post-disaster recovery;

WHEREAS, it is informative, productive, and necessary to consult with representatives of business, industry, citizens, and community stakeholder organizations regarding the most suitable and helpful means to facilitate post-disaster recovery;

The Mitchell County Board of Commissioners does hereby ordain:

Section

1. **Authority.** This ordinance is adopted by the Mitchell County Board of Commissioners acting under authority of the law of the State of Georgia and all applicable federal laws and regulations.
2. **Purposes.** It is the intent of the Mitchell County Board of Commissioners under this chapter to:
 - a. Authorize, in advance of a disaster, the establishment and maintenance of an ongoing Recovery Management Organization within the County to plan, prepare for, direct, and coordinate orderly and expeditious post-disaster recovery;

- b. Direct, in advance of a declared disaster, the preparation of a pre-event Recovery Plan for short-term and long-term post-disaster recovery, to be adopted by the Mitchell County Board of Commissioners and amended periodically, as necessary;
- c. Establish, in advance of a disaster, powers to be implemented upon declaration of a local emergency by which staff of building, planning, public works, and other departments can take extraordinary action to reasonably assure safe and healthy post-disaster recovery;
- d. Identify methods by which the Mitchell County Board of Commissioners may take cooperative action with other governmental entities to facilitate recovery;
- e. Specify means by which the County may consult with and assist citizens, businesses and community organizations during the planning and implementation of recovery procedures.

3. **Definitions.** As used in this ordinance, the following definitions shall apply:

3.1 Development Moratorium shall mean a temporary hold, for a defined period of time, on the issuance of building permits, approval of land-use applications or other permits and entitlements related to the use, development, and occupancy of private property in the interests of protection of life and property.

3.2 Director shall mean the Director of the Recovery Committee or an authorized representative.

3.3 Disaster shall mean a locally declared emergency also proclaimed as a state of emergency by the Governor of the State and declared a disaster by the President of the United States.

3.4 Emergency shall mean a local emergency, which has been declared by the Mitchell County Board of Commissioners for a specific disaster and has not been terminated.

3.5 Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) shall mean an official map of a community on which the Federal Insurance Administrator has delineated both the special hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community. A FIRM that has been made available digitally is called a Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM).

3.6 Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. A program for assistance to federal, state, and local agencies whereby a grant is provided by FEMA as an incentive for implementing mutually desired mitigation programs, as authorized by the Stafford Act and related federal regulations, plans, and policies.

3.7 Historic Building or Structure shall mean any building or structure included on the national, state, or municipal register of historic places, and structures having historic significance within a recognized historic district.

3.8 Individual Assistance Program. A program for providing small grants to individuals and households affected by a disaster to offset loss of equipment, damage to homes, or the cost of relocation to another home, as authorized under the Stafford Act and related federal regulations.

3.9 In-Kind shall mean the same as the prior building or structure in size, height and shape, type of construction, number of units, general location, and appearance.

3.10 Interim Recovery Strategy shall mean a post-disaster strategic program identifying major recovery initiatives and critical action priorities either in the Recovery Plan or necessitated by specific post-disaster conditions.

3.11 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. A plan prepared for governing board adoption and FEMA approval, which, among other things, assesses the type, location, and extent of natural hazards affecting the County; describes vulnerability of people, structures, and infrastructure facilities to such hazards and estimates potential losses, and includes a mitigation strategy that provides the County's blueprint for reducing potential losses identified.

3.12 Multi-Agency Hazard Mitigation Team. A team of representatives from FEMA, other federal agencies, state emergency management agencies, and related state and local agencies, formed to identify, evaluate, and report on post-disaster mitigation needs.

3.13 Natural Hazards/ Safety Element [or equivalent] shall mean an element of the comprehensive plan that addresses protection of the community from unreasonable risks associated with earthquakes, landslides, flooding, wildland fires, wind, coastal erosion, and other natural, technological, and human-caused hazards.

3.14 Public Assistance Program. A program for providing reimbursement to federal, state, and local agencies and non-profit organizations for repair and replacement of facilities lost or damaged in a disaster, as authorized under the Stafford Act and related federal regulations, plans, and policies.

3.15 Redevelopment shall mean the rebuilding or replacement of permanent residential, commercial, or industrial facilities damaged or destroyed in a major disaster, as well as construction of large-scale public or private infrastructure, addition of community improvements, and/or restoration of a healthy economy.

3.16 Recovery shall mean the restoration of housing, transportation, public services, and/or economic activity to levels equal to or better than their pre-disaster states through a series of short-term, intermediate, and long-term strategies and actions.

3.17 Recovery Management Organization shall mean an interdepartmental organization that coordinates county staff actions in planning and implementing disaster recovery and reconstruction functions.

3.18 Recovery Plan shall mean a pre- or post-disaster plan for recovery, comprising policies, plans, implementation actions, and designated responsibilities related to expeditious and orderly post-disaster recovery and redevelopment, as well as long-term mitigation.

3.19 "Stafford Act" shall mean the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288, as amended).

4. **Recovery Management Organization.** There is hereby created the Recovery Management Organization [or equivalent] for the purpose of planning, organizing, coordinating, and implementing pre-event and post-disaster disaster recovery actions.

***Commentary.** In a big-city environment, presence and availability of the Mayor or a Deputy Mayor may be important from a leadership standpoint, even though recovery in many instances is largely a staff-driven process with the*

County Administrator as the primary coordinator. Either way, the intent of the following language is to assure an ongoing communication connection between staff and the County Commission.

4.1 Powers and Duties. The Recovery Management Organization shall have such powers as needed to carry out the purposes, provisions, and procedures of this chapter.

4.2 Officers and Members. The Recovery Management Organization shall be comprised of the following officers and members: a. The County Manager who shall be Director; b. The County Attorney [or equivalent] who shall be Legal Adviser; c. Other members include [list titles or functions, such as chief building official, county engineer, director of community development or planning, fire chief, emergency management or disaster preparedness coordinator, general services director, historic preservation director, police chief, director of public works, director of utilities, floodplain manager, hazard mitigation specialist], and representatives from such other departments as deemed necessary by the Director for effective operations;

4.3 Relation to Emergency Management Organization. The Recovery Management Organization shall include all members of the Emergency Management Organization [or equivalent] as follows: [list titles, such as emergency management coordinator, fire chief, police chief, etc.]

4.4 Operations and Meetings. The Director shall be responsible for overseeing Recovery Management Organization operations and for calling meetings, as needed. After a declaration of an emergency, and for the duration of the emergency period, the Recovery Management Organization shall meet daily, or as frequently as determined by the Director.

4.5 Succession. In the absence of the Director, the Deputy Director shall serve as Acting Director and shall be empowered to carry out the duties and responsibilities of the Director. The Director shall name a succession of department managers to carry on the duties of the Director and Deputy Director, and to serve as Acting Director in the event of the unavailability of the Director and Deputy Director.

4.6 Organization. The Recovery Management Organization may create such standing or ad hoc committees as determined necessary by the Director.

5. Recovery Plan. The Recovery Management Organization shall prepare a Recovery Plan addressing pre-event and post-disaster recovery policies, strategies, and actions; if possible, the Recovery Plan shall be adopted by the County Commission [or equivalent] before a disaster, and amended after a disaster, as needed.

5.1 Plan Content. The Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan shall be composed of pre- and post-event policies, strategies, and actions needed to facilitate post-disaster recovery. The Recovery Plan will designate lead and back-up departmental action responsibilities to facilitate expeditious post-disaster recovery as well as hazard mitigation actions. The Recovery Plan shall address short-term and long-term recovery subjects, including but not limited to: business resumption, damage assessment, demolitions, debris removal, expedited repair permitting, hazards evaluation and mitigation, historical buildings, moratorium procedures, nonconforming buildings and uses, rebuilding plans, restoration of infrastructure, temporary and replacement housing, and such other subjects as may be appropriate to expeditious and wise recovery. To the extent possible, the Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan should reflect a holistic approach (where everyone in the Recovery Management Organization team

is working toward common objectives, and roles are defined within a general consensus regarding those roles); include language about constructing a mutually agreed-upon vision of community resilience; and also include language regarding local perspectives on sustainability and climate adaptation.

5.2 Coordination with Other Organizations. The Recovery Plan shall identify relationships of planned recovery actions with those of local, regional, state, federal, mutual aid, and nonprofit organizations involved with disaster recovery, including but not limited to: the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the American Red Cross, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Small Business Administration (SBA), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Department of Transportation (DOT), the State Emergency Management Agency [or equivalent] and other organizations that may provide disaster assistance. Prior to adoption or amendment of the Recovery Plan by the County Commission [or equivalent], such organizations shall be notified of its proposed content, and comments shall be solicited in a timely manner.

5.3 Consultation with Citizens. During the initial and intermediate stages of Recovery Plan formulation as well as prior to its adoption or amendment by the Board of Commissioners, the Recovery Management Organization shall conduct outreach to community stakeholder groups, organize and distribute public announcements, schedule and conduct community workshops and meetings, and/or convene advisory committees composed of representatives of homeowner, business, and community organizations, or implement other means to provide information and consult with members of the public regarding preparation, adoption, or amendment of the Recovery Plan. Public comments shall be solicited in a timely manner during Recovery Plan formulation, adoption, and amendment processes.

5.4 Adoption. Following preparation, update, or revision, the Recovery Plan shall be transmitted to the Board of Commissioners for review and approval. The Board shall hold at least one legally noticed public hearing to receive comments from the public on the Recovery Plan. Following public hearing(s), the Board may adopt or amend the Recovery Plan by resolution, or transmit the plan back to the Recovery Management Organization for further modification prior to final action.

5.5 Amendments. The Recovery Management Organization shall address key issues, strategies, and information bearing on the orderly maintenance and periodic amendment of the plan. In preparing amendments, the Recovery Management Organization shall consult in a timely manner with the Board, County departments, businesses and community organizations, and other government entities to obtain information pertinent to possible Recovery Plan amendments.

5.6 Implementation. Under policy direction from the Board of Commissioners, the Recovery Management Organization shall be responsible for Recovery Plan implementation. Before a declaration of emergency, the Director shall prepare and submit reports at least annually to fully advise the Board of Commissioners on the progress of preparation, update, or implementation of the Recovery Plan. After a declaration of emergency, the Director shall report to the Board of Commissioners as often as necessary on actions taken to implement the plan in the post-disaster setting, identify policy issues needing Board of Commissioners direction, and receive authorization to proceed with interim plan modifications necessitated by specific circumstances.

5.7 Training and Exercises. The Recovery Management Organization shall organize and conduct periodic training and exercises annually, or more often as necessary, in order to develop, communicate, and update the contents of the Recovery Plan. Such training and exercises will be conducted in coordination with similar training and exercises related to the Emergency Operations Plan.

5.8 Coordination with Related Plans. The Recovery Plan shall be coordinated with the Comprehensive General Plan, the Emergency Operations Plan, the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, and such other related plans as may be pertinent, to avoid inconsistencies between plans. Such related plans shall be periodically amended by the Board of Commissioners to be consistent with key provisions of the Recovery Plan, and vice versa.

6. Interim Recovery Strategy. At the earliest possible time following a declaration of local emergency, the Recovery Management Organization shall prepare an Interim Recovery Strategy.

6.1 Content. The Interim Recovery Strategy shall identify and describe recovery initiatives and action priorities anticipated or underway that are necessitated by specific post-disaster circumstances.

6.2 Critical Action Priorities. The Interim Recovery Strategy shall identify critical action priorities, including but not limited to those actions identified under Section 9.0 Temporary Regulations of this chapter, describing for each action its objective, urgency, affected individuals and organizations, funding sources, department responsible, and likely duration. The Interim Recovery Strategy shall separately identify those recovery initiatives and action priorities that are not covered or insufficiently covered by the adopted Recovery Plan, but which in the judgment of the Director are essential to expeditious fulfillment of victims' needs, hazard mitigation imperatives, critical infrastructure restoration, and rebuilding needs, and without which public health, safety, and welfare might otherwise be impeded.

6.3 Short-Term Hazard Mitigation Program. The Interim Recovery Strategy shall include a short-term hazard mitigation program comprised of high priority actions. Such measures may include urgency ordinances dealing with mitigation and abatement priorities identified under Section 9. Temporary Regulations or requiring special land-use and development restrictions or structural measures in areas affected by flooding, urban/wildland fire, wind, seismic, or other natural hazards, or remediation of known human-induced or technological hazards such as toxic contamination.

6.4 Review and Consultation. The Interim Recovery Strategy shall be forwarded to the County Commission [or equivalent] for review and approval following consultation with FEMA, other governmental agencies, businesses, infrastructure operators, and other citizen and stakeholder representatives. The Director shall periodically report to the County Commission regarding Interim Recovery Strategy implementation, and any adjustments that may be required by changing circumstances.

6.5 Coordination with Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan and Other Plans. The Interim Recovery Strategy shall form the basis for periodic amendments to the Recovery Plan, and such other related plans as may be pertinent. It shall identify needed post-disaster amendments to the Pre-Disaster Recovery, Comprehensive Plan, Emergency Operations Plan, or other plans, codes, or ordinances.

***Commentary.** The purpose of the Interim Recovery Strategy is to structure the flow of local post-disaster short- and long-term recovery actions around a unifying concept that:*

- 1) acknowledges real damage and loss conditions experienced,*
- 2) modifies scenarios underlying the Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan, and*
- 3) translates the new reality into short- term actions pending revision of the Recovery Plan.*

This may be essential because damage conditions are often likely to be different from those anticipated in the Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan. Preparation of such an interim strategy in the early days of recovery has the benefit of incorporating a positive, proactive emphasis to counter what can be an overwhelmingly reactive and negative context. The Interim Recovery Strategy can be updated as recovery experience is gained, and new issues emerge. It also provides a source from which the Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan and related plans can be updated.

7. Hazard Mitigation Program. Prior to a major disaster, the Recovery Management Organization, with County Commission concurrence, shall establish a hazard mitigation program by which natural hazards, risks, and vulnerability are addressed for prioritized short-term and long-term mitigation actions leading to reduced disaster losses. The hazard mitigation program shall include preparation and adoption of a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, amendment of the Comprehensive Plan to include a Natural Hazard/Safety Element [or equivalent], together with emergency actions dealing with immediate hazards abatement, including hazardous materials management.

7.1 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Recovery Management Organization shall prepare for County Commission adoption and FEMA approval a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan qualifying the County for receipt of federal Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA), Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM), and Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) grants, under the provisions of the Stafford Act, National Flood Insurance Act, and Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, as amended. The Local Hazard Mitigation Plan shall include, among other items specified in federal regulations (44 CFR 201.6): a risk assessment describing the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the County, vulnerability to such hazards, the types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in identified hazard areas, and an estimate of the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures; and a mitigation strategy that provides the County's blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment. The Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, or its mitigation strategy and other contents, shall be adopted as part of the Natural Hazard/Safety Element [or equivalent] of the Comprehensive Plan.

7.2 Natural Hazard/Safety Element [or equivalent]. The Recovery Management Organization shall prepare for County Commission adoption an amendment to the Comprehensive Plan known as the Natural Hazards/Safety Element [or equivalent] including proposed long- and short-term hazard mitigation goals, policies, and actions enhancing long-term safety against future disasters. The Natural Hazard/Safety Element [or equivalent] shall determine and assess the community's vulnerability to known hazards, including climate change impacts, such as: severe flooding; wildland fires; seismic hazards, such as ground shaking and deformation, fault rupture, liquefaction, and tsunamis; dam failure; slope instability, mudslides, landslides, and subsidence; sea level rise, coastal surge and erosion; hurricanes, tornadoes, and other high winds; and human-induced or technological hazards,

such as oil spills, natural gas leakage and fires, hazardous and toxic materials contamination, and nuclear power plant and radiological accidents.

***Commentary.** About a dozen states require inclusion of natural hazards as a mandated subject within their comprehensive plans. For example, a Natural Hazards Element is a required or suggested part of comprehensive plans of Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, and Iowa, and a Safety Element is a required part of comprehensive plans in Arizona, California, and Nevada. Such requirements may have encouraged disaster loss reduction. For example, per capita flood losses were found in one study to be lower for those states which required natural hazards as a subject of the comprehensive plan than for those without such a requirement. Moreover, such comprehensive plan elements provide a context into which communities can fit their Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) required under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 as a precondition for eligibility for federal hazard mitigation grants. California provides financial incentives to local jurisdictions that adopt their LHMP as part of the safety element. To the extent that hazard mitigation reduces disaster losses and facilitates recovery, communities stand to benefit from integrating such plans with the Pre-Disaster Recovery Plan.*

7.3 New Information. As new information is obtained regarding the presence, location, extent, location, and severity of natural and human-induced or technological hazards, or regarding new mitigation techniques, such information shall be made available to the public, and shall be incorporated as soon as possible as amendments to the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and the Comprehensive Plan through County Commission action.

8. General Provisions. The following general provisions shall be applicable to implementation of this chapter:

8.1 Emergency Powers and Procedures. Following a declaration of local emergency and while such declaration is in force, the Recovery Management Organization shall have authority to exercise powers and procedures authorized by this chapter, including temporary regulations identified below, subject to extension, modification or replacement of all or portions of these provisions by separate ordinances adopted by the County Commission [or equivalent].

8.2 Post-Disaster Operations. The Recovery Management Organization shall coordinate post-disaster recovery operations, including but not limited to: business resumption, damage assessment, demolitions, debris removal, expedited repair permitting, hazards evaluation and mitigation, historical buildings, moratorium procedures, nonconforming buildings and uses, rebuilding plans, restoration of infrastructure, temporary and replacement housing, and such other subjects as may be appropriate, as further specified below.

9. Coordination with FEMA and Other Agencies. The Recovery Management Organization shall coordinate recovery actions identified under this and following sections with those of state, federal, local, or other mutual organizations involved in disaster recovery, including but not limited to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the American Red Cross, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Small Business Administration (SBA), the State Emergency Management Agency [or equivalent], and other organizations that provide disaster assistance. Intergovernmental coordination tasks include but are not limited to the following: local compliance with all applicable federal and state laws and regulations; provision of information and logistical support; participation in the Multi-Agency

Hazard Mitigation Team; cooperation in joint establishment of one-stop service centers for victim support and assistance; and such other coordination tasks as may be required under the specific circumstances of the disaster.

***Commentary.** A substantial portion of the Stafford Act is devoted to the means by which federal funds are distributed to persons, businesses, local governments, and state governments for disaster relief and recovery. For most communities, this is an important external source from which certain disaster losses can be compensated. Although insurance may be instrumental in personal, household, or business recovery, it has little value for compensating losses incurred from disasters for which insurance is too costly or difficult to obtain, such as earthquake insurance. In addition, some federal assistance is in the form of grants and loans, involving other federal agencies such as HUD and SBA. The federal government has become increasingly interested in coordinating post-disaster victim services and mitigating hazards affecting land use and building construction. Consequently, federal assistance to localities in many instances is contingent upon the adjustment of local recovery and hazard mitigation policies and practices to conform to federal standards, such as elevation of rebuilt structures in floodplain areas.*

9.1 Temporary Regulations. The Recovery Management Organization shall have the authority to administer the provisions of this section temporarily modifying provisions of the Municipal Code [or equivalent] dealing with building permits, demolition permits, and restrictions on the use, development, or occupancy of private property, provided that such action, in the opinion of the Director, is reasonably justifiable for protection of life and property, mitigation of hazardous conditions, avoidance of undue displacement of households or businesses, or prompt restoration of public infrastructure.

***Commentary.** The following temporary regulations are at the heart of the recovery process. Although state law or county ordinances may authorize some of these functions, it is preferable to have a source of locally adopted regulation which provides direct authority for staff actions taken on behalf of the County Commission in line with the Recovery Plan, and provides a rationale for intervention in matters dealing with private property. Among these temporary regulations are provisions dealing with their duration, environmental clearances, debris clearance and hazard abatement, damage assessment and placarding, development moratoria, temporary use permits, temporary repair permits, deferral of fees for repair and rebuilding permits, nonconforming buildings and uses, one-stop service centers, and demolition of damaged historic buildings. Each of these topics needs careful adaptation to local conditions. It is not possible to fully anticipate in advance the magnitude and distribution of disaster damages, but these pre-adopted temporary regulations provide a basis for more efficient action substantially less subject to uncertainties found in cities which have not prepared in this manner. Also, it is important to remember that although temporary regulatory modifications outlined here are associated with the municipal code, disaster assistance from federal agencies will be contingent upon compliance with requirements of federal laws and programs, such as the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP); the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Endangered Species Act (ESA), and others as applicable. Changes in local ordinance/municipal code, though temporary, will not change these federal requirements.*

9.2 Duration. The provisions of this section shall be in effect subject to review by the County Commission for a period of 90 days from the date of a local emergency declaration leading to a state-proclaimed emergency and federally declared disaster, or until such time as the local emergency is extended, modified, replaced, or terminated in whole or in part by action of the County Commission through separate ordinance.

***Commentary.** This provision allows for flexibility in the duration of application of the temporary regulations, so that any portion can be terminated, modified, or extended depending upon local circumstances. It also reflects a*

recognition that "temporary" regulations may be in effect for an extended period of time beyond either termination of the local state of emergency or the 90-day period. Depending upon the severity of disaster damage, it may be necessary for temporary provisions to remain in effect for several years after the disaster.

9.3 Environmental Clearances. The provisions of this section enable actions that in the judgment of the Director are justifiable for protection of public health and safety and, therefore, can be reasonably declared to qualify under statutory exemptions of environmental regulations contained in other chapters of the Municipal Code, and within state and federal law. The Director shall provide ongoing monitoring reports to the County Commission on environmental issues arising in relation to the Interim Recovery Strategy, the Recovery Plan, and the statutory exemptions.

9.4 Debris Clearance and Hazard Abatement. The Director shall have the emergency authority to undertake the following actions:

- a. Debris Removal—Remove from public rights-of-way and/or private property adjoining such rights-of-way any debris, rubble, trees, damaged or destroyed cars, trailers, equipment, or other items of private property, posing a threat to public health or safety;
- b. Hazardous Materials—Remove and/or abate hazardous and toxic substances threatening public health and safety;
- c. Setbacks of Temporary Buildings—Create and maintain such additional setbacks for temporary buildings as to assure emergency and through movement of vehicles and pedestrians essential for recovery management;
- d. Prohibition of Access—Prohibit public access to areas damaged and/or hazardous to public health;
- e. Other—Take such other actions, which, in the judgment of the Director, are reasonably justified for protection of public health and safety, provision of emergency ingress and egress, assurance of firefighting or ambulance access, restoration of infrastructure, and mitigation of hazardous conditions.

***Commentary.** Although clearance of privately owned debris is routinely considered a function of local government, it can become very controversial where owners take the position that such property is salvageable and has value (e.g., used brick after an earthquake). Pre-event adoption of such a provision reinforces the expectation that debris clearance functions will be carried out decisively, thus minimizing a problem otherwise compounded by hesitation or ambiguity of intention on the part of the county.*

9.5 Damage Assessment and Placarding. The Director shall direct damage assessment teams having authority to conduct field surveys of damaged structures and post placards designating the condition and permitted occupancy of such structures as follows:

***Commentary.** Damage assessment and the placement of placards identifying whether buildings are safe or unsafe to occupy are two functions having perhaps more profound effects on life, property, and recovery than any other within the post-disaster decision sequence towards which provisions of these temporary regulations are directed.*

Damage assessment is undertaken by various entities following a major disaster, usually the county and FEMA. There is at least a twofold purpose for these inspections. One purpose is to determine the degree of structural damage of each building and notify the public about the relative safety of entry and occupancy. This has been a long-standing duty under local government health and safety responsibilities with which building departments are familiar. The other purpose is to quickly estimate the approximate replacement costs of damaged buildings and other property in order to inform the state and federal governments of dollar amounts needed for emergency legislative

authorizations. The latter purpose is fraught with difficulty to the extent that hurriedly conducted damage assessments can miss substantial elements of damage and corresponding costs. Moreover, local expertise tends to be limited in the area of deploying common standards and procedures for determining structural damage in order to assess damage in a truly comparable manner.

The most important element of all these concerns is the establishment of standard identification of structural damage both in gross general terms reflected in the red, yellow, and green tag placard systems. The placard language below is adapted from **Model Ordinances for Post-Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction** initially published by the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services. The procedures used to make these basic safety distinctions in the California model ordinance are based on detailed post-disaster inspection methods described by the Applied Technology Council in **ATC-20, Procedures for Post-Earthquake Safety Evaluation of Buildings** and **ATC-20-2 Addendum**:

- a. **Inspected—Lawful Occupancy Permitted** is to be posted on any building in which no apparent structural hazard has been found. This does not mean other forms of damage that may not temporarily affect occupancy.

Commentary. This is commonly known as the "green tag" placard.

- b. **Restricted Use** is to be posted on any building in which damage has resulted in some form of restriction to continued occupancy. The individual posting this placard shall note in general terms the type of damage encountered and shall clearly and concisely note the restrictions on continued occupancy.

Commentary. This is commonly known as the "yellow tag" placard.

- c. **Unsafe—Do Not Enter or Occupy** is to be posted on any building that has been damaged to the extent that continued occupancy poses a threat to life safety. Buildings posted with this placard shall not be entered under any circumstances except as authorized in writing by the department that posted the building or by authorized members of damage assessment teams. The individual posting this placard shall note in general terms the type of damage encountered. This placard is not to be considered a demolition order. This chapter and section number, the name of the department, its address, and phone number shall be permanently affixed to each placard. Once a placard has been attached to a building, it shall not be removed, altered, or covered until done so by an authorized representative of the department or upon written notification from the department. Failure to comply with this prohibition will be considered a misdemeanor punishable by a \$500 fine.

Commentary. This is commonly known as the "red tag" placard.

9.6 Development Moratorium. The Director shall have the authority to establish a moratorium on the issuance of building permits, approval of land use applications or other permits and entitlements related to the use, development, and occupancy of private property authorized under other chapters and sections of the Municipal Code and related ordinances, provided that, in the opinion of the Director, such action is reasonably justifiable for protection of life and property and subject to the following:

- a. **Posting**—Notice of the moratorium shall be posted in a public place and on the Internet, and shall clearly identify the boundaries of the area(s) in which moratorium provisions are in effect, and

shall specify the exact nature of the development permits or entitlements that are temporarily held in abeyance;

- b. **Duration**—The moratorium shall be in effect subject to review by the County Commission at the earliest possible time, but no later than 90 days, at which time the Commission shall take action to extend, modify, replace, or terminate such moratorium through separate ordinance.

***Commentary.** After disasters, a prevailing sentiment may often be to act quickly to replicate pre-disaster building patterns in an effort to “restore normalcy.” In many instances, this sentiment prevails as public policy despite the presence of a severe natural hazard condition, thereby reinforcing the chances of repetitive losses. Many examples exist of communities which have allowed rebuilding in a manner that ignored known hazardous conditions, whereas intervention was needed to create greater safety.*

To prevent or reduce repetitive losses, a county may choose to interrupt and forestall rebuilding long enough to assess options for avoiding placing buildings and people back in harm’s way. This can be done by establishing an emergency moratorium on issuance of repair and rebuilding permits or on land-use approvals in areas where severely hazardous conditions are identified. The hazard may be newly detected, as in a post-earthquake circumstance where the pattern of structural damage, recent flooding, fresh landslides, or ground subsidence may indicate the need for engineering studies to clearly identify hazards and determine proper solutions.

A moratorium on development may be important for a county to undertake from the standpoint of informed public policy. However, such actions tend to be controversial and unpopular, so it is important to lay the groundwork with the community in advance, if possible. This subsection provides prior authorization through adoption of this ordinance before a major disaster, enabling county staff to act expeditiously in a post-disaster setting to forestall premature issuance of permits in areas shown to be hazardous. Such action is necessarily subject to Commission review, ratification, modification, or termination.

9.7 Temporary Use Permits. The Director shall have the authority to issue permits in any zone for the temporary use of property that will aid in the immediate restoration of an area adversely impacted by a major disaster, subject to the following provisions:

- a. **Critical Facilities**--Any police, fire, emergency medical, or emergency communications facility that will aid in the immediate restoration of the area may be permitted in any zone for the duration of the declared emergency.
- b. **Other Temporary Uses**--Temporary use permits may be issued in any zone, with conditions, as necessary, provided written findings are made establishing a factual basis that the proposed temporary use: 1) will not be detrimental to the immediate neighborhood; 2) will not adversely affect the Comprehensive General Plan or any applicable specific plan; and 3) will contribute in a positive fashion to the reconstruction and recovery of areas adversely impacted by the disaster. Temporary use permits may be issued for a period of one year following the declaration of local emergency and may be extended for an additional year, to a maximum of two years from the declaration of emergency, provided such findings are determined to be still applicable by the end of the first year. If, during the first or the second year, substantial evidence contradicting one or more of the required findings comes to the attention of the Director, then the temporary use permit shall be revoked.

***Commentary.** Most zoning ordinances have no provisions for temporary use of property following a disaster. A few allow temporary placement of mobile homes on residentially zoned sites pending reconstruction of a residence. Time limits vary but are usually for a two-year period. After a disaster, special latitude may be needed, however, to support various recovery needs. Care must be taken not to set precedents that will erode or destroy a pre-existing pattern of*

*zoning that the county may wish to protect. The language within this section is modeled after provisions of the Los Angeles recovery ordinance adopted after the Northridge earthquake, titled **Temporary Regulations Relating to Land Use Approvals for Properties Damaged in a Local Emergency**. That ordinance was geared toward the needs of a large and diverse county. Smaller communities may wish to restrict temporary uses to those already allowed by existing zoning, limiting the provision to temporary structures such as tents, domes, or mobile units.*

9.8 Temporary Waiver of Repair Permit Requirements for Emergency Repairs. Following a disaster, temporary emergency repairs to secure structures and property damaged in the disaster against further damage or to protect adjoining structures or property may be made without fee or permit where such repairs are not already exempt under other chapters of the Municipal Code. The building official must be notified of such repairs within 10 working days, and regular permits with fees may then be required.

***Commentary.** This provision is specifically written for repairs which may not be exempt under standard building code permit exemptions but which are justifiable from a public health and safety standpoint to avoid further damage to property after a disaster. It is modeled after a provision of a post-disaster rebuilding ordinance adopted in 1992 by the County of San Bernardino shortly after the Landers-Big Bear earthquake. Written before the earthquake, the ordinance was based on a pre-event study titled *Post-Disaster Rebuilding Ordinance and Procedures*, which included a survey of top managers and elected officials regarding various post-disaster rebuilding provisions, such as for nonconforming buildings and uses. Because of the pre-event involvement of top managers and elected officials, it was adopted after the earthquake with no controversy.*

9.9 Deferral of Fees for Repair and Rebuilding Permits. Except for temporary repairs issued under provisions of this chapter, all other repairs, restoration, and reconstruction of buildings damaged or destroyed in the disaster shall be approved through permit under the provisions of other chapters of this Code. Fees for such repair and reconstruction permits may be deferred until issuance of certificates of occupancy.

***Commentary.** Pressure to waive processing fees frequently arises after a disaster when victims are unsure of their sources of financing for rebuilding. It may be inadvisable to succumb to pressures to waive fees due to the ongoing need for cost recovery for disaster-related services at a time revenue flows are uncertain. As an alternative, local governments can buy time by deferring fees to determine the degree to which funds will be found at a later time to help offset victims' fee costs. For example, sometimes the cost of processing fees may be covered by insurance or by federal funds. Deferral of fees until occupancy permit issuance buys time during which to ascertain possible alternate sources without injuring necessary revenue flows to the county treasury. This provision is modeled after similar language in the Los Angeles temporary regulations.*

9.10 Nonconforming Buildings and Uses. Buildings damaged or destroyed in the disaster that are legally nonconforming as to use, yards, height, number of stories, lot area, floor area, residential density, parking, or other provisions of the Municipal Code specified herein may be repaired and reconstructed in-kind, provided that:

- a. The building is damaged in such a manner that the structural strength or stability of the building is appreciably lessened by the disaster and is less than the minimum requirements of the Municipal Code for a new building;
- b. The cost of repair is greater than 50 percent of the replacement cost of the building;
- c. All structural, plumbing, electrical, and related requirements of the Municipal Code, as well as any rebuilding requirements imposed by a higher level of government, such as building elevation or basement removal if required under NFIP, are met at current standards;

- d. All natural hazard mitigation requirements of the Municipal Code are met;
- e. Reestablishment of the use or building is in conformance with the National Flood Insurance Program requirements and procedures, or higher community standards;
- f. The building is reconstructed to the same configuration, floor area, height, and occupancy as the original building or structure;
- g. No portion of the building or structure encroaches into an area planned for widening or extension of existing or future streets as determined by the comprehensive general plan or applicable specific plan;
- h. Repair or reconstruction shall commence within two years of the date of the declaration of local emergency in a major disaster and shall be completed within two years of the date on which permits are issued; damaged structures must be secured in accordance with the community's provisions for abandoned structures in order to ensure the health and safety of the public;
- i. Nothing herein shall be interpreted as authorizing the continuation of a nonconforming use beyond the time limits set forth under other sections of the Municipal Code that were applicable to the site prior to the disaster.

Commentary. *No recovery issue can be more vexing to planners than whether or not to encourage reestablishment of nonconforming uses and buildings after a disaster.*

Planners have sought for decades to write strict provisions in zoning ordinances designed to gradually eliminate nonconforming uses or buildings as they were abandoned, changed owners, or were damaged by fire, wind, or water. Such provisions normally prohibit reestablishment of nonconforming uses and buildings where damage exceeds a certain percentage of replacement cost, most often 50 percent. This approach is logical, orderly, and normally equitable when weighing community interests balanced with those of the property owner. However, the thinking behind such provisions has been geared to incremental adjustments or termination of such uses over time, not to sudden circumstances forcing disposition of such uses as a class at a single point in time.

In theory, disasters are seen as an opportunity to eliminate uses that conflict with the prevailing pattern in a neighborhood but that remain because of legal nonconforming status—for example, scattered industrial uses in a residentially zoned neighborhood. In reality, local governments are beset after a disaster by pressures from property owners and other interests to reestablish the previous development pattern, including nonconforming buildings and uses. Such pressures extend beyond the demand to reestablish nonconforming buildings or uses to include waiver of current building, plumbing, and electrical code provisions to the standards in place at the time of construction.

From a risk management, liability exposure, or public safety standpoint, acquiescence to the reduction of such basic health and safety standards in the face of a known hazard can be seen as unacceptable. However, zoning provisions hindering reestablishment of nonconforming buildings or uses tend to be more arguable and are more likely to be modified by county commissions under pressures of the moment to restore the status quo. In recognition of such pressures, this model ordinance language offers a straightforward tradeoff approach allowing reestablishment of a nonconforming use or building in return for strict adherence to current structural, plumbing, and electrical code and hazard mitigation requirements. The language assumes existence of a provision commonly found in the Municipal Code authorizing repair or reestablishment of a nonconforming use or building where damage is less than 50% of the replacement cost. It also assumes the building was substantially weakened by the disaster and is below code requirements. This compromise approach recognizes that its application may require the unwelcome decision to accept continuation of disorderly land-use patterns, unless a solution can be found through redevelopment or rezoning. Instead, it places a high value on life safety.

It is important to note, however, that the language of these provisions includes the following important limitations on the economic incentive to reestablish the nonconforming use or building.

1. *It does not extend any previously stipulated life of the nonconforming use. This is an important disincentive if the costs of replacement cannot be offset by insurance, FEMA assistance, SBA loans or other sources of financial support.*
2. *It does not allow the extent of nonconformance to be increased over that which existed prior to the disaster, thwarting another common pressure.*

It requires strict adherence to current structural, plumbing, electrical, and other requirements of the Municipal Code, any street setbacks stipulated within the comprehensive plan circulation element and related ordinances, as well as any rebuilding requirements imposed by a higher level of government, such as building elevations or basement removals where required by FEMA under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Note: within NFIP there is no grandfathering for substantially damaged structures (i.e., those damaged in excess of 50% of their pre-event value). Such local, state or federal requirements, though potentially costly, are necessary from a public safety standpoint.

3. *It recognizes that compliance with more stringent hazard mitigation requirements may be needed, for example, moving a structure to a less hazardous area on the lot, especially in cases involving increased on-site hazards because of fault rupture, land sliding, coastal erosion, or severe flooding where upgrading to current structural, plumbing, and electrical code requirements may not assure safe occupancy. Compliance with such provisions may reduce or eliminate the possibility of rebuilding or be sufficiently costly to discourage reestablishment of the use or other nonconforming feature.*

The relative importance of post-disaster reestablishment of nonconforming uses and buildings may vary from one jurisdiction to another. Therefore, the most useful time to assess this aspect of post-disaster recovery is before a major disaster, in the course of pre-event planning. Education of the county commission in advance can help lessen post-disaster tendencies to compromise critical hazard mitigation and public safety requirements, notwithstanding the outcome on nonconforming use and building requirements.

10. One-Stop Service Center for Permit, Economic, and Housing Assistance. The Recovery Management Organization shall coordinate the establishment of a one-stop center, staffed by representatives of pertinent County departments, and staff of cooperating organizations, for the purpose of providing coordinated services and assistance to disaster victims for purposes including but not limited to: permit processing to expedite repair of buildings, provision of housing assistance, and encouragement of business resumption and industrial recovery. The Director shall establish such center and procedures in coordination with other governmental entities that may provide services and support, such as FEMA, SBA, HUD, or the State Emergency Management Agency (or equivalent).

Commentary. *One-stop service centers have become more common with recent disasters, often combining the presence of multiple agencies to provide better coordination of information needed by disaster victims to obtain essential public and insurance services and to rebuild. A prime example was the Community Restoration and Development Center established by the City of Oakland shortly after the 1991 Oakland Hills Firestorm and operated until mid-1994 with financial support from FEMA. Benefits to be gained from establishing a special one-stop center include accelerated information, integration of services, and expedited permitting. Setting up a specialist team working exclusively on repair and rebuilding permit issues has the added advantage of insulating normal development review from disruption by the recovery process and vice versa.*

10.1 Emergency Contractor and Volunteer Certification. The Recovery Management Organization shall have authority to establish a standard certification process for all contractors and volunteers seeking to provide clean-up, repair, or construction services within areas that have experienced disaster damage. In order to be eligible, contractors and volunteers must obtain the proper certification using the following process.

10.2 Application for Contractor Certification. Contractors must apply for Contractor Certification at a one-stop center with the location and hours identified by the County. An application processing fee of \$25.00 is required for each contractor firm and may be paid in cash or by check made payable to the County.

10.3 Application Requirements. Contractors seeking certification must meet the following minimum insurance and background check requirements.

- a. Staff will verify that contractors are properly registered and/or licensed with the state contractors' licensing agency of the state within which their business is headquartered.
- b. The Police Department will conduct a criminal background check on each worker that will be performing services for the contractor's firm.
- c. Contractors must be licensed for their respective trades through the state contractors' licensing agency within which their business is headquartered and meet minimum insurance required by that state. All other contractor firms seeking to perform projects with a scope of work that exceeds a cost of \$2,000 must provide proof of a general liability insurance policy for an amount not less than \$1,000,000.

10.4 Certification Enforcement. Contractors are subject to the following certification enforcement requirements.

- a. Proof of certification will be a county-issued photo identification badge for each worker performing clean-up, repair, or construction services within disaster-damaged areas. This must be displayed by each worker at all times within the designated area. Replacement badges will be issued at a cost of \$10.00.
- b. Individuals without an identification badge will not be permitted to perform clean-up, repair, or construction services.
- c. Contractors failing to register will be subject to a fine of \$100.00 per day or be subject to imprisonment for not more than 30 days. Each day a violation occurs will constitute a separate offense.
- d. The County retains the right to suspend or revoke the Contractor Certification.

10.5 Volunteer Certification. Persons volunteering their efforts without compensation for disaster clean-up repair, or construction services must also apply for emergency certification as a volunteer at a one-stop center and receive a photo identification badge. No application processing fee is required for a Volunteer Certification. However, volunteers certified to assist with clean-up, repair, or construction services must be affiliated with a charitable, non-profit organization meeting all preceding Contractor Certification insurance and enforcement requirements.

Commentary. The phenomenon of unscrupulous actions by contractors or persons posing as contractors after a disaster by which advantage is taken of helpless disaster victims is a widely recognized and repetitive problem for which there is little guidance in the professional recovery management literature. The preceding emergency

contractor certification provisions have been adapted from a program established by the City of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, following a severe flood in 2008. Through implementation of this program, the City of Cedar Rapids turned down over 200 applications for emergency contractor certifications and made over 30 arrests for program violations. Through notification of over 10,000 contractors, the program also had a substantial preventive effect, discouraging otherwise unscrupulous persons from attempting to take advantage of the post-flood recovery situation.

Although volunteers were certified and issued badges without charge by the City of Cedar Rapids, their program did not explicitly address volunteer certification. Therefore, language is included that addresses this need. Since many cities do not wish to discourage volunteer assistance by the imposition of a seemingly unnecessary requirement, it is a sensitive provision and should be thought through carefully as to how it might work without posing needless barriers to volunteer efforts before inclusion in a local ordinance.

11. Temporary and Permanent Housing. The Director shall assign staff to work with FEMA, SBA, HUD, the State Emergency Management Agency (or equivalent), and other appropriate governmental and private entities to identify special programs by which provisions can be made for temporary or permanent replacement housing which will help avoid undue displacement of people and businesses. Such programs may include deployment of mobile homes and mobile home parks under the temporary use permit procedures provided in Section 9.6 of this chapter, use of SBA loans and available Section 8 and Community Development Block Grant funds to offset repair and replacement housing costs, and other initiatives appropriate to the conditions found after a major disaster.

***Commentary.** The issue of post-disaster temporary and permanent replacement housing has grown to one of critical dimensions since Hurricane Katrina. After that event, thousands of households were temporarily housed in trailers for periods far longer than anticipated, under unhealthy conditions due to faulty mobile home design. Relatively little progress has been made since then in finding effective ways by which to handle this issue on a broad scale. This section is essentially a placeholder for language that preferably should be made more specific on the basis of a pre-event plan that anticipates the local levels of housing vulnerability and identifies potential solutions. A great deal more research is needed to find satisfactory solutions for prompt, efficient provision of both interim and replacement housing. With possible downsizing of federal budgets in future years, this issue will become more critical. Also needed is research on feasible incentives for retrofitting a substantial portion of the existing housing stock to reduce vulnerability and risk. This is true in western states susceptible to heightened earthquake risk and for Midwestern and southeastern states under continuing threats of hurricane, tornado, and severe storm damage.*

11.1 Demolition of Damaged Historic Buildings. The Director shall have authority to order the condemnation and demolition of buildings and structures damaged in the disaster under the standard provisions of the Municipal Code, except as otherwise indicated below:

11.2 Condemnation and Demolition. Within 5 days after the disaster, the building official [or equivalent] shall notify the State Historic Preservation Officer that one of the following actions will be taken with respect to any building or structure determined by the building official to represent an imminent hazard to public health and safety, or to pose an imminent threat to the public right of way:

- a. Where possible, within reasonable limits as determined by the building official, the building or structure shall be braced or shored in such a manner as to mitigate the hazard to public health and safety or the hazard to the public right-of-way;
- b. Whenever bracing or shoring is determined not to be reasonable, the building official shall cause the building or structure to be condemned and immediately demolished. Such condemnation and demolition shall be performed in the interest of public health and safety without a condemnation

hearing as otherwise required by the Municipal Code. Prior to commencing demolition, the building official shall photographically record the entire building or structure.

11.3 Notice of Condemnation. If, after the specified time frame noted in Subsection 8.1 of this chapter and less than 30 days after the disaster, a historic building or structure is determined by the building official to represent a hazard to the health and safety of the public or to pose a threat to the public right of way, the building official shall duly notify the building owner of the intent to proceed with a condemnation hearing within business days of the notice in accordance with Municipal Code Section; the building official shall also notify FEMA, in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, of the intent to hold a condemnation hearing.

11.4 Request to FEMA to Demolish. Within 30 days after the disaster, for any historic building or structure that the building official and the owner have agreed to demolish, the building official shall submit to FEMA, in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, a request to demolish. Such request shall include all substantiating data.

11.5 Historic Building Demolition Review. If after 30 days from the event, the building official and the owner of a historic building or structure agree that the building or structure should be demolished, such action will be subject to the review process established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

***Commentary.** A difficult aspect of recovery in older communities is dealing with damaged historic structures. Since these can be very old, measures needed to make them structurally sound may be more difficult and costly than normal. Because of the controversy frequently associated with this issue, vocal opposition may emerge when a badly damaged historical structure is considered for demolition. Therefore, it is wise to have language already in place to guide planning and building officials who may be involved. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, identifies steps that must be taken by a jurisdiction or owner to mitigate public health and safety hazards resulting from disaster-caused damage. The intent is to establish predictable rules by which proposed demolitions, except in extreme cases of danger to the public, can be reviewed by state and federal officials in order to provide time to identify preservation options. The review process is intended to discourage hasty demolition action by local officials when such action may not be justified.*

*The preceding language is adapted from provisions of the **Uniform Code for the Abatement of Dangerous Buildings**. It provides specific time frames and actions for abatement of hazards created by damage to historic buildings. The important element of judgment here is the establishment of a specific time frame for declaring a structure an imminent hazard to public health and safety justifying immediate demolition without a condemnation hearing. Such time frames are generally from three to five days, though sometimes stretched to ten. After the established time frame, the threat may no longer be justified as imminent and, therefore, the remaining procedures kick in.*

12. Severability. If any provision of this chapter is found to be unconstitutional or otherwise invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity shall not affect the remaining provisions, which can be implemented without the invalid provision, and, to this end, the provisions of this ordinance are declared to be severable.



Agenda Item Coversheet

Purchasing Policy Update

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Upload Date	Type
Draft Purchasin Policy 3.2024	3/19/2024	Cover Memo
Mitchell County - Purchasing Policies and Procedures Ordinance RB edits and county edits Version 3 CLEAN	3/25/2024	Cover Memo

- **Sec. 2-216. - Approval required.**

(a)

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~~All purchases made by any officer or employee shall be made through the approved Mitchell County financial software only, except for emergency purchased as described below. No officer or employee of the county shall purchase for or on behalf of the county administrator or his office any materials, supplies, goods, wares, merchandise or equipment of any kind or character except through the approval of the county administrator, or, in his absence, the clerk, but as previously approved by the county administrator, except for emergencies as provided in this division. No voucher check or other method of payment shall be honored if this method is not followed.~~

(b)

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It shall be considered a breach of duty on the part of any officer or employee of the county to make any purchase or aid and abet the making of any purchase by any other manner than through ~~the approved Mitchell County financial software, the county administrator, or, at his direction, the clerk, except as provided in emergency purchases as defined in section 2-218.~~

(c)

~~The department heads may approve purchases of budgeted items without any additional approval of the board of commissioners, save the approval of the said budget by the board of commissioners. Purchases of \$5000.00 or less may be approved by the Department Heads.~~

~~The Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and the Assistant Chief Financial Officer (Asst. CFO) may approve purchases of budgeted items without any additional approval of the board of commissioners, save the approval of the said budget by the board of commissioners. Purchases of \$15,000.00 or less may be approved by the CFO and Asst. CFO.~~

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The county administrator may approve purchases of budgeted items without any additional approval of the board of commissioners, save the approval of the said budget by the board of commissioners. Purchases of ~~\$3,000.00~~ \$25,000.00 or less may be approved by the county administrator, or, at his direction, the ~~CFO or Asst. CFO or clerk~~, without the prior express approval of the board of commissioners if same is not a budgeted item. Any unbudgeted purchase over ~~\$3,000.00~~ \$25,000.00 requires the prior express approval of the board of commissioners, except that emergency purchases may be made pursuant to [section 2-218](#) and, in which case, the purchase approved by the chairman or the vice-chairman of the board of commissioners.

(d)

The officer or employee desiring to make a purchase shall first submit ~~to the county administrator an electronic~~ requisition ~~through the approved Mitchell County financial software, form to be provided by the county administrator~~ which ~~form~~ shall identify the officer or employee seeking the purchase, the department for which the purchase is sought, at least three bids on the item to be purchased or explanation as to why bids were not obtained, the quantity of items sought to be purchased, the purchase price of each unit and the total price and any other information required by the ~~financial software~~ county administrator. Upon ~~the proper level of~~ approval of the requisition, ~~the county administrator, or, at his direction, the clerk, shall the purchase order will be~~ issued ~~the purchase order~~.

(e)

All ~~original~~ invoices shall be turned in on a daily basis, ~~and shall be attached to the purchase orders~~. All such invoices shall be submitted to the ~~appropriate Mitchell County administrative personnel~~ county administrator.

(Code 2004, § 2-221; Ord. of 5-11-1993, § 1; Ord. No. 2010-001, § 1, 3-09-2010)

- **Sec. 2-217. - Purchase orders required.**

[SHARE LINK TO SECTIONPRINT SECTIONDOWNLOAD \(DOCX\) OF SECTIONEMAIL SECTIONCOMPARE VERSIONS](#)

(a)

No officer or employee of the county shall request any merchant, dealer or other vendor to deliver goods to the county or any department, officer or employee thereof, except on a regular purchase order approved by the ~~appropriate approval level~~ employee county administrator, except as provided in this division for emergencies.

(b)

All purchase orders must be executed ~~and approved through the approved Mitchell County financial software by the county administrator or, at his direction, the clerk~~.

(c)

Any purchases made without obtaining a purchase order in advance shall be disallowed and payment refused. No purchase order will be issued after the fact. Vendors, merchants and dealers will be deemed to have dealt with any employee or officer who does not have a purchase order at their own risk.

(d)

Violation of any provision of this division shall be determined a violation of the county personnel policy and shall be deemed sufficient grounds for discharge.

(Code 2004, § 2-222; Ord. of 5-11-1993, § 2)

- **Sec. 2-218. - Emergency purchases.**

[SHARE LINK TO SECTION](#)[PRINT SECTION](#)[DOWNLOAD \(DOCX\) OF SECTION](#)[EMAIL SECTION](#)[COMPARE VERSIONS](#)

In all cases where there is an immediate need for any materials, supplies, goods, wares or merchandise by any department, such department must advise the county administrator, and if he cannot be located, the officer or employee must immediately notify the chairman or vice-chairman of the board of commissioners for action pursuant to [section 2-216](#)(c). If none of the above can be reached and the purchase of the item is absolutely necessary, such purchase must be reported to the county administrator within 24 hours of such purchase. An emergency is defined as being a situation where immediate action is absolutely ~~necessary~~necessary, and delay would adversely affect the life, health or safety of the citizens of the county. In this instance, the approved Mitchell County financial software must be updated as soon as possible.

(Code 2004, § 2-223; Ord. of 5-11-1993, § 3)

DIVISION 2. - PURCHASING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Sec. 2-216. - Approval required.

- (a) All purchases made by any authorized officer or employee shall be made through the county's adopted financial software program, except for emergency purchases as defined in section 2-218.
- (b) It shall be considered a breach of duty on the part of any officer or employee of the county to make any purchase or aid and abet the making of any purchase by any other manner than through the county's adopted financial software program, except for emergency purchases as defined in section 2-218.
- (c) (1) Department heads may approve purchases of budgeted items of \$5,000.00 or less without any additional approval of the board of commissioners, save the approval of the said budget by the board of commissioners.
(2) The county chief financial officer and assistant chief financial officer each may approve purchases of \$15,000.00 or less without any additional approval of the board of commissioners, save the approval of the said budget by the board of commissioners.
- (3) The county administrator may approve purchases of \$25,000.00 or less without any additional approval of the board of commissioners, save the approval of the said budget by the board of commissioners. The county administrator, at his discretion, may authorize the county chief financial officer or assistant chief financial officer to approve purchases of budgeted items of \$25,000.00 or less without any additional approval of the board of commissioners, save the approval of the said budget by the board of commissioners.. Any purchase over \$25,000.00 requires the prior express approval of the board of commissioners, except that emergency purchases may be made pursuant to section 2-218, and in which case, the purchase approved by the chairman or the vice-chairman of the board of commissioners.
- (d) The officer or employee desiring to make a purchase shall first submit an electronic request form through the county's adopted financial software program. The electronic request shall identify the officer or employee seeking the purchase, the department for which the purchase is sought, at least three bids on the item to be purchased or explanation as to why bids were not obtained, the quantity of items sought to be purchased, the purchase price of each unit and the total price and any other information required by the county's adopted financial software program. Upon the proper level of purchase approval, a purchase order shall be issued.
- (e) All original invoices shall be submitted on a daily basis.

Sec. 2-217. - Purchase orders required.

- (a) No officer or employee of the county shall request any merchant, dealer or other vendor to deliver goods to the county or any department, officer or employee thereof, except on a regular purchase order approved by the appropriate approval-level officer or employee, except for emergency purchases as defined in section 2-218.
- (b) All purchase orders must be executed and approved through the county's adopted financial software program.

- (c) Any purchases made without obtaining a purchase order in advance shall be disallowed and payment refused. No purchase order will be issued after the fact. Vendors, merchants and dealers will be deemed to have dealt with any employee or officer who does not have a purchase order at their own risk.
- (d) Violation of any provision of this division shall be determined a violation of the county personnel policy and shall be deemed sufficient grounds for discharge.

Sec. 2-218. - Emergency purchases.

In all cases where there is an immediate need for any materials, supplies, goods, wares or merchandise by any department, such department must advise the county administrator, and if he cannot be located, the officer or employee must immediately notify the chairman or vice-chairman of the board of commissioners for action pursuant to section 2-216(c). If none of the above can be reached and the purchase of the item is absolutely necessary, such purchase must be reported to the county administrator within 24 hours of such purchase. An emergency is defined as being a situation where immediate action is absolutely necessary, and delay would adversely affect the life, health or safety of the citizens of the county. In such event, the county's adopted financial software program must be updated regarding the emergency purchase as soon as possible.

Sec. 2-219. - Discretion on purchases.

In all purchases where quality, as well as price and service are involved, the appropriate approval-level officer or employee shall exercise discretion in making the purchase. In all cases where patented items or special purpose items are requested, the appropriate approval-level officer or employee has the discretionary authority to decide whether similar products of equal quality and at a lower price shall be ordered in lieu of the items requested.

Sec. 2-220. - Competitive bids and exceptions.

- (a) All purchases in excess of \$2,500.00 shall be made through competitive bids, except in the case of emergency purchases as defined in section 2-218.
- (b) All bids for goods and materials purchased by the county shall be kept on file in the county administrator's office and shall be subject to inspection at any time.

Sec. 2-221. - Bidding procedures.

- (a) All requests for bids shall be posted on the county website and any county social media accounts. When required by state law, requests for bids also shall be posted on the Georgia Procurement Registry.
- (b) Each authorized officer or employee shall attempt to obtain three (3) competitive bids / quotes, if available, on all purchases within their approved spending limits as provided in section 2-216.
- (c) Sealed bids shall be identified on the envelope, shall be submitted at the place and no later than the time specified in the public notice inviting bids and shall be opened publicly at the time and place stated in the public notice. A tabulation of all bids received shall be made available for public inspection.

- (d) The Georgia Local Government Public Works Construction Law, O.C.G.A. § 36-91-1, et seq., as amended, shall be followed for public works construction projects when applicable.

Sec. 2-222. - Award of contract.

In all cases in which bids are solicited and received, the contract shall be awarded to the lowest responsible and responsive bidder, as defined in O.C.G.A. § 36-91-2. In the event of equal bids and one of the equal bidders resides in the county, the county-resident bidder shall be provided preferential treatment. In all cases, the county reserves the right to reject all bids.

Sec. 2-223. - Sale of county property.

- (a) No property belonging to the county shall be sold except after approval of the board of commissioners.
- (b) When any property owned by the county has become surplus, unserviceable or useless, the head of the department in charge of the property shall certify to the board of commissioners that such property is no longer useful and should be disposed of. Any property to be sold shall be sold at public sale either by sealed bid or public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, except nothing in this section shall prevent the county from donating or exchanging such surplus property with other governmental units or quasigovernmental units.

Secs. 2-224—2-254. - Reserved.



Agenda Item Coversheet

Library Funding Update



Agenda Item Coversheet

LRA Resurfacing Grant



Agenda Item Coversheet

County Administrator



Agenda Item Coversheet

Finance Officer



Agenda Item Coversheet

County Attorney



Agenda Item Coversheet

Stitches Animal Control Report - February 2024

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Upload Date	Type
Stitches Animal Control Report - February 2024	3/5/2024	Cover Memo

Stitches for Mitchell County, Inc.

[illegible]

Animal Control Report 2024
Stitches for Mitchell County, Inc.

City of Pelham													
Pelham Animals in house	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Pelham dog calls	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Pelham cat calls	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Pelham other animal calls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pelham dogs picked up	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pelham cats picked up	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Pelham other animals picked up	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pelham dogs adopted out	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pelham cats adopted out	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pelham dogs sent to rescue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pelham cats sent to rescue	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Agenda Item Coversheet

MCCI - Subsidy Report

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Upload Date	Type
Subsidy - February 2024	3/5/2024	Cover Memo



Brian P. Kemp
Governor

Georgia Department of Corrections County Subsidy Payment Statement February 2024



Tyrone Oliver
Commissioner

MITCHELL COUNTY CI				
Date	Sundown Count	Adjustment	\$/Day Rate	Daily Total
02/01/2024	137✓		\$22.00	\$3,014.00
02/02/2024	137✓		\$22.00	\$3,014.00
02/03/2024	137✓		\$22.00	\$3,014.00
02/04/2024	137✓		\$22.00	\$3,014.00
02/05/2024	137✓		\$22.00	\$3,014.00
02/06/2024	132✓		\$22.00	\$2,904.00
02/07/2024	132✓		\$22.00	\$2,904.00
02/08/2024	135✓		\$22.00	\$2,970.00
02/09/2024	135✓		\$22.00	\$2,970.00
02/10/2024	135✓		\$22.00	\$2,970.00
02/11/2024	135✓		\$22.00	\$2,970.00
02/12/2024	134✓		\$22.00	\$2,948.00
02/13/2024	139✓		\$22.00	\$3,058.00
02/14/2024	139✓		\$22.00	\$3,058.00
02/15/2024	139✓		\$22.00	\$3,058.00
02/16/2024	139✓		\$22.00	\$3,058.00
02/17/2024	139✓		\$22.00	\$3,058.00
02/18/2024	139✓		\$22.00	\$3,058.00
02/19/2024	139✓		\$22.00	\$3,058.00
02/20/2024	138✓		\$22.00	\$3,036.00
02/21/2024	138✓		\$22.00	\$3,036.00
02/22/2024	139✓		\$22.00	\$3,058.00
02/23/2024	139✓		\$22.00	\$3,058.00
02/24/2024	139✓		\$22.00	\$3,058.00
02/25/2024	139✓		\$22.00	\$3,058.00
02/26/2024	139✓		\$22.00	\$3,058.00
02/27/2024	140✓		\$22.00	\$3,080.00
02/28/2024	140✓		\$22.00	\$3,080.00
02/29/2024	139✓		\$22.00	\$3,058.00
Totals:	3,986			\$87,692.00



Agenda Item Coversheet

MCCI - SO Tray Count

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

SO Tray Count - February 2024

Upload Date

3/5/2024

Type

Cover Memo

SHERIFF OFFICE TRAYS Feb-24

DATE	AM TRAYS	PACKOUTS	PM TRAYS	TOTAL	DRIVER
2/1/2024	84	84	84	252	
2/2/2024	87	87	84	258	
2/3/2024	83		85	168	
2/4/2024	85		86	171	
2/5/2024	84	85	86	255	
2/6/2024	84	85	86	255	
2/7/2024	86	92	86	264	
2/8/2024	88	90	92	270	
2/9/2024	92	90	86	268	
2/10/2024	86		84	170	
2/11/2024	83		83	166	
2/12/2024	85	85	82	252	
2/13/2024	85	86	79	250	
2/14/2024	87	87	87	261	
2/15/2024	87	87	87	261	
2/16/2024	88	88	88	264	
2/17/2024	91		91	182	
2/18/2024	91		91	182	
2/19/2024	91	86	86	263	
2/20/2024	87	96	86	269	
2/21/2024	88	88	88	264	
2/22/2024	86	86	83	255	
2/23/2024	83	81	82	246	
2/24/2024	85		86	171	
2/25/2024	85		86	171	
2/26/2024	86	84	86	256	
2/27/2024	88	86	86	260	
2/28/2024	86	86	88	260	
2/29/2024	86	86	86	258	
				0	
				0	
	2507	1825	2490	6822	
	\$1.35	\$1.15	\$1.95		
	\$3,384.45	\$2,098.75	\$4,855.50		\$10,338.70



Agenda Item Coversheet

Mitchell Co Extension/4-H February 2024



Agenda Item Coversheet

E-911 February

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

February Monthly Report

Upload Date

3/6/2024

Type

Cover Memo

MITCHELL COUNTY E-911

4767 Highway 37 E.
Camilla, Ga 31730
Phone: (229)336-2007
Fax: (229)336-2027

Email: e911@mitchellcountyga.net



Hope Crosby-Director
Email: hcrosby@mitchellcountyga.net
Phone: (229)355-0057

Albert Bryant: IT/Op. Specialist
Email: abryant@mitchellcountyga.net
Phone: (229)328-6078

March 1, 2024

To: Mitchell County Board of Commissioners

From: E-911 Director Hope Crosby

Ref: February 2024 E-911 Monthly Report

Mitchell County E-911 calls for service, for the month of February.

Emergency	Non-Emergency	Total
1251	2172	3423

Departmental Breakdown of Service

Law Enforcement

Department	911(Emergency)	Admin (Non-Emergency)	O (Officer Initiated)	Total
Mitchell Co. Sheriff's Dept.	176	63	31	270
Camilla Police Dept.	159	102	322	583
Pelham Police Dept.	107	61	167	335
Sale City Police Dept.	0	1	7	8

Fire Departments

Department	Total
Mitchell County Fire & Rescue	103
MCCI Fire Department	52
Autry Fire Department	64
Camilla Fire Department	33
Pelham Fire Department	12
Georgia Forestry	3

MITCHELL COUNTY E-911

4767 Highway 37 E.
Camilla, Ga 31730
Phone: (229)336-2007
Fax: (229)336-2027
Email: e911@mitchellcountyga.net



Hope Crosby-Director
Email: hcrosby@mitchellcountyga.net
Phone: (229)355-0057

Albert Bryant: IT/Op. Specialist
Email: abryant@mitchellcountyga.net
Phone: (229)328-6078

AmeriPro EMS

Station/Service	Total
Central EMS	237
North EMS	94
South EMS	203
Survival Flight	8 (accepted/declined/canceled)
Mutal Aid Received	7 (accepted/declined/canceled)
Mutual Aid Sent	2 (accepted/declined/canceled)
MCH Transfers	20
Coroner	4

All first/second party medical calls will be transferred to AmeriPro EMD (after/during dispatch) for EMD services, except for medical calls from nursing homes and/or medical facilities.

Any questions, concerns, or suggestions please reach out.



Work Order Report

02/01/2024 - 02/29/2024

Public Works

Comms sioner	Work Order	Work Order	Road Name	Location	Work Type	Work Description	Work Date	Employee Cost	Equipment Cost	Material Cost
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Group:

	7883	2/29/2024	Corner Rd	Red Bud Rd, Corner Rd, Palm Rd, Sandspur Loop, Beulah Rd, Triangle Rd, Corral Rd, Sassafras Tea Rd, Church Rd, Tomato Rd	Sign Repair/Replace /New	put up street signs, checked roads, driveways, cross drains, and bridges	2/29/2024	\$222.10	\$113.20	\$390.00
	7882	2/29/2024	Old Thomasville Rd	Old Thomasville Rd, Corner Rd	Clean out cross drains and driveways	cleaned cross drains and driveway pipes	2/29/2024	\$66.63	\$33.96	\$0.00
	7880	2/29/2024	Old Pelham Rd	Old Pelham Road Flint Road Triangle Road Pleasant Hill Road Duffie Road	*General Maintenance/R epair	Fixing driveway	2/29/2024	\$322.79	\$379.67	\$0.00
	7877	2/27/2024	Ballfield Rd	Ag Center to Ballfield Road Forest Road to Ag center	Dump Trucks/Tractor Trailer	hauling material	2/27/2024	\$98.74	\$595.73	\$800.00

	7876	2/28/2024	Cherry Rd	Ag Center to Cherry Road Ag center to Smith Road Ag Center to Microwave Road	Dump Trucks/Tractor Trailer	directing traffic	2/28/2024	\$98.74	\$595.73	\$700.00
	7875	2/26/2024	Sale City Rd	Sale City Road to Ag center	Dump Trucks/Tractor Trailer	directing traffic	2/26/2024	\$98.74	\$595.73	\$0.00
	7874	2/29/2024	Greenwood Rd	Greenwood Road to Ag Center	Dump Trucks/Tractor Trailer	Hauled sand in	2/29/2024	\$98.74	\$595.73	\$100.00
	7873	2/28/2024	Cherry Rd	Ag center to Cherry Road Ag center to Microwave Road	Dump Trucks/Tractor Trailer	Hauled sand in	2/28/2024	\$90.42	\$595.73	\$500.00
	7872	2/27/2024	Ballfield Rd	Ag Center to Ballfield Road Foxrun Road to Ag Center	Dump Trucks/Tractor Trailer	Hauled sand in, hauled sand to stockpile	2/27/2024	\$90.42	\$595.73	\$300.00
	7869	2/29/2024	PSC Rd	PSC Road McArthur Dr Sally Branch Road Greenough Road	Patching	patching potholes	2/29/2024	\$389.74	\$230.23	\$0.00

	7868	2/27/2024	Vines Rd	Vines Road Pleasant Grove Ch Road County Line Road Stage Coach Road Pebble City Road Sally Branch Road	Patching	patching potholes	2/27/2024	\$389.74	\$230.23	\$0.00
	7867	2/27/2024	Evergreen Rd	Greenough Rd First St Stage Co Rd Vines Rd	Patching	patching potholes	2/26/2024	\$389.74	\$230.23	\$0.00
	7837	2/23/2024		MCPW to N. Butler St Camilla, N. Butler St Camilla to Palmer St Camilla	Heavy Equipment	Hauling equipment	2/23/2024	\$102.38	\$771.16	\$0.00
	7836	2/23/2024	Ag Center	Palmer ST to Ag Building	Dump Trucks/Tractor Trailer	hailed to stockpile	2/23/2024	\$27.82	\$183.30	\$0.00
	7831	2/20/2024	Sagebrush Rd	Sagebrush Road Flint Road Wiregrass Road	*General Maintenance/R epair	riprapping, checking roads, bridges, driveways and culverts	2/20/2024	\$93.92	\$71.54	\$150.00
	7822	2/23/2024	Wade Rd	Wade Road Lost Creek Road Sawgrass Road	Motor Grader	grading the roadway	2/23/2024	\$120.51	\$522.79	\$0.00

	7814	2/20/2024	Pleasant Hill Rd	Pleasant Hill Road Palm Road Sandspur Loop Boll Weevil Road Mistletoe Road Bradley Ln Old Bainbridge Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/20/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
	7812	2/21/2024	Flint Rd	Flint Road Triangle Road N Turkey Road Horseshoe Road Holton Road Schley Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/21/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
	7811	2/22/2024	Schley Rd	Schley Road Holton Road Old Newton Road Hatcher Hill Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/22/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
	7810	2/22/2024	Holton Rd	Holton Road Old Newton Road Schley Road Hickory Road Hatcher Hill Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/22/2024	\$127.21	\$522.79	\$0.00

	7805	2/22/2024	McNair Rd	McNair Road Ledbetter Road First St Second St Shingle Road Rocky Road Wade Road Chason Road Lodgetown Road Mt. Olive Road Vines Road	Patching	patched potholes	2/22/2024	\$302.71	\$342.16	\$0.00
	7776	2/16/2024		Camilla to MCPW Moultrie to MCPW	Dump Trucks/Tractor Trailer	Hauling equipment	2/16/2024	\$102.38	\$774.80	\$0.00
	7775	2/15/2024	Old Pelham Rd	MCPW to Old Pelham Road Ag Center to Sagebrush Road Jet Pit to Sagebrush Road	Dump Trucks/Tractor Trailer	Hauling old materials; stockpiling materials	2/15/2024	\$98.74	\$595.73	\$300.00
	7767	2/16/2024	Shirahland Rd	Jet Pit Road to Shirahland Road Ag Center to Shirahland Road	Dump Trucks/Tractor Trailer	Hauling materials to fix road	2/16/2024	\$69.55	\$458.25	\$400.00

	7766	2/19/2024	Hinsonton Rd	Hinsonton Road Cherry Road Lk Pleasant Ch Road Laney Road Cherry Road Singletree Road Liberty Hill Road	*Other	Checking roads, driveways, cross drains and bridges clean around bridges, clean out cross drains, clean driveway pipes, weedeating at culverts, signs and bridges	2/19/2024	\$219.25	\$147.16	\$0.00
	7765	2/19/2024	Flint Rd	Flints Road, Triangle Road, Old Bainbridge Road, Hatcher Hill Road, Hickory Road, Honey Suckle Road	*Other	Checking roads, driveways, cross drains and bridges	2/19/2024	\$235.76	\$83.07	\$0.00
	7764	2/20/2024	Forest Rd	Delwood Road to Forest Road and Fox Run Road, MCPW to New Hope Road	Dump Trucks/Tractor Trailer	Hauling equipment and material	2/7/2024	\$51.19	\$555.91	\$0.00
	7763	2/7/2024	Forest Rd	Delwood Road to Forest Road and Fox Run Road, MCPW to New Hope Road	Dump Trucks/Tractor Trailer	Hauling equipment and material	2/7/2024	\$51.19	\$555.91	\$0.00

	7746	2/8/2024	Jackson Dairy Rd	Jackson Dairy Road County Line Road Sandspur Loop Palm Road Duck Road Whippoorwill Road River Road	*Other	fixing driveways, patched potholes, replaced stop sign on river road	2/8/2024	\$219.25	\$147.16	\$0.00
	7745	2/16/2024	Tuton Rd	Tuton Road Greenough Road Stagecoach Rad	*Other	fixing driveways, patched potholes, replaced stop sign on greenough road	2/16/2024	\$219.25	\$147.16	\$0.00
	7744	2/12/2024	River Rd	River Road Antioch Road Nicks Road Orr Road Cottonwood Road Old Thomasville Road Gravel Hill Road	*Other	weedeating, trimmed limbs, checked roadways, driveways, cross drains, and bridges, replaced stop signs - gravel hill road	2/12/2024	\$219.25	\$147.16	\$0.00

	7743	2/13/2024	Old Pelham Rd	Old Pelham Road Sale City Road Ballfield Road Microwave Road	*Other	puclean cross drains, driveway pipes, weedeating, trimmed limbs, checked roadways, driveways, cross drains, and bridges	2/13/2024	\$219.25	\$147.16	\$0.00
	7742	2/13/2024	Old Pelham Rd	Old Pelham Road Sale City Road Ballfield Road Microwave Road	*Other	puclean cross drains, driveway pipes, weedeating, trimmed limbs, checked roadways, driveways, cross drains, and bridges	2/15/2024	\$219.25	\$147.16	\$0.00
	7741	2/14/2024	Old Ga 3	Old GA 3 Hummingbird Road Greenough Road Locast Road Baypole Road Crutchfield Road Tanglewood Road Adelaid Road	*Other	put out/pick up signs, clean cross drains, driveway pipes, weedeating, checked roadways, driveways, cross drains, and bridges	2/15/2024	\$219.25	\$147.16	\$0.00

	7740	2/15/2024	Little Creek Rd	Little Creek Road, Beaver Road, Wages Road, Ash Road, Gravel Hill Road	*Other	put out/pick up signs, clean cross drains, driveway pipes, picked up limbs, weedeating, checked roadways, driveways, cross drains, and bridges	2/15/2024	\$152.30	\$147.16	\$0.00
	7739	2/14/2024	County Line Rd	County Line Road	Patching	PATCHING POTHOLES	2/14/2024	\$316.10	\$551.40	\$0.00
	7738	2/13/2024	Tuton Rd	Tuton Road, Greenough Road, Gravel Hill Road, Stagecoach Road, Jackson Dairy Road, Sassafra Tea Road, County Line Road	Patching	PATCHING POTHOLES	2/13/2024	\$369.66	\$551.40	\$0.00
	7687	2/7/2024	Eubanks Rd	Eubanks Road New Hope Road	Motor Grader	motorgrader	2/7/2024	\$120.51	\$522.79	\$0.00
	7672	2/7/2024	River Rd	River Road Back 9 Road Mayhaw Road Tanglewood Road Hard Rock Road	*General Maintenance/R epair	Potholes Clean cross drains weedeating checked roads, driveways, cross drains, and bridges	2/7/2024	\$152.30	\$83.07	\$0.00

	7671	2/6/2024	Pleasant Hill Rd	Pleasant Hill Road, Jerusalem Ch Road, Morey Hill Road, Whippoorwill Road, Robinson Road, Microwave Road, Smith Road, Shady Grove Ch Road	*General Maintenance/R epair	Clean cross drain, driveway pipes, fixing driveways, trimmed limbs, checked roads, driveways, cross drains, and bridges	2/6/2024	\$235.76	\$232.50	\$0.00
	7665	2/2/2024	Nicks Rd	Nicks Road Millpond Road Radiator Road Research Road	Motor Grader	grading the roadways	2/2/2024	\$120.51	\$522.79	\$0.00
	7649	2/2/2024		Tennis Court - Industrial BLVD	*Other	Pack clay for the courts using #318	2/2/2024	\$94.70	\$218.68	\$0.00
	7648	2/1/2024		Voters Registration Office	*Other	Put GAB down for voter registration.	2/1/2024	\$532.20	\$1,242.40	\$0.00
	7647	2/6/2024	Flint Rd	Flint Road Triangle Road Pinecone Road	*General Maintenance/R epair	tree removal, check roads, driveways, cross drains, and bridges	2/5/2024	\$235.76	\$83.07	\$0.00
	7646	2/5/2024	Flint Rd	Flint Road Triangle Road Pinecone Road	*General Maintenance/R epair	tree removal, check roads, driveways, cross drains, and bridges	2/5/2024	\$235.76	\$83.07	\$0.00

	7644	2/2/2024	Back 9 Rd	Back 9 Road Strawberry Road Duffie Road	*General Maintenance/R epair	clean driveway pipes, picked up limbs, rip rap	2/2/2024	\$455.01	\$315.57	\$0.00
	7643	2/1/2024	Fairway Rd	Fairway Road Lodgetown Road Little Creek Road Evergreen Road	*General Maintenance/R epair	put out signs, picked up limbs, checked roads, driveways, cross drains, and bridges, replaced stop sign - Evergreen Rd	1/5/2024	\$371.54	\$83.07	\$0.00
	7641	2/5/2024	Cool Springs Rd	Cool Springs Road, Baggs Ferry Road, Pinecliff Road	Culvert Cleaning	cleaning cross drains, driveway pipes	2/5/2024	\$189.16	\$147.16	\$0.00
	7640	2/2/2024	Honeysuckle Rd	Honeysuckle Road	*General Maintenance/R epair	fix driveway	2/2/2024	\$287.56	\$147.16	\$0.00
	7638	2/1/2024	Sawgrass Rd	Sawgrass Road, Produce Road, Strawberry Road	Rip Rap	ripraping	2/1/2024	\$635.78	\$315.57	\$450.00
	7621	2/2/2024	Peanut Rd	Peanut Ln Ballfield Road Coward Ln Bumblebee Road Back 9 road Locast Road Hochaw Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	1/31/2024	\$219.25	\$0.00	\$0.00
								\$10,400.21	\$18,074.67	\$4,090.00

Group: 02

Group Total: 0

02	7900	2/27/2024	Ballfield Rd	Ballfield Rd, Cowart Lane, Millpond Rd, Hoghaw Rd, Back 9 Rd, Tanglewood Rd,	Motor Grader	graded roads, repaired Ballfield Rd by hauling in sand, and pulled ditches on Ballfield Rd	2/27/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$600.00
02	7899	2/27/2024	Ballfield Rd	Ballfield Rd, Cowart Lane, Millpond Rd, Hoghaw Rd, Back 9 Rd, Tanglewood Rd,	Motor Grader	graded roads, repaired Ballfield Rd by hauling in sand, and pulled ditches on Ballfield Rd	2/27/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$600.00
02	7897	2/27/2024	Locast Rd	Bumblebee Rd Locast Rd Locast Lane Back 9 Rd Mayhaw Lane	Motor Grader	graded roads and pulled ditches	2/27/2024	\$120.51	\$522.79	\$0.00
02	7896	2/26/2024	Old Thomasville Rd	Old Thomasville Rd Corner Rd Research Rd Mosquito Rd Peanut Rd Ballfield Rd	Motor Grader	graded roads and pulled ditches	2/26/2024	\$120.51	\$522.79	\$0.00
02	7895	2/26/2024	Old Thomasville Rd	Buttercup Rd, Research Rd, Ballfield Old Thomasville Rd, Corner Rd	Motor Grader	graded roads and pulled ditches	2/26/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00

02	7821	2/22/2024	Old Thomasville Rd	Old Thomasville Road Forty Niner Road	Motor Grader	grading the roadway	2/22/2024	\$120.51	\$522.79	\$0.00
02	7769	2/15/2024	Old Pelham Rd	Jet Pit to Old Pelham Road	Dump Trucks/Tractor Trailer	Hauling materials to fix road	2/15/2024	\$69.55	\$458.25	\$300.00
02	7751	2/12/2024	Hatcher Hill Rd	Hatcher Hill Road Honeysuckle Road Narrowleaf Road Sandspur Loop Old Bainbridge Road Flint Road	*General Maintenance/R epair	checked roads, driveways, cross drains, and bridges	2/12/2024	\$235.76	\$83.07	\$0.00
02	7750	2/12/2024	Triangle Rd	Triangle Road Sale City Road Duffie Road Whippoorwill Road Massey Bogg Road Cypress Road	*General Maintenance/R epair	cleaned driveway pipes, trimmed limbs, checked roads, driveways, cross drains, and bridges	2/12/2024	\$235.76	\$83.07	\$0.00

02	7749	2/12/2024	Store Rd	Store Road Cattail Road Redbud Road The Pit Church Road Colonial Road	*General Maintenance/R epair	cleaned driveway pipes, trimmed limbs, checked roads, driveways, cross drains, and bridges	2/14/2024	\$235.76	\$83.07	\$0.00
02	7748	2/14/2024	Baggs Ferry Rd	Baggs Ferry Road Persimmon Road Slash Road	*General Maintenance/R epair	checked roads, driveways, cross drains, and bridges	2/14/2024	\$302.71	\$83.07	\$0.00
02	7747	2/15/2024	Old Pelham Rd	Old Pelham Road Tanglewood Road	*Other	checked roads, driveways, cross drains, and bridges	2/15/2024	\$302.71	\$83.07	\$0.00
02	7674	2/7/2024	New Hope Rd	New Hope Road to Ag Center	*General Maintenance/R epair	hauling material	2/7/2024	\$98.74	\$595.73	\$0.00
02	7650	2/2/2024	Research Rd	Research Road	Pipes - Cross drain replacement install	replaced cross drain (former cross drain was dug up and buried by farmer)	2/2/2024	\$241.38	\$647.70	\$915.00
								\$2,485.60	\$5,253.79	\$2,415.00

Group: 03

Group Total: 14

03	7889	2/29/2024	Pipeline Rd	Pipeline Rd, Sassafras Tea Rd	Road Grading and Ditch Pulling	graded and ditched roads	2/29/2024	\$123.89	\$522.79	\$0.00
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03	7888	2/29/2024	Greenwood Rd	Pipeline Rd, Greenwood Rd	Rolled up sand for stockpile	graded and pulled ditches Pipeline Rd, and rolled up 13 loads of sand for dump trucks on Greenwood Rd	2/29/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$1,300.00
03	7887	2/27/2024	Penelope Lane	Penelope Lane, Sassafra Tea Rd, Richards Lane, Pipeline Rd	Motor Grader	graded roads	2/27/2024	\$123.89	\$522.79	\$0.00
03	7886	2/27/2024	Forest Rd	Forest Rd	Rolled up sand for stockpile	rolled up sand for the dump trucks to haul	2/27/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$900.00
03	7885	2/26/2024	Slash Rd	Watt Rd, Slash Rd (side road)	Motor Grader	graded roads	2/26/2024	\$28.59	\$120.65	\$0.00
03	7884	2/26/2024	Baggs Ferry Rd	Baggs Ferry Rd, Slash Rd, Red Bird Rd, Blue Bird Rd	Motor Grader	graded roads	2/26/2024	\$229.20	\$924.94	\$0.00
03	7879	2/27/2024	Forest Rd	MCPW to Forest Road, MCPW to Autry Pond	Dump Trucks/Tractor Trailer	hauling material	2/27/2024	\$102.38	\$800.83	\$0.00
03	7870	2/29/2024	Greenwood Rd	Greenwood Road to Ag Center	Dump Trucks/Tractor Trailer	hauling materials	2/29/2024	\$90.42	\$595.73	\$0.00

03	7830	2/20/2024	Red Bud Rd	Redbud Road Baypole Road S. turkey Road Timberwalk Road	Motor Grader	grading the roadway	2/21/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
03	7829	2/21/2024	Quail Crossing Rd	Quail Crossing Road Silas Cochran Road Strawberry Road	Motor Grader	grading the roadway	2/21/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
03	7828	2/22/2024	Research Rd	Research Road David Sapp Road Slough Road Slough Ln Shelton Road Evergreen Road Flatts Road	Motor Grader	grading the roadway	2/22/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
03	7827	2/23/2024	Wiregrass Rd	Wiregrass Road Flatts Road	Motor Grader	grading the roadway	2/23/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
03	7826	2/20/2024	Red Bud Rd	Redbud Road Crutchfield Road Whispering Pines Road Piece Road Post oak Road Quail Crossing Road	Motor Grader	grading the roadway	2/20/2024	\$123.89	\$522.79	\$0.00

03	7825	2/21/2024	Quail Crossing Rd	Quail Crossing Road Turnip Road Strawberry Road	Motor Grader	grading the roadway	2/21/2024	\$123.89	\$522.79	\$0.00
03	7824	2/23/2024	Research Rd	Research Road Evergreen Road Stall Way Cool Breeze Road Live Oak Road	Motor Grader	grading the roadway	2/23/2024	\$123.89	\$522.79	\$0.00
03	7823	2/23/2024	Longleaf Rd	Longleaf Road Wiregrass Road Flatts Road	Motor Grader	grading the roadway	2/23/2024	\$123.89	\$522.79	\$0.00
03	7808	2/21/2024	S Curve Rd	S. Curve Road, Schley Road, Horseshoe Road, Holton Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/21/2024	\$127.21	\$522.79	\$0.00
03	7804	2/21/2024	County Line Rd	County Line Road, Wade Road	Patching	patched potholes	2/21/2024	\$302.71	\$195.00	\$0.00
03	7803	2/23/2024	MLK Jr Rd	MLK Jr Road	Sign Repair/Replace /New	out stop sign back up	2/23/2024	\$102.38	\$147.16	\$0.00
03	7788	2/16/2024	Tanglewood Rd	Tanglewood Road Thomson Ln Sawgrass Road Little Creek Road Wages Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/16/2024	\$120.51	\$522.79	\$0.00

03	7787	2/15/2024	Lk Pleasant Ch Rd	Lk Pleasant Ch Road Singletree Road Liberty Hill Road Stetson Adams Loop Hinsonton Road Tanglewood Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/15/2024	\$120.51	\$522.79	\$0.00
03	7786	2/19/2024	Harmony Rd	Harmony Road Crayfish Road Twin Bridge Road Culpepper Road Jack Pierson Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/19/2024	\$120.51	\$522.79	\$0.00
03	7785	2/16/2024	Lost Creek Rd	Lost Creek Road Sawgrass Road Little Creek Road Wages Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/16/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
03	7784	2/16/2024	Poplar Rd	Poplar Road Williams Ln Crayfish Road Twin Bridges Road Jack Pierson Road Culpepper Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/19/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00

03	7783	2/16/2024	Colonial Rd	Colonial Road, Country Ln, Shirahland Road, Chestnut Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/16/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
03	7782	2/19/2024	S Turkey Rd	S. Turkey Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/19/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
03	7781	2/19/2024	Chestnut Rd	Chestnut Road Jet Road Redbud Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/19/2024	\$123.89	\$522.79	\$0.00
03	7780	2/16/2024	Colonial Rd	Colonial Road, Church Road, Fern Road, Salem Loop Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/16/2024	\$123.89	\$522.79	\$0.00
03	7774	2/16/2024	Shirahland Rd	Jet Pit to Shirahland Road Ag Center to Shirahland Road Jet Pit Road to Autry State Prison	Dump Trucks/Tractor Trailer	Hauling old materials; stockpiling materials	2/16/2024	\$98.74	\$595.73	\$400.00
03	7730	2/14/2024	Wisteria Way	Wisteria Way Bream Road Dellwood Ch Road Redhill Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/14/2024	\$123.89	\$522.79	\$0.00
03	7729	2/8/2024	Hopefull Park Rd	Hopeful Park Road Canopy Ln Roswell Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/8/2024	\$123.89	\$522.79	\$0.00
03	7728	2/9/2024	Roswell Rd	Roswell Road Tea Olive Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/9/2024	\$123.89	\$522.79	\$0.00

03	7727	2/15/2024	Fire Tower Rd	Firetower Road Shirahland Road Colonial Road Post Oak Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/15/2024	\$123.89	\$522.79	\$0.00
03	7726	2/15/2024	Colonial Rd	Colonial Road, Firetower Road, Shirahland Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/15/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
03	7725	2/9/2024	Forest Rd	Forest Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/9/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
03	7724	2/8/2024	Hopfull Park Rd	Hopfull Park Road Roswell Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/8/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
03	7723	2/14/2024	Hopfull Park Rd	Hopfull Park Road Sardis Road Redhill Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/14/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
03	7685	2/7/2024	Sassafras Tea Rd	Sassafras Tea Road Branchville Road Gee Pond Road Pipeline Road Old Store Road	Motor Grader	motorgrader	2/7/2024	\$123.89	\$522.79	\$0.00
03	7684	2/6/2024	Greenwood Rd	Greenwood Road Sullivan Road Sassafras Tea Road	Motor Grader	motorgrader	2/6/2024	\$123.89	\$522.79	\$0.00

03	7683	2/7/2024	Stillwater Rd	Stillwater Road Forest Road Persimmon Road Pipeline Road Hopeful Park Road	Motor Grader	motorgrader	2/7/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
03	7682	2/6/2024	Forest Rd	Forest Road Sassafras Tea Road	Motor Grader	motorgrader	2/6/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
03	7681	2/7/2024	Flint Rd	Flint Road Triangle Road Bradley Ln Mistletoe Road Boll Weevil Road Sandspur Loop Palm Road	Motor Grader	motorgrader	2/7/2024	\$127.21	\$522.79	\$0.00
03	7680	2/5/2024	Schley Rd	Schley Road Horton Road Horseshoe Road Old Newton Road South Curve Road	Motor Grader	motorgrader	2/5/2024	\$127.21	\$522.79	\$0.00
03	7679	2/2/2024	Duffie Rd	Duffie Road Sale City Road	Motor Grader	motorgrader	2/2/2024	\$127.21	\$522.79	\$0.00

03	7678	2/7/2024	Flint Rd	Flint Road Triangle Road Old Bainbridge Road Scooter Road Flint Road	Motor Grader	motorgrader	2/7/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
03	7677	2/6/2024	Schley Rd	Schley Road Holton Road Horseshoe Road N Turkey Road S. Curve Road	*General Maintenance/R epair	hauling material	2/6/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
03	7676	2/7/2024	New Hope Rd	Ag Center to New Hope Road	*General Maintenance/R epair	hauling material	2/7/2024	\$90.42	\$595.73	\$100.00
03	7675	2/6/2024	Fox Run Rd	Fox Run Road to Ag Center	*General Maintenance/R epair	hauling material to MCPW	2/6/2024	\$90.42	\$595.73	\$0.00
03	7673	2/6/2024	Forest Rd	Forest Road	*General Maintenance/R epair	hauling material	2/6/2024	\$98.74	\$595.73	\$500.00
03	7663	2/2/2024	Tomato Rd	Tomato Road Store Road Petunia Road Drew C White Road	Motor Grader	grading the roadways	2/2/2024	\$113.82	\$522.79	\$0.00
03	7662	2/1/2024	Hoghaw Rd	Hoghaw Road Mayhaw Road Tanglewood Road Autry Road Microwave Road Millpond Road Smith Road Mt. Ehal Road	Motor Grader	grading the roadways	2/1/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00

03	7661	2/2/2024	Baggs Ferry Rd	Baggs Ferry Road Blue Bird Road Red Bird Road Horse Shoe Road Slash Road	Motor Grader	grading the roadways	2/2/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
03	7660	2/1/2024	Persimmon Rd	Persimmon Road Watt Road Baggs Ferry Road	Motor Grader	grading the roadways	2/1/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
03	7659	2/2/2024	Greenwood Rd	Fox Run Road Greenwood Road	Motor Grader	grading the roadways	2/2/2024	\$123.89	\$522.79	\$0.00
03	7658	2/1/2024	Greenwood Rd	Greenwood Road, Pipeline Road, Fox Run Road, Haven Road	Motor Grader	grading the roadways	2/1/2024	\$123.89	\$522.79	\$0.00
03	7655	2/1/2024	Greenwood Rd	Greenwood Road, Pipeline Road, Fox Run Road	Motor Grader	grading the roadway	2/1/2024	\$123.89	\$522.79	\$0.00
								\$7,136.22	\$29,215.78	\$3,200.00

Group: 04

Group Total: 56

04	7898	2/29/2024	Millpond Rd	Millpond Rd Nicks Rd Store Rd Drew C White Rd	Motor Grader	graded roads and pulled ditches	2/29/2024	\$120.51	\$522.79	\$0.00
04	7842	2/23/2024	Ag Center	Ag Center to CI	Dump Trucks/Tractor Trailer	hauling in donated concrete	2/23/2024	\$90.42	\$595.73	\$300.00

04	7841	2/22/2024	Ag Center	Bainbridge to Ag Center	Dump Trucks/Tractor Trailer	hauling in donated concrete	2/22/2024	\$90.42	\$595.73	\$100.00
04	7840	2/21/2024	Ag Center	Ag Center to Big Creek Road	Dump Trucks/Tractor Trailer	hauling in old concrete	2/21/2024	\$90.42	\$595.73	\$200.00
04	7839	2/22/2024	Ag Center	Bainbridge Ga to Ag Center	Dump Trucks/Tractor Trailer	hauling in old concrete	2/22/2024	\$98.74	\$595.73	\$0.00
04	7838	2/21/2024	Big Creek Rd	Ag Center to Big Creek Road	Dump Trucks/Tractor Trailer	Hauling materials	2/21/2024	\$98.74	\$595.73	\$100.00
04	7820	2/21/2024	Hurst Tate Rd	Hurst Tate Road Register Road Walton Road Jerry Humphries Road	Motor Grader	grading the roadway	2/21/2024	\$120.51	\$522.79	\$0.00
04	7819	2/20/2024	Mitchell Rd	Mitchell Road, Cottonwood Road	Motor Grader	grading the roadway	2/20/2024	\$120.51	\$522.79	\$0.00
04	7818	2/27/2024	Mitchell Rd	Mitchell Road Cottonwood Road Big Creek Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/20/2024	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
04	7817	2/20/2024	Mitchell Rd	Mitchell Road Cottonwood Road Big Creek Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/20/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00

04	7816	2/22/2024	Old Thomasville Rd	Old Thomasville Road Butterbean Road Popeye Road Arrowhead Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/22/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
04	7815	2/27/2024	Register Rd	Register Road Hurst Tate Road Sourwood Road Davis Ln Walton Road Blue Jay Road Lakeview Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/21/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
04	7779	2/21/2024	Sawgrass Rd	Sawgrass to Mitchell Co + Grady Co Line Road	Dump Trucks/Tractor Trailer	Hauling equipment	2/8/2024	\$102.38	\$830.50	\$0.00
04	7762	2/15/2024	Sagebrush Rd	MCPW to Sagebrush Road	Dump Trucks/Tractor Trailer	Hauling equipment and material	2/15/2024	\$51.19	\$415.25	\$2,916.18
04	7761	2/15/2024	Old Pelham Rd	MCPW to Old Pelham Road	Dump Trucks/Tractor Trailer	Hauling equipment and material	2/15/2024	\$51.19	\$460.56	\$420.00
04	7760	2/8/2024	Sawgrass Rd	Ag Center to Sawgrass Road, Sawgrass Road to Ag Center	Road Repair and Maintenance	Fixing the roadway	2/8/2024	\$189.16	\$1,191.45	\$600.00
04	7737	2/16/2024	Beaver Rd	Beaver Road Dozier Norman Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/9/2024	\$0.00	\$522.79	\$0.00

04	7736	2/9/2024	Beaver Rd	Beaver Road Dozier Norman Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/9/2024	\$0.00	\$522.79	\$0.00
04	7735	2/14/2024	Hard Rock Rd	Hardrock Road Cherry Road Lk Pleasant Ch Road Zion Hill Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/14/2024	\$0.00	\$522.79	\$0.00
04	7734	2/8/2024	Sawgrass Rd	Sawgrass Road Antioch Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/8/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
04	7733	2/14/2024	Dozier Norman Rd	Dozier Norman Road Cherry Road Lk Pleasant Ch Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/14/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
04	7732	2/9/2024	Antioch Rd	Antioch Road Little Rock Road Beaver Road Dozier Norman Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/9/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
04	7731	2/15/2024	Baker Rd	Baker Road Laney Road Lk Pleasant Ch Road Zion Hill Road White Ch Road Liberty Road Hinsonton Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/15/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
04	7715	2/8/2024	Eubanks Rd	Eubanks Road, Antioch Road, Little Rock Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/8/2024	\$113.82	\$522.79	\$0.00

04	7689	2/8/2024	Tanglewood Rd	Tanglewood Road Lk Pleasant Ch Road Eubanks Road	Motor Grader	motorgrader	2/7/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
04	7688	2/6/2024	Radiator Rd	Radiator Road Store Road Petunia Ln Drew C White Road Tanglewood Road	Motor Grader	motorgrader	2/6/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
04	7686	2/6/2024	Store Rd	Store Road Drew C White Road Tanglewood Road	Motor Grader	motorgrader	2/6/2024	\$120.51	\$522.79	\$0.00
04	7664	2/1/2024	Millpond Rd	Millpond Road Mayhaw Road Tanglewood Road Microwave Road Smith Road Mt. Ehal	Motor Grader	grading the roadways	2/1/2024	\$120.51	\$522.79	\$0.00
								\$2,784.13	\$15,286.70	\$4,636.18

Group: 05

05	7902	2/29/2024	Smith Rd	Smith Rd, Mt. Ebal Rd, Millpond Rd, Tomato Rd, Radiator Rd	Motor Grader	graded the roads	2/29/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$600.00
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Group Total: 28

05	7901	2/28/2024	Cherry Rd	Cherry Rd - spread 6 loads of sand; Microwave Rd - spread 6 loads of sand; Smith Rd - 1 load of sand	Motor Grader	graded roads, repaired Cherry Rd, Smith Rd, and Microwave Rd and pulled Microwave Rd ditches	2/28/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$600.00
05	7894	2/29/2024	Windy Hill Rd	Windy Hill Rd	Motor Grader	grade roads and pull ditches	2/29/2024	\$19.57	\$80.43	\$0.00
05	7893	2/29/2024	Duck Rd	Duck Rd, Shady Grove Ch Rd, Mallard Rd, Massey Bog Rd	Motor Grader	grade roads and pull ditches	2/29/2024	\$241.54	\$965.16	\$0.00
05	7892	2/27/2024	Pine Hill Rd	Brest Station Rd, Pine Hill Rd, Limepit Rd	Motor Grader	graded roads and pulled ditches	2/27/2024	\$261.11	\$0.00	\$0.00
05	7891	2/26/2024	Morey Rd	Morey Rd, Brest Station Rd	Motor Grader	graded and pulled ditches	2/26/2024	\$20.60	\$80.43	\$0.00
05	7890	2/26/2024	Morey Hill Rd	Morey Hill	Motor Grader	graded and pulled ditches	2/26/2024	\$240.51	\$965.16	\$0.00
05	7878	2/29/2024	Massey Bog Rd	MCPW to Massey Bog Road	Dump Trucks/Tractor Trailer	hauling material	2/29/2024	\$102.38	\$1,503.64	\$0.00
05	7871	2/26/2024	Sale City Rd	Sale City Road to Ag Center	Dump Trucks/Tractor Trailer	directing traffic	2/26/2024	\$90.42	\$595.73	\$0.00
05	7832	2/21/2024	Gravel Hill Rd	Gravel Hill Road	*General Maintenance/Repair	riprapping, checking roads, bridges, driveways and culverts	2/21/2024	\$93.92	\$71.54	\$0.00

05	7809	2/23/2024	Hatcher Hill Rd	Hatcher Hill Road Narrowleaf Road Briarwood Road Pine Tree Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/23/2024	\$127.21	\$522.79	\$0.00
05	7807	2/20/2024	Flint Rd	Flint Road Scooter Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/20/2024	\$127.21	\$522.79	\$0.00
05	7806	2/23/2024	Honeysuckle Rd	Honeysuckle Road, Briarwood Road, Pinetree Road, Hatcher Hill Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/23/2024	\$113.82	\$522.79	\$0.00
05	7793	2/16/2024	Sagebrush Rd	Sagebrush Road Shady Grove Ch Road Mallard Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/16/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
05	7792	2/16/2024	Sagebrush Rd	Sagebrush Road Shady Grove Ch Road Mallard Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/16/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
05	7791	2/19/2024	Cypress Rd	Cypress Road Whippoorwill Road Massey Bogg Road Salem City Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/19/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
05	7790	2/16/2024	Duffie Rd	Duffie Road Hummingbird Ln	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/16/2024	\$127.21	\$522.79	\$0.00

05	7789	2/19/2024	Whippoorwill Rd	Whippoorwill Road Mallard Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/19/2024	\$127.21	\$0.00	\$0.00
05	7778	2/8/2024	Sawgrass Rd	Sawgrass to Mitchell Co + Grady Co Line Road	Dump Trucks/Tractor Trailer	Hauling equipment	2/8/2024	\$102.38	\$830.50	\$0.00
05	7777	2/19/2024	Sagebrush Rd	Sagebrush to Mallard Road Mallard to Massey Bogg Road	Dump Trucks/Tractor Trailer	Hauling equipment	2/16/2024	\$102.38	\$830.50	\$0.00
05	7773	2/19/2024	Sagebrush Rd	Sagebrush Road to Landfill	Dump Trucks/Tractor Trailer	Hauling old materials; stockpiling materials	2/19/2024	\$98.74	\$595.73	\$0.00
05	7771	2/19/2024	Sagebrush Rd	Sagebrush Road to Landfill	Dump Trucks/Tractor Trailer	Hauling old materials	2/19/2024	\$69.55	\$458.25	\$0.00
05	7757	2/14/2024	Cherry Rd	Cherry Road	Road Repair and Maintenance	repair road	2/14/2024	\$93.58	\$208.86	\$400.00
05	7756	2/14/2024	Sale City Rd	Sale City Road	Road Repair and Maintenance	repair road	2/14/2024	\$93.58	\$208.86	\$300.00
05	7755	2/14/2024	Dozier Norman Rd	Dozier Norman Road	Road Repair and Maintenance	repair road	2/14/2024	\$162.60	\$553.02	\$700.00

05	7722	2/9/2024	Shady Rd	Shady Road Juniper Road Papa Road Sagebrush Road Massey Bog Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/9/2024	\$127.21	\$522.79	\$0.00
05	7721	2/8/2024	Adelaid Rd	Cypress Road Adelaid Road, Calhoun Road, Robinson Road, Honeysuckle Road, Hickory Road, Hatcher Hill Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/8/2024	\$127.21	\$522.79	\$0.00
05	7720	2/14/2024	Duck Rd	Duck Road Sale City Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/14/2024	\$127.21	\$522.79	\$0.00
05	7719	2/15/2024	Cool Breeze Rd	Cool Springs Road Golden Rod Road Old Doerun Road Cattail Road Bob White Mav	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/15/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
05	7718	2/14/2024	Lime Pit Rd	Lime Pit Road Brest Station Road Pine Hill Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/14/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00

05	7717	2/8/2024	Pleasant Hill Rd	Hatcher Hill Road Narrowleaf Road Brianwood Road Pine Tree Road Pine Cone Road Morey Hill Road - up to bridge	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/8/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
05	7716	2/9/2024	Pleasant Hill Rd	Pleasant Hill Road Morey Hill Road Brest Station Lime Pit Road	Motor Grader	grading the roads	2/9/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
05	7712	2/13/2024	Greenough Rd	Greenough Rd	Road Repair and Maintenance	we will be digging out the shoulder backfilling on both sides of the road	2/22/2024	\$2,545.85	\$10,374.58	\$834.00
05	7711	2/12/2024	Stage Coach Rd	Stage Coach Rd at Sale City Rd on the west side of the road - replacing cross drain	Pipes - Cross drain replacement install	replace cross drain on the west side of the road at Stage Coach Rd and Sale City Rd intersection	2/26/2024	\$76.45	\$175.95	\$0.00
05	7708	2/12/2024	Honeysuckle Rd	Honeysuckle Rd	Road Repair and Maintenance	clean out around mouth of pipe and push ditch back	2/2/2024	\$214.70	\$484.12	\$0.00

05	7707	2/6/2024	Jerusalem Ch Rd	Jerusalem Ch Road, Flint Road	Culvert Cleaning	Cleaning driveway pipes and cross drains	2/6/2024	\$287.56	\$147.16	\$0.00
05	7669	2/7/2024	Pine Hill Rd	Pine Hill Road Sale City Road Cool Springs Road Rosemary Ln Brest Station Road	Motor Grader	grading the roadways	2/1/2024	\$127.21	\$522.79	\$0.00
05	7668	2/1/2024	Pine Hill Rd	Pine Hill Road Sale City Road Cool Springs Road Rosemary Ln Brest Station Road	Motor Grader	grading the roadways	2/1/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
05	7667	2/2/2024	Duffie Rd	Duffie Road Sale City Road Pleasant Hill Road	Motor Grader	grading the roadways	2/2/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
05	7666	2/5/2024	Sale City Rd	Sale City Road Flint Road	Motor Grader	grading the roadways	2/5/2024	\$133.90	\$522.79	\$0.00
05	7654	2/6/2024	Jerusalem Ch Rd	Jerusalem Ch Road	Ditch Cleaning	Please clean out ditch across from this address to help water flow		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
05	7653	2/6/2024		MCPW to Tennis Courts	Dump Trucks/Tractor Trailer	hauling equipment	2/1/2024	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

05	7652	2/1/2024		MCPW to Tennis Courts	Dump Trucks/Tractor Trailer	hauling equipment	2/1/2024	\$31.50	\$190.22	\$0.00
05	7651	2/2/2024	Honeysuckle Rd	MCPW to Honeysuckle Rd	Dump Trucks/Tractor Trailer	hauling equipment	2/2/2024	\$31.50	\$255.54	\$0.00
05	7645	2/5/2024	Sale City Rd	Sale City Road Whippoorwill Road Mallard Road Massey Bogg Road Cypress Road Cattail Road Old Doerun Road Golden Rod Road Cool Springs Road Narrowleaf Road Hatcher Hill Road Brianwood Road	*General Maintenance/R epair	cleaning cross drains, driveway pipes, check roads, driveways, cross drains, and bridges	2/5/2024	\$235.76	\$83.07	\$0.00

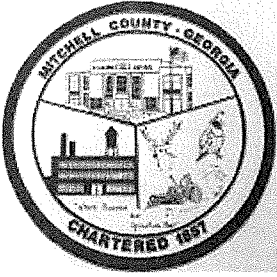


Agenda Item Coversheet

February 2024-Building Permit Report

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Upload Date	Type
February 2024-Building Permit Report	3/12/2024	Cover Memo



Permit Report by Commissioner

02/01/2024 - 02/29/2024

Commissioner District	Permit Type	Owner Address	Owner Name	Work Category	Total Fees	Main Status
05-David Sullivan	Carport	14935 HWY 93	KAITLYN JENKINS	Carport	\$62.00	Open
05-David Sullivan	Driveway	10791 RIVER ROAD	MATHIS ACREE	Driveway	\$45.00	Closed
03- Reggie Bostick	Zoning Application	9756 FATHERS HOME CHURCH ROAD	BRENDA & RONALD WISHAM	Zoning Request	\$1,225.00	Open
02- Keith Jones	Building	3759 PLANTATION LANE	JAMES K WILLIAMS	Shop	\$168.00	Open
01 - Ben Hayward	Building	9029 HWY 19	ABBY/ MASTON COLLINS	Electrical Repair to Existing MH	\$102.00	Open
01 - Ben Hayward	Electrical	6778 FLINT ROAD	SUSAN LEVERETTE	Electrical Repair to Well	\$54.00	Open
05-David Sullivan	Electrical		WILLIAM(BUBBA) LAMBERT	Electric Power Pole	\$54.00	Closed
02- Keith Jones	New Home	4910 STRAWBERRY ROAD	JEANNIE BUSH	New	\$376.00	Open
	VOID	961 S St. Augustine Rd Valdosta, Ga 31601		Roof Only		VOID
02- Keith Jones	Manufactured Home Relocation	1241 OLD THOMASVILLE ROAD	GREG HAYNES	Singlewide Manufactured Home	\$100.00	Open
02- Keith Jones	Reroof	POST OFFICE 1197	SLOW MOTION ENTERTAINMENT, LLC	Roof Only	\$58.00	Open
01 - Ben Hayward	Driveway	1655 HIGHLAND DRIVE	JONATHAN EDWARDS	Driveway	\$45.00	Closed

05-David Sullivan	Manufactured Home Installation	9776 INDIAN CAMP ROAD	QUINTES REDDEN & LAQUINTA DIGGS	Doublewide Manufactured Home	\$587.00	Open
01 - Ben Hayward	Camping	147 THAGGARD ROAD	DEVON LEVART	Camping	\$10.00	Closed
02- Keith Jones	Building	POST OFFICE BOX 226	JERRY E. WHITE (WHIGHAM)	Addition	\$74.00	Open
04- Julius Hatcher	Building	704 1ST STREET SE	FRANK HACHMUTH	Remodel	\$78.00	Open
04- Julius Hatcher	Land Combined/ Plat Approval	80 CEDAR LANE	JOHN SCOTT	Land Combined/ Plat Approval	\$0.00	Closed
02- Keith Jones	Zoning Application	POST OFFICE BOX 692	MITCHELL COUNTY DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY	Zoning Request	\$2,450.00	Open
03- Reggie Bostick	Electrical	10425 BROOMSEDGE ROAD	JAMES MITCHELL	Electrical	\$54.00	Open
05-David Sullivan	Building	4994 CHERRY ROAD	JAMES & REBECCA BACON	Kennel	\$922.00	Open
05-David Sullivan	Reroof	13669 HWY 93	KATHERINE VILLANOVA	Roof Only	\$130.00	Closed
05-David Sullivan	Electrical	14209 Hwy 93	Gordan Morey	Electrical	\$54.00	Closed
02- Keith Jones	Windows	1835 John Collins Rd	Wayne Stelmack	Remodel	\$70.00	Open
05-David Sullivan	Electrical Repair to Existing Home	3761 Magnolia Drive	Robert Tabb	Electrical Repair to Existing Home		Closed
05-David Sullivan	Reroof	254 South Gregory Street	Jay & Ronnie Thompson	Roof Only	\$122.00	Closed
01 - Ben Hayward	Land Division / Plat Approval	POST OFFICE BOX 3650	FLINT RIVER PECAN, INC.	Land Division / Plat Approval	\$35.00	Closed
05-David Sullivan	Manufactured Home	983 LOST CREEK ROAD	JAMES CURLES	Used Doublewide Manufactured Home	\$328.00	Open
	Gas	403 Smith Ave, Thomasville, GA 31792		Rough Plumbing		VOID
05-David Sullivan	Manufactured Home Installation	1473 PLEASANT GROVE CHURCH ROAD	STUART & AMBER AKNIN	Doublewide Manufactured Home	\$520.00	Open

04- Julius Hatcher	Reroof	716 EL CENTRO STREET	TRACY O'CONNELL	Roof Only	\$110.00	Open
05-David Sullivan	Land Division / Plat Approval	PLEASANT GROVE CHURCH ROAD	HALEY BROOKE CROSBY	Land Division / Plat Approval	\$35.00	Closed
05-David Sullivan	Land Division / Plat Approval	254 SOUTH GREGORY STREET	JAY & RONNIE THOMPSON	Land Division / Plat Approval	\$35.00	Closed
05-David Sullivan	Electrical	POST OFFICE BOX 163	CHARLES BLAINE/ WILLIAM (BUBBA) LAMBERT	Electrical Repair to Well	\$54.00	Closed
02- Keith Jones	New Home	151 CURRY STREET NE	JUSTIN ADAMS	New	\$1,184.00	Open
02- Keith Jones	Electrical	743 JOHN COLLINS ROAD	CYNTHIA MCCRAY	Electric Service to Existing Shop	\$35.00	Closed
03- Reggie Bostick	Land Division / Plat Approval	7695 HWY 37	JOHN BRUCE JOHNSON	Land Division / Plat Approval	\$35.00	Closed
02- Keith Jones	Manufactured Home Installation	2448 LANDFILL ROAD	CALVIN & RENE MCNEIL	Doublewide Manufactured Home	\$632.00	Open
05-David Sullivan	New Home	1701 GREENOUGH ROAD	WILLIE FRED & BERNESTINE CALHOUN	New	\$694.00	Open
01 - Ben Hayward	Manufactured Home Relocation	8471 SALEM ROAD	HALL'S TRANSPORT	Manufactured Home Relocation	\$100.00	Open
04- Julius Hatcher	Well - Electrical Pole	2668 MAXWELL ROAD	THOMAS ALLEN MAXWELL	Electrical	\$376.00	Open
02- Keith Jones	Building	3895 NEW HOPE ROAD	ROBERT REDDICK, JR.	Reroof/ Remodel	\$74.00	Open
03- Reggie Bostick	Manufactured Home Installation	POST OFFICE BOX 1193	TOMMY HILLIARD JR.	Doublewide Manufactured Home	\$677.00	Open
03- Reggie Bostick	New Home	8350 HWY 65	EDDIE SPENCE	Tiny House	\$535.00	Open
03- Reggie Bostick	Land Division / Plat Approval	1594 HWY 97	MARY ASHLEY / SASHA ASHLEY	Land Division / Plat Approval	\$35.00	Closed
05-David Sullivan	Building	8499 STAGECOACH ROAD	CLINTON STAPLETON	SHOP POLE SHED	\$134.00	Open
05-David Sullivan	Electrical	10018 GRAVEL HILL ROAD	JAMES CHANEY	Electrical	\$54.00	Closed

					\$12,522.00	
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Total Records: 44

3/1/2024

Page: 1 of 1

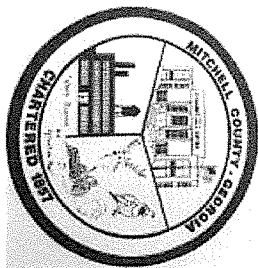


Agenda Item Coversheet

February 2024-Business License Report

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Upload Date	Type
February 2024-Business License Report	3/12/2024	Cover Memo



Bill Invoice Paid Report

License Type	Business Name	Contractor Type	Applicant	Payment Date	Receipt Number	Paid By	Payment Amount	Accepted By	Total Paid	Payment Type
Business	HOOD ROOFING & CONSTRUCTION CO.	Traditional Specialty Contractor	EDWARD L. HOOD	2/29/2024	232	EDWARD L. HOOD	\$125.00	Terrie Swain	\$100.00	Check
Business	HOOD ROOFING & CONSTRUCTION CO.	Traditional Specialty Contractor	EDWARD L. HOOD	2/29/2024	232	EDWARD L. HOOD	\$125.00	Terrie Swain	\$25.00	Check
Business	FREEDOM CONTRACTORS, LLC DBA: FREEDOM ROOFING	Traditional Specialty Contractor	JOSHUA HOOVER	2/29/2024	231	JOSHUA HOOVER/ FREEDOM CONTRACTORS, LLC	\$100.00	Terrie Swain	\$100.00	Card
Business	D&M EQUIPMENT, LLC	MISC BUSINESS	JOSHUA DENT	2/28/2024	230	ROBBIN FOLSOM	\$100.00	Terrie Swain	\$100.00	Check
Business	The Barn		Maxine Daughtry	2/27/2024	229	Maxine Daughtry	\$100.00	Chris Robinson	\$100.00	Check
Business	MAMA'S TIRED GOAT SOAP & MORE	MISC BUSINESS	JULIE RHODES	2/26/2024	227	JULIE RHODES	\$100.00	Terrie Swain	\$100.00	Card
Business	ANDERSON CABINET CO, LLC	Residential Building	MICHAEL ANDERSON	2/23/2024	226	ANDERSON CABINET CO, LLC (HANNAH SOUDERS)	\$100.00	Terrie Swain	\$100.00	Card
Business	HC HOME IMPROVEMENT CO, LLC	Traditional Specialty Contractor	RODNEY LAMAR HARRELL, JR.	2/23/2024	225	HC HOME IMPROVEMENT	\$100.00	Terrie Swain	\$100.00	Check

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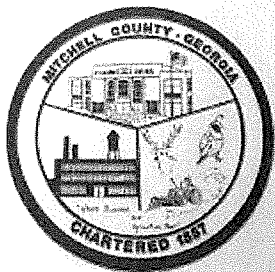


Agenda Item Coversheet

February 2024-Code Enforcement Case Report

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Upload Date	Type
February 2024-Code Enforcement Case Report	3/12/2024	Cover Memo



Case Report

02/01/2024 - 02/29/2024

Case #	Case Date	Main Status	Commissioner District	Description	Violation Location	City, State, Zip
322	2/22/2024	Completed	5 - David Sullivan	DOGFIGHTING	600 PINEWOOD LANE	SALE CITY, GEORGIA 31784
321	2/28/2024	Completed	3 - Reggie Bostick	RENTAL COMPLAINTS- LANDLAND WILL NOT REPAIR MH	5555 BAGGS FERRY ROAD, LOT#3	CAMILLA, GEORGIA 31730
320	2/27/2024	Active	1- Ben Hayward		3660 GREENWOOD ROAD	CAMILLA, GEORGIA 31730
319	2/27/2024	Completed	1- Ben Hayward	DOGS CHAINED UP IN HER MHP		
316	2/23/2024	Active	2 - Keith Jones	NUISANCE - TIRE FENCING	3566 OLD GA HWY 3	CAMILLA, GEORGIA 31730
315	2/23/2024	Completed	2 - Keith Jones	ILLEGAL DUMPING- TEN BAGS PINESTRAW	LOCAST ROAD	PELHAM, GEORGIA 31779
314	2/11/2024	Completed	1- Ben Hayward	NUISANCE/VICIOUS DOG	10193 VINES ROAD	BACONTON, GEORGIA 31716
313	2/12/2024	Completed	3 - Reggie Bostick	DOG CALL	OLD NEWTON ROAD	CAMILLA, GEORGIA 31730
312	2/12/2024	Completed	2 - Keith Jones	NEIGHBOE CUT GRASS - BLOWED GRASS & LEAVES IN HER DITCH	2372 OLD THOMASVILLE ROAD	PELHAM, GEORGIA 31779
311	2/9/2024	Pending	5 - David Sullivan		2926 JERUSALEM CHURCH ROAD	CAMILLA, GEORGIA 31730
310	2/9/2024	Completed	2 - Keith Jones	HORSES IN HIGHWAY/TRASHY PROPERTY	3566 OLD GA HWY 3	CAMILLA, GEORGIA 31730
309	2/8/2024	Completed	3 - Reggie Bostick	ANIMAL BITE - DOG	7850 WIREGRASS ROAD	CAMILLA, GEORGIA 31730

308	2/7/2024	Completed	1- Ben Hayward	ILLEGAL DUMPING	GA HWY 3 - NORTH BOAT LANDING	BACONTON, GEORGIA 31716
307	2/6/2024	Completed	2 - Keith Jones	MISSING PERSON	4653 ORR ROAD	PELHAM, GEORGIA 31779
306	2/2/2024	Completed	5 - David Sullivan	ANIMAL BITE	1482 CHRISTOPHER COVE ROAD	ALBANY, GEORGIA 31705
305	2/5/2024	Completed	1- Ben Hayward	NUISANCE DOG	1736 CHRISTOPHER COVE ROAD	ALBANY, GEORGIA 31705
304	2/5/2024	Pending	2 - Keith Jones	CRUELTY TO DOGS	5026 LEDBETTER ROAD	CAMILLA, GEORGIA 31730
303	2/5/2024	Completed	1- Ben Hayward	ANIMAL CALL/ DOG ATTACK	132 JACKSON STREET	BACONTON, GEORGIA 31716

Total Records: 18

3/1/2024

Page: 1 of 1



Agenda Item Coversheet

MCSO FEB 2024

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

MCSO Report Feb 2024

Upload Date

3/18/2024

Type

Cover Memo

MITCHELL COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
MONTHLY REPORT
February, 2024

DEPUTY ACTIVITY REPORT

TOTAL ARRESTS	-----	88
TOTAL INCIDENTS REPORTED	-----	144
TOTAL WARRANTS SERVED	-----	84
TOTAL CIVIL/MAGISTRATE PAPERS SERVED	-----	233
TOTAL SUBPOENAS SERVED	-----	112
TOTAL FUNERALS/ALARMS/OUT OF CO. TRIPS	-----	65
TRAFFIC	-----	76
ASSISTING OTHER AGENCIES	-----	8
TOTAL MILEAGE	-----	31,534

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATOR ACTIVITY REPORT

ARRESTS	-----	18
CASES OPENED	-----	32
CASES CLOSED	-----	8
INTERVIEWS	-----	15
ASSISTING	-----	7
OUT OF COUNTY TRIPS	-----	22
INCIDENTS	-----	40
AFTER-HOUR CALLS	-----	6

DRUG INVESTIGATIONS ACTIVITY REPORT

INTERVIEWS:	0	ARRESTS:	0	SEARCH WARRANTS:	0
CASES:	1	ASSISTS:	0	CONTRABAND:	0

INCOME:

INMATE HOUSING	\$31,305.80
ACCIDENT REPORTS	\$33.00
SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICER	\$6,467.19
BOND FEE	\$600.00
CRIMINAL HISTORY	\$680.00
OPEN RECORDS	\$0.00
RESTITUTION	\$0.00
SECURITY	\$0.00
SERVICE FEES	\$3,160.00
Misc.	<u>\$0.00</u>

TOTAL	<u><u>\$42,245.99</u></u>
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Agenda Item Coversheet

MCF&R Report 2-24-2024

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

MCF&R Report 2-24-2024

Upload Date

3/19/2024

Type

Cover Memo

Feb-24

CALLS

Facility	Fire Chief	Structure Fires	MVA	Med Ast	Hazardous Cnditions	Service Calls	Brush Fires	Severe Weather	Machinery Veh. Fire	Fire Alarms	Misc Fire Type	Good Intent	MV Fire	Other	Total
Pleasant Grove	Taylor	1	8			1	2								12
Sale City	Wood	1	2			1									4
Cotton	McDowell		1	2			4								7
County Line	Hilliard		4	2			2							1	9
Hopeful	Murphy	1	4	2			2			1					10
Baconton	Feaster		2	1		1									4
Greenough	Jones	1	2				4		1						8
MCCI	Kane	2	20	5		4	18		1	2	1		1		54
Gum Pond	Feaster														
Pleasant Hill	Jones	1	1				2								4
Red Oak	Bullard		1	1									1		3
Spence	McDowell		3	5		1	4			1					14
97	Murphy		3	2			3								8
Harmony	McDowell						1								1
Lester	Taylor	1	1						1						3
Branchville	Hilliard	1	1				3								5
West Central	Bullard			1											1
River Road	Bullard		1				2								3
Bethany	Hilliard		1	3			2								6
Roswell	Murphy														
Pebble City	Wood														
Dellwood	Murphy		1												1
TOTALS		9	56	24		8	49		3	4	1		2	1	157



Agenda Item Coversheet

AmeriPro 911 Monthly Report-February-Mitchell

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Upload Date	Type
AmeriPro 911 Monthly Report-February-Mitchell	3/19/2024	Cover Memo



AmeriPro Health 911 Performance Report

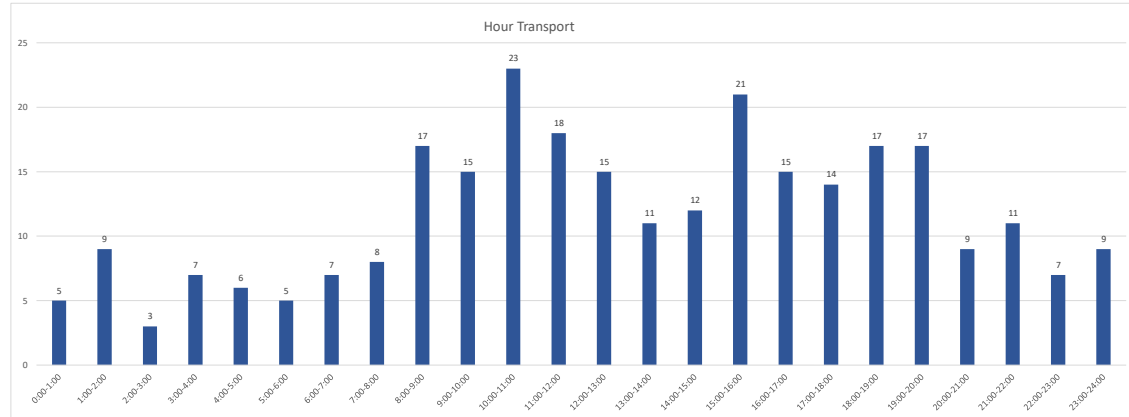
2023 February



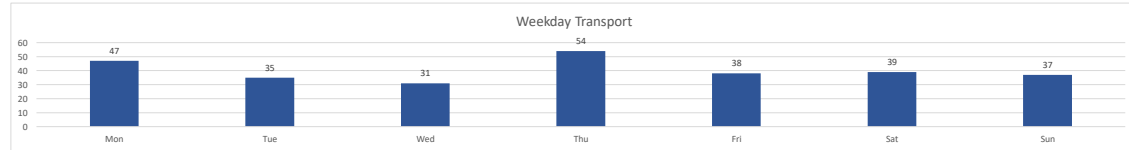
911 Mitchell

Month	Request	Transport	Refusal	Cancellation	Response Time Goal	Response Time	Out of Chute Time	Mutual Aid Performed by Ameripro	Mutual Aid Performed for Ameripro	Exception
February	451	281	93	77	0:14:59	0:9:58	0:2:2	2	2	41

Hour	Transport
0:00-1:00	5
1:00-2:00	9
2:00-3:00	3
3:00-4:00	7
4:00-5:00	6
5:00-6:00	5
6:00-7:00	7
7:00-8:00	8
8:00-9:00	17
9:00-10:00	15
10:00-11:00	23
11:00-12:00	18
12:00-13:00	15
13:00-14:00	11
14:00-15:00	12
15:00-16:00	21
16:00-17:00	15
17:00-18:00	14
18:00-19:00	17
19:00-20:00	17
20:00-21:00	9
21:00-22:00	11
22:00-23:00	7
23:00-24:00	9
Grand Total	281



Weekday	Transport
Mon	47
Tue	35
Wed	31
Thu	54
Fri	38
Sat	39
Sun	37
Grand Total	281



Drop Off	Transport
Archibold Memorial Hospital	106
Mitchell County Hospital	88
Phoebe Putney Hospital	62
Colquitt Regional Hospital	3
Camilla-Mitchell County Airport	2
3877 AIRPORT RD	2
Grady General Hospital	2
271 S BOULEVARD ST	1
Savannah Court of Camilla	1
HWY 37/ N POINTE DR	1
ARCHBOLD NORTHSIDE	1
Monroe County Hospital	1
PINECLIFF ROAD & SASSAFRAS	1
TEA ROAD	1
5284 GA-93	1
Phoebe Hospital Worth County	1
7945 MOREY HILL RD	1
Missing Facility	1
2070 ROBINSON RD	1
399 PRIDE ST	1
Atrium Health Navicent Children's	1
32 PHILIP DAVIS ST	1
Mitchell 911	1
Archibold Living - Pelham	1
Grand Total	281

Mutual Aid	Handled By
Call County	Baker
Randolph	2



Agenda Item Coversheet

Recreation Dept. March 2024 Report

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Upload Date	Type
Recreation Dept. March 2024 Report	3/19/2024	Cover Memo

Mitchell County Recreation Department
Commissioner Report
3/14/24

Dear Commissioners,

Below is a listing of the current state of affairs at the Recreation Department.

1. Our 10U Boys Basketball team placed 2nd in District, losing to not only the District Champions but the team that eventually won the State Champions for GRPA Class C.
2. Our 12U Boys Basketball team made it to the Semi finals and lost by only three points, again this team lost to not only the eventual District Champs, but the eventual State Champions in Class C Boys.
3. Spring Sports sign up has completed. We currently have 247 kids signed up. We have drafted multiple teams and some have already started practicing. We will begin the season the 2nd week of April and go for 6 weeks straight.
4. We are in talks with Miller County, Thomasville YMCA, and Cairo-Grady County Recreation Departments to organize a schedule this year for our teams.
5. Numbers are down from our peak last year due to several factors.
 - a. A number of kids elected to play Junior Pro baseball this year.
 - b. We have a number of kids who could play in our 12U Division for baseball that have elected to play school ball rather than recreation ball.
 - c. Additionally, a number of kids simply aged out of our program.
 - d. I plan to drill down more on these numbers as time permits.
6. We held a Softball Clinic and had 22 kids come out. The clinic featured a former Division 1 softball player who played at the University of Arizona and pitched/played in the 2003 and 2004 Softball College World Series. She also went on to Coach ABAC for about 7 years.
7. We are working to have a Catcher/Pitchers Clinic at the end of the month for our 12U Boys Division.
8. With the help of the CI we have painted numerous dugouts in Camilla and should finish next week, at which time we will move to Pelham and paint those respectively.
9. Flint AG in Pelham agreed to let us use one of their tractors for 10 hours of use in lieu of sponsorship. I was in Pelham on 3/14 using the turf machine on all the dirt in-fields as well as cutting down lips on said fields.
10. I will be attending GRPA Maintenance School next week in Griffin, Georgia.

I hope this is to your liking and please contact me with any questions, comments, or concerns.

Thank you,
Jeb Bell
Mitchell County Recreation Director



Agenda Item Coversheet

Mitchell County Probation 2-2024

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Upload Date	Type
Mitchell County Probation 2-2024	3/21/2024	Cover Memo

[illegible]

TOTALS	44	30		176			169			176			74	528	\$4,506
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Agenda Item Coversheet

Boys & Girls Clubs Meeting Agenda 3-18-2024

ATTACHMENTS:

Description	Upload Date	Type
Boys & Girls Clubs Meeting Agenda 3-18-2024	3/20/2024	Cover Memo



BOYS & GIRLS CLUBS
OF MITCHELL COUNTY

MEETING AGENDA

March 18, 2024
6:00 p.m.

Presidents Welcome and Call to Order	Mrs. Gustine Hayward – Board President
Invocation	Board Member
Pledge Allegiance	Board Members
Club Code	Board Members
Mission Statement	Board Members
Approval of 2/19/2024 minutes	Group – Board Members
Announcements/Communications	
Financial Report	Mrs. Bonita White ()
Committee Reports	
a. Annual Campaign (BAK)	Mrs. Gustine Hayward
b. President's Remarks	Mrs. Gustine Hayward
Executive Director's Report	Mrs. Ondrea Peoples
Old Business	
New Business	
Adjournment	Mrs. Gustine Hayward

Board Meeting Dates: April 15; May 20; August 19; September 16; October 21; November 18
Sunday, December 1 – Christmas at the Club, 3:00 p.m. – Flint River Auditorium



Board Members	Jan Annual Bd. Dinner	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Clubby Awards	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec CAC
Brown, Veronica	P	P	✓										
Bryant, Albert	P	P	✓										
Collier, Zelda	X	X											
Gordon, Kizzy	P	P	✓										
Hadley, Derek	X	X											
Hayward, Benjamin	P	P	✓										
Hayward, Gustine - P	P	P	✓										
Hilliard, Nichole	P	X	✓										
Holton, Sandra - VP	P	P	✓										
Neal, Valerie	P	X											
Owens, Kelvin	P	P											
Pickering, David	X	P	✓										
Ramnauth, Judith	X	X											
Smith, Vivian	P	P	✓										
Spence, Ronald	P	P	✓										
Thomas, Katie - S	P	P	✓										
White, Bonita - T	P	P	✓										
Williams, Annette	P	X	✓										
Peoples, Ondrea	P	P	✓										
CODE TABLE	P = Present X = Absent V = Volunteered M = Makeup BOLD = Board Officer												

The Boys & Girls Club Code

- I believe in God and the right to worship according to my own faith and religion.
- I believe in America and the American way of life, in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.
- I believe in fair play, honesty and sportsmanship.
- I believe in my Boys & Girls Club, which stands for these things.

The Boys & Girls Club Mission Statement

"To enable all young people, especially those who need us most, to reach their full potential as productive, responsible, and caring citizens."

President's Welcome and Call to Order

The Corporate Board Meeting of February 19, 2024 was called to order by Mrs. Gustine Hayward, President, at 6:10 p.m. Mrs. Gustine Hayward welcomed and thanked everyone for attending this meeting.

Invocation

Invocation was given by Mrs. Gustine Hayward.

Pledge of Allegiance

The pledge was recited in unison.

Club Code

The Club Code was recited in unison.

Mission Statement (Board Members)

The Mission statement was recited in unison.

Approval of Minutes

Mrs. Gustine Hayward asked if there were any questions, hearing none, she asked for a motion to accept the minutes from November 20, 2023. A motion was made by Mr. Ben Hayward and seconded by Mrs. Bonita White. The motion was carried by all.

Announcements/Communications

Birthdays:

January

Ben Hayward (22nd)

David Pickering (23rd)

February

Katie Thomas (1st)

Zelda Collier (10th)

Bonita White (25th)

It is time to update the annual background checks. Mrs. Gustine Hayward informed the board members that the consent forms are on the table and for them to please complete and return to Ms. Ossie Revels.

Financial Report

There was no financial report.

Committee Reports

a. Annual Campaign (BAK)

Mrs. Gustine Hayward reminded the board members that the 2024 pledge cards are on the table and for them to please take some to distribute to their donors. She stated it is mandatory that each board member contributes personal financial donations; although, there is no set amount. Mrs. Gustine Hayward encouraged the board members to make his/her financial contribution by the end of the fiscal year, December 2024.

b. President's Remarks – Mrs. Gustine Hayward

Mrs. Gustine Hayward officially welcomed Mr. Albert Bryant, Ms. Kizzy Gordon, and Dr. Veronica Brown to the Boys & Girls Clubs of Mitchell County's Board of Directors. She stated they have attended the orientation class and are now official board members. Mrs. Gustine Hayward stated she hopes they are ready and willing to

work, see about our youth, bring new ideas as well as encourage the current board members to get involved and help draw other young board members to the organization that are willing to work and serve as a board member.

Mrs. Gustine Hayward stated that she and Mrs. Ondrea Peoples went to meet with the interior designer last week to select the furniture for the new building. She also stated it is amazing what the new building will look like once it is finished. Mrs. Gustine Hayward stated the building is really beautiful and there are no short cuts; everything is really, really nice. Again, she thanked Mayor Kelvin Owens.

c. Executive Director's Report – Mrs. Ondrea Peoples

Mrs. Ondrea Peoples thanked the board members for everything they do to support the Boys & Girls Clubs of Mitchell County. She welcomed the new board members and stated how awesome it is to have parent representation on the board.

Mrs. Ondrea Peoples thanked everyone who attended the Annual Board Dinner.

Mrs. Ondrea Peoples stated that Mrs. LaConya Willis, Camilla Unit Director, sister passed and asked them to be in prayer for her and her family.

New Resource Center

Mrs. Ondrea Peoples also re-emphasized that she and Mrs. Gustine Hayward had a meeting with the interior designer to see the design and select furniture. She also added it is going to be beautiful and colorful and will make the youth smile when they walk in the door. Mrs. Ondrea Peoples asked Mayor Kelvin Owens if there were any updates on the new Resource Center. Mayor Kelvin Owens replied they are on track and the City of Camilla will do more to give the youth an opportunity to reach their full potential.

Jester Unit

Under renovations. Everything will be brand new. The estimated completion time frame is May 2024.

Golf Tournament

Scheduled for Saturday, October 26, 2024 at Pinecrest Country Club, Pelham, GA. Mr. Scott Taylor is helping.

Safety Visit

Last year, the Boys & Girls Clubs participated in a pilot program (no cost). This year, the Pelham Site will be visited on Friday, February 23, 2024 and there will be a charge. A safety visit will be completed each year going forward (one site per year) at a cost of \$1,000 per site.

Annual Report

Completed on every site for year 2023 and has been submitted. It was due on February 13, 2024. Mrs. Ondrea Peoples will email a copy to Mayor Kelvin Owens.

Teen Center

Will be having a "Teen Takeover", Saturday, February 24, 2024, 5:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m. This event is an effort to recruit more teens into the Teen Center.

State Youth of the Year Competition

Will be held Sunday – Tuesday, February 25-27, 2024 in Atlanta. Rylea Jones, youth member of the Pelham Unit, will be competing with other teens across the state. Mrs. Ondrea Peoples will be attending because it is mandatory that the CEOs attend on Tuesday at the capital. Ms. Anna Alexander will be attending. She is on the committee as well as the chaperone for Rylea Jones.

Boara Member Acaademy

Mrs. Ondrea Peoples thanked all members that participated. Mrs. Sandra Holton stated they really emphasized "safety".

Pelham

The city is in need of a Teen Center. Mrs. Ondrea Peoples, along with, Mrs. Gustine Hayward, Mrs. Nichole Hilliard, Ms. Kizzy Gordon, Mr. Tristian Drakes, and Mr. James Eubanks had a meeting scheduled, but had to cancel. The meeting will be re-scheduled.

MyClubHub

BGCA Tracking System. The Boys & Girls Clubs of Mitchell County will be transferring to this system and goes live in March. Full-time staff has been attending training via zoom every Wednesday. It will cost \$8,000 per year, but the Clubs received a scholarship to cover cost for 5 years.

Social Media (Twitter, TikTok, Facebook, BGCMC Website)

Mrs. Ondrea Peoples encouraged the board members to visit our social media sites and to like and share our pages as well as invite their families/friends to like and share our pages. Ms. Anna Alexander keeps them updated.

Old Business

None

New Business


None

Closing Comments

Adjournment:

Mrs. Gustine Hayward thanked everyone for their presence and participation. A motion was so moved by Mrs. Sandra Holton and seconded by Mrs. Bonita White. The meeting was adjourned by Mrs. Gustine Hayward at 6:50 p.m.

Review and approval **before** distribution:


Katie Thomas, Secretary

Date

Final approval for filing:

Gustine Hayward, President

Date