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HAROLD J. RAGAN
District 11
1296 Crine Boulevard, N. W.
Cairo, Georgia 31728
912 377-2593
421 State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia 30334



COMMITTEES:
Agriculture, Chairman
Appropriations
Education
Health and Human Services

SUBCOMMITTEES:
VoTech and Higher Education
Vocational and Technical, Chairman
Health Care Facilities and Professions

The State Senate

Atlanta, Georgia 30334

June 23, 1994

The Honorable Zell Miller
Governor
State of Georgia
203 State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Dear Governor Miller:

I want to express again my appreciation to you for your support and influence which was so helpful in enabling the Grady County legislative delegation to obtain passage of HR 1012 which provides for the conveyance of the Tired Creek property in Grady County from the State of Georgia to Grady County.

The Grady County Commission is anxious that you come to Grady County and allow them to publicly thank you for your help. I have talked with you on several occasions regarding their desire that you come to Grady County relating to this matter. Further, it is my desire to express to you my support of the vision and leadership you are providing Georgia. In this regard, I would like to invite you to come to Grady County and make a public event of your signing the deed of conveyance of this property.

I have spoken with your legal advisor, Steve Caffarelli, Rod Bowlden of the State Properties Commission, and John Ballard of the Attorney General's office and am advised that the deed can be ready for your signature soon, probably within a couple of weeks. In talking with Kevin Nix of your staff, he advised me that your schedule should allow you to arrange a trip to Grady County sometime soon after the primary. I will await your acceptance of this invitation with a date that is agreeable to you.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Harold J. Ragan in cursive script.
Harold J. Ragan

HJR:ca

cc: Hon. Loyce Turner
Hon. Theo Titus
Hon. "K" Bates
Hon. Jack Drew

DRAFT

June 23, 1994

The Honorable Zell Miller
Governor
State of Georgia
203 State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Dear Governor Miller:

I want to express again my appreciation to you for your support and influence which was so helpful in enabling the Grady County legislative delegation to obtain passage of HR 1012 which provides for the conveyance of the Tired Creek property in Grady County from the State of Georgia to Grady County.

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Sincerely,

Harold J. Ragan

HJR:ca

cc: Hon. Loyce Turner
Hon. Theo Titus
Hon. "K" Bates
Hon. Jack Drew

Grady Co. Comm
Comm. Joe Tanner, DKR

Oct. 15

RE:
Tined Creek Property -

Chuman Drew - object
to it being a Wildlife
Mgmt. Area. Won't
help people in S. Ga -

Joe Tanner - How does
giving prop. to Co.
help people

Drew - Will wk w/
Soil Conservation / Forestry Com
Harvest Timber -
Bld lakes, camp sites

Grisby Co. Comm
Comm. Joe Tanner, DKR

Oct. 15

RE:

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to it being a Wildlife
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Joe Tanner - How does
giving prop. to Co.
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Drew - Will wk w/
Soil Conservation / Forestry Com
Harvest Timber -
Bld lakes, camp sites

Trials, plant fines
Locals can lk after
property better than
State officials -

Tanner - Rockdale Co.

had similar experience
Indiv. decided frog
to ^{state} 13m + Fish (140 acres)

Rockdale proposed that
The Co. tk over frog
& park - State

suggested plan -

Ben Ass. vetoed plan
Couldn't even get it
out of committee -

Tanner says it will
be v. hard to get
approval to deed prop.
to Brady Co -

Mr. Wildt Jd. will
~~oppose~~ oppose it.

K Bates mentioned possib.
of lease agreement

Drew - State has commitment
to Brady Co.

Tanner - Agrees - Looking
into paying Co. of
prop. -

Tanner - Prop. wd 5
headache 4 Brady 6.

Couldnt out much
money - Wld he v.

restricted in what

~~could~~ cld do w/ prop.

Tanner - what cld state pay?
Co. has \$237,000 in

prop. - Drew counter -
offered \$400,000

Drew - Why does state
want property?

Tanner - Dnt know

Da. owns little public
land - Hunters hv

limited heating areas -

Tanner will be willing
to sit down w/ Co.
& discuss ~~what~~ how
prop can be developed -
i.e., fishing lakes,
hiking trails -

Will put team of DNR
to go to Brady Co.

Ragan - asked Tanner
4 a plan to develop
property.

Tanner - State will pay Co.
what it can $\hat{=}$ develop
prop.



The General Assembly
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
316 STATE CAPITOL
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30334
(404) 656-5000

August 26, 1993

Senator Harold Ragan
11th District

Dear Harold:

In researching the Tired Creek Park land acquisition, I have learned that the funds to acquire the land came in part from the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund. This fund was established to assist in assuring accessibility of outdoor recreation resources to citizens and present and future generations of visitors, 16 U.S.C.A. § 4601-4. Payments are made from the fund to the states for outdoor recreation planning, acquisition of land or waters, and development, 16 U.S.C.A. § 4601-8(a). Property acquired or developed with assistance from the fund may not be converted to uses other than outdoor recreation uses, without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and the assurance that other recreation properties of at least equal fair market value and reasonably equivalent usefulness and location will be substituted for the converted land, 16 U.S.C.A. § 4601-8(f).

Regulations governing conversion and substitution indicate that approval of proposed conversion and substitution is at the discretion of the National Park Service Regional Director for the area, 36 C.F.R., § 59.3. If a local project sponsor is unable to replace converted property, the state would be responsible, as the primary recipient of federal assistance, for assuring compliance with the regulations and the substitution of replacement property, 36 C.F.R., § 59.3(b)(3)(ii).

The federal law and regulations do not specifically prohibit transfer of the property from the state to the county, but if Grady county failed to maintain the Tired Creek property for outdoor recreation or used the property for some other purpose, the state would be responsible for acquiring other recreation property of at least equal fair market value and reasonably equivalent usefulness and location as a substitute. Since the regulations require notice to the National Park Service of any proposed changes in the use of the property before the change occurs, federal approval of a change or conversion and replacement could be denied.

Senator Harold Ragan
August 26, 1993
Page 2

I have discussed the subject of a conveyance of property acquired with moneys from the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund in general terms with Ray Crawford of the State Properties Commission, without using your or Representative Bates' name. Among the commission's responsibilities are the preparation of sale proposals affecting state property for submission to the General Assembly and performance of the terms of leases or sales contracts of state property as authorized by resolution of the General Assembly. O.C.G.A. § 50-16-34. Mr. Crawford indicated that the commission would probably recommend some conditions relating to such a conveyance, such as use for public purposes and use for outdoor recreation. You may find it useful to discuss this proposed conveyance further with Mr. Crawford. His telephone number is 404 221 5602. If you would prefer, I can send the information, including the data you sent to me and the federal law and regulations, to him and ask him to begin preparing for such a conveyance or discuss the matter further with you or with me after he has had time to review it more carefully.

I hope this information is useful for your purposes. Please don't hesitate to call me if you have questions and let me know about proceeding further.

Cordially,

Mary

Mary L. Riddle
Assistant Legislative Counsel

8/31/93

Representative Bates has communicated the above information to Mr. Ray Crawford, we will continue to coordinate and communicate this issue with the legislative delegation and with the Grady County Commission -

Harold J. Ragan
Senator, Dist. 11



The General Assembly
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
316 STATE CAPITOL
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30334
(404) 656-5000

July 26, 1993

Honorable Harold J. Ragan
Senator, District 11
1296 Crine Boulevard, N.W.
Cairo, Georgia 31728

Dear Harold:

We recently discussed a situation involving certain property in Grady County owned by the State of Georgia. This property, commonly referred to as the "Tired Creek property" was acquired with county and federal funds a number of years ago and ownership was transferred to the State of Georgia for the purpose of constructing a lake and creating a state park. For various reasons, the dam has never been constructed and the state park has never been created. Furthermore, it now appears unlikely that the dam will ever be constructed or the state park will ever be created.

You have inquired whether it would be possible for this property to be transferred from state ownership to the Grady County board of commissioners and, if possible, what steps would be required to carry out the transfer.

As a general proposition the transfer of state property is effected by the enactment by the General Assembly of a land conveyance resolution authorizing or directing the State Properties Commission to carry out the transfer. The terms of such a transfer may be specified in whole or in part in the resolution or may be left in whole or in part to the discretion of the State Properties Commission. There are precedents for the transfer of state property to a local government for a nominal consideration in similar cases. One such example is as follows:

1986 Resolution Act No. 82 (Georgia Laws 1986, p.547) provided for the transfer of a tract of property to the Brooks County board of commissioners for a consideration of \$10.00, such property having been previously conveyed by the county to the State of Georgia in 1958.

Thus, as a matter of state law it appears clear that the General Assembly could enact a land conveyance resolution directing

Honorable Harold J. Ragan

July 26, 1993

2

the transfer of the Tired Creek property to the Grady County board of commissioners.

One important reservation must be expressed with respect to the feasibility of such a transfer. As I understand it, certain federal funds were used in the purchase of the property in question. It is often the case that federally funded state and local land acquisitions are made the subject of certain conditions and requirements, such as a requirement that the property be used for a certain purpose or maintained in a certain kind of use.

Prior to undertaking a state transfer of this property it would be necessary to undertake a factual determination with respect to whether any such conditions or requirements were imposed in this case and whether the transfer of the property would breach any such conditions or requirements. As we discussed, this office has not at this time attempted to make any investigation with respect to whether any such federal conditions or requirements do in fact attach to this property. If you wish, we will of course be happy to investigate this issue further on your behalf.

In conclusion, the transfer of the subject property to the Grady County board of commissioners for a nominal consideration could be effected by the enactment of an appropriate land conveyance resolution by the General Assembly. However, further investigation would be required to determine whether such a transfer would be in violation of any federal conditions or requirements imposed in connection with the federal funding provided for acquisition of the property.

I hope that this will be of some assistance to you and that you will let me know if we can do anything further for you on this matter.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,



Sewell R. Brumby
Legislative Counsel

SRB\wp



House of Representatives

KERMIT F. BATES, JR.
REPRESENTATIVE, DISTRICT 179
423 SOUTH WEST STREET
P.O. BOX 915
BAINBRIDGE, GEORGIA 31717
(912) 246-2876 (O)

LEGISLATIVE OFFICE BUILDING, ROOM 401
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30334
(404) 656-0152

STANDING
COMMITTEES:

BANKS AND BANKING
STATE INSTITUTIONS &
PROPERTY
STATE PLANNING &
COMMUNITY AFFAIRS,
SECRETARY

August 30, 1993

Mr. Jack Drew, Chairman
Grady Co. Board of Commissioners
250 N. Broad Street
Box 7
Cairo, Georgia 31728

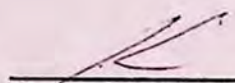
Dear Jack:

Please find enclosed a copy of a letter from Mary L. Riddle with the Legislative Counsel Office, concerning the Tired Creek Park in Grady County.

I have talked with Ray Crawford of the State Properties Commission. Mary Riddle is going to forward the information that I sent her regarding this project and he, in turn, will be back in touch with us concerning the Commission's position on a transfer of this property from the State of Georgia to Grady County.

I will be back in touch with you as soon as I have a reply from Mr. Crawford.

Yours truly,


Kermit F. Bates, Jr.
State Representative - Dist. 179

KFBjr/dw

cc: Senator Harold Ragan
Senator Loyce Turner
Representative Theo Titus
Mike Stephenson, Grady Co. Administrator



The General Assembly
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
316 STATE CAPITOL
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30334
(404) 656-5000

August 25, 1993

Honorable Kermit F. Bates, Jr.
Representative, 179th District
P. O. Box 915
Bainbridge, GA 31717

Dear K:

In researching the Tired Creek Park land acquisition, I have learned that the funds to acquire the land came in part from the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund. This fund was established to assist in assuring accessibility of outdoor recreation resources to citizens and present and future generations of visitors, 16 U.S.C.A. § 4601-4. Payments are made from the fund to the states for outdoor recreation planning, acquisition of land or waters, and development, 16 U.S.C.A. § 4601-8(a). Property acquired or developed with assistance from the fund may not be converted to uses other than outdoor recreation uses, without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and the assurance that other recreation properties of at least equal fair market value and reasonably equivalent usefulness and location will be substituted for the converted land, 16 U.S.C.A. § 4601-8(f).

Regulations governing conversion and substitution indicate that approval of proposed conversion and substitution is at the discretion of the National Park Service Regional Director for the area, 36 C.F.R., § 59.3. If a local project sponsor is unable to replace converted property, the state would be responsible, as the primary recipient of federal assistance, for assuring compliance with the regulations and the substitution of replacement property, 36 C.F.R., § 59.3(b)(3)(ii).

The federal law and regulations do not specifically prohibit transfer of the property from the state to the county, but if the county failed to maintain the Tired Creek property for outdoor recreation or used the property for some other purpose, the state would be responsible for acquiring other recreation property of at least equal fair market value and reasonably equivalent usefulness and location as a substitute. Since the regulations require notice

Honorable Kermit Bates
August 25, 1993
Page 2

to the National Park Service of any proposed changes in the use of the property before the change occurs, federal approval of a change or conversion and replacement could be denied.

I have discussed the subject of a conveyance of property acquired with moneys from the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund in general terms with Ray Crawford of the State Properties Commission. Among the commission's responsibilities are the preparation of sale proposals affecting state property for submission to the General Assembly and performance of the terms of leases or sales contracts of state property as authorized by resolution of the General Assembly. O.C.G.A. § 50-16-34. Mr. Crawford indicated that the commission would probably recommend some conditions relating to such a conveyance, such as use for public purposes and use for outdoor recreation. You may find it useful to discuss this proposed conveyance further with Mr. Crawford. His telephone number is 404 221 5602. If you would prefer, I can send the information, including the data you sent to me and the federal law and regulations, to him and ask him to begin preparing for such a conveyance or discuss the matter further with you or with me after he has had time to review it more carefully.

I hope this information is useful for your purposes. Please don't hesitate to call me if you have questions and let me know about proceeding further.

Cordially,

Mary
Mary L. Riddle
Assistant Legislative Counsel

SRB Approved for release



House of Representatives

KERMIT F. BATES, JR.
REPRESENTATIVE, DISTRICT 179
423 SOUTH WEST STREET
P.O. BOX 915
BAINBRIDGE, GEORGIA 31717
(912) 246-2876 (O)

LEGISLATIVE OFFICE BUILDING, ROOM 401
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30334
(404) 656-0152

STANDING
COMMITTEES:

BANKS AND BANKING
STATE INSTITUTIONS &
PROPERTY
STATE PLANNING &
COMMUNITY AFFAIRS,
SECRETARY

July 21, 1993

Office of Legislative Counsel
316 State Capitol
Atlanta, GA 30334

Attn: Mary Riddle

Dear Mary:

Please find enclosed correspondence concerning the Tired Creek Project in Grady County that I spoke with you about earlier this week. I would appreciate your reviewing this information and giving me your opinion on the introduction of legislation in the 1994 term of the General Assembly.

Thank you very much for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Kermit F. Bates, Jr.
State Representative - Dist. 179

KFBjr/dw

cc: Jack C. Drew
Mike Stephenson
Tom Lehman
Sen. Loyce Turner
Sen. Harold Ragan
Rep. Theo Titus

HAROLD J. RAGAN
District 11
296 Crine Boulevard, N. W.
Cairo, Georgia 31728
912/377-2593
421 State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia 30334



COMMITTEES:
Agriculture, Chairman
Appropriations
Education
Health and Human Services

SUBCOMMITTEES:
VoTech and Higher Education
Vocational and Technical, Chairman
Health Care Facilities and Professions

The State Senate

Atlanta, Georgia 30334

September 8, 1994

The Honorable Zell Miller
Governor
State of Georgia
203 State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

~~DEAR GOVERNOR MILLER:~~

On behalf of Grady County, I want to thank you for your cooperation and support for our efforts to resolve the Tired Creek property issue. We could not have been successful without your support. I shall always be grateful to you.

Thank you also for your cooperation in providing a public event for the consummation of our efforts. The Grady County leadership wanted to say "Thank you" in a public manner. I feel very good about the program this past Friday from the portico of the Grady County Courthouse.

Also, I appreciate all the cooperation which I received from your staff at the Capitol. I also appreciate very much your efforts in coming to the Cairo Country Club prior to the ceremony at the Courthouse, that was good for both of us.

Again, thank you for the support you gave me in this matter.

Sincerely,

Harold J. Ragan

HJR:ca

cc: Hon. Loyce Turner
Hon. "K" Bates
Hon. Theo Titus

HAROLD J. RAGAN
District 11
1296 Crine Boulevard, N. W.
Cairo, Georgia 31728
912 377-2593
421 State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia 30334



COMMITTEES:
Agriculture, Chairman
Appropriations
Education
Health and Human Services

SUBCOMMITTEES:
VoTech and Higher Education
Vocational and Technical, Chairman
Health Care Facilities and Professions

The State Senate

Atlanta, Georgia 30334

March 24, 1994

Honorable Jack Drew
Chairman
Grady County Commission
250 North Broad Street
Cairo, Georgia 31728

Dear Jack:

It was a real pleasure to work with you and the other members of the commission, Senator Loyce Turner, Representative Theo Titus, and Representative "K" Bates in bringing the Tired Creek matter to a conclusion. It is gratifying to see such team work in an effort on behalf of the people we all represent. We, in the General Assembly, could never have resolved this situation without the support and input of the Grady County Commission.

Thank you for all the assistance you provided. Please do not hesitate to call on me whenever I can be of service.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Harold".

Harold J. Ragan

HJR:ca

cc: Senator Loyce W. Turner
Rep. Theo Titus
Rep. "K" Bates
Commissioner Michael Best
Commissioner Howard Copeland
Commissioner John C. Harrell
Commissioner Ronnie E. Johnson

HAROLD J. RAGAN
District 11
1296 Crine Boulevard, N. W.
Cairo, Georgia 31728
912 377-2593
421 State Capitol
Allanta, Georgia 30334



COMMITTEES:
Agriculture, Chairman
Appropriations
Education
Health and Human Services

SUBCOMMITTEES:
VoTech and Higher Education
Vocational and Technical, Chairman
Health Care Facilities and Professions

The State Senate

Atlanta, Georgia 30334

March 8, 1994

The Honorable Zell Miller
Governor
State of Georgia
203 State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Dear Governor:

I would like to hereby request that you schedule a bill-signing ceremony for House Resolution 1012 which conveys state property to Grady County.

On behalf of the citizens of Grady County, I want to thank you for your assistance in accomplishing this. It is good to have this matter brought to a conclusion.

Your cooperation in arranging this bill-signing ceremony will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Harold J. Ragan

HJR:ca

HAROLD J. RAGAN
District 11
1296 Crine Boulevard, N. W.
Cairo, Georgia 31728
912 377-2593
421 State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia 30334



COMMITTEES:
Agriculture, Chairman
Appropriations
Education
Health and Human Services

SUBCOMMITTEES:
VoTech and Higher Education
Vocational and Technical, Chairman
Health Care Facilities and Professions

The State Senate

Atlanta, Georgia 30334

March 15, 1994

The Honorable Zell Miller
Governor
State of Georgia
203 State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Dear Governor:

Thank you so much for your assistance in bringing about a resolution to the Tired Creek matter.

The people of Grady County are excited about the prospect of having this property turned back over to the county and would very much like to have the opportunity to express that appreciation at a formal ceremony in Grady County on April 25th, a copy of the tentative schedule is attached.

If you can work this into your schedule, it would certainly mean a lot to the folks of Grady County. You have done so much for our area, we would like the opportunity to publicly thank you. If April 25th will not fit your schedule, please advise us what will work for you and I am sure Grady County will be pleased to work to your convenience.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Harold J. Ragan".

Harold J. Ragan

HJR:ca
Attachment

cc: Mr. Mike Stephenson

JACK C. DREW, Chairman
Route 2, Box 377, Cairo, Georgia 31728

HOWARD L. COPELAND
345 9th Street S.W., Cairo, Georgia 31728

MICHAEL J. BEST, JR.
326 Hornshoe Bend S.E., Cairo, Georgia 31728,

JOHN C. HARRELL
Route 1, Box 1560, Whigham, Georgia 31797

RONNIE E. JOHNSON
Route 3, Box 386, Cairo, Georgia 31728

404-651-6768
Grady County



MICHAEL I. STEPHENSON
County Administrator

BONNIE H. AMDAHL
Finance Director

ANN W. MOBLEY
County Clerk

Phone: 912/377-1512
FAX: 912/377-4127

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

250 North Broad Street
Box 7
CAIRO, GEORGIA 31728
912/377-1512

MEMORANDUM

TO: Toni Brown, Governor Miller's Office
FROM: Mike Stephenson, Grady County Administrator
RE: Invitation to the Governor
DATE: March 10, 1994

Carmen Alexander asked me to write you and extend an invitation to Governor Miller to make a formal presentation for the Tired Creek Property.

The Board of Commissioners and all of Grady County are excited with the prospect of receiving the Tired Creek property from the State of Georgia. In order to show our appreciation to the Governor and our legislative delegation, Grady County invites the Governor to Cairo to sign the bill. If a bill signing ceremony is not appropriate, the County would recommend a formal ceremony conveying the property, instead.

Grady County has tentatively scheduled the ceremony for April 25th, on the Courthouse steps sometime between 11:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m.. An outline for an agenda is below:

Welcome	Jack Drew, Chairman
Introduction of Special Guests	County Commission Members
Comments	Legislative Delegation
Formal Presentation	Governor Miller
Closing Remarks	Jack Drew, Chairman

We are so grateful for the efforts of our state officials that the Board would like to give the entire community the opportunity to come out and show their appreciation.

Please call me at (912) 377-1512 if I can be of further assistance.

HAROLD J. RAGAN
District 11
1296 Crine Boulevard, N. W.
Cairo, Georgia 31728
912 377-2593
421 State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia 30334



COMMITTEES:
Agriculture, Chairman
Appropriations
Education
Health and Human Services

SUBCOMMITTEES:
VoTech and Higher Education
Vocational and Technical, Chairman
Health Care Facilities and Professions

The State Senate

Atlanta, Georgia 30334

February 21, 1994

The Honorable Jack Drew
Chairman
Grady County Board of Commissioners
Post Office Box 7
Cairo, Georgia 31728

Dear Chairman Drew:

Thank you for your letter dated February 9, 1994, regarding the Tired Creek matter.

We understand your frustration over this issue which has lingered on for so many years without a solution. The members of the local delegation have discussed your letter, and we all fully understand the need to continue searching for an answer that is both fair and practical to the people of Grady County.

We can draft a bill to authorize the transfer of the entire property to Grady County in fee simple, but in our judgement the bill, in order to obtain passage, will need to specify that the property be used for public purposes. We have discussed the term "public purpose" with some of our colleagues in the Senate and House, and we have generally been impressed with the point that the property must remain in Grady County ownership for public use or any legislation which could be passed would stipulate that it would revert to the State of Georgia.

Insofar as drafting a conveyance bill with no restrictions to Grady County which would include your being able to sell or otherwise dispose of the property, that will be very difficult to pass, as the land was originally purchased with local, state and federal funds to be used for public purposes. We honestly doubt such a bill could be passed this year. We can probably obtain authorization to retain the proceeds of the sale of timber

The Honorable Jack Drew
February 21, 1994

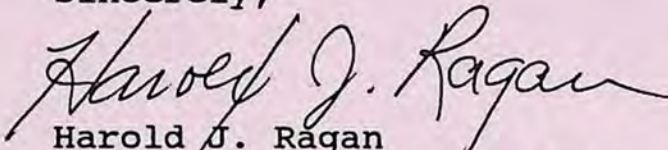
Page TWO of TWO

or other products of the property if a commitment were made to invest these revenues in the improvement of Tired Creek property, and such management was under the supervision of the Georgia Forestry Commission.

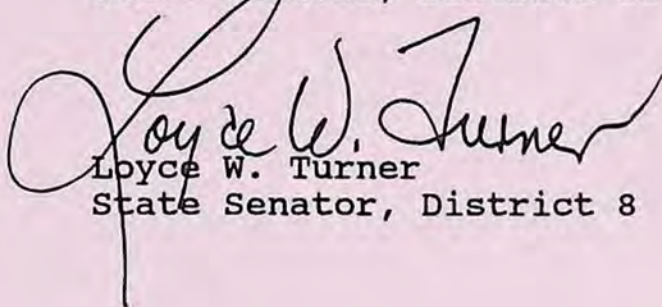
We have been assured by the Department of Natural Resources that the covenant on the property resulting from the use of federal Land and Water Conversation Funds can be transferred to some other outdoor recreation lands being acquired through the Preservation 2000 program. That does not appear to be a problem.

We are enclosing a copy of a letter to you which was provided to us by Mr. Lonice Barrett which we feel lends credibility to the position we have explained in our response to you.

Sincerely,



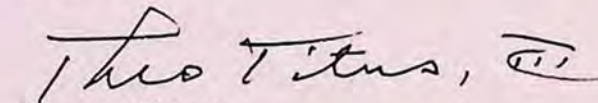
Harold J. Ragan
State Senator, District 11



Loyce W. Turner
State Senator, District 8



Kermit "K" Bates
House of Representatives,
District 179



Theo Titus
House of Representatives,
District 180

- cc: Hon. Zell Miller
Hon. Pierre Howard
Hon. Michael Best, Jr.
Hon. Howard Copeland
Hon. John C. Harrell
Hon. Ronnie E. Johnson
Mr. Lonice Barrett

bc: Joe Tanner

Georgia Department of Natural Resources

Joe D. Tanner, Commissioner

205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1352, Atlanta, Georgia 30334
Lonice C. Barrett, Director, Parks, Recreation and Historic Sites Division
404/656-2753

February 17, 1994

Honorable Jack Drew
Chairman, Grady County Commission
250 North Broad Street
Cairo, Georgia 31728

Dear Commission Chairman Drew:

Thank you for sharing with me a copy of the letter that you sent to Senator Harold Ragan responding to the two options suggested by the Department of Natural Resources and Governor Miller regarding the future of Tired Creek.

While I understand the points that you made in your letter, I believe that statement No. (4) on Page 2 of your letter is incorrect and merits a response.

Grady County did not give the state 2900 acres of land. The county provided \$171,000 in local funds to match state funds and thereby be able to provide the 50% funding necessary for Grady County to receive \$334,000 in federal Land and Water Conservation Funds. The State of Georgia made grants to Grady County in the amount of \$237,000 to assist with site acquisition and other engineering studies.

Not for a second am I trying to alibi for the State of Georgia not following through on its promise to Grady County citizens that a nice state park with a lake would be built at Tired Creek. In no way am I disputing the fact that the county was promised a state park which they have never received. However, to say that the county gave the state 2900 acres of land is incorrect, and I believe a response is warranted. The county deeded the property to the state that cost \$742,000 in local, state and federal funds.

You have four outstanding men representing Grady County in Atlanta. I sincerely hope they can find a way to respond to your request. I have pledged to them, and I continue to pledge to you my cooperation and assistance.

Sincerely yours,



Lonice C. Barrett
Director

LCB/jm

cc: Governor Zell Miller
Commissioner Joe Tanner
Senator Harold Ragan
Senator Loyce Turner
Representative Kermit Bates
Representative Theo Titus
Mr. David Waller



The State Senate

Atlanta, Georgia 30334

FAX NUMBER 404/651-6768

TELEPHONE 404/656-5114

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

DATE: 2/21/94

TO: Chairman Jack Drew
(912) 377-4127

FROM: Harold Ragan

NUMBER OF PAGES: 4 (INCLUDING COVER)

SPECIAL NOTES:

Georgia Department of Natural Resources

Joe D. Tanner, Commissioner

205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1352, Atlanta, Georgia 30334
Lonice C. Barrett, Director, Parks, Recreation and Historic Sites Division
404/656-2753

February 17, 1994

Honorable Jack Drew
Chairman, Grady County Commission
250 North Broad Street
Cairo, Georgia 31728

Dear Commission Chairman Drew:

Thank you for sharing with me a copy of the letter that you sent to Senator Harold Ragan responding to the two options suggested by the Department of Natural Resources and Governor Miller regarding the future of Tired Creek.

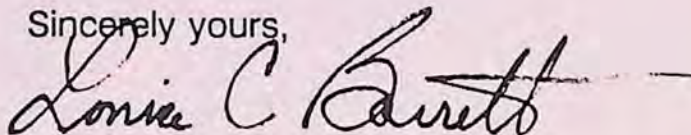
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Lonice C. Barrett
Director

LCB/jm

cc: Governor Zell Miller
Commissioner Joe Tanner
Senator Harold Ragan
Senator Loyce Turner
Representative Kermit Bates
Representative Theo Titus
Mr. David Waller

DRAFT

February 21, 1994

The Honorable Jack Drew
Chairman
Grady County Board of Commissioners
Post Office Box 7
Cairo, Georgia 31728

Dear Chairman Drew:

Thank you for your letter dated February 9, 1994, regarding the Tired Creek matter.

I understand your frustration over this issue which has lingered on for so many years without a solution. The members of the local delegation have discussed your letter, and we all fully understand the need to continue searching for an answer that is both fair and practical to the people of Grady County.

We can draft a bill to authorize the transfer of the entire property to Grady County in fee simple, but in our judgement the bill, in order to obtain passage, will need to specify that the property be used for public purposes. We have discussed the term "public purpose" with some of our colleagues in the Senate and House, and we have generally been impressed with the point that the property must remain in Grady County ownership for public use or any legislation which could be passed would stipulate that it would revert to the State of Georgia.

Insofar as drafting a conveyance bill with no restrictions to Grady County which would include your being able to sell or otherwise dispose of the property, that will be very difficult to pass, as the land was originally purchased with local, state and federal funds to be used for public purposes. We honestly doubt such a bill could be passed this year. We can probably obtain authorization to retain the proceeds of the sale of timber

The Honorable Jack Drew
February 21, 1994

Page TWO of TWO

or other products of the property if a commitment were made to invest these revenues in the improvement of Tired Creek property, and such management was under the supervision of the Georgia Forestry Commission.

We have been assured by the Department of Natural Resources that the covenant on the property resulting from the use of federal Land and Water Conversation Funds can be transferred to some other outdoor recreation lands being acquired through the Preservation 2000 program. That does not appear to be a problem.

In your letter, you requested that your local legislative delegation advise you and clearly indicate what the proper course of action should be. In response to your request, we feel comfortable that a bill could be drawn to convey the property to the county in fee simple for public purposes and that such legislation could allow you to retain any revenues within the county to improve the site. We would like to point out that due to circumstances surrounding matter, should you advise the delegation to proceed with legislation, we are under tight time constraints and it is questionable the bill would receive full consideration this Session.

We are enclosing a copy of a letter to you which was provided to us by Mr. Lonice Barrett which we feel lends credibility to the position we have explained in our response to you.

Sincerely,

Harold J. Ragan
State Senator, District 11

Kermit "K" Bates
House of Representatives,
District 179

Loyce W. Turner
State Senator, District 8

Theo Titus
House of Representatives,
District 180

*cc: Gov.
Joe Tanner
Lonice
Hwy Co. Commissioner*

February 17, 1994

Honorable Jack Drew
Chairman, Grady County
Board of Commissioners
Box 7
Cairo, Georgia 31728

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~~at this point~~ We can probably obtain authorization to retain the proceeds of the sale of timber or other products of the property if a commitment were made to invest these revenues into the improvement of the Tired Creek property, and such management was

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We can introduce the legislation during the current session, and if it does not pass this term we can introduce it early in the 1995 session. ~~That will also give your local legislative delegation an opportunity to work on support for the bill during the summer and fall to generate support among our colleagues.~~ *We frankly don't believe we have time to obtain passage in the 1994 session.*

Delaying introduction of legislation until the 1995 session will give us time to obtain passage in the 1994 session. We will await your early response to the positions advanced in this letter.

Sincerely,

Harold J. Ragan
State Senator, District 11

Kermit 'K' Fales
House Representative,
District 179

Loyce W. Turner
State Senator, District 8

Theo Titus
House Representative,
District 180

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Drew

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The State Senate

From the desk of . . .

HAROLD J. RAGAN
404/656-0083

February 18, 1994

TO: ✓ Rep. Theo Titus
 Rep. B.F. Bates

FROM: Harold Ragan

FOR YOUR REVIEW AND EARLY RESPONSE

Please review the attached and
feel free to make suggestions.

Please return to me at your
earliest convenience.

HR:ca
Attachment

Georgia Department of Natural Resources

J. Tanner, Commissioner

205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1352, Atlanta, Georgia 30334
Lonice C. Barrett, Director, Parks, Recreation and Historic Sites Division
404/656-2753

FAX COVER SHEET

DATE: 2-17-94

TO: Senator Harold Rayan

PHONE: 656-0083

FAX NO: 651-6768

FROM: Lonice Barrett

PHONE: 656-9448

FAX NO.: 651-5871

SHOULD RECEIVE 3 PAGES, INCLUDING COVER LETTER.

PLEASE CONTACT IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS: _____

COMMENTS: _____

February 17, 1994

Honorable Jack Drew
Chairman, Grady County
Board of Commissioners
Box 7
Cairo, Georgia 31728

Dear Jack:

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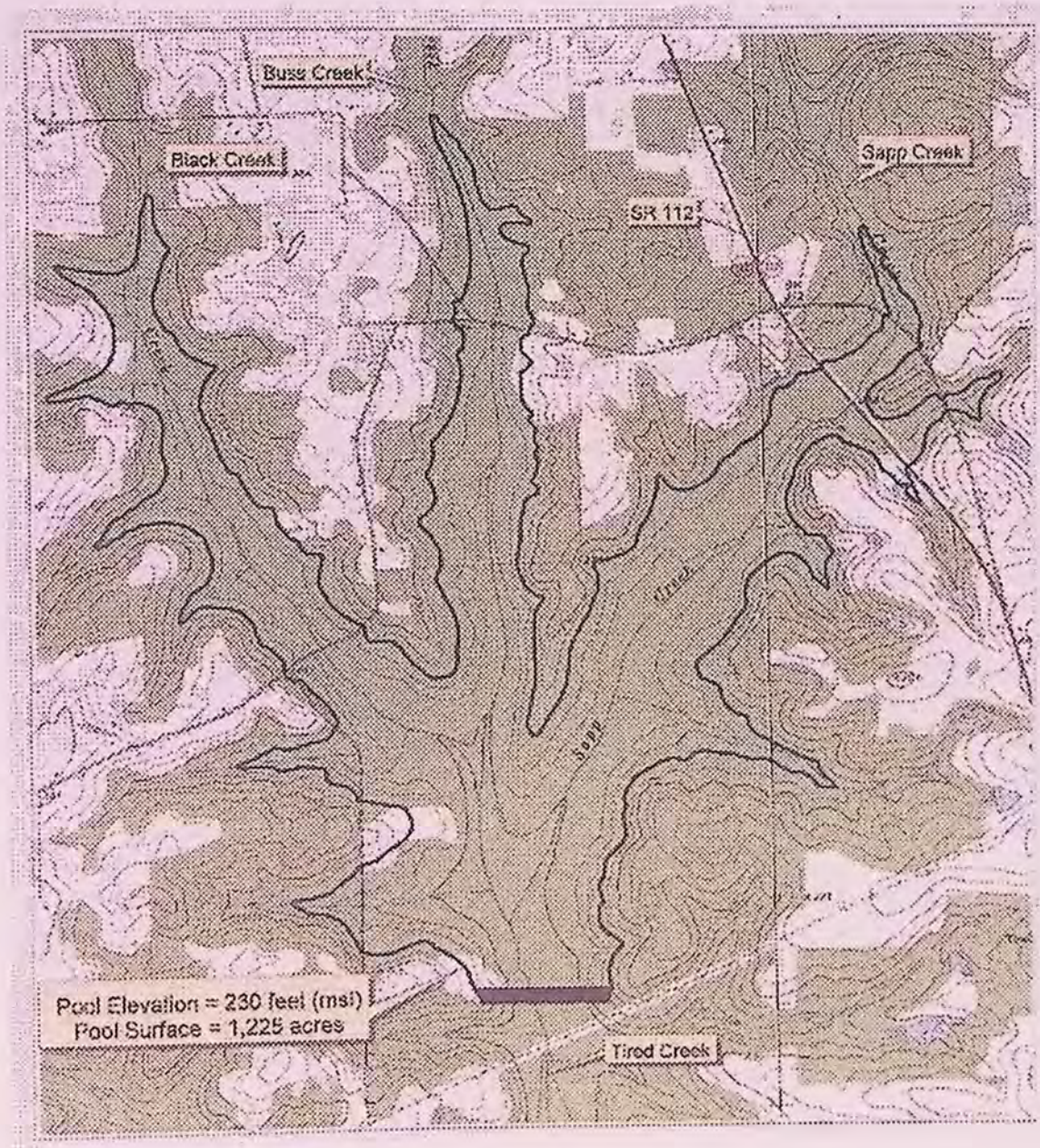
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We can introduce the legislation during the current session, and if it does not pass this term we can introduce it early in the 1995 session. That will also give your local legislative delegation an opportunity to work on support for the bill during the summer and fall to generate support among our colleagues.

TIRED CREEK RECREATION LAKE
A PROPOSED PROJECT OF THE
JOINT RECREATION AUTHORITY OF
BROOKS, COLQUITT, GRADY, MITCHELL AND THOMAS
COUNTIES



AUGUST 2002

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Grady County owns 2,933.08 acres it would like to develop as a fishing and recreation area. The origins of this project date back to the 1930's, and Grady County actively started pursuing the project in the 1960's. The Corps of Engineers proposed the area for development as a federal park, but the project was cancelled under the Kennedy Administration due to financial considerations. The County then pursued developing the area as a state park with a 1,200-acre lake. Federal, state, and local funds purchased the property, and the state accepted the deed, naming it Tired Creek State Park. During development of the state park, financing was withdrawn when the General Assembly made extreme budget reductions to FY76. Despite lack of funding, Grady County and the Department of Natural Resources signed a Management Agreement under which the County assumed operation, management, and maintenance of the park for use by the general public.

Grady County has continued to seek funding throughout the 1970's up to the present. County officials have received pledges of support from every administration since Governor Carter. Due to the strong local support for the project, the State budgeted funds for an engineering company to perform a feasibility study in 1980. That study indicated the costs of constructing a 1,400-acre lake would outweigh the benefits.

Based on a later feasibility study, DNR planned to develop a 200-acre fishing lake. While the citizens of the County felt a 200-acre lake would not meet the needs of the region, they were grateful for the long-awaited park. However, DNR cancelled its plans when federal agencies expressed opposition to the project. DNR subsequently advised Grady County it would not renew the Management Agreement and, instead, intended to operate the area as a wildlife management area.

The County expressed dissatisfaction with DNR's position, and a State legislative delegation, along with County officials, met with DNR to discuss options for dealing with the property, including return of the property to the County. After the meeting, DNR proposed a General Development Plan for Tired Creek which included a 22-acre lake but later determined the plan would result in a substandard park. Ultimately, during Governor Zell Miller's administration, the 2,933.08 acre tract was deeded back to Grady County with the following conditions attached:

1. The property must be used for public purposes;
2. If the property should ever be conveyed in whole or in part to a private person, corporation, or other entity, prior approval of the General Assembly *and* State Property Commission would be necessary. The proceeds of such sale, less costs of disposition, would revert to the State Treasury;
3. The harvesting of any timber on the site is to be under the supervision of the Georgia Forestry Commission. Any revenues generated from such harvesting *must* be committed toward improvements in or on the property.

Since the inception of this project in the 1960's, the citizens of Grady County have remained steadfast in their desire to meet the fishing demands of the region and to seek economic growth by developing a dependable recreation lake. In pursuit of this, in late 2001 the Grady County Board of Commissioners retained the services of attorney Tommy Craig to perform a feasibility study. The initial findings of the study are favorable.

According to an analysis of fishing need performed by fisheries experts at Auburn University, the area has a fishing trip deficit of 153,664 trips per year. The data used for the analysis included 13 counties in Georgia and 3 counties in Florida that are within a 50-mile radius of the proposed reservoir site. Lakes Iamonia, Jackson, and Miccosukee near Tallahassee, Florida have been inaccessible about 20% of the time during the past 20 years because drought conditions have repeatedly caused fish kills and prevented angler access. Due to the unreliability and inaccessibility of these lakes, they were omitted from the analysis.

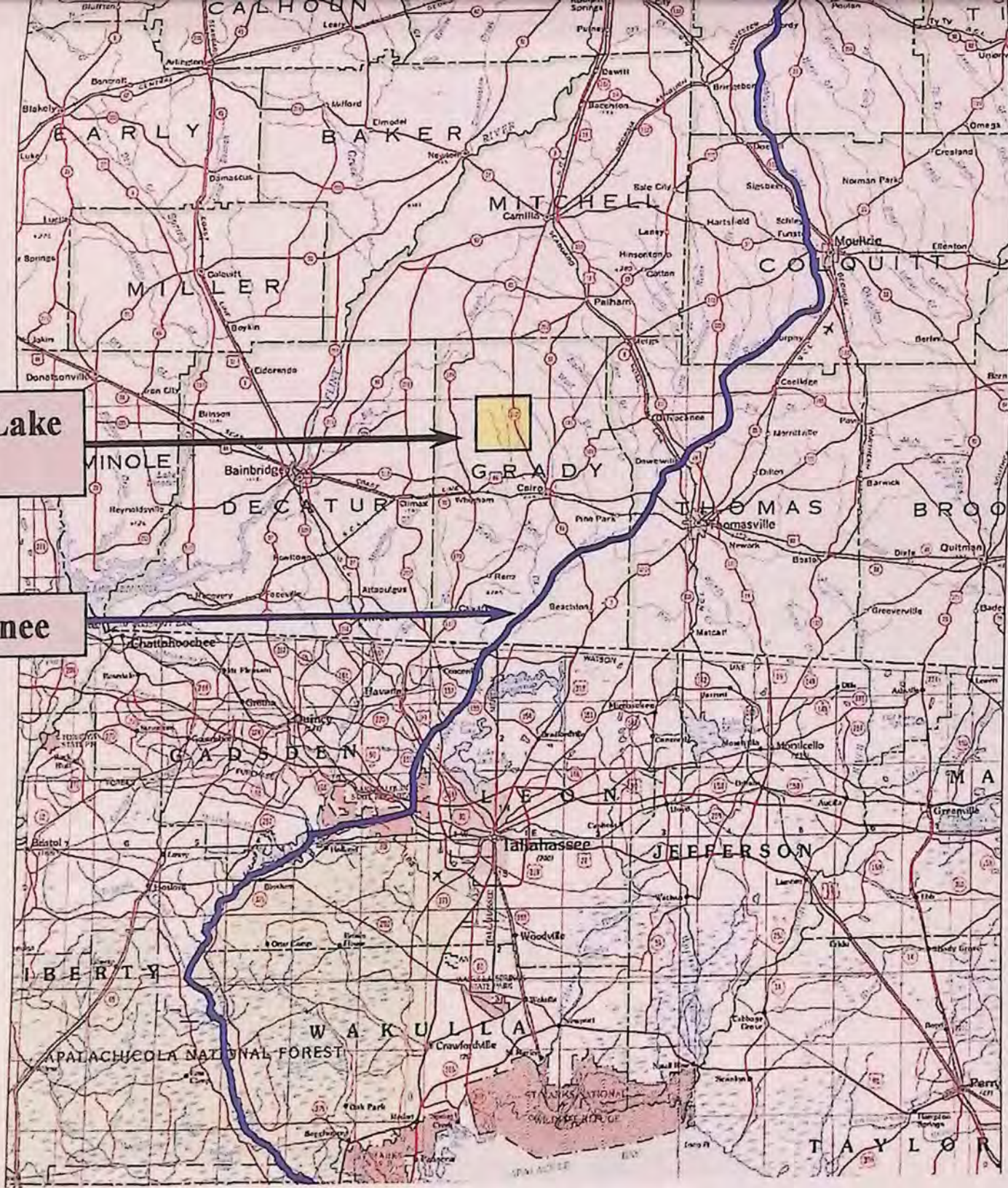
According to geotechnical engineering reports, the proposed lake site is suitable for dam construction and water retention. The proposed dam would be built to elevation 230 Mean Sea Level. This project would ensure the area's fishing needs would be met and maximize the economic growth potential. The surface area of the lake would be 1,212 acres and the maximum depth would be 50 feet. The estimated cost of the project is \$10,000,000.00.

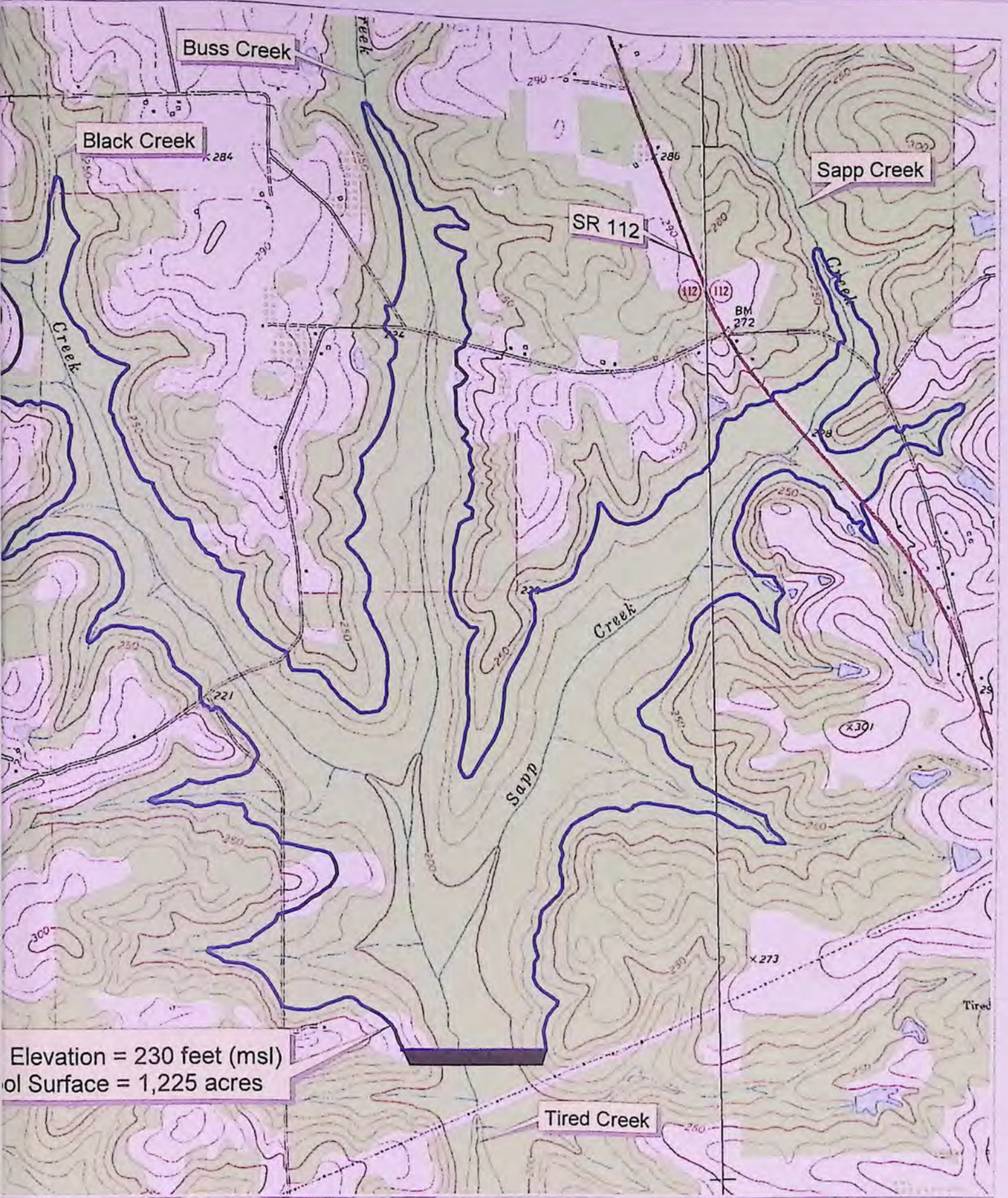
Senator Harold Ragan is no stranger to this project; his support is well documented since the 1980's. Representative Hugh Broome and Representative Wallace Sholar have also lent their important support to this project. The citizens of Grady County are very appreciative of their support. Upon learning of the County's renewed efforts, Senator Ragan alerted the Commissioners to a bill he sponsored in the last legislative session which established the "Joint Recreation Authority of Brooks, Colquitt, Grady, Mitchell, and Thomas Counties", Senate Bill 563. The Tired Creek Recreation Lake would be an ideal match to the Authority's powers and objectives and, once funding is secure, will likely be selected as the Authority's first public project.

Despite the setbacks this project has endured over the years, local support has never diminished. This project has strong local support from the citizenry, businesses, local government officials, and state and federal legislators. Both the Authority and Grady County hope that you will add your support.

Potential Lake Site

Ochlockonee





Elevation = 230 feet (msl)
of Surface = 1,225 acres



Figure 2
PROJECT VICINITY MAP
 PROPOSED TIRED CREEK RESERVOIR
 Grady County, Georgia
 USGS - Whigham & Cairo North 7.5 minute quadrangle (1974)
 300 0 300 600 900 Meters

ECO-SOUTH, INC.

Environmental Consultants



Georgia General Assembly

02 SB563/AP

Senate Bill 563

By: Senators Ragan of the 11th, Bowen of the 13th and Golden of the 8th

AS PASSED

AN ACT

To create the Joint Recreation Authority of Brooks, Colquitt, Grady, Mitchell, and Thomas Counties and to authorize such authority to acquire, own, operate, manage, construct, equip, maintain, modify, improve, expand, and operate sports, cultural, and recreational facilities and areas of all kinds and descriptions, including, but not limited to, playgrounds, parks, amusement parks, hiking, camping, and picnicking areas and facilities, swimming and wading pools, lakes, ponds, marinas, tennis courts, handball courts, squash courts, racket ball courts, frontons, basketball courts, ice rinks, facilities for track and field events, rifle, archery, skeet, and trap ranges and facilities, athletic fields and courts, club houses, gymnasiums, museums, libraries, concert halls, theaters, amphitheaters, auditoriums, arenas, stadiums, grandstands, facilities for fairs, livestock shows, trade shows, exhibitions, and conventions, youth centers, senior citizen centers, recreation centers and other recreational buildings, golf courses, driving ranges, stables, hunting preserves, lodges and resorts, fishing lodges and resorts, boats, historic sites and attractions, and facilities for the recreation and accommodation of tourists, including hotels, motels, convention centers, conference centers, and restaurants and ancillary and related facilities and areas serving the foregoing or to be used in connection therewith, including, but not limited to, parking facilities, food and beverage service facilities, and retail and service facilities associated therewith and to acquire the necessary property therefor, both real and personal, and to lease or sell any or all of such facilities, including real property; to confer powers on the authority; to provide for the membership and for the appointment of members of the authority and for their removal from office; to provide for officers and employees of the authority; to authorize the authority to contract with others pertaining to such recreational facilities, to lease such facilities, either as lessor or lessee, to convey title to real property of the authority in fee simple, to convey title to personal property, and to do all things deemed necessary or convenient for the operation of such undertakings; to authorize the authority and other political subdivisions to enter into intergovernmental contracts pertaining to such facilities and areas, which contracts may obligate the authority or such other political subdivisions to make payment for the use or provision of such facilities and areas or for the provisions of services relating thereto, including but not limited to services pertaining to the acquisition, construction, equipping, maintenance, modification, improvement, expansion, or operation of such facilities or areas, for the term of such intergovernmental contract and to pledge to that purpose revenues derived from taxation; to authorize the authority to issue revenue bonds and other obligations of the authority to finance costs of such facilities and areas and to refund any such revenue bonds or other obligations, provided that such revenue bonds and other obligations of the authority shall not constitute a debt of Brooks, Colquitt, Grady, Mitchell, or Thomas County or any other political subdivision, within the

meaning of Article IX, Section V, Paragraph I of the state Constitution; to authorize the collection and pledging of the revenues and earnings of the authority for the payment of such bonds or other obligations and to secure the payment thereof; to define the rights of the holders of such bonds or other obligations; to make the revenue bonds and other obligations, the income therefrom, and the property of the authority exempt from taxation and assessment; to provide for the validation of revenue bonds and supporting agreements pursuant to the provisions of Article 3 of Chapter 82 of Title 36 of the O.C.G.A., the "Revenue Bond Law"; to grant to the authority sovereign immunity; to fix the venue or jurisdiction of actions to which the authority shall be a party; to provide for construction of this Act; to provide for conveyance of property upon dissolution; to provide an effective date; to repeal conflicting laws; and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA:

SECTION 1.

Short title.

This Act shall be known and may be cited as the "Joint Recreation Authority of Brooks, Colquitt, Grady, Mitchell, and Thomas Counties Act."

SECTION 2.

Findings.

It is found, determined, and declared that:

(1) The availability of sports, cultural, tourism, hospitality, and recreational facilities and areas within Brooks, Colquitt, Grady, Mitchell, and Thomas counties is important to meet the recreational needs and for the general welfare and well-being of the residents of Brooks, Colquitt, Grady, Mitchell, and Thomas counties, of contiguous counties, and of the state and is important for the economic well-being of said counties and of the state in that such facilities and areas create employment, attract tourists, and enhance the attractiveness of said counties to companies seeking sites for new industrial and commercial facilities;

(2) Achieving the objectives described in paragraph (1) above constitutes the governmental mission of the authority created hereby, and said objectives can best be achieved by creating a local joint recreation authority, as contemplated by this Act, which is authorized to acquire, own, operate, manage, construct, equip, modify, improve, expand, lease, sell, maintain, and finance such facilities and to promote and assist the acquisition, ownership, operation, management, construction, equipping, modification, improvement, expansion, maintaining, and financing of such facilities located in any one or more of said counties by any one or more of said counties, by municipalities located in any one or more of said counties, and by private sector entities to raise, administer, and spend funds for that purpose, including revenues derived by the authority under intergovernmental contracts and from grants, and to issue revenue bonds and other obligations to finance the cost of such facilities; and

(3) The activities herein authorized to be undertaken and conducted by the authority serve a public purpose and are hereby declared to serve a purpose of each of Brooks, Colquitt,

Grady, Mitchell, and Thomas counties, a purpose of the municipalities located in such respective counties, and a purpose of the state.

SECTION 3. Definitions.

As used in this Act, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

- (1) "Authority" means the Joint Recreation Authority of Brooks, Colquitt, Grady, Mitchell, and Thomas Counties created in Section 4 of this Act.
- (2) "Board of commissioners" means the board of commissioners of a particular county.
- (3) "Cost," when used with reference to any project, means and shall embrace and include all costs of acquisition, construction, equipping, modification, improvement, and expansion of such project; all costs of financing or refinancing such project; and, during the period of the acquisition, construction, equipping, modification, improvement, or expansion of such project and for a period ending one year following the completion of the acquisition, construction, equipping, modification, improvement, or expansion of such project shall include interest on revenue bonds or other obligations issued to finance or refinance such project, startup costs, costs of maintaining and operating such project, and administrative and other costs relating to such project or relating to any revenue bonds or other obligations issued to finance or refinance such project, including, but not limited to: (i) costs of acquiring, leasing, constructing, fabricating, and installing real property, fixtures, furnishings, machinery, equipment, and other tangible and intangible personal property and interests, rights, easements, and franchises therein including, but not limited to, the cost of all conveyances and leases thereof to or by the authority and costs of labor, materials, supplies, equipment rental charges, premiums on performance and payment bonds, builder's risk and liability insurance, and other costs associated with the construction or fabrication of any project or any part thereof; (ii) costs of plans and specifications, engineering, architectural, and design services, soil testing and stabilization, land surveys, environmental studies, and other preconstruction expenses and expenses necessary or incident to determining the feasibility or practicability of the project; (iii) costs of applying for and obtaining grants relating to any project; (iv) costs relating to the issuance of revenue bonds and other obligations to finance or refinance any such project and relating to any forward purchase contract or any option agreement relating to the future issuance by the authority of any revenue bonds or other obligations, including, but not limited to, any "points," commitment fee, or other fee charged by any lender, original issue discount, underwriter's discount, the fees and expenses of any securities depository, placement agents, financial advisers, attorneys, trustees, registrars, paying agents, remarketing agents, indexing agents, escrow agents, tender agents, or other agents and consultants for services relating to the financing or refinancing of such project; (v) costs relating to obtaining ratings and complying with applicable securities laws; (vi) costs of any bond insurance policy, letter of credit, surety bond, other financial guaranty, or other credit facility or liquidity facility relating to such revenue bonds or other obligations or the refunding thereof; (vii) costs of any hedge facility, including any currency swap, interest rate swap, interest rate cap, interest rate collar, or other financial product relating to such revenue bonds or other obligations; (viii) costs, in the case of the refinancing and refunding of previously issued revenue bonds or other obligations relating to any project, of any investment securities, guaranteed investment contract,

forward purchase contract, and other financial products to be used to retire or defease such previously issued revenue bonds or other obligations; (ix) costs incurred during the period of the acquisition, construction, equipping, modification, improvement, or expansion of such project and for a period ending one year following the completion of the acquisition, construction, equipping, modification, improvement, or expansion of such project, for the payment of interest on the revenue bonds or other obligations issued to finance or refinance such project, startup costs of such project, costs of maintaining and operating such project, and administrative and other costs relating to such project or relating to any revenue bonds or other obligations issued to finance or refinance such project; and (x) any other costs relating to any project that would be classified as a "cost" of a "project" under the Revenue Bond Law. Any obligation or expense incurred for any of the foregoing purposes shall be regarded as a part of the cost of the project and may be paid or reimbursed as such out of the proceeds of revenue bonds or other obligations issued under the provisions of this Act with respect to such project.

(4) "Counterparty" means any person that is a party to any contract or agreement with the authority.

(5) "Counties" means Brooks, Colquitt, Grady, Mitchell, and Thomas counties.

(6) "County" means one of the counties.

(7) "Other obligations" means debt obligations of the authority other than revenue bonds.

(8) "Project" means and includes sports, cultural, and recreational facilities and areas of all kinds and descriptions, including, but not limited to, playgrounds, parks, amusement parks, hiking, camping, and picnicking areas and facilities, swimming and wading pools, lakes, ponds, marinas, tennis courts, handball courts, squash courts, racket ball courts, frontons, basketball courts, ice rinks, facilities for track and field events, rifle, archery, skeet, and trap ranges and facilities, athletic fields and courts, club houses, gymnasiums, museums, libraries, concert halls, theaters, amphitheaters, auditoriums, arenas, stadiums, grandstands, facilities for fairs, livestock shows, trade shows, exhibitions, and conventions, youth centers, senior citizen centers, recreation centers and other recreational buildings, golf courses, driving ranges, stables, hunting preserves, lodges and resorts, fishing lodges and resorts, boats, historic sites and attractions, and facilities for the recreation and accommodation of tourists and of visitors to and citizens of said counties, including hotels, motels, convention centers, conference centers, and restaurants and ancillary and related facilities and areas serving the foregoing or to be used in connection therewith, including, but not limited to, offices, parking facilities, food and beverage service facilities, and retail and service facilities associated therewith.

(9) "Revenue Bond Law" means Article 3 of Chapter 82 of Title 36 of the O.C.G.A., as the same exists on the date of enactment of this Act and as the same may hereafter be amended.

(10) "Revenue bonds" and "bonds" shall means revenue bonds described in Section 8 of this Act.

SECTION 4.

Creation of authority, situs, tax exemption,
sovereign immunity, venue, and other matters.

(a) *Creation.* There is created a public body corporate and politic to be known as the "Joint Recreation Authority of Brooks, Colquitt, Grady, Mitchell, and Thomas Counties,"

which shall be deemed to be a political subdivision of the state, a body corporate and politic, and a public corporation of the state. By that name, style, and title, the authority may contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, complain and defend in courts of law and equity, and participate in mediation and arbitration proceedings. The authority shall not be a state institution nor a department or agency of the state but shall be an instrumentality of the state, a mere creation of the state, having a distinct corporate identity, and shall be exempt from the provisions of Article 2 of Chapter 17 of Title 50 of the O.C.G.A., the "Georgia State Financing and Investment Commission Act." The authority shall have perpetual existence.

(b) *Situs*. The authority shall have its principal office in one of the counties, and its legal situs, domicile, and residence for the purposes of this Act shall be the counties.

(c) *Tax exemption*. The exercise of the powers conferred upon the authority in this Act shall constitute an essential governmental function for a public purpose. The properties of the authority and leasehold interests therein, whether such leasehold interest is a usufruct or an estate for years and whether or not the lease giving rise to such leasehold interest could be construed to be an installment sale agreement, both real and personal, and the income of the authority are declared to be public properties and income used for the benefit and welfare of the people of the respective counties and not for the purpose of private or corporate benefit, and the authority, its income, its property, its revenue bonds, and other obligations and all interest and other income derived therefrom shall be exempt from all taxes and special assessments of the state or any city, county, or other political subdivision thereof. The authority and its property shall have all of the exemptions and exclusions from taxes as are now granted to cities and counties for the operation of properties or facilities similar to the properties and facilities to be owned or operated, or both, by the authority. For purposes hereof, property shall be deemed to be "owned" by the authority if legal or equitable title is in the authority, even though security title thereto may be held by another person under a deed to secure debt and even though a third party may have the right, under the terms of a lease, option, or installment sale agreement, to acquire full ownership of such property.

(d) *Sovereign immunity, venue, and other matters*. The authority shall have the same immunity and exemption from liability for torts and negligence as the state, and the officers, agents, and employees of the authority, when in performance of work of the authority, shall have the same immunity and exemption from liability for torts and negligence as officers, agents, and employees of the State of Georgia. The authority may be sued the same as private corporations on any contractual obligation of the authority. Any action to protect or enforce any rights under the provisions of this Act or any suit or action against the authority shall be brought in the Superior Court of Colquitt County, and any action pertaining to validation of any bonds issued under the provisions of this Act shall likewise be brought in such court which shall have exclusive, original jurisdiction of such actions. The property of the authority shall not be subject to levy and sale under legal process, provided that the authority may convey by deed to secure debt or deed absolute, mortgage, pledge, hypothecate, and grant a security interest in any of its property, real or personal, as security for its obligations and remedies provided for in any deed to secure debt, mortgage, indenture, pledge agreement, or security agreement executed by the authority shall be enforceable in accordance with the terms thereof. The records of the authority shall be public records which are subject to Article 4 of Chapter

18 of Title 50 of the O.C.G.A. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to abridge or change the powers and duties of other authorities, departments, boards, and like agencies of the respective counties.

SECTION 5.

Members, meetings, and related matters.

(a) *Members.* The persons who from time to time are serving as the members of the Joint Development Authority of Brooks, Colquitt, Grady, Mitchell, and Thomas counties shall be the members of the authority. The members of the authority shall constitute its board of directors. A majority of the members of the authority shall constitute a quorum, but no action may be taken by the authority without the affirmative vote of a majority of the full membership of the authority.

(b) *Compensation.* The members shall receive no compensation for their services as members or directors of the authority but shall be reimbursed for their actual expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

(c) *Ethics.* The provisions of Code Section 45-10-3 of the O.C.G.A. shall apply to the members of the authority, and a member of the authority shall not engage in any transaction with the authority. The provisions of the immediately preceding sentence and the provisions of paragraph (9) of Code Section 45-10-3 shall be deemed to have been complied with and the authority may purchase from, sell to, borrow from, loan to, contract with, or otherwise deal with any member or any organization or person with which any member of the authority is in any way interested or involved, provided that (i) any interest or involvement by such members is disclosed in advance to the members of the authority who will be voting on the matter or transaction and such disclosure is recorded in the minutes of the authority, (ii) no member having a substantial interest or involvement may be present at that portion of any meeting of the members during which discussion of such matter or transaction is conducted, and (iii) no member having a substantial interest or involvement may participate in any decision of the members relating to any such matter or transaction. As used in this subsection, a "substantial interest or involvement" shall mean any interest or involvement which reasonably may be expected to result in a direct financial benefit to such member, as determined by the members by vote, which determination shall be final and not subject to review. A member who has any interest or involvement shall be entitled to participate in discussions of whether such interest or involvement is a "substantial interest or involvement" but shall not be entitled to vote on the question. Nothing contained in this subsection or in Code Section 45-10-3 of the O.C.G.A. shall be deemed to prohibit any member from providing legal services to the authority, being paid for such services and related expenses, participating in discussions relating to his or her engagement, scope of services, compensation, or related matters or from voting on such matters.

(d) *Meetings.* An annual meeting of the authority shall be held in January of each year for the election of officers and for the conduct of such other business as the authority shall elect to conduct thereat. Such annual meeting shall be held on such date and at such time and place as shall be established by or pursuant to the rules and regulations of the authority or, if no rules and regulations have been adopted, such annual meeting shall be held on such date and at such time and place as shall be established by the chairperson in the notice calling the meeting. The authority, in its rules and regulations, may schedule

additional regular meetings. Special meetings of the authority may be called by the chairperson or vice chairperson of the authority and may be held on not less than 18 hours notice or such lesser notice as may be specified in rules and regulations adopted by the authority. Notice of all meetings shall be given to the members and to the public. Notice to the members may be given orally, by telephone, or in writing. Notice to the public shall be given as mandated by the laws of the state. Meetings of the authority shall be open to the public as mandated by the laws of the state. Written minutes of all meetings shall be kept and the authority shall comply with the state's open records laws, found at Code Sections 50-18-70 through 50-18-76 of the O.C.G.A., with respect to its minutes and other records.

SECTION 6.

Officers, employees, counsel, and consultants.

(a) *Officers.* At the first meeting of the authority in 2002 and at the annual meeting held in each calendar year thereafter, the authority shall elect one of its members as chairperson, another member as vice chairperson, and shall also elect a secretary, who need not be a member of the authority, and treasurer, who need not be a member of the authority, or one individual to serve as both secretary and treasurer, who need not be a member of the authority. If the secretary or treasurer is not a member of the authority, such officer shall be entitled to participate in meetings of the authority but shall not be entitled to vote. Such officers shall serve in such offices until the annual meeting of the authority held in the next succeeding year and until their successors are elected and assume the duties of office. Whether or not the authority has employed an executive director, who shall serve as assistant secretary, as provided below, the authority may elect one or more persons, other than a person serving as chairperson or vice chairperson, to serve as an assistant secretary. The chairperson shall preside at meetings of the authority; in the absence of the chairperson, the vice chairperson shall preside and in the absence of both of them, the members present at the meeting shall elect from their number an acting chairperson for such meeting or for such portion thereof during which the chairperson and vice chairperson shall both be absent. All contracts, leases, indentures, deeds, revenue bonds, or other contractual or financial obligations of the authority shall be executed by the chairperson or, in the absence of the chairperson, shall be executed by the vice chairperson or, in the absence of both of them, by any member of the authority. The secretary shall be the custodian of the records of the authority other than any financial records. Any instrument that is required to be attested shall be attested by the secretary or any assistant secretary or, in the absence of both of them, by any member of the authority or by its executive director, if any, and if the form of such instrument requires a seal, the official seal of the authority may be impressed thereon or a facsimile thereof may be imprinted or printed thereon. The treasurer shall keep or cause to be kept the financial books and records of the authority except for (i) books and records required to be kept by any trustee or escrow agent or custodian of funds under any trust indenture or other instrument relating to the issuance of revenue bonds and other obligations of the authority or pursuant to any agreement to which the authority is a party and (ii) books and records required to be kept by the clerk under any intergovernmental contract relating to funds being administered by the clerk as assistant treasurer of the authority.

(b) *Employees.* The authority is authorized to employ such employees as are necessary or

desirable for the operation of the authority. The authority may employ an executive director and may delegate to such executive director duties and powers of the type normally possessed by the president of a Georgia for profit corporation, except for those powers herein reserved to the officers of the authority. Any such executive director shall, ex officio, serve as an assistant secretary of the authority and shall be entitled to attest instruments executed by the chairperson or vice chairperson and to execute certificates on behalf of the authority and shall serve as recording secretary of the authority and, in such capacity, be responsible for the recording of minutes of meetings of the authority.

(c) *Counsel.* The authority is authorized to employ legal counsel of its choice to serve as general counsel to the authority and is authorized to employ other legal counsel in connection with the issuance of revenue bonds and other obligations and other matters of a type that are not regularly and routinely handled by its general counsel.

(d) *Consultants.* The authority may retain, employ, and engage the services of such independent consultants and accountants as it deems necessary.

SECTION 7.

Powers of the authority.

(a) The authority shall have the following powers:

(1) To have a seal and alter the same at pleasure;

(2) To lend financial support through grants, contributions, or otherwise to other governmental entities in furtherance of the authority's public purpose, provided that the benefits to be received by the residents of the counties as a result thereof are determined by the authority to be of sufficient value to prevent the same from violating Article III, Section VI, Paragraph VI of the state Constitution; any such determination shall be presumed to be correct and shall not judicially be set aside unless the court finds such determination to be clearly erroneous;

(3) To conduct studies of the recreational needs of the counties, to develop plans for meeting those needs, to consult with other public and private sector entities in connection with the meeting of those needs, to conduct activities to encourage governmental and private sector entities to locate projects in the counties, to advertise and promote facilities and areas which are owned by the authority, and to promote the development of the tourism, recreation, and hospitality industries in its area of operations;

(4) To lend financial support through grants, contributions, loans, or otherwise to private sector for profit and not for profit entities in furtherance of its corporate purposes, provided that the benefits to be received by the residents of the counties as a result thereof are determined by the authority to be of sufficient value to prevent the same from violating Article III, Section VI, Paragraph VI of the state Constitution; any such determination shall be presumed to be correct and shall not judicially be set aside unless the court finds such determination to be clearly erroneous;

(5) To engaging in fundraising activities to raise moneys to be used in furtherance of its corporate purposes;

(6) To apply for and accept grants of money or materials or property of any kind from the United States of America or any agency or instrumentality thereof upon such terms and conditions as the United States of America or such agency or instrumentality may impose;

(7) To apply for and accept grants of money or materials or property of any kind from the

State of Georgia or any agency or instrumentality or political subdivision thereof upon such terms and conditions as the State of Georgia or such agency or instrumentality or political subdivision may impose;

(8) To issue and validate revenue bonds, as provided in Section 8 of this Act, and to enter into contracts and agreements in connection therewith, including but not limited to (i) any lease, installment sale agreement, loan agreement, or other agreement between the authority and any user of the project to be financed or refinanced with the proceeds of such revenue bonds, any of which revenues from such project are to be used as a source of payment or as security for such revenue bonds, (ii) intergovernmental contracts between the authority and the state or any agency or instrumentality of the state or between the authority and the United States government or any agency or instrumentality thereof or between the authority and any county, municipality, political subdivision, public body, or public corporation of the state, any of the revenues from which are to be used as a source of payment or as security for such revenue bonds, (iii) agreements under which the authority obtains a credit facility, liquidity facility, or hedge facility including any currency swap agreement, interest rate swap agreement, interest rate cap, or interest rate collar from a counterparty in connection with the issuance of such revenue bonds if any of the amounts to be paid by the counterparty thereunder are to serve as a source of payment or as security for such revenue bonds or otherwise provide security to the holders of such revenue bonds, and (iv) agreements under which the authority sells such revenue bonds for future delivery or sells call options, to be exercisable at a future date, on revenue bonds that have been authorized and may be issued at a future date if such options are exercised by the holders of such options;

(9) To borrow money for any of its corporate purposes and to issue, as evidence thereof, other obligations which are not expressly prohibited by the state Constitution, including, but not limited to: (i) bond anticipation notes issued in anticipation of the issuance of validated revenue bonds relating to any project on which notes are to be paid with proceeds of such revenue bonds and the proceeds of which are to be used to pay costs of such project, (ii) grant anticipation notes issued in anticipation of the receipt of proceeds of any grant that has been authorized by the grantor, which notes are to be repaid from the proceeds of such grant and the proceeds of which notes are to be used for the purposes specified in the grant or, if no purpose is specified, the proceeds of such notes may be used for any lawful purpose of the authority, and (iii) intergovernmental contract payment anticipation notes issued in anticipation of the receipt of revenues under an intergovernmental contract, which notes are to be repaid from the revenues received under such intergovernmental contract and the proceeds of which notes are to be used for the purposes specified in the intergovernmental contract or, if no purpose is specified, the proceeds of such notes may be used for any lawful purpose of the authority. Such notes and other obligations may be, but shall not be required to be, validated, unless required to be validated by the state Constitution or general law in effect at the time such other obligations are issued; such other obligations may, to the extent not prohibited by law, be payable from and secured by a pledge of funds to be received by the authority from any source;

(10) To sue and be sued in contract and in tort and to complain and defend in all courts;

(11) To acquire by purchase, lease, or otherwise, by public bidding or negotiated transaction, on such terms and conditions and in such manner as it may deem proper

personal property of every kind and description and real property and rights or easements therein or franchises necessary or convenient for its corporate purposes, to use the same so long as its corporate existence shall continue, to lease or make contracts with respect to the use of the same, or to dispose of the same in any manner it deems to the best advantage of the authority. If the authority shall deem it expedient to construct any project on any lands or property the title to which shall then be in the state, the Governor is authorized to convey for and in behalf of the state title to such lands to the authority upon payment to the state for the credit of the general fund of the state the reasonable value of such lands or upon the receipt of such lawful consideration as may be determined by the parties to such conveyance. If the authority shall deem it expedient to acquire and construct any project on any lands the title to which shall then be in the name of the board of commissioners of any of the counties or any municipality incorporated in any of said counties, the board of commissioners of such particular county or governing authority or body of said municipality is authorized to convey title to such lands or to lease such lands to the authority upon the receipt of such lawful consideration as may be determined by the parties to such conveyances or leases upon payment of the reasonable value of such lands or leasehold interest, such value to be determined by mutual agreement of the authority and said county or municipality or by an appraiser agreed upon by the board of commissioners of such county or the governing authority or body of said municipality, as applicable; land and other property of the state, of any of the counties, of any municipality within any such county, or of any department, agency, or instrumentality thereof may be contributed by grant to the authority in furtherance of the authority's public purpose, provided that the benefits to be received by the residents of such county or municipality as a result thereof are determined by the authority to be of sufficient value to prevent the same from violating Article III, Section VI, Paragraph VI of the state Constitution; any such determination shall be presumed to be correct and shall not judicially be set aside unless the court finds such determination to be clearly erroneous;

(12) To make contracts and leases and to execute all instruments necessary or convenient including contracts for the acquisition and construction of projects and leases of projects or contracts with respect to the use of projects which it causes to be erected or acquired and including contracts for acquiring, constructing, renting, and leasing of its projects for use by any one or more of the counties or any municipality in any such county or for use by any public or private sector entity and to dispose by conveyance of its title and interest in real and personal property of every kind and character; and any and all persons, firms, and corporations and the state and any and all political subdivisions, departments, institutions, instrumentalities, or agencies of any of the foregoing are authorized to enter into contracts, leases, or agreements with the authority upon such terms and for such purposes as they deem advisable and to donate and convey to the authority real and personal property, including, but not limited to parks; and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the authority and the state and any and all political subdivisions, departments, institutions, or agencies of any of the foregoing may lease property to or from the United States government or any agency or department thereof; the authority is specifically authorized to convey title to any and all of its lands and any improvements thereon to any person, firm, corporation, the state, or any political subdivision, department, institution, or agency of any of the foregoing, subject to the rights and

interest of the holders of any revenue bonds or other obligations authorized to be issued pursuant to this Act and by the resolution authorizing the issuance of any of such revenue bonds or other obligations as provided in this Act;

(13) To construct, erect, acquire, own, operate, manage, repair, remodel, maintain, add to, expand, extend, improve, and equip projects and to enter into management contracts and construction contracts relating thereto by public bidding, by competitive sealed proposals or subject, in the case of construction, to any contrary provision of general law, by negotiated transaction without public bidding or competitive sealed proposals; in connection with any such construction contract, the authority may, but shall not be required to, require the contractor to post a payment and performance bond unless so required by general law;

(14) To sell, lease, grant, exchange, or otherwise dispose of, by competitive bidding or by negotiated transaction, any property, both real and personal, or any interest therein not required in the normal operation of and usable in the furtherance of the purpose for which the authority was created;

(15) To convey, mortgage, pledge, hypothecate, and grant a security interest in any of its revenues, receipts, and property, real or personal, as security for its revenue bonds, other obligations, and contractual obligations;

(16) To make recommendations to the counties and municipalities within the respective counties on land acquisition, facilities development, and other matters relating to the provision of sports, cultural, or recreation facilities and areas within the counties;

(17) To appoint, select, retain, and employ employees, agents, consultants, and independent contractors and to fix their respective compensation;

(18) To exercise the power of eminent domain to acquire property for public use in furtherance of its public purpose in accordance with general law;

(19) To establish fees, rates, and charges for the use of its facilities and regulations relating to the use thereof;

(20) To provide water service and facilities and waste-water and storm-water disposal and treatment service and facilities to the counties and to any municipality located therein and to obtain water service and facilities and waste-water and storm-water disposal and treatment service and facilities from the counties or any municipality located therein and to enter into contracts in connection therewith with any of the counties or with any municipality located therein as the authority and such county or such municipality may agree, including, without limitation, contracts relating to portions of the authority's property being used for waste-water or storm-water retention, treatment, or disposal; any such intergovernmental contract shall be deemed pursuant to, and shall be subject to, Article IX, Section III, Paragraph I(a) of the state Constitution;

(21) To provide such assistance or facilities and to enter into such contracts in connection therewith to any such county and any municipality located therein with respect to the provision of health and fitness services to the authority or to the public or to employees of any of the counties or of any such municipality as the authority and any such county or any such municipality may agree; any such intergovernmental contract shall be deemed pursuant to and shall be subject to Article IX, Section III, Paragraph I of the state Constitution; and

(22) To do all things necessary or convenient to carry out the powers expressly given in this Act; and to exercise any power usually possessed by private corporations performing

similar functions which is not expressly in conflict with the state Constitution and general laws of the state.

(b) The powers enumerated in each paragraph of subsection (a) of this section are cumulative of and in addition to those powers enumerated in the other paragraphs of subsection (a) of this section and any other powers elsewhere in this Act or which may reasonably be inferred from the provisions of this Act. This Act shall be liberally construed to effect the purposes hereof, and, in interpreting this Act, the courts are not to apply "Dillon's Rule."

SECTION 8. Revenue bonds.

(a) *Authorization.* The authority or any authority or body which has or which may in the future succeed to the powers, duties, and liabilities vested in the authority created by this Act shall have power and is authorized at one time or from time to time to provide by resolution for the issuance of revenue bonds for the purpose of paying all or any part of the cost of any one or more projects. The principal of and interest on such revenue bonds shall be payable solely from the sources provided for in this Act for such payment. The revenue bonds of each issue shall be dated and shall bear interest at such rate or rates as determined by the authority or as provided by the authority, payable on such dates as determined by the authority. Principal on such revenue bonds shall mature at such time or times not exceeding 40 years from their date or dates, shall be payable in such medium of payment as to both principal and interest as may be determined by the authority, and may be made redeemable or subject to purchase before maturity at such price or prices and under such terms and conditions as may be fixed by the authority. Such revenue bonds shall be issued pursuant to and in conformity with the Revenue Bond Law and all procedures pertaining to such issuance and the conditions thereof shall be the same as those contained in said Revenue Bond Law.

(b) *Sale.* The authority may sell such revenue bonds in such manner and for such prices as it may determine to be for the best interest of the authority.

(c) *Use of proceeds.* The proceeds derived from the sale of such revenue bonds shall be used solely for the purpose of paying costs of the project, as provided in the proceedings authorizing the issuance of such revenue bonds.

(d) *Proceedings.* Such revenue bonds shall be issued pursuant to a resolution of the authority and may be issued without any other proceedings or the happening of any other conditions or things than those proceedings, conditions, and things which are specified or required by this Act and the Revenue Bond Law. Any resolution providing for the issuance of revenue bonds under the provisions of this Act shall become effective immediately upon its passage and need not be published or posted, and any such resolution may be passed at any regular or special or adjourned meeting of the authority by a majority of its members.

(e) *Special and limited obligations.* Revenue bonds issued under the provisions of this Act shall not be deemed to constitute a debt of the state or of the county or a pledge of the faith and credit thereof; but such bonds shall be payable solely from the rentals, revenues, earnings, and funds of the authority as provided in the resolution authorizing the issuance of such revenue bonds or in documents approved by such resolution. The issuance of such revenue bonds shall not directly, indirectly, or contingently obligate the state or any

political subdivision thereof including specifically said counties to levy or to pledge any form of taxation whatever therefor or to make any appropriation for their payment, and all such bonds shall contain recitals on their face covering substantially the foregoing provisions of this subsection. However, any county or any other political subdivision contracting with the authority may obligate itself to pay the amounts required under any contract entered into with the authority from funds received from taxes to be levied and collected for that purpose to the extent necessary to pay the obligations contractually incurred under this subsection, and from any other source; and the obligation to make such payments shall constitute a general obligation and a pledge of the full faith and credit of the obligor but shall not constitute a debt of the obligor within the meaning of Article IX, Section V, Paragraph I of the state Constitution. When such obligation is made to make such payments from taxes to be levied for that purpose, then the obligation shall be mandatory to levy and collect such taxes from year to year in an amount sufficient to fulfill and fully comply with the terms of such obligation.

(f) *Pledge of projects and revenues.* Any one or more projects and the revenues, rents, and earnings derived from any particular project or projects and any and all revenues, rents, and earnings received by the authority, regardless of whether such revenues, rents, and earnings were produced by a particular project for which revenue bonds or other obligations have been issued, unless otherwise pledged, may be pledged by the authority to the payment of the principal of and interest on the revenue bonds and other obligations of the authority as may be provided in any resolution authorizing the issuance of such bonds or in any document approved by such resolution. Such funds so pledged from whatever source received, which may include funds received from one or more or all sources, may be set aside at regular intervals into sinking funds for which provision may be made in any such resolution or document approved by such resolution and which may be pledged to and charged with the payment of: (i) the interest upon such revenue bonds as such interest shall become due, (ii) the principal of the bonds as the same shall mature, (iii) the necessary charges of any trustee, paying agent, registrar, tender agent, indexing agent, remarketing agent, or other agent involved in the administration of such revenue bonds, (iv) the redemption price, including any premium, of any of such revenue bonds that is payable upon the redemption thereof prior to maturity, (v) the purchase price of any revenue bonds that are required to be purchased pursuant to the terms of such resolution or any document approved thereby, and (vi) any amounts payable by the authority or in behalf of the authority to any counterparty to any agreement under which a credit facility, liquidity facility, or hedge facility has been issued by such counterparty in connection with the issuance of such revenue bonds. The use and disposition of any sinking fund or other pledged fund securing any revenue bonds shall be as provided for in the resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds or in any document approved thereby.

(g) *Validation.* Revenue bonds issued by the authority shall be confirmed and validated in accordance with the procedures provided for in the Revenue Bond Law. At the request of the authority in the notice filed with the district attorney for the Southern Circuit relating to validation, such district attorney shall file a petition for validation of such revenue bonds in the Superior Court of Colquitt County and may include in the petition a request for the validation of the authority's obligations to any counterparty under (i) any lease, installment sale agreement, loan agreement, or intergovernmental contract or other

agreement, the payments by the counterparty which are to serve as a source of payment or as security for any of such revenue bonds, (ii) any agreement relating to any credit facility, liquidity facility, or hedge facility the payments by the counterparty under which are to serve as a source of payments to the holders of any of such revenue bonds, and (iii) any agreement providing for the future issuance and delivery of any such revenue bonds, including any forward sale contract or option agreement, and, if so requested by the authority and if the counterparty is subject to suit or consents to the jurisdiction of the court, the petition shall also make the counterparty a party defendant to such validation action and shall request that the counterparty show cause, if any, why such contract or agreement and the counterparty's obligations thereunder should not be inquired into by the court and the validity of the terms thereof be determined and the validity of the counterparty's obligations thereunder be adjudicated to be valid. If the petition requests that the validity of the obligations of the authority and the counterparty be determined and if the counterparty is subject to suit or consents to the jurisdiction of the court, the court may validate the obligations of both the authority and the counterparty under such contract or agreement, but if the counterparty is not subject to suit and does not consent to jurisdiction, the court may nonetheless determine the validity of the authority's obligations under such contract or agreement and for such purpose may assume that the agreement or contract is the duly authorized, legal, and binding obligation of the counterparty, and if the authority's obligations are validated on the basis of such assumption, the authority shall be barred from raising any defense in any action by the counterparty to enforce the authority's obligations under such contract or agreement other than the defense of lack of mutuality on the grounds that the contract or agreement is not legal, valid, and binding on the counterparty. The revenue bonds when validated and the judgment of validation shall be final and conclusive with respect to such revenue bonds and the security for the payment thereof and interest thereon and against the authority issuing the same, and if any such counterparty is a party to the validation proceedings, the judgment of validation shall be final and conclusive with respect to such counterparty.

SECTION 9.

Budget and finance.

The authority shall prepare an annual budget and file a copy thereof and any amendments thereto with the clerk of the board of county commissioners of each of the counties.

SECTION 10.

Rules and regulations; bylaws.

The authority may by affirmative vote of a majority of all members adopt rules and regulations or bylaws to govern the authority, its employees, and operations and may by affirmative vote of all members repeal, replace, or amend such rules and regulations or bylaws.

SECTION 11.

Liability limited.

Neither the members of the authority nor any person executing bonds, notes, leases, or

other agreements or obligations on behalf of the authority shall be personally liable thereon by reason of such execution.

SECTION 12.

Oversight.

The boards of commissioners of the counties are authorized by and through a committee of their own number or by any one or more persons they may select to inspect at their pleasure the state and condition of the authority, its properties, and all books and records pertaining to the authority and its affairs, and the authority shall give and furnish assistance in making such inspections.

SECTION 13.

Dissolution.

The authority may be dissolved by the General Assembly, provided that all financial obligations of the authority have been paid or assumed by the counties and all other contractual obligations of the authority have been performed or assumed by the counties. Upon such dissolution all property of the authority that is located in a county shall be conveyed to that county, subject to any rights of third parties therein at the time of such conveyance. Should the authority for any reason be dissolved after full payment of all indebtedness incurred under the provisions of this Act, both as to principal and interest, title to all property of any kind and nature, real and personal, held by the authority at the time of such dissolution shall be conveyed to the particular county in which it is located; or title to any such property may be conveyed prior to such dissolution in accordance with provisions which may be made therefor in any resolution or trust instrument relating to such property, subject to any liens, leases, or other encumbrances outstanding against or in respect to said property at the time of such conveyance.

SECTION 14.

No impairment.

While any of the revenue bonds or other obligations issued by the authority remain outstanding, the powers, duties, or existence of said authority or of its officers, employees, or agents shall not be diminished or impaired in any manner that will affect adversely the interest and rights of the holders of such bonds, and no other entity, department, agency, or authority will be created which will compete with the authority to such an extent as to affect adversely the interest and rights of the holders of such bonds, nor will the state itself so compete with the authority. The provisions of this Act shall be for the benefit of the authority and the holders of any such bonds or other obligations and the issuance of bonds or other obligations under the provisions of this Act shall constitute a contract with the holders of such bonds or other obligations.

SECTION 15.

Trust funds.

All funds received pursuant to the authority of this Act whether as proceeds from sale of

revenue bonds or other obligations or as revenues, rents, fees, charges, or other earnings or as grants, gifts, or other contributions shall be deemed to be trust funds to be held and applied by the authority solely as provided in this Act, and the bondholders or holders of other obligations that are entitled to receive the benefits of such funds shall have a lien on all such funds until the same are applied as provided for in any such resolution or trust instrument of the authority.

SECTION 16.
Construction.

This Act and any other law enacted with reference to the authority shall be liberally construed for the accomplishment of its purposes.

SECTION 17.
Scope of operation.

The scope of the authority's operation shall be limited to the territory embraced within the counties.

SECTION 18.
Effective date.

This Act shall become effective upon its approval by the Governor or upon its becoming law without such approval.

SECTION 19.
Conflicts.

All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are repealed.

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770 780-1320
FACSIMILE 770 780-1528

July 29, 2002

Hon. Roy E. Barnes, Jr.
Office of the Governor
203 State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Re: Tired Creek Recreation Lake
Grady County, Georgia

Dear Governor Barnes:

On Friday, August 2, 2002 at 2:00 p.m. you are scheduled to meet with Sen. Harold Ragan, Rep. Hugh Broome and Rep. Wallace Sholar, representatives of the recently established Joint Recreation Authority of Brooks, Colquitt, Grady, Mitchell and Thomas Counties (Senate Bill 563; 2002 Session) and the Board of Commissioners of Grady County. [A complete list of the names and titles of those scheduled to attend the meeting can be obtained by having your appointments secretary contact Mr. Rusty Moye, Grady County Manager, at telephone (229) 377-1512]. The purpose of the delegation's visit is to seek state financial assistance in connection with the construction of a 1225-acre lake which will form the centerpiece of the Tired Creek Recreation Area. Total funding requirements are estimated to be \$10 million dollars.

I have attached a brief Executive Summary with maps of the project for your review in advance of Friday's meeting.

I look forward to seeing you Friday. In the meantime, please let me know if you have questions or need additional information.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Tommy".

Wm. Thomas Craig

WTC/cg
Enclosures

"The man who wandreth out of the way of advertising shall remain in the congregation of the dead."

The Cairo Messenger

CAIRO, GEORGIA

VOL. CVI, NO. 21

WWW.CAIROMESSENGER.COM

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 2010

SIGNED. SEALED. DELIVERED



Your signature below, as permittee, indicates that you accept and agree to comply with the terms and conditions of this permit.

GRADY COUNTY MONTHLY

Published by the Thomasville Times-Enterprise
106 South St., Thomasville, GA 31792

Publisher/General Manager: Wallace Goodman Jr.
Managing Editor: Stephen T. Meadows
Advertising Manager: Bill Wallace
Circulation Manager: Paul Angelo
Production Manager: Everette Reeves
Press Foreman: Richmond Ouzts

Tired Creek issue tires

We commend Grady County Commission Chairman Jack Drew for drawing up proposed legislation to put Tired Creek property back in the hands of Grady countians, but we also urge him not to hold his breath.

He's dealing with a lot of politicians and bureaucrats who have a lot of people to keep happy. The Tired Creek project, although a great idea, hasn't had any momentum for years. It seems state-level politicians hope if they ignore it, it will go away.

Grady countians envisioned a state park for the 2,900-plus acres, but state officials said in the very early 1980s such a park was not feasible because of similar state parks near Tifton and Bainbridge. Therefore, they decided, Grady County didn't need a park, even though the land had been purchased by taxpayers and was made available to the state in return for a park.

Also in the 1980s, Georgia Department of Natural Resources officials, local elected officials and interested citizens met in commission chambers to discuss what at the time appeared to be a possible rebirth of the Tired Creek project.

It wasn't long before state officials said the land couldn't be developed because of the presence of wetlands. That sounded good, and Grady countians bought the story.

The Georgia Department of Transportation recently destroyed wetlands in several locations while widening U.S. 84 east of Thomasville and admitted it. If wetlands destruction is OK for DOT, it seems wetlands destruction should be OK for DNR.

Wetlands are one of nature's most important aspects, and we detest their destruction by anyone or any agency. People go to prison for breaking environmental laws; state agencies get away with it by finding other land on which to replace wetlands.

Lake Seminole in Seminole and Decatur counties has boosted that area since it was developed several decades ago. It offers fishing, swimming, water skiing, picnic facilities, camping, cabins and many acres of beautiful scenery.

Restaurants and many other businesses sprang up in the area, which receives nationwide praise and puts the area on the map from a recreational standpoint. The cities of Donalsonville and Bainbridge benefit greatly from the park, as do the areas in extreme north Florida that border the park.

The same could be true for Grady County and surrounding areas with a state park in its midst, but state-level politicians must take the commission chairman's request for the land to be returned as seriously as the chairman made it.

It appears that until the land is back in the hands of the people who bought it and gave it to the state, the possibility of it being used for anything worthwhile is about as likely as a Grady County state park.

Write us a letter

The *Grady County Monthly* encourages readers to express their views by writing a "Letter to the Editor." All contributions must be signed by the writer and show complete address and telephone number. Letters should be brief to allow space for others, and will be subject to editing.

All letters should be mailed to Letter to the Editor, *Grady County Monthly*, P.O. Box 650, Thomasville, Ga., 31799.



MICHAEL J. BOWERS
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Department of Law
State of Georgia

40 CAPITOL SQUARE SW
ATLANTA, GA 30334-1300

July 15, 1994

WRITER'S DIRECT DIAL
(404) 656-3380
FAX (404) 657-9932

MEMORANDUM

TO: J. Ray Crawford, Jr.
Executive Director
State Properties Commission

FROM: John B. Ballard, Jr. *JB*
Real Property Division

RE: Preparation of quitclaim deed of Tired Creek State
Park to Grady County pursuant to Res. Act No. 108 of
the 1994 Session of the Georgia General Assembly.
5700-MA-6-5838-94-296322

This forwards a signature ready instrument for the matter described above as requested. A real estate transfer tax form is enclosed to be executed and filed as well.

In drafting this document, we did not review the merit of the business terms, the status of the title to any property involved, its suitability for the use intended, or the accuracy of any legal description or drawing. You should be certain that the document is clear, correct and complete from an administrative viewpoint, and in particular should confirm the recording date for the deed into the State for the property because we have used that in conveying out.

Please remember that the Commission conditioned delivery of the deed upon certain federal covenants or encumbrances imposed upon the property being transferred to other state lands. I am not familiar with this aspect of the matter and have not investigated. You should at least require the Department of Natural Resources to confirm for you that it is able administratively to accomplish the transfer and that it has done so. We will be glad to help if needed.

J. Ray Crawford, Jr.
July 15, 1994
Page 2

After your review of the document, unless revisions are required, you may have the documents executed. Have the Grantee record any real property instruments. Please provide a copy of the executed document and recording data to me for my files and also do the same for your own.

Please let us know if you need any further assistance.

JBB/rsw

Enclosure

cc: Senator Harold J. Ragan (w/o enclosures) ✓
Lonice Barrett (w/o enclosures)
John Walden (w/o enclosures)
B. Fred Young (w/o enclosures)

STATE OF GEORGIA,
COUNTY OF GRADY

5700-MA-6-5838-94
296322

QUITCLAIM DEED

THIS DEED, is made this _____ day
of _____, 1994, by and between the STATE OF
GEORGIA acting by and through the STATE PROPERTIES COMMISSION,
whose address is One Martin Luther King, Jr., Dr., S.W., Suite
204, Atlanta, Georgia 30334, Party of the First Part,
hereinafter referred to as "Grantor," and GRADY COUNTY, a
political subdivision of the State of Georgia, Party of the
Second Part, hereinafter referred to as "Grantee" (the words
"Grantor" and "Grantee" to include their successors and assigns
where the context requires or permits).

W I T N E S S E T H T H A T:

WHEREAS, by Resolution Act No. 108 (H.R. 1012), Ga. Laws
1994, pp. 1972, approved April 19, 1994, the General Assembly
of the State of Georgia declared that the State of Georgia is
the owner of a certain parcel of real property located in Grady
County, Georgia, known as Tired Creek Park, and that the
Property is under the custody of the Georgia Department of
Natural Resources; and

WHEREAS, the General Assembly further declared that the
Property is not being utilized by said Department and is
therefore surplus to its needs; and

WHEREAS, said real property is all those tracts or
parcels of land lying and being in Grady County, Georgia, being
on Land Lots 44, 45, 75, 76, 77, 78, 83, 84, 85, 86, 114, 115,
116, 117, 118, 119, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, and 156, in the
16th District, containing approximately 2933 acres, which were
conveyed by that certain deed by GRADY COUNTY, a political
subdivision, and GRADY COUNTY RECREATION COMMISSION, Parties of
the First Part, to the STATE OF GEORGIA, of the other part,
dated August 7, 1973 and recorded in Deed Book 142, Pages
13-18, incorporated herein and by this reference made a part
hereof, (herein referred to as the "Property"); and

WHEREAS, by management agreement dated September 16,
1975, Grady County has been responsible for operating,
managing, and maintaining the park; and

WHEREAS, Grady County is desirous of obtaining the
property in order that certain improvements may be made; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Natural Resources has no
objections to this conveyance; and

WHEREAS, the General Assembly further required certain terms and conditions in the conveyance as referenced below; and

WHEREAS, the State Properties Commission at its duly called meeting of June 20, 1994, approved the conveyance of the Property as authorized by said Resolution Act.

NOW, THEREFORE, Grantor, for and in consideration of the sum of TEN DOLLARS (10.00) in hand paid by Grantee to Grantor at and before the sealing and delivery of these presents, and other good and valuable consideration as specified in said Resolution Act, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, by these presents does hereby remise, convey and forever QUITCLAIM unto Grantee any and all right, title and interest of Grantor in and to the Property.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the described premises unto Grantee, so that neither Grantor, nor any person or persons claiming under Grantor, shall at any time, by any means or ways, have, claim, or demand any right or title to the described premises or appurtenances or rights thereof.

ONLY SO LONG, however, as such Property shall be used for public purposes; and

SUBJECT TO additional terms and conditions as required by the General Assembly, to wit:

First, if Grady County determines the need to convey all or a portion of the above-described property to a private person or corporation or other entity, then before any such disposition, the State Properties Commission and the Georgia General Assembly shall have first approved both the disposition and the monetary consideration for said disposition, which consideration shall not be less than the fair market value of such property. Any such State Properties Commission approval shall be conditioned on said monetary consideration, less any incurred expenses of disposition which have been approved by the State Properties Commission, being received and deposited by the State Properties Commission into the treasury of the State of Georgia.

Second, the harvesting of any timber products on the above-described property shall be under the supervision of the Georgia Forestry Commission and any revenues from such harvesting shall only be committed toward improvements in or on the property.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Grantor has signed and sealed this Deed on the day, month and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered
as to Grantor in our presence:

GRANTOR

STATE OF GEORGIA, acting by
and through the
STATE PROPERTIES COMMISSION

Unofficial Witness

By _____
ZELL MILLER, Governor, as
Chairman of the State
Properties Commission

Official Witness, Notary Public
My Commission expires:

Attest: _____
MAX CLELAND, Secretary of
State, as Secretary
of the State Properties
Commission

(Great Seal of the
State of Georgia
Affixed Here)

(State Properties
Commission Seal
Affixed Here)

LOOK WHAT SOME OF YOUR LOCAL OFFICIALS & NEIGHBORS Are Saying About The PROPOSED CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTE...

WHEREAS: The City Development Authority's mission is to promote economic development in Grady County, and

WHEREAS: The Authority has previously passed a resolution endorsing investigating the feasibility of locating a state correctional facility in Grady County,

WHEREAS: The Authority has obtained sufficient information on which to base their findings, and

WHEREAS: The opportunities for citizens for higher paying state positions would have a positive impact on the per capita income of Grady County, and

WHEREAS: The Authority believes that location of such facility would diversify our economic base.

THEREFORE be it resolved, this 24th day of March, 1995, that the Cairo Development Authority and its members express wholehearted support for the location of such a correctional facility in Grady County.
s/Richard VanLandingham - Chairman
s/Jeffery Cox - Member
s/Dexter Harrison - Member

"Great opportunity for Grady County! Grady County will grow and opportunities will increase due to more

WHEREAS: The Cairo-Grady County Chamber of Commerce promotes the interest of our members and community by working for the economic betterment of all, and

WHEREAS: The Chamber has previously passed a resolution endorsing the feasibility of locating a state correctional facility in Grady County, and

WHEREAS: The Chamber has completed a comprehensive labor study and economic impact study on which to base their findings, and

WHEREAS: It has been demonstrated that this facility will have a positive impact upon personal income, education, the unemployment rate, retail sales, and new housing starts, and

WHEREAS: The quality of life for a large number of our citizens now on the lower economic scale will be improved.

THEREFORE be it resolved, this 27th day of March, 1995, that the Cairo-Grady County Chamber of Commerce and its members express wholehearted support for the location of such a correctional facility in Grady County.
s/Richard Hester - President
s/Sandy Reagan - Executive V.P.

"There's a community and national problem with social disease outbreaks, not just prisons, AIDS cases and related dis-

jobs available. Quality of life will be better when our per capita income is raised.

Due to new jobs our tax base will spread, therefore we can continue to provide services to our citizens with minimal increase in local taxes.”

Wallace Sholar

“I believe that an 8 million dollar annual payroll would be a tremendous economic boost to our local economy. I do not believe the proposed prison will create a tax increase to Grady County taxpayers.

I understand that of the 39,000 inmates located in Georgia only 22 escaped last year. I believe what will destroy our quality of life is continued division in our community.”

Chuck Thomas

“The economic impact of this facility will be across the spectrum. Individual employees will benefit. The business will increase. Potential for residential housing will improve along with the overall tax base of the city and county.

In its simplest form 'Quality of Life' means that a given family has the resources to purchase the goods and services necessary to sustain a comfortable life style. I cannot help but believe that there is a direct link between 'Economic Impact' and 'Quality of Life'.”

Dit Hester

“Regarding the State Prison coming to Grady County, it will be a lasting payroll for our county and everyone should desire more payrolls for our people.”

**Evelyn Bishop
H.M. Bishop, Jr.**

eases are in Grady County now. Education and safe practices will be a better utilization of our time than over-reaction.

Jobs will be an asset to Grady County and its families. I therefore totally support our acquisition of a prison and its location in Tired Creek property.”

Dr. Ashley Register

“The prison enhances the safety of the local community due to the fact that we have more law enforcement personnel (correctional officers). These men and women are highly trained at the Georgia Public Safety Training Academy in Forsyth and readily lend their time, knowledge and energy in helping other law enforcement personnel in the community.

The mission of the Georgia Dept. of Corrections is to provide safety to the public and staff.”

Chaplain Doug Simmons, Lowndes CI & Cairo resident

“It would create 350 stable jobs with above average incomes. They will be buying clothes, groceries, houses, cars and paying taxes. They will not be 'here today and gone tomorrow'”

Raymond Hurst

“I think the location of a medium security state prison in Grady County will have a positive impact on our community. We need jobs and economic growth in Grady County. After considering the positive and negative aspects of this issue. I feel a state prison would fit well into our community and provide a stable economic boost to the area.”

Jerry Cook

PAID ADVERTISEMENT



THE STUDENTS shown above were recently recognized at the annual Whigham School's Honors Night.

Angie Chason, Tanyah Harrison, Jennifer Bauldree, Christina Baggett, Rose Kilgore, Kelly Green, and Christy Hall.



Torie Long, Blair Anderson, Cindy Colvin, Clay Ulmer, Kelly Green, Cali Clark, Danielle Black, and Brad Chason.



Front row, left to right, Clay Ulmer, Lisa McMillan, Nicole Ulmer, Kelly Crosby, Christina Baggett, and James Cutchens. Second row, left to right, Cali Clark, Tanyah Harrison, Sandra Miller, Kelly Green, and Chris Polk.

were Darlene Miller, Annette Bowen, and Penny Hawthorne.
The 1995 Honor Graduates are Jeremy Polk, Eddie Grant, Patrick Brown, Kelly Green, Christina Baggett, Jennifer Bauldree, Angie Chason, Christy Hall, Sabrina Harrell, Tanyah Harrison and Rose Kilgore. The Valedictorian is Christina Baggett, Salutatorian, Kelly Green and Historian Tanyah Harrison.
Subject area awards went to:

Social Studies:

Devon Poppell—6th
Talia Harrell—6th
Sandra Miller and Cindy Colvin—7th
Eddie Grant and Kelly Green—8th.

Exploratory:

Kelly Crosby and Padmini Jambupati—6th
Leann Barrineau and Michelle Bowen—7th
Christina Baggett and Kelly Green—8th

Computers:

Keyanta Sparrow—6th
Brad Chason—7th
Kelly Green—8th

Band:

Blair Anderson—6th
Crystal Cassels—7th
Christina Baggett—8th (Director's Award)

Math:

Blair Anderson and Cali Clark—6th
Cindy Colvin, Brad Chason and Billy Grant—7th
Kelly Green and Patrick Brown—8th

Reading:

Cali Clark and Patricia Washon—6th
Joy Barnwell and Clay Ulmer—7th
Eddie Grant, Christy Hall and Christina Baggett—8th

English:

Cali Clark and Blair Anderson—6th
Cindy Colvin and Brad Chason—7th
Jeremy Polk and Christy Hall—8th

Science:

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Clay Ulmer, Cindy Colvin, Brad Chason and Tori Long—7th
Kelly Green, Eddie Grant and Geneva Lee—8th

Georgia Writer's Award—Tanyah Harrison.
Presidential Fitness Award—Kelly Green (8 years)
Mildred Peihman Award—Kelly Green

Jr. Beta Award—Torie Long and

Christina Baggett.

Student Council Awards—Rachel Kirkland, Cali Clark, Kelly Green and Tanyah Harrison.
Grace Puckett Award—Christina Baggett.

Woodmen of the World History Award—Eddie Grant and Kelly Green.

President's Award for Educational Excellence—Christina Baggett.
Trulock Citizenship Awards—Tanyah Harrison and Todd Harrison.

Cairo Woman's Club has end-of-year banquet

The Annual End-of-the-Year Banquet of the Cairo Woman's Club was held recently. The clubhouse and tables were beautifully decorated with spring flowers.

Fifty members and guests enjoyed a delicious meal catered by Mrs. Sarah Thomas and Mrs. Maxie McDonald.

Entertainment was provided by Tom and Julianne Tally, who are newcomers to Cairo. Tom is the music director of the First Baptist Church. He and Julianne presented vocal music from the 60's.

Everyone had a marvelous time.

Whigham School 1995 academic awards banquet

The Whigham School Academic Awards Banquet was held May 11, 1995. This event is sponsored by the Whigham Community Club.

The Mistress of Ceremonies for the event was Christina Baggett. Kelly Green led the Pledge to the Flag. The welcome was given by Rex Powell, principal. Jennifer Bauldree gave the invocation.

The speaker for the evening was Miss Lynn Bryant, a senior at Cairo High School and former Whigham student.

She was introduced by Mrs. Yolanda Pilkinton, middle school math teacher.

The Junior Beta Club acted as hostesses for the occasion. The Honors Banquet Committee host members in charge of planning were Mrs. Yolanda Pilkinton, Mrs. Sharon Lee, and Mr. Robert Brooks.

The luncheon was beautifully decorated with displays depicting various aspects of academic accomplishment. The backdrop for the head table was a bulletin board featuring the names of this year's academic achievers.

Parents assisting with decorations

Wouldn't life be easier if you had ONE PERSON to handle your INSURANCE needs?

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Neal Baggett
Wally Smith

HELPING YOU is what we do best.
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GRAND OPENING

Hog Pen Motorcross, Inc.
Sunday, May 21st
Special Appearance By
Ricky Carmichael
1995 80cc World Champ



GATE FEE: \$7, kids under 8 FREE PRACTICE: 9 a.m.
GATE OPENS: 7 a.m.
RIDERS MEETING: 11 a.m.

SIGN UP: Amateur \$14 - Pro \$20

Second Class - \$10

Money Class 0-500cc - 100% Payback

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GMC DEALER

GMC
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of the Yamaha Marine Big
Bend Salt Water Classic

FREE TRUCK GIVE-A-WAY

DON'T MISS IT!

Some lucky person will win a FREE '95 GMC Sonoma SLS on June 19th. But you can't win if you don't register! Hurry to your nearest Hometown GMC Truck Dealer and sign up for the

Free Truck Give-A-Way



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Torie Long, Blair Anderson, Cindy Colvin, Clay Ulmer, Kelly Green, Cali Clark, Danielle Black, and Brad Chason.

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Belton Dykes
Neal Baggett
Wally Smith

HELPING YOU is what we do best.
AUTO • HOME • LIFE



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Band Salt Water Classic

FREE TRUCK GIVE-A-WAY

DON'T MISS IT!

Some lucky person will win a FREE '95 GMC Sonoma SLS on June 19th. But you can't win if you don't register! Hurry to your nearest Hometown GMC Truck Dealer and sign up for the Free Truck Give-A-Way.

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- SPENCE GMC TRUCKS • Thomasville, GA • (912) 826-1741
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- BOSCH GMC TRUCKS • Valdosta, GA • (912) 242-2416

*You must be 18 or older to register. No employees or family members of participating dealerships are eligible to win. Registration ends June 13th.

GRAND OPENING

Hog Pen Motorcross, Inc.

Sunday, May 21st

Special Appearance By

Ricky Carmichael

1995 80cc World Champ

GATE FEE: \$7, kids under 8 FREE

GATE OPENS: 7 a.m.

PRACTICE: 9 a.m.

RIDERS MEETING: 11 a.m.

SIGN UP: Amateur \$14 - Pro \$20

Second Class - \$10

Money Class 0-500cc - 100% Payback

Pee Wee • 80cc • Vet • 125C • 125B • 250/500B • 250/500C • Beginner

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Joe - (904) 893-4825 (nights)



THE TRACK
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Hog Pen Moto -
10 miles north
of Cairo, on dirt
Track on left
Whigham, Ga Hwy 87
Cairo, Ga

Medical insurance is not provided to anyone on the premises at any time or any event. We strongly suggest you get your own.

George H. Bivins
406 Attapulcus Whigham Rd.
Whigham, Ga. 31797
3/11/1999

Senator Harold J. Ragan

State Capitol
Suite: 421-A
Atlanta, GA 30334

Dear Senator Ragan,

Thanks so much for your hospitality during our trip to Atlanta. We left feeling optimistic about the Tired Creek project.

I became alarmed however, about the mention again of a State Prison in Grady County. Your comment to the Cairo Messenger Wednesday January 24, 1996 said it all: "The commission made its decision to call for a referendum on the prison issue last July after being subjected to several weeks of expressed resistance, both to the idea of locating a prison in the community and locating it on a portion of the Tired Creek State Park tract owned by the county." And "The possibility of locating a state prison in Grady County doesn't really exist anymore."

Please do not support any effort to get this started again. If you must, then please call for a referendum.

Best Regards,
George Bivins

Messenger



artising shall remain in the congregation of the dead"

P.O. BOX 30, CAIRO, GEORGIA, 31728

RGIA — WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1995

SINGLE COPY 35¢

NUMBER 27

County calls for referendum on state prison

The Grady County Board of Commissioners has decided to defer any decision on location of a state prison in Grady County until a referendum can be held, according to a statement released by County Admn. Mike Stephenson Tuesday afternoon.

In its statement, the commission reiterated Governor Zell Miller's requirements for consideration of Grady County as a prison location — broad community support, adequate labor supply and a suitable site served by utilities -- and pointed out that many individuals, organizations and governmental agencies have expressed their support of the idea since the announcement was made that the county was being considered as a prison site.

The statement also noted that a chamber of commerce labor study

has documented the availability of workers in the area and that the commission has agreed to offer to the state a 250-acre tract on the former Tired Creek State Park property as a prison site.

"Based on information provided by state officials and residents of communities with state prisons (e.g. Valdosta and Pelham) it was clear that there were many benefits and few, if any, drawbacks to locating a prison here," commissioners indicated in their public information release.

The statement continued, "However, a vocal and active group continued to oppose the prison and the proposed Tired Creek location. The opposition was well organized and more than 200 of the opponents met with the county commission to voice their objections and to present a peti-

tion with over 1000 signatures.."

"Based on the objections raised, we, the Grady County Board of Commissioners, are unable to advise the Governor that we have convincing evidence of broad community support. At the same time, many Grady Countians continue to support the location of a prison here."

"With these considerations in mind, we have requested the Governor defer any final decision on the location of a prison in Grady County until a referendum can be held on the question at the earliest possible time and the Governor has agreed. We believe the only fair way to settle this issue is by referendum. Until that time we encourage both sides to continue the discussion so that whatever decision the people make will

(See REFERENDUM, Page 2A)

REFERENDUM

(Continued From Page 1)

be an informed one."

The statement released by the county board of commissioners closed with, "For our part, we believe the prison would be good for the future economic development of Grady County."

The earliest elections scheduled at this time which could possibly include a referendum on the prison issue are the Democratic and Republican Presidential Preferential Primaries to be held in March of 1996.

Prison question will not be on March 5th ballot

On motion of Commissioner John Harrell, with a second by Commissioner Ronnie Johnson, the Grady County Board of Commissioners has decided not to include a referendum on the question of locating a state prison in Grady County on the March 5th presidential preferential ballot. Chairman Jack Drew and Commissioner Howard Copeland supported the motion. Commissioner Bobby Burns was not present at the January 16th meeting.

From comments made at the last two county commission meetings the consensus of members seems to be that the location of a state prison here is now a dead issue.

Sen. Harold Ragan agrees.

The commission made its decision to call for a referendum on the prison issue last July after being subjected to several weeks of expressed resistance, both to the idea of locating a prison in the community and locating it on a portion of the Tired

Creek State Park tract owned by the county.

After a meeting which filled the main courtroom in the courthouse and provided the Coalition of Citizens Against the Prison, led by Wanda Steele, a forum for making its points, the commission issued a statement which noted that, based on the objections raised, the board was unable to advise Gov. Miller that the prison project had "convincing evidence of broad community support" one of the requirements for consideration of the county as a prison site.

The statement also noted that "at the same time, many Grady Countians continue to support the location of a prison here."

"With these considerations in mind, we have requested the Governor defer any final decision on location of a prison in Grady County until a referendum can be held on the question at the earliest possible

time and the Governor has agreed," the county commission's July statement continued.

(See PRISON, Page 8)

PRISON

(Continued From Page 1)

Sen. Ragan, the county commission's principal contact with the Governor's office and the Dept. of Corrections concerning prison plans, expressed an opinion, this week, that the possibility of locating a state prison in Grady County doesn't really exist anymore.

"Five-hundred bed prisons in Coffee, Wheeler and Charlton County, plus seed money for one in Bleckley County and plans for expansion of some other prisons were already approved when discussion about Grady County as a possible site was initiated," Ragan said.

He explained further, "Gov. Miller called for a strategic study by his Office of Management and Budget, the Dept. of Corrections and the Pardons and Paroles Board to forecast future prison needs and, from that study, the decision was made that the three big prisons and expansions already planned would be 'it' for a good while, at least for the balance of Gov. Miller's term."

The governor's press secretary, Rick Dent, has verified Ragan's point of view.

"It has been determined that, once the three medium security pris-

quality in Eubanks s:

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"And, weather,"

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Topics for Discussion
 Legislator's Dinner
 February 12, 1998, 6:30 p.m.
 Underground Atlanta

1. Funding for Tired Creek projects
2. Assistance from Department of Audits (Claude Vickers and Ed Blaha) in the Tax Commissioners mandamus hearing.
3. Invitation to Grady County meeting with Commissioner Shackelford on February 13 at 10:00 a.m.
4. Sales tax information from Department of Revenue
 - a) list of local sales tax payers
 - b) copy of one month's returns from Grady County
5. Possibility of combining Probate Court and Magistrate Court after the retirement of Judge Anne Edwards.
6. Funding for Barber Park - Grady County Recreation
7. Governor's Grant to mount the old bell on the courthouse lawn.

Post-it® Fax Note	7671	Date	2-11-98	# of pages	1
To	Sen. Harold Ragan	From	Mike Stephenson		
Co./Dept.		Co.	Grady County Comm.		
Phone #		Phone #			
Fax #	404/651-6768	Fax #	912-377-4127		



STATE OF GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

ATLANTA 30334-0900

Roy E. Barnes
GOVERNOR

August 6, 2002

The Honorable Harold J. Ragan
Senator, 11th District
1296 Crine Boulevard
Cairo, Georgia 31728-1425

The Honorable Hugh D. Broome
Representative, 160th District
8003 Cypress Drive
Donalsonville, Georgia 31745

The Honorable Wallace Sholar
Representative, 179th District
1150 Sutton Mill Road
Post Office Box 868
Cairo, Georgia 31728

Re: Tired Creek Recreation Lake

Dear Harold, Hugh and Wallace:

I thank you and representatives of the Joint Recreation Authority of Brooks, Colquitt, Grady, Mitchell and Thomas Counties and the chairman and members of the Grady County Board of Commissioners for taking time to meet with me on Friday, August 2, 2002 and brief me on the 1212 acre Tired Creek Recreation Lake proposed for development in Grady County. I understand that the lake will serve as the centerpiece of an almost 3,000 acre tract of parkland already owned by the county. This project, proposed for Grady County, is one of several the five-county recreation authority is studying and prioritizing and it is expected that projects in the other counties may be pursued by the Authority in the future when they are ripe for consideration.

Gentlemen, I congratulate each of you for the foresight you demonstrated in proposing and securing passage of Senate Bill 563 which created the Joint Recreation Authority. I believe the Tired Creek Recreation Lake will provide an important source of recreation for the five-county area, promote tourism in the region, enhance the attractiveness of the region, and encourage economic development by increasing the likelihood of new residential, industrial and commercial facilities.

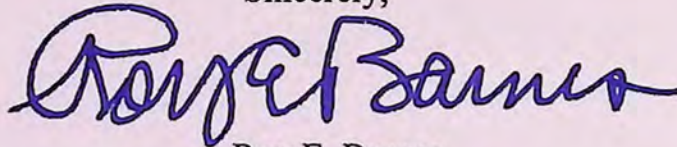
Senator Ragan, Representatives Broome and Sholar, you have my personal commitment that I will work with each of you to identify sources of state funding needed to make this project

The Honorable Harold J. Ragan
The Honorable Hugh Broome
The Honorable Wallace Sholar
Page 2
August 6, 2002

a reality. While I expect the state to provide the capital funds needed to build the dam and lake, in the near term the authority and/or interested local governments should be prepared to develop project revenues sufficient to defray the costs of maintaining and operating the lake and park.

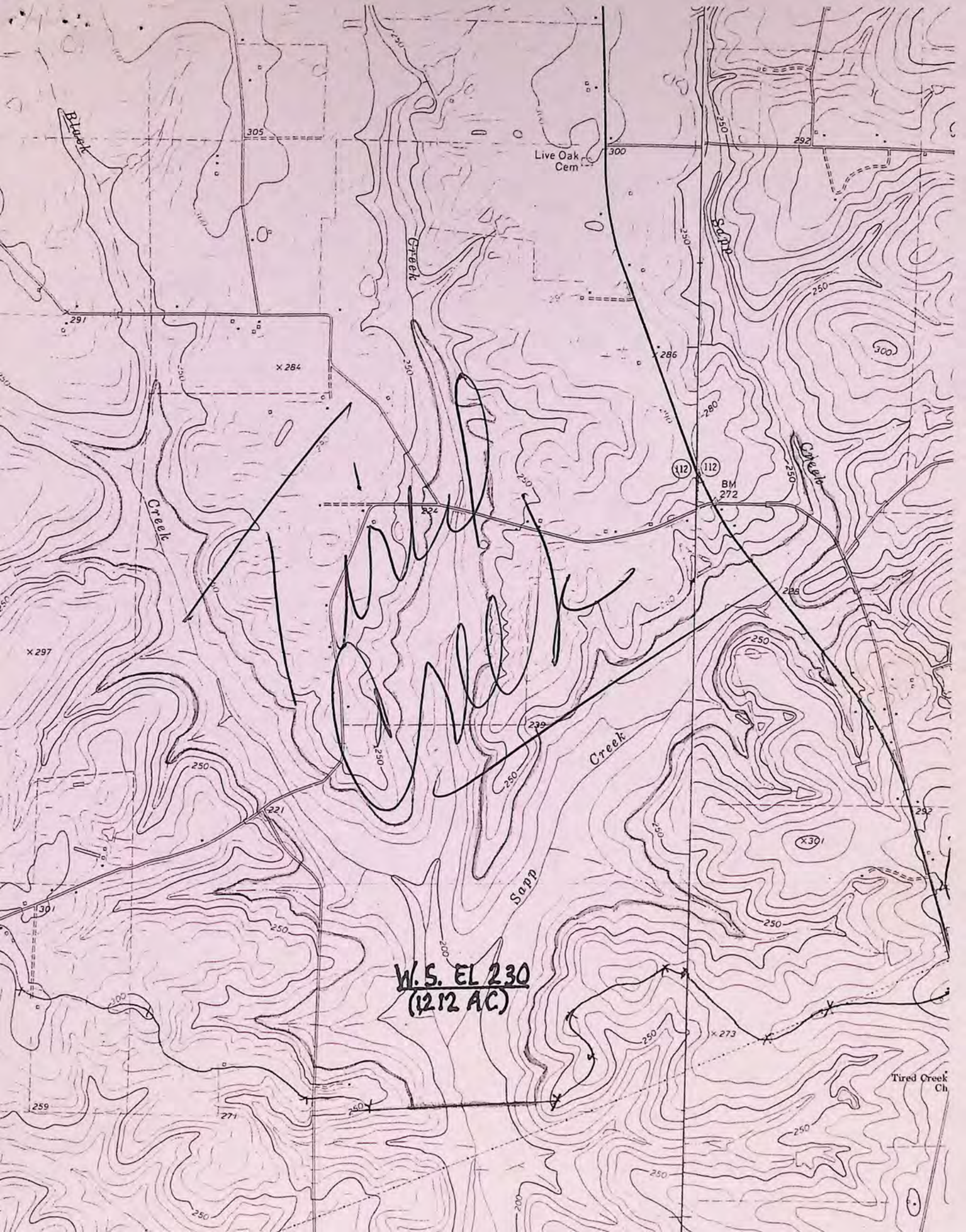
If I may be of further service to you in this or any other matter, please do not hesitate to contact me or members of my staff.

Sincerely,



Roy E. Barnes

REB/lpt



Live Oak Cem

**W.S. EL 230
(1212 AC)**

Tired Creek Ch

Black Creek

Sapp Creek

Sapp Creek

Sapp Creek

Sapp Creek

x 284

x 297

x 259

x 271

x 260

x 273

x 301

(112)

(112)

BM 272

305

300

292

291

286

250

300

280

250

226

250

239

250

221

250

292

250

250

300

250

250

250

250

200

TIRED CREEK RECREATION LAKE DAM
Grady County, Georgia

Pre-Preiliminary Engineer's Estimate of Construction Cost
Alternate No. 1 (Normal Pool @ El. 230.0)

<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Description of Work</u>	<u>Est. Quantity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1.	Mobilization & Demobilization	1	Job	\$ 350,000.00	\$ 350,000.00
2.	Erosion & Sediment Control	1	Job	\$ 250,000.00	\$ 250,000.00
3.	Control of Water	1	Job	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00
4.	Clearing Reservoir	1,280	Ac	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,280,000.00
5.	Clearing & Grubbing	45	Ac	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 67,500.00
6.	Excavation, Common	33,000	Cu Yd.	\$ 3.00	\$ 99,000.00
7.	Earth Fill	1,080,000	Cu Yd.	\$ 2.00	\$ 2,160,000.00
8.	Drain Fill, Fine	9,226	Cu Yd.	\$ 34.00	\$ 313,684.00
9.	Concrete Class 4,000	6,000	Cu Yd.	\$ 300.00	\$ 1,800,000.00
10.	Steel Reinforcement, riser	1,050,000	lb.	\$ 0.50	\$ 525,000.00
11.	R.C. Pipe, 60 in. Dia.	500	L.F.	\$ 400.00	\$ 200,000.00
12.	PVC Pipe, 6" Diameter perforated	4,500	L. F.	\$ 10.00	\$ 45,000.00
13.	Sluice Gates	1	Each	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
14.	Metal Fabrications	1	Job	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
15.	Permanent Turf	25.0	Ac	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 37,500.00



Live Oak Cem

Black Creek

Sapp Creek

Sapp Creek

Sapp Creek

Sapp Creek

Sapp Creek

W.S. EL 220
(714 AC)

BM 272

x 284

x 297

x 301

x 273

305

300

392

303

291

286

280

224

228

239

221

130

250

200

250

250

290

250

259

271

260

250

250

250

250

200

275

TIRED CREEK RECREATION LAKE DAM
Grady County, Georgia

Pre-Preiliminary Engineer's Estimate of Construction Cost
Alternate No. 2 (Normal Pool @ El. 220.0)

<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Description of Work</u>	<u>Est. Quantity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1.	Mobilization & Demobilization	1	Job	\$ 300,000.00	\$ 300,000.00
2.	Erosion & Sediment Control	1	Job	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00
3.	Control of Water	1	Job	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00
4.	Clearing Reservoir	760	Ac	\$ 1,100.00	\$ 836,000.00
5.	Clearing & Grubbing	37	Ac	\$ 1,600.00	\$ 59,200.00
6.	Excavation, Common	30,000	Cu Yd.	\$ 3.00	\$ 90,000.00
7.	Earth Fill	745,000	Cu Yd.	\$ 2.10	\$ 1,564,500.00
8.	Drain Fill, Fine	5,566	Cu Yd.	\$ 35.00	\$ 194,810.00
9.	Concrete Class 4,000	5,400	Cu Yd.	\$ 305.00	\$ 1,647,000.00
10.	Steel Reinforcement, riser	950,000	lb.	\$ 0.50	\$ 475,000.00
11.	R.C. Pipe, 60 in. Dia.	440	L.F.	\$ 410.00	\$ 180,400.00
12.	PVC Pipe, 6" Diameter perforated	3,900	L. F.	\$ 10.00	\$ 39,000.00
13.	Sluice Gates	1	Each	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
14.	Metal Fabrications	1	Job	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 18,000.00
15.	Permanent Turf	25.0	Ac	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 37,500.00

TIRED CREEK RECREATION LAKE DAM
Grady County, Georgia

Pre-Preiliminary Engineer's Estimate of Construction Cost
Alternate No. 3 (Normal Pool @ El. 210.0)

<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Description of Work</u>	<u>Est. Quantity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1.	Mobilization & Demobilization	1	Job	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00
2.	Erosion & Sediment Control	1	Job	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00
3.	Control of Water	1	Job	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 150,000.00
4.	Clearing Reservoir	420	Ac	\$ 1,150.00	\$ 483,000.00
5.	Clearing & Grubbing	30	Ac	\$ 1,650.00	\$ 49,500.00
6.	Excavation, Common	25,000	Cu Yd.	\$ 3.00	\$ 75,000.00
7.	Earth Fill	515,000	Cu Yd.	\$ 2.20	\$ 1,133,000.00
8.	Drain Fill, Fine	4,700	Cu Yd.	\$ 36.00	\$ 169,200.00
9.	Concrete Class 4,000	5,100	Cu Yd.	\$ 310.00	\$ 1,581,000.00
10.	Steel Reinforcement, riser	900,000	lb.	\$ 0.50	\$ 450,000.00
11.	R.C. Pipe, 60 in. Dia.	370	L.F.	\$ 420.00	\$ 155,400.00
12.	PVC Pipe, 6" Diameter perforated	3,600	L. F.	\$ 10.50	\$ 37,800.00
13.	Sluice Gates	1	Each	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
14.	Metal Fabrications	1	Job	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 18,000.00
15.	Permanent Turf	18.0	Ac	\$ 1,600.00	\$ 28,800.00

SCHNABEL ENGINEERING ASSOCIATES

BY DMM DATE 7-15-02

SHEET NO. OF

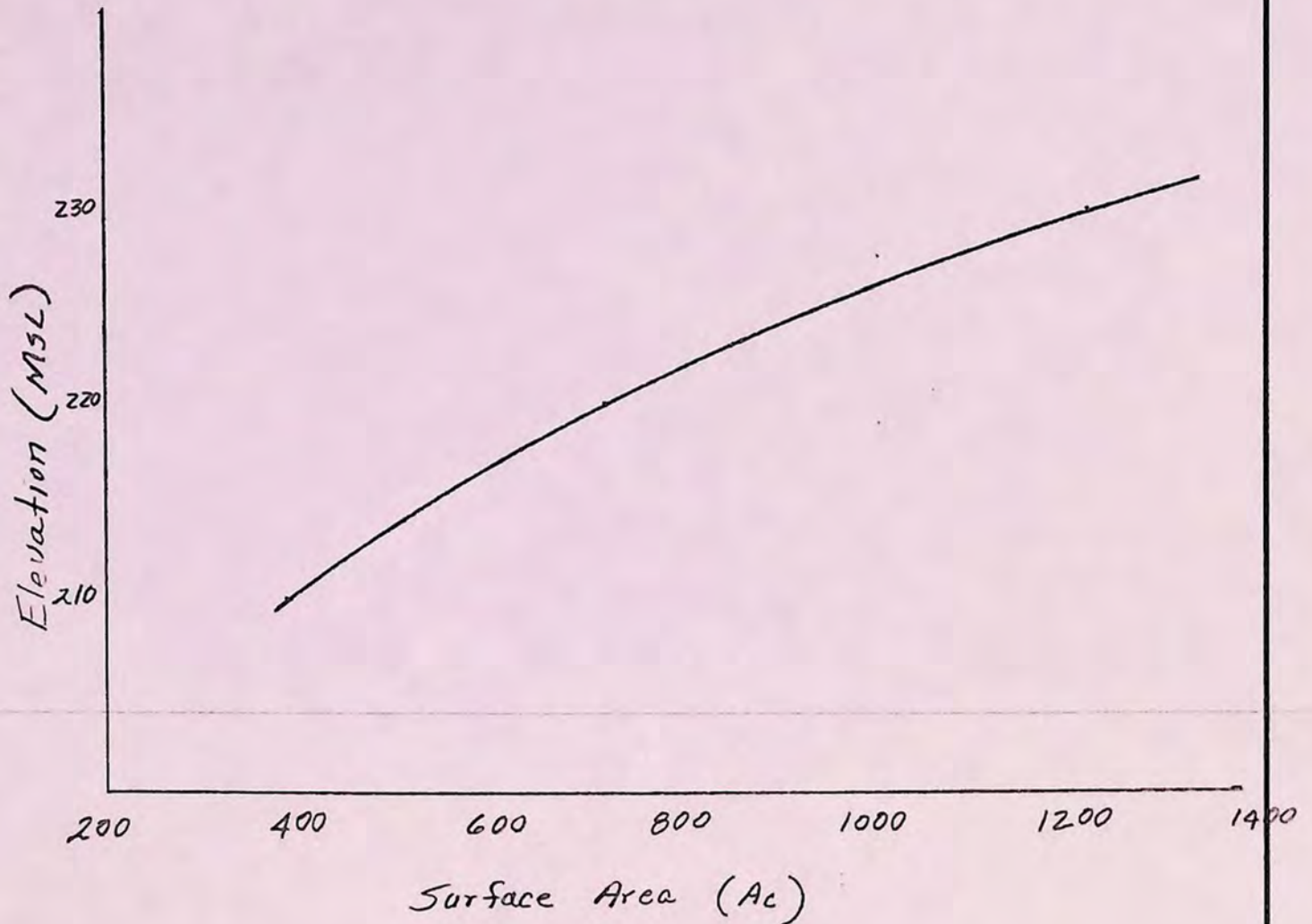
CHKD. BY DATE

JOB NO.

SUBJECT Tired Creek Dam

Surface Areas of Proposed Reservoir

<u>Elevation</u>	<u>Surface Area</u>
210	388 Ac.
220	714 Ac.
230	1,212 Ac.



Elevation Vs. Surface Area

SCHNABEL ENGINEERING ASSOCIATES

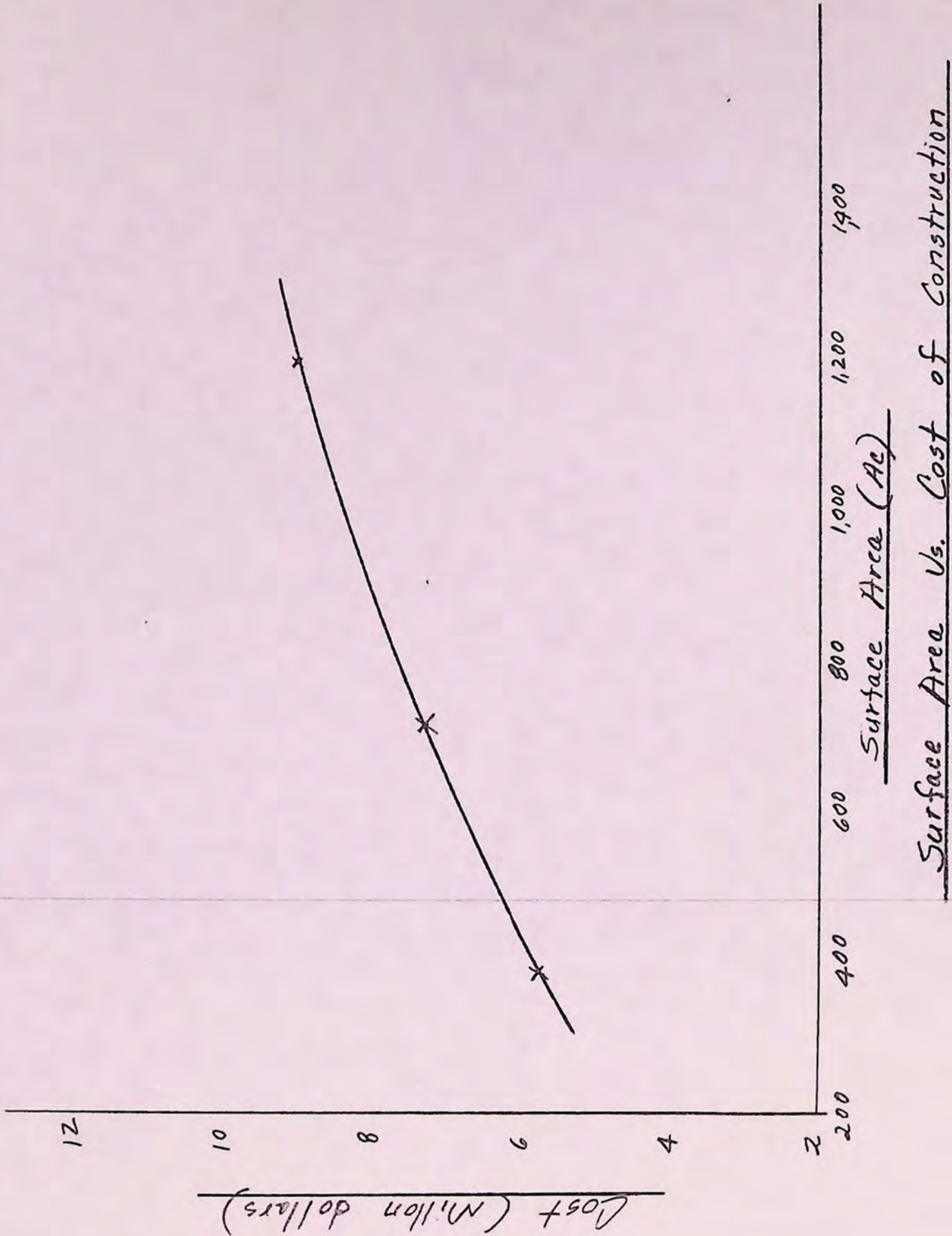
BY DATE

SHEET NO. OF

CHKD. BY DATE

JOB NO.

SUBJECT



Summary of Conceptual Design Data

<u>Alternate No.</u>	<u>Normal Pool Elevation</u>	<u>Surface Area</u>	<u>Maximum Depth of Normal Pool</u>	<u>Top of Dam Elevation</u>	<u>Maximum Height * of Dam</u>	<u>Volume Embankment</u>	<u>Estimated Construction Cost</u>
1	230.0 (MSL)	1,212 Ac	50 ft	240	60 ft	1,080,000 Cu.Yd.	\$ 8,973,200.00
2	220.0 (MSL)	714 Ac	40 ft	230	50 ft	745,000 Cu. Yd.	\$ 7,165,692.00
3	210.0(MSL)	388 Ac	30 ft	222	42 ft	515,000 Cu. Yd.	\$ 5,712,840.00

* Height of Dam is based on 1/2 PMP Flood Elevation with a 60 inch diameter principal spillway and a 130 foot wide chute spillway with a labyrinth weir crest.



STATE OF GEORGIA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
ATLANTA 30334-0900

Zell Miller
GOVERNOR

May 12, 1998

Honorable Jack C. Drew
Grady County Commissioner
486 Drew Road
Cairo, Georgia 31728

Re: Tired Creek Proposed Reservoir
Grady County

Dear Commissioner Drew:

This letter is to follow up on your efforts and the efforts of our good friend, Senator Harold Ragan, to arrange a meeting with me concerning the ongoing interests of certain people in Grady County to seek authorization to construct a proposed reservoir on Tired Creek. I certainly can understand the years of anxiety on the parts of your constituents, because throughout our state people are seeking additional outdoor recreational and tourism opportunities that usually have one common denominator - a good water feature.

Please be assured that if I thought that either my office or the Georgia Department of Natural Resources could help move toward obtaining such approval as the result of a meeting or our initiating some sort of action in this regard, we would be pleased to meet with you. Unfortunately, this matter is not one which is under the jurisdiction of the State of Georgia, and such a meeting with me or DNR would serve no useful purpose at this time.

Under the Federal regulations, which are administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, any activity that will impound water, impact wetlands, or change wildlife habitat requires that a specific federal process be followed. That process also includes the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The State of Georgia has absolutely no oversight responsibilities in this Federal process except to certify under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act regarding any potential impacts to state water quality standards expected to occur during construction of the project.

While I really believe that the federal wetlands laws are so stringent that Grady County would have virtually no chance of obtaining all of the necessary permits needed to construct a lake on Tired Creek, I can understand why you might want to still explore such a possibility with the Federal officials. If you wish to start the process, I would suggest that you contact Nick

Ogden, Chief of the Regulatory Branch of the U.S. Corps of Engineers, in Savannah. His phone number is 1-800-448-2402. In addition, Alan Hallum, Chief of EPD's Water Protection Branch, wrote to Senator Harold Ragan on April 20, a letter giving additional names and telephone numbers of people and organizations who could assist in providing information on the Federal permitting process. (Copy of that letter attached.)

Since this program is administered by the Federal government and is extremely technical in nature, I believe making contact with the Federal officials at the outset would be a more logical approach. I will always be happy to meet with you on other matters, but this particular issue is one where I believe I should encourage you to meet with the people who run the program - the Federal officials.

With kindest regards, I remain

Sincerely,



Zell Miller

ZM/dk

Attachment

c: Senator Harold Ragan
Commissioner Lonice Barrett

April 20, 1998

MEMORANDUM

TO: State Senator Harold Ragan
District 11

FROM: Alan W. Hallum, Chief *Aww*
Water Protection Branch

Re: Proposed Recreational Lake
Tired Creek - Cairo, Grady County

In response to your request, I have researched answers to your questions concerning the permitting process for building a recreational lake in the Tired Creek watershed near Cairo in Grady County.

First of all, I would like to point out that the regulatory arena concerning wetlands has become more defined since 1987, particularly with regard to the demonstration of need, avoidance, and minimization of impacts to aquatic resources, and in particular, mitigation of unavoidable impacts. There certainly has not been a relaxation of mitigation requirements at the federal level.

The Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) operates under a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the U.S. Corps of Engineers (COE) when regulating impacts to federal jurisdictional wetlands in Georgia. The applicant for the proposed lake should first contact the COE (David Crosby at 912/ 652-5968) to determine which Federal Clean Water Act Section 404 permit(s) would be applicable to the project. This could involve either nationwide permits, general permits, regional permits or an individual permit. In Georgia, all Section 404 permits are issued by the COE.

Once it has been determined which Section 404 permit(s) are applicable, the applicant should contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Mitch King at 912/ 265-9336) and the U.S. EPA (Bob Lord at 404/562-9408) regarding possible impacts to fisheries, endangered or threatened species, aquatic habitat and water quality. The applicant should also contact EPD (Keith Parsons at 404/656-4887) regarding any potential impacts to State water quality standards/designated uses expected to occur during the construction of the project.

The actual application for a Section 404 permit should then be submitted to the COE. Following their review, the COE will publish a joint public notice (a/k/a "pink sheet") concerning the proposed COE permit as well as EPD's proposed Section 401 Water Quality Certification.

I apologize for the delay in responding to you, and hope that this has not inconvenienced you in any way.

HFR/lhf

cc: Lonice Barrett
Bruce Osborn

Georgia Department of Natural Resources

Lonice C. Barrett, Commissioner

205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1058 East Floyd Tower, Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Environmental Protection Division, Water Protection Branch

Alan W. Hallum, Chief

404/656-4708

FAX: 404/656-5723

April 20, 1998

MEMORANDUM

TO: State Senator Harold Ragan
District 11

FROM: Alan W. Hallum, Chief *AWH*
Water Protection Branch

Re: Proposed Recreational Lake
Tired Creek - Cairo, Grady County

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I apologize for the delay in responding to you, and hope that this has not inconvenienced you in any way.

HFR/lhf

cc: Lonice Barrett
Bruce Osborn

Georgia Department of Natural Resources

200 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Phone: (404) 656-2000

Telex: 53000

404-656-4700

404-656-5100

April 20, 1998

MEMORANDUM

To: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Subject: [Illegible]

From: [Illegible]
[Illegible]

Re: [Illegible]
[Illegible]

[Illegible paragraph of text]

[Illegible paragraph of text]

[Illegible paragraph of text]

[Illegible paragraph of text]

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CAIRO/GRADY COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
CAIRO, GEORGIA
(DRAFT)

MARCH 20, 1995

JACK DREW
CHAIRMAN
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF GRADY COUNTY

DAN WELLS
MAYOR
CITY OF CAIRO

SUBJECT: IMPACT STUDY, CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

DEAR MR. DREW AND MR. WELLS,

PURPOSE

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PAPER IS TO EVALUATE THE IMPACT OF A 1,000 INMATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY SHOULD IT BE LOCATED IN GRADY COUNTY.

SITUATION

THE STATE OF GEORGIA IS CONSIDERING THE POSSIBILITY OF ADDING THREE ADDITIONAL MEDIUM SECURITY FACILITIES AND WILL BEGIN THE SITE SELECTION PROCESS THIS PHYSICAL YEAR. THERE IS SUFFICIENT COMMUNITY INTEREST IN LOCATING THIS FACILITY HERE TO WARRANT AN IN-DEPTH STUDY OF THE IMPACT FROM THE ECONOMIC AND QUALITY OF LIFE POINTS OF VIEW. THE EMPLOYMENT LEVEL OF THIS FACILITY WILL BE 350 WITH PAY RATES RANGING FROM \$14,500 TO \$45,0000 ANNUALLY.

RESEARCH RESOURCES

1. GEORGIA AREA LABOR PROFILE
GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
2. SNAPSHOTS OF GEORGIA
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
3. GEORGIA ECONOMIC PROFILE
GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE
4. AUTRY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTE
5. WASHINGTON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTE
6. PROFILING GRADY COUNTY
7. STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

ASSUMPTIONS

1. MUCH EMPHASIS IS BEING PLACED ON THE QUESTION OF "DO WE WANT A CORRECTIONAL FACILITY IN GRADY COUNTY". A LEGITIMATE ANSWER TO THE QUESTION OF WANT MUST FIRST BE PRECEDED BY AN EVALUATION OF THE NEED.

DO THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS OUT WEIGH THE NEGATIVES?

IMPACT UPON EXISTING INDUSTRY

THIS STUDY WOULD NOT BE COMPLETE WITHOUT FIRST EVALUATING THE IMPACT OF SUCH A FACILITY UPON EXISTING INDUSTRY. THE ADDITION OF 350 JOBS OF THIS NATURE WILL HAVE A DEFINITE IMPACT.

1. THE FACILITY WILL CONSIST OF APPROXIMATELY 312 STATE MERIT SYSTEM EMPLOYEES. THE BALANCE WILL BE INDEPENDENT AGENTS UNDER CONTRACT. A LISTING OF THE 312 AT THE AUTRY CORRECTIONAL INSTUTITE IS ATTACHED.

2. INITIALLY DURING THE BUILDING AND "TRAIN-UP" PHASE THIS FACILITY WILL CREATE INTENSIVE COMPETITION WITH EXISTING INDUSTRY FOR QUALIFIED EMPLOYEES.

3. DURING THIS PHASE EXISTING INDUSTRIES IN SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES WILL ALSO EXPERIENCE COMPETITION. MANY OF THE 2,600 GRADY COUNTY CITIZENS WORING OUTSIDE THE COMMUNITY WILL APPLY FOR WORK AT THIS FACILITY.

4. COLLECTIVE BARGINING OR UNION ACTIVITY HAS NOT BEEN AN ISSUE AT ANY OF THE SEVERAL LIKE FACILITIES CONTACTED ON THIS POINT. THERE DOES EXIST A STATE EMPLOYEES' UNION; HOWEVER, PERSONAL MEMBERSHIP IS OPTIONAL. THIS UNION IS RELATIVELY INACTIVE AND HAS MINIMAL INFLUENCE WITHIN THE STATE.

5. CONTRACT WORKERS IN THIS FACILITY ARE PRIMARILY MEDICAL AND IS USUALLY ON AN INDIVIDUAL BASIS.

6. THE ESTIMATED TIME FRAME FOR CONSTRUCTION IS AS FOLLOWS:

1995	SITE EVALUATION AND APPROVAL
1996	APPROVAL OF PLAN AND DESIGN, FUNDING
1997	BEGIN CONSTRUCTION
1998	BEGIN HIRING
1999	COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION AND HIRING

7. EXISTING INDUSTRIES WERE CONTACTED TO ESTIMATE PLANT AND EMPLOYEE EXPANSION PLANS OVER THIS SAME TIME PERIOD. A CONSOLIDATED ESTIMATE FOLLOWS:

1995	70
1996	70
1997	85
1998	110
1999	72

CONCLUSION

THE EXISTING INDUSTRY BASE THAT NOW IS IN PLACE IS HEALTHY AND PROVIDES A SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF THE PERSONAL INCOME GENERATED IN GRADY COUNTY. THIS BALANCE DOES NOT NEED TO BE UPSET NOR DOES ANYTHING NEED TO BE DONE WHICH WILL INHIBIT SUBSTANTIAL EXPANSION PLANS.

THE KEY QUESTION WHICH NEEDS TO BE ANSWERED, IS: IS THERE A LABOR FORCE IN PLACE THAT WILL SUPPORT THIS FACILITY AS WELL AS EXPANSION PLANS OF EXISTING INDUSTRY?

GIVEN THE NUMEROUS VARIABLES AS IT RELATES TO THE FLUCTUATIONS IN THE ECONOMY IT IS DIFFICULT TO ESTIMATE THE IMPACT UPON EXISTING INDUSTRIES.

IT CAN BE SAID THAT INITIALLY THERE WILL BE COMPETITION FOR LABOR. AS THIS COMPETITION INCREASES THE EXISTING LABOR FORCE WILL BE STRETCHED. IN ORDER TO FILL THIS VOID THE MOST LIKELY SOURCES WILL BE THE 2,600 WORKERS NOW COMMUTING OUTSIDE THE COUNTY, PEOPLE LIVING IN OTHER COMMUNITIES, FORMER CITIZENS LIVING IN OTHER COMMUNITIES, AND HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES WHO, UNDER OTHER CONDITIONS WOULD HAVE TO MOVE AWAY FOR WORK.

IMPACT OF FACILITY PLANT

1. THE COST OF BUILDING AN INSTITUTION OF THIS SIZE IS ESTIMATED AT \$28,000,000.
2. CONSTRUCTION IS DONE BY FREE-WORLD LABOR RATHER THAN INMATE LABOR.
3. AS MUCH AS 30% OF THE CONSTRUCTION COST WILL BE PAID TO CONSTRUCTION WORKERS.
4. AS MUCH AS \$7,000,000 MAY BE NEEDED FOR THE INITIAL PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES BEFORE THE FACILITY CAN OPEN.
5. ON-GOING COSTS FOR A 1,000 BED FACILITY IS NEARLY \$13,000,000. ABOUT 65% OF THIS COST IS PERSONAL SERVICES OR PAYROLL AND FRINGE BENEFITS. SINCE THE STAFF OF THE FACILITY TEND TO LIVE IN OR NEAR THE VICINITY, THEIR PAYCHECKS TEND TO BE SPENT IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY.

6. THE DEMAND FOR SUPPLIES AND SERVICES WILL BE SUBSTANTIAL AND WILL BE AVAILABLE TO LOCAL VENDORS AS OPPORTUNITIES.

7. FAMILIES OF INMATES MAY VISIT ON THE WEEK-ENDS. IT IS DIFFICULT TO GAGE THE LONG TERM EFFECT; HOWEVER, LOCAL MOTELS, RESTAURANTS, AND SERVICE STATIONS WILL CERTAINLY BENEFIT FROM THE DOLLARS SPENT.

CONCLUSION

THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT THAT THE CONSTRUCTION OF THIS FACILITY AND THE ON-GOING OPERATION WILL ADD SUBSTANTIAL DOLLARS TO THE LOCAL ECONOMY. SMALL BUSINESSES AND SERVICE ORIENTED SUB-CONTRACTORS WILL BE THE PRIMARY BENEFICIARIES.

IMPACT UPON INCOME

1. MEDIAN INCOME FOR THE INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEE FOR THIS FACILITY IS \$18,874. GIVEN THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE SPOUSE EARNS 75% OF THE EMPLOYEE'S INCOME THE MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME WOULD BE \$33,029. THE AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE IS \$368.

2. MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME FOR GRADY COUNTY IS \$19,507. THE AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE IS \$291.

3. MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME FOR GEORGIA IS \$29,021. THE AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE IS \$456.

4. 22.3 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION OF GRADY COUNTY LIVE BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL WHICH IS \$12,274 FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR.

5. GRADY COUNTY RANKS 132ND OF 159 COUNTIES ON PER CAPITA INCOME.

CONCLUSION

THE FACT THAT GRADY COUNTY'S MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IS \$9,514 BELOW THE STATE LEVEL SUGGESTS THAT FUTURE PLANNING ACTIVITIES SHOULD FOCUS ON EFFORTS THAT DIVERSIFY THE LOCAL ECONOMY. THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO QUESTION THAT THERE IS A **NEED FOR AN INCREASE IN THE HOUSEHOLD MEDIAN INCOME.**

THE PLACEMENT OF THIS FACILITY IN GRADY COUNTY WILL HAVE A SIGNIFICANT POSITIVE EFFECT ON THE INCOMES OF A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF WORKERS NOW AT OR NEAR THE POVERTY LEVEL. IT WILL ADD 350 EMPLOYEES EARNING ON THE AVERAGE 26% MORE THAN THE AVERAGE WEEKLY WORKER NOW EARNS.

IMPACT UPON EDUCATION

1. 55% OF GRADY COUNTIANS OVER 25 YEARS OF AGE HAVE A HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE RANKING GRADY COUNTY 117TH OF 159 COUNTIES.

2. 20% OF THE COUNTY'S HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES PURSUE ADVANCED EDUCATIONAL LEVELS. 80% ENTER THE WORK FORCE.

3. CHILDREN TEND TO ACHIEVE THE SAME EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AS THEIR PARENTS. AS A RESULT THE LEGACY OF POOR EDUCATIONAL LEVELS WILL INFLUENCE THE COUNTY'S SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT WELL INTO THE NEXT CENTRY.

4. THE BASIC REQUIREMENT FOR WORK IN THIS FACILITY IS A HIGH-SCHOOL DIPLOMA. ADDITIONALLY, THEY MUST PASS THE STATE MERIT EXAM AND A STANDARD TRAINING PROGRAM. THE POINT IS THAT THIS FACILITY WILL REQUIRE EMPLOYEES TO BE SMART, MOTIVATED, AND TO HAVE A STRONG WORK ETHIC.

CONCLUSION

THIS FACILITY BY ITSELF WILL NOT SOLVE THE EDUCATION PROBLEMS THAT EXIST; HOWEVER, THE WORKERS IN THIS FACILITY WILL BE CLEAN CUT, NEATLY DRESSED, AND THEY WILL PRESENT A VERY POSITIVE IMAGE.

THE BASIC LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND WILL DICTATE THAT OVER TIME GRADUATION LEVELS WILL GRADUALLY IMPROVE WITH THE ADDITION OF FACILITIES AND INDUSTRIES OF THIS NATURE. THE FACT THAT THERE EXISTS A FACILITY EMPLOYING 350 PERSONNELL EACH REQUIRING A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA WILL HAVE A LONG TERM IMPACT ON THE OVERALL EDUCATIONAL LEVELS. FACILITIES AND INDUSTRIES OF THIS NATURE WILL CREATE A DEMAND. THE HIGH SCHOOLS WILL CREATE A SUPPLY OF GRADUATES.

IMPACT UPON SALES

1. AT A MINIMUM THE FACILITY'S ANNUAL PAYROLL WILL BE IN EXCESS OF \$7,500,000.

2. BASED UPON FINANCIAL INDUSTRY STANDARDS THIS MONEY WILL BE SPENT AS FOLLOWS:

HOUSING	25%	\$1,875,000
UTILITIES, ETC	10%	750,000
GROCERIES	20%	1,500,000
CLOTHING	5%	375,000
HEALTH CARE	5%	375,000
TRANSPORTATION	15%	1,125,000
ENTERTAINMENT	10%	750,000
OTHER	<u>10%</u>	<u>750,000</u>
	100%	\$7,500,000

3. IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT A PORTION OF THIS MONEY WILL NOT BE SPENT IN GRADY COUNTY; HOWEVER, IT ALSO MUST BE UNDERSTOOD THAT A MAJORITY OF THESE FUNDS WILL BE SPENT HERE. EMPLOYEES COMMUTING FROM OUTSIDE THE COUNTY WILL SPEND DOLLARS IN GRADY COUNTY.

4. IF IT IS ASSUMED THAT ONLY ONE-HALF OF THE ESTIMATED \$4,125,000 ALLOCATED FOR RETAIL SALES IS SPENT IN GRADY COUNTY THEN \$2,062,000 WILL BE SPENT HERE. AT A MINIMUM OF 20% PROFIT THIS REPRESENTS \$412,000 IN ACTUAL NET PROFIT TO THE MERCHANTS OF GRADY COUNTY.

CONCLUSION

THE IMPACT ON RETAIL SALES WILL BE SUBSTANTIAL IN THAT THESE FUNDS WILL CIRCULATE THROUGH THE ECONOMY A NUMBER OF TIMES IN THE FORM OF PAYROLLS AND SERVICES. IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS AT LEAST \$400,000 ANNUALLY WILL REMAIN IN THE COMMUNITY AS CAPITAL TO BE EITHER SAVED OR RE-INVESTED.

THE MAJORITY OF THE MONEY SAVED WILL BE THEN BE RE-CIRCULATED IN THE FORM OF LOANS FOR GOODS AND SERVICES.

IMPACT ON HOUSING

1. THERE WERE OVER 100 NEW HOUSING STARTS IN GRADY COUNTY DURING THE CALENDER YEAR 1993.

2. THE AFFORDABLE RANGE OF HOUSING COSTS FOR THE FACILITY EMPLOYEES WILL BE FROM \$52,000 TO \$110,000. THE AVERAGE WILL BE ABOUT \$65,000 BASED UPON THE MEDIAN INCOME.

3. THERE IS NO EXISTING SURPLUS OF HOUSING IN THE COMMUNITY. MOST FINANCIAL INSTUTITIONS DISCOURAGE "SPECULATIVE" LENDING. THE CONSEQUENCE IS THAT MOST NEW HOUSING STARTS ARE CUSTOMIZED FOR SPECIFIC BUYERS.

4. A CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE IS THAT THERE WILL BE 100 NEW HOUSING STARTS OVER A THREE YEAR PERIOD AS A RESULT OF THIS FACILITY.

5. 100 NEW HOUSING STARTS AVERAGING \$65,000 EACH WILL PRODUCE \$6,500,000 TO BE DISTRIBUTED INTO THE ECONOMY.

6. THE VAST MAJORITY OF THIS MONEY WILL BE PAID TO CONTRACTORS, SUB-CONTRACTORS, AND BUILDING SUPPLIERS.

CONCLUSION

THE BASIC LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND WILL NATURALLY DICTATE AN INCREASE IN NEW HOUSING STARTS AND AS A CONSEQUENCE THE TAX BASE OF BOTH THE COUNTY AND CITIES WILL BE IMPROVED. THE EFFECT OF \$6,500,000 IN NEW HOUSING SALES WILL RESULT IN ABOUT \$64,000 BEING PRODUCED ANNUALLY IN ADVALOREM TAXES.

IMPACT UPON QUALITY OF LIFE

1. COMMON SENSE INDICATES THAT NO ONE WANTS A "PRISON IN THEIR BACK YARD". THERE IS A REAL FEAR OF THE EFFECT UPON SURROUNDING PROPERTY VALUES.

2. THERE IS A REAL FEAR OF THE EFFECT ON PUBLIC SAFETY.

3. THERE EXISTS A REAL FEAR OF THE COMMUNITY BEING "BRANDED" AS A "PRISON TOWN".

4. THE EXISTENCE OF SUCH A FACILITY IN THE COMMUNITY WILL GIVE VISIBLE AND CONSTANT NOTICE TO THE YOUTH THAT THERE DOES EXIST A SYSTEM FOR PUNISHMENT.

5. THE QUALITY OF THE PERSONNEL WORKING IN THE FACILITY WILL BE A CREDIT TO THE COMMUNITY. THE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS WILL CIRCULATE DAILY THROUGH THE COMMUNITY GOING TO AND FROM WORK AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY AND NIGHT. THEY WILL BE UNIFORMED AND WILL SET A CONSTANT EXAMPLE FOR THE YOUTH.

6. THE FACILITY WILL HOUSE A MODERN FIRE DEPARTMENT CONSISTING OF AT LEAST TWO VEHICLES WHICH WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR ASSISTANCE CALLS. THE UNIT AT AUTRY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY HAS RESPONDED TO 127 ASSISTANCE CALLS TO THE SURROUNDING COUNTIES SINCE INCEPTION.

7. PART OF THE MISSION OF THE GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS IS TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC THROUGH THE OPERATION OF SECURE INSTITUTIONS. IN 1994, THERE WERE ONLY 22 ESCAPE FROM GEORGIA'S STATE PRISONS. GEORGIA HAS ONE OF THE LOWEST ESCAPES RATES IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES AND RANKS 35TH IN THE NATION IN THE NUMBER OF ESCAPES PER 1,000 INMATES.

8. THE DIVISION OF INSTITUTION OPERATIONS NOTES THAT MOST ESCAPES OCCUR WHEN THE INMATE IS OUTSIDE THERE PERIMETER OF INSTITUTION ON A WORK DETAIL. SINCE THE MOST DANGEROUS OF INMATES ARE NOT ALLOWED TO WORK OUTSIDE THE FENCE, THE RISK TO THE COMMUNITY INVOLVED WHEN AN INMATE "ESCAPES" BY RUNNING AWAY FROM HIS DETAIL IS VERY LIMITED.

CONCLUSION

THERE IS NO EASY WAY TO EVALUATE THE IMPACT UPON "QUALITY OF LIFE" ISSUES. THERE WOULD BE ABSOLUTELY NO RESISTENCE TO AN EQUIVILENT PRIVATE SECTOR FACILITY BEING PLACED HERE WITHOUT THE NEGATIVE CONOTATIONS OF A "PRISON".

THE ONLY SOURCE FOR KNOWLEDGE IS TO EVALUATE THE IMPACT OF SIMILAR FACILITIES ON OTHER COMMUNITIES. IN MITCHELL COUNTY THERE WAS SIMILAR RESISTENCE EARLY IN THE EVALUATION PROCESS. AFTER THE SITE WAS SELECTED AND THE FACILITY PLACED THERE HAS BEEN OVERWHELMING COMMUNITY ACCEPTANCE. THE FACILITY WAS PLACED IN A RURAL SETTING WITH MINIMAL NEGATIVE IMPACT UPON PROPERTY VALUES.

A TELEPHONE SURVEY OF COMMUNITIES HAVING THIS TYPE FACILITY INDICATE OVERWHELMING PUBLIC ACCEPTANCE ONCE THE FACILITY IS IMPLACED.

VALDOSTA IS NOT KNOWN FOR ITS MAXIMUM SECURITY FACILITY. JESUP IS NOT KNOWN FOR ITS MEDIUM SECURITY FEDERAL FACILITY. THE IMPACT UPON PUBLIC SAFETY IS AN EXTREMELY SENSITIVE SUBJECT AND CANNOT BE TAKEN LIGHTLY. THE FACT IS THAT HISTORICALLY ESCAPES ARE VERY RARE. INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE ARE EXTREMELY REMOTE.

IMPACT UPON UNEMPLOYMENT

1. IN 1993 THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FOR GRADY COUNTY WAS 7.0%. FOR GEORGIA IT WAS 5.8%. GRADY COUNTY RANKED 97TH OF 159 COUNTIES.
2. SINCE 1985 THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE HAS REMAINED CONSISTANTLY HIGHER THAN BOTH THE STATE AND NATIONAL AVERAGES.
3. A STUDY OF LABOR FORCE INDICATE THAT THE WHITE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE WAS 4.6% WHILE THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN RATE WAS 11.9%.
4. OFFICIAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES REFLECT ONLY THOSE WORKERS ACTIVELY SEEKING JOBS. IT DOES NOT REFLECT PEOPLE WHO HAVE STOPPED LOOKING FOR WORK.

CONCLUSION

THE ECONOMIC GROUP HAVING THE MOST TO GAIN IF THIS FACILITY IS LOCATED HERE ARE THOSE WHO ARE UNEMPLOYEED YET QUALIFIED.

GENERAL SUMMARY

IN TERMS OF SIMPLE ECONOMICS THERE IS NO QUESTIONING THE FACT THAT THE ADDITION OF AN INDUSTRY EMPLOYING 350 PERSONNEL AT THESE WAGE RATES WILL HAVE A TREMENDOUS POSITIVE IMPACT ON THE ECONOMY NOT ONLY OF GRADY COUNTY BUT OF SURROUNDING COUNTIES AS WELL.

INITIALLY, THERE WILL BE A DEFINITE COMPETITION FOR QUALIFIED WORKERS THIS IS ASSUMING THE OVERALL ECONOMY CONTINUES TO IMPROVE. SHOULD THERE BE RECESSIONARY PRESSURES THIS COMPETITION WILL NOT BE AS GREAT. IN TIME THE DEMAND FOR WORKERS WILL BE FILLED.

THIS INDUSTRY IS ENVIRONMENTALLY CLEAN AND IT IS RECESSION PROOF.

MERCHANTS WILL BENEFIT, CONTRACTORS WILL BENEFIT, GOVERNMENT WILL BENEFIT AS A RESULT OF AN INCREASE IN THE TAX DIGEST, THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM WILL BENEFIT; HOWEVER, THE ONE SEGMENT OF THE POPULATION WHO HAS THE MOST TO GAIN ARE THOSE NOW STRUGGLING TO SUSTAIN THEIR FAMILIES ON THE MINIMUM WAGE.

IT HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED THAT ONCE THIS FACILITY IS IMPLACED THERE WILL BE OVERWHELMING PUBLIC SUPPORT.

IRONICALLY, THE ONE NEGATIVE HEARD MOST OFTEN IS THAT THIS FACILITY WILL BE A DETRIMENT TO THE "QUALITY OF LIFE" AND IT IS TRUE THAT NOBODY WANTS A PRISON "IN THEIR BACK YARD". PROPERLY LOCATED THIS FACILITY WILL HAVE MIMINUM IMPACT ON THE SURROUNDING AREA. THE QUALILTY OF LIFE FOR A HUGE NUMBER OF OUR CITIZENS WILL IMPROVE STARTING WITH THE WORKERS WHO HAVE THE INCENTIVE TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS OPPORTUNITY.

SANDY REAGAN
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT
CAIRO/GRADY COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

PERSONAL SERVICES CALCULATIONS

Departmental Requests

Position Title	#	Grade	Annual Salary	FY1993 COL	FICA 7.65%	RETIREMENT 15.96%	HEALTH IN 12.50%	TOTAL SALARY
Admin Services Mgr III	1	35	26,580	665	2,084	4,348	3,406	37,082
Administrative Assistant	1	29	20,820	521	1,633	3,406	2,668	29,046
Accounting Technician II	1	25	17,844	446	1,399	2,919	2,286	24,895
Accounting Technician I	2	23	33,264	832	2,608	5,442	4,262	46,407
Admin Services Superv	2	27	38,436	961	3,014	6,288	4,925	53,623
Personnel Tech II	1	27	19,218	480	1,507	3,144	2,462	26,811
Personnel Tech I	1	25	17,844	446	1,399	2,919	2,286	24,895
Property & Supply Supv. I	1	22	16,050	401	1,259	2,626	2,056	22,392
Sales Manager I	1	22	16,050	401	1,259	2,626	2,056	22,392
Correctional Inst Admin I	1	43	37,356	934	2,929	6,111	4,786	52,116
Correctional Inst Mgr III	1	37	28,920	723	2,268	4,731	3,705	40,347
Correctional Captain	1	33	24,462	612	1,918	4,002	3,134	34,127
Correctional Lieutenant	6	31	135,252	3,381	10,605	22,126	17,329	188,694
Correctional Sergeant	10	29	208,200	5,205	16,325	34,059	26,676	290,465
Correctional Officer II	120	26	2,216,880	55,422	173,831	362,657	284,038	3,092,830
Correctional Officer I	56	24	964,320	24,108	75,615	157,753	123,554	1,349,349
Transfer Officer	5	27	96,090	2,402	7,535	15,719	12,312	134,058
Institutional Engineer	1	35	26,580	665	2,084	4,348	3,406	37,082
Mechanic Foreman	1	29	20,820	521	1,633	3,406	2,668	29,046
General Trades Supv.	1	30	21,672	542	1,699	3,545	2,777	30,235
GT Craftsman, Senior	4	29	76,872	1,922	6,028	12,575	9,849	107,246
GT Craftsman, Skilled	4	25	71,376	1,784	5,597	11,676	9,145	99,578
Program Cons/Clin chap	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clinical Chaplain	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operations Analyst	1	33	24,462	612	1,918	4,002	3,134	34,127
Counselor, Chief	1	35	26,580	665	2,084	4,348	3,406	37,082
Counselor, Sr.	7	33	171,234	4,281	13,427	28,012	21,939	238,893
Counselor	13	30	281,736	7,043	22,092	46,089	36,097	393,057
Education Supervisor	1	00	34,740	869	2,724	5,683	4,451	48,467
Academic Teacher	5	00	150,630	3,766	11,811	24,641	19,299	210,148
Vocational Instructor	2	00	53,600	1,360	4,203	8,768	6,868	74,779
Librarian	1	29	20,820	521	1,633	3,406	2,668	29,046
Library Assistant	1	26	18,474	462	1,449	3,022	2,367	25,773
Activity Therapist, Sr.	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recreation Supervisor	5	25	89,220	2,231	6,996	14,595	11,431	124,473
Clerk, Principal	1	21	15,528	388	1,218	2,540	1,990	21,663
Food Service Manager II	2	29	41,640	1,041	3,265	6,812	5,335	58,093
Food Service Supervisor	10	22	160,500	4,013	12,585	26,256	20,564	223,918
Farm & Livestock Supervisor	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pharmacist	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lead Nurse	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sr. Nurse	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0
Licensed Practical Nurse	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
Radiology Tech/Med. Lab	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dentist	1	48	46,242	1,000	3,614	7,540	5,909	64,301
Dental Hygienist	1	27	19,218	480	1,507	3,144	2,462	26,811
Dental Assistant	1	17	13,836	346	1,085	2,263	1,773	19,303
Public Safety Inst. II	1	34	25,494	637	1,999	4,171	3,266	35,567
Records Mgmt. Tech	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
Counselor, Sr.	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
Behavior Specialist Sr.	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Safety Inst. I	1	32	23,496	587	1,842	3,844	3,010	32,780
Registered Nurse	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firefighter Captain	1	29	20,820	521	1,633	3,406	2,668	29,046
Recreation Director	1	31	22,542	564	1,768	3,688	2,888	31,449
Correctional Inst Mgr III	1	37	28,920	723	2,268	4,731	3,705	40,347
Volunteer Resource Coord.	1	29	20,820	521	1,633	3,406	2,668	29,046
Admin Hearing Officer	1	34	25,494	637	1,999	4,171	3,266	35,567
Inmate Affairs Investigat	4	30	86,688	2,167	6,797	14,181	11,107	120,941
Corr. Food Svc. Manager I	1	27	19,818	489	1,507	3,144	2,462	26,811
Property & Supply Supv. II	1	25	17,844	446	1,399	2,919	2,286	24,895
Sales Manager II	2	27	38,436	961	3,014	6,288	4,925	53,623
Sr. Secretary	7	22	112,350	2,897	8,810	18,379	14,395	156,742
Secretary Typist	7	19	102,312	2,558	8,022	16,737	13,109	142,738
Clerk, Principal	8	21	124,224	3,106	9,741	20,322	15,916	173,308
Total Salaries	312		5,972,024	149,145	468,268	976,935	765,143	8,331,514
Personal Liability Insurance			\$193 per position					60,216
Merit System Assessment			\$157 per position					48,984
Pay Supplements								43,200
Lapse Reduction								(2,777,171)
Net Personal Services:								5,706,741

33.3% (To Allow for Partial FY Funding - 8 mos)

CAIRO/GRADY COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
CAIRO, GEORGIA

FEBRUARY 28, 1995

JACK DREW
CHAIRMAN
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF GRADY COUNTY

DAN WELLS
MAYOR
CITY OF CAIRO

SUBJECT: GRADY COUNTY AREA LABOR PROFILE

DEAR MR. DREW AND MR. WELLS,

PURPOSE

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PAPER IS TO EVALUATE THE FEASIBILITY OF STAFFING A 350 EMPLOYEE PRISON UTILIZING THE AVAILABLE LABOR POOL.

SITUATION

THE STATE OF GEORGIA IS CONSIDERING THE POSSIBILITY OF ADDING THREE ADDITIONAL MEDIUM SECURITY PRISONS AND WILL BEGIN THE SITE SELECTION PROCESS THIS PHYSICAL YEAR. THERE IS SUFFICIENT COMMUNITY INTEREST IN LOCATING THIS PRISON IN THIS AREA TO WARRANT AN IN-DEPTH STUDY OF THE FEASIBILITY.

RESEARCH RESOURCES

1. GEORGIA AREA LABOR PROFILE
GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
2. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES; JANUARY THRU DECEMBER 1994
GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
3. 1990 CENSUS INFLOWS
GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
4. GRADY/THOMAS COUNTY APPLICANTS TO LABOR DEPARTMENT
LOCAL LABOR DEPARTMENTS
5. SNAPSHOTS OF GEORGIA; JUNE 1994
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
6. GEORGIA ECONOMIC PROFILE
GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE
7. UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS FOR GRADY COUNTY
GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

8. CITIES OF CAIRO, THOMASVILLE, BAINBRIDGE, CAMILLA, PELHAM
9. SHERIFFS' DEPARTMENTS OF GRADY, THOMAS, MITCHELL, DECATUR
10. CAIRO HIGH SCHOOL, CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, THOMASVILLE HIGH SCHOOL, MITCHELL/BAKER HIGH SCHOOL, BAINBRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL
11. AUTRY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTE
12. WASHINGTON COUNTY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTE
13. TORRINGTON COMPANY, ITHACA INDUSTRIES, W. B. RODDENBERY CO,

ASSUMPTIONS

1. THE LABOR POOL UNDER CONSIDERATION LIES IN A FOUR COUNTY AREA CONSISTING OF GRADY, MITCHELL, DECATUR, AND THOMAS COUNTIES.
2. IT IS REASONABLE TO EXPECT THAT THE AVERAGE EMPLOYEE WOULD BE WILLING TO DRIVE UP TO 45 MINUTES ONE WAY IN ORDER TO SECURE WORK.
3. A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THOSE WORKERS UNABLE TO FIND JOBS THROUGH THE LOCAL LABOR DEPARTMENTS OR THROUGH PRIVATE ENTERPRISE ARE COMPELLED TO RE-LOCATE TO OTHER AREAS.
4. GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF COLLEGE GRADUATES WHO HAVE ROOTS IN THIS AREA WOULD DESIRE TO LOCATE HERE.
5. THE LABOR FORCE IN THIS AREA HAS A STRONG DESIRE TO WORK AND DEMONSTRATE A STRONG WORK ETHIC.

FACTS

1. GRADY COUNTY IS THE CENTER OF MASS OF THE LABOR POOL AREA.
2. THE AVERAGE DRIVING TIME TO THE CENTER OF GRADY COUNTY FROM THOMASVILLE, PELHAM, CAMILLA, AND BAINBRIDGE IS THIRTY MINUTES.
3. THE BASIC QUALIFICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT IS A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA OR GED. ADDITIONALLY, THE EMPLOYEE MUST ACHIEVE A PASSING GRADE ON THE STATE MERIT TEST. UPON BASIC QUALIFICATION THE EMPLOYEE MUST PASS A FOUR WEEK TRAINING COURSE HELD AT THE STATE PUBLIC SAFETY FACILITY IN FORSYTH.
4. THE AVERAGE LABOR FORCE IN THIS AREA IS 50,290 WITH 46,767 BEING EMPLOYED AND 3,523 BEING UN-EMPLOYED.

	EMPLOYED	UN-EMPLOYED
GRADY	9,113	612
DECATUR	10,384	1,056
MITCHELL	8,759	838
THOMAS	18,511	1,017

5. FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1993/94 THE AREA HIGH SCHOOLS GRADUATED 1,271 STUDENTS. OF THESE STUDENTS 598 ATTENDED COLLEGE, TECHNICAL SCHOOL, OR THE MILITARY. 673 ENTERED THE WORK FORCE.

6. ACTIVE APPLICANTS FOR JOBS ON FILE AT THE LOCAL LABOR DEPARTMENTS IN THIS AREA IS 4,644 AS OF JUNE 1994 WITH THE FOLLOWING BREAKDOWN:

PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL	341
CLERICAL AND SALES SERVICE	1,148
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	788
PROCESSING, TRADES, STRUCTURAL	297
MISCELLANEOUS	1,222
	848

7. APPLICATIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR PRIOR TO JUNE 1994

	APPLICANTS	NOT PLACED	PLACED	HS DIPLOMA	> HS
THOMAS	6,795	5,325	1,470	786	220
GRADY	3,699	2,528	1,171	532	102
MITCHELL	4,880	3,588	1,292	689	155
DECATUR	5,735	1,359	1,376	727	144
TOTAL	21,109	15,800**	5,309	2,734*	621*

OF THOSE APPLICANTS NOT PLACED 53% OR 8,374 WERE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.

8. APPLICATIONS MADE 7/1/94 TO 12/30/94

	APPLICANTS	NOT PLACED	PLACED	HS DIPLOMA	> HS
THOMAS	3,713	2,769	944	386	112
GRADY	2,406	1,848	558	264	49
MITCHELL	3,287	2,466	821	406	89
DECATUR	3,694	2,953	741	393	97
TOTAL	13,100	10,067**	3,033	1,449*	347*

OF THOSE APPLICANTS NOT PLACED 47% OR 4,731 WERE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.

9. 1,089 NON-RESIDENT EMPLOYEES WORK IN GRADY COUNTY.

10. 2,635 GRADY COUNTY EMPLOYEES WORK IN OTHER COMMUNITIES.

* FIGURES ON HS DIPLOMAS ARE FOR JOB PLACEMENTS ONLY.

** DUE TO EMPLOYED PERSONS MAKING APPLICATION THE PLACEMENT FIGURES SEEM LOW. INDICATES MANY EMPLOYEES DESIRE JOB CHANGE.

11. APPLICATIONS MADE WITH THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES DURING THE PAST CALENDAR YEAR:

	APPLICANTS	QUALIFIED
CAIRO POLICE/FIRE DPT	53	53
GRADY SHERIFF DPT	100	25
T'VILLE POLICE/FIRE DPT	162	50
B'BDGE POLICE/FIRE DPT	122	77
DECATUR SHERIFF DPT	250	125
TOTAL	687	330

PLACEMENT LEVELS FOR THE QUALIFIED ARE RUNNING ABOUT 25% WHICH MEANS THAT 247 QUALIFIED APPLICANTS WERE NOT PLACED

12. THE AUTRY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTE IN MITCHELL COUNTY IS AT THE 350 EMPLOYMENT LEVEL WITH CURRENTLY 20 VACANCIES. THE FACILITY REPORTS THAT THE INITIAL STAFFING AT START-UP WENT SMOOTHLY WITH SUFFICIENT QUALIFIED APPLICANTS.

13. DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS THE NUMBER OF FAMILY FARMS OPERATING IN THIS AREA HAS REDUCED BY THIRTEEN PERCENT REPRESENTING APPROXIMATELY 5,000 FARMERS AND FARM WORKERS.

14. THOMAS COLLEGE, THOMAS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, AND BAINBRIDGE COLLEGE ARE MAJOR SOURCES OF GRADUATES WHO WILL BE POTENTIAL EMPLOYEES.

DURING THE LAST CALENDAR YEAR THESE INSTITUTIONS GRADUATED 403 STUDENTS.

15. POSITIONS AVAILABLE AT THE INSTITUTE INCLUDE:

SENIOR MANAGER (WARDEN)	PHYSICIANS ASSISTANT
ACCOUNTING TECHNICIANS	LEAD NURSE
SALES MANAGER	STAFF NURSES
PROPERTY/SUPPLY SUPERVISOR	DENTIST
PERSONNEL TECHNICIANS	DENTAL HYGIENIST
SECRETARIAL	RADIOLOGY TECHNOLOGIST
CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS	SENIOR PHARMACIST
CORRECTIONAL SUPERVISORS	MAINTENANCE MANAGER
CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	TRADES CRAFTSMEN
FOOD SERVICE DIRECTOR	SENIOR MECHANICS
FOOD SERVICE SUPERVISORS	EDUCATION SUPERVISOR
FOOD SERVICE PERSONNEL	TEACHER
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTOR	CHIEF COUNSELOR
SENIOR COUNSELOR	COUNSELOR
RECREATION DIRECTOR	ACTIVITY THERAPIST
CHAPLAIN	LIBRARIAN

CONSLUSION

THE LABOR POOL IN THE GRADY, MITCHELL, THOMAS, AND DECATUR COUNTY AREA WILL SUPPORT A 350 EMPLOYEE PRISON.

IT IS SELF-EVIDENT THAT BASED UPON THE HUGE VOLUME OF APPLICANTS IN THIS AREA THAT THERE WILL BE SUFFICIENT NUMBERS TO STAFF THIS FACILITY.

THE KEY QUESTION BECOMES; "IS THERE SUFFICIENT NUMBERS OF QUALIFIED APPLICANTS TO STAFF THIS FACILITY?".

THE QUALIFIED APPLICANTS WILL COME FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES:

- HIGH SCHOOL
- EMPLOYEED WORK FORCE
- UN-EMPLOYEED WORK FORCE
- TRANSITION FROM THE FAMILY FARM
- JUNIOR COLLEGE GRADUATES
- TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRADUATES
- SENIOR COLLEGE GRADUATES

MANY OF THE POSITIONS REQUIRE ADVANCED DEGREES AS WELL AS EXPERIENCE. MOST OF THE POSITIONS ARE BASIC REQUIRING SIMPLY A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS ARE GRADUATING OVER 1,200 STUDENTS ANNUALLY. LAST YEAR 673 OF THESE STUDENTS WERE AVAILABLE TO ENTER THE WORK FORCE.

OF THE 2,635 GRADY COUNTY CITIZENS WORKING OUTSIDE THE COUNTY 1,319 TRAVEL TO THOMAS COUNTY, 386 TO LEON COUNTY, 338 TO DECATUR COUNTY, AND 243 TO MITCHELL COUNTY. GIVEN THE ASSUMPTION THAT 50% OF THIS NUMBER ARE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND THAT 30% EARN MINIMUM WAGE A CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE IS THAT 800 WOULD BE QUALIFIED TO WORK IN THIS FACILITY.

OF THE REMAINING 6,400 WORKING IN GRADY COUNTY IT CAN BE SAFELY ASSUMED THAT FIVE PERCENT WOULD BE QUALIFIED AND WOULD APPLY FOR WORK.

MOST OF THE APPLICANTS THROUGH THE LOCAL LABOR DEPARTMENTS ARE NOT PLACED. AS OF 6/30/94 5,309 WERE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES. GIVEN THE ASSUMPTION THAT 10% WOULD EVENTUALLY QUALIFY, THIS WOULD BE A SOURCE OF OVER 500 EMPLOYEES.

CLEARLY, THE NUMBER OF APPLICANTS FAR OUTNUMBER THE NUMBER OF UN-EMPLOYED. FOR GRADY COUNTY ALONE THE DISPARITY IS 3,699 APPLICANTS TO ONLY 612 UN-EMPLOYEED. THE APPLICANTS NOT PLACED MUST MOVE AWAY, SECURE A JOB THROUGH OTHER MEANS, RETAIN THEIR PRESENT JOB OR REMAIN UN-EMPLOYED.

THE NUMBERS OF FARM AND FARM RELATED JOBS BEING LOST IS DIFFICULT TO ASCRTAIN; HOWEVER, IT IS PLAIN THAT OVER TIME THESE WORKERS EITHER MUST FIND WORK IN THIS AREA OR RE-LOCATE.

THE THREE AREA COLLEGES ARE GRADUATING OVER 400 STUDENTS ANNUALLY. ADDITIONALLY, THESE INSTITUTIONS ARE VERY MUCH IN TOUCH WITH THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND ARE READILY WILLING TO ADJUST THEIR CURRICULUM TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE AREA ECONOMY.

THE NUMBERS OF SENIOR COLLEGE GRADUATES AVAILABLE FOR THE POSITIONS REQUIRING SUCH WOULD COME FROM A LARGE POOL OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE ROOTS IN THIS AREA.

THE LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES DEMONSTRATE THAT THERE IS A SUBSTANTIAL POOL OF WORKERS WHO WOULD QUALIFY FOR THIS TYPE WORK. THIS IS A KEY FACTOR. THERE IS ON FILE IN EACH AGENCY CONTACTED A LARGE WAITING LIST OF APPLICANTS.

SUMMARY OF POTENTIALLY QUALIFIED APPLICANTS

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	600
GRADY COUNTY EMPLOYEES	300
GRADY COUNTIANS WORKING ELSEWHERE	500
LABOR DPT APPLICANTS	700
LOCAL COLLEGE GRADUATES	200
TRANSITION FROM AGRICULTURE	300
 TOTAL	 2,600

GIVEN THERE ARE SOME OVERLAPS AND DUPLICATIONS IN THESE NUMBERS, THESE ARE DISTINCT AND SEPARATE SOURCES.

IT IS DEMONSTRATED THERE IS A SUFFICIENT QUALIFIED LABOR FORCE TO STAFF THIS FACILITY.

SANDY REAGAN
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT
CAIRO/GRADY COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE



GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF
COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

Jim Higdon
COMMISSIONER

Zell Miller
GOVERNOR

August 9, 1996

Honorable Dan A. Wells, Mayor
City of Cairo
Post Office Box 29
Cairo, Georgia 31728

Dear Mayor Wells:

We have been notified by the Southwest Georgia Regional Development Center that the City of Cairo has adopted a Short Term Work Program update to its comprehensive plan that meets the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures of the Georgia Planning Act of 1989. Accordingly, we are pleased to extend the City of Cairo's status as a Qualified Local Government through October 31, 2001.

It is our sincere belief that comprehensive planning will assist communities in dealing more effectively with issues affecting long-term growth and development. The benefits of your efforts can be maximized by using your updated Short Term Work Program as a reference and management tool as you make decisions concerning the continuing implementation of your comprehensive plan. With local governments such as the City of Cairo continuing to participate in the comprehensive planning process, Georgia can look forward to quality, responsible, and coordinated growth in the future.

It is important to note that the extended designation of your city as a Qualified Local Government simply indicates that your plan complies with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures of the Georgia Planning Act. This status remains conditioned on the city's willingness to participate in the mediation of certain interjurisdictional conflicts if it is ever requested to do so and to establish regulations consistent with your government's comprehensive plan and the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures. Furthermore, approval of your Short Term Work Program update should not be construed to mean that your local government's decisions regarding implementation of the Environmental Protection Criteria contained in the Minimum Standards (relating to water supply watersheds, groundwater recharge areas, etc.) will satisfy certain permitting requirements of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.



Recycled Paper

60 Executive Park South, N.E. • Atlanta, Georgia 30329-2231 • (404) 679-4940

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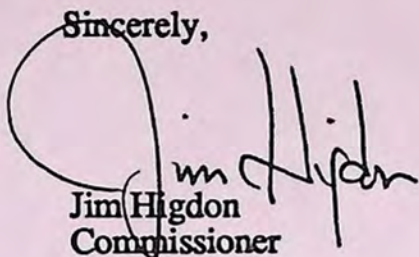


EQUAL HOUSING
OPPORTUNITY

Honorable Dan A. Wells, Mayor
Page 2
August 9, 1996

We commend you for your hard work and dedication and look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely,



Jim Higdon
Commissioner

JH/sdd

cc: Honorable Loyce W. Turner
Senator, District 8

Honorable Harold J. Ragan
Senator, District 11

Honorable Kermit F. Bates, Jr.
Representative, District 179

Honorable Theo Titus, III
Representative, District 180

Weyman E. Cannington
DCA Board Member

Glenda Battle
DCA Board Member

Dan Bollinger, Executive Director
Southwest Georgia RDC

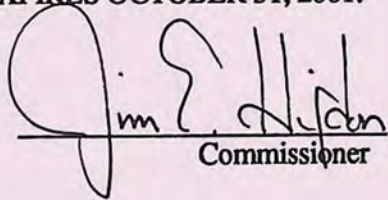


QUALIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT

THIS CERTIFIES THAT THE

City of Cairo

HAS PREPARED A LOCAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN IN ACCORDANCE
WITH THE GEORGIA PLANNING ACT OF 1989 AND IS HEREBY DESIGNATED A
"QUALIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT." THIS DESIGNATION EXPIRES OCTOBER 31, 2001.



Commissioner

August 9, 1996

Date



GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF
COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

Jim Higdon
COMMISSIONER

Zell Miller
GOVERNOR

August 9, 1996

Honorable Jack C. Drew, Chairman
Grady County Board of Commissioners
250 Broad Street, Box 7
Cairo, Georgia 31728

Dear Commissioner Drew:

We have been notified by the Southwest Georgia Regional Development Center that Grady County has adopted a Short Term Work Program update to its comprehensive plan that meets the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures of the Georgia Planning Act of 1989. Accordingly, we are pleased to extend Grady County's status as a Qualified Local Government through October 31, 2001.

It is our sincere belief that comprehensive planning will assist communities in dealing more effectively with issues affecting long-term growth and development. The benefits of your efforts can be maximized by using your updated Short Term Work Program as a reference and management tool as you make decisions concerning the continuing implementation of your comprehensive plan. With local governments such as Grady County continuing to participate in the comprehensive planning process, Georgia can look forward to quality, responsible, and coordinated growth in the future.

It is important to note that the extended designation of your county as a Qualified Local Government simply indicates that your plan complies with the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures of the Georgia Planning Act. This status remains conditioned on the county's willingness to participate in the mediation of certain interjurisdictional conflicts if it is ever requested to do so and to establish regulations consistent with your government's comprehensive plan and the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures. Furthermore, approval of your Short Term Work Program update should not be construed to mean that your local government's decisions regarding implementation of the Environmental Protection Criteria contained in the Minimum Standards (relating to water supply watersheds, groundwater recharge areas, etc.) will satisfy certain permitting requirements of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.



Recycled Paper

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An Equal Opportunity Employer



EQUAL HOUSING
OPPORTUNITY

Honorable Jack C. Drew, Chairman
Page 2
August 9, 1996

We commend you for your hard work and dedication and look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely,

Jim Higdon
Commissioner

JH/sdd

cc: Honorable Loyce W. Turner
Senator, District 8

✓ Honorable Harold J. Ragan
Senator, District 11

Honorable Kermit F. Bates, Jr.
Representative, District 179

Honorable Theo Titus, III
Representative, District 180

Glenda Battle
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DCA Board Member

Dan Bollinger, Executive Director
Southwest Georgia RDC

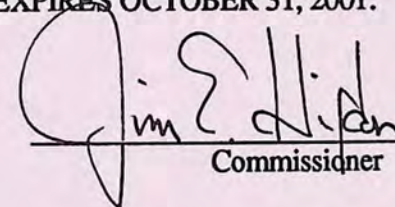


QUALIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT

THIS CERTIFIES THAT

Grady County

HAS PREPARED A LOCAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN IN ACCORDANCE
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"QUALIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT." THIS DESIGNATION EXPIRES OCTOBER 31, 2001.



Commissioner

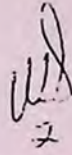
August 9, 1996

Date

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
STATE OF GEORGIA

INTERDEPARTMENT CORRESPONDENCE

FILE



OFFICE Atlanta

DATE August 13, 1996

FROM

Wayne Shackelford, Commissioner

TO

David Crim, District Engineer - Tifton

SUBJECT

PR 117-1 (131) GRADY COUNTY
Hudson Road
1.241 Miles (Grade & Drain)

The preparation of a County Contract on the above project in accordance with an estimate submitted by your Office dated July 23, 1996, is approved.

This project is 100% in Congressional District 2.

Funding will be held until rights of way and obstruction clearance certification is received and the contract is authorized.

It is requested that you have the Area Engineer review the project and furnish any requested right of way and obstruction clearance certification necessary to clear the project for construction.

Please furnish the requested clearance and right of way documents at your earliest convenience.

WS:HEL:ch
Attachment

c Mr. Barry Baynes; Mr. W. P. Langdale; Mr. Jack Drew; Hon. Loyce Turner; Hon. Harold J. Ragan; Hon. Kermit Bates, Jr.; Hon. Theo Titus, III



STATE	BOUNDARY
COUNTY	BOUNDARY
NATIONAL OR STATE PARK, OR LARGE MILITARY RESERVE	BOUNDARY
MILITIA DISTRICT	BOUNDARY
FENCE OR BOUNDARY	BOUNDARY
URBAN AREA BOUNDARY (U.A.B.)	BOUNDARY
CITY AND VILLAGE	
STATE CAPITAL	BOUNDARY
COUNTY SEAT	BOUNDARY
INCORPORATED CITY	BOUNDARY
POPULATION (1980 CENSUS)	BOUNDARY
ELEVATION	BOUNDARY
UNINCORPORATED URBAN DELIMITED AREAS	BOUNDARY
ROAD MILEAGE CENTER OR POINT	BOUNDARY
ROADS AND ROADWAYS	
PRIVATE	BOUNDARY
UNIMPROVED	BOUNDARY
GRADED AND DRAINED	BOUNDARY
SOIL SURFACED	BOUNDARY
GRAVEL OR STONE	BOUNDARY
BITUMINOUS SURFACED	BOUNDARY
HIGH TYPE PAVED	BOUNDARY
DIVIDED	BOUNDARY
(IF CA INDICATES FULL CON)	BOUNDARY
4 LANE UNDIVIDED	BOUNDARY
PROJECTED	BOUNDARY
FEDERAL-AID PRIMARY ROUTE	BOUNDARY
(ARROW HEADS TERMINUS)	BOUNDARY
FEDERAL-AID URBAN ROUTE	BOUNDARY
FEDERAL-AID SECONDARY ROUTE	BOUNDARY
STATE ROUTE NUMBER, U.S. HIGHWAY	BOUNDARY
INTERSTATE ROUTE NUMBER	BOUNDARY
CONNECTICUT STATE ROUTE NUMBER	BOUNDARY

U N I T Y



June 28, 1996

Mr. Michael I. Stephenson
County Administrator
250 North Broad Street
Cairo, Georgia 31728

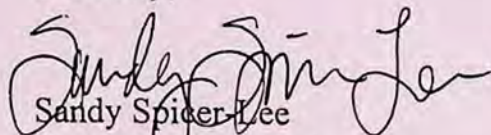
Dear Mr. Stephenson:

At the request of Senator Harold Ragan, we are sending with this letter a copy of the 1980 Feasibility Study for Tired Creek Park, as well as copies of several maps we also were able to locate concerning this development. These maps include a 1972 plan for the park, a 1980 plan that corresponds with the 1980 feasibility report, a border map, and a 1993 revised plan that was developed in keeping with the current federal regulations pertaining to wetlands. I was, however, unable to locate anything resembling a 1973 master plan for this park. I would caution, too, against relying too heavily on the older plans that were developed prior to the implementation of the current federal wetlands regulations. It is my understanding that the 1993 revision was undertaken specifically to eliminate the one large lake and replace it with several small lakes so that the federal wetlands regulations would not be violated.

Regarding the historic markers: we have placed the order to have them remanufactured. However, due to the time required to manufacture them and the extraordinary delays from the Olympics, it will probably be several months before we have them back and ready for delivery. For your information, I have attached copies of the text that will be displayed on each marker.

I hope this has been helpful. Please let me know if I can provide you with any additional information.

Sincerely,


Sandy Spicer Lee
Executive Assistant

Enc.

cc: Senator Harold Ragan

GA-661R .

GRADY COUNTY

GRADY COUNTY

This County, created by Act of the Legislature Aug. 17, 1905, is named for Henry W. Grady, nationally famous editor and "silver tongued orator" of the New South. Born in Athens, Ga., in 1850 and educated at the Universities of Georgia & Virginia, he died in 1889. Among the first County Officers were: Sheriff D. W. Tyus, Ordinary P. H. Herring, Clerk of Superior Court W. T. Crawford, Tax Receiver W. R. Wynn, Tax Collector R. W. Ponder, Treasurer M. G. McManus, Surveyor D. A. Jones, Coroner E. G. Harrell, School Commissioner J. B. Wight and Representative R. R. Terrell.

065-1 GEORGIA HISTORIC MARKER 1995

Location: Courthouse, Cairo.

SHIP TO: Reed Bingham State Park
Route 2, Box 394 B-1
Adel, GA 31620

JACK C. DREW, Chairman
486 Drew Road, Cairo, Georgia 31728

HOWARD L. COPELAND, Vice-Chairman
545 9th Street S.W., Cairo, Georgia 31728

JOHN C. HARRELL
2536 Harrell Road, Whigham, Georgia 31797

RONNIE E. JOHNSON
3569 Ga. Highway 111S, Cairo, Georgia 31728

ROBERT B. BURNS
1469 Lullwater Circle S.E., Cairo, Georgia 31728

Grady County



MICHAEL I. STEPHENSON
County Administrator

BONNIE H. AMDAHL
Finance Director

ANN W. MOBLEY
County Clerk

Phone: 912/377-1512
FAX: 912/377-4127

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

250 North Broad Street
Box 7
CAIRO, GEORGIA 31728
912/377-1512

MEMORANDUM

TO: Commissioner Wayne Shackelford
FROM: GRADY COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
RE: Thursday (10/12/95) Meeting
DATE: October 9, 1995

(initials)

Attached are the materials for discussion during our meeting of October 12, 1995 at 10:30 A.M.

GRADY COUNTY
1996 TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM

presented to:

Georgia Department of Transportation
October 12, 1995
Atlanta, Georgia 10:30 a.m.

Introduction

As a part of a continuing effort to promote the orderly development of Grady County's transportation system, the Board of Commissioner's respectfully submit its current projects and long range proposals for the department's review and comment:

Current Projects

Proposed Projects

Long Range Priorities - State System

Grady County supports the contributions already made to improving the quality of life for our citizens through improved transportation.

Jack C. Drew, Sr.
Chairman
Grady County Board of Commissioners

CURRENT PROJECTS

1. CR # 7 HARRELL ROAD (West End) *1 1/2 mile*

- Grading/drainage contract approved but not forwarded to county
- 75/25 state let contract for base and paving tentatively approved

State \$ 58,000. 457+
State 193,487

2. CR's 73 and 100 COLLINS ROAD AND CLEON WALDROP ROAD

- Grading and drainage completed by county crews
- 75/25 state let contract for base and paving approved
- County has requested base and paving

\$141,280. Total
State \$105,000.

3. CR 384-1 ROLLING HILLS

- Grading and drainage completed by county crews
- 75/25 state let contract for base and paving approved
- County has requested base and paving

State \$34,540

4. PRN 116-1 MOORE ROAD

- Removed from priority list in 1994
- Request modified project be put back on priority list

5. CR 98 - ULMER ROAD

- Grading and drainage contract approved
- County attorney preparing ROW certification
- 75/25 state let contract for base and paving tentatively approved

\$112,779
Grades March
Co. Construct Drain

6. CR 256 - MT. NEBO LANE

- Grading and drainage contract approved
- County attorney preparing ROW certification
- 75/25 state let contract for base and paving tentatively approved

Base & pave early FY 1997 - July-Aug
FY 97

7. CR 117 - HUDSON ROAD

- Proposed ROW approved by property owners
- Grading and drainage contract tentatively approved
- 75/25 state let contract for base and paving tentatively approved

8. CR 158 - SHERMAN ROAD, ST. LUKES LANE, MISS ANNS LANE

- Listed on county priority list
- DOT survey and deeds requested
- Tentative approval for grading and drainage contract requested
- Tentative approval for 75/25 state let contract for base and paving requested

PROPOSED PROJECTS

1. Bridge Replacement Requested

a. BRZLB

The following bridge is proposed for replacement under BRZLB program.

(1). Barnett's Creek at CR# 169 - Old Stagecoach Rd

2. Family Learning Center - Community Development Innovative Grant

a. The county is proposing to base and prime a parking lot and requesting paving by state maintenance crews

b. 1,026 s.y.; 29 parking spaces

3. Recreation Department - Barber Park expansion

a. The county is proposing to base and prime a parking lot and requesting paving by state maintenance crews.

b. Estimated 10,000 s.y.; 210 parking spaces

To be
evaluated by
D.O.T.
County
Contractors

\$ State
28-30,000.

LONG RANGE PRIORITIES
STATE SYSTEM

1. SOUTH FOUR LANE

Connector via S.R. 111 between U.S. 84 and U.S. 27, or
connector via S.R. 93 between U.S. 84 and U.S. 319.

2. WEST BY-PASS

Beginning at intersection of S.R. 112 and C.R. 84; continuing
southward to intersection with C.R. 278; continuing along a NEW
ROAD to the intersection of C.R. 318 & C.R. 239 and continuing
along C.R. 239 to the intersection with C.R. 113; continuing along
C.R. 113 to the intersection of S.R.111.

3. EAST BY-PASS

Beginning at the intersection of U.S. 84 and C.R. 306, proceed
along C.R. 306 to the intersection of C.R. 85, then proceed along
along C.R. 85 to the intersection of S.R. 93.

4. NORTH FOUR-LANE

Connector between U.S. 84 and U.S. 19 via either S.R 112 to
Camilla, S.R. 111 to Meigs or S.R. 93 to Pelham.

5. NORTH BY-PASS

Beginning at the intersection of U.S. 84, S.R. 112, &
C.R. 315, proceed eastward along 315 to the intersection of
S.R.188.

GRADY COUNTY CONTRACT PROJECTS
CONSTRUCTION PRIORITY LIST

COUNTY: Grady

DATE: 1996

Describe top three priority projects below. This list may contain as many projects as are needed. If additional pages are needed, attach plain white paper to the back of this form. All additional pages should be signed by the authorized county official. Attach one marked map of your county indicating the projects shown on this list. Your "DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY" should include: beginning and ending points, name of road, approximate length of road, and needed work.

PRIORITY NUMBER	*	DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:	Harrell Road (West End)
	*		
	*		
1	*	Beginning on the west at the intersection with the	
	*	Decatur County line, going east to Old 179.	
	*	Approximate distance of <u>1.5</u> miles.	
	*		
	*	Base and Paving	

PRIORITY NUMBER	*	DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:	Collins Road (CR <u>73</u>)
	*		
	*		
2	*	Beginning on the west at the intersection with CR # 74	
	*	proceeding easterly to the intersection with FAS 1200	
	*	(Old SR # 179). Approximate distance of <u>2.1</u> miles.	
	*		
	*	Base and Paving	

PRIORITY NUMBER	*	DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:	Cleon Waldrop Road (CR # <u>100</u>)
	*		
	*		
3	*	Beginning on the south at CR # 73 then proceeding	
	*	northerly to the intersection with CR # <u>94</u> .	
	*	Approximate distance of <u>2.5</u> miles.	
	*		
	*	Base and paving	

PRIORITY NUMBER	*	DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:	Rolling Hills Estate
	*		
	*		
4	*	Off State Route 93 South, R.O.W. acquired.	
	*		
	*	Base & Paving	

SIGNED: _____
(Authorized County Official)

APPROVED: _____
(State Highway Director)
DATE: _____

COUNTY CONTRACT PROJECTS
CONSTRUCTION PRIORITY LIST

COUNTY: Grady

DATE: 1996

PRIORITY NUMBER	*	DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT: Ulmer Road (CR # 98)
	*	
5	*	Beginning on the south at the intersection with CR # 201
	*	proceeding northerly to the intersection with CR # 80.
	*	Approximate distance of 2.6 miles.
	*	
	*	Survey and deeds
	*	Grading and Drainage
	*	Base and Paving
	*	

PRIORITY NUMBER	*	DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT: Mt. Nebo Lane (CR 256)
	*	
6	*	Beginning on the west at the termination of CR # 256
	*	proceeding easterly to the intersection of CR # 324.
	*	Approximate distance of 0.5 miles.
	*	
	*	Survey and deeds
	*	Grading and Drainage
	*	Base and Paving
	*	

PRIORITY	*	DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT: Hudson Road (CR 117)
	*	
	*	
7	*	Beginning on the west at the intersection of CR # 118,
	*	proceeding easterly to the intersection of CR # 324.
	*	Approximate distance of 1.2 miles.
	*	
	*	Survey and deeds
	*	Grading and drainage
	*	Base and Paving
	*	
	*	

SIGNED: _____
(Authorized County Official)

APPROVED: _____
(State Highway Director)

DATE: _____

COUNTY CONTRACT PROJECTS
CONSTRUCTION PRIORITY LIST

COUNTY: Grady

DATE: 1996

PRIORITY NUMBER	*	DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:	Sherman Road (CR # 158)
	*		
8	*	Beginning on the south at the intersection with GA # 111	
	*	proceeding northerly to the intersection with CR # 201.	
	*	Approximate distance of 2.7 miles.	
	*		
	*	Survey and deeds	
	*		
	*		

PRIORITY NUMBER	*	DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:	Herring Road (CR # 192)
	*		
9	*	Beginning on the south at the intersection with CR # 189	
	*	proceeding northerly to the intersection with CR # 223.	
	*	Approximate distance of 1.3 miles.	
	*		
	*	Survey and deeds	
	*		
	*		

PRIORITY NUMBER	*	DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:	Barrineau/Merritt (CR 99 & 79)
	*		
10	*	Beginning on the south at the intersection with CR # 97	
	*	and CR # 79 proceeding northeasterly along CR # 79 to the	
	*	intersection with CR # 99 then proceeding northerly along	
	*	CR # 99 to the intersection with CR # 318. Approximate	
	*	distance is 2.6 miles.	
	*		
	*	Survey and deeds	

PRIORITY NUMBER	*	DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:	Metcalf Road (CR 322)
	*		
11	*	Beginning on west at intersection with US # 319 pro-	
	*	ceeding easterly to Thomas County line. Approximate	
	*	distance of 2.1 miles.	
	*		
	*	Survey and deeds	
	*		
	*		

SIGNED: _____
(Authorized County Official)

APPROVED: _____
(State Highway Director)

DATE: _____

COUNTY CONTRACT PROJECTS
CONSTRUCTION PRIORITY LIST

COUNTY: Grady

DATE: 1996

PRIORITY NUMBER	*	DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:	Richter Road (CR 30)
	*		
12	*	Beginning on the south at the intersection of CR # 131, then proceeding northwardly to the intersection of CR # 127. Approximate distance of 1.6 miles.	
	*		
	*	Survey and deeds	
	*		

PRIORITY NUMBER	*	DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:	
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PRIORITY NUMBER	*	DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:	
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SIGNED: _____
(Authorized County Official)

APPROVED: _____
(State Highway Director)

DATE: _____

DECATUR COUNTY

DECATUR COUNTY

GADSDEN COUNTY

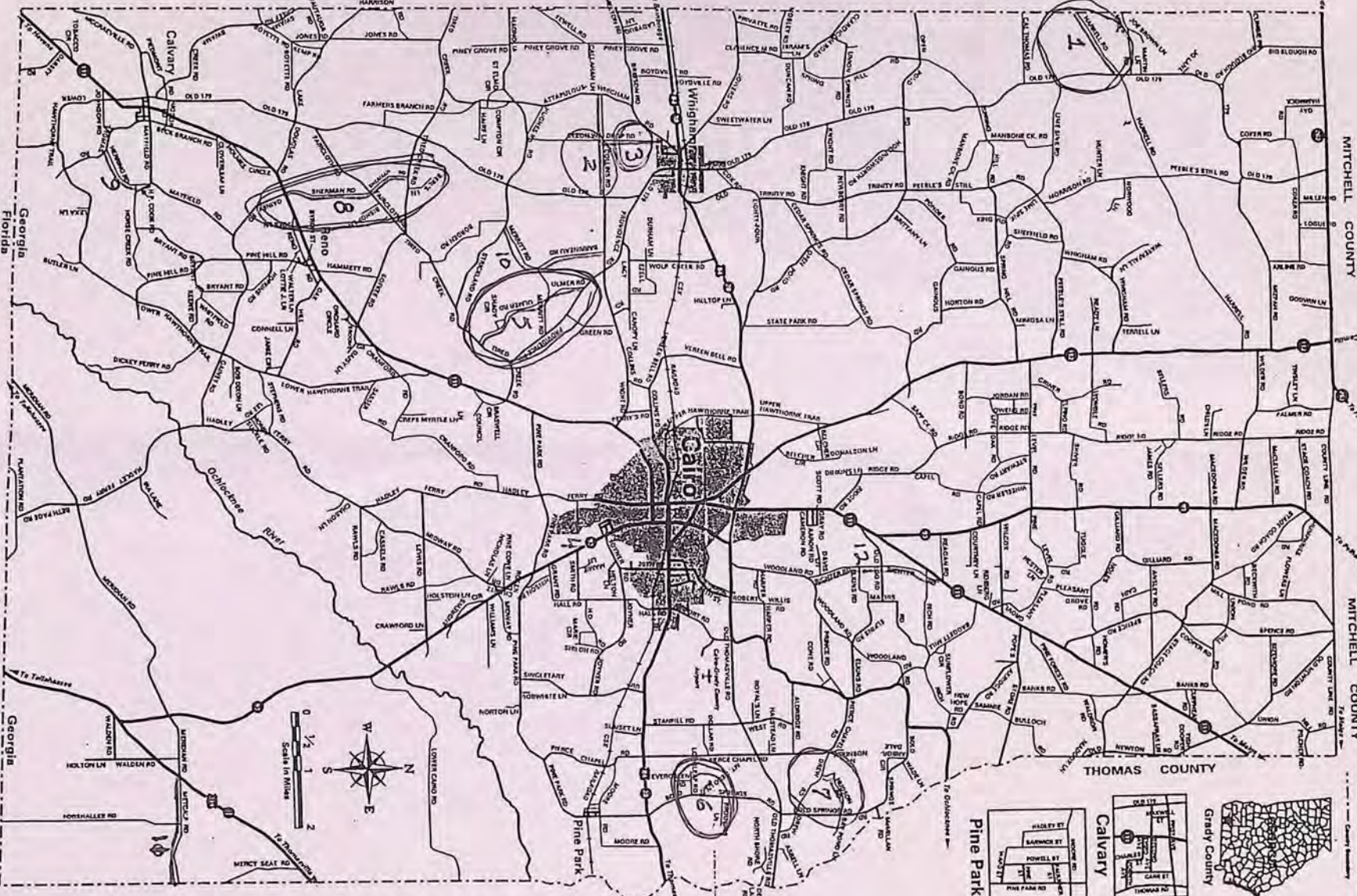
MITCHELL COUNTY

LEON COUNTY

MITCHELL COUNTY

THOMAS COUNTY

THOMAS COUNTY



Pine Park
 Calvary
 Grady County

Draft

Draft

Draft

Draft

GRADY COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

PUBLIC INFORMATION

For Immediate Release, July 20, 1995

On February 14th, a group of Grady County citizens traveled to Atlanta at the invitation of the State of Georgia to meet with the Governor and discuss the prospects for locating a prison in Grady County. At that meeting the Governor outlined three conditions that had to be met before further consideration could be given:

1. Broad community support
2. Adequate labor supply
3. A suitable site, serviced by utilities

The County Commissioners issued a press release on February 16th informing the public of the meeting that had taken place.

In the weeks that followed, many individuals, civic clubs and organizations, including the following, stated support for the prison:

[list supporters here]

The proposal was publicly discussed and support for the prison was widespread. Based on information provided by state officials and residents from communities with state prisons (e.g. Pelham and Valdosta) it was clear that there were many benefits and few if any drawbacks to locating the prison here.

The Chamber of Commerce issued a "Labor Study" documenting the availability of workers for the prison. The County Commission voted to offer the state a 250 acre site on the Tired Creek property. Several utility companies stated interest in providing utilities to the site.

However a vocal and active group continued to oppose the prison and the proposed Tired Creek location. The opposition was well organized and more than 200 of the opponents met with the County Commission to voice their objections and to present a petition with over 1000 signatures.

Based on the objections raised we, the Grady County Board of Commissioners, are unable to advise the Governor that we have convincing evidence of broad community support. At the same time we believe many Grady Countians continue to support the location of a prison here.

With these considerations in mind we have requested the Governor defer any final decision on the location of a prison in Grady County until a referendum can be held on the question in March of 1996 and the Governor has agreed. We believe the only fair way to settle this issue is by referendum. Until that time we encourage both sides to continue the discussion so that whatever decision the people make will be an informed one.

For our part, we believe the prison would be good for the future economic development of Grady County.

Chairman

Commissioner

Commissioner

Commissioner

Commissioner

Two inmates share their opinions

Dear Mr. Editor,
For the past few months, I have read with interest the many different reasons citizens of Grady County are

against a correctional facility opening in Cairo—Grady County. Being confined in a maximum security prison for 17 years I would

like to try and ease some fears concerning prison and prisoners. It's my understanding that a minimum security prison is being built. With that, you get a different class of prisoners. In other words they tend to serve one and half (1 1/2) to five (5) years. Which means they will be returning back to the streets upon their release. They are going to get out and with a good conduct record early.

Most of these inmates will have some type of job skills such as plumber, carpenter, electrician, etc. Some don't have job skills so they will be used for everything conceivable. Minimum Security inmates are different than those of maximum security inmates. I stated earlier they have a release date with good time. Drugs are kept under control simply by random testing. So drugs flowing into the community are pretty much non-existent. As for inmates who are HIV positive, the inmate population as well as security are aware of those infected. Everyone is tested every six months and once someone has shown positive the word gets around. Should someone be seriously sick they would be at a maximum security prison where they would receive proper medical help.

In my 17 years of being confined I have never seen an inmate hit or assault a prison employee. I will not go into detail, but to put your hands on an officer means not only a good old fashion ass kicking but loss of good time, plus possible new charges being brought against inmates. Money generated by inmates on leather items, wood working, and art work, are put into the inmate welfare fund. In other words no tax payer pays for this. Phones are paid by the inmates' family. No taxpayer is paying for their privileges and the local phone company would benefit from them.

The bottom line to all this is the citizens of Grady County are going to benefit. Yes!!! Not only will it be a job market, but visitors to the

There are a few good people that wanted to help a changed man that had nowhere to go.

Lawsuits, most of them aren't worth the paper they are written on. I've never filed one. Most of the suits and appeals go to the Federal Court anyhow.

H.I.V. and AIDS; it isn't no secret as to whose got it in here. The guards can find out from the nurses even though the information is supposed to be sealed. And believe me, when just one guard knows anything he or she shouldn't know, everyone finds out.

There is a turn over rate of guards. Most of the guards here at this prison go to college before or after their shift. After the guard graduates, he or she will go into the job field the officer studied for. Guards 30 and over are the ones

who stay with the job. The younger officers have most problems out of convicts than the older officers.

And when a convict escapes, the worst he or she might do is take a car to get out of the area. But it's true, someone can escape and may hurt someone to stay free.

Now, the prison I am in, it gets more positive media attention than any other prison in the United States. We have a warden who is dedicated to the convicts and the staff. 3 things are drilled into us here, Discipline, Self Pride and Uniformity. Anyone that doesn't want to take part in his program, well he's got another program for trouble makers called I.T.P. You may have seen it on T.V. a few times? A prison is only as good as its administration and if that's good, a prison can have a good success rate as Valdosta C.I. does.

I sincerely hope that if this prison is built, it's built for the right reasons. All I've read about is money on both sides of the issue. More

money in the county and people afraid of land losing it's value. That's greed. If it's built, I hope it's because you think the county's people can help a man change. People Restoring People and when you do that, your shaping tomorrow!

Here's something else to ponder on; Jesus didn't go the righteous, He went to the unrighteous.

Sincerely,
Grant Snowden
V.C.I.
Valdosta, Georgia

AVAILABLE NOW!

The W.B. Hudson home at 1241 2nd St. N.E. is for sale by the heirs. Concrete block house with 3 bedrooms, 1 bath, living room, dining room, carport & breezeway, all appliances, beautiful yard all in a quiet neighborhood. \$42,500. Call collect after 6 p.m.

803-881-5765

SEEKING ONE PUBLIC SERVICE VOLUNTEER

Regional Development Center Board of Directors

The City of Cairo, the City of Whigham and the Grady County Board of Commissioners are accepting "letters of interest" from all persons who want to be considered for appointment to the Board of Directors of the Southwest Georgia Regional Development Center (SWG-RDC).

The SWG-RDC is a public agency funded jointly by the State of Georgia and all city and county governments of Southwest Georgia. Membership is mandatory.

The SWG-RDC provides consulting and technical assistance in the areas of land use, personnel, administration, transportation planning, and grantsmanship to member governments. The RDC staff also administers for the Job Training Partnership Act, the Regional Solid Waste Management Authority and the Council on Economic Development Organizations.

"Letters of interest" should be a one page summary of qualifications and reasons for wanting to be a member of the SWG-RDC Board of Directors.

Employees and officials of federal, state and local governments are not eligible.

Send letters to Grady County Board of Commissioners, 250 N. Broad Street, Box 7, Cairo, Georgia 31728 no later than July 28, 1995.

Get It Off Your Chest!

Write A Letter To The Editor

P.O. Box 30
Cairo GA 31728

CAIRO GYMNASTICS ACADEMY

Kim Cobb - Owner & Instructor

328 First Ave. N.E. • Cairo, GA • 377-1226

FALL REGISTRATION - Saturday, August 5th 10 a.m. - Noon

CLASSES BEGIN: Tuesday, September 5, 1995

1995-1996 CLASS SCHEDULE

<u>Mon. or Wed.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Level</u>
1:30 - 2:15	3-5	I
2:20 - 3:05	3-5	II
3:15 - 4:15	6-8	II
4:20 - 5:20	9-13	II
5:25 - 6:25	6-8	I
6:30 - 7:30	9-13	I
<u>Tues. or Thur.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Level</u>
1:30 - 2:15	3-5	I
2:20 - 3:05	3-5**	I
3:10 - 4:10	6-8	I
4:15 - 5:15	6-8	II
5:20 - 6:20	G9-13	I
	B6-8	
6:25 - 7:25	B9-13	I
*6:00 - 8:00	*6-10	*Preteam

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Wally Smith



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Southern Farm Bureau Life Insurance Co.

stay at motels in Grady County, buy food, and gas from Grady County. The prison itself will generate money. Those working at the prison will be doing most of their business in Grady County.

The down side is really only the stigma of having a prison in the community. While I'm sure a General Motors factory or textile mills would be a better eyesight, the bottom line is money, and the prison would make money for the community. I'm sure some who read this will wonder why a prisoner is promoting a prison. I have nothing to gain if a prison is built or not, but after reading some of the scare tactics that were printed in your paper, I felt Grady County folks needed to know that a minimum security prison is not an ALCATRAZ.

Thank you for allowing me to state my opinion.

Respectfully yours,
Colin Hank Clark
LA. State Penitentiary
Angola, Louisiana

Dear Editor,

As you probably know, I've had a subscription to your paper for the past 6 years. Here recently, I've read quite a few letters from citizens in Grady County about a probable prison. Two of the letters were written by a Mr. Maxwell, who said he used to work at Aury in Pelham.

He said the convicts "harassed" him a lot? If true, he most likely did or said something out of the way to the convicts. The law of convicts is, you don't harass an officer for no reason. If we do, other convicts will say something to the harasser. Mr. Maxwell could have used disciplinary procedures to make it stop. To get respect, you must give it. Guards have to be fair and firm at the same time.

As for the convicts' visitors causing trouble in the town the prison is located, that's not correct. When my visitors leave after visiting hours, they go shopping right here in Valdosta, eat at a restaurant before going home and sometimes buy gas here. It makes me sick that people are judging a convicts' family for something the convict did.

99.9 1/2 percent of the convicts released do not decide to live in the town the prison is located in. I seen this happen once here in Valdosta.

Also Offering Hip Hop Country Clogging

Mon. & Wed. 6:00 - 7:00 7:00 - 8:00	Tue 5-7 8-11	Level Beginner
Friday 3:10 - 4:10 4:15 - 5:15	Thu 5-7 8-11	Level Beginner/Intermediate

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Clogging \$35 mo.
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Dr. Tim Singletary

110 First Avenue NE Cairo, Georgia

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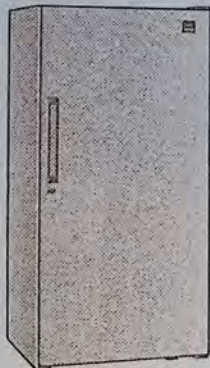
The Cairo Messenger

EXTRA

VOL. 1, NO. 51 July 18, 1995 © Messenger Publishing Co., Inc. Cairo, Georgia 31728

Citizens against prison to meet with county

MOBLEY'S Furniture & Appliances 12th Anniversary Sale Continues!



Whirlpool
HOME APPLIANCES

**20 Ft. Upright
FREEZER**

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- Door Lock
- 10 Year Sealed System Warranty

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\$698



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Storewide Sale During July!

Come in for unadvertised specials!

MOBLEY'S Furniture & Appliances

S. Broad Street • Downtown Cairo • 377-1983

A group of Grady County citizens, organized as C.CAP (Coalition of Citizens Against the Prison), will meet with the Grady County Commission tonight, Tuesday, July 18th beginning at 7 p.m.

C.CAP will present a petition and seek additional information about the prison being proposed for location in Grady County.

Wanda Steele, chairman of C.CAP said, Monday, that the organization has requested a place on the commission's agenda "because we want the commissioners to listen to us."

She pointed out that Commission Chairman Jack Drew has said he hasn't heard much opposition to the prison.

C.CAP also plans to present a petition to the county commission signed by over 900 citizens, according to Ms. Steele.

C.CAP also will request the county commission to arrange for some type of public forum on the issue since it has been declared a referendum impossible until the 1996 elections are held.

Some of the questions C.CAP wants answered are, according to Ms. Steele:

- Why the Tired Creek Park area was chosen as a site?
- Who will have to pay for an environmental impact study?
- Just where on the Tired Creek Park property is the proposed prison site?
- What road improvement will be needed and where will access to the prison property be located?
- Will taxes have to be increased to fund the handling of court cases brought by prison inmates?
- Will additional law enforcement officers be needed to police visitors to see prison inmates?
- What effect will jobs at the prison have on other local law enforcement jobs?

Ms. Steele said members of C.CAP would be meeting prior to tonight's meeting to compile a complete list of questions they would like to have answered or clarified.

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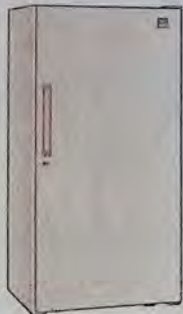
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HOME APPLIANCES

**20 Ft. Upright
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- Frost Free
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- 10 Year Sealed System Warranty

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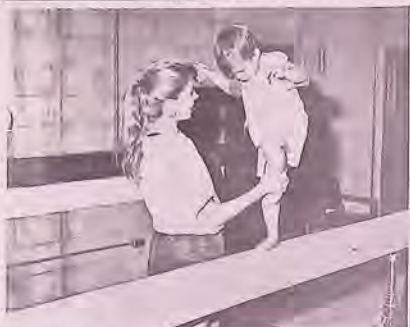
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KIM COBB, owner of Cairo Gymnastic Academy, had the undivided attention of Jarrin Prince, son of Susan and Robin Prince, as the toddler took his first step on the beam during the new academy's camp for pre-schoolers this week. (Staff Photo)

New gymnastics academy readying for classes

With a June camp already a matter of record, one underway this week, and another set for this month, Cairo Gymnastics Academy has about completed its preliminary activities in preparation for its first full term of classes now being scheduled.

Kim Cobb, owner of the academy and its instructor, said she is very pleased with the response she has had so far and is looking forward to getting underway with the academy's first term of instruction.

Kim, the daughter of John H. and Alwayne Cobb, is a 1986 graduate of Cairo High School and a 1990 graduate of West Georgia College where she earned a degree in Exercise Physiology. Since 1990 she has been employed with the Fulton County Recreation Dept., part of her duties being the teaching of gymnastics for four of the five years she was with the department.

About her move back to Cairo, she said, "I was ready to get out of Atlanta and I've always wanted to own my own gym."

She has been very busy converting part of the building at 328 First Avenue NE into a first-class gymnastics facility with equipment already in place for use in the girls' program such as the uneven bars,

high and low beams, the horse and exercise floor. "I'll have the parallel bars and rings needed for the boys' program in place by this fall," Kim said.

By this fall, she also expects to have another gym in the front of the building ready for use in teaching clogging and for exercising.

"I'm excited. The response has been so good I can't wait 'til fall to get classes started," Kim said. Her planning for this fall includes development of a team program leading to competition with other teams, first on an area level but expanding later.

A grand opening celebration for the Cairo Gymnastics Academy is being planned for sometime in August, Kim hoping Daniela Silivas, a member of the 1988 Romanian gymnastic team and winner of the most medals in the history of the sport, can return to take part in the celebration. Silivas was in Cairo before the last school term closed and visited some of the elementary schools with Cobb to promote gymnastics.

Cairo Gymnastics Academy will welcome students of all ages, both boys and girls. For more information on its program and class schedules, call Kim Cobb at 377-1226.

nurse to Bachelor's of Science Nursing program for kickoff at Thomas College this fall. Thomas College President Homer Pankoy has reported that, from 15 to 20 RNs from Valdosta, Cairo, Moultrie and Tallahassee have already registered for the program and he anticipates between 50-60 total students by fall. The program is designed with flexible class times so students can continue working while attending.

CORDELE -

According to state agricultural specialists, it's been a good season for watermelon producers and most of the melons produced will find their way to the Cordele Farmers Market which annually ships more melons than any other point in the state. State acreage planted in watermelons is about 35,000 with seven to ten thousand of those acres planted in Crisp County.

NEWTON -

Governor Zell Miller was in Newton last Saturday to present officials with the first check to be used in buying out property subject to flood damage.

THOMASVILLE -

Downtown Thomasville storefronts will soon have outdoor wooden plaques with information about the buildings. Main Street volunteers and directors are now gathering the information. It will be a bonus for visitors to really enjoy downtown. Main Street director Sharlene Celaya has indicated.

QUITMAN -

There are signs that determined efforts of Brooks County Commissioners to adhere to a policy of fiscal accountability are paying off. Last year, Brooks County was forced to begin borrowing money in May to continue operating until tax bills were mailed. Members of the board established a \$500,000 credit line with a local bank on June 22 of this year but believe it may be around Sept. 1 before they must borrow to meet expense.

DONALDSONVILLE -

A ground-breaking ceremony was held recently for an enlargement and renovation project at Donaldsonville Hospital with completion expected in January of next year. Work planned includes additional office space, a new waiting room and a covered entrance for the doctors' office building, remodeling of old offices and addition of 13 more beds at Seminole Manor Nursing Home.

ASHBURN -

An open house was held last Sunday at the newly completed Emergency Communications Center adjacent to Ashburn City Hall. All Turner Countians were invited to attend to see how the center operates in handling calls for the Enhanced 9-1-1 and for other emergency agencies in the county.

BLAKELY -

Officials of the Cities of Blakely, Jakin, Damascus and Arlington and the Early County Commission agreed, at the last minute, to let their dispute over division of sales tax revenue go to arbitration in order to meet a state deadline for a decision on the distribution. The officials have agreed to a six-month time limit on the arbitration process, however, as of last week, it was not known who would serve as mediator, how the arbitration team would be selected, and if the arbitrated decision would be binding.

CAMILLA -

The Mitchell County Commission has decided to approve the request by Thomas Technical Institute for

use of the old health department building for a nurse's training program. Archbold Hospital has pledged \$25,000 to getting the teaching program underway, according to the Camilla Enterprise. The building will not be available until the county's new health department facility is completed next year.

THOMASVILLE -

A \$15,000 Historic Preservation fund grant has recently been received to go with matching funds for renovation of the Ritz Theater on West Jackson St. Gloria Jones, president of Heritage Foundation, Inc. and Jule Anderson, chairperson of the Ritz restoration steering committee, recently attended a meeting of the African American Historic Preservation Committee in Georgia. Anderson was appointed to the organization's strategic planning committee.

SYLVESTER -

The Worth County Commission has adopted a budget for its 1995-96 year of \$6,334,029. Property taxes totaling \$2,670,000 are anticipated to help finance the budget.

Georgia State Patrol Monthly Report

The Georgia State Patrol at Post #12—Thomasville announced today that 11 traffic accidents in Grady County were investigated during the month of June. These accidents resulted in 12 injuries and 0 deaths.

Sergeant R.R. Bellowfer of the Thomasville Patrol Post said property damage in the 11 accidents amounted to \$UNK.

In the area of enforcement by Post #12, Sergeant Bellowfer said his officers had made 102 arrests and issued 112 warnings during the month.

Various courts in Grady County disposed of 142 pending traffic cases during the month with the following: 19 guilty pleas, 115 bond forfeitures, 5 cases dismissed, 0 cases no record, and 3 nolo contendere pleas. Sergeant Bellowfer explained that cases and arrests would seldom be the same number for each month because some cases are carried over into the next month to coincide with court dates.

He also pointed out that fines and forfeitures amounted to \$14,912.00 for the month of June which was paid to the courts of Grady County.

Public service announcement

Commissioner John Oxendine offers assistance:

Georgia residents with insurance problems or questions can receive assistance directly from the Commissioner's Office by contacting his Insurance Investigator working in our area.

An Investigator from the Office is scheduled to be in Thomasville from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm on Wednesday, July 19, 1995 at the Courthouse, County Commissioner's Office. Please call the Courthouse, County Commissioner's Office at 912-225-4100 to confirm the investigators schedule.

THERE IS NO FEE FOR THIS SERVICE.

It Pays To Do Business With Farm Credit

That's because as a cooperative, Farm Credit can return a portion of its profits to its borrowers. Which translates to money back in your pocket.



If you'd like to find out how you can share in Farm Credit's profits, contact your local Farm Credit office today.

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News From Our Neighbors

BLAKELY -

Blakely is joining Sylvester as the only Georgia communities served by Free-Net, an electronic bulletin board featuring a variety of on-line services, including electronic mail and access to data-bases on a multitude of topics. The Blakely/Early County Free-Net Organizing Committee was notified, recently, it is one of 10 rural U.S. communities to receive a National Public Telecomputing Network grant valued at about \$13,000 to establish the Free-Net System.

QUINCY -

Quincy was among 30 finalists from across the nation vying for a 1995 All-American City Award, but did not receive one of the ten pre-

sented. About 30 Quincy citizens attended the National Civic League's awards meeting in Cleveland to make the city's presentation.

The presentation included three projects: Gadsden Citizens for Healthy Babies, which provides counseling for pregnant mothers; Main Street Quincy, a comprehensive program to revitalize downtown; and The Quincy Music Theatre and Art in Gadsden, which uses plays and artwork to provide cultural awareness for children. Sponsors of the effort plan to try for the All-American City Award again next year.

THOMASVILLE -

The Georgia Board of Nursing has approved a new Registered

The Cairo Messenger EXTRA

R.H. (Bobby) Wind - Editor and Publisher
R.L. VanLandingham - Staff Writer
Randolph H. Wind - Director of Advertising

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Kim, the daughter of John H. and Alwayne Cobb, is a 1986 graduate of Cairo High School and a 1990 graduate of West Georgia College where she earned a degree in Exercise Physiology. Since 1990 she has been employed with the Fulton County Recreation Dept., part of her duties being the teaching of gymnastics to a number of the most capable in the history of the sport, can return to take part in the coliseum. Shivers was in Cairo before the last school term closed and visited with Kim and her family.

Cobb is a graduate of the Georgia Institute of Technology and has welcomed students of all ages, both boys and girls. For more information on its program and class schedules, call Kim Cobb at 377-4226.

She has been very busy converting part of the building at 328 First Avenue NE into a first-class gymnastics facility with equipment already in place for use in the girls' program such as the uneven bars,

According to state agricultural specialists, it's been a good season for watermelon producers and most of the melons produced will find their way to the Corbale Farmers Market which annually ships more melons than any other point in the state. State acreage planted in watermelons is about 35,000 with seven to ten thousand of those acres planted in Crisp County.

NEWTON - Governor Zell Miller was in Newton last Saturday to present officials with the first check to be used in buying out property subject to flood damage.

THOMASVILLE - Downtown Thomasville storefronts will soon have outdoor wood-on-plaque with information about the buildings. Main Street volunteers and directors are now gathering the information. It will be a bonus for visitors to really enjoy down town, Main Street director Shafiqul Chelaya has indicated.

QUITMAN - There are signs that determining the needs of Brooks County Commissioners to adhere to a policy of fiscal accountability are paying off. Last year, Brooks County was forced to begin borrowing money in May to continue operating until tax bills were received. Members of the bond committee, including the bond trustee, will be holding a public hearing with a bond issue on June 22 of this year. "I don't believe it may be around Sept. 1 before they will borrow to meet expense."

DONALSONVILLE - A ground-breaking ceremony was held recently for an enlargement and renovation project at Donalsonville Hospital with completion expected in January of next year. Work planned includes additional office space, a new waiting room and a covered entrance for the doctors' office building, remodeling of old office building, and addition of 13 more beds at Seminole Manor Nursing Home.

ASHBURN - An open house was held last Sunday at the newly completed Emergency Communications Center adjacent to Ashburn City Hall. All Turner Counties were invited to attend to see how the center operates in handling calls for the enhanced 9-1-1 and for other emergency agencies in the county.

BLAKELY - Officials of the Cities of Blakely, Jahn, Damascus and Arlington and the Early County Commission agreed, at the last minute, to let their dispute over division of sales tax revenue go to arbitration in order to meet a state deadline for a decision on the distribution. The officials have agreed to a six-month time limit on the arbitration process; however, as of last week, it was not known who would serve as mediator, how the arbitration team would be selected, and if the arbitrated decision would be binding.

CAMILLA - The Mitchell County Commission has decided to approve the request by Thomas Technical Institute for

The Cairo Messenger EXTRA

R.H. (Bobby) Wind - Editor and Publisher
R.L. VanLandingham - Staff Writer
Randolph H. Wind - Director of Advertising

Published every Monday by Messenger Publishing Company, Inc., 311st. Ave. N.E., Cairo, GA 31728. Extra is a three-class mail at the post office in Cairo, Wilkham, and Calvary, GA.

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CIRCULATION - The Cairo Messenger, a paid weekly newspaper, and The Cairo Messenger EXTRA, a free distribution news publication, combined every Monday delivered by the post office in Cairo, Wilkham, and Calvary, Georgia. Current combined circulation is 10,193.



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West Jackson St. Gloria Jones, president of Heritage Foundation, Inc. and Jul Anderson, chairperson of the Ritz restoration steering committee, recently attended a meeting of the African American Historic Preservation Commission in Georgia. An action was appointed to the organization's strategic planning committee.

SVLWYSTER - The Worth County Commission has adopted a budget for its 1995-96 year of \$6,334,000. Property taxes totaling \$2,670,000 are anticipated to help finance the budget.

Georgia State Patrol Monthly Report

The Georgia State Patrol at Post #12—Thomasville announced today that 11 traffic accidents in Grady County were investigated during the month of June. These accidents resulted in 12 injuries and 0 deaths. Sergeant R.R. Belflower of the Thomasville Patrol Post said property damage in the 11 accidents amounted to \$10K.

In the area of enforcement by Post #12, Sergeant Belflower said his officers had made 102 arrests and issued 112 warnings during the month.

Various courts in Grady County disposed of 142 pending traffic cases during the month with the following: 19 guilty pleas, 115 bond forfeitures, 5 cases dismissed, 0 cases on record, and 3 nolo contendere pleas. Sergeant Belflower explained that cases and arrests would seldom be the same number for each month because some cases are carried over into the next month to coincide with court dates.

He also pointed out that fines and forfeitures amounted to \$14,912.00 for the month of June which was paid to the courts of Grady County.

Public service announcement

Commissioner John Oxendine offers assistance: Georgia residents with insurance problems or questions can receive assistance directly from the Commissioner's Office by contacting his Insurance Investigator working in our area.

An Investigator from the Office is scheduled to be in Thomasville from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm on Wednesday, July 19, 1995 at the Courthouse, County Commissioner's Office. Please call the Courthouse, County Commissioner's Office at 912-225-4100 to confirm the investigators schedule.

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Bridal Registry

Tammy Deagath & George Childs
July 1, 1995

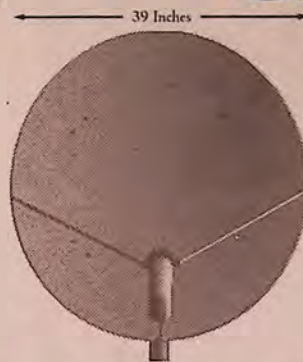
Tammy Baker & Michael Mingo
July 8, 1995

Adrian Soderberg & Charles Rowland
July 5, 1995

Renee Teale & Kevin Shiffin
July 22, 1995

Steven Thompson & Dennis Wood
July 22, 1995

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System Comparison	PrimeStar®	RCA DSS®
Available at your local RCA dealer	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Dish Width (depending on location)	36" to 47"	18"
Easy Self-installation available	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
High Power Digital Satellite Signal <small>(PrimeStar System scheduled to be upgraded to High Power within the next two years)</small>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Consumer Equipment Upgrade Required <small>(for high power satellite capability)</small>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
Point and Select On-Screen Program Guide	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parental Control and Spending Limits	Parental Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Owned by Cable Companies ²	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
Universal TV Remote	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
HDTV Compatible ⁴	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
S-Video Jack	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Complete Line of Accessories	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Programming Comparison	PrimeStar®	RCA DSS®
Number of Channels	approx. 75	over 150 <small>(DIRECTV and USSB combined)</small>
HBO	only 3	5
Cinemax	only 2	3
Showtime	No	3
The Movie Channel	No	2
Flix	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pay Per View Movies/Events	10 Channels	Over 40 Channels
NFL Sunday Ticket from DIRECTV®	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ESPN 2	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MTV, VH-1, Nickelodeon, Nick at Nite, Comedy Central, Lifetime	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Court TV	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Commercial Free Audio Channels	6	28

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April 5, 1995

Hon. Harold J. Ragan
1296 Crine Blvd.
Cairo, GA 31728

Dear Sir:

I would like to express to you my concern over a state prison coming to Grady County.

I am a resident of Whigham and I am not in favor of a state prison locating in or near Whigham, Georgia, and I am not in favor of a state prison locating anywhere in Grady County. Grady County is growing every day. This is not a dying community. A real estate person told me that she had eight people on a waiting list from around Tallahassee and Thomasville who wanted to purchase a home and some land in Grady County. This is a wonderful community to live in and we don't need a state prison locating here. You automatically think of big prisons when you hear the word "Reidsville". You don't think about the city itself. We don't want this for Grady County.

Because of my present employment, I cannot publicly express my objections over this matter but I do want you to know that not all the citizens of Whigham want such a state prison which is being proposed. Just the idea of such a facility among us is terrible. It is not the security which worries me but all the negative thoughts about prisons in general. I would prefer to have a large manufacturing plant come to the Whigham area than a large state prison. I know this facility would offer many various jobs, but I would not want to work there and I would not want any of my family working there. Just check with the many turn-overs in jobs at the prison in Pelham. Prison guards have quit because of security reasons. One man or woman left alone to supervise 100 or more men - this is a very scary picture.

Someone in your position should be obligated to inform the public of the expenses this will cost ~~the county~~ instead of painting a picture of all this new money coming into Grady County. I think the citizens in favor of this are the ones who will somehow and someday gain a profit from a prison being located here. If people are looking for jobs, there are plenty of good jobs available here in Grady County - jobs that you don't have to put your life in danger such as you would if you were working at a prison. Criminals are very dangerous individuals.

What about all the inmate law suits that will be filed? An inmate can file a law suit about anything he wants to and this has to be filed and handled just like any other case that gets filed.

More employees would have to be employed in the Clerk's Office alone to handle the extra paper work. What about the Superior Court Judges that have to hear all these cases that are filed? Another Superior Court Judge surely will have to be appointed to carry all this extra work. Where are the monies going to come from to pay these salaries? Grady County I suspect will have to pay a good portion of these expenses. Attorneys will have to be hired to handle all the suits.

Please have some type of official public survey taken of the citizens of Grady County about their feelings of a prison being built here. A survey of just of the average man, not the businesses that will make a profit from the prison.

Thank you for your time and any consideration you can give in this matter will be appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Concerned Citizen of Grady
County



MICHAEL J. BOWERS
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Department of Law
State of Georgia

40 CAPITOL SQUARE SW
ATLANTA, GA 30334-1300

June 12, 1995

WRITER'S DIRECT DIAL
(404) 656-3385
FAX (404) 657-9932

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rod Bowlden
Assistant Executive Director
State Properties Commission

FROM: Denise E. Whiting-Pack *DWP*
Assistant Attorney General
Real Property Division

RE: Deed Restrictions Tired Creek Park Timber Sales Prison
Site
Our File No. 5700-MA-6-6474-95 C/S 302850
SPC No. 421.4; County No.065 (Grady)

I shall be handling the matter described above. If you have any questions or information, do not hesitate to contact me. When doing so, please refer to this file number. My mailing address and telephone and facsimile numbers are listed above. If you would like to contact me personally, I am located in the Real Property Division, Suite 226 of the State Judicial Building.

I look forward to working with you.

DWP/sp

✓cc: Senator Harold Ragan

Minutes
May 25, 1995
Prison Taskforce

ATTENDEES

Jack Drew	Mike Stephenson	Wallace Sholar
Dit Hester	Sandy Reagan	Tony Moring
Richard VanLandingham	Susan Knox	Chuck Thomas

ABSENT

Sen. Harold Ragan

It was reported that Senator Ragan would be arriving after he had completed previous business and the group decided to proceed without him. It was indicated that from the Senator's perspective, everything was go.

Discussion was held concerning the major areas of concern that need to be actively addressed in order for the prison to move forward.

1) LABOR CONDITIONS AND COMFORT LEVEL OF EXISTING INDUSTRY

Suggestions were made in how we can aggressively pursue bringing our current population base back to work in Grady County through job fairs, etc and how we can overcome obstacles to allow unemployed local residents to enter the workforce, possibly through addressing child care availability. A discussion was held concerning the IDA's current position as it relates to how they would respond to an inquiry from a similar size industry if it were to show indications of locating in Grady County today. Richard VanLandingham outlined that the IDA is not targeting this size industry until after we are on line with the increase in sewage plant capacity, but have been focusing our efforts to companies of 50 - 75 employees. If the IDA were contacted today, qualifying questions would have to be posed to determine if they could accommodate the wastewater needs of the industry. If it was determined that they could be met with existing capacity and a waiver for hookup could be attained, then the same efforts for addressing the concerns of existing industry in regards to labor supply would be launched as are being suggested for addressing the concerns being expressed now by local industry in regards to labor issues.

Dit Hester raised the question of whether GBS Tech met this target profile and it was reported that their initial employment level would have been 100 employees, domestic sewage use only, with a 5 year growth projection of up to 500 employees.

It was mentioned that the projected growth of Torrington coming on line at the same time as the prison is a valid issue that needs to be weighed in the balance and positive action take to resolve. The issue of whether we as a community see ourselves as wanting to grow at all was mention and many agreed that there was a segment of the community that did not want any growth at all. In order for us to be able to attract additional labor force, some growth will have to occur in our housing supply which is a completely separate issue.

Mr. VanLandingham reiterated the IDA's position in support of the prison as an positive economic impact for our community. Discussion was held concerning Cagle's employment projection of 1800 at their new processing facility. Currently, Wight's is beginning to see a flow of employees back and forth between Cagle's and Wight's. In addition Wight's and Roddenbury's are presently utilizing migrant workers to meet their labor needs.

2) COMMUNITY CONCERN OF POTENTIAL FUTURE UTILIZATION OF THE TIRED CREEK AREA FOR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES

Tony Moring suggested that we address the communities concern with a published plan for how the location of the prison will actually enhance the potential for development of the Tired Creek Recreational Area. Jack Drew relayed that Thomas County had located a jail facility in an area that is now one of Thomasville's premier recreational centers. It was reported that many in the community have expressed opinions in opposition to the condemned land being part of the prison site. Tony Moring presented a brochure from a state park that encountered similar wetland issues and proceeded forward with a revised plan of smaller lakes.

3) PUBLIC SENTIMENT AND SUPPORT

Discussion was held as to the variety of estimates for support/opposition to a correctional facility in Grady County. Chuck Thomas had one of his employees randomly select a letter in the phone book to call and conduct an informal survey of public sentiment. The first results were overwhelmingly in opposition to until it was determined that all calls had been made to Maxwell family members. Upon contacting citizens other than Maxwells, the response was more favorable.

(1st 60/20/20%, 40/40/20% favorable - unfavorable - undecided) Discussion was held concerning the possibility of having an outside independent professional public opinion survey company conduct a statistically valid poll. Susan Knox was asked to determine the cost of such.

4) PUBLIC CONCERN FOR THE COST AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROVIDING WATER AND SEWER INFRASTRUCTURE TO THE TIRED CREEK SITE

Mike Stephenson reported that Mitchell County provided the water and sewer at the Autry Correctional facility site, financed by a combination of grant money and bond financing through GEFA at a cost of approximately \$800,000.00. A cost estimate was given of approximately 1 million dollars to drill a well and install a on site sewage treatment plant with land application. Questions were raised concerning:

1. Who would be responsible for the construction costs? It was noted that the community has not adequately recognized that with incurred costs for construction also comes revenue from the state that would offset those costs.

2) What is the expected revenue level for the service to be provided and would that cover both debt service and operational costs?

3) Would Grady County be extended the same grant funding provided to Mitchell County?

4) Could timber sales from the land be used to offset the

construction costs, thereby resulting in lower DS payments or were timber revenues restricted to recreational purposes?
5) What is Grady EMC's intent in considering providing these services?

Bob Hopkins mentioned that a national trend is for state governments to transfer cost associated with large projects to local governments.

The suggestion was made that rather than inquiring what the state was willing to pay, lets first determine what our anticipated revenue levels would need to be to make it a viable proposition for the county and then submit that figure to the state to see if we are in the same ballpark. Mike Stephenson agreed that this would be a favorable approach. Jack Drew asked if Susan Knox, Mike Stephenson and Bob Hopkins would take on the task of determining answers to these questions. Bob Hopkins indicated a willingness to consult with the City's engineering firm for some preliminary cost estimates.

- 5) DIRECTION OF COMMUNITY EFFORT AND PROJECTED TIME FRAME FOR ACTION
Inquiry was made as to the timeframe for giving the state a go ahead on our community's interest and it was reported that June 15 was the target date. Direction was given concerning the utility information gathering to the assigned group, but no further concrete strategies were decided upon.

To: Jim Higdon, Commissioner
Dept. of Community Affairs
FAX# 656-9792

From: Senator Harold Reagan
Cairo, Georgia 31728
FAX# (912) 377-5544

NO. Pages including Cover 2

RE-ELECT

Harold Ragan

STATE SENATOR, DISTRICT 11

November 15, 1993

Dear Friends and Supporters:

I am using this means to inform you that I intend to seek re-election to the Georgia Senate in 1994. It has been my motivation to strive to serve the people of Georgia in a conscientious and dedicated manner. I trust that you have perceived my service in the Senate in that light.

As you well know, seeking public office is an expensive undertaking. If you have assisted me in the past, I thank you again. If you can see fit to lend support to my re-election efforts in 1994, I will be grateful.

I pledge to continue to give my best efforts to the job, and trust that together we can make a difference for the betterment of life for all Georgians.

With kind personal regards,

Harold J. Ragan

cgm

Please make checks payable: Ragan for Senate Campaign Fund.

1296 Crine Blvd. N.W. • Cairo, GA 31728

Paid For by the Ragan for Senate '92 Campaign

Page 2 - Commissioner Hydon

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Harold Ragan
FROM: Mike Stephenson, County Administrator
RE: Mitchell County Water & Sewer System
DATE: May 31, 1995

~~MS~~
Autry CI

I talked with Bennett Adams today and he provided the following information:

PROJECT COST

500 GPM Well & Pump	\$189,000.
450,000 gal. Elev. Tank	327,000.
LAS Wastewater Treatment	\$539,000.
Engineering	\$140,000.
Testing	\$ 9,000.
TOTAL COST	<u>\$1,204,000.</u>

FUNDING SOURCES

EDA Grant (50% of Total Cost)	\$600,000.
EPD/DNR	150,000.
Dept. of Corrections (50% of Tank)	163,000.
	<u>\$913,000.</u>
S.P.L.O.S.T. Proceeds	391,000.
	<u>\$1,204,000.</u>
Annual Operating Expenditures	\$ 60,000.
Annual Revenues	\$ 96,000.

JACK C. DREW, Chairman
486 Drew Road, Cairo, Georgia 31728

HOWARD L. COPELAND, Vice-Chairman
545 9th Street S.W., Cairo, Georgia 31728

JOHN C. HARRELL
2536 Harrell Road, Whigham, Georgia 31797

RONNIE E. JOHNSON
3569 Ga. Highway 111S, Cairo, Georgia 31728

ROBERT B. BURNS
1469 Lullwater Circle S.E., Cairo, Georgia 31728

Grady County



MICHAEL I. STEPHENSON
County Administrator

BONNIE H. AMDAIL
Finance Director

ANN W. MOBLEY
County Clerk

Phone: 912/377-1512
FAX: 912/377-4127

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

250 North Broad Street

Box 7

CAIRO, GEORGIA 31728

912/377-1512

June 23, 1995

Governor Zell Miller
203 State Capital
Atlanta, Ga 30334

Dear Governor Miller:

On February 14th, a group of Grady County Citizens traveled to Atlanta and met with you to discuss the potential for locating a prison in Grady County. At that meeting you outlined three areas that our community needed to address before further consideration could be given.

It is our understanding that you have assigned the task for strategic assessment of Department of Correction needs to Mr. Tim Burgess at the Office of Planning and Budget and that he will be reporting those findings to you in mid August. The purpose of this correspondence is to provide you with a interim status report in anticipation of your receiving Mr. Burgess' findings. We are prepared to make a complete presentation in your office at a time you determine to be appropriate in the decision making process.

STATUS REPORT

1. Strong Community Support

We have received numerous endorsements through resolutions from a variety of community organizations. In addition we have conducted a public opinion poll of over 400 citizens that has over a 50% favorable response.

2. Adequate Labor Force

We have conducted an extensive labor survey that has shown there to be a sufficient projected labor force available to meet

the staffing requirements of a 1000 bed facility.


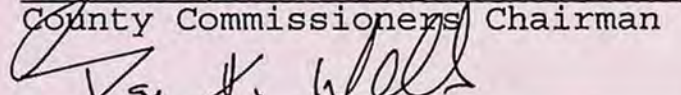
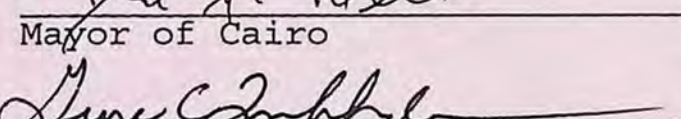
3. Suitable land, donated to the state, with utilities available.

On April 4, the Grady County Board of Commissioners voted to donate to the state, a 250 acre site on the Tired Creek Property. The Property has been inspected by Mr. Dexter Stanphill of the Department of Corrections and found to be suitable. The Properties Commission and the Attorney General's Office have been asked to determine the legality of this property being used as a prison site. Four electric providers have committed to bid on the electric service. The Department of Transportation has tentatively approved a contract for paving a county road to the prison site. The feasibility of providing water and sewer service is being discussed with Grady County, City of Cairo, Grady EMC and City of Whigham.

We are receiving assistance from our legislators in determining the potential availability of RDA and other infrastructure grants.

We stand ready to meet with you again to discuss the specifics of your request and the details of our findings. Once again, we appreciate your support for the advancement of Grady County.

Sincerely,


County Commissioners Chairman

Mayor of Cairo

Mayor of Whigham

cc: Henry Huckaby
Tim Burgess
George Hooks
Terry Coleman
Kay Bates
Theo Titus
Loyce Turner
Harold Ragan
Walter Ray



CAIRO-GRADY COUNTY

Economic Development Council

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Susan E. Knox

June 14, 1995

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mike Stephenson Dit Hester Sandy Reagan
 Sen. Harold Ragan Wallace Sholar Chuck Thomas
 Bob Hopkins George Trulock
 Richard VanLandingham

FROM: Susan Knox

Senator Harold Ragan called this morning to give an update report on the status of the prison project.

Sen. Ragan spoke with the Governor's office approximately two weeks ago and was informed that they had requested Mr. Tim Burgess, Assistant Director of Office of Planning and Budget (OPB) to prepare the strategic plan for determining the needed number of beds within Department of Corrections for the next three years.

In addition, Sen. Ragan has briefed OPB Director Hank Huckabee concerning the actions taken thus far by Grady County in an attempt to seek consideration for a correctional facility location. Sen Ragan sought Mr. Huckabee's input in regards to what he felt was the best course of action for our community in presenting our request to the Governor.

The Director of OPB indicated that Mr. Burgess would not be completed with his recommendation to the Governor prior to Mid August and he felt it would be premature for us to make an appointment with the Governor until he had the strategic assessment in hand from Mr. Burgess. Mr. Huckabee did think it appropriate that we compile a 1 - 2 page summary of what our actions to date have been in regards to moving the project forward and submit a copy to Mr. Burgess as well as the Governor stating our continued interest and willingness to address any questions or concerns that they may have.

In light of the Senators recommendation, it may be in our best interest to delay our delegation visit to Atlanta until after the Governor has received the assessment from Mr. Burgess and is in an informed position to evaluate our proposal.

Senator Ragan has indicated that we should keep our "powder dry" and that we may find the additional time of benefit to allow heat to subside. In the interest of community harmony, Senator Regan said we may want to consider holding a very carefully structured and well arranged public forum.

Requests have been issued to the electric providers for a letter indicating interest in providing service and the EMC is to provide a response to the County invitation to propose for water and sewer service.

News in Grady County

Letter To The Editor From The Black Leaders Of The Community

June 8, 1995

Mr. John Whitman, Editor
South Georgia News and Shopper
Cairo, Georgia 31728

Dear Editor:

We the undersigned individuals would like to address this letter to our community through your newspaper in regards to the pending location of a state correctional facility in Grady County.

Many people have different opinions on this subject and we are no exception. There have been opinions expressed by people who for a many years have kept Grady County a closed economic community, all the while they were reaping the profits of a low wage captive labor force. Does anyone expect there philosophy to change overnight, just because they have sold out their family business? The apple never falls very far from the tree. Think about it.

This is a time for Grady County to open up opportunity for ALL of it's citizens, black and white, young and old, rich and poor. There are farmers who could continue their operation if they had a stable second income and benefits, those who are being moved from the welfare rolls into the workforce, high school graduates who leave our town never to return for jobs in the cities and even some of the older natives of our community that have moved out, but would possibly return if they had the opportunity for a state job in our area.

Currently, of our population of Adults between the ages of 20-64, there are only .0001% of our local workforce employed by state government. We are ranked 138 out of 159 counties in the state in terms of number of state employees in our county. We are sending our tax dollars to Atlanta, but they are not coming back, they are going to improve the per capita income in other counties. We only have 81 state workers, contrasted to surrounding counties of Thomas with 1274, Decatur with 801, Mitchell with 331. Colquitt with 418 and Early with 139.

The per capita income is the standard measure of economic prosperity in an area. Let's look at how we stack up against our neighboring counties that show significantly more state employees: Thomas \$19,141, Decatur \$14,776, Mitchell \$13,620, Colquitt \$15,093 and Early \$14,617. Grady County is at the bottom of the heap with \$13,021. Is there a correlation? We'll let you draw your own conclusions. All we know is we pay the same amount of state taxes as all of these other counties we just are not getting our lions share of the benefits. How much longer are we willing to be the stepchild. Only if we are not willing to come into the family does it need to continue this way.

While the percentage of persons below the poverty level is very similar among the black and white population, 51% black and 47.8% white, there is a great disparity among the median incomes, with black median income being \$13,543 and white median income being \$21,895. What we need are higher paying jobs for our black citizens to help address this issue.

If the state had told us they were willing to put a state mental hospital here, there probably would have been the same kind of outcry from people who let fear and reign in shaping public opinion. They would be saying that Charles Manson types would be escaping and terrorizing our community. Has a state institution such as Southwestern State Hospital in Thomas County or Bainbridge State Hospital in Decatur County left them labeled as "undestralbe" because they have mental health facilities? Please don't allow fear to rule in this decision, but consider those fellow citizens that will be able to accept a position with state government that they otherwise would not have an opportunity for. If you wouldn't want to work there, that's okay, but for many Grady Countians, it would be a Godsend.

It seems to us that those most likely to benefit from the opportunity a prison would open up in terms in employment, are the 30% of our current labor force that works outside the county and the people at the bottom of the economic ladder that need a way to increase their family wages.

With the trends in government being towards downsizing there will not be as many chances in the future to attract state jobs to our area. We have lagged behind for long enough. Let's bring our tax dollars home. We hope that the citizens of our community that welcome state jobs to our area will take the time to pick up the phone and call the governors office or write him a letter stating your support. You can be sure that those who want to keep us poor and humble will be doing the same.

Footnote: The statistics published in this letter were taken from the 1994 Georgia County Guide published by the University of Georgia College of Family and Consumer Sciences.

Howie S. Copeland Vice-Chairman Grady County Commission
Ernest W. Cloud City Councilman + Mayor Pro-Tem
Rev. Drellian Cook Pastor - Beulah Baptist Church
Arthur Chaffers Assistant Principal - Cairo High School
Ann St. Hymen Principal - Washington Middle School
Rev. Henry D. Howard Jr. Pastor - Macedonia Church
Rev. E. C. Turner Jr. Pastor Mt. Calvary M.A. Church
Mary Henderson - Retired Teacher
Rev. Augustine W. Williams pastor Beulah M.B.C. Church + the
Robert O. Bell School and Worker
Mrs. O. B. Williams Board of Education
Chelunda Smith Teacher

Grand Jury Examines Mango Murder Case, Cooper's Store Robbery

By Tim Hale

The June session of the Grady County Grand Jury passed down true bills in two recent cases, the murder of Eugene Mango and the robbery of Cooper's Store.



SGN File Photo

The Grand Jury examined a total of 58 cases, handing down 43 true bills, 14 no bills and continuing one case. The Grand Jury was in session last Wednesday and Thursday.

Anthony Morris, Anthony Huntly and David Morris were charged with one count of felony murder and one count of aggravated assault in the April 9, 1995 death of Eugene Mango.

In documents filed with the Clerk of the Court, the trio were said to have hit Mango with a wooden stick and a bottle, "objects when used offensively against a person are likely to result in serious bodily injury, thereby causing emotional and physical stress which caused the said, Eugene Mango, to go into cardiac dysrhythmia and die." Mango was allegedly attacked between his mother's house and his father's house according to his father, Gus Mango, Sr.

In the second case, Napoleon Bonaparte was charged with two counts of burglary and two counts of aggravated battery in the June 2 robbery of Cooper's Store in the Spence community.

Bonaparte was tracked for over six hours in a massive manhunt in northeast Grady County and was finally captured in a wooded and swampy area off Hwy. 93 N in southeast Mitchell County.

Count one charged Bonaparte with taking at least \$80.00 from Kelso Cooper by beating him "with his fists and choking him." Count two stated that Bonaparte took at least \$700.00 from Christine Cooper by beating her "with his fists."

Count three charged Bonaparte with, "maliciously causing bodily harm to Kelso Cooper by seriously disfiguring a member of his body, face and hand, beating him with his fists and stomping the victim with his feet." Count four charged Bonaparte with seriously disfiguring her face and head by beating her with his fists."

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News in Grady County

DUI Leaves One Injured

Grady County Sheriffs Deputy Leaves Bloody Glove At Accident Scene

By Kellie Evans

Friday night, June 9th, Kenneth Dale McKenzie of Havana, ran his 1991 Chevrolet Silverado into a tree at the corner of Fred Collins Road and County Road 232. McKenzie was charged with DUI, according to a Georgia State Patrol incident report. McKenzie was transported to Tallahassee where he was released shortly after arriving with only minor injuries.

The accident became the secondary story after a Grady County Sheriff's Deputy Earl Prince, was seen removing his bloody glove and throwing it on the ground. The onlookers at the scene voiced concern that the victim might have a disease or even the AIDS virus. After contacting the Tallahassee AIDS HotLine, we learned that the HIV virus that causes AIDS, can be transmitted to another person who might have an open sore or wound. The crowd seemed concerned that children playing in the area, may pick-up the glove, and as kids do, put it in their mouth and be at risk of possible infection.

According to the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, the HIV virus will survive as long as it suspended in moisture. The bloody glove which was left at the scene, was removed inside-out, and was saturated with sweat and blood. This condition would leave enough protection to keep the disease alive and able to reproduce long enough to potentially endanger someone who might come in contact with the glove.

The good news in the case was the fact the victim did not have the HIV virus or AIDS. This incident should force law enforcement agencies to review their internal policies on the safe disposal of hazardous materials.

At the very least, Prince should be reprimanded for littering. Littering in Grady County is a fineable offense, according to the Grady County Magistrate office, in the amount of \$220.00.



The bloody glove left by Grady County Sheriff's Deputy Earl Prince, the night of the accident, could have been an infected object. At the very least, it is littering which is against the LAW!

Photos by John V. Whitman Jr.

Anyone who engages in risky sexual behavior can get a sexually transmitted disease. And get the AIDS virus the same way. 1-800-342-AIDS

AMERICA
RESPONDS
TO AIDS



The bloody glove was all that was left at the scene. Photo taken at 10:25 am the following morning.



Kenneth Dale McKenzie's 1991 Chevrolet Silverado shortly after the accident. McKenzie was charged with driving under the influence, by the Georgia State Patrol.



Grady County EMS along with the Grady County Sheriff's department prepares McKenzie for transport to a Tallahassee Hospital.

New Assistant Director Named For 9-1-1

Tonya Griffin Kay has been promoted to the newly created position of Assistant Director for the joint Decatur County-Grady County 9-1-1 Department.

9-1-1 Director Jerri Slemons said that Kay "will continue to support the routine and daily operations, but will also be available to handle unusual occurrence with the dedication and professionalism she provided to the Flood of '94 Emergency Operations."

Kay is a native of Decatur County and attended Bainbridge College. She is currently enrolled in the Management Certification Program at the Georgia Public Safety Training Center in Forsyth.

Since joining the Decatur-Grady 9-1-1 Department in 1994, Kay has served as Primary Terminal Agency coordinator for the Georgia Crime Information Council operations, and is nationally certified as an Emergency Medical Dispatcher. She currently holds the position of Shift Supervisor for 9-1-1.

Working with the companies which handled the mapping and new numbering systems of Decatur County and Grady County, she assisted in developing the databases used by the five telephone companies which provide the computerized addresses for the Enhanced 9-1-1. In her new position as the Assistant Director, she will continue to supervise the maintenance of these databases for both counties.

The Decatur-Grady 9-1-1 Department, which began taking 9-1-1 calls in July of 1994, is a consolidated public safety communication center, averaging more than 5,000 emergency incidents per month, and processing in excess of 20,000 telephone calls per month.

Ochlocknee Woman Dies In Traffic Accident

By Tim Hale

A Thomasville-Thomas County Humane Society Animal Control Officer was killed in an early morning accident, Sunday, June 11th when the truck she was driving collided with a tractor-trailer. The accident occurred around 7:30 am at the intersection of U.S. 19 and the U.S. 84 by-pass.

Sheryl Lynn Parker, 30, Rt. 2 Box 13, Ochlocknee was thrown from a 1986 GMC pickup truck owned by the animal shelter. She collided with a 1995 Ford Aeromax tractor-trailer owned by R & L Transfer Inc. in Wilmington Ohio. The driver, Anthony Demetrius, 27, Rt. 4 Box 438-C, Tallahassee had been on the road for approximately 12 hours according to a Georgia State Patrol report.

Parker's vehicle was dragged west along the by-pass before it left the roadway, went through a fence and come to rest against a building.

An investigating GSP officer was unable to determine the cause of the accident. Neither vehicle showed signs of braking prior to the collision the report said. A witness did not know which vehicle had the green light at the intersection.

According to Doug West, Director of the Thomasville-Thomas County Humane Society, Parker was on weekend call. She had left her home and was on her way to the Thomas County Correctional Institute to pick up an inmate to help clean cages and feed animals at the animal shelter. West said Parker was two-weeks shy of being employed with his unit three months.

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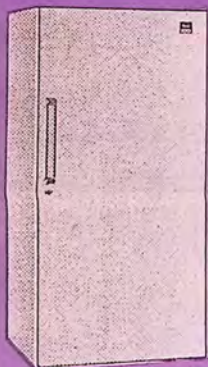
The Cairo Messenger

EXTRA

VOL. 1, NO. 47 June 20, 1995 © Messenger Publishing Co., Inc. Cairo, Georgia 31728

Poll indicates majority favors prison

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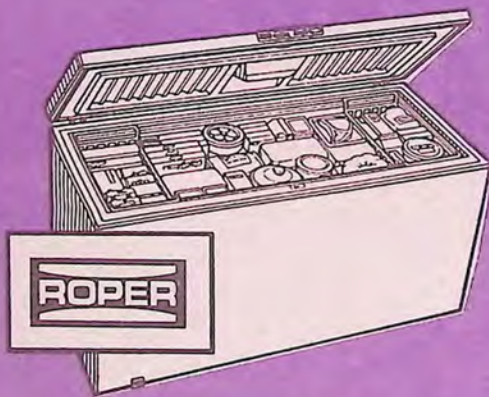
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The Grady County Board of Commissioners has completed an opinion survey of a representative number of local citizens concerning location of a state prison in the county, the last of 412 random calls being made recently. According to County Adm. Mike Stephenson, 370 calls were required to get a valid survey with a few more being made for good measure.

Two-hundred and ten of those citizens called responded in support of the proposal to locate a state prison in the county. One-hundred and thirteen opposed the idea and eighty-nine remain undecided, Stephenson reported.

Those called were also asked what their opinion would be if the site chosen was within one mile or five miles of their residence, how long they had lived in the county and their age, occupation and whether or not they would seek employment at a prison located here. Stephenson is still summarizing these statistics and should be able to make a report on their application to the opinions expressed next week.

In other developments pertaining to the prison project, all four local electric power providers -- City of Cairo, Grady EMC, City of Whigham and Georgia Power Company have verbally indicated an interest in bidding on providing service to the utility. All have been requested to put that indication in writing with the Chamber of Commerce anticipating replies in the next few days.

At this time, Grady County, Grady EMC and the City of Cairo have tentatively indicated interest in providing water and sewer service but no commitments have been made. Preliminary information obtained by the city and the county indicate the cost of providing these two services to the proposed prison site would run between \$900,000 and \$1.2 million.

County Adm. Stephenson said, last Tuesday, that both the results of the telephone survey and responses by utility providers would help county officials respond to the three conditions put to them when the prison project was first presented.

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Black leaders write in support of prison

Dear Mr. Editor,

We the undersigned individuals would like to address this letter to our community through your newspaper in regards to the pending location of a state correctional facility in Grady County.

Many people have different opinions on this subject and we are no exception. There have been opinions expressed by people who for a many years have kept Grady County a closed economic community, all the while they were reaping the profits of a low wage captive labor force. Does anyone except there philosophy to change overnight, just because they have sold out their family business? The apple never falls very far from the tree. Think about it.

This is a time for Grady County to open up opportunity for ALL of it's citizens, black and white, young and old, rich and poor. There are farmers who could continue their operation if they had a stable second income and benefits, those who are being moved from the welfare rolls into the workforce, high school graduates who leave our town never

to return for jobs in the cities and even some of the older natives of our community that have moved out, but would possibly return if they had the opportunity for a state job in our area.

Currently, of our population of Adults between the ages of 20-64, there are only .0001% of our local workforce employed by state government. We are ranked 138 out of 159 counties in the state in terms of number of state employees in our county. We are sending our tax dollars to Atlanta, but they are not coming back, they are going to improve the per capita income in other counties. We only have 81 state workers, contrasted to surrounding counties of Thomas with 1274, Decatur with 801, Mitchell with 331, Colquitt with 418 and Early with 139.

The per capita income is the standard measure of economic prosperity in an area. Let's look at how we stack up against our neighboring counties that show significantly more state employees: Thomas \$19,141, Decatur, \$14,776, Mitchell \$13,620, Colquitt, \$15,093 and Ear-

ly \$14,617. Grady County is at the bottom of the heap with \$13,021. Is there a correlation? We'll let you draw your own conclusions. All we know is we pay the same amount of state taxes as all of these other counties we just are not getting our lions share of the benefits. How much longer are we willing to be the stepchild. Only if we are not willing to come into the family does it need to continue this way.

While the percentage of persons below the poverty level is very similar among the black and white population, 51% black and 47.8% white, there is a great disparity among the median incomes, with black median income being \$13,543 and white median income being \$21,895. What we need are higher paying jobs for our black citizens to help address this issue.

If the state had told us they were willing to put a state mental hospital here, there probably would have been the same kind of outcry from people who let fear rule and reign in shaping public opinion. They would be saying that Charles Manson types would be escaping and terrorizing our community. Has a state institution such as Southwestern State Hospital in Thomas County or Bainbridge State Hospital in Decatur County left them labeled as "undesirable" because they have mental health facilities? Please don't allow fear to rule in this decision, but consider those fellow citizens that will be able to accept a position with state government that they otherwise would not have an opportunity for. If you wouldn't want to work there, that's okay, but for many Grady Countians, it would be a Godsend.

It seems to us that those most likely to benefit from the opportunity a prison would open up in terms of employment, are the 30% of our

current labor force that works outside the county and the people at the bottom of the economic ladder that need a way to increase their family wages.

Sincerely,

(s), Howard Copeland,
Ernest W. Cloud, Jr.,
Rev. Dellise Cox,
Arthur Anderson,
Ann H. Flowers,
Rev. Henry L. Flowers, Jr.,

Rev. E.C. Virgil,
Mary Henderson,
Rev. Sylvester W. Williams,
Albert Ball,
Mrs. O.B. Williford,
Talmadge Smart, Jr.

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T G I E

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Hallmark
Bridal Registry**

*Gina Fairbanks & Eric Bishop
June 10, 1995*

*Catherine Cain & Rick Dezemplen
June 17, 1995*

*Sherri Womble & George Kesler
June 17, 1995*

*Wendy Maxwell & Blake Duncan
June 24, 1995*

Family Harrell & Todd Strickland

WHY DO WE WANT IT?

Now, more than ever, it is essential to have a recreational area near at hand.

Because of the energy crisis, the cost of travel is becoming prohibitive....

It will improve our fiscal condition — bring in tourist dollars.

The State has continued to expand other State Parks.

The southern portion of Georgia has few Parks and even fewer recreational areas.

\$800,000 of taxpayers money is going to waste.

GRADY COUNTY WAS PROMISED A PARK BY THE STATE — SO THE FINAL QUESTION IS....

W H E N ?



1979 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TIRED CREEK COMMITTEE

Philip Hester, Chairman

Ed Bell

Lauren Clark

Spencer Duncan

Gary Elkins

Billy Harrison

Larry Higdon

Dan Jones

Sonny Marshall

Carter Morton

Norman Ponder

John Widener

Bobby Wind

Willard Chason
PRESIDENT

Ms. Willie Newman
EXECUTIVE
VICE-PRESIDENT

Barnett



WHAT is it?

WHERE is it?

WHY do we want it?

WHEN will we get it?

WHAT IS IT? Tired Creek is a dream... a dream which could — and should — be a reality.

It is a Recreation Area of 2,933 acres with a 1,450 acre lake.

It is a place where you can swim and fish, go boating, spend a few hours,

or camp out for a few days. Take part in healthful outdoor exercise, or just lie quietly and look at the sky.

Its been a dream for a long, long time. Too long.

WHERE IS TIRED CREEK? It is 3 miles Northwest of Cairo, between Highway 84 and 112. It is easily accessible, not only to the people of Southwest Georgia, but also to the people of Northwest Florida and Southeast Alabama.

It is the perfect location for a State Park.

But the dream has not yet been realized. And its been a dream since the thirties.

SINCE THE THIRTIES?

Yes, that was when it was first proposed to dam up Tired Creek, thereby forming a reservoir area. That idea remained just that, until in the sixties when someone dusted it off and proposed, not just a reservoir area, but a recreation area....

1960 - It was included in the Corps of Engineers Federal Southeastern River Basin Study and proposed for development.

1962 - Final Study presented to Grady County Water Resources, who began to push for development.

1963 - Project cancelled by President Kennedy in economy move.

1965 - Southwest Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission and local officials submit new plan to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for funding.

1968 - B.O.R. accepts plan and agrees to finance half the land cost.

Weideman & Singleton Eng. present study for reservoir and dam site.

1969 - State agrees to pay $\frac{1}{4}$ land cost and to develop as a State Park.

1970 - Grady County Citizens vote to tax themselves 2 mills for four years to pay $\frac{1}{4}$ of land cost - understanding the State would develop the area as a State Park.

1971 - State approves \$100,000 to pay land cost.

Recreation Commission begins land purchases.

1972 - All land purchased at a total cost of \$762,028.39

State accepts land and names Tired Creek State Park.

1973 - State develops formal park plans.

Formal deed acceptance by Governor Carter.

1974 - Park Superintendent is hired.

George Busbee pledges park completion for his administration.

Busbee elected Governor.

1975 - Park eliminated from Busbee's budget. Busbee asks for \$25,000 "feasibility study."

Park management turned over to County Commission.

1979 - **ALL OUT EFFORT BY CHAMBER TO GET PARK DEVELOPED.**

H. R. No. 1012

By: Representatives Bates of the 179th and Titus of the
180th

A RESOLUTION

1 Authorizing the conveyance of certain state owned 27
2 real property located in Grady County, Georgia; to provide 28
3 an effective date; to repeal conflicting laws; and for other 29
4 purposes.

5 WHEREAS, the State of Georgia is the owner of a 32
6 certain parcel of real property located in Grady County, 33
7 Georgia, known as Tired Creek Park and is in the custody of 34
8 the Department of Natural Resources; and

9 WHEREAS, said real property is all those tracts or 37
10 parcels of land lying and being in Grady County, Georgia, 38
11 being on Land Lots 44, 45, 75, 76, 77, 78, 83, 84, 85, 86, 39
12 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, and
13 156, containing approximately 2933 acres and is described on 40
14 a drawing entitled Property Map of Big Tired Creek 41
15 Recreation Area, dated September 22, 1972, and on file in 42
16 the offices of the State Properties Commission; and

17 WHEREAS, by management agreement dated September 45
18 16, 1975, Grady County has been responsible for operating, 46
19 managing, and maintaining the park; and

20 WHEREAS, Grady County is desirous of obtaining the 49
21 property in order that certain improvements may be made; and 50

22 WHEREAS, the Department of Natural Resources has no 53
23 objections to this conveyance. 54

1 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AND ENACTED BY THE 57
 2 GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA: 58

3 Section 1. That the State of Georgia is the owner 61
 4 of the above-described real property and that in all matters 62
 5 relating to the conveyance of the real property the State of 63
 6 Georgia is acting by and through its State Properties 64
 7 Commission. 64

8 Section 2. That the above-described real property 67
 9 shall be conveyed by appropriate instrument to Grady County 68
 10 by the State of Georgia, acting by and through the State 69
 11 Properties Commission, for a consideration of \$10.00 and as 69
 12 long as such property is used for public purposes and upon 70
 13 such further consideration and provisions as the State 71
 14 Properties Commission shall in its discretion determine to 72
 15 be in the best interest of the State of Georgia. 72

16 Section 3. That, if Grady County determines the 75
 17 need to convey all or a portion of the above-described 76
 18 property to a private person or corporation or other entity, 77
 19 then before any such disposition the State Properties 78
 20 Commission *and the Georgia General Assembly* shall have first approved both the disposition 78
 21 and the monetary consideration for said disposition, which 79
 22 consideration shall not be less than the fair market value 80
 23 of such property. Any such State Properties Commission 80
 24 approval shall be conditioned on said monetary 81
 25 consideration, less any incurred expenses of disposition 82
 26 which have been approved by the State Properties Commission, 82
 27 being received and deposited by the State Properties 83
 28 Commission into the treasury of the State of Georgia. 84

1	<u>Section 4.</u> That the harvesting of any timber	87
2	products on the above-described property shall be under the	88
3	supervision of the Georgia Forestry Commission and any	89
4	revenues from such harvesting shall only be comitted toward	90
5	improvements in or on the property.	
6	<u>Section 5.</u> That the authorization in this	93
7	resolution to convey the above-described property shall	94
8	expire three years after the date that this resolution	95
9	becomes effective.	
10	<u>Section 6.</u> That the State Properties Commission is	98
11	authorized and empowered to do all acts and things necessary	99
12	and proper to effect such conveyance.	100
13	<u>Section 7.</u> That the deed of conveyance shall be	103
14	recorded by the purchaser in the Superior Court of Grady	104
15	County and a recorded copy shall be forwarded to the State	105
16	Properties Commission.	
17	<u>Section 8.</u> That this resolution shall become	108
18	effective upon its approval by the Governor or upon its	109
19	becoming law without such approval.	
20	<u>Section 9.</u> That all laws and parts of laws in	112
21	conflict with this resolution are repealed.	113

SENATE RULES CALENDAR

Friday, March 4, 1994

THIRTY-FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

- HB 989 City/County Urban Development - condemnation proceedings (Substitute)(S Judy-2nd) Stanley-49th
- HB 1493 Private Detective, Security Business - licensure (ST&I-10th) Davis-48th
- HB 1626 Department of Children and Youth Services-entering into contracts (YA&HE-52nd) Sinkfield-57th
- HB 1627 Department of Children and Youth Services - liability insurance for certain vehicles (YA&HE-43rd) Sinkfield-57th
- HB 1531 Violation of Loitering Ordinance - arrest (Judy-42nd) Sherrill-62nd
- HB 1651 Department of Natural Resources-relating to employment of certain custodial workers, cooks (Nat R-3rd) Hanner-159th
- HB 1586 Superior Court Judges Retirement - cost of living increases (Ret-31st) Cummings-27th
- HB 408 Podiatrists-applications for examination (Substitute)(H&HS-15th) Childers-13th
- HB 1517 Motor Fuel Tax - exemption certificates for nonhighway use fuel (F&PU-20th) Parham-122nd
- HB 1314 Quality Basic Education Act - capital outlay funds (Substitute) (Ed-4th) Godbee-145th
- HR 668 Howard "Bo" Warren Parkway-designate (Trans-23rd) Mosley-171st
- HR 744 Brooks County - conveyance of certain state property (F&PU-8th) Reaves-178th
- HR 768 Vendie Hudson Hooks, Sr., Memorial Highway-designate (Trans-20th) Parrish-144th
- HR 814 Floyd County - conveyance of certain state property (F&PU-52nd) Childers-13th
- HR 816 Glynn County - conveyance of certain state property (F&PU-6th) Smith-174th
- HR 817 Glynn County - conveyance of certain state property (F&PU-6th) Smith-174th
- HR 819 Chatham County - lease of certain state property (F&PU-1st) Dixon-150th
- HR 823 Jenkins County - conveyance of certain state property (F&PU-4th) Godbee-145th
- HR 842 Bryan County - lease of certain state property (Substitute) (F&PU-20th) Purcell-147th
- HR 859 Rabun County - lease of certain state property (F&PU-50th) Twiggs-8th
- HR 907 Sale of Ports Authority Property, Columbus - for portions of Olympics softball (EDT&C-16th) Buck-135th
- HR 1012 Grady County - conveyance of state owned property (F&PU-11th) Bates-179th

Respectfully submitted,

David Scott

Scott of the 36th, Chairman
Senate Rules Committee

Sen Ragan

SR 547

SYNOPSIS

House RESOLUTION 1012

This resolution authorizes the State of Georgia, acting through its State Properties Commission to convey approximately 2,933 acres of State property in Grady County to Grady County for a consideration of \$10.

The subject property is known as **Tired Creek State Park**. The park has been operated by Grady County by Management Agreement since 1975. The county would like to own the property so that certain improvements can be made. The resolution states that the property must be used for public purposes and if the county should ever decide to sell all or a portion of the property to a private entity *and the Georgia General Assembly* that the State Properties Commission must approve of the conveyance and that all monetary consideration would be remitted to the State. Also, if the county should harvest any timber on the property it must be supervised by the Georgia Forestry Commission and all proceeds must be reinvested into park improvements.

SENATE AMENDMENT FORM

SENATOR(S) / DISTRICT(S) Ragan 11th, Turner 8th, Gan 40

OFFERS THE FOLLOWING AMENDMENT:

AMEND SB _____
SR _____
HB _____
HR 1012 _____

1 by adding on line 20 page 2 the words
2 "and the Georgia General Assembly" after
3 the word Commission.

4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____
9 _____
10 _____
11 _____
12 _____
13 _____
14 _____
15 _____
16 _____
17 _____
18 _____
19 _____

(To be filed with the Secretary of the Senate)

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DUPLICATE - YELLOW

AUTHOR'S COPY - PINK

Thomasville

Vol. 106, No. 175

Keep

Telephone: 226-2400

Lykes brings more jobs

■ 190 to 270 new positions to beef up local economy

By **GENA GOODRUM**
Times-Enterprise

Lykes Meat Group will relocate part of the company's production from a meat-packaging plant in Plant City, Fla., to its Thomasville facility, creating 190 to 270 new jobs.

The move will come during the next five to six months, said Lykes Brothers Inc. Communications Manager Chris Ward.

These jobs will be eliminated from the Florida plant.

The Thomasville facility will produce boneless ham, roast beef, corned beef and hot dogs. It will increase the volume of products shipped and delivered through the Lykes Meat and Juice Distribution Center adjacent to the Sunnyland plant.

"This a tremendous amount of jobs for Lykes," said Don Sims, Thomasville-Thomas County Chamber of Commerce president.

"Each industry job brought into Thomasville also brings a 2.5 percent job increase in the service sector. The number of jobs Lykes will bring is a fantastic boost in the arm of the economy."

Thomas County has people to fill the Lykes jobs, said Sims.

"A lot of people are not in the job market," said Sims. "We need to get everybody back to work."

In August 1994, Lykes restructured plants in Thomasville and Plant City, so each plant would produce products best suited for its facility, said Ward.

Restructuring caused a loss of more than 100 jobs at the local plant. Thomasville's production focus became bacon-processing.

There also was a reduction in the number of employees at the Plant City facility, where cooked sausage and boneless ham were concentrated.

Lykes Meat Group officials said the relocation is a strategic move, allowing the company to maximize manufacturing capabilities and to continue a trend toward more focused production.

The move also will put more of the company's production facilities in the center of its market area and allow it to more effectively use the Thomasville distribution center.

Toxicologist helps preserve evidence for Simpson defense

LOS ANGELES (AP) — After watching many of their witnesses crumble under cross-examination, O.J. Simpson's lawyers came up with a contender at last — a scientist who spelled out the defense answer to blood evidence in four letters: EDTA.

Toxicologist Fredric Rieders gave little ground to prosecutor Marcia Clark as she challenged his credentials, methods and conclusions.

"That's absurd!" he responded to some of her insinuations. "You're absolutely incorrect," he responded to others.

Rieders said EDTA, a chemical preservative used in the police crime lab, was present on crucial evidence: a bloody sock found in Simpson's bedroom and blood found on the back gate of his ex-wife's condominium.

Defense lawyers contend the preservative is proof of a frame-up. The police lab stored blood from Simpson and his slain ex-wife in vials with EDTA added to prevent clotting. That blood was then tested against evidence collected in the case.

If police wanted to frame Simpson, defense attorneys say, all they had to do was smear some of the blood samples on evidence to incriminate Simpson in the murders of his ex-wife and her friend.

They have singled out a sock found in Simpson's bedroom, which prosecution experts have said is stained with Nicole Brown Simpson's blood, and the gate of her condominium, which is smeared with blood consistent with Simpson's.

The bodies of Ms. Simpson and Ronald Goldman were found out-

What is EDTA?

EDTA is short for ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, a chemical commonly used at police crime labs in reference samples to prevent clotting. It is used to preserve blood taken from victims and suspects that is then compared to crime-scene evidence.

It is found in a variety of household items such as laundry detergent and various foods, including pickles, dressing, beans, frozen potatoes and soda.

In the O.J. Simpson case, EDTA was used to preserve samples of blood taken from Simpson and the victims. The defense claims its presence in the actual blood evidence collected could mean that police used the reference samples to plant evidence against Simpson.

side her condo on June 12, 1994. Simpson maintains he is the victim of a police conspiracy and was home alone during the knife killings.

Many legal analysts said EDTA could provide the strongest defense argument.

"If Rieders has the right statistics, I'd have to wonder who did what with the blood," said noted defense attorney Luke McKissack, who echoed other experts in praising the 73-year-old Rieders' professional demeanor on the stand.

Defense: Life in prison Smith's greatest fear

UNION, S.C. (AP) — Susan Smith fears the loneliness of life in prison more than the electric chair, Assistant prosecutor Keith Giese told the jury to ignore the excuses defense lawyers will give



GEORGIA'S BLUE CHIP COUNTIES

These are the top economic performers from the state's seven regions.

For many people outside Georgia, investing here appears to be the simplest task imaginable: Just put your money in Atlanta. The rest of the state is *terra incognita* — unknown land.

But the more you know about business in Georgia, the more investment opportunities you see, not only in the robust Atlanta area, but across the state. With that in mind, GEORGIA TREND has created its annual Blue Chip Counties list.

The Blue Chip Counties are the seven counties — one from each region — that have demonstrated broadly based growth in recent years and have excellent prospects for growth in the future. In that regard, GEORGIA TREND's Blue Chip Counties are like Wall Street's blue chip stocks.

How do we determine the Blue Chips? By studying the economic statistics published in this issue for each major and fast-growing county and supplying a bit of editorial judgment.

The first step is to look at the three major growth indicators: population, employment and personal income. The counties that finish near the top of those three indicators make the semi-finalists' list.

Then we turn to the other statistics: per capita income, retail sales growth, unemployment rate and population by age. That winnows the list to one or two finalists in each region. Then the editors make their choices, based on GEORGIA TREND's reporting on the regions' economies. Larger counties are given additional consideration, since large percentage gains are harder to come by for them.

Most of the Blue Chip Counties were obvious; that is, the economic indicators pointed to them as clear standouts. Others required more editorial judgment.

It is important to note that each Blue Chip County was judged against the standards of its region. For that reason, some counties that were passed over in one region may have better growth records than the winners in other regions.

South Georgia has seen its share of hard times, but in recent years some counties have turned in impressive growth records in spite of their neighbors' troubles. One is Grady, hard by the Florida line and home of Cairo (pronounced Kay-row).

Grady is among the top four South Georgia counties in all the growth rate indicators but per capita personal income growth. In the past five years, population has increased an average of 2.3% a year (vs. an average for the region of 0.8% a year), employment has grown 4.5% (vs. 2.9%), retail sales have increased by 10.5% (vs. 7.5%) and personal income has risen 8.4% (vs. 7%).

Grady's drawback is its low per capita personal income, \$10,069. That's lower than average for the region.

Honorable mention: Lee is a suburb of Albany. It is small, with 16,656 population, but its numbers are impressive: 5.2% population growth (best in the region), 9.4% personal income growth (best in the region), 4.9% employment growth (second best) and 10.2% retail sales growth (fourth best). It has above-average per capita personal income, \$11,509.

POPULATION

	1982	1988*	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 1982-88†	1992**	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 1988-92†
MAJOR COUNTIES					
Bulloch	37,200	37,285	0.0%	38,265	0.5%
Colfax	28,100	31,069	2.0	34,775	2.3
Colquitt	36,000	37,691	0.9	39,742	1.1
Crisp	20,100	20,485	0.4	21,214	0.7
Decatur	26,200	27,252	0.8	28,684	1.0
Dougherty	103,100	104,438	0.3	105,446	0.9
Emanuel	21,000	22,574	1.5	23,805	1.1
Grady	20,100	22,574	2.3	24,350	1.5
Lowndes	73,100	75,002	1.1	81,840	1.7
Mitchell	21,600	22,445	0.8	24,142	1.5
Sumter	30,000	30,959	0.6	32,671	1.1
Thomas	38,800	38,751	-0.2	38,733	0.2
Tift	33,500	34,794	0.8	36,862	1.2
Toombs	23,000	24,698	1.4	26,533	1.4
Ware	37,000	37,585	0.3	38,564	0.5
Wayne	21,800	22,603	0.7	24,461	1.6
FAST GROWING COUNTIES					
Lee	12,900	16,656	5.2	21,284	5.0
Balance of Region	335,300	348,188	0.8	365,984	1.0
Region Total	916,800	954,650	0.8	1,011,157	1.2
State Total	5,732,000	6,414,630	2.3	7,338,109	2.7
% of State	16.0	14.9		13.8	



The 48 counties of South Georgia are divided into three categories: major counties, semi-finalist growing counties and the balance of the region. Statistics are given in full for each of the major and fast-growing counties. The balance of region statistics are given only in summary.

A major county is one whose population was 20,000 or more in the July 1, 1982 Local Population Estimate of the U.S. Census Bureau. A semi-finalist fast-growing county is one whose population is less than 20,000 but which rose 15% or more population growth from 1982 to 1988 in addition, the county must have added 1,000 or more people.

The 37 balance of region counties of South Georgia are: Appling, Atkinson, Bacon, Blaine, Brantley, Brooks, Burke, Calhoun, Camden, Charlton, Clay, Clinch, Cook, Early, Echols, Evans, Glynn, Jeff Davis, Jenkins, Jasper, Long, Miller, Montgomery, Nassau, Quitman, Randolph, Schley, Screven, Spalding, Talbot, Wilkes, Wilcox and Worth.

POPULATION BY AGE, 1987

	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
MAJOR COUNTIES					
Bulloch	8,687 22.3%	10,482 27.0%	9,150 24.3%	6,121 15.7%	4,137 10.6%
Colfax	8,057 26.8	6,692 18.9	7,801 25.9	5,142 17.7	3,201 10.6
Colquitt	9,645 25.3	6,360 16.7	9,353 24.5	7,402 19.4	5,358 14.1
Crisp	5,374 26.6	3,570 17.7	4,847 24.0	3,783 18.7	2,618 13.0
Decatur	7,500 27.1	4,932 17.8	6,492 23.4	5,181 18.7	3,595 13.0
Dougherty	30,516 27.4	22,609 20.3	30,710 27.5	18,496 16.6	9,120 8.2
Emanuel	15,977 26.6	3,824 17.0	5,530 24.6	4,272 19.0	2,873 12.8
Grady	5,555 26.3	3,693 17.1	5,117 24.2	3,914 18.5	2,937 13.9
Lowndes	20,071 25.8	17,088 21.9	21,194 27.2	12,809 16.4	6,783 8.7
Mitchell	6,656 28.8	4,252 18.4	5,510 23.9	4,059 17.5	2,646 11.4
Sumter	8,508 25.9	6,660 20.3	8,185 24.9	5,540 17.0	3,910 11.9
Thomas	10,708 25.2	7,744 18.2	10,631 25.0	8,255 19.4	5,151 12.1
Tift	9,171 25.7	7,337 20.6	9,243 25.9	6,104 17.1	3,827 10.7
Toombs	6,445 26.3	4,284 17.5	6,232 25.7	4,534 18.5	2,974 12.1
Ware	9,765 25.1	6,585 16.9	9,751 25.0	7,766 19.9	5,099 13.1
Wayne	5,866 25.5	4,084 17.7	6,000 26.3	4,470 19.4	2,555 11.1
FAST GROWING COUNTIES					
Lee	4,379 28.3	2,860 18.6	4,811 31.1	2,416 15.6	973 6.3
Balance of Region	93,603 26.2	62,976 17.6	87,522 24.5	66,399 18.6	46,731 13.1
Region Total	256,513 26.1	184,957 18.6	248,527 25.3	176,903 18.0	114,491 11.7
State Total	1,518,088 24.3	1,177,837 18.0	1,804,774 28.9	1,120,308 18.0	613,827 9.8
% of State	16.9	15.7	13.8	15.8	18.7

Source: Economic Research, College of Business Administration, University of Georgia, based on data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

	MARCH 1983	MARCH 1988	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 1983-88	1993*	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 1988-93
MAJOR COUNTIES					
Bulloch	10,669	12,887	3.5%	13,226	0.5%
Coffee	8,253	10,310	4.6	11,573	2.3
Colquitt	9,526	11,781	4.2	12,709	1.1
Crisp	6,012	7,743	5.2	8,019	0.7
Decatur	8,416	9,411	3.1	10,327	1.0
Dougherty	41,410	44,933	1.6	47,088	0.9
Emanuel	5,985	7,176	3.7	7,767	1.1
Grady	4,579	5,681	4.5	6,130	1.5
Lowndes	23,960	29,757	4.2	31,955	1.7
Mitchell	5,102	5,563	1.7	5,973	1.5
Sumter	10,230	11,885	3.0	12,542	1.1
Thomas	14,762	16,717	2.5	16,884	0.2
Tift	12,766	15,238	3.5	16,122	1.2
Toombs	7,314	7,979	1.8	8,593	1.4
Ware	11,672	12,616	1.6	12,915	0.5
Wayne	6,386	6,668	0.9	7,238	1.6
FAST GROWING COUNTIES					
Lee	1,531	1,919	4.9	2,491	5.0
Balance of Region	79,516	90,513	2.6	94,627	0.9
Region Total	268,270	308,752	2.9	325,619	1.1
State Total	2,163,728	2,894,417	5.3	3,031,914	1.8
% of State	12.4	11.0		10.7	

* The figures are based on a forecast of population and employment to be used in the long-range planning process. The figures are based on the 1988-93 period.

** Figures are based on the 1988-93 period. The figures are based on the 1988-93 period.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

	1987	SEPT 1988
MAJOR COUNTIES		
Bulloch	4.5	3.5
Coffee	6.7	6.0
Colquitt	7.8	5.6
Crisp	7.6	6.6
Decatur	5.9	5.6
Dougherty	9.6	8.7
Emanuel	7.2	9.4
Grady	6.6	6.1
Lowndes	5.6	4.9
Mitchell	9.1	9.3
Sumter	7.6	6.4
Thomas	7.3	5.3
Tift	5.8	5.4
Toombs	7.9	5.8
Ware	9.1	7.1
Wayne	8.0	6.3
FAST GROWING COUNTIES		
Lee	6.0	6.4
Balance of Region	7.1	6.6
Region Total	7.3	6.5
State Total	5.5	5.8

* The unemployment rate is the percentage of the population that is unemployed. The figures are based on the 1987-88 period. The figures are based on the 1987-88 period.

TOTAL RETAIL SALES

	1982	1987	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 1982-87	1992 PROJECTION
MAJOR COUNTIES				
Bulloch	\$142,945	\$247,045	11.6%	\$362,848
Coffee	100,439	156,935	9.3	242,466
Colquitt	130,021	172,913	5.9	255,776
Crisp	121,124	174,249	7.5	267,377
Decatur	73,323	117,189	9.8	175,075
Dougherty	438,116	754,389	8.6	1,085,840
Emanuel	71,438	106,651	8.3	154,534
Grady	58,191	95,686	10.5	137,313
Lowndes	369,603	476,038	5.2	625,373
Mitchell	52,514	81,511	8.9	114,583
Sumter	124,752	195,242	9.4	291,474
Thomas	169,224	291,397	3.8	301,145
Tift	158,991	284,700	12.4	424,806
Toombs	92,855	95,751	0.6	133,983
Ware	209,633	275,574	6.6	335,579
Wayne	86,922	134,388	9.1	198,762
FAST GROWING COUNTIES				
Lee	6,493	10,545	10.2	16,738
Balance of Region	852,709	1,176,958	8.5	1,645,806
Region Total	3,311,277	4,748,222	7.5	6,839,138
State Total	24,802,847	39,656,746	9.8	61,237,130
% of State	13.4	12.0		11.3

* Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Retail Trade, 1982-87 and 1992 Projection.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

	1983	1988*	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 1983-88	1993**	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 1988-93
MAJOR COUNTIES					
Bulloch	\$294.0	\$370.3	7.9%	\$616.0	7.4%
Coffee	223.0	327.2	8.0	469.4	7.5
Colquitt	317.8	442.1	6.8	607.2	6.8
Crisp	149.3	211.2	7.2	278.3	5.7
Decatur	215.8	298.4	6.7	411.2	6.6
Dougherty	967.6	1,287.1	5.9	1,755.1	6.4
Emanuel	154.9	218.1	7.1	308.7	7.2
Grady	151.9	227.3	8.4	317.9	6.9
Lowndes	616.1	870.1	6.1	1,195.3	6.6
Mitchell	155.4	205.0	5.7	257.7	4.7
Sumter	258.9	372.7	7.8	530.5	7.3
Thomas	355.8	494.0	6.8	670.4	6.3
Tift	304.8	439.6	7.8	624.0	7.3
Toombs	198.0	297.7	8.5	433.0	7.8
Ware	337.6	440.3	5.5	584.0	5.8
Wayne	177.3	254.4	7.5	358.9	7.1
FAST GROWING COUNTIES					
Lee	122.1	191.7	9.4	312.9	10.3
Balance of Region	2,545.9	3,614.7	7.3	4,944.1	6.5
Region Total	7,573.0	10,622.0	7.0	14,675.4	6.7
State Total	61,219.9	95,081.5	9.4	148,372.7	9.1
% of State	12.4	11.1		9.9	

* Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Personal Income, 1983-88. ** Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Personal Income, 1988-93.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

	1983	1988*	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 1983-88	1993**	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 1988-93
MAJOR COUNTIES					
Bulloch	\$7,916	\$11,541	7.8%	\$16,077	6.9%
Coffee	7,947	10,511	5.8	13,499	5.1
Colquitt	8,814	11,730	5.9	15,280	5.4
Crisp	7,439	10,310	6.7	13,119	4.9
Decatur	8,249	10,950	5.8	14,315	5.5
Dougherty	9,377	12,324	5.6	16,030	5.4
Emanuel	7,372	9,662	5.5	12,966	6.1
Grady	7,509	10,079	5.9	13,057	5.3
Lowndes	9,696	11,601	5.0	14,642	4.8
Mitchell	7,176	9,133	4.9	10,673	3.2
Sumter	8,620	12,039	6.9	16,236	6.2
Thomas	9,120	12,881	7.0	17,309	6.1
Tift	8,666	12,631	7.1	16,928	6.0
Toombs	8,596	12,054	7.0	16,355	6.3
Ware	9,107	11,715	5.2	15,142	5.3
Wayne	8,134	11,255	6.3	14,672	5.4
FAST GROWING COUNTIES					
Lee	9,501	11,569	3.9	14,699	5.0
Balance of Region	7,593	10,380	6.5	13,509	5.4
Region Average	8,269	11,126	6.1	14,514	5.6
State Average	10,672	13,963	7.0	20,219	6.2
% of State	77	74		72	

* Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Personal Income, 1983-88. ** Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Personal Income, 1988-93.



Mr. Harold Ragan
1296 Buñe Blvd.
Cairo Ga
31728

Mrs. R. R. Deu Landing Cur
Cavendish

31728

Cairo, Ga. -
Feb 23 - 1986

Dear Mr. Ragan

Please know how much I appreciate your letter -
Friendships mean much to me and your letter assures me of yours. Then it also assures me I have a thoughtful Senator to represent me -

I love people and my work in the church and community has given me the privilege of forming friendships I might never have known -

I feel sure your term in
the Senate will give you
the same opportunity—
thinking together, work-
ing together, and
sharing the results—
My father told me when
I went to school to make
good friends you they would
be my greatest asset. I
have found he was so right.

Thank you again for a
nice thoughtful letter
My best wishes to you as a
friend and my Senator make that

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Thanks
So Much!

2-29-88

Dear Senator Ragan -

I realize this note is way overdue; however, I wish to express my deepest appreciation for sponsoring me to be a page at the Senate. It most certainly was a experience that I'll never forget. I enjoyed watching the senatorial proceedings, and I was glad that I could tour the capitol. My mom also had a good time and sends her warmest regards. Please give all of our regards to Mrs. Ragan. Once more, I thank you for the great experience you gave me.

What a super
thing to do!

Most sincerely,
Dene Perusse

Messenger, June 27, 1973

LAND GIVEN GRADY PARK LAND ENTIRE PROJECT REPORT READIED

Carter, Maddox Aid Acceptance

Mayfield, Wamble
In Final Action
In Atlanta

The big Tired Creek State Park project between Cairo and Whigham, that may well become the greatest development in the history of Grady County, made a return to the news spotlight this week when Rep. Burton Wamble and Chairman Judson T. Mayfield, of the Grady Co. Recreation Commission, returned from Atlanta to report that in important action there Monday, the State Properties Commission, after a number of earlier delays, voted finally and unanimously to accept the 3,300-plus acres, for development and operation of a state recreational facility.

Messers Mayfield and Wamble revealed upon their return that now that the conveyance of the land to the state has been officially closed out the Recreation Commission can and will forthwith publish a report, on behalf of the Grady County Recreation Commission, giving a full account of the entire project from 1968, its beginning, until today. This will include transfer of property to the state, plans for the future and all expenses to date.

Chairman Mayfield and Rep. Wamble reported a very significant development at the conclusion of the State Properties Commission, when, after all phases of the transfer had been informally agreed upon, Lt. Gov. Lester Maddox offered the formal motion to accept the land and Gov. Jimmy Carter promptly seconded the motion.

This was a gesture of unanimity of joint enthusiastic support of the project by the two top state officials that the local project officials will long remember and appreciate and by the friends of the county and project as well.

Director Harry Strubel of the Parks Department was credited by the local officials with being very helpful in clarifying questions at the committee hearing.

As to future development plans, Rep. Wamble says the state funds for the beginning of the major development are to be in the state 1973-74 budget and that they will be amply available as the development plans themselves are finalized.

The Messenger last week carried a rather lengthy legal advertisement seeking construction bids to be opened in Atlanta at 3 p.m. for the construction and equipping of a Caretaker's Residence at Tired Creek State Park.

No location was indicated and plans and specifications were not detailed. However, sketches will be available shortly and The Messenger will reproduce one at the first opportunity and report other news developments.

Facts - Figures Published On Tired Creek State Park

Detailed Report By Commission

List Of Tired Creek Project Receipts And Disbursements

The long dreamed of Tired Creek Reservoir will soon become a reality. The last technical barrier was removed on June 18, when the State Properties Acquisition Commission voted unanimously to accept the Tired Creek Property. It will become a large State Park, built, operated and maintained by the State Parks Department and paid for by the State and Federal governments.

The Grady County Recreation Commission is happy to submit the following report on the entire project.

The park will be located northwest of the intersection of U. S. 84 and Georgia 112 Highways. This area is entirely in Grady County, and is approximately 3 miles northwest of Cairo and 4 miles northeast of Whigham. It will encompass 2933 acres, and there will be a lake comprising 1400 acres. A swimming and camping area will be designated in addition to all other facilities offered by State Parks. A contract for the caretaker's house will be let on July 8.

The dream of a reservoir was started in the early 1930's. The city of Cairo was beset with hard water - so hard that most homeowners had surface wells in their own back yards in order to get their clothing washed properly. Others caught rain water and strangers could hardly drink the town water. Not only was it hard—it was scarce also. Mr. J. Slater Wight, Sr had the idea of a Tired Creek dam and lake. The city council had Weidman and Singleton

to make a survey and plan. In the meantime, the water situation in Cairo was remedied so the Tired Creek plan was discontinued at that time.

In 1959, Senator Richard Russell instigated a research for all Southeast River Basins. Members of the Commission went to the Cairo Chamber of Commerce and asked for ideas in this area. Louis Powell who was manager, remembered the city's previous effort. He called Mr. Layton, city manager, who found the first plan and gave it to the Commission. When they released their

report in 1960, they recommended the Tired Creek Project.

Local city, county and chamber of commerce officials became highly interested. In 1960, Louis Powell, Judson Mayfield and Julius Newberry attended a Federal Southeast Basin meeting in Tallahassee at the request of Governor Vandiver. They were encouraged regarding the project and hoped to obtain financial assistance through the Soil Conservation Service. They were rejected however, in 1962 under Public Law 66. This action put a damper on the project for some time.

In 1964, Governor Sanders called a special meeting of city and county officials to explain a new law that had just been passed whereby the Federal Bureau of Recreation would put up matching funds for such a project as Tired Creek.

The Southwest Georgia Planning Commission stepped into the picture and offered procedural advice. They were of invaluable service and spent many days studying the project and drawing maps and plans.

It was recommended that a Recreation Commission be formed. In 1969, the Grady County Commissioners appointed Judson Mayfield and Earl Bell; the city of Cairo appointed J. C. Minter and J. Slater Wight, Jr.; the city of Whigham appointed Julius

Newberry. These five have served the Recreation Commission without pay since their original appointments.

The second step was a feasibility study. This was done by Weidman, Singleton and Ardemann Associates, who had made the first study in the 1930's. After their reports were favorable, the Southwest Georgia Planning Commission helped draw up locations and maps to send with a formal application to the Federal Bureau of Recreation. After its approval by the Bureau, it was decided that the cost of moving the high powered transmission lines was prohibitive. Therefore, the plan for the dam site had to be changed, because it would have to be situated above the power lines. To get this done took about a year.

The next step was to have a complete survey made. This was done by the late Mr. C. E. Layton.

After the survey, it was necessary to arrange for the appraisal of the land. This was done by local real estate agents, J. Norwood Clark and Hubert Eskew. When the appraisals were completed, the Recreation Committee requested the County Commissioners to allow all Grady County voters to voice their opinion in the November election of 1970, as to whether they approved of a 2 mill tax levy for not more than 4 years to obtain monies to be used for Tired Creek expenses. The vote passed in favor of the levy. 2 mills were levied in 1971 and also in 1972. This year (1973) the commissioners will need to levy only 1½ mills to complete the payment. Therefore, instead of 8 mills, 5½ mills total will pay off the county's part of the obligation.

After the county voted to proceed with the project, the Recreation Commission appointed J. Slater Wight, Jr. to purchase the land at a 3 percent commission. The usual charge is 6 to 7 percent. Mr. Wight also worked with surveyors and helped the appraisers in locating boundary lines. All of the land was

June 29, 1973

**SUMMARY OF TIRED CREEK RECREATION PROJECT
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS**

For the Years 1968 - 1972 Inclusive

CASH ON HAND—JANUARY 1, 1968.....	\$.00
RECEIPTS		
State of Georgia—survey grant	\$	37,500.00
State of Georgia—land acquisition.....		490,442.80
Grady County, Georgia—tax levy for land acquisition and expense		234,166.61
Miscellaneous deposit		27.03
TOTAL RECEIPTS		\$762,136.44

TOTAL TO ACCOUNT FOR \$762,136.44

DISBURSEMENTS		
Land Purchases—Schedule "K-1"	\$	660,311.41
Survey expenses		51,222.01
Commissions (Wight)		19,810.00
Appraisals (Eskew and Clark)		9,750.00
Appraisals (Ashburn and Powell Realtors)		823.75
Court hearings and testimony (Eskew)		300.00
Attorney (Chason)		10,062.00
Plats, maps, travel, etc.		1,749.99
Recordings		1,069.10
Special hearings master (Bateman)		500.00
Interest on bank loans		6,430.13
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		\$762,028.39

CASH ON DEPOSIT—Citizens Bank, Dec. 31, 1972.....\$ 108.05

**GRADY COUNTY, GEORGIA
TIRED CREEK LAND PURCHASES
1971 - 1972**

Name	No. Acres	Cost
J A. Bundrick, et al.	35.56	\$ 17,500.00
Grady Enterprises	153.81	28,000.00
Lester Ponder	57.31	12,000.00
Wight, MacIntyre and Edwards	368.12	64,000.00
Earl Bell	65.60	12,125.00
Gordon Trulock	51.27	9,000.00
L. L. Draffin	63.59	11,800.00
Walter J. Dowdy	93.00	16,000.00
Earl Bell	239.43	69,424.56
Walter Jones	<u>253.66</u>	37,975.00
Willis J. Collins and Sarah M. C. Hartsfield.....	221.04	69,999.00
William P. Jones	153.02	23,000.00
J. B. Roddenbery, Sr. and Fred W. Roddenbery..	66.64	13,758.00
Eva Mae Oates	41.26	8,252.00
Leroy Drew	84.20	16,800.00
Joseph D. Sherrer	54.92	17,535.00
Dewitt Gainous	48.91	12,374.95
A. C. Gainous	53.00	13,000.00
Jimmy Gainous	13.72	4,100.00
J. A. Hartsfield	52.67	20,000.00
Mary Perry Corker Estate	51.27	11,200.00
Dollie Winstead	51.27	12,000.00
J. G. Ponder, Jr.	76.58	17,847.60
A. V. Rosser	208.87	54,764.90
Perry W. Gainous	46.41	10,300.00
Wilma McKinnon	117.01	25,421.85
Roger and Marie Gainous	22.57	5,191.10
Edith Gainous	90.98	20,000.00
Hattie Harrell	68.49	20,457.20
Monroe Hartsfield Estate	5.21	1,000.00
A. F. and Irene Cooper Womble'	23.89	5,485.25
TOTAL ACRES AND COST	2,933.08	\$660,311.41

All the above is a copy of the Grady County Audit made by Merchant & Hendermon, certified Public Accountants.

(NOTE BY RECREATION COMMISSION:

In addition to the above, 22 of the landowners received in excess of \$150,000.00 for timber removed from lands prior to deeding it to

bought at the appraised values as determined by Messrs. Clark and Eskew. In those cases where agreement could not be reached with the landowner, or where title could not be cleared, the land was acquired by condemnation. A Special Master determined the price to be paid by the County. No landowner appealed that award to a Grady County jury.

The State Attorney found several details that had to be worked out. He had the full cooperation and help of the Recreation Commission's attorney, Willard Chason. The entire project was then formally accepted by the State on June 18, 1973.

It is interesting to note that the Governors Vandiver, Sanders, Maddox and Carter have all aided the Tired Creek project. Others who deserve the gratitude of the citizens of Grady County are State Representative Burton Wamble and State Senator Mike Herndon.

The Recreation Commission is happy to submit to the people of Grady County an audit of their transactions from 1968 through 1972. This audit was prepared by the firm of Merchant and Henderson of Albany, Georgia. This Audit does not reveal a sum of over \$150,000 received by land owners whose property was involved in this project. This money was paid to these land owners for the timber they removed from their property that was not needed as a part of the park area before it was deeded to the Commission. The Commission would like to express its deepest appreciation to these land owners for their cooperation which reduced the cost to Grady County tax payers for the project by \$25,000. The Commission would also like to thank the State Parks Department and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for their cooperation in allowing the three home owners involved to retain life estates. This decision made it possible for these people to retain their homes without being relocated.

The Recreation Commission trusts that the Park will mean additional progress and prosperity for all of the People of Grady County, and are proud to have done their part in making this dream come true.

Respectfully submitted,
The Grady County
Recreation Commission:
Judson Mayfield
Earl Bell
J. C. Minter
J. Slater Wight, Jr.
Julius Newberry

31

in accordance with earlier official indications, the Department plans to construct a superintendent's (or care-taker's) building, and certain other facilities, from funds that will become available to it through the Legislature on or soon after April 1. (These funds were left over from a legislative appropriation earlier which was provided to enable the state to share up to 25 percent in the cost of acquiring the land).

Mr. Eugster said he had no knowledge of a general time-table on the development plans but indicated his report would probably suggest where these first facilities might be located and that it would also likely suggest three of the most suitable areas where major developments of recreation facilities might be situated. He illustrated by pointing out, for instance, that "we would not want to locate a camper area facility where the soil would not be entirely suitable," and so on.

Mr. Eugster continued to point out that this approach to planning the entire development is unusual but that it will be an excellent approach because of the quite varied topography and soils available. Asked what he thinks of the site after spending Friday afternoon studying it, he declared without hesitation that "It is a marvelous location, with an array of wonderful natural resources, especially for the type of development planned, and it has great potential, and will be well located, geographically"—adding that the park should become a needed additional recreation development that may well become quite outstanding and attractive to people seeking leisure-time activities.

Commission Chairman Mayfield,

a general development time-table. The Messenger, because of the great public interest, will make special efforts to keep its readers informed on developments.

at the breakfast conference and later at the meeting with the Soil Conservation Service technicians, said he had learned from local attorneys Willard Chason and Dickie Porter that everything is about in readiness for the formal presentation to the state of the master deed to the site property, after some unavoidable delays, which, he added, have not served to delay the development plans. He said the Attorney General's office decided that the Recreation Commission would first deed the property to Grady County and that the county would, in turn, deed it to the state, with the Recreation Commission executing a quit claim deed.

He also revealed that Department Commissioner George Bagby had mentioned again the formal conveyance to the state should justify a special ceremony in Atlanta, with all key officials in the project invited to attend. He said they should include the other members of the Recreation Commission—Earl Bell, J. C. Minter, J. J. Newberry and J. S. Wight, Jr., and the Commission secretary, because the Commission still has much work to do in expediting the full realization of this "great dream of many years" and in lending full assistance therein.

It is understood that the first major funding of the park development will come in the General Appropriations Act for the fiscal year 1973-74, which begins July 1, about which Rep. Burton Wamble and Sen. Mike Herndon presently evidence no concern.

While countless local and area residents are naturally anxious to see major development work start as soon as possible, and then continue steadily, leaders here point out that in such a great project there must be very careful planning, which is more time-consuming than some may think necessary, and that, at this stage, it would be most difficult if not impossible to set up even

Tired Creek State Park Planner Studying Site

Development Is Basic Objective

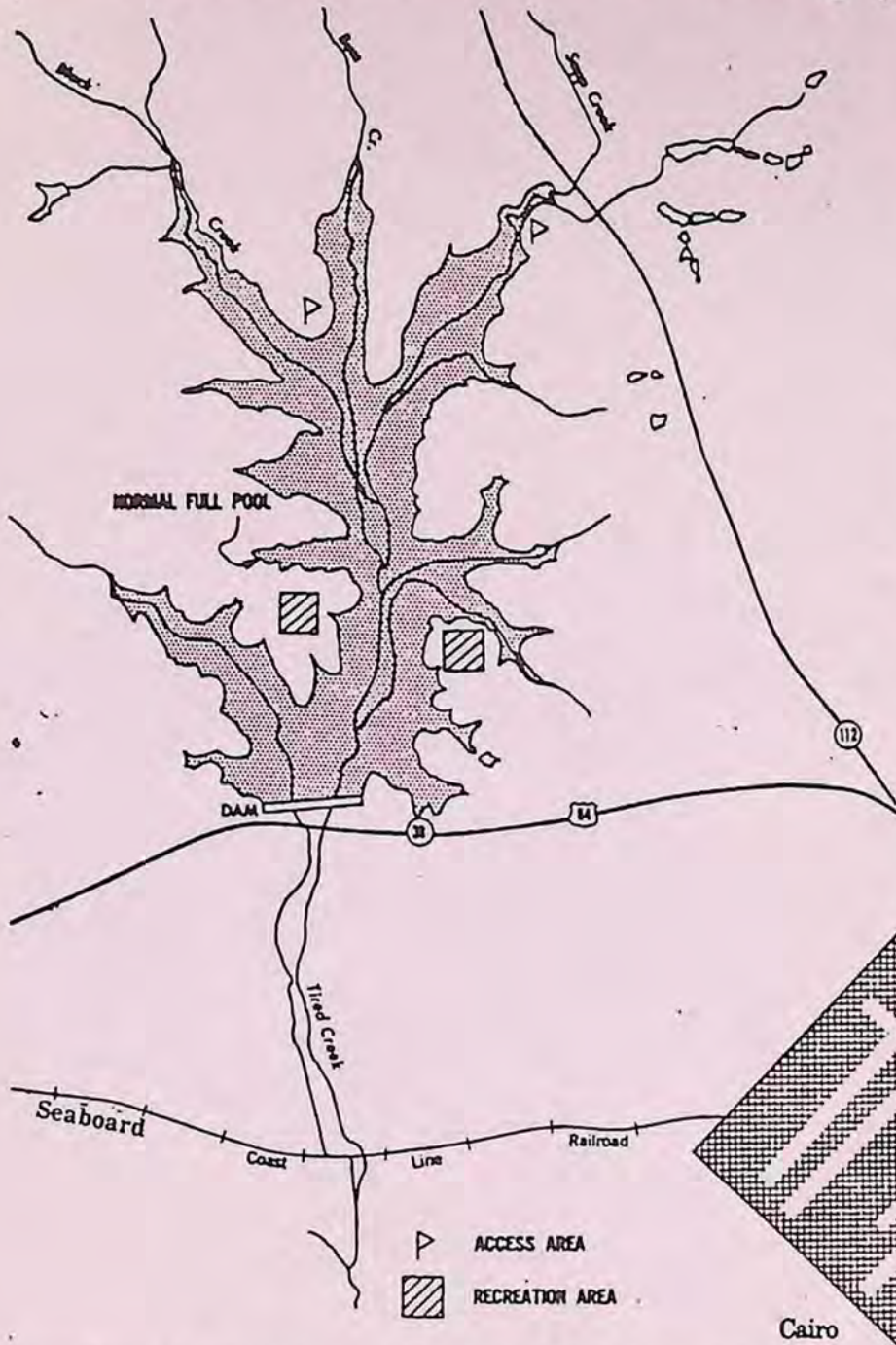
**Preliminary Plans
Due To State By
April 1**

Some of the questions being asked locally about when the Ga. Dept. of Natural Resources will begin the development of the big Tired Creek State Park, between Cairo and Whigham, were at least partially answered during the past week-end.

The news, briefly, is that planning the development, which will be quite extensive and detailed, has actually been begun in earnest, and that it will move forward in due course. The Department has requested that the preliminary plans be submitted to it by April 1.

Glenn Eugster, a Department landscape architect, arrived here about 2 p.m. last Friday, and remained until Monday afternoon, having spent the time in careful site field studies in company with J. S. Wight, Jr., a member of the Grady County Recreation Commission, and with Ruben Robertson and Hubert Harvey, of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service staff here, among others. From the latter he will obtain what is formally referred to as a "soil and capability interpretation."

Mr. Eugster had a breakfast conference Saturday morning with Chairman J. T. Mayfield, of the Recreation Commission; Commission member Wight; Louis Powell, secretary of the Commission; and Editor Bobby Wind, of The Messenger---during which he revealed that he has been given the assignment to prepare, and finish at the earliest possible date, an extensive and detailed analysis of all physical aspects of the topography of the park site, and a complete report on the varied types of soils found there, "because the Department desires to obtain 'on site' possession of the property as soon as possible." His reference to "on site possession" was taken to mean that,



SKETCH OF "TIRED CREEK STATE PARK" AREA: Above is shown a sketch of the "Tired Creek State Park" area which was adapted by the Southwest Georgia Planning & Development Commission staff from U. S. Southeast River Basins Study Commission records. Deeds to the state will cover 2,933.08 acres whereas earlier project area sketches indicate 3,165.07 acres. The reservoir area (at normal full pool) still indicates 1,450 acres.

SENATE RESOLUTION 547

By: Senators Ragan of the 11th and Turner of the 8th

A RESOLUTION

1 Authorizing the conveyance of certain state owned 27
 2 real property located in Grady County, Georgia; to provide 28
 3 an effective date; to repeal conflicting laws; and for other 29
 4 purposes.

5 WHEREAS, the State of Georgia is the owner of a 32
 6 certain parcel of real property located in Grady County, 33
 7 Georgia, known as Tired Creek Park and is in the custody of 34
 8 the Department of Natural Resources; and

9 WHEREAS, said real property is all those tracts or 37
 10 parcels of land lying and being in Grady County, Georgia, 38
 11 being on Land Lots 44, 45, 75, 76, 77, 78, 83, 84, 85, 86, 39
 12 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, and 40
 13 156, containing approximately 2933 acres and is described on 41
 14 a drawing entitled Property Map of Big Tired Creek 42
 15 Recreation Area, dated September 22, 1972, and on file in 42
 16 the offices of the State Properties Commission; and

17 WHEREAS, by management agreement dated September 45
 18 16, 1975, Grady County has been responsible for operating, 46
 19 managing, and maintaining the park; and

20 WHEREAS, Grady County is desirous of obtaining the 49
 21 property in order that certain improvements may be made; and 50

22 WHEREAS, the Department of Natural Resources has no 53
 23 objections to this conveyance. 54



1 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AND ENACTED BY THE 57
2 GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA: 58

3 Section 1. That the State of Georgia is the owner 61
4 of the above-described real property and that in all matters 62
5 relating to the conveyance of the real property the State of 63
6 Georgia is acting by and through its State Properties 64
7 Commission. 64

8 Section 2. That the above-described real property 67
9 shall be conveyed by appropriate instrument to Grady County 68
10 by the State of Georgia, acting by and through the State 69
11 Properties Commission, for a consideration of \$10.00 and as
12 long as such property is used for public purposes and upon 70
13 such further consideration and provisions as the State 71
14 Properties Commission shall in its discretion determine to 72
15 be in the best interest of the State of Georgia. 72

16 Section 3. That, if Grady County determines the 75
17 need to convey all or a portion of the above-described 76
18 property to a private person or corporation or other entity, 77
19 then before any such disposition the State Properties
20 Commission shall have first approved both the disposition 78
21 and the monetary consideration for said disposition, which 79
22 consideration shall not be less than the fair market value 80
23 of such property. Any such State Properties Commission
24 approval shall be conditioned on said monetary 81
25 consideration, less any incurred expenses of disposition 82
26 which have been approved by the State Properties Commission,
27 being received and deposited by the State Properties 83
28 Commission into the treasury of the State of Georgia. 84

1 Section 4. That the harvesting of any timber 87
2 products on the above-described property shall be under the 88
3 supervision of the Georgia Forestry Commission and any 89
4 revenues from such harvesting shall only be committed toward 90
5 improvements in or on the property.

6 Section 5. That the authorization in this 93
7 resolution to convey the above-described property shall 94
8 expire three years after the date that this resolution 95
9 becomes effective.

10 Section 6. That the State Properties Commission is 98
11 authorized and empowered to do all acts and things necessary 99
12 and proper to effect such conveyance. 100

13 Section 7. That the deed of conveyance shall be 103
14 recorded by the purchaser in the Superior Court of Grady 104
15 County and a recorded copy shall be forwarded to the State 105
16 Properties Commission.

17 Section 8. That this resolution shall become 108
18 effective upon its approval by the Governor or upon its 109
19 becoming law without such approval.

20 Section 9. That all laws and parts of laws in 112
21 conflict with this resolution are repealed. 113

SUMMARY
OF THE
ENGINEERING, RECREATION AND ECONOMIC
FEASIBILITY
OF
STATE PARK DEVELOPMENT AT TIRED CREEK
GRADY COUNTY, GEORGIA

FOR THE
PARKS, RECREATION AND HISTORIC SITES DIVISION
OF THE
GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

BY THE
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING BRANCH
SOIL SYSTEMS INCORPORATED

AUGUST 29, 1980

ES-1297

REPORT SUMMARY

The Georgia Department of Natural Resources has been contemplating the development of a state park in the vicinity of Tired Creek near Cairo in Grady County, Georgia. In order to determine the advisability of this project the Department has contracted Soil Systems, Inc. of Marietta, Georgia to undertake engineering, hydrological, biological, archaeological, recreation demand, economic and site planning studies to determine the feasibility of state park development. The results of these studies are summarized in the following text. More detailed discussions are contained within the text of the report.

Lake and Dam Study

After hydrological studies, engineering calculations, and subsurface geotechnical investigations it was determined that the construction of a dam on Tired Creek is feasible. The development of a lake may or may not be feasible. Water flow in the Tired Creek basin will be sufficient to maintain the lake level, with the possible exception of drought years. Topographic maps of the area, however, show a depression on the park property. Field investigations indicate that this depression is probably a lime sink. Lime sinks were not anticipated in this area; therefore, investigation of subsurface geological conditions in the lake bed were not anticipated and not undertaken. It is not known if any sinkholes exist in the proposed lake bed. Only further geological and geotechnical studies can determine if the bed is free of sinkholes and thus able to hold water. It is possible that further investigations may be inconclusive and that the ultimate test of the lake's ability to hold water is to fill it and see if it does hold water.

Studies were also undertaken to determine the potential for growth of aquatic weeds within the lake after it is filled. Field studies indicate that ponds and lakes in the Tired Creek watershed already have prolific populations of aquatic weeds. It will be only a matter of time before aquatic weeds become a severe problem in a lake on the Tired Creek property. Weed control measures will be expensive and success in controlling weed growth is doubtful.

Recreation Demand and State Park Needs

Recreation demand and supply studies and plans based on data gathered during the 1970's, indicate that the supply of recreation facilities in southwest Georgia is nearly adequate. The need for additional facilities is minimal and, relative to other areas of the state, the supply of recreation facilities is satisfactory. These conclusions were drawn in the 1977 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, the 1976 Parks and Historic Sites System Plan, and the 1978 Georgia State Parks Regional Development and Acquisition Priorities Plan. Investigations, conducted as part of this report, into state park use across Georgia, and in southwest Georgia in particular, confirm the earlier findings. In fiscal year 1979 utilization rates of southwest Georgia state parks was well below state averages. This relatively low utilization indicates that there is either a sufficient supply of state park lands and facilities or that the facilities and resources being offered are

not attractive enough for people to travel to visit or both. The resource base at Tired Creek is the same as at nearby state parks. There is no feature at Tired Creek, which other parks do not have, to attract people. In fact, the resource base of the site is somewhat less attractive than that of nearby state parks. South Georgia and northwest Florida were examined to see which sites do attract people and which consequently have high utilization rates. Beach parks and parks with natural resource features like caverns, the Okefenokee Swamp and mountains did very well in filling their facilities and attracting people. Recreation market studies conducted by the Coastal Plains Regional Commission indicate outdoor scenery, beaches, good restaurants and sightseeing are the four single most important factors in attracting weekend and week long visitors to recreation areas. When the Tired Creek site is compared to the Panama City beaches, the North Georgia mountains, the coast of Georgia or areas like Pine Mountain near Columbus, Georgia, or the Okefenokee Swamp near Waycross, it does not compare favorably.

In a system of government where there are Federal, State, county and city levels, there is a division of responsibilities. This applies to law enforcement, national defense, provision of health care and provision of recreational lands and facilities. The Federal government provides national parks which have resources of nationwide significance and attract people from across the country. State government provides parks on natural resource bases which have scenic attractiveness or natural value of statewide significance. State parks are intended to serve state populations or at least people from a large region of the state. City and county governments provide parks primarily for people in their jurisdiction and which often lack natural features, being, rather, facility oriented. Park user studies conducted over the last several years indicated that state parks in the vicinity of Grady County are used primarily by people from the county in which the parks are located. Indications are that Tired Creek would be used primarily by people in Grady County. This being the case, a local government would be a more appropriate operator of a park at Tired Creek.

The state has met its obligations in southwest Georgia for the foreseeable future. It has provided more facilities than people are using. State parks, furthermore, are well distributed in the area. It does not appear that another state park in southwest Georgia would be well utilized. The need for state parks in the region has been satisfied with existing parks. A new park in the region would probably cause visitation to be reduced at existing parks which already have low visitation. It, therefore, appears inadvisable to provide a new state park. This is not to say that recreation facilities are not needed to serve local populations. If the need is there, then the local government or private organizations have the responsibility to provide the facilities.

Estimated Economic Impact of the Proposed Tired Creek State Park

The economic benefit of a Tired Creek State Park to the community was evaluated by estimating how much money park personnel would spend in the community, as residents in the community, and through purchases of supplies for the parks, as well as estimating the amount of money park visitors would spend. After projecting population and economic growth for Grady County, measuring

the strength and size of the local economy, the economic impact of the park was determined. It has been concluded that there would not be a significant benefit. The economy of Grady County is strong and the money generated by park and park visitor purchases in the community is small in comparison. The following tables illustrate the size of the local economy versus the impact that the park will have.

Grady County Economy and the Proposed Tired Creek State Park

County Payroll, 1977

Manufacturing	\$ 14,816,000
Wholesale Trade	1,952,000
Retail Trade	4,300,000
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	1,068,000
Services	1,225,000
Other	<u>1,758,000</u>
TOTAL	\$ 25,119,000
Agricultural (income in 1970)	<u>3,384,000</u>
Estimated Combined Total	\$ 28,503,000
Estimated Tired Creek Payroll	\$ 61,134 or 0.2% of the Estimated County Payroll

County Sales, 1977

Manufacturing (value of shipments)	\$ 74,400,000
Wholesale Trade	47,207,000
Retail Trade	42,313,000
Services	<u>4,270,000</u>
TOTAL	\$166,190,000
Agriculture (value of sales in 1974)	<u>28,716,000</u>
Estimated Combined Total	\$196,190,000

Tired Creek State Park Impact on Local Economy (3 county area)

Local Purchases by Visitors	\$ 88,293
Local Purchases by Employees	55,566
Local Purchases by Park	<u>4,000</u>
Subtotal (3 county area)	\$147,859
Total initial impact of purchases by park, its employees, and visitors on local economy	\$234,840
Multiplier effect of this initial expenditure	<u>126,975</u>
Total impact on local economy (3 county area)	<u><u>\$360,815</u></u>

It can be seen that purchases in Grady County resulting from the park will be around \$80,000 a years, less than 0.2 percent of the 1977 retail trade. The level of expenditure by park personnel and visitors will not be reached prior to 1987 and thus will probably be 0.1 percent by that year. In respect to the total economy, total park generated purchases in Grady County will be only 0.004 percent of total Grady County sales. There will be a economic benefit to the community, however, it will be very small.

General Development Plan

The main purpose of preparing a General Development Plan as part of a Feasibility Study is to determine if the site is capable of supporting typical state park development and to estimate the cost of developing a park. It has been determined, after studying natural and cultural environmental data as well as park development and management criteria and standards, that a state park, with typical state park facilities, can be developed at Tired Creek. The acquisition of an additional 137 acres is recommended in order to assure management control of the site and to provide a buffer for visitor activity areas.

Cost and Revenue Projections

The following is a summary of cost and revenue projects for Tired Creek. All costs have been considered, including development, personnel, operations, equipment purchases and maintenance. A six year time period has been used, as it will take about five years to develop the park. The first year that the park will be fully operational and generating maximum revenue should be in the sixth year of operation.

Cost and Revenue Summary

One Time Costs (First 6 years)

Facility Development	\$5,603,656.00
Professional Services	414,100.00
Equipment Costs	46,600.00
	<u>\$6,064,356.00</u>

Annual Cost, Year 6 and Afterwards

Salaries and Benefits	\$ 81,290.48
Operations and Maintenance	22,250.00
	<u>\$ 103,540.48</u>

Annual Revenue Year 6 and Afterwards

Cottages	\$ 37,000.00
Campsites	9,500.00
Day Use Facilities	9,000.00
	<u>\$ 55,500.00</u>

Projected revenues are 53 percent of annual operating costs. This figure, 53 percent, is higher than park operating experience indicates. Normally parks operate below 50 percent. This figure may be due to overestimates of revenue or underestimates of cost, or both.

It should be noted that considerable costs are incurred before revenues are generated. Costs through year six compared to revenues are illustrated below.

One Time Costs Through Year 6	\$6,064,356.00
Annual Operating Cost Through Year 6	84,550.00
Personnel Cost Through Year 6	<u>350,147.12</u>
All Cost Through Year 6	<u>\$6,499,053.12</u>
All Revenues Through Year 6	<u>\$ 117,750.00</u>



Costs through 6 years exceed revenues by \$6,341,128.00 or by 98 percent.

Conclusion

The projected limited economic benefits to the community, the projected low utilization of recreation facilities and the lack of a major scenic, natural or cultural attraction on the site indicates that the expenditure of about \$6,500,00.00 over the first six years of the park's life is not justified. State park development is, therefore, not considered feasible. It would be more appropriate for a local government, with or without state and/or federal assistance, to undertake the development of a park to satisfy what is a local recreation need.



AN INVESTIGATION
OF THE
ENGINEERING, RECREATION AND ECONOMIC
FEASIBILITY
OF
STATE PARK DEVELOPMENT AT TIRED CREEK
GRADY COUNTY, GEORGIA

FOR THE
PARKS, RECREATION AND HISTORIC SITES DIVISION
OF THE
GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

BY THE
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING BRANCH
SOIL SYSTEMS INCORPORATED

AUGUST 29, 1980

ES-1297

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COST AND REVENUE PROJECTIONS

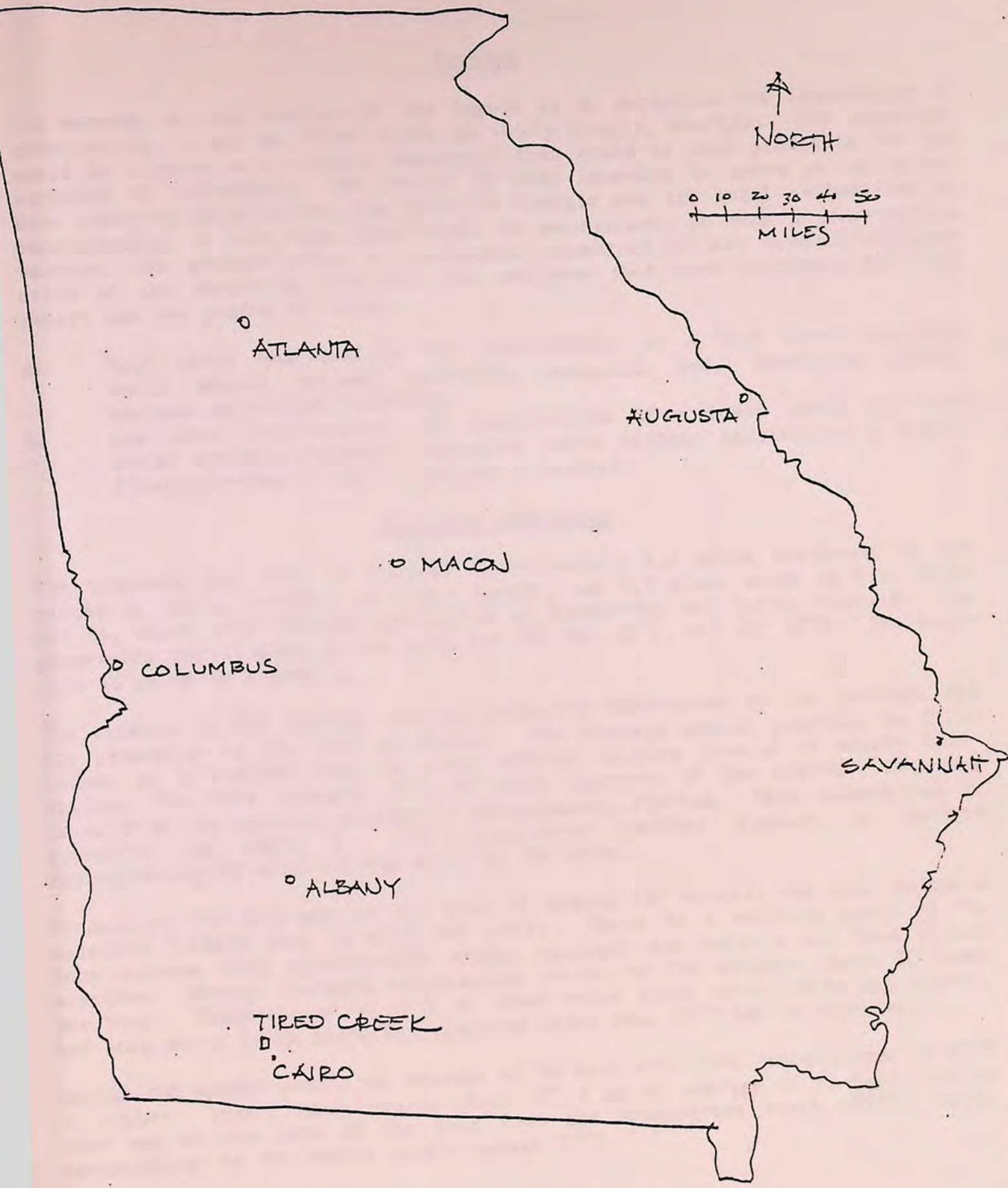
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INTRODUCTION

The Georgia Department of Natural Resources has been contemplating the development of a state park in the vicinity of Tired Creek near Cairo in Grady County, Georgia. In order to determine the advisability of this project the Department decided to undertake a study of natural, cultural, social and economic factors to determine the overall project feasibility. There are four primary areas of special concern: Feasibility of dam and lake construction; recreation demand for state park facilities in southwest Georgia; the economic impact of state park use and operation on the local community; and the feasibility and cost of developing and operating a state park facilities on the project site.

The Environmental Planning Branch of Soil Systems, Inc. of Marietta, Georgia, was responsible for overall project management and for preparing the Recreation Demand section, the General Development Plan and Cost and Revenue Projections. The hydrology and dam feasibility studies were undertaken by McDuff - Jordan and Associates, Inc. Biological, archaeological and economic studies were undertaken by the staff of various branches in the Earth Systems Division of SSI. Geotechnical investigation of subsurface conditions in the vicinity of the dam site were undertaken by Geotechnical Division of SSI.

This report presents the information generated in these studies as well as conclusions of each study. The Report Summary presents a concise recapitulation of the conclusions of this study. The study is organized into four parts. The first is the Lake and Dam Study, which includes discussion of the potential for aquatic weeds. This section examines two alternative dam designs and examines the feasibility and noted problems in the cost of constructing both. The second part is a Recreation Demand and State Park Needs investigation to determine if there is sufficient demand for state park facilities, resources and activities to justify incurring development, operations and maintenance cost for a state park at Tired Creek. Following this section is a detailed explanation of the impact state park use and operations will have on the local economy. The fourth section is a General Development Plan for the Tired Creek site. It was prepared to determine the feasibility of developing the site and to estimate the cost of construction. The analysis conducted for the site includes botanical, wildlife and archaeological of the Tired Creek site. The purpose of these studies was to determine if there were natural resources on the site that should be avoided and preserved or which could be used as an attraction for visitors to the site. The final section is a summary of anticipated costs to be incurred and revenues that would be generated by state operations. There is an appendix to the report which is a lengthy text describing the archaeological investigation at the site as well as findings and recommendations. Because of the length of this section it was not included in the body of the report. There is, however, a summary and recommendations of the cultural assessment in the General Development Plan Section of the report. Figure 1 is a location map for the Tired Creek site.



LOCATION MAP
TIRED CREEK

FIGURE 1

LAKE AND DAM STUDY

Purpose

The purpose of this section of the report is to determine the feasibility of constructing a dam on Tired Creek in Grady County, Georgia. The reservoir would be classed as a storage reservoir that would be used primarily for the purposes of recreation. The report is also intended to serve as an up-to-date planning guide giving the State of Georgia and the local authorities an understanding of the costs that might be encountered in such a construction venture, the probabilities of successful construction and successful operation of the resulting facility. The analyses that were performed for this report had two points of focus:

- A. High Level Dam--analyze the construction of a high level dam that would afford maximum reservoir potential and, therefore, afford maximum recreation potential.
- B. Low Level Dam--analyze the construction of a lower level dam that would minimize highway relocation costs without sacrificing a significant portion of the recreation potential.

Existing Conditions

The proposed dam site is located approximately 4.3 miles northwest of the center of Cairo, Georgia, in Grady County, and 1.5 miles north of U.S. Highway 84, which runs between the cities of Bainbridge and Cairo, Georgia. The geographic coordinates of the site are $30^{\circ} 55' 20''N$, $84^{\circ} 15' 42''W$. The location is shown on Figure 1.

The climate in the project area is primarily determined by its latitude and its proximity to the Gulf of Mexico. The average annual rainfall is 51.53 inches as determined from the small weather station located in nearby Bainbridge. For more specific data on other features of the climate, data was taken from the weather station in Tallahassee, Florida. This information is presented in Table 1. The Tallahassee weather station is located approximately 40 miles to the south of the site.

Because of its nearness to the Gulf of Mexico (60 miles), the area enjoys a moderate climate that is mild and moist. There is a definite march of the four seasons with considerable winter rainfall and quite a bit less winter sunshine. Winter freezing temperatures occur, on the average, about 20 times per year. Temperatures of $25^{\circ}F$ or lower occur about three times per winter, and once every three years temperatures lower than $20^{\circ}F$ can be expected.

During the summer months an average of 90 days will have temperatures of $90^{\circ}F$ or higher. Summer temperatures reach $95^{\circ}F$ on an average of 22 days, and on only one or two days of the year does the temperature reach $100^{\circ}F$. Night temperatures in the summer rarely exceed $75^{\circ}F$.

TABLE 1
WEATHER DATA
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

Month	Normal Temperatures °F		Monthly	Normal Precipitation - Water Equivalent	Percent Rel. Humidity Av. 1:00 P.M. Reading	Av. Wind Speed Miles Per Hour	Av. No. Days of Precipitation 0.10 In. or More
	Daily Max.	Daily Min.					
Jan	64	41	53	3.7	61	8	10
Feb	67	43	55	4.8	55	8	10
Mar	72	48	60	5.9	52	9	10
Apr	80	56	68	4.1	48	8	7
May	87	63	75	4.0	50	7	9
June	90	70	80	6.6	54	7	13
July	91	72	81	8.9	61	6	18
Aug	91	72	81	6.9	62	6	15
Sept	87	69	78	6.6	59	7	10
Oct	81	58	69	2.9	61	7	5
Nov	71	46	59	2.8	53	7	7
Dec	65	41	53	4.2	58	7	8
Year	79	57	68	61.4	56	7	122

Source of Data

The Climate Advisor, Schwartz, Climate Guide Publications, Flushing, New York, 1977.

July is usually the wettest month of the year, with October and November representing the drier periods. A secondary but significant maximum rainfall occurs during the winter months. Extended droughts happen infrequently; shorter droughts are more common, but both are significant in terms of crops and stream flow volumes. These droughts will cause local streams in the project area to cease their flow.

High winds seldom occur. The site is located too far inland to suffer the direct threat caused by hurricanes, but the area can be subjected to the uncommonly heavy rains and damaging winds of the remains of hurricanes as they move inland in a weakened condition. Hurricanes generate very intense storm cells under these conditions.

It is very uncommon for the project area to experience significant accumulations of snow.

Hydrologic Analysis

Accompanying this report are two maps which illustrate the layout of the high and low level dams. These maps provide the reader with an understanding of the project site's general and specific location. The contours on the map are at ten foot intervals and are taken from the 7.5 minute U.S.G.S map of the Whigham Quadrangle, Georgia. The map has been photographically enlarged to its present scale (one inch equals 1000 feet). It should be noted that the horizontal and vertical relations that are significant to a dam feasibility study were taken from these maps. Visual inspections were made on the site to affirm that details such as ground cover and manmade structures were essentially as portrayed by the maps. It was not possible under the scope of work of this study to perform in-depth field surveys. It was felt that this was inappropriate at this stage of study.

The flow of Tired Creek is made up from the confluence of three smaller streams. These streams and their drainage basin areas are identified as follows:

Black Creek	5,829 Acres
Buss Creek	4,390 Acres
Sapp Creek	5,635 Acres
	<u>15,854 Acres</u> (24.8 Sq. Mi.)

The hydrologic design technique used in this analysis consisted primarily of following procedures outlined in Design of Small Dams, published by the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation. The basic objective with each alternative considered was to provide a dam and spillway that would accommodate the Probable Maximum Flood. The actual lake level was dictated by various parameters:

1. Minimal recreation resource considerations;
2. Soils considerations--the height of the dam being limited by the bearing capacity of the soil;
3. Impact on local roads and utilities;
4. Ability of the Tired Creek Basin to supply the necessary waters to maintain a useful pool level; and
5. Provision for efficient handling of the Probable Maximum Flood.

The base flow for the creek is estimated to be around eight cubic feet per second or 691,200 cu. ft./day. This corresponds to the flow that was observed in the field. While on the site, the velocity was measured and the cross-sectional area approximated, in order to verify a reasonable flow of water.

Tired Creek and its tributaries are dry during drought periods. The driest month is normally October.

Two designs for the lake and dam were considered. These designs were analyzed using inflows from the 100 year storm event and the Probable Maximum Flood, the available storage capacity above the normal pool elevation for each design, and outflows from selected standpipe and spillway combinations. These factors were combined in a Modified Puls equation form to calculate the effects of both the 100 year storm and the P.M.F. for each design.

Inflow hydrographs were developed using the method developed by the Soil Conservation Service to estimate runoff.

The soil series and hydrologic groups were taken from the Soil Conservation Service report on the Tired Creek project area. The various soils that are to be found in the area and their hydrologic groupings are presented below.

Series	Hyd. Group
Faceville	B
Goldsboro	B
Norfolk	B
Orangeburg	B
Pelham	B/D
Sawyer	C
Tifton	B
Wagram	B

The analysis of the soils map furnished with the S.C.S. report on the project revealed that it was seen that the "B" soils determined the hydrologic grouping for the basin. A hydrologic "CN" (Curve Number) was then derived from the land uses and cover in the area and is presented below.

Basin	Forest	Pasture	Lake Surf.
Black Creek	2182 Acres	3316 Acres	331 Acres
Buss Creek	1768 Acres	2493 Acres	129 Acres
Sapp Creek	3081 Acres	2237 Acres	317 Acres
	<u>7031 Acres</u>	<u>8046 Acres</u>	<u>777 Acres</u>
	44%	51%	5%
	CN 60	CN 60	CN 100

The average of the above Curve Numbers resulted in the utilization of a final design CN of 65 and an Antecedent Moisture Condition of 2.

The rainfall was determined to be 10 inches for a 24-hour, 100 year storm and 31 inches for a six hour, Probable Maximum Precipitation. These rainfalls were distributed incrementally and loss estimates applied. The time of concentration was estimated based on the travel time through the existing channels and then across the proposed lake surface. This is calculated in the following way:

Length of Waterway to Lake	25,000 Feet
Difference in Elevation (350-220)	130 Feet
Average Slope (130/25,000)	0.5 percent

$$T_c = \frac{11.9 \times L^3}{H} 0.385 \quad \text{For Channel} \quad 2.4 \text{ Hours}$$

Wave Travel Time	0.12 Hours
Total Time of Concentration	2.5 Hours

From this data a triangular hydrograph for each increment of runoff was calculated and plotted. These hydrographs were then summed to generate a hydrograph for the entire storm under study. The peak outflow for the 100 year storm equals 12,300 cubic feet per second at 4.75 hours from the beginning of the storm, would be 136,000,000 cubic feet. The peak outflow for the Probable Maximum Flood event equals 89,000 cubic feet per second at the 4.75 hour mark in the storm. The total storm runoff for the same twelve hour period would be 1,208,000,000 cubic feet.

A stage/storage curve was then plotted above each normal pool elevation, far in excess of the expected dam heights. An outflow curve was developed for passage of expected storms at each normal pool level. These two curves were then combined into a routing curve. This routing curve displayed the expected storage and outflow versus inflow. Then, using the inflow hydrograph for the 100 year storm and the routing curve for low level storms, the maximum water surface elevation, storage and outflow was determined for the 100 year storm, for each design:

High Level Dam

Normal Pool Elevation	225 Feet
Maximum Pool Elevation	227.8 Feet
Maximum Storage (Cubic Feet)	137x 10 ⁶
Maximum Outflow (Cubic Feet/Sec)	330
Maximum Inflow (Cubic Feet/Sec)	11,700
PMF Elevation	238.9 Feet
<u>Lake Depth at Dam</u>	<u>32 Feet</u>

960 acre lake

Low Level Dam

Normal Pool Elevation	220 Feet
Maximum Pool Elevation (100 year flood)	224.5 Feet
Maximum Storage (Cubic Feet)	129x 10 ⁶
Maximum Outflow (Cubic Feet/Sec)	510
Maximum Inflow (Cubic Feet/Sec)	11,700
PMF Elevation	234.6 Feet
<u>Lake Depth at Dam</u>	<u>27 Feet</u>

725 acre lake

The overflow spillways were then set at three feet above the normal pool levels. This elevation differential was selected to insure that, for most storms, the lake storage capacity would accommodate almost all of the flow and the release rate would be far less than the inflow and the flow presently experienced in the stream basin at present. Thus, the dam would serve to reduce the effects of flooding and provide the normal recreational purposes.

Because the calculations described in the preceding paragraphs are extensive in length and difficult to reproduce in a form compatible with this report, they will be submitted under a separate cover upon request.

Ponding Level

The stormwater runoff should be sufficient to maintain the normal pool elevation. The annual rainfall that falls on the basin, minus the base flow and evaporation, indicate that the dam will remain fully charged.

The soil permeability would also support this conclusion. The lake would drop below normal pool during drought years and when it is drawn down for maintenance purposes. The probable worst condition would occur when there was a coincident maintenance drawdown and drought.

The maintenance drawdown, drought, soil percolation and rainfall quantities may not be nearly so significant in the maintenance of the lake level as is the nature of the local geology. The hydrologic design consultant indicates great concern over the possibility of the lake finding a natural drain through the underlying limestone by way of surface sinkholes. This matter requires involvement of specialists from the U.S.G.S. Water Resources Division and from the Georgia Geological Survey.

Borrow For Construction

The material for construction of the dam can be drawn from soils readily available and upstream from the dam. Great care would be required to control the quality of materials selected for borrow. A close grid of auger holes will be required in the borrow area to avoid digging into the lenses of fullers earth and other poor materials. At present, it appears that soils could be taken from the upstream, eastern bank with haul distances being approximately 2000 to 3000 feet.

Construction Cost Estimate

Enclosed are two separate Construction Cost Estimates, one for the low level dam and one for the high level dam. Several comments are in order to clarify the nature of these estimates:

1. These estimates are considered to be fairly accurate for the stage of development of the data. Much more information will be required, as part of the final design effort, in order to more accurately understand construction costs.

2. These estimates are for the dam and related appurtenances, the cost of roadway and bridge improvements, and some miscellaneous expenses such as cutting a vertical bank around the perimeter of the lake for weed control.
3. Earthwork costs are based on 15 percent shrinkage; this figure is only an approximation. Variations in shrinkage factor, requirements for well-pointing during construction, the quantity of unsuitable material removed during construction, and other highly sophisticated geotechnical questions would greatly affect the accuracy of this estimate. Because of the impact of these questions, the design phase should include much more extensive field and laboratory work by geotechnical specialists.
4. The need for riprap on the upstream face of the dam is apparent. The cost for this rock is great because it must be brought in by train from distant quarries, such as in Columbus, Georgia. The use of limestone, which is more locally available (Florida), is discouraged due to its weathering qualities.
5. The costs for various items is current. Future costs, particularly the cost of concrete, can be expected to grow rapidly.
6. The cost of the spillway may be reduced somewhat by a more exhaustive, final design. The spillway will be narrowed in width as it leaves the crest and its slope increases. A major cost item in the spillway is the energy dissipator.
7. The stand-pipe, valve box and access pit require additional quantities of concrete in order to overcome the floatation factors.
8. The consultant questioned representatives of the Georgia Forestry Commission concerning the costs of clearing and grubbing. It was decided that such work would probably be carried to a few feet outside the perimeter of the normal pool level. It was also noted that the Forestry Commission could contract the work out and probably make a small profit. The result would be trees cut off even with ground level and the additional brush and small trees pushed up and burned. A small amount of money was set aside in this cost item to deal with unusual items such as small sheds or fences.
9. The roadway costs are greater on the high level dam because an existing bridge on Route 112 would have to be removed and replaced. This is in addition to the one on the County Road North that would have to be removed and replaced for either lake level studied.
10. The Engineering, Survey and Geotechnical costs identified are rough estimates. The costs of these services would have to be more accurately determined at the time they are required, based on the professional services environment at that time.

Construction Cost Estimate
High Level Dam

1. Construction of Dam

a. <u>Earthwork</u>		
423,000 cu. yd. x \$3.00/cu. yd.		\$ 1,269,000
b. <u>Earthwork Quality Control During Construction</u>		
(1) 180 man-days x \$200/day	\$	36,000
(2) Lab testing, reports, on-site coordination	\$	12,000
(3) Borrow pit and site drilling	\$	8,000
c. <u>Remove Unsuitable Materials Under Dam</u>		
60,000 cu. yd. x \$6.00/cu. yd.	\$	360,000
d. <u>Finish, Fertilize and Seed Dam Face</u>		
4 acres x \$2390/acre	\$	9,560
e. <u>Rip Rap</u>		
(1) 4 yds. high x 700 yds. long x \$60/yd ²	\$	168,000
(2) Filter clothe under rock, in place	\$	5,600
f. <u>8-Foot Stand-pipe and Underdrain</u>		
(1) 350 lin. ft. x \$450/lin. ft. - 8 ft. pipe	\$	157,500
(2) 8 ft. diameter valve, in place	\$	15,000
(3) Valve box and access pit	\$	32,510
(4) Standpipe and anti-vortex device	\$	18,000
g. <u>Spillway</u>	\$	<u>750,000</u>
		\$ 2,841,370

2. Clearing and Grubbing

The clearing and grubbing would have virtually no cost due to timber sales through State Forestry Commission. A small amount is added for removal of any miscellaneous debris found within the normal pool area.

\$ 7,500
\$ 7,500

3. Highway Relocation

a. <u>Route 112</u>		
(1) Replace concrete bridge - 75 ft. x \$425/ft.	\$	31,875
(2) Remove old structure to flowline	\$	5,000
(3) Raise 1525 lin. ft. of road approximately 8 feet in height - 1525 ft. x \$75/ft.	\$	114,375

b. County Road North

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| (1) Replace timber with concrete bridge
50 ft. x \$425/ft. | \$ 21,250 |
| (2) Remove old structure to flowline | \$ 1,500 |
| (3) Raise old road approximately 8 feet in
height - 600 ft. x \$75/ft. | \$ 45,000 |

c. Miscellaneous

- | | |
|--|----------|
| (1) Traffic handling during construction on
new bridges, detours, signs, etc. | \$ 6,000 |
| (2) Seeding, sodding, etc. | \$ 1,000 |
| (3) Extension of cross drain on Route 112 | \$ 1,500 |

\$ 227,500

4. Weed Control

In order to control weeds it is suggested that shoreline be cut vertically three feet. 69,200 lin. ft. x \$0.85/ft.

\$ 58,820

\$ 58,820

5. Engineering and Surveys

- | | |
|--|------------|
| a. Final design | \$ 188,100 |
| b. Design surveys | \$ 27,000 |
| c. Design report - geotechnical | \$ 29,000 |
| d. Construction surveys, 100 crew days x \$325/day | \$ 32,500 |
| e. Construction engineering | \$ 65,000 |

\$ 341,600

TOTAL

\$3,476,790

Construction Cost Estimate
Low Level Dam
 (Recommended Alternative)

1. Construction of Dam

a. <u>Earthwork</u>		
286,037 cu. yd. x \$3.00/cu. yd.		\$ 858,111
b. <u>Earthwork Quality Control During Construction</u>		
(1) 150-man-days x \$200/day		\$ 30,000
(2) Lab testing, reports, on-site coordination		\$ 10,000
(3) Borrow pit and site drilling		\$ 8,000
c. <u>Remove Unsuitable Materials Under Dam</u>		
50,000 cu. yd. x \$6.00/cu. yd.		\$ 300,000
d. <u>Finish, Fertilize and Seed Dam Face</u>		
4 acres x \$2390/acre		\$ 9,560
e. <u>Rip Rap</u>		
(1) 4 yds. high x 700 yds. long x \$60/yd ²		\$ 168,000
(2) Filter clothe under rock, in place		\$ 5,600
f. <u>8-Foot Stand-Pipe and Underdrain</u>		
(1) 350 lin. ft. x \$450/lin. ft. - 8 ft. pipe		\$ 157,500
(2) 8 ft. diameter valve, in place		\$ 15,000
(3) Valve box and access pit		\$ 32,510
(4) Standpipe and anti-vortex device		\$ 18,200
g. <u>Spillway</u>		<u>\$ 750,000</u>
		\$2,362,481

2. Clearing and Grubbing

The clearing and grubbing would gave virtually no cost due to timber sales through State Forestry Commission. A small amount is added for removal of any miscellaneous debris found within the normal pool area.

\$ 7,500

\$ 7,500

3. Highway Relocation

a. <u>County Road North</u>		
(1) Replace timber with concrete bridge 50 ft. x \$425/ft.		\$ 21,250
(2) Remove old structure to flowline		\$ 1,500
(3) Raise old road approximately 4 feet in height 600 ft. x \$65/ft.		\$ 39,000

Construction Cost Estimate
Low Level Dam
 (Recommended Alternative)

1. Construction of Dam

a. <u>Earthwork</u>		
286,037 cu. yd. x \$3.00/cu. yd.		\$ 858,111
b. <u>Earthwork Quality Control During Construction</u>		
(1) 150-man-days x \$200/day		\$ 30,000
(2) Lab testing, reports, on-site coordination		\$ 10,000
(3) Borrow pit and site drilling		\$ 8,000
c. <u>Remove Unsuitable Materials Under Dam</u>		
50,000 cu. yd. x \$6.00/cu. yd.		\$ 300,000
d. <u>Finish, Fertilize and Seed Dam Face</u>		
4 acres x \$2390/acre		\$ 9,560
e. <u>Rip Rap</u>		
(1) 4 yds. high x 700 yds. long x \$60/yd ²		\$ 168,000
(2) Filter clothe under rock, in place		\$ 5,600
f. <u>8-Foot Stand-Pipe and Underdrain</u>		
(1) 350 lin. ft. x \$450/lin. ft. - 8 ft. pipe		\$ 157,500
(2) 8 ft. diameter valve, in place		\$ 15,000
(3) Valve box and access pit		\$ 32,510
(4) Standpipe and anti-vortex device		\$ 18,200
g. <u>Spillway</u>		<u>\$ 750,000</u>
		\$2,362,481

2. Clearing and Grubbing

The clearing and grubbing would give virtually no cost due to timber sales through State Forestry Commission. A small amount is added for removal of any miscellaneous debris found within the normal pool area.

\$ 7,500

\$ 7,500

3. Highway Relocation

a. <u>County Road North</u>		
(1) Replace timber with concrete bridge		
50 ft. x \$425/ft.		\$ 21,250
(2) Remove old structure to flowline		\$ 1,500
(3) Raise old road approximately 4 feet in height		
600 ft. x \$65/ft.		\$ 39,000

b. Miscellaneous

(1) Traffic handling during construction on new bridges, detours, signs, etc.	\$ 3,000
(2) Seeding, sodding, etc.	\$ <u>700</u>
	\$ 65,450

4. Weed Control

In order to control weeds it is suggested that
shoreline be cut vertically three feet.

58,400 lin. ft. x \$0.85/foot	\$ <u>49,640</u>
	\$ 49,640

5. Engineering and Surveys

a. Final design	\$ 170,000
b. Design surveys	\$ 25,000
c. Design report - geotechnical	\$ 27,000
d. Construction surveys, 80 crew days x \$325/day	\$ 26,000
e. Construction engineering	\$ <u>60,000</u>
	\$ <u>308,000</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>\$2,793,071</u></u>

Potential For Aquatic Weed Problems

Background

The upper layer of a water body from the surface to the maximum depth of light penetration is referred to as the photic zone. All plant growth in a lake must occur within this zone which in many cases extends to approximately 10 meters (33 feet) in depth (Wetzel 1975). All rooted aquatic plants must obviously occur in areas where the lake bottom is within the photic zone. This section of a water body from the waterline out to the point where the substrate is no longer within the layer of light penetration is called the littoral zone (Wetzel 1975). It is possible for extensive areas of an extremely shallow and/or clear lake to be within the littoral zone. In most cases the heaviest, and initial, aquatic plant occurrence is in these shallow shoreline waters.

"Aquatic plants which are usually considered to be weed problems are divided, for convenience sake, into four groups: algae, floating, submergent, and emergent weeds" (Whitwell and Bayne, undated). Of the 21 types of aquatic plants considered in this report, twelve are submergent (alligator weed, bladderwort, coontail, hedge hyssop, hydrilla, Hydrolea quadrivalvis, Micranthemum umbrosum, pondweed, smartweed, water hyssop, water milfoil, water primrose), four are emergent (cutgrass, duck potato, fanwort, soft rush), three are types of algae (including Lyngbya sp.), and two are floating weeds (duckweed, water hyacinth). The emergent weeds occur on or near the shore and in shallow water areas and are gradually replaced by the submergent weeds as the water deepens. The rooted submergents obviously cannot exist in water beyond the littoral zone. However, algae and floating weeds can occur at any distance from shore as they require no contact with the lake bottom.

Three primary factors increase the potential for aquatic weed problems to develop in southwest Georgia lakes. First, the relatively level land of the coastal plain results in relatively shallow water bodies. The shallow depths create large areas of littoral zone available for aquatic plant growth and can also prevent thermal stratification. Absence of any stratification allows continual circulation of nutrients to the photic zone throughout the year and can enable aquatic plants to continue near maximum production throughout the growing season. Second, the warm climate in this region creates long growing seasons and reduces the possibility that the aquatic plants will be eliminated by severe low temperatures during the winter months. Finally, the large number of water bodies in this area with very healthy, reproducing aquatic weed populations make the introduction of problem varieties into a new reservoir almost a certainty. "Most species of aquatic plants endemic to an area are capable of dispersal into a newly formed reservoir" (Boyd 1971). The seeds of these plants can be transmitted in wildlife feces. The seeds, or plants themselves, can also be propagated by clinging to wildlife or the various clothing and equipment of man.

Once introduced, the spread of aquatic weeds in a reservoir can be dramatic. Water hyacinth (Eichhornia sp) "can spread over many hectares in a single growing season" (Boyd, 1971) because it can "add 10-15 percent to its weight

per day, and it spreads very rapidly as it drifts with the wind" (Hynes, 1970). A single hydrilla plant (Hydrilla verticillata) "can grow an inch a day, and it possesses an unusual dual reproductive capability—both vegetative and seed" (Norton, 1979). Alligator weed (Alternanthera philoxeroides) "populations also expand rapidly" (Boyd, 1971).

The disadvantages of excessive aquatic plant growth in a body of water are obvious. Swimming, fishing and even boating become unpleasant and eventually impossible. Fish populations are stunted and may even be eliminated when a weed die-off causes oxygen depletion. The natural aesthetic values of the water body are destroyed, and the aging process of the lake (eutrophication) is greatly accelerated.

The essential problem with aquatic weeds is that they are very difficult, if not impossible, to control. It is apparent from the literature that in most cases neither chemical (Norton, 1979; Custer, et al., 1978; Mitzner, 1978), mechanical (Norton, 1979; Mitzner, 1978; Whitwell and Bayne, undated) nor biological (Norton, 1979) methods of aquatic weed control are very effective. It is most often the case that "areas of reservoirs which are suitable macrophyte habitats will produce macrophytes in spite of attempts of reservoir managers to eradicate these plants" (Boyd, 1971). In general, "aquatic habitats conducive to the growth of aquatic flora will be invaded and rapidly filled with plants. Even if these plants are destroyed with a herbicide, for example, the site will be recolonized as soon as the toxic conditions disappear" (Whitwell and Bayne, undated).

The Georgia Department of Natural Resources considered the growth of 11 aquatic plants a problem during fiscal year 1979, and chemical control measures were conducted on eight of these weeds (M. Newman, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, personal communication). Bladderwort (Utricularia sp.) and Fanwort (Cabomba sp.) were considered problems but were not treated. coontail (Ceratophyllum sp.), filamentous algae (Lyngbya sp.), water hyssop (Bacopa sp.), and water milfoil (Myriophyllum sp.) were considered moderate problems and were treated with herbicides. Alligator weed (Alternanthera philoxeroides), cutgrass (Leersia sp.), hydrilla (Hydrilla verticillata), and water hyacinth (Eichhornia sp.) were considered severe problems and were treated numerous times with herbicides. There is a great potential for any or all of these aquatic weeds to become introduced and create serious problems in any reservoir constructed in southwest Georgia. However, the greatest danger is posed by these last four plants. All four have been introduced from outside the United States and, as such, have no enemy organisms present to exert natural control over them.

Field Survey

Six sections of the streams on the site of the proposed Tired Creek Reservoir, and sections of two streams flowing onto the site, were examined for aquatic plants currently present. Aquatic plants were located in only three of these eight stream sections. The six plants found to occur in these streams were duck potato (Sagittaria latifolia), hedge hyssop (Gratiola virginiana), Micranthemum umbrosum, pondweed (Potamogeton gramineus), smartweed (Polygonum hydropiperoides) and water primrose (Ludwigia palustris). Although several of these species have been known to produce problem growths in

1. As the normal pool level is dropped, the emerging spillway starts to show an appreciable increase to handle the P.M.F.
2. The recreational valve of a smaller lake becomes highly suspect alongside the apparent first cost and long-term ownership costs.

It is obvious that a great potential exists for aquatic weed problems to develop in the proposed Tired Creek Reservoir. Two questions need to be considered:

1. What factors will influence the severity of the problems?
2. What are the mitigation and management techniques, and the associated costs, available to decrease the severity of the aquatic weed problems?

Several factors will intensify the problem of excessive aquatic plant growth in the proposed reservoir. The proposed construction design will create a reservoir with an extensive littoral zone available for problem plant growth. The relative proximity of water bodies with problem growths of several plants will provide inevitable introduction of undesirable species. The warm climate of Grady County will create long summer growing seasons and will prevent severe winter temperatures from eliminating any cold intolerant plants. The excess nutrients available in the reservoir due to flooding this heavily vegetated area and runoff from the intensive agriculture on this watershed will also increase the severity of the problem aquatic plant growths.

Although the existing conditions indicate a relatively severe aquatic weed problem will develop, there are several steps that can be taken to decrease the potential severity. The first, and foremost, involves the construction design of the proposed reservoir. The final water level of the lake should be determined before impoundment and a three foot vertical bank cut at this point. This will create a reservoir with very little water less than three feet deep and will prevent many aquatic plants from becoming established. "It is difficult for aquatic weeds, particularly submersed types, to become established in deeper waters. However, once established in shallow areas, they may gradually invade deeper water" (Whitwell and Bayne, undated). In general, "where habitat for plant growth occurs, nothing short of removing the habitat will prevent vegetational development" (Boyd, 1971).

A second preventative step which should be taken is to remove as much vegetation from the lake bottom as possible before impoundment. This will decrease the amount of nutrients which will be available to fuel aquatic weed growth. Finally, beginning immediately after impoundment, an integrated management plan of chemical applications, water level manipulations and mechanical removal should be practiced. Unfortunately, "nature will not permit a vacuum with respect to vegetation and continued control will require repeated application" (Boyd, 1971). The cost of chemical treatment will be approximately \$100/acre/application (M. Newman, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, personal communication), and a minimum of one application per year can be expected to be necessary. The cost of cutting a 3 foot vertical bank around the shore is included in the lake development cost.

GEOTECHNICAL SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATIONS

Purpose and Scope

The primary purpose of this preliminary investigation was to determine the feasibility of the development of the Tired Creek Dam at the selected site.

The scope of the preliminary investigation included the following items:

- (1) a field inspection of the general site topography, the determination of site accessibility and the layout of the required drilling positions;
- (2) the evaluation of the general subsurface conditions within the area of the site considered for the dam embankment construction by conducting a drilling program; and
- (3) the evaluation of potential construction problems associated with site grading operations and excavations.

Site Location and Description

The proposed dam site is located approximately 4 miles northwest of Cairo in Grady County, Georgia. The general area is shown on the U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute map of the Whigham Quadrangle, Georgia (Figure 2). The investigated area varies in elevation from approximately +190 feet to +260 feet MSL. The site varies from swamp areas on the floodplain to gently rising hills on both sides of Tired Creek. The majority of the area is covered with trees and thick scrub, making site access difficult.

Geological Description

Cairo, Georgia is located in the Coastal Plain Physiographic Province. The Coastal Plain extends over the approximate southern half of Georgia and its principal geological feature is a horizontal to gently sloping limestone formation (The Ocala formation).

In the Cairo area sandy clayey silts and clayey sands generally extend from the surface to a depth of approximately 75 feet. These upper sands, clays, and silts may contain highly weathered residual limestone as shallow as 20 feet below the ground surface. This limestone is normally white to cream colored, soft to moderately hard, and of varying lateral dimensions.

The Ocala formation underlies these sands, silts and clays. The Ocala is predominantly a cream to brown colored fossiliferous dolomitic limestone that extends to an average depth of 300 feet. Karst features are often associated with limestone. Sinkholes result from the chemical weathering and erosions of limestone by water. Although karst features may remain stable for many years, it is possible that they may become active again if conditions are altered.

Investigative Procedures

Field Investigation

The proposed dam site was inspected by geotechnical engineer J. Petering and engineering geologist Van Taylor before investigative drilling commenced. An inspection was made of an area shown on the topographical map as a sinkhole. This possible sinkhole would not be submerged by the proposed dam, but it is within 1500 feet of the proposed high water line.

Soil test borings were conducted at three positions on the centerline of the proposed dam (Figure 3). The boring locations were determined in the field by the drill crew and the geotechnical engineer by measuring distances and estimating right angles from existing features. Elevations shown on the boring logs were obtained by interpolating from the site topographic plan and should be considered approximate. The depths of holes B1, B2 and B3 were 36.5, 36.5, and 48.5 feet, respectively.

Soil sampling and penetration testing were performed in accordance with ASTM D-1586-67. Soil test boring records are attached showing soil descriptions, boring depths, the locations and results of standard penetration tests, and groundwater conditions.

Laboratory Investigation

Laboratory investigative work consisted of a physical examination of the disturbed samples obtained during the soil test boring operations. Evaluation of these test samples, in conjunction with standard penetration resistances, have been used to estimate soil characteristics.

Subsurface Conditions

Virgin soils were found in all three test borings. Boring one showed fine grained soils of generally increasing consistency with depth. A layer of fine sand was shown, between 13.5 feet to 28 feet, grading from loose at the top of the layer to dense at the bottom. The increase in consistency with depth was also shown in borings two and three. Soils in these borings were sandy clayey silts. Drilling was terminated in borings one and two at a depth of 36.5 feet. Drilling in boring three reached refusal at a depth of 48.5 feet.

Detailed descriptions of the soil encountered within the soil test borings are presented in the test boring records included in the appendix of this report.

Groundwater

Groundwater was encountered at depths of 18 feet and 22 feet in borings one and two, respectively. Boring three remained dry.

After 24 hours, water levels were 15 feet, 14 feet and 47.5 feet in borings one, two, and three, respectively. These water depths correspond to elevations of 190, 185, and 182.5 feet in borings one, two and three. The drilling was conducted at the end of a three week dry spell. Water levels may vary significantly during different seasons.

Site Inspection

An inspection was made of the site which is indicated on the topographical map to be a sinkhole. The site slopes inward toward a dry depression at the center. Although trees are growing in the dry depression, there is no thick undergrowth. This is a distinct contrast to all other low-lying areas of the site which support thick undergrowth.

Evaluations, Conclusions and Recommendations

Feasibility

The subsurface investigation did not encounter conditions which would preclude the development of this site. However, topographical maps and field observations indicate that sinkholes may exist within the reservoir area. Leakage of water into a sinkhole would make development as a reservoir impractical or possibly unfeasible. Our subsurface investigation indicates a layer of relatively impervious material at least 10 feet thick. This layer begins approximately 4 feet below ground level, and was found in all three borings at the embankment site. The subsurface investigation conducted by Ardaman and Associates also found a relatively impervious layer under the site.

The existence of sink holes in an area can often be determined by conducting an aerial infrared photographic survey. If such a survey reveals a sinkhole, development of this site may not be feasible.

Site Grading and Ground Water

Based on the results of our soil tests and the proposed location of the embankment, we anticipate no major site grading problems associated with excavations for the embankment. Soft organic soil must be removed until firm soil is reached. Presence of a high groundwater table will require dewatering to allow dry excavation and to provide a firm base for fill placement.

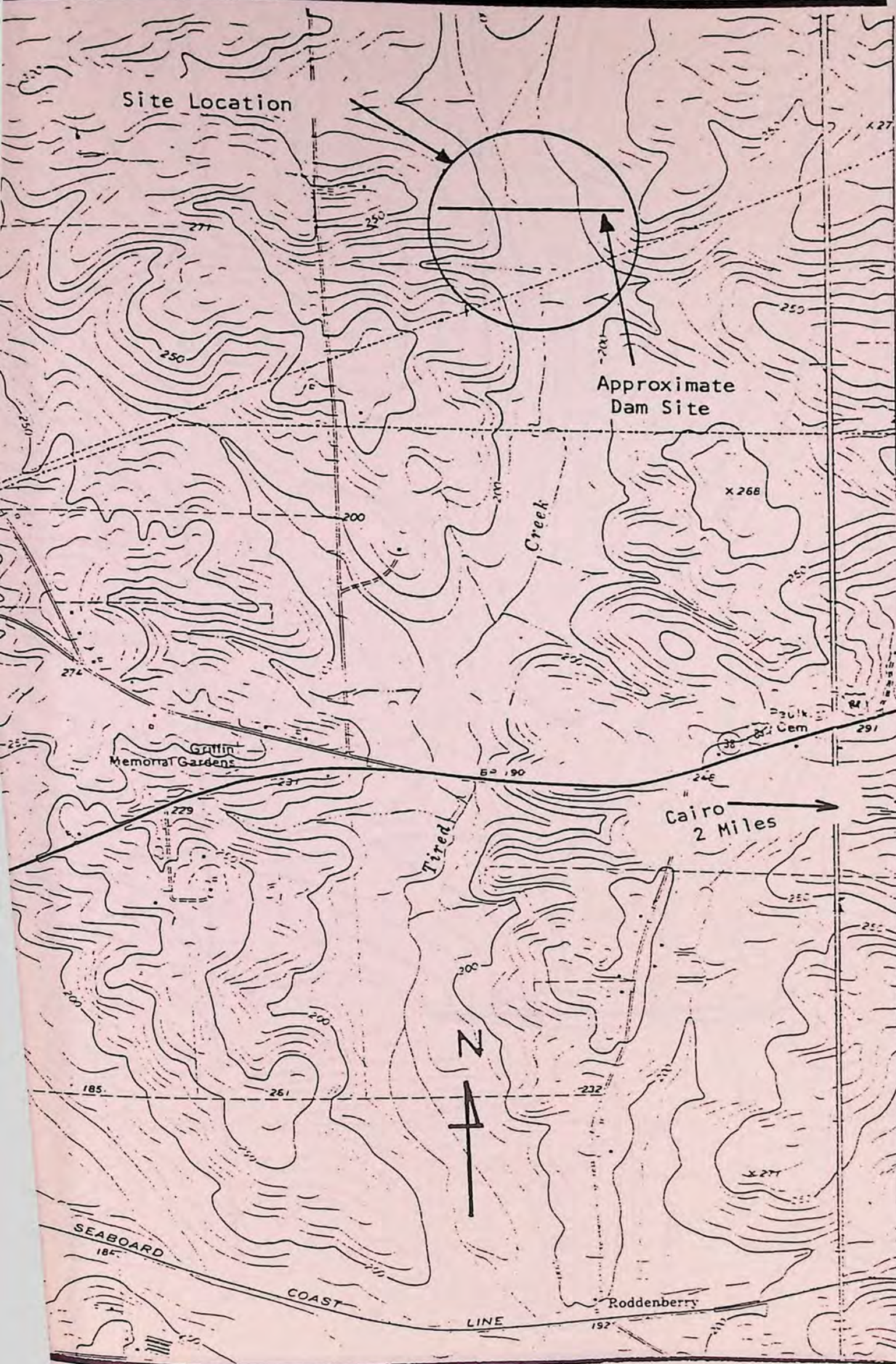
Borrow Materials

The report of March, 1968, from Ardaman and Associates indicates that suitable borrow soil should be available on the east side of the property to a depth of between 12 and 16 feet in the investigated area. No additional laboratory testing was conducted to check on the permeability of borrow materials.

Further Studies Needed

The existence of sinkholes in an area can often be determined with the aid of aerial infrared photography. If further investigation, which could include an aerial infrared survey, does not show either sinkholes or possible leakage paths to the aquifer, the project would be considered to be feasible. If DNR decides to proceed with the development of Tired Creek State Park, the following additional soil and foundation engineering consulting is recommended for this project:

- (1) conduct three deep borings within the proposed reservoir to determine the rock type and permeability;
- (2) conduct a detailed subsurface investigation along the centerline of the dam, drilling at a spacing of 200 feet;
- (3) investigate further the availability and suitability of borrow material by drilling the possible borrow areas on a 150 foot grid spacing; and
- (4) conduct further laboratory testing to determine moisture-density relationships and permeability at various void ratios of soil to be used for embankment construction.

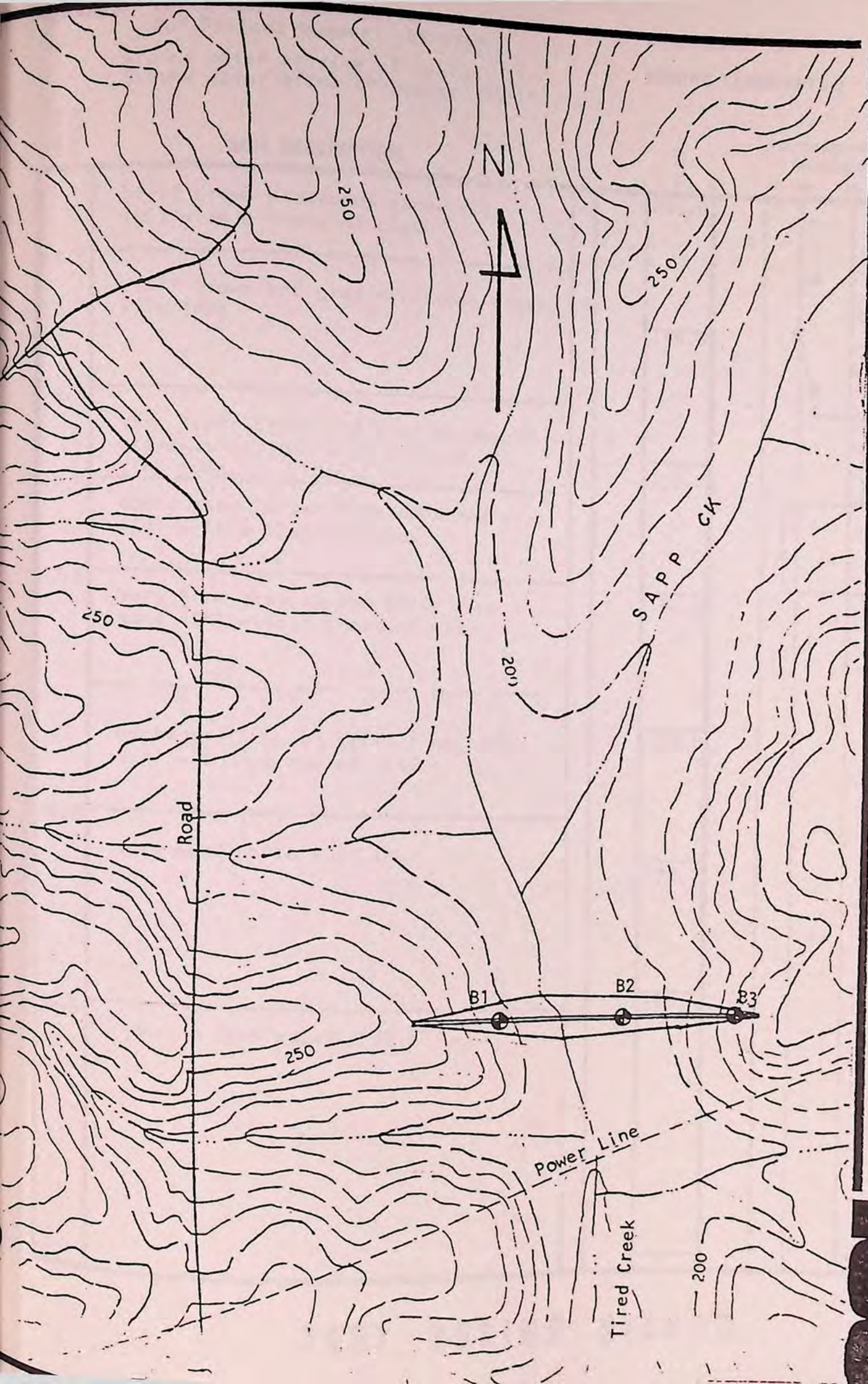


PROJECT:
 Tired Creek Dam Investigation
 Our Project Number: SS-1743

FIGURE 1

LEGEND:
 Scale: 1" = 2000 feet





LEGEND:

⊕ Borehole location

Scale: 1" = 1000 feet

FIGURE 2

PROJECT:

Tired Creek Dam Investigation
Our Project Number: SS-1743

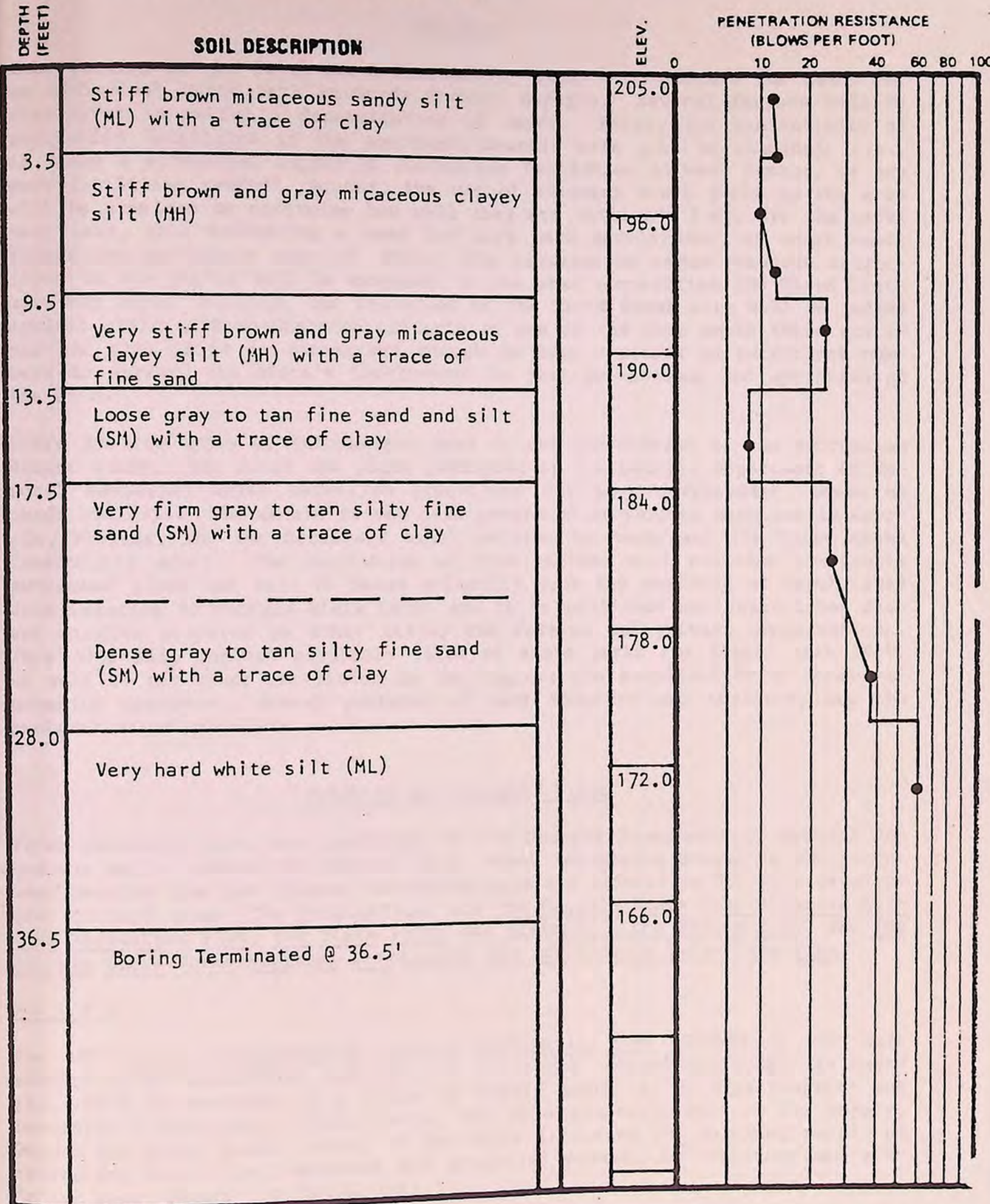
SSI

REMARKS: Cairo Dam Investigation
 Our Project Number: SS-1743

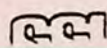
BORING NO. B1

BORING TERMINATED 6/12/80

Ground water at time of boring: 18'
 Ground water after 24 hours: 15'1"



TEST BORING RECORD



RECREATION DEMAND AND STATE PARK NEEDS

Purpose

This section of the Tired Creek Feasibility Study will address the needs for an additional state park in Grady County, Georgia. Several factors will be considered in making a determination of needs. First, the availability of recreation facilities in the southwest Georgia area will be examined; i.e., is there a sufficient supply of recreation facilities to meet demand, or are more facilities needed? Second, the use of existing state parks in the area will be examined to determine how well they are utilized; i.e., are the parks over used, thus indicating a need for more park development, or under used, indicating sufficient supply? Third, the presence of other resource attractions in the region will be examined to see what competition the Tired Creek site may have. Finally, the resources of the Tired Creek site will be judged against state park acquisition criteria to see if the site meets these criteria and also if it is attractive enough to draw visitors in sufficient numbers to warrant the state's involvement in park development and operation at the site.

There are two types of information used in the preparation of the recreation demand study. The first are plans published by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources which establish priorities for park development, based on needs analysis. The second is raw data generated by various agencies in Georgia, Florida, and the Southeast which relates to needs and the Tired Creek feasibility study. The conclusion of this section will consider previously published plans but will be based primarily upon the analysis of unpublished data relating to Georgia State Parks and to be published and unpublished data and studies prepared by other states and Federal and private organizations. This data will include occupancy rates at state parks for fiscal year 1979, as well as for other facilities in the region; the availability of other recreation resources; travel patterns of park visitors and tourists; and the preferences of travelers.

Findings of Published Plans

Three documents have been published by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources which provide information about unmet recreation demand in the southwest Georgia area and present recommendations and priorities for park development in this area. The publications are The Georgia State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, The State Parks and Historic Sites System Plan, and The Georgia State Parks Regional Development and Acquisition Priorities Plan.

SCORP

The 1977 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) is the most authoritative publication dealing with recreation demand and supply in Georgia. Data is provided on a county by county basis, or an Area Planning and Development Commission (APDC) basis, and on a statewide basis. The Supply, Demand and Unmet Demand Report of the SCORP indicates the existing supply of recreation facilities, existing and projected demand, and existing and projected unmet demand for facilities.

Thomas County Unmet Demand, 1980

Activity	Unit of Measure	Unmet Demand
Tent Camp	Site	0
Trailer Camp	Site	23
Warmwater Fishing	Acres	137
Boating (motor & sail)	Acres	0
Picnic	Table	71
Swimming (other)	Sq. Ft.	87,686
Hiking Trails	Miles	5
Nature Trails	Miles	18

Source: Georgia SCORP, 1977

Thomas County, to the east of Grady County, has somewhat more unmet demand than the other two counties. However, the demands are not very great. Roughly two acres of swimming area are needed; again, the surface water seems to be present as no additional boating acreage is needed. Twenty-three trailer camp sites are needed and can be provided by any number of suppliers of recreational facilities; including various state agencies.

Southwest Georgia A.P.D.C. Unmet Demand, 1980

Activity	Unit of Measure	Unmet Demand
Tent Camp	Site	0
Trailer Camp	Site	27
Warmwater Fishing	Acres	312
Boating (motor & sail)	Acres	0
Picnic	Table	78
Swimming (other)	Sq. Ft.	593,213
Hiking Trails	Miles	20
Nature Trails	Miles	127

Source: Georgia SCORP, 1977.

The Southwest Georgia A.P.D.C. includes Grady, Decatur and Thomas Counties, as well as Terrell, Lee, Calhoun, Dougherty, Worth, Early, Baker, Mitchell, Colquitt, Seminole and Miller Counties. The needs for this 14 county area are very low relative to many other areas of the state. Thirteen acres of swimming area are needed, but no boating acreage is needed. About 312 acres of warmwater fishing are needed, approximately 22 acres per county. These figures indicate that this 14 county area has nearly as many facilities as it needs. However, there are unmet demands, primarily for swimming access to water and somewhat less for warmwater fishing.

The 1977 SCORP does not indicate what organizations should take responsibility for meeting demand by providing services and facilities. It does, however, list organizations which have responsibility for providing facilities and area development for recreation purposes. Table 2 below lists those agencies as indicated in the 1977 SCORP.

TABLE 2
AGENCIES PROVIDING OUTDOOR RECREATION
FACILITIES AND AREA DEVELOPMENT

U.S. Department of Agriculture
 Cooperative Extension Service
 Forest Service
 Soil Conservation Service
Department of Defense
 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Department of Interior
 Fish and Wildlife Service
 National Park Service
Georgia Board of Regents/University System
Georgia Department of Corrections/Offender Rehabilitation
Georgia Department of Human Resources
Georgia Department of Industry and Trade
Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Office of Planning and Budget
 Georgia Council for the Arts and Humanities
Department of Transportation
Georgia State Parks Authorities
 Jekyll Island
 Lake Lanier Islands
 Stone Mountain Memorial Association

Source: 1977 Georgia SCORP

In addition to these suppliers there are also those at the local levels of government including, City and County Recreation Departments, Parks Departments, and school systems. There are also institutional providers of recreation facilities such as church youth groups and the Scouts; private non-profit organizations such as sports clubs, conservation organizations and hunting clubs; and, finally, private commercial providers such as campgrounds, amusement parks, resort areas, and game ranches. SCORP does not assign responsibility to the various providers to meet unmet demands. It suggests that agencies work together to determine the share each should provide.

Parks and Historic Sites System Plan

SCORP did not define the roles of government agencies in the recreation market place but left that to the agencies to decide. The role of the State Park System in the recreation market is addressed in the Parks And Historic Sites System Plan published in 1976 and revised in 1977. The plan indicates that the Park System is responsible for resourcerelated recreation which serves statewide populations and for natural areas which are of statewide importance, not of local significance. The role of the Parks, Recreation and Historic Sites Division with respect to recreation and state parks is further described as one of developing, furnishing, and maintaining recreational opportunities compatible with the environment of the park for use of visitors

from both inside and outside our state that will allow the maximum enjoyment of the natural and historical resources of the park. Services available should only be those that cannot adequately be provided by local or federal government or private enterprise. To further define the role of a state park, acquisition criteria has been developed defining what a park should be.

1. Recreation Deficiency

The site should be in a planning region which has a recreation deficiency. The standard for recreational acreage as recommended by the National Recreation and Parks Association and the Steering Committee of the Departmental Self-Evaluation Project is 25 acres of parks for every 1000 people in the state. Since many planning regions are well below that level, those with the greatest deficiency should be first brought up to 12.5 acres/1000, then to 18.75 acres/1000 and finally, all to 25 acres/1000. Regions of recreational sufficiency should be lower priority acquisition areas.

2. Resource Integrity Maintained

The parks of the state are to be resource-related as well as protective of the natural environment. If a site has had its resource base modified to the point that it no longer is representative of the natural environment then it should be avoided. Old fields, plantation pines and borrow pits make poor recreation sites as a general rule. Sites should be representative examples of Georgia's natural features even though recreational facilities will be developed on them.

3. 2000 Acre Minimum

Experience in park operations has shown that parks in Georgia that have a full range of activities to include (stay use, day use, natural and buffer areas, and administrative, residential and maintenance areas), are more successful if they have at least 2000 acres; however, more acreage is desirable. More acreage allows for broader and more diversified programming.

Less acreage usually results in over-developed land, destroyed resources, an incomplete programming of recreational activities and/or site development on the boundary of the park with conflicting and distracting neighboring land uses

4. Good to Excellent Scenic Quality

A park should offer a pleasant surrounding for outdoor recreation. Furthermore, it is the role of a state park to preserve scenic beauty.

5. Water Feature

Every park should have a water feature. For attracting people and providing recreation, water is the single most desired feature of a park. The water feature may be a fall, a pond, a swamp, a stream, a lake, shoals, the ocean, or a marsh and estuarine system. Sites lacking water features or with inadequate features should be avoided.

6. Accessibility

In order that recreational parks serve people, it is important that they have access to the sites. Generally, accessibility should be very good; that is, roads should serve the site in order that people can drive their cars to it. This does not necessarily mean that the site should be close to an interstate highway. Conditions may exist in which an outstanding resource has poor access. On coastal and river islands, for example, it might not be possible or desirable to get cars to them. It may be desirable to acquire such sites despite access problems in limited situations.

7. State Distribution

It is not possible to establish a mileage minimum between parks, especially in the Atlanta Planning Region, because so many acres, and therefore parks, are required to meet the population's needs; however, parks should be distributed throughout the planning regions as much as possible. Sites which are in close proximity to numerous existing sites should in most cases be avoided.

8. Intrusions Nonexistent

Sites should be removed from incompatible land uses or be large enough that such uses in the area do not impact upon potential activity areas. Residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation land uses interfere with visitors' recreational activities and enjoyment of the out-of-doors.

9. Ease of Management

The area should be feasible to administer and to protect. Conditions should not exist in which the superintendent cannot control general access to the park in order that he may regulate park visitation and protect environmentally or historically valuable resources, as well as structures and facilities.

Conditions such as public rights-of-way passing through the site and incompatible inholdings of separate tracts of land should be avoided.

10. Development Potential

While development of a natural area is not a great concern, sites which are to provide recreation should have suitable soil, slope, and hydrological conditions for development.

11. Appropriate Resource

When selecting sites for state acquisition, only those sites of state significance should be purchased by the state. Locally significant sites should be handled by local governments or private interests. The following subcriteria can be used to determine level of significance.

- a. Is the site capable of achieving recreational activities associated with B.O.R. Class II sites and located where it can contribute significantly to the recreation needs of population concentration?

- b. Will the site provide recreation opportunities significant enough to assume statewide or regional visitation?
- c. Is the site spacious enough to provide for recreation and does it contain a natural resource base of such excellent quality upon which to build a program of outdoor recreation activities as to attract a statewide or regional visitation?

The recommendations of the System Plan are based largely on population statistics. Recommendations for increasing the supply of facilities and park acreage in the region of the state were keyed to population ratios. After an inventory of park facilities and acreage was made for each region, priorities were established for facility development and land acquisition. Southwest Georgia does not appear as a high priority for new park development facility in this plan facility.

Georgia State Park Regional Development and Acquisition Priorities Plan

In 1978, The Georgia State Parks Regional Development and Acquisition Priorities Plan was prepared as a follow-up to the System Plan. This plan addressed the same issues as the System Plan, but it used data and analysis techniques not used in the System Plan. Occupancy rates, visitation numbers, and visitor travel profiles were used. A new set of acquisition and development priorities were established, based upon how well state parks of each region were used, who was using them, and why they were being used. No new park development was recommended for southwest Georgia. It was found that Seminole, Reed Bingham, Kolomoki Mounds, and G. T. Bagby State Parks were generally under utilized.

Specifically, these parks had:

- (1) relatively low visitation rates;
- (2) relatively low occupancy rates for stay use facilities;
- (3) relatively low ability to attract visitors from areas outside adjacent counties; and
- (4) relatively low resource attractiveness, which may contribute to low visitation and occupancy rates, when compared to other parks in the statewide system.

Park Use Trends Since 1978

Two years have passed since the last of the above referenced plans has been published. It will be useful to examine visitation data since 1978 to see if the conditions outlined in the System Plan and the Priorities Plan still exist or have changed. Fiscal year 1979 data for state parks visitation and occupancy rates and results from a park user survey conducted in the summer of 1979 will be examined. Parks in southwest Georgia, in the vicinity of Tired Creek and with a resource base similar to Tired Creek, will be examined to judge how well a facility at Tired Creek might do, based upon conditions at existing parks.

Occupancy rates for stay use facilities are easily calculated and are reliable indications of demand for recreation facilities at specific parks. Seminole State Park, Kolomoki Mounds State Park, and Reed Bingham State Park are

situated in close proximity to the Tired Creek site and should indicate how a state park at Tired Creek might do.

Cottage facilities at Seminole were occupied 42 percent of the time. Eighteen state parks in Georgia offer cottages, and only four have lower occupancy rates. They were Georgia Veterans Memorial, Magnolia Springs, Hamburg, and John Tanner State Parks, all small parks located near small lakes with the exception of Georgia Veterans. The average occupancy rate for state parks is 52 percent on the year. The highest occupancy rate is 83 percent at Black Rock Mountain State Park, and the second highest is 77 percent at Unicoi. Both parks are in scenic mountain areas. Reed Bingham and Kolomoki Mounds State Parks do not have cottages.

Camp site occupancy can be measured for all three of the parks in the Tired Creek Vicinity.

Seminole State Park Camping Occupancy	13%
Reed Bingham State Park Camping Occupancy	13%
Kolomoki Mounds State Park Camping Occupancy	9%

Camping at Reed Bingham was low enough that one half of the campground was closed. In contrast, the highest camping occupancy was at Unicoi State Park with 42 percent, followed by L. S. Walker at 34 percent. These two parks have scenic natural attractions in the vicinity, i.e., mountains and the Okefenokee Swamp, respectively. Kolomoki Mounds and Reed Bingham have resource bases that are very similar to what Tired Creek will have, once developed. Low occupancy at these two parks and at Seminole, on a large Corps of Engineers Lake, does not indicate that occupancy at Tired Creek will be good.

In the summer of 1979 visitor surveys were conducted on selected state parks across the state. Several questions were asked in the survey which relate to the ability of individual state parks to attract visitors. By comparing visitor responses on parks that are similar to Tired Creek projections may be made which indicate how attractive Tired Creek might be. Not all parks in the vicinity of Tired Creek were surveyed; however, Seminole State Park, the closest to Tired Creek, was surveyed. The survey (Appendix), measured the park's ability to attract people by determining the origin of visitors.

The state of origin (for out-of-state visitors) or the county of origin (for Georgia visitors) was determined. A park which has an excellent resource base will attract out-of-state visitors and people from several counties, many from two to three hours driving time. Seminole's out-of-state visitation is 15 percent. The park is in the extreme southwest corner of Georgia and is surrounded by Florida and Alabama on all sides except the northeast and east. Since so much of the area around Seminole is in other states, 15 percent out-of-state visitation is low, given 48 percent at S. C. Foster State Park, and 47 percent at Crooked River State Park, two south Georgia Parks with excellent natural attractions. Furthermore, Cloudland Canyon in extreme northwest Georgia, surrounded by other states in a fashion similar to Seminole, has 46 percent out-of-state visitation. Apparently the resource at Seminole is not scenic enough to attract people across the state line.

County of origin data at Seminole State Park was also determined. Seminole County, where the park is located, provided 51 percent of all visitors; 13 percent came from Decatur County immediately to the east and 3 percent from Miller County immediately to the north. No other Georgia County provided more than one percent total visitation. Therefore, 77 percent of the visitation came from the immediate area. When compared to state parks with well known scenic features, Seminole's performance is poor. Cloudland Canyon had 21 percent visitation from Dade County, in which the park is located; Unicoi State Park had 13 percent from White County; S.C. Foster had less than 1 percent from Charlton County and F.D. Roosevelt had 20 percent from Harris County. All of these parks are drawing visitors from Georgia metropolitan areas in significant numbers, except S.C. Foster which is about six or seven hours driving time from Atlanta. These parks, despite the fact that they are often in remote locations, are able to draw visitors over long distances. S.C. Foster is in a nationally known natural area. The mountains have well known scenic appeal. The scenic or natural attractions of these sites are assumed to be the reason that people come from a long distance.

The data from the 1979 Park User Survey and 1979 fiscal year occupancy rates tends to confirm the findings of the Parks and Historic Sites System Plan, and the Regional Development and Acquisition Priorities Plan. The indication is that parks in southwest Georgia, which have not been fully utilized in the past, are not being well utilized in the present. It is important that sites attract visitors for two primary reasons. First, it is difficult to justify the development of new parks if the ones in the area are not being well utilized and the new parks offer the same types of resources and facilities. Where possible, public money should be spent on projects where it can be demonstrated that there will be benefits to the public. The second reason that attractiveness is important in the Tired Creek feasibility study is that local park boosters expect economic benefit from park visitation. If people do not come into the area from outlying counties and other states, then no new money is brought into the area and there is no economic gain to the community in which the park is located.

Comparison of Regional Natural Resources and Recreation Facilities

To this point in the feasibility study, reference has been made to the resource base of Tired Creek without fully describing it or comparing it to southwest Georgia parks and other sites in the region, including, primarily, the Florida Panhandle. At this point the resource at Tired Creek will be described and compared to those of other sites nearby which will be competing for the tourist and day use visitor.

Tired Creek Resource Base

The Tired Creek site has two primary attributes, lacking park development, its natural and cultural resources. Ideally a park is developed on a resource base which is such that people will want to come to see it. What then does Tired Creek have to offer?

The natural resource at Tired Creek is the gently rolling countryside of the Tifton Upland. The park site is at the confluence of three creeks. Tired Creek is the best known of these creeks. The vegetation (more fully describ-

ed in the Botanical and Wildlife section of this report) is primarily a lowland hardwood forest with row pines and old fields in upland areas. The lowland forest is typical of this region of the state. It has a pleasant visual character but is not a scenic attraction. Furthermore, if the lake is constructed it will be almost entirely destroyed. The remaining upland areas are, for the most part, unattractive. There is no other unique attraction on the site such as a cavern, a canyon, or a mountain which will attract visitors.

The cultural resources of the site consist of several archaeological sites, some prehistoric, some historic. These sites are not unique in southwest Georgia and will not provide a tourist attraction. They are of importance to archaeologists who are trying to determine man's past; once these sites yield their information, i.e., pieces of pottery, projectile points, carbon, and other materials, they offer little interest to the park visitor. The site has no known resources that approach the interest of the mounds at Kolomoki Mounds State Park. Thus, the cultural resources of the site are of limited attractiveness.

Southwest Georgia Park Resources

The three state parks in the vicinity of Tired Creek, Seminole, Kolomoki Mounds, and Reed Bingham, share many attributes with the proposed Tired Creek State Park. They are all in the somewhat flat and sandy coastal plains area. The lowland vegetation at Reed Bingham is the same as that of Tired Creek. The overall character of the other two is similar.

However, all three existing parks do not have upland areas dominated by plantations of young row pines and old corn fields such as is found on most high ground at Tired Creek. All three parks have lakes. The lake proposal at Tired Creek is approximately 900 acres. Seminole State Park is on an extremely large lake by comparison, the 37,500 acre Lake Seminole. Reed Bingham, with the same camping occupancy as Seminole, has a 450 acre lake. Kolomoki Mounds State Park has 2 lakes, one 57 acres and one 87 acres. Tired Creek's proposed lake does appear to have a competitive edge. It will be much smaller than Seminole, thus handling many less recreational activities, but it will be larger than the lakes at Reed Bingham and Kolomoki Mounds State Parks. However, lake size does not appear to benefit Seminole State Park, for its visitation and occupancy is not appreciably different from Reed Bingham.

Department of Natural Resources studies indicate that excellent scenic beauty or unusual natural features can attract people to a state park. In south Georgia, L.S. Walker and S.C. Foster State Parks are on the Okefenokee Swamp and do very well. The state parks in the mountains also do well. The Tired Creek site lacks any scenic or unique natural attraction. The bottomland hardwood forest is somewhat attractive, but will be destroyed in order to construct a lake. Once the lake is constructed it will serve as the major scenic feature, as upland areas at Tired Creek are mostly old fields and row pines. The site does not compare favorably with state parks in the area. It will be many years before the old fields and pine plantations look attractive. Nearby state parks should prove more attractive to state park users. However, the main competition may not be from Georgia State Parks, but rather Florida Gulf Coast sites less than two hours driving time away.

Florida's Panhandle Scenic, Natural and Recreational Resources

Very little work has been undertaken to compare the Florida Panhandle recreation situation to that of southwest Georgia. A survey of state parks, specifically, and recreation sites in general was undertaken as part of this feasibility study to determine what facilities and resources are available to tourists and park users and to see what levels of activity and occupancy the panhandle supports. Also studies which indicated the supply of and demand for recreation resources along the Florida coast and in the southeast were consulted to determine what people are looking for in a recreation experience. Planning studies conducted by the Georgia Department of Natural Resource have assumed that low occupancy in southwest Georgia parks was due in part to the presence of Gulf Coast sites. This study will examine this situation.

The study area in Florida is bounded on the east by the Suwannee River and to the west by Alabama. Two Florida State Parks on the Atlantic Coast, north of Jacksonville and south of Cumberland Island, Georgia, were also included in order to obtain additional information on beach front parks. The Florida study area is south of Tired Creek and is in reasonable proximity to that site.

Florida State Parks

State parks in Florida, for the purpose of this study, can be categorized in two ways. First, there are those that are beach front parks and those that are inland parks. Second, there is an administrative classification used by the Florida Department of Natural Resources. The classification system is not of overriding concern in this study but, as Florida designates some sites "State Parks" and others "State Recreation Areas", their titles will be used in this study and the definitions provided. Of more importance to this study is how the inland parks compare to gulf coast parks. The panhandle of Florida is similar in many respects to southwest Georgia. Florida parks close to the Georgia state line should experience similar visitation and occupancy levels as Georgia parks. Gulf coast sites, if past assumptions are correct, should do much better than Florida's inland parks and Georgia's southwestern parks.

Before proceeding with the findings a definition of Florida's parks classifications is provided. State parks are sites that have a natural resource of exceptional quality. The primary purpose of the parks is to preserve natural features that are of statewide significance and that are of such quality that they can attract visitors over long distances even though there may be recreation areas closer to the visitor's point of origin. Secondly, state parks provide recreation opportunities compatible with the site's natural resource features. No more than 20 percent of the land area of a state park is developed. A State Recreation Area differs in that it is intended to satisfy the active recreation needs of the public in a multi-county service area.

Table 3 provides statistics for Florida State Parks including size, facilities offered, and annual visitation for calendar year 1979. The natural features of the state parks cannot be presented very well in table form, therefore, a brief description of each is outlined below. Figure 5 shows the location of these parks in Florida.

FLORIDA STATE PARK DATA
INLAND STATE PARKS AND STATE RECREATION AREAS

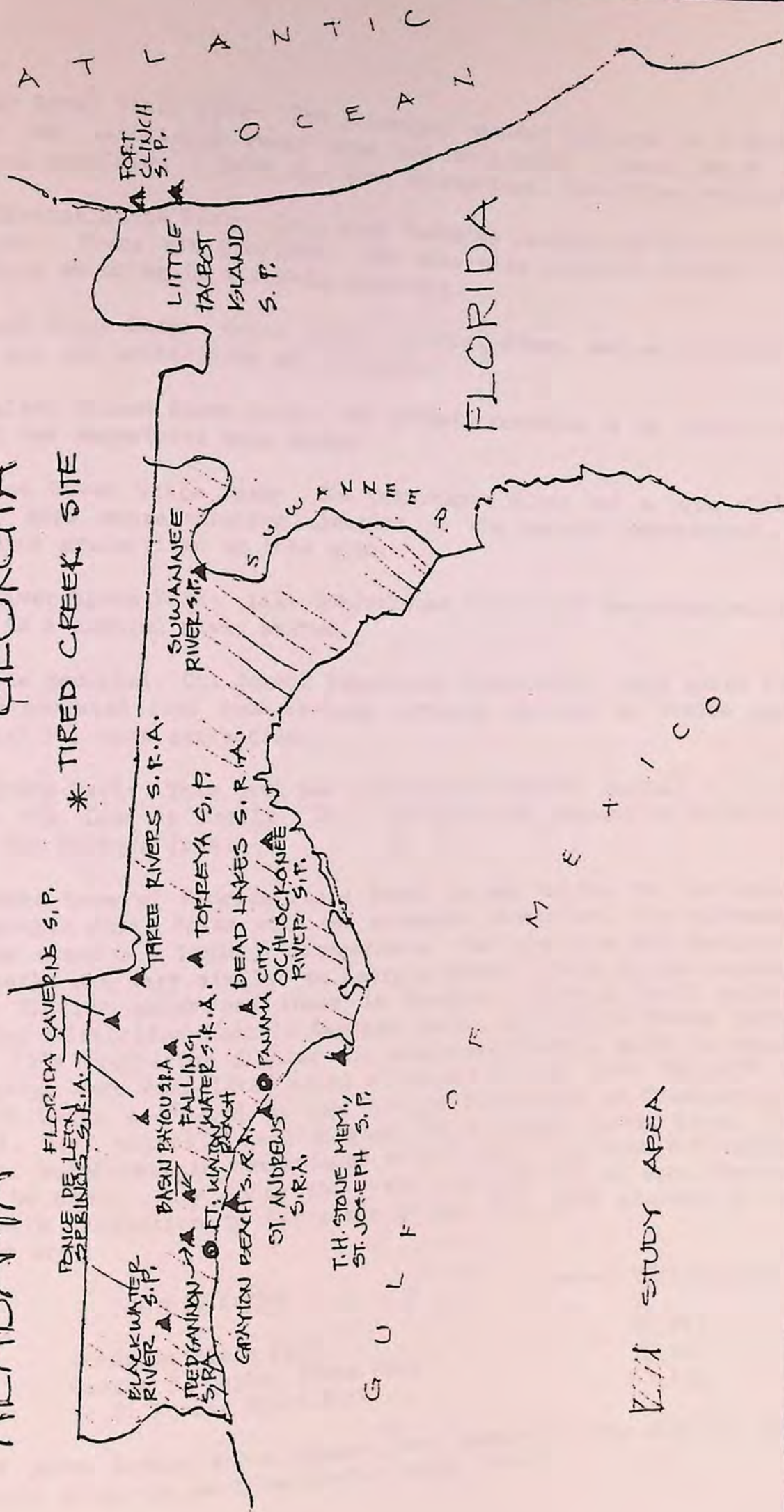
Park	Acres	Campsites	Reservations		Sanitary Dumping Station	Location Cabins	North Camping Tent	Picnicking	Swimming	Fishing		Boating	Nature Trails	Visitation 1979
			All Year (X)	Summer (S)						Fresh (F)	Salt (S)			
Blackwater River	360	18	0	0	X			X	X	F		X	X	35,140
Florida Caverns	1783	32	X	X	X		X	X	X	F		X	X	102,184
Ochlocknee River	392	30	S	S	X	X	X	X	X	F		X	X	38,099
Suwannee River	32	32	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	F		X	X	59,765
Torreya	1063	35	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	F		X	X	31,800
Basin Bayou	287	20	0	0						S-F		X	X	18,145
Dead Lakes	41	30	0	0						F		X	X	25,118
Falling Waters	155	24	0	0	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	48,172
Fred Gannon Rocky Bayou	632	50	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	S		X	X	39,496
Ponce de Leon Springs	433									S		X	X	34,570
Three Rivers	8	65	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	F		X	X	41,426

BEACH FRONT STATE PARKS AND STATE RECREATION AREAS

Park	Acres	Campsites	Reservations		Sanitary Dumping Facilities	Vacation Cabins	North Camping Tent	Picnicking	Swimming	Fishing		Boating	Skin & Scuba Diving	Nature Trails	Visitation 1979
			All Year (X)	Summer (S)						Fresh (F)	Salt (S)				
Fort Clinch		62	X	X	X		X	X	X	S		X	X	X	136,468
Little Talbot Island		40	X	X	X		X	X	X	S		X	X	X	104,598
T.H. Stoneman St.	2516	115	S	S	X	X	X	X	X	S		X	X	X	111,328
Joe Penningula															
Grayton Beach		36	S	S	X		X	X	X	S		X	X	X	45,148
St. Andrews	1062	179	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	S		X	X	X	555,517

ALABAMA

GEORGIA



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FLORIDA STUDY AREA AND
FLORIDA STATE PARK LOCATIONS

FIGURE —

Blackwater River State Park- The principal natural resource is a blackwater river and associated swamp area and bottomland forests which are in a natural condition. There are some recreational facilities available.

Florida Caverns State Park- This park features caverns which are unique in Florida. Tours are provided. The site also features springs and a lake in which swimming is a popular activity.

Fort Clinch State Park- Ocean front, beaches, dunes, and an historic brick fort are the attractions at this park.

Little Talbot Island State Park- The primary resource is an ocean front beach and associated sand dunes.

Ochlocknee River State Park- The Ochlocknee River and a pine flatwood forest, both representative examples of the natural environment, are the resource attractions at this site.

Suwanee River State Park- Like Ochlocknee State Park the principal resource here is a natural river system.

T. H. Stone Memorial, St. Joseph Penninsula State Park- Salt water beaches and associated sand dune systems fronting the Gulf of Mexico provide the natural resource attraction.

Torreya State Park- This park has a system of ravines unusual in Florida where the land is mostly flat. It also has vegetation which is uncommon, the Torreya Tree.

The resource base of Florida State Parks is not unlike the resource base of nearby Georgia State Parks with two notable exceptions, the saltwater beaches and the caverns. Table 3 demonstrates that the size and facility base of Florida parks are very similar to Georgia parks. There is one notable difference in Florida parks and those in Georgia. Florida beach parks exhibit much higher visitation than to Georgia parks, or Florida inland parks. Fiscal year 1979 visitation figures for southwest Georgia parks is shown below. These figures were calculated using a formula derived from the 1979 survey of State Park Users conducted by the Georgia Department of Transportation. As all parks, most notably Reed Bingham and Kolomoki Mounds State Parks, two sites used previously in comparisons with Tired Creek were not surveyed they will not be used. Only those that were surveyed can be used when comparing Florida park visitation to Georgia's parks. The parks closest to the Tired Creek site are:

Georgia Parks	Annual Visitations
Seminole State Park	60,987
George T. Bagley State Park	16,462
S. C. Foster State Park	45,842

The three parks listed above compare very favorably with Florida parks that are situated along the Georgia-Florida state line.

Florida Inland Parks

Annual Visitation

Three Rivers State Park	41,425
Torreya State Park	31,800
Ochlockonee River State Park	38,099
Suwannee River State Park	59,765

Three Rivers State Park is on Lake Seminole and is very close to Georgia's Seminole State Park. Torreya and Ochlockonee State Parks are just south of Tired Creek. Suwannee River State Park is just south of S.C. Foster State Park.

Visitation figures for Florida beach front parks and recreation areas show a marked difference; almost ten times the visitation occurs at some of these sites compared to inland parks in Florida and Georgia.

Beach Sites

Annual Visitation

St. Andrews State Recreation Area	555,517
T. H. Stone Mem., St. Joe Pen State Park	111,328
Little Talbot Island State Park	104,598
Fort Clinch State Park	136,468

The attraction of the beach is clearly implied by these visitation figures. There are two variations in the patterns of visitation at Florida State Parks which may increase understanding of what attracts people to parks. First, there is one inland park with unusually high visitation and there is a beach front site with unusually low visitation.

Park

Florida Caverns State Park	102,184
Grayton Beach State Recreation Area	45,148

The caverns at Florida Caverns State Park are unique in Florida. South Georgia has caverns, but none are open to the public. This indicates that a truly unique and interesting natural feature will attract visitors. The poor visitation at Grayton Beach is not so easily understood. Telephone conversations with the Florida State Park Operations staff indicate that this recreation area is located halfway between Fort Walton Beach and the Panama City Beaches. It is isolated from the activities and commercial recreation attractions of either city. It is the experience of the parks staff that most visitors like to be close to additional activities. St. Andrews State Recreation Area is very close to Panama City. Although Grayton Beach is on the Gulf Coast, it lacks commercial support facilities. Later in this study a Tourist Travel Market Study will be examined. This study draws similar conclusions and this is of importance to the proposed Tired Creek Park and the Cairo, Georgia area.

Before moving on to the Travel Market Study and other investigations it should be noted that southwest Georgia State Parks lack two key ingredients exhibited by state parks in Florida, as well as those in Georgia which have

high visitation: 1) a strong natural resource attraction such as beaches, mountains, caverns or well-known swamp systems; and 2) proximity to support facilities such as restaurants, sports facilities, amusement areas, museums, galleries, historic sites and shopping areas.

It was hoped that Florida determined the state of origin of its visitors in their park visitor surveys as does Georgia. Only in this way could the number of Georgians going to Florida be determined. Florida Park user surveys ask how many miles the visitor drove to get to the park. One may presume that many Georgians are visiting Florida beach sites after driving past southwest Georgia parks, however, it cannot be demonstrated at that time. The registration records of each park would have to be studied, the state origin of each visitor determined, and then percentages and total numbers calculated. Neither the time nor the funds were available for such a determination to be made at this time.

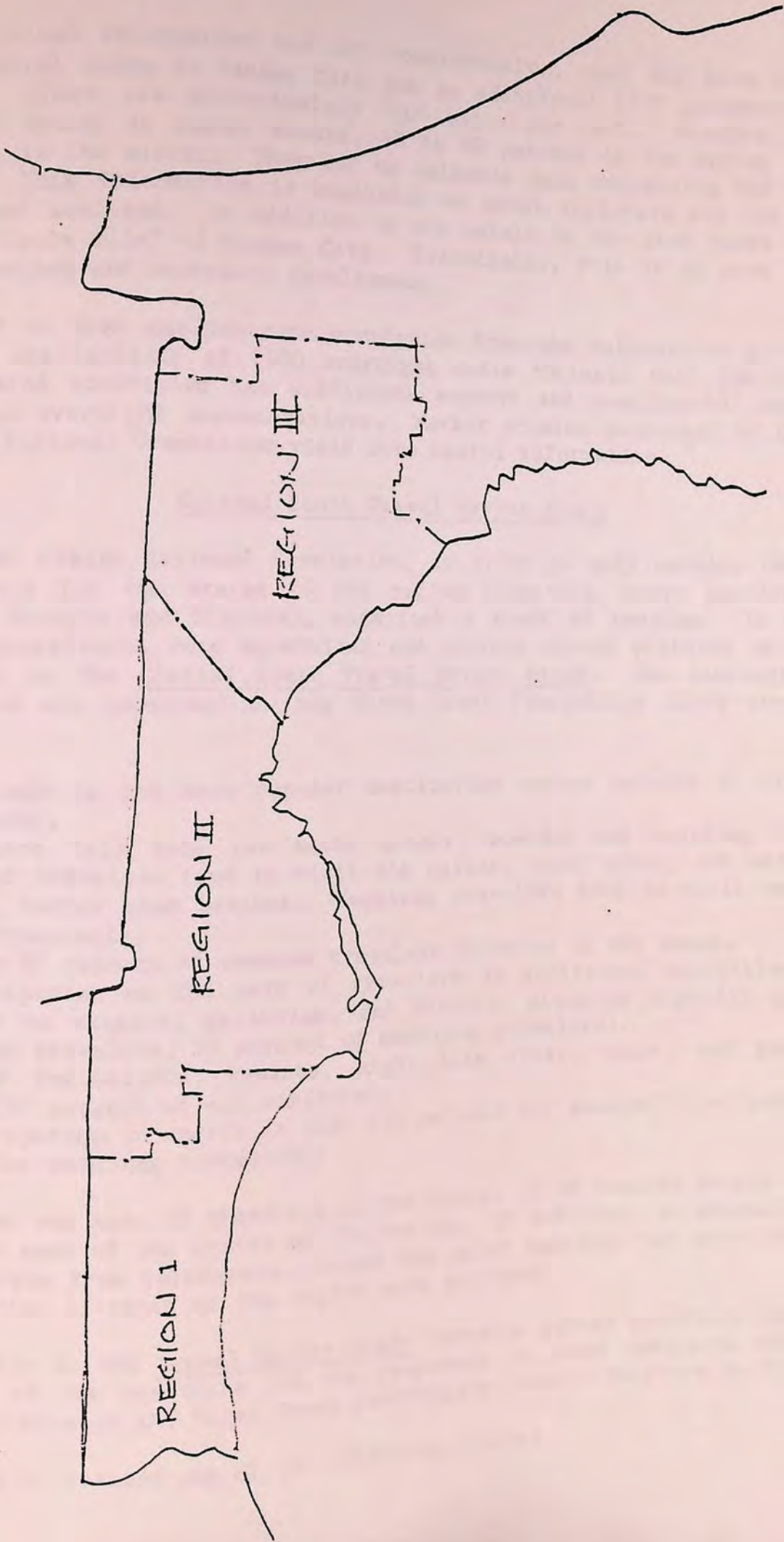
Public and Commercial Recreation Facilities of the Florida Gulf Coast

This section shall deal with the supply of recreation facilities in the Florida panhandle area. However, Outdoor Recreation in Florida, 1976, published by the Florida Department of Natural Resources, indicates the following public facilities are available in Regions I, II, and III, an area slightly larger than the Florida study area for the Tired Creek Feasibility Study. Figure 6 illustrates the location of these regions.

TABLE 3
1975 SUPPLY OF OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES
AND FACILITIES IN FLORIDA

Facilities/Resources	Region		
	I	II	III
Freshwater Beach (miles)	.5	.9	.6
Saltwater Beach (miles)	21.2	17.6	.1
Saltwater Beach (sq. ft.)	5,317,860	6,949,625	22,500
Camping-R.V., Trailer, Tent(no.)	1,788	5,488	2,285
Picnic Tables (no.)	947	1,250	811
Boat Ramps-Saltwater(lanes)	34	78	7
Boat Ramps-Freshwater(lanes)	49	163	79
Historical/Archaeological Sites (no.)	2	19	3
Hiking Trails (miles)	42.5	24.9	96.2
Bicycle Trails (miles)	0	52.0	76.5
Motorbike Trails(miles)	0	.6	0
Horseback Riding Trails(miles)	30.0	87.0	43.0
Nature Trails (miles)	6.9	14.9	4.2
Canoe Trails (miles)	178.0	270.0	220.0
Hunting Land (acres)	590,048	1,456,391	880,137
Fishing Piers/Catwalks (no.)	12	28	4

Outdoor Recreation in Florida, 1976 does not inventory facilities privately owned and such information is not readily available. Conversations with the Florida Department of Commerce, Division of Tourism did not yield usable information. The Bay Area Chamber of Commerce did have some information concerning the Panama City area. Panama City is the major resort area in the study



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FLORIDA PLANNING REGIONS

Figure —

area. Although information was not comprehensive, they did know that there are 6000 motel units in Panama City and an additional 1100 condominium units for rent. There are approximately 7100 units for rent. Occupancy runs 85 percent or better in summer months, 40 to 50 percent in the spring and fall, 10 percent in the winter. They had no reliable data concerning the origin of visitors. This information is available on motel registers but has not been gathered and analyzed. In addition to the motels in the area there is the so called "miracle mile" of Panama City. Essentially, this is an area of intensive recreation and amusement development.

It is hard to draw any concrete conclusion from the information given. However, the availability of 7100 overnight units indicate that the demand for beach related activities has sufficient support and considerable capital investment in overnight accommodations. Market studies conducted by the Coastal Plains Regional Commission yield more useful information.

Coastal South Travel Market Study

The Coastal Plains Regional Commission, in order to help develop new recreation markets for the states in the region (Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida), undertook a study of tourism. In doing so, traveler preferences were determined and current travel patterns established. The result is the Coastal South Travel Market Study. The findings of this study which are important to the Tired Creek Feasibility Study are outlined below.

1. The South is the most popular destination region because of climate and geography.
2. Travelers fall into two basic groups, weekend and weeklong travelers. Weekend travelers tend to visit big cities, rural areas, and major resort areas, rather than beaches. Weeklong travelers tend to visit beach areas more frequently.
3. Nearly 30 percent of weekend travelers traveled to the beach.
4. Participation on the part of travelers in additional activities such as visits to museums, galleries, and historic sites is high (20 percent of weekend travelers, 30 percent of weeklong travelers).
5. Use of restaurants, resorts, night life areas, tours, and gambling is high (50 percent of all visitors).
6. Participation in sports is high (25 percent for weekend travelers, 30 percent for weeklong travelers).

This survey was made of travelers in the South. Five hundred people were surveyed from each of the states of the region. In addition, an unspecified number of people from California, Canada and major metropolitan areas within 400 miles driving distance of the region were surveyed.

The appendix to the Travel Market Study contains survey questions and responses. Two of the questions and the responses to these questions are of special importance to the Tired Creek Feasibility Study. They are as follows.

Have you ever visited any of the following places?

Place

Percent Responding

Virginia Coast	41.1
North Carolina Coast	35.5
South Carolina Coast	32.7
Georgia Coast	32.5
Florida panhandle	52.5
Other	5.8
Don't know	0.6

Activities people look for in a vacation spot, rated very important, somewhat important, not too important, not important:

Very Important

Activity

Percent Responding

Good restaurants	79.4
Outdoor scenery	69.4
Sightseeing	65.5
Good beaches	64.8
Peace and quiet	59.5
High quality motels	58.2
Historical sites	51.5
Swimming	47.0
Nature/wilderness	39.1
Sunbathing	36.6

Somewhat Important

Cultural activities	43.3
Country vacation	35.8
Historical sites	35.0
Spectator sports	34.9
Nature/wilderness	34.2
Nightlife	32.2
City vacation	32.1
Luxurious facilities	31.2
Dancing	31.1
Sunbathing	29.8

Not Too Important

Planned activities	36.5
Luxurious facilities	34.8
City vacation	33.3
Top name entertainment	30.8
Sailing	28.6
Spectator sports	27.6
Vacation packages	25.8
Pari-mutuels	25.0
Nightlife	24.7
Dancing	23.3

Not Important

Hunting	53.9
Pari-mutuels	46.9
Golf	45.0
Skiing	42.3
Tennis	36.1
Sailing	35.8
Campgrounds	31.8
Vacation packages	27.9
Planned activities	25.6
Dancing	24.5

The first question shows the relative importance of the Florida panhandle to the traveling public. It should be noted that south Florida beaches do not appear in this study because they are not in the Coastal Plain Regional Commission area. The second question indicates the importance of support facilities and activities, scenic quality, and beaches in providing successful recreation areas. Florida's experience at Grayton Beach State Recreation Area, discussed previously, is consistent with these survey findings. Relatively low visitation at southwest Georgia Parks may also be explained by lack of scenic quality and nearby support activities, as well as by the competition from the panhandle which has all these attributes.

In support of the findings of the Travel Market Study, the publication of Outdoor Recreation in Florida 1976 found that beach activities (as distinguished from freshwater swimming) are easily the most popular outdoor recreation activity in Florida. Nearly half of Florida's residents and two-thirds of the tourists participate in beach activities. All indications are that saltwater beaches are extremely important as attractions that people want to visit.

Conclusions

1. The recreation supply in southwest Georgia is apparently sufficient, particularly in respect to state parks. Utilization of existing southwest Georgia parks is lower than at other state parks in other regions of Georgia. Previously published plans indicated that the southwest area of the state is the least deficient in terms of state park recreation facilities. Until parks in the southwest area are utilized at a higher rate, it seems that it would not be cost effective to develop another state park, which may draw some visitation away from already under utilized sites, and would not be utilized itself at average levels of use.
2. The Tired Creek site does not meet most of Acquisition Criteria outlined previously in this section of the report.
 - A. The first criterion is that the parks be in an area of recreation deficiency. Conclusion One, above, address this issue.
 - B. The second criterion is that the site should be resource related and that its resources should be maintained in a natural state.

Once the lake is constructed there will be little of natural value in the site. As the criterion states, old fields and plantation pines make poor recreation sites.

- C. The third criterion is a 2,000 acre minimum. This site is in excess of 2,000 acres and meets this criterion.
- D. The fourth criterion is that potential sites have good to excellent scenic quality. The visual quality at Tired Creek leaves much to be desired. The high ground areas of Tired Creek will do very little to attract visitors, as they are mostly old fields and row pines.
- E. The fifth criterion is a water feature on the site. The proposal for Tired Creek meets this criterion.
- F. Site accessibility is the next criterion. The site has reasonable accessibility and meets this criterion.
- G. State distribution of state parks is the next criterion. This criterion is not so easily judged. There is an even distribution of parks throughout the state, with a possible deficit in the Macon area. There are three parks reasonably close to the Tired Creek site. As the criterion does not specify minimum mileage between sites or refer to park acreage supply in some ratio to the population of a region, it is difficult to assess distribution. If utilization of existing parks in an area is a measure of the adequacy of park distribution, then southwest Georgia has enough parks. If distribution is not adequate, then southwest Georgia needs a site with an outstanding resource base, which Tired Creek lacks, to provide for the recreation needs of the state.
- H. The existence of adjacent incompatible land uses is deemed undesirable according to the next criterion. Agricultural land and forests surround the Tired Creek site. Ideally the agricultural land should not infringe upon park activity areas. This will be difficult to achieve at Tired Creek, given the fact that the property boundary closely approximates the lake edge. Overall there is an absence of intrusions, but the situation is somewhat marginal.
- I. Ease of management is the ninth criterion. This site will be extremely difficult to manage. There is no way that a park superintendent can effectively control access to this site as it is currently configured. There is very little high ground in any one place. Developed areas will have to be separated around the lake where sufficient developable acreage exists. The roads connecting developed areas will be through private land. There is no parcel large enough to handle all stay use and day use activity areas, administrative areas, maintenance areas, and passive recreation areas. Access to the park will be uncontrolled.
- J. The tenth criterion is development potential; i.e., the ability of the soils, slopes, and hydrological conditions to permit development. There are no conditions which are so extreme that development is prohibited throughout the site or major portions of it.
- K. The final criterion deals with the appropriateness of the state as an operator and manager of a proposed site. Three measures are given to judge the appropriateness. The first deals with the site's ability to contribute significantly to the recreation needs of population concentrations.

It is apparent that the Tired Creek site, Although it may be used by visitors, will not make a significant contribution to meeting unmet recreation demands in the state, as this region has low unmet demand as indicated by facility inventories and utilization rates. The second measure deals with resource attractiveness and the ability of the site to draw visitors. The indications are, by examining sites with a similar resource and facility base, that this site will serve a very limited service area. It does not have the resources, which have been clearly demonstrated at parks with high visitation, necessary to attract visitors over long distances. The final measure relates to the space available on the site to contain development and the quality of the resource upon which to build a recreation program. The quality of the resource is poor and the configuration of the site is such that, while acreage may be available for development, it is broken into small, disjointed parcels that will not allow for orderly development. Given the resource base of the site, local government or a private business should operate this site. This site fails on six of the eleven criteria and is marginal in an additional criteria. It does not appear that this site is well suited as a state park.

3. The resources offered on Florida's Gulf Coast are much more attractive than those of Tired Creek. People leaving Atlanta, Macon, Albany, Tifton, or their farm in Randolph County need only drive another hour and a half to be on the rather attractive beaches of the Gulf Coast and in a motel, park or private campground that has restaurants and amusement areas nearby. Tired Creek cannot offer any of these attractions. Lake Seminole to the west has a much larger water body which can offer better boating and water skiing.

The Tired Creek lake will be about 900 acres, configured into three narrow arms with no one large open expanse of water. Given the unattractiveness of the land base and the relatively small size of the water area, it is doubtful that this park, if developed, will attract people from beyond the immediate area. A park operated by the Federal Government should have nationwide drawing power and significance. State parks should have statewide drawing power. Tired Creek seems only to have local attractiveness and therefore should be the responsibility of local government. Another way to determine who shall bear the responsibility is to determine who shall benefit and thus what level of government should take responsibility. Essential people of the immediate area will benefit the most and thus should be expected to bear the majority of the burden of park operations and maintenance. Either by resource significance and attractiveness or by determining who receives the benefits, the answer is that Tired Creek, if developed, should be the responsibility of county and/or city governments or private business.

ESTIMATED ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED
TIRED CREEK STATE PARK

Purpose

Setting and Population Trends

The proposed Tired Creek State Park is located in Grady county, which borders the Florida line in southwest Georgia. The county population numbered 17,826 in 1970, ranking 57th in the state (Table 4). In 1978 the population totaled 19,100, representing a 7 percent increase during the eight-year period. Despite this increase the county lost slightly in rank. Cairo is the leading city in the county. Cairo had a population of 8,061 in 1970 and 8,295 in 1976.

TABLE 4
POPULATION TOTALS, BY COUNTY, 1970-78

County (City)	1970 Number (Rank)	1978 Number (Rank)	% Change 1970-78
Grady (Cairo)	17,826 (57)	19,100 (58)	7.15 (90)
Thomas (Thomasville)	34,562 (22)	37,300 (26)	7.92 (84)
Decatur (Bainbridge)	22,310 (44)	23,100 (45)	3.54 (108)

Source: State Data Center, Office of Planning and Budget, State of Georgia, Annual Estimate of Population for the State of Georgia, 1978, Atlanta, 1979.

Thomas and Decatur Counties border Grady County on the east and west, respectively. These counties are both considerably larger than Grady, but did not grow any more rapidly than Grady in the 1970's. In fact, Decatur County only grew by 3.5 percent during the 1970-78 period. Thomasville (population of 18,155 in both 1970 and 1976), and Bainbridge (population of 10,887 in 1970 and 10,722 in 1975), are the major cities in these counties.

A major east-west traffic artery, U.S. Route 84, connects all three counties and the highway traffic movement is predominantly east-west through the three counties, although U.S. Routes 19 and 319 crisscross Thomas County in a north/south direction from Albany and Tifton in the north to Florida points in the south and carry considerable traffic in that county.

Future population projections (Table 5) indicate that each of these three counties will continue growing, although slowly. The relative ranking of these counties on a statewide basis will continue to slip, indicating that they are projected to grow slower than the state as a whole. For example, Grady County is expected to drop to 65th in ranking by 1990.

TABLE 5
PROJECTED POPULATION CHANGES, BY COUNTY, 1980-1990

County	1980 Number (Rank)	1985 Number (Rank)	1990 Number (Rank)
Grady	19,400 (61)	20,000 (62)	20,600 (65)
Thomas	39,900 (25)	42,000 (26)	44,200 (28)
Decatur	23,500 (50)	24,000 (53)	24,600 (55)

Source: State Data Center, Office of Planning and Budget, State of Georgia, Population Projections for Georgia Counties, 1980-2010, Atlanta, 1977.

Local Economy

The economy of these predominantly rural counties is largely agricultural and farm service center oriented, although there is also considerable manufacturing activity present as well. Retail trade in the three counties had a payroll of \$21,000,000 in 1977 and totaled approximately \$200,000,000 in sales (Table 6). Employment in retailing exceeded 3,500 persons in 1977. The Retail sales mix in the three counties (Tables 7-9) is heavily skewed in favor of low order shopping goods found in a local service center. Food (groceries) and automobile sales account for about half of the sales in each county. General merchandise (department store) sales are quite modest, indicating considerable outshopping for higher order goods to other counties. Service activity is also very strong in the three counties, totalling over \$20,000,000 in receipts in 1977, and numbering more than 1,000 employees (Table 10). Automotive repair shops, restaurants, and motels account for a large share of this employment.

More than 150 manufacturing establishments employed approximately 9200 persons in the 3-county area in 1977, including 2000 in Grady County (Table 11). Only 51 of the firms employ more than 20 persons, but their productivity is quite significant. Value added by manufacture exceeded \$185,000,000 in 1977. Food processing, textiles, apparel, agricultural feed and fertilizer, and lumber products companies dominate the manufacturing mix, but electrical goods, machinery, and fabricated metals firms are also present.

In summary, the retail, service, and manufacturing sectors of the local economy are all strong. Supplementing these jobs are those provided in public service (predominantly school systems) and agriculture.

The job situation in the three county area was strong in the late 1970's. Unemployment rates in Decatur, Grady, and Thomas Counties were significantly below the statewide average of 5.7 percent in 1978¹. Grady County had the lowest unemployment rate, 4.0 percent, while Decatur and Thomas Counties had rates of 4.1 percent and 4.4 percent, respectively. In March, 1980, the rates had increased slightly and approximated the statewide average of 5.5

¹ Statistics reported here were provided by the Labor Information System office of the Georgia Department of Labor, Historical Report on Labor Force and Employment, monthly and annual reports, Atlanta, May, 1980.

TABLE 6
SUMMARY RETAIL TRADE CHARACTERISTICS BY COUNTY, 1977

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
County	Employee Total	\$ Sales (Receipts)	\$ Sales (Receipts) Estab. w/Payroll	Number Estab. w/Payroll	Payroll
Thomas	1822	\$107,677,000	\$ 99,369,000	263	\$11,637,000
Grady	711	42,313,000	39,098,000	105	4,322,000
Decatur	<u>988</u>	<u>56,469,000</u>	<u>54,118,000</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>5,388,000</u>
Total	3521	\$206,459,000	\$199,585,000	546	\$21,347,000

Retail Sales per Employee - \$56,696.11 (Col. 3 Col. 1)
Payroll/Sales Ratio 0.11 (Col. 5 Col. 3)

Source: U. S. Bureau of Census, 1977 Census of Retail Trade, Geographic Area Series, Georgia, RC77-A-11, USGPO, Washington, D.C., 1980.

TABLE 7
RETAIL TRADE MIX, GRADY COUNTY, 1977

Business Group	Number	Sales	% of Total Sales
Building materials	13	\$ 3,248,000	7.7
General merchandise	7	1,756,000	4.2
Food	39	13,541,000	32.0
Automotive dealers	14	11,094,000	26.2
Gasoline service stations	18	4,364,000	10.3
Apparel and accessories	9	1,758,000	4.2
Furniture	15	1,183,000	2.8
Eating and Drinking	13	1,639,000	3.9
Drug	5	1,393,000	3.3
Miscellaneous retail	31	2,337,000	5.5
Total	164	\$42,313,000	100.1
Total w/payroll	105	\$39,098,000	
Total employment	711		
Total payroll	\$4,322,000		

Source: U. S. Bureau of Census, 1977 Census of Retail Trade, Geographic Area Series, Georgia, RC77-A-11, USGPO, Washington, D.C., 1980.

TABLE 8
RETAIL TRADE MIX, DECATUR COUNTY, 1977

Business Group	Number	Sales	% of Total Sales
Building materials	17	\$ 3,447,000	6.1
General merchandise	12	5,097,000	9.0
Food	51	16,429,000	29.1
Automotive dealers	16	11,723,000	20.8
Gasoline service stations	25	3,768,000	6.7
Apparel and accessories	19	2,461,000	4.4
Furniture	15	1,729,000	3.1
Eating and drinking	27	3,698,000	6.6
Drug	10	1,652,000	2.9
Miscellaneous retail	50	6,465,000	11.5
Total	242	\$56,469,000	100.2
Total w/payroll	178	\$54,118,000	
<hr/>			
Total employment	988		
Total payroll		\$5,388,000	

Source: U. S. Bureau of Census, 1977 Census of Retail Trade, Geographic Area Series, Georgia, RC77-A-11, USGPO, Washington, D.C., 1980.

TABLE 10
SERVICE INDUSTRY CHARACTERISTICS BY COUNTY, 1977

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
County	Employee Total	\$ Sales (Receipts)	\$ Sales (Receipts) Estab. w/payroll	Number Estab. w/Payroll	Payroll
Thomas	711	\$12,737,000	\$11,137,000	97	\$3,166,000
Grady	130	4,240,000	3,345,000	52	755,000
Decatur	<u>239</u>	<u>6,215,000</u>	<u>5,382,000</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>1,284,000</u>
Total	1080	\$23,222,000	\$19,864,000	209	\$5,205,000

Service Receipts per Employee \$18,392.59 (Col. 3 Col. 1)
Payroll/Sales Ratio .26 (Col. 5 Col. 3)

Source: U. S. Bureau of Census, 1977 Census of Service Industries, Geographic Area Series, Georgia, SC77-A-11, USGPO, Washington, D.C., 1980.

TABLE 11
MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY BY COUNTY, 1977

County	Number of Establishments	Number of Establishments With 20 Employees or more	Number of Employees	Value Added by Manufacture
Thomas	75	24	4200	\$ 63,700,000
Grady	32	9	2000	29,300,000
Decatur	<u>48</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>3000</u>	<u>92,600,000</u>
Total	155	51	9200	\$185,600,000

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1977 Census of Manufacturers, Geographic Area Series, Georgia, Preliminary Report, MC77-Z-11(P), USGPO, Washington, D.C. 1979.

percent, which itself was lower than in 1978. Decatur County had the lowest rate, 5.3 percent, while Grady and Thomas Counties each had 5.6 percent unemployed in March, 1980.

Recreation Demand

Family expenditure patterns for recreation in the South amount to approximately 8 percent of family expenses according to a national survey conducted in the early 1970s (Table 12). Food and housing account for about one-fifth of family expenditures and transportation for just under a quarter of family expenses. Expenditure rates in rural areas such as the present study area are very similar, with slightly less spent on housing and slightly more on transportation. Overall this means that the typical family could be expected to spend between \$500 and \$600 per year on recreation. Given this relatively small outlay in terms of the total family budget and the fact that much of it is likely spent on a single vacation trip, small expenditures per family are made on day trips, whether to amusement theme parks or state parks. In state parks the most significant expenditures would be for extended camping trips or cottage rentals.

TABLE 12
SELECTED U.S. FAMILY EXPENDITURE PATTERNS, 1972-73

Category	Rural		South	
	\$ total	% of total	\$ total	% of total
Food	\$1,433.13	20.4	\$1,459.68	19.2
Housing	1,946.26	27.7	2,246.26	29.6
Transportation	1,600.28	22.7	1,544.36	20.3
Recreation	532.13	7.6	605.36	8.0
Other	<u>1,527.36</u>	<u>21.6</u>	<u>1,737.27</u>	<u>22.9</u>
TOTAL	\$7,038.16	100.0	\$7,592.93	100.0
All Expenditures				

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditure Survey: Integrated Diary and Interview Survey Data, 1972-73, Bulletin 1992, USGPO, Washington, D.C., 1978.

Users of state parks in Georgia similar to the proposed Tired Creek State Park primarily use the parks for day use and most persons are drawn from relatively local areas to these parks. Out of state visitors and long distance commuters provide a low proportion of total use. Seminole State Park user statistics are thought to be most comparable to the proposed park and they will be used here to demonstrate expected user family income profiles, total visitation, visitor origins, seasonal trends in use, and occupancy rates. Families with a broad range of incomes use Seminole State Park and a similar situation could be expected to occur at Tired Creek (Table 13). Nearly 60 percent of the users would have incomes between \$10,000 and \$25,000, based on 1979 dollars.

TABLE 13
SEMINOLE STATE PARK USER FAMILY INCOME PROFILE, 1979

Income Range	Percent of Total
\$ 5,000 - 10,000	13
10,000 - 15,000	18
15,000 - 20,000	21
20,000 - 25,000	19
25,000	<u>14</u>
subtotal	85
retired and student users for which no income statistics are available	15
total	<u>100</u>

Source: Visitor Survey, Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

A total of 61,000 persons visited Seminole State Park in F.Y. 1979. Most of the visitation occurs during the 14 week summer season from May to mid-August when approximately 36,000 or 60 percent of the users visited Seminole. Over half of the visitors (51%) came from Seminole County, the political jurisdiction in which the Park is located. Another 13 percent of the visitors came from Decatur County which borders Seminole to the east. These two counties account for almost two-thirds of the total visitation. Even though the county borders both Florida and Alabama only 15 percent of visitation to the park is from out-of-state.

Occupancy rates at Seminole State Park for overnight facilities are relatively low. The camping occupancy rates in 1979 for the 50 campsites was 13 percent, slightly below the statewide occupancy rate of 17 percent. About half of the users of the campsites were tenters and half were recreation vehicle users. Occupancy rates for campsites on a monthly basis parallel overall visitation rates with the highest level of occupancy in the March to July period. The ten cottages at Seminole State Park have a significantly higher occupancy rate than do the campsites. In 1977 a 42 percent occupancy rate was noted. A summer peak in demand is also noted as with the campsites, with June and July being the peak months.

In the \$10,000 - \$25,000 income range which accounts for about 60 percent of the users of the park, approximately 72 percent are day users and 28 percent are stay users. Those with incomes over \$25,000 were 67 percent day users and 33 percent stay users, while those under \$10,000 in income were 88 percent day users and 12 percent stay users.

Tired Creek Visitation Estimates

The proposed Tired Creek State Park is most similar in design, setting and physical location to Seminole State Park. Visitation at Tired Creek would most likely follow the same pattern and magnitude as that demonstrated by

Seminole. Therefore, an annual visitation of 61,000 persons was used as a reliable estimate for purposes of this report. If anything, this estimate overstates visitation because the park is relatively close to Seminole and would partially compete for the same market, and secondly, it will not be likely to have the same drawing power as Lake Seminole for fishing and recreation because it will be smaller and take a considerable period to develop a reputation, especially for fishing.

Most of the visitors to the park are expected to come from Grady County (20 percent), the county in which the park is located; Decatur County, which lies immediately to the west (20 percent); and Thomas County; (20 percent) which lies to the immediate east. The reason the two adjacent counties would send such a large clientele to the park is that they are much larger than Grady County in population, even though they lie further away. Secondly, they have larger cities (Bainbridge, and Thomasville) than does Grady County and there is a strong east/west traffic movement in the three county area. These three counties which will provide 60 percent of expected visitation have been used throughout this report as comprising the primary market for the park.

Day use of Tired Creek will dominate, accounting for 72 percent of total visitation or 43,900 persons annually. Stay use will total 17,100. Each of these groups will spend money at the park, although day users will spend negligible amounts. Stay users will primarily spend money for accommodations at the park (cottages or campsites) and, secondly, buy supplies including groceries, gasoline, and meals. Thirdly, they will spend small amounts for swimming, snacks, and boat rentals, etc.

Economic Impact of Tired Creek State Park

Visitors to the state park spending money for accommodations and meals will provide the main economic impact of the proposed state park to the local economy (Figure 7). This support will not be as great as one might anticipate because most visitors will be modest spenders, visiting the park only on a day basis. Secondly, a large share of the revenues will be exported out of the county and into the state treasury in the form of park revenues for camping, cottage rentals, and supplies purchased from state-run commissaries.

Thirdly, the impact will be modest because much of the expenditures will be made by local residents and not so-called "new money" flowing into the region from outside.

There are two other sources of impact, however, that will reinforce visitor spending. These are the direct purchases by the Park from local businesses and the purchases by park employees. But these impacts will be rather modest because there will be very few direct purchases locally and it is projected that there will only be five full-time park employees employed at Tired Creek State Park.

Purchases by the park from local businesses will be confined to the retail sector of the economy. Such direct purchases will total \$4,000. These purchases will generate an additional \$440 as the money flows through the economy. This figure is calculated on the basis of overall payroll/sales ratios for the local economy as shown in Table 6 and reported in column four of Table 14 as a value added.

The full-time staff of five persons consisting of a superintendent, assistant superintendent, ranger, utility worker, and an administrative clerk will earn about \$50,000 in wages. Part-time staff, persons mainly summer seasonal help (life guards, maintenance workers, security, etc.), will earn another \$20,000. The overall wage level will only total \$69,458, and average \$10,000 per full time employee.

TABLE 14
CALCULATION OF INITIAL IMPACT BY PARK PURCHASES
USING LOCAL VALUE-ADDED RATIOS

(1) Item	(2) Amount of Local Purchase	(3) Value-added Ratio*	(4) Value added (col. 2 x col.3)
Retail Trade	\$4,000	0.11	\$440
Services	\$ 0	0.26	0
total	\$4,000		\$440

*based on payroll/sales ratios calculated in Tables 6 and 10.

Source: calculated by author.

Value Added Multiplier

The value-added multiplier provides a means to assess the total change in a local economy from an increase in activity in the area such as that generated by a new park facility. The value-added multiplier shows the magnitude of the change in money flows in the economy from a specific program (Figure 7). By following spending and purchases as a result of new investment it allows one to monitor both an initial impact and successive rounds of impact as the money flows through the economy. The initial expenditures create more sales, thereby creating more jobs and initiating successive rounds of money flows in the economy.

These successive rounds of sales and money flows are labeled in Figure 7 as induced spending.

Considerable data on the local economy is required to determine the magnitude of the multiplier. Measuring the impact of a state park on the local economy requires information on the payroll of the program, purchases by the park from local businesses, information on user expenditures, and specific figures on the local economy. The spending impacts are based on retail payroll and sales data.

The multiplier can be written as: ¹

$$m = 1 - \frac{r}{1-s}$$

where r = initial spending
s = re-spending ratio

The advantage of this formula is that it allows one to calculate separate spending patterns for the initial expenditures and re-spending rates. Value added figures are also based on local payroll and sales information.

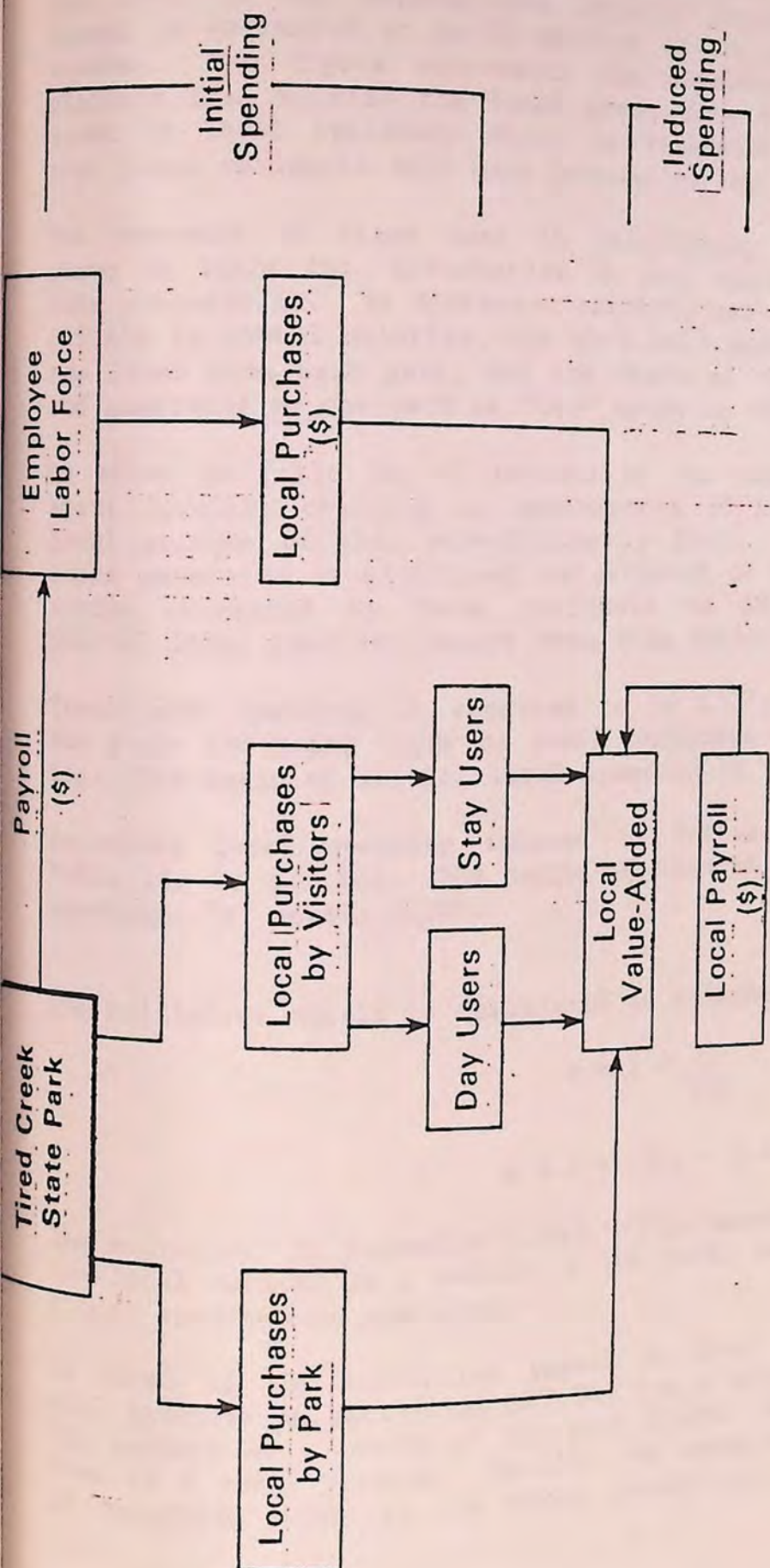
A breakdown of day use and stay use at the park is shown in Table 12. The visitation figures are shown in the same proportion as they are at Seminole State Park. Day use expenditures are expected to amount to \$2.50 per person, with 10 percent of this total going to the state for user rental fees (boats, swimming). This would create a total day use expenditure of \$109,750. The state share of this total (10%) would be \$10,975 and the local share, \$98,775.

Stay use expenditures would be for cottage and campsite rentals. Assuming a cottage use rate similar to Seminole and the same quantity of facilities, there would be 1533 occupancy days at Tired Creek State Park. Assuming \$50.00 is spent per day by users of such facilities, a total expenditure of \$76,650 would occur. An estimated 48% of the total expenditures, or \$36,792, would go to the state. The local share (52%) would be \$39,858.

Campers are also assumed to have a user profile similar to Seminole. A total of 50 campsites and an occupancy rate of 13 percent creates a demand of 2372 camping days at Tired Creek. Assuming an expenditure rate of \$20.00/day, the total expenditure for camping would be \$47,440. The local share of this total (80%) would be \$37,952 and the state share (20%) \$9,488.

These expenditure patterns would create a total expenditure for day and stay users of \$233,840. The local share of these expenditures would be \$176,585. The state share of expenditures would be \$55,500. This latter figure is slightly higher than that actually reported at Seminole in 1979 (\$52,643). The cottage and campsite use totals are comparable, but a larger quantity of

¹ This multiplier is often called a differential expenditure multiplier in the literature. See Susan R. Bresler, "Multiplier for a Public Program in a Local Area: Case Study of the Comprehensive Health Services Program in Lowndes County, Alabama", unpublished doctoral dissertation, Department of Economics, Georgia State University. Atlanta, 1974. Steven J. Weiss and Edwin C. Gooding. Estimation of Differential Employment Multipliers in a Small Regional Economy, Research Report to the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, No. 37 (November, 1966); Charles D. Salley, et.al. "A Review of Economic Multipliers for Post-Secondary Institutions with Selected Models Applied to Georgia State University", Office of Institutional Planning, Report No. 77-5, Georgia State University, Atlanta, (September, 1976).



Value-added multiplier for proposed Tired Creek State Park

state revenues are shown being generated in the day use category than reported at Seminole. In summary, user expenditure figures used here are very liberal and, if anything, overstate expected dollar flows.

In terms of the amount of "new money" generated by the proposed state park, one has to look at the trade coming from outside the local area and estimate the level of new expenditures created locally because of the park. This amount is estimated to be 50 percent of the total money going into the local economy. The figure represents the expenditures of the 40 percent of all visitors from outside the local area, plus ten percent of the total dollars spent by local residents which is estimated to be the additional spending that local residents will make because of the park.

The sequence of steps used in calculating the value-added multiplier are shown in Table 16. Information on park employee expenditures is crucial in this computation. As discussed earlier, park employees are projected to earn \$69,458 in annual salaries, the park will purchase \$4,000 worth of goods from the local area each year, and the share of expenditures by users of the park and generated by the park as "new" money is \$88,293 (Table 15).

As shown in Table 16, 80 percent of the employee payroll is assumed to be spent locally, creating an expenditure of \$55,566. The value added to the local economy of this expenditure is \$440. The \$88,293 expenditure by park users generates an additional value-added of \$9,712. The total initial local income generated by these purchases is \$8,122. A total of \$151,981 in initial local spending occurs from this activity.

Total park spending is expected to be \$307,298, including dollars going to the state and being spent by local residents as a substitute for other spending. The ratio of initial local spending to total spending is .495.

Secondary local spending induced by initial spending, shown in Part B of Table 16, is \$13,374. The ratio of induced local spending to initial local spending, "s" equals 0.088.

The multiplier itself is calculated as follows:

$$m = 1 + \frac{r}{1-s} =$$

$$m = 1 + .543 = 1.543$$

The multiplier is therefore 1.543. This means that for every dollar spent in the local economy as a result of the park, an additional 54.3 cents of additional spending is generated.

In terms of the multiplier impact on local spending, the original \$88,293 will generate an additional \$47,943 for a total \$136,236 flowing into the local economy as a result of the park (Table 16). This sum is not spectacular, even in a rural economy. Recall, for example, that the total local payroll in retailing alone in the three county area exceeds \$21,000,000 per year.

TABLE 15
TIRED CREEK PARK USER EXPENDITURES

Annual Use: 61,000 persons

day use 43,900 (72% of total)
stay use 17,100 (28% of total)

Total Day Use Expenditures: 43,900 x \$2.50 = \$109,750

local share (90%)^a \$98,775
state share (10%) \$10,975

Stay Use Expenditures

Cottage use (10 cottages @ 42% annual occupancy):

1,533 occupancy days
\$50.00 per day expenditure
total expenditure (1,533 x \$50.00) = \$76,650

local share (52%)^b: \$39,858
state share (48%) : \$36,792

Campsite Use

campsite use (50 campsites @ 13% occupancy rate):

2,372 camping days
\$20.00/day expenditures

total campsite expenditures:
2,372 x \$20.00 = \$47,440

local share (80%)^c: \$37,952
state share (20%) : \$91,488

Total Use Expenditures ^d :		day	\$109,750
		stay	<u>\$124,090</u>
		total	\$233,840

^a assume: 10 percent of expenditures go to state for user fees (swimming, boating, etc.) and expenditures in park for food and supplies.

^b assume: 48 percent of expenditures go to state for user fees in the form of cottage rent.

^c assume: 20 percent of expenditures go to state for user fees in the form of camp site rent.

^d Includes money going to state treasury for camping, cottage, and rental fees, as well as concession stand sales.

TABLE 15 (Continued)

Total Expenditures Going To Local Economy	day stay	\$ 98,775 <u>\$ 77,810</u>
	total	\$176,585
Total Expenditures Going To State		\$ 57,255
Total Expenditures Originating Outside Local Area Going To Local Economy (50% of total) ^e or Benefit		\$ 88,293

^e Sixty percent of the park users are assumed to originate in the three county primary market area and do not come into area because of the park, which means that the bulk of their spending is not "new" money in the local area, and represents a switch in spending from some other activity. However, 10% of their spending is considered "new", and is generated by the park. Users from outside the study area account for the majority of the "new" money injected into the local economy by the park. This use represents 40% of total park user expenditures. Therefore, it is assumed that 50% (40% outside + 10% inside) of the dollars spent by park users are generated by the park.

TABLE 16
 COMPUTATION OF A DIFFERENTIAL EXPENDITURE VALUE-ADDED
 MULTIPLIER FOR THE PROPOSED TIRED CREEK STATE PARK

A. Computation of r, the proportion of local spending by Park

- (1) gross payroll to park employees \$69,458
- (2) portion of payroll spent locally 80%
- (3) local expenditures by park employess
 $(1) \times (2) = \$55,566$
- (4) value added by park purchases from local area
 $(3) \times .11$ (see Table 11) = \$440
- (5) local expenditures by park visitors (see Table 12)
\$88,293
- (6) value added by park visitors
 $(5) \times (.11) = \$9,712$
- (7) initial local income generated by purchases
 $(2) \times (4) + (2) \times (6) =$
 $352 + \$7,770 = \underline{\$8,122}$
- (8) total initial local spending
 $(3) + (5) + (7) = \underline{\$151,981}$
- (9) total park spending
 $(1) + (5) + (\text{purchases}) = \underline{\$307,298}$
 (total rise expenditure from Table 12)
- (10) ratio of initial local spending to total spending
 $r = .495 \qquad (8) \div (9) = .495$

B. Computation of s, secondary local spending induced by initial spending

- (11) local value added by total local spending =
 total initial local spending, $(8) \times .11 =$
 $\$151,981 \times .11 = \$16,718$
- (12) induced local spending $(11) \times (2) =$
 $\$16,718 \times .80 = \$13,374$
- (13) ratio of induced local spending to initial local spending
 $s = (12) \div (8) = .088$

C. Computation of multiplier, m

- (14) $1.00 - s =$
 $1.00 - (13) = .912$
- (15) $r \div 1-s =$
 $1.00 + \frac{r}{1-s} =$
 $(10) (14) = .543$
- (16) $1.00 + (15) = 1.543$
 $m = 1.543$

This \$136,080 impact generated by the park is less than one percent of the total retail sales payroll in the local area, to say nothing of its size in relation to the size of the total economy (including services, manufacturing, and agricultural activity). In other words, there would be no significant change to the economic landscape as a result of this park. Annual inflation could be expected to increase the dollar flow more significantly. The total impact would be of similar proportions. The total initial expenditures of \$360,840 would result in a total increase of \$126,975 in money flows in the economy (state and local). The total impact would therefore be \$360,815, but when this is spread throughout the state the impact is also very small. It is also small in relation to the total investment the state would have in the park. Operations at the park, for example, would have to be heavily subsidized by state money because expenses would exceed revenues.

Alternatively, the impact can be discussed in terms of additional employment. The five original jobs created by the park could be expected to create two additional jobs ($5 \times 1.543 = 7.7$) for a total park impact of eight new jobs in the local area. In other words, the five original park positions create nearly three new jobs in the local economy, which is a modest increase by any standards.

The size of the multiplier found in this study is similar to that found in other comparable studies. For example, multipliers dealing with the impact of a university on the local economy have been found to lie in the 1.20-1.50 range.² A study of the impact of Georgia State University on the local economy developed a value-added multiplier of 1.48.³ Studies of social service agencies have found impacts at the lower end of the range reported above.

A study of the impact of a Comprehensive Health Services Program on Lowndes County, Alabama, indicated a multiplier of 1.27.⁴ A study of a food stamp program on a local economy found an impact multiplier of 1.2.⁵

² J. Caffery and H. Isaacs, Estimating the Impact of a College University on the Local Economy, American Council on Education, Washington, D.C., 1971, pp. 44-45.

³ Charles D. Salley, et.al. A Review of Economic Multipliers for Post-Secondary Institutions with Selected Models Applied to Georgia State University, Office of Institutional Planning Report 77-5, Georgia State University, Atlanta, 1976

⁴ Susan Ruth Bresler, "Multiplier for a Public Program in a Local Area: Case Study of the Comprehensive Health Services Program in Lowndes County, Alabama," unpublished doctoral dissertation, Department of Economics, Georgia State University, Atlanta, 1974.

⁵ Masuo Matsumoto, "Impact of the Food Stamp Program on Three Local Economies: An Input-Output Analysis." USDA, Economic Research Service, ERS, 503, Washington, D.C., May, 1972.

Conclusions

The local economy would not be significantly benefited by the new park. The park would not generate much additional monetary activity in the region. Most of the users would be day visitors. These persons will predominantly be summer visitors and use the park for boating and swimming.

Two or three of the permanent employees at the park would come into the area from outside. The remaining two or three positions, which would be recruited locally, would be low skill, moderately paying positions. Similarly, the three "new" positions created by the multiplier effect would probably be in a low skill retail or service area.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESS

Purpose

This section of the report deals with the feasibility of developing a state park on the Tired Creek Site. It is divided into five subsections as follows: The Facilities Development Program; Botanical and Wildlife Assessment; Cultural Assessment; General Development Plan; and Land Acquisition Program.

Facilities Development Program

This part of the study is to determine what facilities should be developed on the Tired Creek Site as part of a State Park Development. The Recreation Demand and Need portion of this report, citing such plans as the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (S.C.O.R.P.) and the State Parks Regional Development and Acquisition Priorities Plan, indicates that there is very little need for additional recreation facilities in this area of the state. Furthermore, S.C.O.R.P. indicates that the rather limited unmet demand should be provided by a variety of organizations involved in providing recreation services and facilities. Thus, previous planning studies are of little help in determining what a development program for Tired Creek should include. It must therefore be assumed that a typical state park will be developed at Tired Creek and that facilities common to most state parks will be provided. If a state park is to be developed it should include all facilities common to a typical state park but at minimum numbers. The numbers of facilities should, however, be sufficient to provide for efficient operation of the park and adequate visitor services.

State parks typically have a combination of stay use (overnight) and day use facilities for the public. These facilities are supported by administrative and maintenance facilities which the park staff uses, but to which there is no public access. Stay use facilities include cottages, R.V. campsites, tent campsites, group camps and pioneer camps. Day use facilities typically include picnic areas, group picnic facilities, beaches or swimming pools, playgrounds, play fields, boating areas, fishing areas, and natural and cultural interpretive areas. In order for a park to be successful it should have a mixture of both stay use and day use facilities. Table 17 is the proposed Development Program for Tired Creek. These facilities are considered to be minimal for state park operation in a rural, general purpose state park, as opposed to metropolitan parks or conservation parks. These other type parks may lack stay use facilities, have very limited recreational facilities and emphasize interpretive programs. At Tired Creek two factors combine which dictate that facilities be minimal. First is the very limited amount of developable land at Tired Creek. The second is the very low unmet demand for facilities in the southwest Georgia area. Provision of facilities should not be so minimal that it results in an incomplete park that will be rarely utilized and insufficiently developed to warrant management expense. While there is low unmet demand in this area, the creation of new supply will result in park use if the park has a complete range of typical facilities. However, the creation of a new park will not generate full use of all facilities. It can be expected that overall utilization rates will be low, similar to other southwest Georgia parks. Table 17 also includes the projected cost of facility development and the acreage required to support development.

TABLE 17
TIRED CREEK DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

No of Units	Facility	Space* Required	Unit Cost	Total
ADMINISTRATIVE				
2	Residences (one built)	-	\$ 60,000/unit	\$ 60,000
1	Maintenance barn	-	\$ 15,000/unit	\$ 15,000
1	Office/control station	-	\$ 45,000/unit	\$ 45,000
1	Well and water system	-	\$ 40,000/system	\$ 40,000
2 miles	Roads (paved, new)	-	\$ 70,000/mile	\$140,000
1 mile	Roads (paved over dirt)	-	\$ 30,000/mile	\$ 30,000
4.5 miles	Roads (unpaved, new)	-	\$ 40,000/mile	\$180,000
1/4 mile	Bridge (new)	-	\$ 475/foot	\$627,000
2	Culverts and headwalls	-	\$ -	\$ 12,000
1	Entrance sign	-	\$ 8,000/unit	\$ 8,000
3	Gates	-	\$ 500/unit	\$ 1,500
				\$1,158,500
STAY USE				
10	Cottages	20 acres	\$ 55,000/unit	\$550,000
50	Tent/trailer sites	40 acres	\$100,000/25	\$200,000
1	Play area	2 acres	\$ 4,000/unit	\$ 4,000
1	Boat ramp	7 acres	\$ 25,000/unit	\$ 25,000
1	Boat dock	-	\$ 10,000/unit	\$ 10,000
5000	Water to stay use area	-	\$ 15,000/system	\$ 15,000
				\$806,000
DAY USE				
1	Beach/bath house concession area	15 acres	\$150,000	\$150,000
1	Boat ramp	7 acres	\$ 25,000/unit	\$ 25,000
1	Boat dock	-	\$ 10,000/unit	\$ 10,000
2	Fishing piers	-	\$ 10,000/unit	\$ 20,000
100	Picnic sites/grills and parking	60 acres	\$ 66,000/50 sites	\$132,000
2	Rest stations	-	\$ 16,000/unit	\$ 32,000
8	Picnic shelters	-	\$ 4,000/unit	\$ 32,000
1	Group picnic shelter and rest stations	4 acres	\$ 20,000/unit	\$ 20,000
1	Playground	2 acres	\$ 4,000/unit	\$ 4,000
1	Playfield	10 acres	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
				\$430,000
			TOTAL	\$2,394,000

*SOURCE: 1977 Georgia S.C.O.R.P., Technical Appendix: Space and Density Standards

Botanical And Wildlife Assessment and Conclusions

The purpose of the botanical and wildlife assessment was to determine the types of vegetation and associated fauna which occur in the Tired Creek project area. Special emphasis was placed on the identification of habitats in which protected species could potentially occur.

A literature search was conducted to become familiar with the project area and to determine which protected species of plants and animals could potentially occur in the project area (Table 18). An on-ground assessment was then carried out.

The major vegetative types that were observed are described below and depicted in Figure 7. Each description includes representative plant and animal species. Table 19 includes plant species that were observed, and Table 20 includes wildlife species which were observed or likely to occur in the project area.

Vegetative Type Descriptions

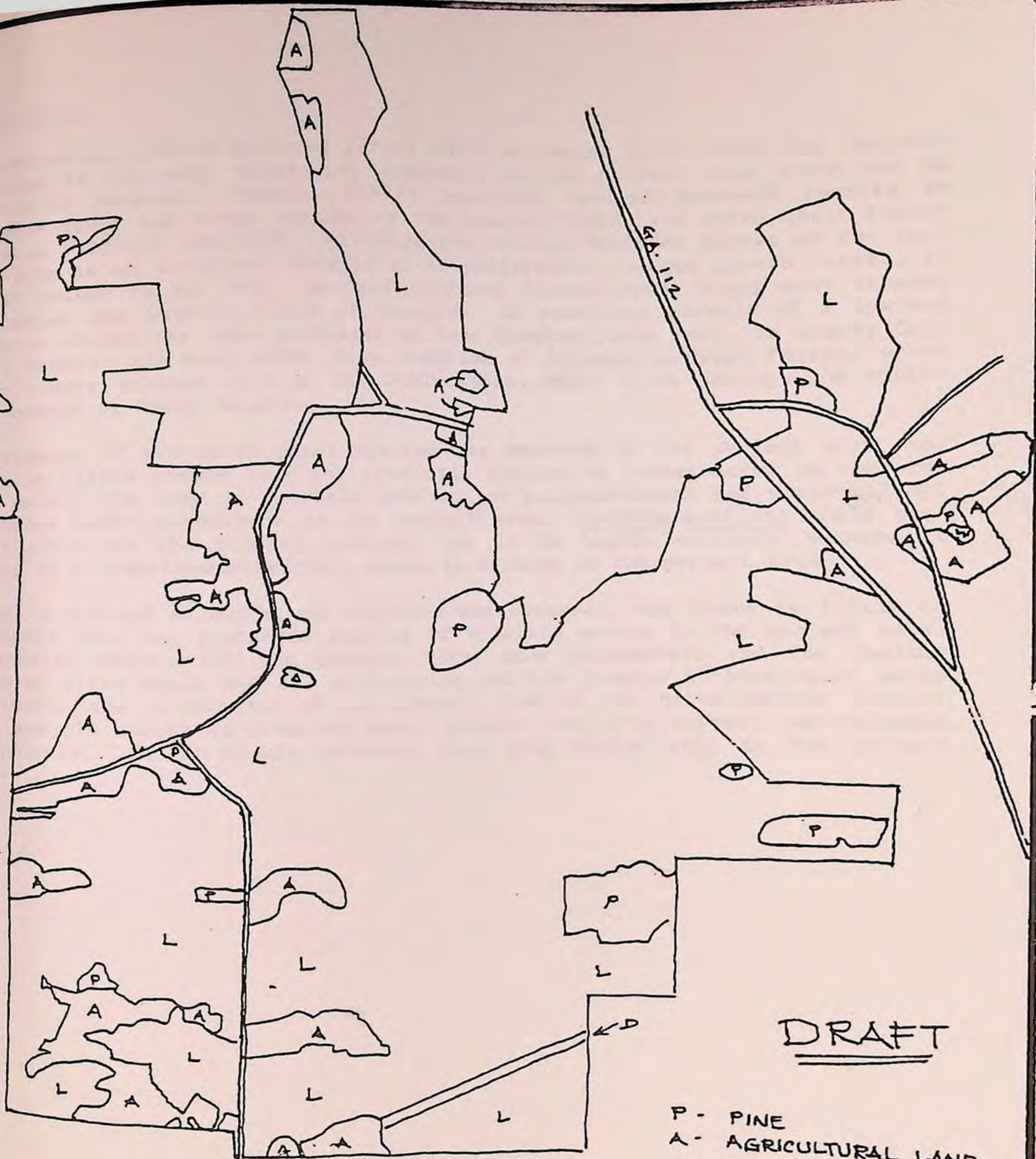
Lowland Hardwoods: Lowland hardwoods are the predominant type of vegetation in the project area. Dominant canopy species include white, water, and swamp chestnut oaks; sweetgum; tulip poplar; sweetbay and southern magnolias. The understory and shrub layers consist of spruce pine, ironwood, holly, fetterbush, Virginia willow, elderberry, titi, and downy viburnum. Conspicuous herbaceous plants observed at the time of the survey included jack-in-the-pulpit, butterweed, chain ferns, and cinnamon fern. Rattan vine is ubiquitous in this vegetative type.

Lowland hardwoods provide excellent habitat for a variety of wildlife. Mammals such as deer, raccoon, opossum, muskrat and beaver are typical inhabitants of this environment. Lowland hardwoods provide habitat for a variety of reptiles and amphibians, including box and snapping turtles, tree and leopard frogs, water mocassins, and water snakes. Bird diversity is good and many common species such as kingfishers, pileated woodpeckers, flickers, and red-winged blackbirds are found in the lowland hardwoods community.

Pine: Pine is limited to the drier, sandy upland portions of the project area. Plant and animal diversity is characteristically low in the pine type. Flowering dogwood, sweetgum, brier, and Japanese honeysuckle are common plant associates and small mammals and songbirds are common in the pine forest.

Agricultural Land: Agricultural land is found throughout the project area on well-drained, sandy soils. Crops which are presently being cultivated include corn, wheat, and barley. Agricultural land adjacent to forested land provides good habitat for wildlife. Game species such as rabbits, dove, and quail frequent such areas, as do raptors such as hawks.

Disturbed Land: The only disturbed land in the project area is a transmission line corridor. Blackberries, briars, and weedy species characterize the vegetation. Wildlife is limited to rodents and a few species of birds.



DRAFT

- P - PINE
 - A - AGRICULTURAL LAND
 - D - DISTURBED
 - L - HARDWOODS
- CATEGORY 10
DESCRIBED IN TEXT

↑ NORTH

VEGETATION COVER

CREEK SITE

FIGURE 1

Conclusions

The extensive lowland hardwood forest which surrounds Tired Creek and its tributaries is the only vegetative community in the project area which can be considered natural. Wharton (1977) described lowland hardwood forests as alluvial river and swamp systems of the Coastal Plain, and noted their importance as wildlife habitats. Although the lowland hardwood forest of the project area is an excellent example of an undisturbed, second growth forest, it is not unique in any way. Lowland hardwood forests occur along many streams throughout the Coastal Plain of Georgia. An excellent example of a lowland hardwood forest has been preserved at Reed Bingham State Park, in nearby Colquitt County, and many other fine examples of lowland hardwood forests occur along remote streams such as the Ochlockonee, which flows through the southeast corner of Grady County.

No evidence of protected plant species was observed in the project area, and there is little chance that any protected species do indeed occur in the project area. The lack of suitable habitat for pitcher-plants and water-milfoil precludes their occurrence in the project area. Lythrum curtisii could possibly occur in the project corridor but it is highly unlikely because it occurs in a limestone substrate, which is lacking in the project area.

As for protected wildlife, no evidence was observed, and there is little to no chance that any protected species of wildlife occurs in the project area. No habitat exists for the Georgia blind cave salamander, and the shallow depth of Tired Creek and its tributaries and the absence of blackwater swamp eliminates the occurrence of alligators. Few of the pines in the project area are old enough to have red heart disease, and thus support red-cockaded woodpeckers. It is highly unlikely that bald eagles nest in the project area.

TABLE 18

ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES WHICH MAY OCCUR IN
TIRED CREEK PROJECT AREA

Status*	Scientific Name	Common Name
	Plants	
E	<u>Lythrum curtisii</u>	Loosestrife
T	<u>Myriophyllum laxum</u>	Water-milfoil
T	<u>Sarracenia flava</u>	Yellow trumpet pitcher-plant
T	<u>Sarracenia leucophylla</u>	White top pitcher-plant
T	<u>Sarracenia minor</u>	Hooded pitcher-plant
T	<u>Sarracenia psittacina</u>	Parrot pitcher-plant
	Animals	
E	<u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u>	Bald eagle
E	<u>Picoides borealis</u>	Red-cockaded woodpecker
U	<u>Haideotriton wallacei</u>	Georgia blind cave salamander
T	<u>Alligator mississippiensis</u>	American alligator

*
E = Endangered
T = Threatened
U = Unusual

TABLE 19
BOTANICAL INVENTORY

Trees

Scientific Name	Common Name
<u>Acer rubrum</u>	Red maple
<u>Carya glabra</u>	Pignut hickory
<u>Diospyros virginiana</u>	Persimmon
<u>Fagus grandifolia</u>	Beech
<u>Fraxinus sp.</u>	Ash
<u>Liquidambar styraciflua</u>	Sweetgum
<u>Liriodendron tulipifera</u>	Tulip poplar
<u>Magnolia grandiflora</u>	Southern magnolia
<u>M. virginiana</u>	Sweetbay magnolia
<u>Nyssa sylvatica</u>	Black gum
<u>Persea borbonia</u>	Red bay
<u>Pinus elliottii</u>	Slash pine
<u>P. glabra</u>	Spruce pine
<u>Prunus serotina</u>	Black cherry
<u>Quercus alba</u>	White oak
<u>Q. laurifolia</u>	Laurel oak
<u>Q. lyrata</u>	Overcup oak
<u>Q. michauxii</u>	Swamp chestnut oak
<u>Ulmus americana</u>	American elm

Shrubs and Vines

<u>Alnus serrulato</u>	Alder
<u>Arundinaria gigantea</u>	Cane
<u>Berchemia scandens</u>	Rattan vine
<u>Broussonetia papyrifera</u>	Paper mulberry
<u>Carpinus caroliniana</u>	Ironwood
<u>Clethra alnifolia</u>	Sweet pepperbush
<u>Cornus florida</u>	Flowering dogwood
<u>Cyrilla racemiflora</u>	Titi
<u>Euonymus americanus</u>	Strawberry bush
<u>Halesia caroliniana</u>	Silverbell
<u>Ilex opaca</u>	American holly
<u>Itea Virginica</u>	Virginia willow
<u>Leucothoe axillaris</u>	Fetterbush
<u>Myrica cerifera</u>	Wax myrtle
<u>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</u>	Virginia creeper
<u>Rhododendron canescens</u>	Wild azalea
<u>Rhus radicans</u>	Poison ivy
<u>Rubus spp</u>	Blackberries
<u>Sabal minor</u>	Sabal palm
<u>Sambucus canadensis</u>	Elderberry
<u>Smilax spp</u>	Briers
<u>Symplocos tinctoria</u>	Horse sugar
<u>Viburnum semitomentosum</u>	Downy viburnum
<u>Vitis spp</u>	Wild grapes

Herbs

Arisaema triphyllum
Asplenium asplenioides
Conopogon americana
Elephantopus carolinianus
Hymenocallis occidentalis
Hypericum sp
Lyxipoxis hirsut.
Mitchella repens
Monoclea sensibilis
Osunda cinnamomea
Panicum sp
Senecio glabellus
Sisyrinchium sp
Trillium cuneatum
Woodwardia areolata
W. virginica
Viola primulifolia

Jack-in-the-pulpit
Southern lady fern
Squaw-root
Elephant's foot
Spider lily
St. John's-wort
Yellow star-grass
Partridge berry
Sensitive fern
Cinnamon fern
Panic grass
Butterwood
Blue-eyed grass
Little sweet Betsy
Netted chain-fern
Virginia chain-fern
White violet

TABLE 20
WILDLIFE INVENTORY

Amphibians and Reptiles

Scientific Name	Common Name
<u><i>Bufo terrestris</i></u>	Southern toad
<u><i>Acris gryllus</i></u>	Southern cricket frog
<u><i>Hyla cinerea</i></u>	Green tree frog
<u><i>Pseudacris nigrita</i></u>	Southern chorus frog
<u><i>Rana pipens</i></u>	Southern leopard frog
<u><i>Chelydra serpentina</i></u>	Common snapping turtle
<u><i>Terrapene carolina major</i></u>	Gulf Coast box turtle
<u><i>Natrix sipedon fasciata</i></u>	Southern banded water snake
<u><i>N. taxispilota</i></u>	Brown water snake
<u><i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i></u>	Eastern garter snake
<u><i>Pterodon platyrhinos</i></u>	Eastern hog-nosed snake
<u><i>Diadophis punctatus</i></u>	Southern ring-necked snake
<u><i>Coluber constrictor</i></u>	Black racer
<u><i>Urotaenia</i></u>	Eastern coachwhip
<u><i>Phascogaster flagellum</i></u>	Black rat snake
<u><i>Blasphaps obsoleta</i></u>	Eastern king snake
<u><i>Amphispeltis getulus</i></u>	Eastern cottommouth
<u><i>Agkistrodon piscivorus</i></u>	

Birds

<u><i>Ardea herodias</i></u>	Great blue heron
<u><i>Butor ibis</i></u>	Cattle egret
<u><i>Anas platyrhynchos</i></u>	Wood duck
<u><i>Mareca sponsa</i></u>	Mallard
<u><i>Cathartes aura</i></u>	Turkey vulture
<u><i>Buteo lineatus</i></u>	Red-shouldered hawk
<u><i>Falco sparverius</i></u>	Sparrow hawk
<u><i>Columba virginianus</i></u>	Quail
<u><i>Nyctaleus macroura</i></u>	Mourning dove
<u><i>Nyctaleus varia</i></u>	Barred owl
<u><i>Colaptes auratus</i></u>	Common flicker
<u><i>Picopops pileatus</i></u>	Pileated woodpecker
<u><i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i></u>	Red-headed woodpecker
<u><i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i></u>	Eastern Kingbird
<u><i>Cyanocitta cristata</i></u>	Blue jay
<u><i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i></u>	Common crow
<u><i>Mimus polyglottos</i></u>	Mockingbird
<u><i>Proxostoma rufum</i></u>	Brown thrasher
<u><i>Sylocichla mustelina</i></u>	Wood thrush
<u><i>Turdus migratorius</i></u>	Robin
<u><i>Quercus vulgaris</i></u>	Starling
<u><i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i></u>	Red-winged blackbird
<u><i>Colothis ater</i></u>	Cowbird

Cardinalis cardinalis
Passerina cyanea
Pizella pusilla
Montrochalia albicollis

Cardinal
Indigo bunting
Field sparrow
White-throated sparrow

Mammals

Didelphis marsupialis
Lepus floridanus
Sciurus carolinensis
Peromyscus gemiculatus
Dipodomys hispidus
Castor canadensis
Urocyon v. b. zibethica
Urocyon lotor
Lynx fulva
Urocyon cinereoargenteus

Opossum
Cottontail rabbit
Gray squirrel
Whitefooted-mouse
Cotton rat
Beaver
Muskrat
Raccoon
Red fox
White-tailed deer

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CULTURAL ASSESSMENT

An archaeological reconnaissance of the proposed Tired Creek Reservoir was conducted by SSI staff archaeologists from May 14 to May 16, 1980. The reconnaissance was conducted through intensive survey of 210 acres of the project area, chosen from three separate topographic zones. The entire project area was divided into 20 acre quadrants, which were then categorized as upland, slope, or floodplain topography. A representative sample of 10 percent of each of these zones was then selected. Where possible, the quadrants were chosen in fields, in order that surface visibility and the probability of locating cultural resources might be maximized.

The reconnaissance was conducted using standard field techniques. All areas of adequate surface exposure were examined, and rakebacks, shovel tests, and auger borings were utilized in areas of poor visibility.

Five prehistoric archaeological sites were reported by Midgette (1974). Two of the sites, 9Gr4 and 9Gr5, are located on the project land. These sites appear to have been occupied during the Late Archaic and Middle to Late Woodland Periods. Shovel tests revealed charcoal bearing yellow sand directly beneath the plow zone at both of the sites. In order to more fully assess the significance of these sites, testing is recommended.

Sites 9Gr1, 9Gr2, and 9Gr3 are multi-component sites reported by Midgette (1974), and are located on the H. R. Willis farm, immediately to the south of the present project area. Both 9Gr1 and 9Gr3 are located within about 600 feet of the project boundary. The material collected from 9Gr3 appears to be resting on subsoil, and should the project area be extended to encompass this site, no further work would be recommended.

Site 9Gr1 is a large, multi-component site located about 400 feet south of 9Gr3. Materials collected from the site by Midgette and the SSI survey indicated that the site was occupied during transitional Paleo-Indian-Early Archaic, Middle to Late Archaic, and Middle Woodland to Mississippian Periods. The site is in a plowed field, and at one time contained several mounds which have since been plowed down. The landowner indicates that spring plowing usually dredges up areas of dark soil with numerous large ceramic sherds. Portions of the site appear to be intact below the plow zone. Should the land containing the site be acquired by the Tired Creek project, testing will be recommended in order to assess the significance and conditions of Site 9Gr1.

Site 9Gr2 is a smaller, less intensively utilized site about 1500 feet south-southwest of 9Gr1. The site appears to have been associated with the larger 9Gr1, and probably functioned as a resource extraction area. The site is well away from the current project area boundary, so at present no further work is recommended. However, should the boundaries of the park be extended to encompass this area, testing would be recommended in order to assess the significance of the site.

Two additional sites, ES-1297-1 and ES-1297-2, and two isolated artifact finds, ES-1297-I1 and ES-1297-I2, were located during the SSI reconnaissance. The sites have been dated to the early twentieth century, and have apparently been destroyed. No further work is recommended for either site. Neither of the two isolated finds appear to possess contextual integrity, and no additional work is recommended on either.

Because of the archaeological resources located within and adjacent to the project area and the overall lack of information concerning archaeological resources in Grady County, SSI recommends that the remainder of the project area be surveyed in order to provide a complete picture of the cultural resources in the Tired Creek basin. However, because of the dense vegetation which now covers most of the project area, SSI recommends that the further survey be conducted after the vegetation has been cleared. This survey will only be required if the development of a park is undertaken. A comprehensive archaeological report may be found in the Appendix.

Cost to survey the lake basin, as required if Federal money is spent to develop this lake, will run at least \$30,000.00. Every acre of the 900 acre lake will have to be surveyed at an approximate cost of \$10.00 an acre. Two known sites will have to be tested and possibly mitigated at an approximate cost of \$5000.00 each. Other site may be found.

General Development Plan

The planning process for the physical development of the Tired Creek site began with an analysis of the land's ability to support development. Several map sheets have been prepared which illustrate this analysis. They include the following:

1. Existing Land Cover Map,
2. Development Suitabilities Map, and
3. Development Constraints Map.

Land Cover

The existing land cover on the project site is either forest, fields, water, roads or power line easements. There are two forest categories, pines and lowland hardwoods. These are described in detail in the Vegetation and Wildlife Sections. Most of the upland cover is fields, either in old field succession or under continuing cultivation. These areas are somewhat unattractive, however, they will be the principal recreation use areas as they make up the majority of the developable acreage. Water is limited on the site to farm ponds that were acquired when land was assembled and to the streams that pass through the site. There is one power line easement that crosses the extreme southern portion of the site.

Development Suitabilities

The Tired Creek Site was analyzed to determine which areas of the site were most suitable for development, or were capable of supporting development. Soil Conservation Service, Soil Interpretive Data for the site, prepared in March of 1973, served as the primary source for this section. Such considerations as the bearing capacity of the soil, depth to water table, slope, soil permeability, absence of standing water, and flood conditions were considered. Based upon these considerations suitability for septic tank filter fields, dwelling and structural foundations, roads, campsites, and picnic areas was determined. It was found that septic tank filter fields were very limited in the area that was capable of supporting their development. Areas of septic tank suitability therefore have been mapped separately from the other categories of development. All development will require septic tanks, as cottages have kitchen and bathroom facilities. Campsites and picnic areas will have comfort stations and rest stations. A greater area of the site is suitable for roads, dwellings, picnic areas and campsites. Areas which can support this type of development are similar in configuration and therefore have been mapped together. These areas are illustrated on the Development Suitabilities Map. It should be noted that this greater area of suitability for other types of development is also moderately suitable for septic tank filter fields.

Areas of development suitability are somewhat limited on the Tired Creek property. Only upland areas are capable of supporting development. When land acquisition took place for this site the land was acquired in a pattern that closely approximated the anticipated lake edge. Very limited high ground areas were acquired. For this reason the vast majority of this site is not capable of supporting development.

Development Constraints

This part of the analysis dwells on negative factors which prohibit development. Factors which constrain development include: the proposed lake bed, flood prone areas, areas with wet soils, high water table areas, steep slopes, utility easements, privately owned inholdings, buffer areas around the property edge, the dam site, the borrow pit area for the dam, cultural or archaeological sites, and sites with excellent natural attributes or the habitats of rare or endangered species. Source information included: Soil Conservation Service data, on-site natural and cultural investigations, and literature cited in other sections of this report.

The single largest area of the site which is not suitable for development is the proposed lake, as illustrated on the Development Constraints Map. The lake is illustrated on this map at the 230 foot contour, slightly higher than the 228 foot contour or 100 year flood level. In actuality facilities can go below 228 feet, but they should be non-permanent; i.e., picnic tables, beach areas and other facilities not subject to water damage. All permanent structures and roads should be developed whenever possible at least at the 228 foot level or higher.

Buffer areas limit development along property boundaries. A 100 yard buffer has been shown around the park property. This area should remain free of development so that incompatible activities on adjacent lands do not conflict with or detract from recreational use. It is felt that 100 yards is really not sufficient in open areas where fields are immediately adjacent to open areas on the park, which were once part of these same fields. These fields adjacent to the park are still being cultivated. Plowing often creates dust which can detract from park recreation. On a windy day it can be carried over long distances. Furthermore, cultivation often involves dusting of crops by aircraft. Crop dusting can surely ruin a recreational outing. Ideally the buffer should be greater in areas adjacent to these off-site fields. However, as so much of the developable acreage on the Tired Creek Site is old fields, to limit these areas further would leave hardly any land for development.

Unsuitable soils are found over large areas of the site. Typically these soils are wet and often have steep slopes. These conditions would make recreational activities difficult, if not unpleasant or impossible. These soils may be found beyond the limits of fields in the wooded margins. It is probably no accident that farmers have not cultivated these soils as they are as unsuitable for agricultural use as they are for recreation development.

In addition to the areas mentioned above, limited acreage is taken by the dam site, the borrow area which will provide the material for dam construction, and by two home sites which are life estates granted when the property for the park was acquired.

No cultural, natural or scenic areas were located which are of such importance or beauty that they should be preserved.

No land east of State Highway 112 was considered in the constraints study. It is isolated from the body of the park by two rights-of-way and is mostly river bottomland.

Plan Discussion

In developing the plan the following criteria were considered very important.

1. The day use and stay use areas should be separate.
2. The residential and maintenance area should be isolated from visitor use areas.
3. Development should take place upon soils capable of supporting development.
4. There should be only one visitor entrance to the park.
5. Beach areas should have southwest exposure.
6. Water should be adjacent to use areas.
7. Development should be under tree cover to afford protection from the sun.

The plan, illustrated on the accompanying sheet titled "General Development Plan," meets the criteria outlined above with varying success. By-in-large all criteria have been met, except that stay use facilities are not in close proximity to the water's edge. Visitors will certainly want camp sites which are close to the water, however, wet soil conditions in the area selected for the camp sites prevented the location of these sites along the lake edge. Conversely the hilltop upon which the camp site is located is one of the few with tree cover. Tree cover is almost mandatory for camping in this area of the state, in order that tents and trailers be shaded from the intense summer sun.

There were two options for the park entrance, a paved road entering the site at the northeast and connecting to State Highway 112 or a dirt road entering the site from the south connecting with U.S. Highway 84. The paved entrance was preferable for several reasons. First, it is already paved. Second, it is a more scenic approach to the park. Third, it does not pass by the existing ranger's residence, an area which can be expanded to provide for other residential and maintenance areas. Finally, the paved entrance is closest to the proposed day use area. It is best to locate the entrance in close proximity to the day use area because it will receive the heaviest traffic. It is not desirable to route day use traffic through overnite use areas.

There were two major areas suitable for development. The first is on a peninsula in the north central part of the park, the second is in the southwest corner of the park. There were other small areas but, because they are extremely small or difficult to reach, they are not proposed for development. The north central area was chosen as the day use area because it was the only part of the park with developable land having easy access and a southwest facing shoreline for beach development. Furthermore the shoreline soils of this area are capable of withstanding more development and use than other areas of the park. Day use areas will receive many more visitors than stay use areas. The shoreline of the day use area will receive more intensive use than other park areas. Thus the southwest corner is more suitable as the stay use area with its lower capability to support shoreline activity. Stay use development, while requiring more construction, has less people impact on surrounding land than day use areas. A second consideration, already mentioned, is the tree cover of the southwestern site which will provide cover for campers.

The General Development Plan has been drawn using the high dam option. This option is the preferred option of the Request for Proposals. It has two primary advantages, increased surface water for recreational use and a more developable shoreline. A lower level lake would not appreciably increase the developable acreage, though the land area in the park would increase. The reason for this condition is that most of the soil covered by the high level lake is unsuitable for development. As a general rule, the higher the elevation the more suitable the soil for supporting development. By lowering the lake level more unsuitable soils are uncovered, making shoreline development and recreational activities difficult.

A bridge has been indicated as connecting the day use to stay use area. This bridge will be almost $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long. A rough estimate of the cost to construct such a bridge is \$600,000.00. There are two alternatives to the construction of this bridge. The first is to acquire additional lands around the northwest arm of the lake and construct a road. This option would be more costly than the bridge construction. More than 120 acres would have to be acquired, over 3 miles of new roads constructed, and six streams crossed with small bridges. The land acquisition cost would exceed \$84,000, road construction would cost \$180,000, and bridge construction would cost at least \$400,000, for a total of \$664,000. The second option would be to open another park entrance to the south. While this option would save the cost of bridge construction, it would complicate park management, require the construction of two entrances, two control stations and possibly require more staff. It would also require that park visitors and staff drive more than the 8 miles outside the park, in addition to as many as 3 miles inside the park, to get from day use to stay use areas. The bridge seems a necessary expense.

Day Use Area

The day use area will include four major activity areas: picnicking areas, a beach area, a boat ramp and a group picnic shelter.

Picnicking will be divided into two areas, one on the west side of the peninsula and one on the east. The west side will have 75 picnic sites, two rest stations, six picnic shelters, play fields and a playground. Two fishing piers are located along the shore. The east picnic site will have 25 picnic sites, two picnic shelters and will use the restroom facilities in the bathhouse at the beach.

The beach will include a bathhouse and concession area. Parking will be provided for 100 cars. The beach will be approximately 1000 feet long. It will be in proximity to the 25 picnic sites on the east side of the day use area.

The remaining day use facilities are on the east side of the day use area. These include a group shelter and a boat ramp. The group shelter will be provided with restroom facilities and parking for 60 cars. It is somewhat isolated from other use areas on a small knoll overlooking the lake. The boat ramp also is removed from other use areas, particularly the beach. It has parking space for 25 boat trailers and vehicles. A boat dock is provided adjacent to the boat ramp.

Stay Use Area

The stay use area has two major parts, a cottage area and a tent/trailer camping area. In the cottage area there are ten cottages. Immediately adjacent to these cottages are open fields which may be used for recreational activities. The cottages are reasonably close to the water's edge. The camping area consists of 50 campsites on two camping loops of 25 sites each. Each loop has a comfort station. An open play field is located on the end of the point upon which the camp sites are located.

Phased Development Program and Annual Capital Cost

It would be difficult to construct the park in one year. Furthermore it is rare that sufficient funds become available in one fiscal year to develop the park. Phased development is often necessary. Table 19 in the following section presents the proposed phasing of development of Tired Creek facilities by year. Unit costs, subtotals for each year, and total project development costs are given.

Land Acquisition Program

While the General Development Plan was being prepared the acquisition of additional acreage was not considered desirable. However it could not be avoided. The day use area has two inholdings and buffer strips around it which left very little land to accommodate needed activities. The presence of fields under cultivation immediately adjacent to day use activity areas, as well as associate residences and other farm structures, will greatly detract from recreational experiences of day use visitors. For these reasons the properties shown on the Land Acquisition Map are recommended for acquisition, provided the land owners are willing to sell. This acquisition also provides a more satisfactory location for the park entrance. It is now proposed at the margin of the park. Without the additional land it would have been located south of the two life estates deep within the park.

Active agricultural land in the Grady County area is estimated to be worth between \$600.00 and \$700.00 an acre. All proposed acquisitions are almost entirely agricultural land. There are four parcels, the total acreage of which is 137.68 acres. At an average land value of \$650.00 per acre the acquisition of this land, not including the value of houses and other structural improvements, would be \$89,466.00. The value of structures is not as easily estimated and would have to be set by a qualified appraiser.

COST AND REVENUE PROJECTIONS

Purpose

This section is an analysis of one time and reoccurring annual costs, as well as projections of future revenues. One time costs include development costs, professional fees and equipment purchases. Annual costs are salaries, operating and maintenance costs. By comparing anticipated revenues to expected cost the burden that tax payers in Georgia will be expected to incur can be projected by subtracting revenues from costs.

Cost Projections

Development costs appearing in the following tables, have been estimated using average cost figures for current facility development on state parks. Dam and lake development costs were estimated by McDuff-Jordan Associates, Inc., the firm which prepared the lake and dam feasibility section of this report. Equipment costs have been based upon current prices for equipment bought by Georgia D.N.R. Staffing needs were estimated based upon phased development, i.e., when facilities would open and, thus, when staff would be needed. Staff salaries are merit system scale effective July 1, 1980 for the staff positions that will probably be assigned at Tired Creek. Total staff positions needed to operate Tired Creek were estimated by staff of the Parks Operations Section in the Parks, Recreation and Historic Sites Division. Operating costs at Tired Creek were based upon the costs at comparable state parks.

Revenue Projections

Revenues have been projected in Table 24 by multiplying user fees by the average expected facility occupancy. Projected revenues seem a little high but are reasonably close to those of nearby parks. However, if occupancy rates are lower than projected, revenue will be lower. This is a distinct possibility. Seminole State Park occupancy figures were used as a model. Seminole is on a large Corps of Engineers lake. Reed Bingham and Kolomoki Mounds State Parks have lakes similar to the proposed Tired Creek lake and a lower occupancy rate than Seminole State Park. Thus, Tired Creek occupancy projections may be high.

It should be noted that all dollar amounts are calculated on the value of the dollar in 1980. Inflation rates have NOT been calculated. Salary figures do include annual step increases but do not include annual cost of living raises. The following tables are cost and revenue breakdowns. The sixth year figures represent how the park should perform when it is completely developed and facilities are used at anticipated occupancy rates.

TABLE 21
TIRED CREEK STATE PARK
FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

CAPITAL COST
PER DIEM COST*

FACILITY	FISCAL YEAR OR PHASE					FACILITY SUBTOTALS
	1	2	3	4	5	
Roads	190,000	160,000				350,000
Water Supply	40,000	15,000				55,000
Land Acquisition	89,466					89,466
Design, Profess. Services *	339,100	75,000				414,100
Office		45,000				45,000
Maintenance Barn		15,000				15,000
Road Relocation		227,500				227,500
Bridges		627,000				627,000
Entrance Sign		8,000				8,000
Lake Clearing		7,500				7,500
Dam Construction		2,841,370				2,841,370
3ft. Cut Bank		58,820				58,820
Beach/Bathhouse		150,000				150,000
Picnic Sites		33,000	99,000			132,000
Picnic Shelters		8,000	24,000			32,000
Residence			60,000			60,000
Rest Stations			32,000			32,000
Fishing Piers			20,000			20,000
Boat Ramps		50,000				50,000
Boat Docks		10,000	10,000			20,000
Group Shelter				20,000		20,000
Camp Sites			100,000	100,000		200,000
Cottages				275,000	275,000	550,000
Playgrounds			4,000	4,000		8,000
Play Fields			5,000			5,000
PHASE SUBTOTALS	658,566	4,331,190	354,000	399,000	275,000	
				TOTAL		\$6,017,756

* Per diem items included which are related to capitol costs. A further breakdown follows on the next page.

TABLE 22
 BREAKDOWN FOR DESIGN AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
 (CALCULATED IN CAPITAL COSTS)

SERVICE	COST
Engineering and surveys	341,600
Archaeological surveys	30,000
Real estate appraisals	2,500
Architecture and planning	40,000
	404,100

TABLE 23
 EQUIPMENT COST

ITEM	FISCAL YEAR						ITEM SUBTOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
2 pick up trucks	6,200	5,500					11,700
tractor & equipment	15,000						15,000
2 mowers	4,000			100	100	100	4,000
Tools	500	200	200	8,200			1,100
Dump truck					6,500		8,200
Linen van							6,900
SUBTOTALS BY PHASE	25,700	5,700	200	8,300	6,600	100	
					6 YEAR TOTAL		\$46,600

TABLE 24
ANNUAL OPERATING COSTS

ITEM	FISCAL YEAR OR PHASE					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Motor vehicle and repair	1,200	2,400	2,400	3,600	4,500	4,500
Supplies & materials	550	1,000	1,500	2,500	3,200	3,200
Communication	300	300	400	800	850	850
Gas, power, etc.	1,650	3,350	3,300	6,000	7,500	7,500
Miscellaneous	500	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	4,000
Scheduled maint.			500	1,000	2,000	2,000
Insurance & bonding	200	200	200	200	200	200
PHASE SUBTOTAL	4,400	8,250	10,300	17,100	22,250	22,250
				6 YEAR TOTAL		\$84,550

TABLE 25
PERSONNEL COSTS*

MERIT SYSTEM		FISCAL YEAR OR PHASE					
TITLE	PAY GRADE	1	2	3	4	5	6
Superintendent	28	13,920.00	14,520.00	15,132.00	15,792.00	16,470.00	17,190.00
Assist. supt.	23				11,370.00	11,832.00	12,294.00
Ranger	18		9,468.00	9,792.00	10,140.00	10,518.00	10,944.00
Utility worker	11	7,620.00	7,842.00	8,082.00	8,334.00	8,604.00	8,874.00
SUBTOTAL		21,540.00	31,830.00	33,006.00	45,636.00	47,424.00	49,302.00
24% Benefits		5,169.60	7,639.20	7,921.44	10,952.64	11,381.76	11,832.48
BENEFITS & SALARIES MERIT POSITIONS		26,709.60	39,469.20	40,927.44	56,588.64	58,805.76	61,134.48
DAY LABOR TITLE							
Concession Clerk				2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Chief life guard				1,900.00	1,900.00	1,900.00	1,900.00
Life guard				1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00
Life guard				1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00
Laborer			1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00
Admin. clerk					1,300.00	1,300.00	1,300.00
Housekeeper						4,056.00	4,056.00
SUBTOTAL			1,300.00	8,800.00	16,100.00	20,156.00	20,156.00
TOTAL SALARIES AND BENEFITS		26,709.60	40,769.20	49,727.44	72,688.64	78,961.76	81,290.48
						6 YEAR TOTAL	350,147.12*

* Does not include cost of living raises
Does include annual step increase based
on July 1, 1980 pay scale and Step 1
starting salaries for each merit position.

TABLE 26
REVENUE PROJECTIONS *

FACILITY	FISCAL YEAR					
	1	2	3	4	5	6****
10 cottages**	0	0	0	9,250	18,500	37,000
50 campsites***	0	0	2,250	4,750	9,500	9,500
Day use area	0	0	3,000	6,000	9,000	9,000
ANNUAL TOTAL	0	0	5,250	20,000	37,000	55,500
6 YEAR TOTAL						\$117,750

* Based on 1980 rates

** Cottages calculated at \$24.00 per day per cottage at 42% average occupancy

*** Camp sites calculated at \$4.00 per day per site at 13% average occupancy

**** Revenue is projected to year 6 since this will be the first year that all facilities will be open for the entire year.

Cost And Revenue Summary

ONE TIME COSTS (First 6 Years)

Facility Development	\$5,603,656.00
Professional Services	\$ 414,100.00
Equipment Costs	\$ 46,600.00
	<u>\$6,064,356.00</u> ←

ANNUAL COST, YEAR 6 AND AFTERWARDS

Salaries and Benefits	\$ 81,290.48
Operations and Maint.	\$ 22,250.00
	<u>\$ 103,540.48</u>

ANNUAL REVENUE YEAR 6 AND AFTERWARDS

Cottages	\$ 37,000.00
Campsites	\$ 9,500.00
Day use facilities	\$ 9,000.00
	<u>\$ 55,500.00</u> ←

Projected revenues are 53% of annual operating costs. This figure, 53%, is higher than park operating experience indicates. Normally parks operate below 50%. This figure may be due to over estimates of revenue or underestimates of cost or both.

It should be noted that considerable costs are incurred before revenues are generated. Cost through year six compared to revenues are illustrated below.

One Time Costs Through Year 6	\$6,064,356.00
Annual Operating Cost Through Year 6	\$ 84,550.00
Personnel Cost Through Year 6	<u>\$ 350,147.12</u>

← ALL COST THROUGH YEAR 6 \$6,499,053.12 ←

← ALL REVENUES THROUGH YEAR 6 \$ 117,750.00 ←

Cost through 6 years exceed revenues by \$6,341,128.00 or by 98%.

News in Grady County

"All That Glitters Ain't Gold"

Prison Opponents Put The Ball In The County Commission's Court

By Tim Hale

Democracy in action. That's what happened last Tuesday night at the Grady County Courthouse.

Before a packed main courtroom, Wanda Steele, Chairperson for C.CAP (Coalition of Citizens Against the Prison) nearly brought the roof down at the end of her 15 minute presentation.

Along with David Dumas' and Paige Groover's presentations, Steele brought the standing room only crowd to its feet with applause and cheers at the conclusion of a well-orchestrated and apparently well-researched presentation.

Steele started the presentation quoting her father's, Lester Ponder, advice, "All that glitters ain't gold." This seems to be true of the proposed prison.

In closing, Steele requested the

The Governor closed his letter by saying, "Be assured that I will consider the concerns of the citizens of Grady County as we expand our state correctional facilities."

Commission to "respond to C.CAP and the citizens of Grady County within the next 2 weeks." That's when the roof nearly came off the courthouse.

The ball now seems to rest in the Commissioner's court.

Chairman Jack Drew started to speak but was interrupted several times because the crowd could not hear him. Drew then moved to a microphoned podium where he said he "appreciated this type of response" but added that he had "not prepared a response" to Steele's presentation.

Drew told the crowd, "We felt we had an opportunity to provide jobs to the people of Grady County. I know there is support and I know there is opposition."

"We don't know if we're in the running or not," Drew said. "The Governor will make that decision."

But Drew's statement seems to counter a letter, dated June 12, 1995 from Department of Corrections commissioner Dr. Allen Ault to Steele that said, "Should you and others in Cairo opposing the construction of a Correctional facility in that area are successful in convincing the appropriate elected officials that community support is lacking, I assure you that we will discontinue all activities associated with the feasibility study for that location."

In a letter from Governor Zell Miller, dated June 22, 1995, he told Steele that, "the consideration of primary importance is the strength of community support for such a project." The Governor closed his letter by saying, "Be assured that I will consider the concerns of the citizens of Grady County as we expand our state correctional facilities."

Drew concluded by saying the board is "in favor of a referendum if we can work around it" adding there may be another issue that County voters may have to vote on and perhaps the prison issue may be attached to that.

Steele went over a timeline of activities that have taken place since January of this year pointing out

that on March 7th, the Commission signed a resolution supporting the location of a prison in Grady County. She then pointed out that it wasn't until April 2nd, the County conducted the telephone opinion survey.

"Was the decision to locate a prison made before the citizens opinions were considered," she challenged the Commission. She added in her closing remarks, "The Commissioners certainly gave it their support before public opinion was known."

Steele also pointed out that County Administrator Mike Stephenson had "pointed out

a local paper. She cited an impact study done by the Cario-Grady County Chamber of Commerce that listed Mitchell County as one of the four counties that the labor pool will be drawn from.

"Have they (Mitchell County) already drained their pool," she asked.

"There's no scientific answer," Chamber President Richard "Dit" Hester said. "Grady County is different from Mitchell County, Grady County is more strategically located than Pelham. We listed the potential labor pool from Grady, Mitchell, Thomas and Decatur counties and we didn't even



Photo by Tim Hale

himself that there are factors that may affect the survey's validity.

"...in Stephenson's words, "skewed" towards one gender," Steele said. She went on to ask, "Commissioners, does 1% constitute strong community support?"

She said a professional polling company could be hired for "around \$6,000." Steele told the Commission and the crowd that "if a poll is going to be the sole criteria for community support then the money should be spent. There is over \$1 million in the County's account and this \$6,000 would be well-spent."

One of Governor Miller's three criteria for locating a prison here was "strong community support."

Another of the Governor's criteria that C.CAP challenged was the labor force issue.

"In recent weeks articles have been run in newspapers around the state citing staff shortages, 60% of these being C.O. (corrections officers) positions. D.O.C. commissioner Allen Ault blamed a shortage of qualified workers and low pay," Steele said. She said that 50 percent of the jobs at the prison would be corrections officers.

"On the job application for a Corrections Officer the only 4 criteria are 1) Citizen of the U.S. 2) at least 18 years of age 3) high school education & 4) never convicted of a felony. With only the above-mentioned 4 criteria there should be no shortage of "qualified workers," Steele said.

She went on to point at the Autry C.I. in Mitchell County had recently advertised 100 new positions in

include Leon County (across the line in Florida).

"You're comparing apples to oranges. In a rural setting, you have to create a demand to keep people in the community. There are a number of people that drive from Grady County to other counties and vice-versa, that drive here to work," Hester said.

The Governor's third criteria is for "suitable land, with utilities available, donated to the state as a prison site."

"When Grady County tax dollars were used to purchase this land (Tired Creek) it was, under the assumption that this property was to be used for recreational purposes," Steele said.

She cited a 1970 article in the Cairo Messenger that said a state park would add more than \$2 million each year to the area economy. "Assuming inflation what would that amount be today—more than the \$6 million that a state prison could generate? If revenue is to be the primary issue this would put that to rest," she said.

Dumas' presentation covered the effect on endangered species in the surrounding wetlands that building and running a prison on the Tired Creek property would have while Groover pointed out recent studies that showed drug use in the state prison system. She also pointed out that some employees working in a prison may be "exposed to feces and body fluids thrown in their faces."

The group presented over 1000 signatures against the prison along with "hours of research" and the group's findings to the Commissioners Steele said.

In Our Community

"Oh My Aching Back!"

Singletary Chiropractic Center Recently Holds Grand



Photo by Tim Hale

By Tim Hale

Chiropractic medicine has come a long way from where it used to be according to Tim Singletary, D.C. (Doctor of Chiropractic). But, there still are a lot of skeptical people out there who are suffering because of lack of knowledge about treatment.

"It's primarily a lack of education," Singletary said. "People know what other people tell them through second-hand information."

"The primary focus is to help the body restore control to optimal nervous function to help the body heal itself. I do my best to help the body restore normal biomechanics," he said.

Singletary said that misalignment in the back can affect another part of the body. These symptoms can range from headaches to pain in the limbs, not just necessarily in the back.

"A lot of people will live with pain everyday of their lives, but it's when they get The Pain that they come in," Singletary said. Upon questioning a patient, he'll find that they may have been having the symptoms for quite a while.

A native of this area, Singletary grew up on the Thomas County side of Barnett's Creek. Upon graduating from Thomas County Central High School, where he was a center for a little-known quarterback by the name of Charlie Ward, he attended Georgia Southern University.

After graduating from GSU as a Bell Honors Scholar with a degree in Chemistry, he went to Dallas, Texas to attend Parker College of Chiropractic. He received his BS degree in Anatomy and his Doctorate degree there graduating Magna Cum Laude. He completed a year and half residence at the Parker College outpatient clinic.

Singletary has been a chiropractic patient himself since he was six years-old when he was diagnosed with a "tendency towards scoliosis."

"I saw how it helped myself and how others benefited from chiropractic care and I decided that I wanted to spend my life helping others," he concluded.

Dr. Singletary is assisted by Wanda Ferguson and Nell Barnett in the front office. The office is located at 110 1st Avenue NE and the phone number is 377-3559.

RML Has State's Fiscal Report & Olympic Arts Festival Info

The State of Georgia has released a comprehensive annual financial report for its fiscal year which ended June 30, 1994. A copy of the report is available a Roddenbery Memorial Library. One interesting feature is a list of the top non-governmental employers in the state during the fiscal year 1994.

Wal-Mart tops the list with 28,000 employees, followed by Delta, AT&T, Bel South and K-Mart. For a look at this list or any other portion of the report, inquire at the Library.

1996 Olympic Arts Festival

1996 Olympic Arts Festival applications are also available in the area of the library where the literature and handout rack is located, opposite the main desk. These applications are for inclusion of projects being done by Georgia nonprofit arts and cultural organizations and individual artists in an upcoming publication called the 1996 Olympic Arts Festival Visitor's Guide.

The guide will cover performances, exhibitions, and special programs produced by the Cultural Olympiad and its collaborators, along with other selected arts and cultural projects in Georgia. Applications are due by September 3rd for consideration by the Georgia Council for the Arts and ACOG's (Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games) Cultural Olympiad group.

Now you see it.



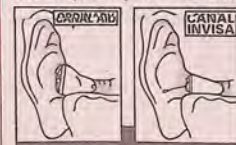
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Cairo, Georgia 31728
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421 State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia 30334



COMMITTEES:
Agriculture, Chairman
Appropriations
Education
Health and Human Services

SUBCOMMITTEES:
VoTech and Higher Education
Vocational and Technical, Chairman
Health Care Facilities and Professions

The State Senate

Atlanta, Georgia 30334

February 21, 1994

The Honorable Jack Drew
Chairman
Grady County Board of Commissioners
Post Office Box 7
Cairo, Georgia 31728

Dear Chairman Drew:

Thank you for your letter dated February 9, 1994, regarding the Tired Creek matter.

We understand your frustration over this issue which has lingered on for so many years without a solution. The members of the local delegation have discussed your letter, and we all fully understand the need to continue searching for an answer that is both fair and practical to the people of Grady County.

We can draft a bill to authorize the transfer of the entire property to Grady County in fee simple, but in our judgement the bill, in order to obtain passage, will need to specify that the property be used for public purposes. We have discussed the term "public purpose" with some of our colleagues in the Senate and House, and we have generally been impressed with the point that the property must remain in Grady County ownership for public use or any legislation which could be passed would stipulate that it would revert to the State of Georgia.

Insofar as drafting a conveyance bill with no restrictions to Grady County which would include your being able to sell or otherwise dispose of the property, that will be very difficult to pass, as the land was originally purchased with local, state and federal funds to be used for public purposes. We honestly doubt such a bill could be passed this year. We can probably obtain authorization to retain the proceeds of the sale of timber

Georgia Department of Natural Resources

Joe D. Tanner, Commissioner

205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1352, Atlanta, Georgia 30334
Lonice C. Barrett, Director, Parks, Recreation and Historic Sites Division
404/656-2753

February 17, 1994

Honorable Jack Drew
Chairman, Grady County Commission
250 North Broad Street
Cairo, Georgia 31728

Dear Commission Chairman Drew:

Thank you for sharing with me a copy of the letter that you sent to Senator Harold Ragan responding to the two options suggested by the Department of Natural Resources and Governor Miller regarding the future of Tired Creek.

While I understand the points that you made in your letter, I believe that statement No. (4) on Page 2 of your letter is incorrect and merits a response.

Grady County did not give the state 2900 acres of land. The county provided \$171,000 in local funds to match state funds and thereby be able to provide the 50% funding necessary for Grady County to receive \$334,000 in federal Land and Water Conservation Funds. The State of Georgia made grants to Grady County in the amount of \$237,000 to assist with site acquisition and other engineering studies.

Not for a second am I trying to alibi for the State of Georgia not following through on its promise to Grady County citizens that a nice state park with a lake would be built at Tired Creek. In no way am I disputing the fact that the county was promised a state park which they have never received. However, to say that the county gave the state 2900 acres of land is incorrect, and I believe a response is warranted. The county deeded the property to the state that cost \$742,000 in local, state and federal funds.

You have four outstanding men representing Grady County in Atlanta. I sincerely hope they can find a way to respond to your request. I have pledged to them, and I continue to pledge to you my cooperation and assistance.

Sincerely yours,



Lonice C. Barrett
Director

LCB/jm

cc: Governor Zell Miller
Commissioner Joe Tanner
Senator Harold Ragan
Senator Loyce Turner
Representative Kermit Bates
Representative Theo Titus
Mr. David Waller

The Honorable Jack Drew
February 21, 1994

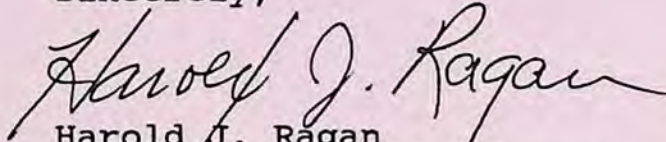
Page TWO of TWO


or other products of the property if a commitment were made to invest these revenues in the improvement of Tired Creek property, and such management was under the supervision of the Georgia Forestry Commission.

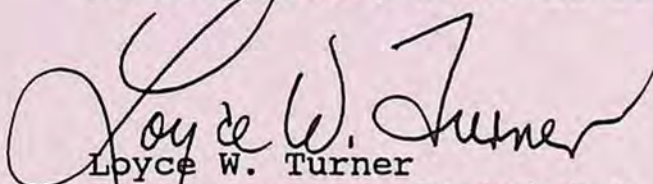
We have been assured by the Department of Natural Resources that the covenant on the property resulting from the use of federal Land and Water Conversation Funds can be transferred to some other outdoor recreation lands being acquired through the Preservation 2000 program. That does not appear to be a problem.

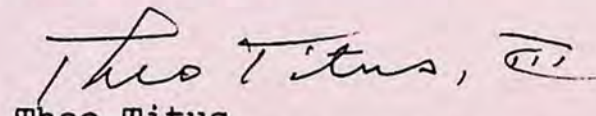
We are enclosing a copy of a letter to you which was provided to us by Mr. Lonice Barrett which we feel lends credibility to the position we have explained in our response to you.

Sincerely,


Harold J. Ragan
State Senator, District 11


Kermit "K" Bates
House of Representatives,
District 179


Loyce W. Turner
State Senator, District 8


Theo Titus
House of Representatives,
District 180

cc: Hon. Zell Miller
Hon. Pierre Howard
Hon. Michael Best, Jr.
Hon. Howard Copeland
Hon. John C. Harrell
Hon. Ronnie E. Johnson
Mr. Lonice Barrett

Grady County



JACK C. DREW, Chairman
Route 2, Box 377, Cairo, Georgia 31728

HOWARD L. COPELAND
545 9th Street S.W., Cairo, Georgia 31728

MICHAEL J. BEST, JR.
326 Horseshoe Bend S.E., Cairo, Georgia 31728

JOHN C. HARRELL
Route 1, Box 1560, Whigham, Georgia 31797

RONNIE E. JOHNSON
Route 3, Box 386, Cairo, Georgia 31728

MICHAEL I. STEPHENSON
County Administrator

BONNIE H. AMDAHL
Finance Director

ANN W. MOBLEY
County Clerk

Phone: 912/377-1512
FAX: 912/377-4127

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

250 North Broad Street
Box 7

CAIRO, GEORGIA 31728

912/377-1512

February 9, 1994

Senator Harold J. Ragan
421-B State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Dear Harold:

Please convey my appreciation on behalf of the Board of Commissioners to Governor Miller, the local legislative delegation and the staff of the Department of Natural Resources for the time and effort you have committed to finding a resolution to the Tired Creek matter. I realize that with your many obligations it is true testament of your concern for the people of your home county that you have given so freely of your time. We thank you, sincerely, for your efforts thus far.

The Board has thoughtfully considered the two options presented during our meeting with the Governor and summarized in Mr. Barrett's letters of February 8, 1994. I would be less than candid with you if I did not admit that we are deeply disappointed with both options. Option 1, in our opinion, is no option at all. To return the property to the people of Grady County with so many restrictions would give Grady County all the responsibility of maintaining the property but deny us any real benefits of ownership. Option 2, on the other hand, would leave the Tired Creek property in its current underdeveloped state while reimbursing the county its original \$234,000 investment with no consideration for the cost of the opportunity lost to the county over the past twenty years. The Board is also concerned that the State's proposal to develop fifty acres of water on other property in Grady County would be met with public skepticism, as you might well understand. With these reservations in mind, the Board declines both of the State's options.

Harold, over the past few days you and I have discussed at length what the lack of development on Tired Creek means to the people of Grady County. You suggested that the Board state specifically what it wants as a satisfactory solution and our specific request is outlined below:

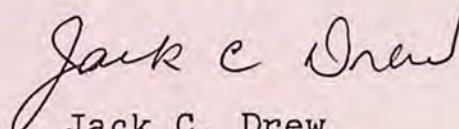
- (1) Introduce legislation in 1994 that would authorize the transfer of the entire property to the Grady County in fee simple.
- (2) Commit, with the Governor and the legislative delegation to draft a conveyance bill with no restrictions to Grady County on the use and/or disposition of the property and the products of the property (i.e. timber). Specifically all proceeds from the sale of land and/or timber would revert to the treasury of the people of Grady County.
- (3) Finally, using money already appropriated for "Preservation 2000", mitigate all federal restriction imposed by the Land and Water Conservation Fund of the Bureau of Recreation.
- (4) The logic of our position is simple: The County gave the state 2,900 acres to develop a state park and the state did not develop it, so the state should give the county its land back to the people.

Twenty years ago, the People of Grady County, in an act of faith and trust, committed their resources and good offices to the development of a lake on Tired Creek. We, the Board of Commissioners, believe that faith and trust has been compromised but can be restored if the State of Georgia would honor our request today.

There is a lot about state government that we here in Grady County do not understand. If there is any part of our request that is unreasonable or unsound, the Board respectfully requests that our legislative delegation advise us and clearly indicate to us what the proper course of action should be. Grady County is depending on your leadership and guidance to lead us all to an equitable solution. The Board is available to discuss its request with you, at anytime.

CC: Governor Zell Miller
Sen. Loyce Turner
Rep. "K" Bates
Rep. Theo Titus
Director Lonice Barrett

Sincerely,



Jack C. Drew
CHAIRMAN

Georgia Department of Natural Resources

Joe D. Tanner, Commissioner

205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1352, Atlanta, Georgia 30334
Lonice C. Barrett, Director, Parks, Recreation and Historic Sites Division
404/656-2753

February 8, 1994

Honorable Jack C. Drew
Chairman, Grady County
Board of Commissioners
250 North Broad Street
Cairo, Georgia 31728

Dear Commission Chairman Drew:

This is to respond to your kind letter to me dated January 12, 1994, in which you proposed certain conditions under which the Grady County Board of Commissioners could support a plan for developing Tired Creek. Governor Zell Miller specifically requested that I follow up last week's meeting in his office with this letter to confirm what we told you.

Let me again tell you that unquestionably the people of Grady County were promised a lake, and it is exceedingly regrettable that the promises made in the late 60's and early 70's were never fulfilled.

On behalf of the Governor and as we discussed in his office, there are major problems which would yet need to be overcome even if Grady County could support the project concept exactly as I sent to you. There are several facts that still cloud this overall issue. To enumerate, they are:

- (1) Our technical staff says that we cannot increase the total water surface by 50 acres at this location.
- (2) Although we sent you a plan recommending nearly \$2 million in improvements on the property, we have serious doubts that substantial progress in getting funds appropriated for this project will be made in the near future and likely not within the five years as outlined in our proposal.
- (3) Further conversations with various people indicate that even if \$2 million were spent, the resulting park would be substandard and not be the "attraction" that you need or want.

After receiving your letter, Commissioner Joe Tanner and I have concluded that there really appears to be only two options which deserve further consideration.

Option No. 1

We could have legislation introduced in 1994 that would authorize the transfer of the entire property to Grady County in fee simple. If we do not get legislation passed this year, we would re-introduce it in 1995. This would require all of the decision makers to approve the proposed conveyance: the Board of Natural Resources, State Properties Commission and the General Assembly.

Page Two

Grady County could then apply for any funds available to other cities and counties on a competitive basis, but there would be no further financial support for this project.

There would be no payment to Grady County for legal services as had been earlier discussed.

Candidly, we cannot guarantee you that this overall concept could be finalized, but we are willing to vigorously work toward that goal. Please understand that the decision makers could turn down this proposal.

Option No. 2

We would operate the site as a wildlife management area similar to how we operate other WMAs throughout Georgia.

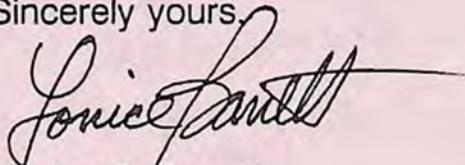
In addition, we would reimburse Grady County for legal services in the amount of \$234,000. The State of Georgia would retain ownership of all the property, and these funds would be sent to the County in an expedited manner.

We would commit to develop at least 50 acres of water surface somewhere within Grady County though not necessarily on the Tired Creek property. This would be at State of Georgia expense, and would be subject to being funded.

We are prepared to pursue either option. We fully understand the frustration and anxiety you have felt over the years, and we believe the time has come to resolve this matter once and for all.

I will be available to meet with you at any time, and we await your decision as to which of these two options will best respond to your needs.

Sincerely yours,



Lonice C. Barrett
Director

LCB/jm

cc: Governor Zell Miller
Commissioner Joe Tanner
Senator Harold Ragan
Representative Theo Titus
Senator Loyce Turner
Representative Kermit Bates
David Waller

Georgia Department of Natural Resources

Joe D. Tanner, Commissioner

205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1352, Atlanta, Georgia 30334
Lonice C. Barrett, Director, Parks, Recreation and Historic Sites Division
404/656-2753

February 8, 1994

Honorable Jack C. Drew
Chairman, Grady County
Board of Commissioners
250 North Broad Street
Cairo, Georgia 31728

Dear Commission Chairman Drew:

Following the letter that I faxed to you this morning, I spoke with Senator Harold Ragan and Senator Loyce Turner. They specifically suggested that I needed to provide a little clarification concerning the issue of timber removal on the Tired Creek property if you select Option 1.

I again discussed this matter with State Properties Commission Executive Director Ray Crawford, and he confirmed the following information to me. In recent years, it has been virtually impossible to get conveyance legislation through the General Assembly that did not require the proceeds from clear cutting of lands to be returned to the State Treasury. Such clear cutting would need to be supervised by the Georgia Forestry Commission.

If you were doing any thinning or removal of timber to accommodate a facility that you were building at Tired Creek, then you could likely use the proceeds from that work to be plowed back into that specific facility you were constructing for public benefit at the Tired Creek property. You would also need to undertake that work with the supervision and assistance of the Georgia Forestry Commission.

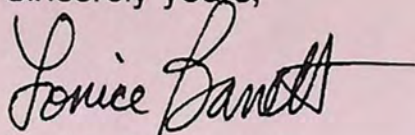
As I told you, these are not firm policies of the State Properties Commission, but they reflect the attitude of the General Assembly in recent years on any conveyance legislation that was discussed. I believe that the likelihood of getting any conveyance bills through the General Assembly without such restrictions might be difficult.

As Governor Miller and I both committed to you, we will seek to draft a conveyance bill that has the fewest possible, unnecessary restrictions included.

Honorable Jack Drew
Page Two

I trust this additional information is of benefit to you.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Lonice Barrett". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Lonice C. Barrett
Director

LCB/jm

cc: Governor Zell Miller
Commissioner Joe Tanner
Senator Harold Ragan
Senator Loyce Turner
Representative Kermit Bates
Representative Theo Titus
David Waller
Ray Crawford

Grady County



MICHAEL I. STEPHENSON
County Administrator

BONNIE H. AMDAHL
Finance Director

ANN W. MOBLEY
County Clerk

Phone: 912/377-1512
FAX: 912/377-4127

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

250 North Broad Street
Box 7
CAIRO, GEORGIA 31726

912-377-1512

4/4/1051/6762

Senator Harold J. Pagan
451-B State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Dear Senator:

Please convey my appreciation on behalf of the Board of Commissioners to Governor Miller, the local legislative delegation and the staff of the Department of Natural Resources for the time and effort you have committed to finding a resolution to the Tired Creek matter. I realize that with your many obligations it is true testament of your concern for the people of your home county that you have given so freely of your time. We thank you, sincerely, for your efforts thus far.

The Board has thoughtfully considered the two options presented during our meeting with the Governor and summarized in Mr. Barrett's letters of February 8, 1994. I would be less than candid with you if I did not admit that we are deeply disappointed with both options. Option 1, in our opinion, is no option at all. To return the property to the people of Grady County with so many restrictions would give Grady County all the responsibility of maintaining the property but deny us any real benefits of ownership. Option 2, on the other hand, would leave the Tired Creek property in its current underdeveloped state while reimbursing the county its original \$234,000 investment with no consideration for the cost of the opportunity lost to the county over the past twenty years. The Board is also concerned that the State's proposal to develop fifty acres of water on other property in Grady County would be met with public skepticism, as you might well understand. With these reservations in mind, the Board declines both of the State's options.

Typed Name
Typed Name Options

through the past few years you and I have discussed at length what the lack of development on Tired Creek means to the people of Grady County. You suggested that the Board state specifically what we want as a satisfactory solution and our specific request is outlined below:

- (1) Repeal legislation in 1929 that would authorize the transfer of the entire property to the Grady County in fee simple.
- (2) Confer, with the Governor and the legislative delegation to that end, a conveyance bill with no restrictions to Grady County on the use and/or disposition of the property and the proceeds of the property (i.e. timber). Specifically all proceeds from the sale of land and/or timber would revert to the treasury of the people of Grady County.
- (3) Finally, using money already appropriated for "Preservation Easement", mitigate all Federal restriction imposed by the Land and Water Conservation Fund of the Bureau of Recreation.
- (4) The logic of our position is simple: The County gave the state 1,000 acres to develop a state park and the state did not develop it, so the state should give the county its land back to the people.

Twenty years ago, the People of Grady County, in an act of faith and trust, committed their resources and good offices to the development of a park on Tired Creek. We, the Board of Commissioners, believe that faith and trust has been compromised but can be restored if the State of Georgia would honor our request today.

There is a lot about state government that we here in Grady County do not understand. If there is any part of our request that is unreasonable or unsound, the Board respectfully requests that our legislative delegation advise us and clearly indicate to us what the proper course of action should be. Grady County is depending on your leadership and guidance to lead us all to an equitable solution. The Board is available to discuss its request with you at anytime.

Sincerely,

CC: Governor Bill Miller
Sen. Joyce Turner
Rep. "K" Bates
Rep. Ibec Titus
Director Connie Barrett

Jack E. Drew
CHAIRMAN

JACK C. DREW, Chairman
Route 2, Box 377, Cairo, Georgia 31728

HOWARD L. COPELAND
345 9th Street S.W., Cairo, Georgia 31728

MICHAEL J. BEST, JR.
326 Horseshoe Bend S.E., Cairo, Georgia 31728

JOHN C. HARRELL
Route 1, Box 1560, Whigham, Georgia 31797

RONNIE E. JOHNSON
Route 3, Box 386, Cairo, Georgia 31728

Grady County



MICHAEL I. STEPHENSON
County Administrator

BONNIE H. AMDAHL
Finance Director

ANN W. MOBLEY
County Clerk

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

250 North Broad Street
Box 7
CAIRO, GEORGIA 31728
912/377-1512

January 12, 1994

Ga. Department of Natural Resources
205 Butler Street East Tower, Suite 1352
Mr. Lonice Barrett
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Dear Mr. Barrett:

The Board of Commissioners has reviewed the General Development Plan for the Tired Creek property. The Board is enthusiastic about the plan and encouraged by your efforts. The facilities described would be an important asset to our community.

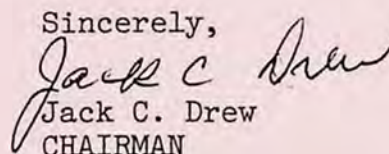
In 1970, the State of Georgia was committed to spending \$2 million to build a lake on Tired Creek. Grady County and the State lost a unique opportunity for economic development that can never be totally regained. The present day value of the original proposed investment is \$6.7 million. While we realize a present day investment of that magnitude is not realistic, the county could support the General Development Plan provided the following provisions are included:

- 1- Increase the total water surface by 50 acres.
- 2- Describe the status of the Tired Creek property. Will it be a wildlife management area, a state park, or some other designation?
- 3- Make a cash settlement to the county of \$234,000.00 for legal services, as proposed earlier by D.N.R.

The three provisions would enhance the General Development Plan and make it comparable to the original project. The Board would then be satisfied that the interest of our citizens had been fully taken into account.

Thank you for the fine work evidenced by your plan. We will provide a copy of our comments to the local legislative delegation.

If I can be of further service, please call me.

Sincerely,

Jack C. Drew
CHAIRMAN

MIS/JCD/bha

Georgia Department of Natural Resources

Joe D. Tanner, Commissioner

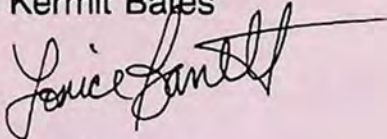
205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1352, Atlanta, Georgia 30334
Lonice C. Barrett, Director, Parks, Recreation and Historic Sites Division
404/656-2753

December 17, 1993

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Harold Ragan
Senator Loyce Turner
Representative Theo Titus
Representative Kermit Bates

FROM: Lonice Barrett



RE: Tired Creek Concept Plan

As promised, enclosed is a Concept General Development Plan for the Tired Creek Park. You will find a listing of estimated development costs which totals \$1,936,575. You will also find a five year suggested phasing schedule which suggests the order of priority for doing the work if funding were to be appropriated.

I promised the Grady County Commission Chairman that I would send this to him by December 31, 1993. I wanted you to see it first and have an opportunity to react to it. If you have any suggestions or questions, please let Lonice know at 404-656-9448.

LB/jm

cc: Commissioner Tanner
David Waller

EXHIBIT B

TIRED CREEK PUBLIC AREA
GRADY COUNTY, GEORGIA

CONSTRUCTION PHASING

I. YEAR 1

A. Infrastructure	\$ 143,000
1. Well, Storage Tank, Distribution System	
2. Landscape/Grassing	
3. Signage	
B. Administrative Areas	\$ 266,700
1. Park Office	
2. Maintenance Facility	
3. Superintendent's Residence	
4. Site Work	
C. Day-Use Area	\$ 357,225
1. Picnicking	
2. Site Work	
a. Clearing and Grubbing	
b. 22 acre Lake	
3. Play Area	
D. Rifle Range	\$ 15,500

Year 1 Total \$ 782,425

II. YEAR 2

A. Infrastructure	\$ 13,000
1. Road Maintenance	
2. Landscape/Grassing	
B. Day Use	\$ 164,375
1. Fishing Dock	
2. Hiking Trails	
3. Bridle Trails	
C. Stay Use Area	\$ 93,500
1. Pioneer Camping	

Year 2 Total \$ 270,875

III. YEAR 3

A. Administrative Area	\$ 92,000
1. Ranger's Residence	
2. Site Work	
B. Day Use Area	\$ 52,875
1. Bridal Trails	
C. Stay Use Area	\$ 414,000
1. RV Camping	

Year 3 Total \$ 558,875

IV. YEAR 4

A. Stay Use Area	\$ 82,500
1. Equestrian Center	
B. Day Use Area	\$ 102,500
1. Hiking Trails	

Year 4 Total \$ 185,000

V. YEAR 5

A. Stay Use Area	\$ 70,000
1. Primitive Camping & Lake	
B. Day Use	\$ 69,400
1. Trap and Skeet Shooting Facility	

Year 5 Total \$ 139,400

Total Estimated Cost of Plan Implementation \$1,936,575

EXHIBIT A

**ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COSTS FOR PROPOSED FACILITIES
TIRED CREEK PUBLIC AREA
GRADY COUNTY, GEORGIA**

I. <u>INFRASTRUCTURE</u>	\$ 156,000
A. Cedar Springs Road (1-year maintenance allowance)	
B. State Park Road (1-year maintenance allowance)	
C. Well (8" drilled)	
D. Water Tank (10,000 gal.)	
E. Waster Distribution System (Allowance)	
F. Signage (Park Entry/Directional/Traffic)	
G. Landscape/Grassing	
II. <u>ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS</u>	
A. Park Office	\$ 125,000
B. Maintenance Facility	\$ 43,700
1. Renovation of Existing Building	
2. Pole Shed (20' x 40')	
3. Fencing (1200 L.F. x 6' ht. chain link w/double gate)	
4. Road Improvements	
C. Superintendent's Residence	\$ 90,000
D. Ranger's Residence	\$ 90,000
E. Site Work (Allowance)	\$ 10,000
1. Clearing & Grading	
2. Landscape	
III. <u>DAY-USE AREA</u>	
A. Site Work	\$ 201,000
1. Clearing and Grading	
2. Lake (22 acres)	
B. Picnic Areas (3)	\$ 131,225
1. Road (2,550 L.F.)	
2. Parking (60 spaces)	

3. Shelters (2)	
4. Rest Station (1)	
5. Tables (20)	
6. Grills (15)	
C. Fishing Dock (1)	\$ 9,000
D. Play Area (1)	\$ 25,000
E. Trails	\$ 205,000
1. Hiking Trails (48,300 L.F. @ 4' W.)	
2. Boardwalk (1,500 L.F. @ 6' W.)	
3. Bridges	
a. 6 @ 25' L. x 6' W.	
b. 3 @ 50' L. x 8' W.	

IV. STAY-USE AREAS \$ 414,000

A. RV Camping Area	
1. Camp Sites (25, including road and utilities)	
2. Comfort Station (1)	
3. Dump Station (1)	
4. Play Area (1)	
B. Pioneer Camping Areas (3)	\$ 93,500
1. Site Work	
2. Road	
3. Parking	
4. Picnic Shelter (1/area = 3)	
5. Adirondack Shelters (2/area = 6)	
6. Pit Privy (1/area = 3)	
7. Tables (4/picnic shelter = 12)	
C. Primitive Camping Area (1)	\$ 70,000
1. Clearing and Grading	
2. Lake (8.50 ac.)	
D. Equestrian Center	\$ 188,250
1. Site Work	
2. Road and Parking (30 vehicles)	
3. Stable (10 stalls)	
4. Riding Ring (1)	
5. Bridle Trail	
a. 50,000 L.F. @ 5' W.	
b. Bridges (6)	
6. Tent/Trailer Camping (Minimum Development)	
a. Road	
b. Camp Sites (10)	
c. Pit Privy (2)	
E. Trap/Skeet Shooting Facility	\$ 69,400

1. Site Work
2. Road
3. Parking (30 vehicles)
4. Renovation of Existing Residence to Administrative/Retail Sales Building
5. Trap/Skeet Field
 - a. 7 Stations
 - b. 2 Trap Houses

- F. Rifle Range \$ 15,500
1. Pit Privy (1)
 2. Road
 3. Parking (50 spaces)
 4. Rifle Range
 - a. Covered Shooting Stations (10); utilize existing open space and bullet-stop mound
 5. Site Work

V. THERAPEUTIC PROGRAM RESERVE AREA - Developed by DHR

Total Estimated Cost of Plan Implementation: \$1,936,575

Note: Estimate does not provide for any asphalt paved roads. All roads are graded aggregate base or sand/clay base.

Georgia Department of Natural Resources

Joe D. Tanner, Commissioner

205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1352, Atlanta, Georgia 30334
Lonice C. Barrett, Director, Parks, Recreation and Historic Sites Division
404/656-2753

December 28, 1993

Honorable Jack Drew
Chairman, Grady County Commission
Grady County Courthouse
Cairo, Georgia 31728

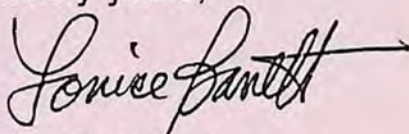
Dear Commissioner Chairman Drew:

As promised, enclosed is the conceptual General Development Plan for the Tired Creek property. You will find enclosed a plan showing distribution of the recommended facilities as well as an overall cost estimate for implementation of this plan. That cost estimate totals \$1,936,575.

You will also find a suggested phasing schedule for the project which is spread over a five year period of time.

After you have an opportunity to review this plan and consider its possibilities, I will be pleased to hear from you. I have shared a copy of this plan with Senator Harold Ragan, Senator Loyce Turner, Representative Theo Titus and Representative Kermit Bates.

Sincerely yours,



Lonice C. Barrett
Director

LCB/jm

cc: Senator Loyce Turner
Senator Harold Ragan
Representative Theo Titus
Representative Kermit Bates
Commissioner Joe Tanner
Wildlife Resources Director David Waller

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Note: Estimate does not provide for any asphalt paved roads. All roads are graded aggregate base or sand/clay base.

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GRADY COUNTY, GEORGIA**

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Year 1 Total	\$ 782,425

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1. RV Camping	

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1. Primitive Camping & Lake	
B. Day Use	\$ 69,400
1. Trap and Skeet Shooting Facility	

Year 5 Total \$ 139,400

Total Estimated Cost of Plan Implementation \$1,936,575

Georgia Department of Natural Resources

205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1252, Atlanta, Georgia 30334

J. Leonard Ledbetter, Commissioner
404/656-3500

June 7, 1989

Honorable Harold J. Ragan
State Senator, District 12
1296 Crine Boulevard, N.W.
Cairo, Georgia 31728

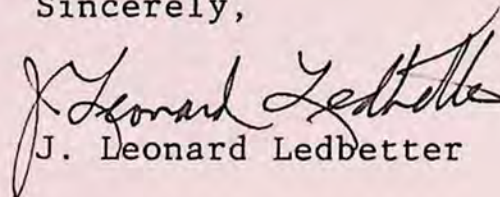
Dear Senator Ragan:

This is in response to your recent inquiry regarding the status of the Tired Creek project. Preliminary plans are for construction of a 200 acre fishing lake. A feasibility study has been done that indicates the project is feasible, but a permit must be obtained from the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers before construction can start. Individuals within the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service that must review and approve the application have told us chances of obtaining such a permit are not good. This is because of the amount and quality of wetlands that will be destroyed by the lake. We will begin immediately to develop a mitigation plan for the wetlands to be lost. If the Department is able to develop an acceptable plan for replacement of these wetlands, we should be able to get the permit and build the lake.

Also, you will recall that \$140,000 was put in the FY-1990 budget to provide camping, picnicking and infrastructure at the Tired Creek property. We are researching the deed file to determine the exact location of the inholdings on the property. Following this research, the Department will identify the proposed camping and picnicking areas. At this time, our plans call for the campground to be located near the lake or located so a future loop can be added on the lake. The area being considered for picnicking is the original picnic site which has an unused rest station.

We will keep you apprised of our progress with this project.

Sincerely,



J. Leonard Ledbetter

JLL:mgc-1

cc: Leon Kirkland
Rick Cothran

or camp out for a few days. Take part in healthful outdoor exercise, or just lie quietly and look at the sky.

Its been a dream for a long, long time. Too long.

WHERE IS TIRED CREEK? It is 3 miles Northwest of Cairo, between Highway 84 and 112. It is easily accessible, not only to the people of Southwest Georgia, but also to the people of Northwest Florida and Southeast Alabama.

It is the perfect location for a State Park.

But the dream has not yet been realized. And its been a dream since the thirties.

SINCE THE THIRTIES?

Yes, that was when it was first proposed to dam up Tired Creek, thereby forming a reservoir area. That idea remained just that, until in the sixties when someone dusted it off and proposed, not just a reservoir area, but a recreation area....

- 1960 - It was included in the Corps of Engineers Federal Southeastern River Basin Study and proposed for development.
- 1962 - Final Study presented to Grady County Water Resources, who began to push for development.
- 1963 - Project cancelled by President Kennedy in economy move.
- 1965 - Southwest Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission and local officials submit new plan to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for funding.
- 1968 - B.O.R. accepts plan and agrees to finance half the land cost.
Weideman & Singleton Eng. present study for reservoir and dam site.
- 1969 - State agrees to pay ¼ land cost and to develop as a State Park.

1970 - Grady County Citizens vote to tax themselves 2 mills for four years to pay ¼ of land cost - understanding the State would develop the area as a State Park.

1971 - State approves \$100,000 to pay land cost.

Recreation Commission begins land purchases.

1972 - All land purchased at a total cost of \$762,028.39

State accepts land and names Tired Creek State Park.

1973 - State develops formal park plans.

Formal deed acceptance by Governor Carter.

1974 - Park Superintendent is hired.

George Busbee pledges park completion for his administration.

Busbee elected Governor.

1975 - Park eliminated from Busbee's budget. Busbee asks for \$25,000 "feasibility study."

Park management turned over to County Commission.

1979 - **ALL OUT EFFORT BY CHAMBER TO GET PARK DEVELOPED.**

WHY DO WE WANT IT?

Now, more than ever, it is essential to have a recreational area near at hand.

Because of the energy crisis, the cost of travel is becoming prohibitive....

It will improve our fiscal condition — bring in tourist dollars.

The State has continued to expand other State Parks.

The southern portion of Georgia has few Parks and even fewer recreational areas.

\$800,000 of taxpayers money is going to waste.

GRADY COUNTY WAS PROMISED A PARK BY THE STATE — SO THE FINAL QUESTION IS....

W H E N ?



1979 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TIRED CREEK COMMITTEE

Philip Hester, Chairman

Ed Bell

Lauren Clark

Spencer Duncan

Gary Elkins

Billy Harrison

Larry Higdon

Dan Jones

Sonny Marshall

Carter Morton

Norman Ponder

John Widener

Bobby Wind

Willard Chason
PRESIDENT

Ms. Willie Newman
EXECUTIVE
VICE-PRESIDENT



WHAT is it?

WHERE is it?

WHY do we want it?

WHEN will we get it?

WHAT IS IT? Tired Creek is a dream... a dream which could — and should — be a reality.

It is a Recreation Area of 2,933 acres with a 1,450 acre lake.

It is a place where you can swim and fish, go boating, spend a few hours,

TIRED CREEK STATE PARK

\$140,000 was included in the DNR FY-1990 budget request for design funds and preliminary infrastructure at Tired Creek. This request was not included in the Governor's recommendation to the General Assembly.

Based on the scope of the project, \$140,000 is needed for planning. These funds will be used for the following:

- Park Master Plan
- Engineering and Design Fees
- Topographic Survey
- Soils Survey
- Geotechnical Testing

Planning funds will provide assurances that proposed facilities are properly located so as to be structurally and environmentally appropriate and best able to serve the public. All of the proposed planning will be required before the project can be constructed and should save the State money in the long term.

Tired Creek - consists of 2933 acres acquired with Federal, State and local funds 15 years ago for \$750,000.

It has lain dormant since the first year of the Busbee Administration.

DNR has revived and placed it in their 5-year plan for parks and recreation projects. They propose to build a 200-acre fishing lake in FY 1990 with 90/10 Federal money.

Senator Hawley Ragan
Dist. 10

1. Lined Creek State Park - \$140,000
2. Colquitt County Regional Library -
a much-needed bookmobile - \$60,000
3. Support for Governor's recommendation for the Post-Secondary Technical Schools plus an increase for repairs and renovations - Governor requested \$3.3m - Ask that you increase by at least \$5m for FY '90 - Of special interest to me is the Weed Thomas Tech has to renovate and consolidate existing facilities (to eliminate the Walton Division across town). This is the last of the Tech schools still operating out of original segregated facilities - (This request for Thomas Tech by the State Board is for \$2,386,640 -
4. Encourage approval of State Department of Education's request for four additional Young Farmer/Adult Agriculture Programs
 - Brooks County Forsyth County
 - Effingham County Sumter County
 \$133,500

- (Dept. of Med. Assist
acc)
- 5 Ask that you provide funds to DMA to be used to provide salary increases to nursing home employees.
 - 6 Ask that you provide funds as requested by DMA to provide adjustments in the Medicaid reimbursement rates.
 - 7 Would encourage you to increase the Tuition equalization grants from \$900 to \$1000 per private school student.
 8. Would ask that you at least sustain the Governor's position of \$941,604 for Community Services for people with mental retardation.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

FY-1990

BUDGET REQUEST

INDEX

TOTAL DEPARTMENT

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Improvement Level Request.....4
Items Requested But Not Recommended.....7

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Game and Fish.....22
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DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
 FY-1990 BUDGET REQUEST
 16-Aug-88

TOTAL DEPARTMENT - CONTINUATION LEVEL SUMMARY

OBJECT CLASS/EXPLANATIONS	FY-1989 BUDGET	FY-1990 REQUEST	
		AMOUNT	%
1- PERSONAL SERVICES This provides for the continuation of 1,411 regular salaried positions and day labor positions. In addition to normal salary increases and hourly rate increases for day labor positions, other major increases included are as follows: \$ 775,000 - Lapse Factor Reduction - To reduce the lapse factor for the department from an average of 73 vacancies to 45. \$ 967,357 - Lodge/Conference Centers - Additional funds for regular salaried positions and day labor positions for full year operation.	51,320,711	55,404,184	108
2- OPERATING EXPENSES This provides funds for Regular Operating Expenses (motor vehicle expenses, supplies and materials, postage, repairs and maintenance, utilities, printing, rents, insurance and bonding, and other operating expenses), Travel, Motor Vehicle Purchases, Equipment Purchases, Real Estate Rents, Per Diem Fees and Contracts, Computer Charges, Telecommunications, Merchandise For Resale, and Advertising. In addition to inflationary increases, other major increases included are as follows: \$ 706,948 - Lodge/Conference Centers - Additional funds for full year operation of the new lodge/conference centers. This provides primarily for increased utilities and merchandise for resale. \$ 436,074 - Park Operations - Additional funds are included to provide: \$269,874 in operating expenses to catch up on the replacement of grills, uniforms, etc.; and \$166,200 in computer charges to complete and implement a revenue/occupancy/expenditure management system in 8 major parks.	20,690,995	23,555,070	114
3- CAPITAL OUTLAY This provides for the continuation of the following Capital Outlay amounts: Land Acquisition Support - \$225,000; Repairs and Maintenance to Parks Facilities - \$2,500,000 (See page 16 for detail); Shop Stock for Parks - \$385,000; Paving for Parks - \$550,000; User Fee Enhancement for Parks - \$1,861,000 (See page 17 for detail); Boat Ramp Construction - \$100,000; Repairs and Maintenance to Game and Fish Facilities - \$468,444 (See page 24 for detail); WMA Stamp/Acquisition - \$485,000; and Repairs and Maintenance to Coastal Resources Facilities - \$24,200. The following are the major increases included in this request: \$ 525,100 - <u>Parks Repairs and Maintenance</u> - Request increases the FY-1989 budget of \$1,974,900 to \$2,500,000 in order to provide a minimum level of annual maintenance. (See page 16 for detail). \$1,094,335 - <u>Parks User Fee Enhancement</u> - Request increases the FY-1989 budget of \$766,665 to \$1,861,000 in order to provide an amount equal to 25% of the prior years park revenue collections as previously agreed by the Governor and Legislature. (See page 17 for detail)	5,384,516	6,598,644	123

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
 FY-1990 BUDGET REQUEST
 16-Aug-88

TOTAL DEPARTMENT - CONTINUATION LEVEL SUMMARY

OBJECT CLASS/EXPLANATIONS	FY-1989 BUDGET	FY-1990 REQUEST	
		AMOUNT	%
<p>Our FY-1989 request of \$1,571,665 was reduced to \$766,665 in last year's Governor's Recommendation.</p> <p>\$ 120,613 - Game and Fish Repairs and Maintenance - Request increases the FY-1989 budget of \$347,831 to \$468,444 to provide a minimum level of annual maintenance. (See page 24 for detail).</p>			
<p>4- GRANTS</p> <p>This provides for the continuation of the following amounts: Land and Water Grants (100% Federal) - \$900,000; Recreation Grants - \$1,000,000; Environmental Facilities Grants - \$8,000,000; and Historic Preservation - \$450,000.</p> <p>The following are the major increases included in this request:</p> <p>\$ 500,000 - Recreation Grants - Request increases the FY-1989 budget of \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 to meet increased needs to local governments.</p> <p>\$ 175,000 - Historic Preservation - Request increases the FY-1989 budget of \$175,000 to \$450,000 to provide payments of \$25,000 to each of 18 APDC's participating in the Regional Preservation Planning Program.</p> <p>\$1,000,000 - Environmental Facilities - Request increases the FY-1989 budget of \$7,000,000 to \$8,000,000 to restore cut made in FY-1989.</p>	8,675,000	10,350,000	119
<p>5- CONTRACT PAYMENTS</p> <p>This provides for the continuation of the following amounts: Technical Assistance (Recreation) - \$200,000; USGS - Water Resources - \$300,000; USGS - Topo Mapping - \$125,000; Special Olympics - \$206,000; Coldwater Creek Payment - \$200,000; and Authority Lease Rental (Debt Service for Stone Mountain and Jekyll Island bond) - \$1,189,000.</p>	2,094,405	2,220,000	106
<p>6- TOTAL FUNDS</p>	88,165,627	98,127,898	111
<p>7- LESS: FEDERAL FUNDS</p> <p>This provides for the continued receipt of our base federal funds with expected increases and decreases.</p>	8,179,426	8,325,428	102
<p>8- LESS: OTHER FUNDS</p> <p>This provides for the continued receipt of various self generated revenues. The primary source of this is from Park Fee Collections.</p> <p>The following is the major increase included:</p> <p>\$ 928,500 - Park Fee Collection - To provide for expected increased collections due to the full year operating of the new lodge/conference facilities.</p> <p>This increases the total Park Fee Collections to \$12,614,620 which is a 15% increase over FY-1989. Apart from the lodge/conference centers, this provides a 3% increase.</p>	11,542,614	13,195,427	114

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
 FY-1990 BUDGET REQUEST
 16-Aug-88

TOTAL DEPARTMENT - CONTINUATION LEVEL SUMMARY

OBJECT CLASS/EXPLANATIONS	FY-1989 BUDGET	FY-1990 REQUEST	
		AMOUNT	%
9- <u>TOTAL STATE FUNDS REQUESTED</u> NOTE: The 12% is high because our request includes the following special items: \$745,765 net state funds for full year operation of the new lodge/conference centers; \$1,094,335 increased Parks User Fee Enhancements; and \$1,500,000 for increased Recreation and Environmental Facilities Grants. Without these increases, our request would be for a 6% increase.	68,443,587	76,607,043	112
10- <u>STATE FUNDS BY DIVISION</u> Internal Administration (see page 11 for detail)	4,416,448	4,793,777	109
Parks, Recreation and Historic Sites (see page 14 for detail)	19,140,525	23,187,453	121
Coastal Resources (see page 19 for detail)	1,542,018	1,658,493	108
Game and Fish (see page 22 for detail)	21,918,985	23,237,303	106
Environmental Protection (see page 26 for detail)	21,425,611	23,730,017	111
Total State Funds	68,443,587	76,607,043	112

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
 FY-1990 BUDGET REQUEST
 IMPROVEMENT LEVEL

TOTAL DEPARTMENT - IMPROVEMENT LEVEL

EXPLANATION	AMOUNT
1 - Parks New Positions - To provide 18 new positions and expenses for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Richard B. Russell - \$97,460 to provide 1 new position (Utility Worker), labor, operating expenses, equipment, motor vehicle to operate this facility which will be in full operation (\$109,460 total less Park revenues of \$12,000). - Florence Marina - \$126,399 to provide 3 new positions (Interpretive Ranger, Senior Clerk, Utility Worker), operating expenses, equipment and 1 motor vehicle to operate the new interpretive/education center, fishing pier/cleaning station and 2 new public restrooms. (\$133,399 total less Park revenues of \$7,000). - Jarrell Plantation - \$66,744 to provide 1 new position (Interpretive Ranger), operating expenses, equipment and exhibits to operate and equip the new visitor center. - <u>Gordonia Altamaha Golf Course</u> - \$291,866 to provide 5 positions (Greenskeeper, Mechanic, Sales Manager I, Senior Clerk and Skilled Utility Worker), operating expenses, equipment and 2 motor vehicles. (\$341,866 total less Park revenues of \$50,000) - Georgia Veterans Golf Course - \$281,152 to provide 2 new positions (Greens Superintendent II and Golf Course Professional), operating expenses and 2 motor vehicles to assist with monitoring the construction and completion of the 18 hole golf course and clubhouse to be opened in FY-1991. (\$356,152 total less Park revenues of \$75,000) - <u>Picketts Mill Historic Site</u> - \$111,509 to provide 3 new positions (Facility Police Corporal, Park Ranger and Utility Worker), operating expenses, equipment and 2 motor vehicles to assist in opening this historic Civil War Battle site for public interpretation. - Crooked River - \$26,970 to provide 1 new position (Facility Police Corporal), operating expenses, equipment and motor vehicle to provide for needed security. - Sweetwater Creek - \$16,160 to provide 1 new position (Utility Worker) to provide additional maintenance personnel due to increased facilities and visitors. - Dahlenega Gold Museum - \$10,869 to provide 1 new position (Interpretive Ranger) and operating expenses to expand operation of the site from 5 1/2 days per week to 7. (\$25,869 total less Park revenues of \$15,000). 	1,029,129
2 - <u>Nearshore Artificial Fishing Reef Construction</u> - To provide for development of 2 nearshore reef sites (within 5-7 miles), one off the northern section of the coast near Savannah and the other further south near Brunswick. DNR 5-year strategy calls for the development of up to 6 nearshore reefs.	275,000
3 - Environmental Protection New Positions - To provide 27 new positions and expenses for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land Protection - <u>Solid Waste Management Program</u> - \$435,873 to provide for 11 new positions (9 Environmental Specialists and 2 Environmental Engineers), operating expenses, equipment and 5 motor vehicles to allow for more consistent evaluation of sanitary landfills and industrial sites. - Land Protection - Land Reclamation and Sedimentation Control - \$322,126 to provide for <u>7 new positions</u>, (5 Environmental Specialists, 1 Environmental Engineer, and 1 Environmental Specialist IV), operating expenses, equipment, and 6 motor vehicles to provide for a work effort and increased activities to control erosion and resultant sedimentation from land disturbing activities. - Water Resources - Drinking Water Laboratory - \$208,256 to provide for 5 new positions (4 Laboratory Scientists and 1 Laboratory Aide) and operating expenses due to the increase in 	1,147,117

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
 FY-1990 BUDGET REQUEST
 IMPROVEMENT LEVEL

TOTAL DEPARTMENT - IMPROVEMENT LEVEL

EXPLANATION	AMOUNT
demand for laboratory analysis for water supplies.	
- Director's Office - Emergency Response/Right-to-know Programs - \$99,000 to provide for 2 new positions (Emergency Response Coordinator and Senior Secretary), operating expenses, equipment and 1 motor vehicle to handle increased responsibilities.	
- Water Resources - Water Use - \$60,898 to provide 1 new position (Environmental Specialist III), operating expenses and 1 motor vehicle due to the addition of agricultural water use in the State's withdrawal permitting jurisdiction.	
- Geologic Survey - \$20,964 to provide for 1 new position (Senior Secretary) due to increased workload resulting from a number of new activities including the Water Well Standards Act, the UIC Program and Ground-Water Management.	
4 - Game and Fish New Positions - To provide <u>3 new positions</u> and expenses for the following:	194,839
- Game Management - Alligator Program Coordinator - \$55,674 to provide for <u>1 new position</u> (Senior Wildlife Biologist), operating expenses, equipment and 1 motor vehicle in order to have a full-time position to coordinate the Statewide alligator program.	
- Game Management - WMA Development - \$50,670 to provide for <u>1 new position</u> (Wildlife Tech IV), operating expenses and 1 motor vehicle to supervise Thomson Region Wildlife Technicians and insure that development work on WMA's is carried out.	
- Game Management - Blanton Creek WMA - \$88,495 to provide for 1 new position (Wildlife Tech II), operating expenses, equipment and 1 motor vehicle for expanded activities on Blanton Creek WMA.	
5 - Internal Administration - To provide <u>2 new positions and expenses</u> for the following:	59,656
- License Unit - Accounting Clerk - \$17,452 to provide for 1 new position (Accounting Clerk) for the Boat Registration section to meet increased workload and to improve the way payments are made.	
- Personnel - Personnel Analyst - \$42,204 to provide for 1 new position (Personnel Analyst III), operating expenses, travel and equipment to handle the increase in request for allocations, reallocations and non-merit positions resulting from departmental growth.	
6 - Wetland Creation Project - As required by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers federal permit to provide for the creation of 2.4 acres of wetlands from existing high ground to mitigate the loss of equal amounts of wetland due to construction of the new Coastal Building Complex.	67,500
7 - Radio Tower - To provide funds for construction of a 300 ft., radio tower for the new coastal building. Existing phone line problems with DNR's radio antennas located on the Georgia State Patrol property in Brunswick necessitates construction of the new tower at the site of the new coastal building.	15,000
8 - Labor Conversions - To convert 5 existing day labor positions to Merit System status as follows:	33,184
- Coastal Resources - \$11,428 to convert 3 existing labor positions (2 Secretary/Typist-Receptionist for new building and for Marsh and Beach Section and 1 Lab Technician I for Shellfish Sanitation program).	
- Game and Fish - \$21,756 to convert 2 existing day labor positions, 1 Wildlife Technician I for expanded SINERR tour program on Sapelo, and 1 Principal Secretary for Director's Office.	
9 - Parks New Capital Outlay - To provide for the following new projects: \$75,000 for design/engineering fees for 30 additional lodge rooms at Little Ocmulgee; \$210,000 for 3 new employee residences; \$46,000 for new trails at lake bridge; \$360,000 for	1,131,000

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
 FY-1990 BUDGET REQUEST
 IMPROVEMENT LEVEL

TOTAL DEPARTMENT - IMPROVEMENT LEVEL

EXPLANATION	AMOUNT
residence/paving/trails/exhibits/equipment at Pickett's Mill; \$300,000 for design/engineering fees for conference center at Georgia Veterans; and \$140,000 for <u>camping/picnicing/utilities at Tired Creek.</u>	
10 - Game and Fish New Capital Outlay - To provide for the following new projects: \$60,000 to construct 3 new hunter check stations; \$26,000 to construct floating dock/dolphins/walkway at Marsh Landing; \$10,000 for shelters/well on WMA's; \$30,000 to construct boat house on Lake Oconee; and \$30,000 to build new pumping system at Summerville Hatchery.	156,000
11 - Game Management - Coastal Equipment - To provide for a new track type Excavator for use in maintaining ditches, culvert crossings, septic tank lines, public access roads and dikes on the Altamaha WMA and on Sapelo and Ossabaw Islands.	75,000
12 - Personnel - Recruitment Video Tape - To provide 2 additional recruitment video tapes focusing on career opportunities to attract minorities and females to job classes historically filled by white males in the Game and Fish and Parks divisions.	34,700
13 - Environmental Facilities Grants - To increase the FY-1990 level from \$8 million to \$9 million as recommended by the Georgia Municipal Association.	1,000,000
TOTAL IMPROVEMENTS	5,218,125

Zell & 3 Conferees + Hugh Gillis -

8-10 Senators plus Lt. Gov.

Key -

House

** Governor first -*

See Zell

House members get with Speaker



JOE FRANK HARRIS
GOVERNOR

November 1, 1988

Honorable Harold J. Ragan
State Senator
1296 Crine Boulevard, N.W.
Cairo, Georgia 31728

Dear Harold:

This will acknowledge and thank you for your letter of October 25.

I appreciate your making me aware of your interest and support of funding in the FY '90 budget for the purpose of developing the camping, picnicking and utilities for the Tired Creek State Park. Be assured that this item will be given our careful review and consideration as we continue with our budget meetings this year.

With warm personal regards, I remain

Sincerely,

Joe Frank Harris

JFH/pwt

cc: Clark Stevens

DUCKS UNLIMITED'S U.S. HABITAT PROGRAM

From the remote bogs of Alaska to the fast disappearing wetlands of Florida, two new Ducks Unlimited programs will help waterfowl survive in a modern world.

These two efforts are part of DU's U.S. Habitat Program and mark the first time Ducks Unlimited has worked with federal, state and local officials on critical wetlands in the U.S.

In the past, DU concentrated its efforts on Canadian prairies—the breeding ground for 70 percent of North American waterfowl. But in response to the pleas of public conservation organizations, DU is expanding. The help could not have come at a better time. U.S. wetlands have declined from 216 million acres in the late 1700s to less than 92 million acres today. An additional 450,000 acres—an area the size of Rhode Island—is lost each year.

Long on state and federal land but short on money, wildlife managers were frustrated in their waterfowl conservation efforts. DU's two new programs help provide relief.

MARSH MEANS MONEY

MARSH (Matching Aid to Restore States Habitat) is an innovative concept in waterfowl habitat conservation. The program allows state conservation agencies to apply for Ducks Unlimited funds to acquire and enhance wetlands. The amount of money available depends upon the following criteria:

- How much money its DU chapters raise. For every dollar contributed through its local chapters, 7.5 cents is available to state agencies for wetland projects.
- How much money the state contributes to DU in relation to its federal duck stamp sales. States contributing \$1 or more per duck stamp sold receive funds as an outright grant. States contributing between 50 cents and \$1 match each of DU's \$3 with \$1. For amounts less than 50 cents, states match DU's \$2 with \$1. States not contributing match DU grants dollar-for-dollar.

Before MARSH funds are released, however, state officials and Ducks Unlimited officers and staff carefully consider each project, making certain the best and most cost-effective management techniques are utilized.

Available funds for each state accumulate for up to three years. Money not allocated for wetland projects within a state reverts to DU's general habitat construction program in Canada, Mexico and the U.S.

DU HELPS U.S. BREEDING GROUNDS

The second program involves the five primary waterfowl production states within the U.S.—North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Minnesota and Alaska. These states produce about 28 percent of the continent's waterfowl, and here, DU's efforts are "hands-on" and similar to its project work in Canada.

Before any habitat proposal is approved, it must go through a careful series of steps. Shortly after submission, DU biologists and engineers conduct on-site inspections of the projects. Their recommendations are sent to the Ducks Unlimited officers who make up the North American Habitat Committee. The committee's recommendation then goes to DU's president for final approval. The process is comprehensive without being cumbersome, and assures the most effective means of enhancing the productivity and stability of each wetland area. For any project to successfully produce waterfowl, it must possess several key elements:

- Permanent or stable water. For waterfowl survival, habitats must have water that exists through the summer, or until the young birds can fly.
- Territorial sites. These are the habitat niches waterfowl need to maintain pair bonds and carry out spring breeding.
- Nesting habitat. This requires more than tall grass and brush. Waterfowl need protection from ground predators like fox, skunk, raccoon and badger. Females also need a certain diet before egg production. This includes plenty of small invertebrate animal life—the product of fertile water and a mix of emergent and submergent vegetation.

CONDITIONING WETLANDS

The ideal condition is called a hemi-marsh. Half the wetland is water, and the other half contains emergent plants. Using dams, drainage pipes and other structures, water levels are controlled, usually between three feet and six feet.

Where waterfowl need protection from predators, electric fences or nesting islands are built to protect nesting

habitats. Such predator barriers get results, according to studies by DU biologists. Without protection, less than 10 percent of the young hatch in many parts of the U.S. breeding grounds. Habitat with predator barriers has yielded 13.4 times the number of young per acre, with 85 percent of the nests successfully hatching birds.

SAVING VALUABLE LAND

DU's two new programs, which provide funds to state governments for wetland projects throughout the U.S. and also provide "hands-on" help in the key breeding states, are not just helping waterfowl.

A well-managed wetland can purify water, help control flooding and run-off pollution, and offer recreation to hunters, fishermen, bird watchers and nature lovers.

Fertile wetlands also provide homes for many forms of life. At least 40 species of mammals, 19 species of fish and 300 species of birds, including a number of endangered species, benefit from Ducks Unlimited marsh conservation projects.

Little wonder that ecologists estimated back in the 1970s that it would take \$50,000 for mankind to replace all the benefits that one acre of fertile wetland provides. And little wonder that DU is doing all it can to help states conserve such a valuable resource.



Although 70 percent of the continent's waterfowl originate in Canada, seasonal migrations along these routes spread an unheralded beauty across the country.



WILLIAM K. VINIE



J. SHERWOOD CHALMERS



ROGER AND DONNA AITKENHEAD

DU's U.S. Habitat Program means saving valuable land—the homes of the canvasback, the Canada goose, and the redhead.

Can we afford to let wetlands go dry?

Today we lost 1200 acres of wetlands in the United States. Tomorrow it will be more of the same. The impact on our wildlife is devastating. Hundreds of species of birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians and all of our wild ducks and geese, depend on wetlands for their very survival.

While governments have expressed a desire to help save wetlands, they have made it clear that the lion's share of the job belongs to the private sector. For half a century, Ducks Unlimited has been at the forefront of this effort, conserving some four million acres of wetlands throughout North America.

From the waterfowl breeding marshes in Canada, Alaska and the northern United States, through the flyways and into the waterfowl wintering grounds of Mexico, DU is providing the necessary funds to acquire and manage threatened wetlands. Our total North American commitment makes Ducks Unlimited the largest, most effective wetland conservation organization in the world.

If you believe, as we do, that North America's wetlands and wildlife are worth saving, please join us by filling out this application and sending your tax-deductible contribution to Ducks Unlimited. In return, you'll receive six issues of *Ducks Unlimited* magazine, and the satisfaction in knowing you have joined 600,000 other conservationists who are making sure our wetlands never go dry.

Membership Application

Here's my contribution for membership in DU. Please send my membership package including membership card, window decal plus 6 issues of *Ducks Unlimited* magazine.

\$10 \$20 \$50 \$_____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

For office use only

STATE	MEMBER NO.	TYPE	AMOUNT



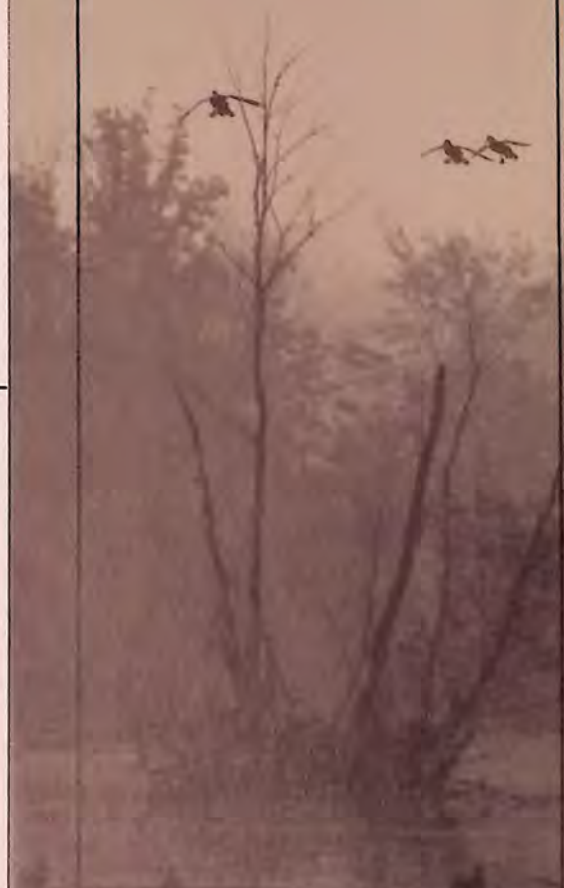
DUCKS
UNLIMITED

One Waterfowl Way
Long Grove, Illinois 60047

DU #127 8/86

CONSERVING WETLANDS FOR WILDLIFE

HELP FOR THE STATES



HAROLD J. RAGAN
District 10
1296 Crine Boulevard, N.W.
Cairo, Georgia 31728



COMMITTEES:
Agriculture
Higher Education
Public Safety
Urban and County Affairs, Secretary

SUBCOMMITTEES:
University System

The State Senate

Atlanta, Georgia 30334

July 13, 1987

Mr. J. Leonard Ledbetter, Commissioner
Georgia Department of Natural Resources
270 Washington Street, S. W. (Rm. 815)
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Dear Mr. Ledbetter:

I appreciate your letter of June 29th and your sending me a copy of the 1980 Feasibility Study relating to the possible state park development of the Tired Creek property.

Rest assured that the citizens of this area are delighted that the project is alive and has promise of finally coming to fruition after many years of dormancy.

I appreciate the manner in which Mr. Lonnis Barrett has related to Grady County Representative Bobby Long, myself, and the Grady County Governing body. We were greatly encouraged by our meeting with Mr. Barrett in January.

It is my understanding the Senate State Parks Study Committee under the leadership of Senator Hugh Gillis as Chairman, plans to include a look at the Tired Creek Project on their agenda later this summer. We look forward to having the committee visit in District 10. I'm sure Senator Gillis will be contacting you to coordinate dates to enable your Department full participation in their visit.

Thank you again for your prompt response to my recent inquiry to you and Mr. Barrett. I look forward to working with you toward the end that we realize a long-standing dream of having a park/recreational facility to serve this area of the state.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Harold J. Ragan".

Harold J. Ragan

cc. Representative Bobby Long, Senator Hugh Gillis

Georgia Department of Natural Resources

205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1252, Atlanta, Georgia 30334

J. Leonard Ledbetter, Commissioner
404/656-3500

January 21, 1988

Honorable Harold J. Ragan
State Senator, District 10
1296 Crine Boulevard, N.W.
Cairo, Georgia 31728

Dear Senator Ragan:

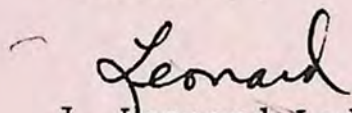
The Department of Natural Resources requested \$500,000 in the FY-1989 budget for design funds and preliminary infrastructure at Tired Creek. This request was not included in the Governor's recommendation to the General Assembly.

Based on the scope of the project, \$174,000 is needed in design funds. These funds would be used for the following:

- Park Master Plan
- Engineering and Design Fees
- Topographic Survey
- Soils Survey
- Geotechnical Testing

If you need additional information please contact me.

Sincerely,


J. Leonard Ledbetter
Commissioner

JLL:ws

cc: Rick Cothran

~~to the 89 supplemental for help to~~
~~keep the project on track.~~

Type this & make me 1500 pies
First thing Thursday Morning

Tired Creek State Park

\$140,000

~~was~~ was included in the DNR FY-1990 budget request for design funds and preliminary infrastructure at Tired Creek. This request was not included in the Governor's recommendation to the General Assembly.

\$140,000

Based on the scope of the project, \$~~140,000~~ is needed for planning. These funds will be used for the following:

- Park Master Plan
- Engineering and Design Fees
- Topographic Survey
- Soils Survey
- Geotechnical Testing

Planning funds will provide assurances that proposed facilities are properly located so as to be structurally and environmentally appropriate and best able to serve the public. All of the proposed planning will be required before the project can be constructed and should save the State money in the long term.

Tired Creek - Consists of 2933 acres - ~~balance 2500 will be managed as a wildlife refuge area~~ - Acquired with Federal, state and Local funds 15 years ago for \$750,000.

Has lay dormant since the first year of the Busbee Administration -

DNR has revived and placed it in their 5-year plan for parks and recreation projects. They propose to build a 200 acre fishing lake in ^{FY} 1990 with 90% Federal money.

page 396 - PARKS, RECREATION & HISTORIC SITES.
~~The summation be fore you indicates the Dept's~~

Position - The Senate State Parks Study Committee supports the Dept's position.

Politically, I need a signal of support from the Senate (The Commissioner has advised me that good use would be made of any amount now and look

HAROLD J. RAGAN
District 10
1296 Crine Boulevard, N.W.
Cairo, Georgia 31728



COMMITTEES:
Agriculture
Higher Education
Public Safety
Urban and County Affairs, Secretary

SUBCOMMITTEES:
University System

The State Senate

Atlanta, Georgia 30334

August 17, 1987

Senator Hugh M. Gillis, Sr.
P. O. Box 148
Soperton, Georgia 30457

Dear Senator Gillis:

We look forward to having you and your Senate State Parks Study Committee visit the Tired Creek property located in Grady County on Monday, August 24th.

The Tired Creek State Park concept goes back a long way and much effort and money has been invested. I am enclosing a brochure which will provide you with insight into the history of this project.

The citizens of this area of the state are encouraged, that after more than ten years of dormancy, there appears to be some hope that the project is being revived and may finally become a reality.

Please know that I strongly support the development of the Tired Creek Project along the lines of it's original concept.

I look forward to seeing you and the other members of the committee next Monday. Mr. McDuffie is to call and give me the estimated time of your arrival.

Sincerely,

Harold J. Ragan

encl.

cc. Senators: Joseph E. Kennedy, Waymond C. Huggins
Bill English, and Glenn E. Bryant.

Georgia Department of Natural Resources

June 29, 1987

270 Washington Street, S.W., Room 815, Atlanta, Georgia 30334

J. Leonard Ledbetter, Commissioner

404/656-3500

Honorable Harold J. Ragan
State Senator, District 10
1296 Crine Boulevard, N.W.
Cairo, Georgia 31728

*Test Bering
Equipment*

Dear Senator Ragan:

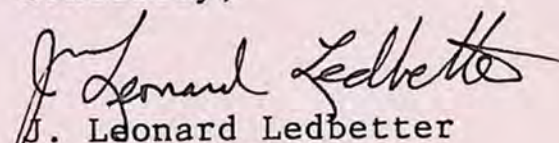
In response to your request, you will find enclosed a copy of the 1980 Engineering, Recreation and Economic Feasibility Report prepared by Soil Systems, Inc., relating to the feasibility of State park development at Tired Creek. As you are aware, we are not considering the development of a full-sized State park at Tired Creek, but rather are evaluating the potential for developing a public fishing area which might also include some limited recreation facilities such as picnic tables and shelters.

Within the next few days, the Department of Natural Resources will contract with a firm to prepare a preliminary feasibility study to evaluate the possibilities of constructing a public fishing area of approximately 200 acres in size. There are a number of questions which must yet be confirmed through such a study. These involve such issues as dam siting, geotechnical studies, risk analysis of lime sinks, site planning constraints, and the estimated costs for designing and constructing such a lake. It is estimated that the preliminary feasibility study will take 60-90 days to complete.

There are other issues which must be addressed such as archaeological study of the area as well as overcoming U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service objections to the site because of the loss of bottomland hardwoods. We must comply with federal permitting procedures through the Corps of Engineers and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

We have not made a firm decision to construct the public fishing area at this time. We finalize our decision after completion of the preliminary feasibility study, and at that time we would decide where this project ranks in the overall list of projects to be undertaken whenever funding can be arranged. I trust this information is helpful to you, but if you desire additional clarification, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely,


J. Leonard Ledbetter
Commissioner

JLL:wj

cc: Lonice C. Barrett
Leon Kirkland
Rick Cothran

HAROLD J. RAGAN
District 10
1296 Crine Boulevard, N.W.
Cairo, Georgia 31728



COMMITTEES:
Agriculture
Higher Education
Public Safety
Urban and County Affairs, Secretary

SUBCOMMITTEES:
University System

The State Senate

Atlanta, Georgia 30334

July 13, 1987

Mr. J. Leonard Ledbetter, Commissioner
Georgia Department of Natural Resources
270 Washington Street, S. W. (Rm. 815)
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Dear Mr. Ledbetter:

I appreciate your letter of June 29th and your sending me a copy of the 1980 Feasibility Study relating to the possible state park development of the Tired Creek property.

Rest assured that the citizens of this area are delighted that the project is alive and has promise of finally coming to fruition after many years of dormancy.

I appreciate the manner in which Mr. Lonnis Barrett has related to Grady County Representative Bobby Long, myself, and the Grady County Governing body. We were greatly encouraged by our meeting with Mr. Barrett in January.

It is my understanding the Senate State Parks Study Committee under the leadership of Senator Hugh Gillis as Chairman, plans to include a look at the Tired Creek Project on their agenda later this summer. We look forward to having the committee visit in District 10. I'm sure Senator Gillis will be contacting you to coordinate dates to enable your Department full participation in their visit.

Thank you again for your prompt response to my recent inquiry to you and Mr. Barrett. I look forward to working with you toward the end that we realize a long-standing dream of having a park/recreational facility to serve this area of the state.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Harold J. Ragan".

Harold J. Ragan

cc. Representative Bobby Long, Senator Hugh Gillis



For Immediate Release

**GEORGIA STATE PARKS AND HISTORIC SITES
Calendar of Special Events
July/August, 1987**

- July 3-4 **JULY 4TH MUSIC FESTIVAL**
Victoria Bryant State Park
Good family entertainment with old-time country, bluegrass, and gospel music, and cloggers. Admission fee. Operated by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Victoria Bryant State Park is located four miles west of Royston, off U.S. 29. For more information, call the park at 404/245-6270.
- Royston/NE Ga.
404/245-6270
- July 3-4 **COASTAL RANGERS OF GEORGIA**
Fort King George State Historic Site
Reenactment of early encampment and activities of rangers who built this 18th century fort on the Altamaha River. Admission fee. Operated by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Fort King George State Historic Site is located 1.5 miles northeast of U.S. 17 at Darien. For more information, call the site at 912/437-4770.
- Darien/Coast
912/437-4770.
- July 3-5 **COUNTRY MUSIC AND DANCE EXTRAVAGANZA**
Reed Bingham State Park
A weekend of country music and dance. No admission fee. Operated by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Reed Bingham State Park is located six miles west of Adel, off Ga. 37. For more information and program schedule, call the park at 912/896-3551.
- Adel/S. Ga.
912/896-3551

- July 4 **DANGEROUS CRITTERS OF HOME AND FOREST**
Fort Yargo State Park
An informative program on unusual and dangerous animals and plants. No admission fee. Operated by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Fort Yargo State Park is located one mile south of Winder, via Ga. 81. For more information, call the park at 404/867-3489. Winder/E. Ga.
404/867-3489
- July 4 **SUNBURY THROUGH THE AGES**
Sunbury State Historic Site
Celebration of the important periods in which patriots gave their lives to defend our freedoms. Admission fee. Operated by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Sunbury State Historic Site is located seven miles east of I-95 at exit #9. For more information, call the site at 912/884-5999. Midway/Coast
912/884-5999
- July 4 **HYDROTHERAPY AT WARM SPRINGS**
Little White House State Historic Site
Interpreters demonstrate the physical therapy techniques performed on Franklin Roosevelt and other polio patients at Warm Springs. No admission fee. Operated by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, the Little White House State Historic Site is located one-half mile south of Warm Springs, on Ga. 85W. For more information, contact the site at 404/655-3511. Warm Springs/W. Ga.
404/655-3511
- July 4 **INDEPENDENCE TRADING DAY**
Amicalola Falls State Park
A day filled with fun, music and old time charm. Craft demonstrations and sales by mountain artists. No admission fee. Operated by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Amicalola Falls State Park is located 16 miles northwest of Dawsonville, via Ga. 183. For more information, call the park at 404/265-2885. Dawsonville/Mtns.
404/265-2885
- July 4 **INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION**
Jarrell Plantation State Historic Site
Steam engine operating, blacksmithing, woodstove cooking, and other historic activities. Admission fee. Operated by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Jarrell Plantation State Historic Site is located 10 miles east of Juliette. For more information, call the site at 912/986-5172. Juliette/Mid. Ga.
912/986-5172

- July 4 **REIDSVILLE-GORDONIA 4TH OF JULY CELEBRATION**
Gordonia-Alatamaha State Park
A real country 4th of July with dunkin' booths, food, music and exhibits. No admission fee. Operated by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Gordonia-Alatamaha State Park is located in the city limits of Reidsville. For more information, call the park at 912/557-6444. Reidsville/SE Ga.
912/557-6444
- July 4-5 **INDEPENDENCE DAY WEEKEND**
Ft. McAllister State Historic Park
Music, food and good times along with programs by costumed interpreters. Admission fee. Operated by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Ft. McAllister State Historic Park is located 10 miles east of U.S. 17 at Richmond Hill on Spur 144. For more information, call the park at 912/727-2339. Richmond Hill/Coast
912/727-2339
- July 10-11 **APPALACHIAN MUSIC FESTIVAL**
Unicoi State Park
Concerts, instrument displays, workshops and dancing featuring bluegrass, folk, traditional and old-time mountain music. Admission fee for evening concerts. Operated by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Unicoi State Park is located two miles northeast of Helen, via Ga. 356. For more information and program schedule, call the park at 404/878-2201, ext. 282 or 283. Helen/Mtns.
404/878-2201, ext.
282 or 283

- July 10-11 **CONFEDERATE ENCAMPMENT AND SKIRMISH**
Watson Mill Bridge State Park
Reenactment of camp life and skirmishes by uniformed Confederate and Federal soldiers. No admission fee. Operated by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Watson Mill Bridge State Park is located three miles south of Comer, on Ga. 22. For more information and program schedule, call the park at 404/783-5349. Comer/E. Ga.
404/783-5349
- July 11 **NEW MANCHESTER MEMORIAL CELEBRATION**
Sweetwater Creek State Park
Rediscover the lost town of New Manchester with demonstrations, displays and a guided moonlight hike to the factory ruins. No admission fee. Operated by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Sweetwater Creek State Park is located 15 miles west of Atlanta, off I-20. For more information, call the park at 404/944-1700. Lithia Spgs/W. Ga.
404/944-1700
- July 11 **WILDLIFE DAY FOR CHILDREN**
Etowah Mounds State Historic Site
Games and activities to emphasize the role of wildlife in the environment. Geared for grades 3 through 6. Admission fee. Operated by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Etowah Mounds State Historic Site is located 5.5 miles southwest of I-75, off Ga. 61. For more information, call the site at 404/382-2704. Cartersville/N. Ga.
404/382-2704
- July 12 **VICTORIAN STAINED GLASS SHOW**
Lapham-Patterson House State Historic Site
Victorian stained glass exhibited throughout the house. Admission fee. Operated by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Lapham-Patterson House is located at 626 Dawson Street, Thomasville, GA. For more information, call the site at 912/226-0405. Thomasville/S. Ga.
912/226-0405
- July 18 **CANOE TRIP**
Watson Mill Bridge State Park
Guided canoe day trip for beginners and experienced canoeists on sections of the Broad and/or South Fork Rivers. \$5.00 with your own canoe; \$10.00 with canoe rental. Operated by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Watson Mill Bridge State Park is located three miles south of Comer, on Ga. 22. For more information, call the park at 404/783-5349. Comer/E. Ga.
404/783-5349

- August 1 **PIONEER DAY**
Black Rock Mountain State Park
Pioneer festivities including a quilting contest, weaving, country music, husband and hog calling contest, dancing, and more. No admission fee. Operated by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Black Rock Mountain State Park is located three miles north of Clayton, via U.S. 441. For more information, call the park at 404/746-2141. Mountain City/Mtns.
404/746-2141
- August 1 **LAKE BURTON ARTS & CRAFTS FESTIVAL**
Moccasin Creek State Park
Exhibit and sale of arts and crafts by mountain artists. A barbecue lunch will be sold. Bluegrass concert at 8:00 p.m. No admission fee. Operated by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Moccasin Creek State Park is located 20 miles north of Clarkesville, on Ga. 197. For more information, call the park at 404/947-3194. Clarkesville/Mtns.
404/947-3194
- August 1-2 **BAPTISM BY FIRE**
Ft. McAllister State Historic Park
Demonstrations and programs observe the 125th anniversary of the first naval attack on the fort. Candle lantern tour at 9:00 p.m. Saturday. Admission fee. Operated by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Ft. McAllister State Historic Park is located 10 miles east of U.S. 17 at Richmond Hill on Spur 144. For more information, call the park at 912/727-2339. Richmond Hill/Coast
912/727-2339
- August 5-8 **JARRELL JUNIOR RANGER DAY CAMP**
Jarrell Plantation State Historic Site
An opportunity for children 8-14 to learn about life on a turn-of-the-century farm. Children who complete the program will receive a certificate and patch and become Junior Rangers. Fee. Operated by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Jarrell Plantation State Historic Site is located 10 miles east of I-75 at Juliette. For more information, call the site at 912/986-5172. Juliette/Mid. Ga.
912/986-5172

- August 8 **FORT MOUNTAIN MYSTERIES**
Ft. Mountain State Park
Programs on archaeo-astronomy, black bears, gold panning, Indian artifacts and mountain culture. No admission fee. Operated by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Ft. Mountain State Park is located seven miles southeast of Chatsworth, via Ga. 52. For more information, call the park at 404/695-2621.
- Chatsworth/Mtns.
404/695-2621
- August 8 **WOMEN'S WORK DAY**
Jarrell Plantation State Historic Site
Demonstrations of activities traditionally considered "women's work" on the farm. Visitors may try their hand at the many chores shown. Admission fee. Operated by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Jarrell Plantation State Historic Site is located 10 miles east of I-75 at Juliette. For more information, call the site at 912/986-5172.
- Juliette/Mid. Ga.
912/986-5172
- August 8, 9 **BOW HUNTERS RENDEZVOUS**
Amicalola Falls State Park
Fun, instruction and competition for southeastern bow hunters. \$10.00 per person for competition. Operated by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Amicalola Falls State Park is located 16 miles northwest of Dawsonville, via Ga. 183. For more information and schedule of activities, call the park at 404/265-2885.
- Dawsonville/Mtns.
404/265-2885
- August 12 **LOOK TO THE HEAVENS**
Ft. McAllister State Historic Park
Local hobbyists and a professor will be on hand with telescopes and information about the August skies and the Perseid meteor shower. Operated by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Ft. McAllister State Historic Park is located 10 miles east of U.S. 17 at Richmond Hill on Spur 144. For more information, call the park at 912/727-2339.
- Richmond Hill/Coast
912/727-2339

- August 21-23 **OLD TIMER'S DAYS**
Vogel State Park
Old time country music, dance and storytelling. Dance 8:00 p.m. Friday. Mountain style country music program, 11:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m., Saturday. Sacred harp music, 10:00 a.m. Sunday. Operated by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Vogel State Park is located 11 miles south of Blairsville, U.S. 19, 129. For more information, call the park at 404/745-2628.
- Blairsville/Mtns.
404/745-2628
- August 22 **GEORGIA MOUNTAINS EATIN'S AND SQUEEZIN'S**
Unicoi State Park
Area folks demonstrate old time food preparation such as pressing cider, churning butter, wood stove cooking, etc. No admission fee. Operated by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Unicoi State Park is located two miles northeast of Helen, via Ga. 356. For more information, call the park at 404/878-2201, ext. 282 or 283.
- Helen/Mtns.
404/878-2201, ext.
282 or 283
- August 28, 29 **FT. YARGO LABOR DAY BLUEGRASS FESTIVAL**
Ft. Yargo State Park
Live bands from all over Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina. Bring a lawn chair. Admission fee. Operated by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Ft. Yargo State Park is located one mile south of Winder, via Ga. 81. For more information, call the park at 404/867-3489.
- Winder/E. Ga.
404/867-3489
- August 29 **ARCHAEOLOGY AT FT. KING GEORGE**
Ft. King George State Historic Site
Techniques of archaeology and discussion of the findings at Ft. King George State Historic Site. Admission fee. Operated by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Ft. King George State Historic Site is located 1.5 miles northeast of U.S. 17 at Darien. For more information and program schedule, call the site at 912/437-4770.
- Darien/Coast
912/437-4770
- August 29 **SWEETWATER INDIAN RENDEZVOUS**
Sweetwater Creek State Park
Displays and presentations of native American life. No admission fee. Operated by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Sweetwater Creek State Park is located 15 miles west of Atlanta, off I-20. For more information, call the park at 404/944-1700.
- Lithia Spgs/W. Ga.
404/944-1700

August 29

GREEN CORN FESTIVAL

New Echota State Historic Site

Discover the cooking, ceremonial, and craft uses there are for corn, how it became a cultivated crop, and its significance in the Indian and white settler's culture. Admission fee. Operated by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, New Echota State Historic Site is located one-half mile east of I-75, via Ga. 225. For more information and activity schedule, call the park at 404/629-8151.

Calhoun/Mtns.
404/629-8151

Ragan

Senate Comm. Holds Tired Creek Hearing

DNR Proposes A Smaller Lake

Four Georgia Senators, members of a special state parks study committee, were in Cairo Monday of this week to gather local input about the proposed Tired Creek project and visit the reservoir site.

Senator Hugh Gillis, Soperton, chairman of the special committee, conducted the informal hearing with Senators Waymond Huggins of LaFayette, Bill English of Swainsboro, and Joe Kennedy of Claxton also on hand for the session along with J. Leonard Ledbetter, Commissioner of the Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources, Deputy Commissioner Pete McDuffie, and southwest Georgia's DNR Board member, Leonard Eubanks of Pelham.

Joining local legislators Sen. Harold Ragan and Rep. Bobby Long at the session was Rep. Richard Royal of Camilla.

Approximately thirty local and area citizens and officials, headed by Grady County Commission Chairman Ronald A. Hall, were invited to give the Senators local views on the Tired Creek project.

Sen. Ragan opened the hour and a half discussion session by noting that it was an "opportunity to exchange ideas" on the Tired Creek project and, after several presented highlights of Tired Creek's twenty-five year history, Senator Gillis commented, "It looks like we should be able to do something to make it more attractive and more valuable to the people of the area and the state."

"It's going to take some water to make it worthwhile," County Commissioner Hall stated.

According to Commissioner Ledbetter, the Dept. of Natural Resources has included the Tired Creek project in its current five-year state park development strategy.

He identified that inclusion as a "good start" toward getting something done with the property, but disappointed many at the hearing by recommending construction of a 200 to 250 acre lake rather than one of approximately 900 acres projected in a study made by the state several years ago.

Along with construction of a 200 to 250 acre lake,

development of a tract of about sixty acres for camping, picnicking and other park activities, with some expansion possible as use demanded it, was proposed in preliminary plans presented by the DNR representatives.

Ledbetter supported the reduced lake size with concern for the ratio of the amount of water flow to the lake's size, vegetation growth being experienced in other large state park lakes, possible lime sinks in the projected 900-acre lake bottom, and opposition by environmental protection organizations to excessive flooding of wetlands.

He also noted that construction of a lake of approximately 200 acres would qualify for 90 percent federal funding while anything larger would have to be totally state financed.

"What we're proposing is doable," Ledbetter told the Senators and local and area citizens attending the hearing.

Chairman Hall pointed out
(Continued on page 8)

SENATE STATE PARKS STUDY COMMITTEE HERE MONDAY

(Continued from page 1)

that local citizens had long anticipated a much larger reservoir of water on the property with Comm. Ledbetter responding, "We would still be talking about that size lake fifteen years from now."

During Monday's meeting both DNR Board member Eubanks and Pelham Mayor Pro-tem Cecil Sellers plugged for inclusion of Glory Hole caverns on the Camilla Road just south of the Mitchell County line in the study of Tired Creek as a state park and Monty Lewis, area Ducks Unlimited representative, urged the Senate study committee to consider development of some wetlands for water fowl use.

Lewis indicated Ducks Unlimited would put some money in such a project on a state funding matching basis, saying, "We'd like to have a march project in this part of the state."

One senator responded to the cavern suggestion by asking if the state owned the

property, with Eubanks responding "No," then indicating that it could be bought reasonably.

Commissioner Ledbetter pointed out that the possibilities of Glory Hole cave as a state park attraction had previously been brought to the DNR's attention by Eubanks on several occasions and had also continued to call attention to the Tired Creek project.

Grady County Commission Chairman Hall told the Senate study committee that local citizens were now near 100 percent behind the project and both Representatives Long and Royal expressed full and continued support for development.

Although he made no comments during Monday morning's session, Hill McKemie of Bluffton, an aide to U. S. Senator Wyche Fowler, was present at the meeting.

Senator Fowler had expressed some interest in the Tired Creek project during his 1986 Senate campaign.

Before adjourning the hearing Senate study committee chairman Gillis commented, "We came to get some questions answered," then added, "Maybe we can carry it through."

The study committee left the Grady County Courthouse to view the Tired Creek Reservoir site before leaving by plane for Albany and a session on Chehaw State Park.

The Tired Creek Reservoir property is a tract of approximately 2900 acres lying between Cairo and Whigham north of US 84 and west of Ga. 112. It encompasses upper Tired Creek and its tributaries.

The tract was purchased by Grady County in the early 1970's and was later deeded to the Department of Natural Resources for development as a state park.

The project has been mostly "in limbo" at the state level since with an occasional renewed expression of interest, the latest being during a January 1987 visit to the Department of Natural Resources by members of the Grady County Board of Commissioners and other local officials.

During that visit, Commis-

ioner Ledbetter and State Parks head Lonnis Barrett indicated that some development might now be possible.

The special Senate State Parks study committee here Monday was appointed during the 1987 session of the Georgia General Assembly.

Chairman Hall said he thought it was possible that the County Commission would receive some kind of report from the committee on their visit in the next several weeks.



Monty Lewis
P. O. Box 1694
Thomasville, GA 31799
Office #912-226-5600
Home #912-228-0761

GEORGIA DUCKS UNLIMITED

August 20, 1987

Sen. Harold Ragan
1296 Crine Blvd.
Cairo, GA 31728

RE: TIRED CREEK RECREATION AREA

Dear Sen. Ragan:

I have attached for your information a letter I sent this week to Oscar Dewberry, Game & Fish Division biologist for our area, and the various members of the Ducks Unlimited GA MARSH Program Advisory committee. As you will be able to tell from this letter I am strongly in favor of completing TIRED CREEK.

A brochure is enclosed which outlines the way DU's MARSH Program is set up. I also have enclosed a set of guidelines for the type projects we can fund and how they must be administered. We are not in the business of doing any political lobby work of any kind, we are only in the wetlands preservation business.

Our role in TIRED CREEK would be one of providing supplemental funds to DNR to construct suitable habitat for waterfowl within the confines of the lake project. I do not know if the design of TIRED CREEK would provide any opportunities for these type areas or not. We would have to rely on the recommendations of the Game & Fish Biologists as to the suitability.

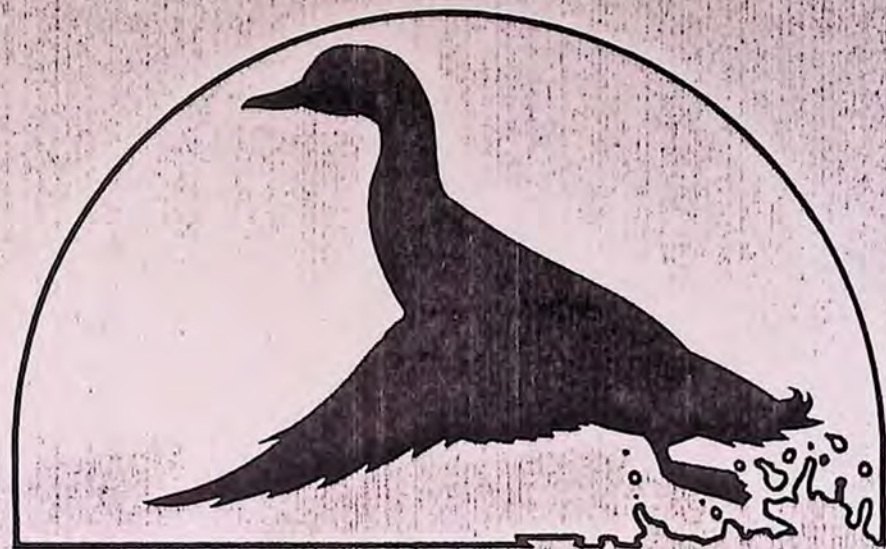
The MARSH Committee of which I am the member from Southwest section of the state is interested in locating MARSH Projects in our area. If Game & Fish will advise us if there is an area we can work within TIRED CREEK, I feel sure we would get a favorable vote from the committee.

Please keep me posted on the progress that is made towards TIRED CREEK's construction and let me know what I can do personally and through the DU MARSH Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Monty Lewis
GA MARSH Committee Member
Ducks Unlimited National Trustee

CC: T. Williams, III; D. Denton; D. Waller



DUCKS UNLIMITED

M·A·R·S·H

WHAT IS M·A·R·S·H?

It is an acronym for Matching Aid to Restore States Habitat. This new program will provide money to state wildlife agencies based on DU's income. More than 3 million dollars will be available nationwide in 1985 based on each state being eligible for 7.5 percent of Ducks Unlimited income raised by volunteers. Therefore, the more money raised by DU volunteers in a state, the more money the state's conservation department can apply for.

For example, a state whose DU fund-raising campaigns netted \$500,000 for Ducks Unlimited would be eligible for \$37,500, either as an outright grant or as matching money for acquisition, development and enhancement of waterfowl habitat. Project proposals must be submitted to DU's M·A·R·S·H flyway coordinators for initial consideration. After consideration by a biologist familiar with the area, proposals will be reviewed by DU's North American Habitat Committee before final approval.

"We'll use criteria similar to those used by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service," says Peter Coors, President of Ducks Unlimited. "That way we not only assure conservationists that their money is properly spent, but we make it easier for states to add our money into that available for federal matching funds from the Fish and Wildlife Service."

States can receive either grants or matching funds, based on their governmental contribution to DU's efforts throughout the continent. State governments contributing \$1 or more to DU per federal duck stamp sold in their states would get an outright grant. Those contributing more than 50¢ but less than \$1 per duck stamp would be required to match each of our \$3 with \$1. Those contributing less than 50¢ would have to match our \$2 with \$1, and states not contributing to DU would be required to match Duck's Unlimited's money dollar-for-dollar.

DUCKS UNLIMITED, INC.

M.A.R.S.H PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

1. Participation is limited to the agency responsible for managing the wildlife resources of each state.
2. The state agency must control the land or waters upon which improvements are to be made either through ownership, lease, easement, or management responsibilities of other public agency property.
3. Mitigation shall be required if project property is rendered unsuitable for waterfowl habitat or passes from the legal jurisdiction of the cooperating agency before expiration of the site specific agreement for that project.
4. Before any project proposal will be accepted, the submitting agency must execute with DU a memorandum of understanding outlining our cooperative waterfowl habitat work.
5. Cooperative projects must be for the purpose of acquiring, developing, or enhancing waterfowl habitat.
6. The proposed project must be fully described as outlined in the attached forms.
7. Reconnaissance by DU staff will be necessary on proposed projects.
8. All proposed projects must be approved by the Director (CEO) and the commission (governing body) of the cooperating state agency.
9. All proposed projects must be authorized by the President of Ducks Unlimited.
10. Upon authorization, a site specific agreement must be executed by DU and the agency, outlining the responsibilities of each, for the cooperative project.
11. In order to receive reimbursement, the state wildlife agency must apply for, and have project(s) funding approved, within three years of the year-end in which the money was set aside for their state. In case no project(s) are approved within that time, the money and accumulated interest will revert for use in DU's ongoing habitat programs in Canada, the United States and Mexico.

12. Upon notification, along with appropriate invoices by the Director (CEO) and certified by the Flyway MARSH Coordinator, that an approved project has been completed, the President of Ducks Unlimited will authorize reimbursement, to the cooperating state agency, those funds that the agency has spent in compliance with the site specific agreement for the project. The DU President may, at his discretion, make payments on the project as the same progresses, but these payments in the aggregate shall not be more than the amount agreed to in the site specific agreement for the project.

PROCEDURES FOR MARSH BETWEEN DUCKS UNLIMITED
AND STATE WILDLIFE AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES

	<u>DU</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>COMPLETION DATE</u>
1. Prepare Proposed Project-Preliminary Data Form. Send completed form and cover letter to DU MARSH Coordinator stating whether agency owns or controls all land encompassing project area and identifying any known problems or encumbrances concerning land or water, including private landownership.		X	
2. Review above information and consult with agency to determine if cost effective	X		
a. If cost effective, continue to #3			
b. If <u>not</u> cost effective, - modify project to become cost effective, or - eliminate project	X	& X	
3. Conduct reconnaissance of proposed project.	X	& X	
4. If required, apply for permits, and advise DU (MARSH Coordinator) regarding same.			X
5. Submit to DU MARSH Coordinator a management plan for project area.			X
6. Design project.			X
7. Submit proposed project sheet to National Headquarters.	X		
8. Design review and approval. (North American Habitat Director and North American Habitat Committee)	X		
9. Initiate Site Specific Agreement.	X	& X	
10. Approve Site Specific Agreement, authorizing funding for project.	X	& X	
11. Provide construction management services, as specified in Site Specific Agreement.			X

PROCEDURES FOR MARSH BETWEEN DUCKS UNLIMITED
AND STATE WILDLIFE AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES

	<u>DU</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>COMPLETION DATE</u>
12. Approve construction (if required).	X	& X	
13. Apply for reimbursement per Site Specific Agreement.			X
14. Reimburse agency per Site Specific Agreement.	X		
15. Agency install on-site sign for recognition of DU and agency involvement in cooperative waterfowl project.			X
16. Assume operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation (OM&R) costs and responsibilities as stated in Site Specific Agreement.			X
17. Conduct periodic review of site management plans and periodic on-site inspections of projects.	X	& X	
18. Annually review progress of the program and discuss proposed projects.	X	& X	

CAIRO
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SINGLE C
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Office: Harvard Bldg. (Cairo)
P.O. Box 1096
1096 E. Main St., Cairo, Ga. 31728

The Cairo Messenger

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF GRADY COUNTY

E. O. BOX 30, CAIRO, GEORGIA, 31728

"The man who wandreth out of the way of advertising shall remain in the congregation of the dead"

THIRTY-TWO PAGES

CAIRO, GRADY COUNTY, GEORGIA, FRIDAY, December 1, 1989

THIRTY-TWO PAGES

SINGLE COPY 25¢

NUMBER 48

GRADY COUNTY
Greatest Diversified
Farming Section
In America

Gunshots Fired At Nightclub By Customer

A Cairo man who was asked to leave a local night spot last Friday night became distraught and fired several rounds from an unknown weapon at the nightclub and a neighboring house, according to Cairo Police Department reports.

Police are searching for Frank Robinson, who was asked to leave the Cafe Club, 838 8th St. N.W., around 8:30 p.m. November 24th by its manager, Eddie Gilbert, because of Robinson's disorderly conduct.

Gilbert watched Robinson walk across the street and moments later, he started shooting at the building. One of the bullets entered a neighboring house where a juvenile was lying on the couch watching television.

The bullet went through a window and lodged in a wall of the dwelling. Robinson fled the scene and as of Messenger press time Wednesday, he had not been arrested.

Migrant Worker Stabbed During Argument

An argument between two migrant farm workers last Friday resulted in a stabbing incident at a northeast Cairo residence, according to the Cairo Police Department.

Magdalena Flores of Moultrie, who has been residing at a 13th Street N.E. residence, was arrested and charged with aggravated assault after stabbing Gladuelpa Vela, 35, of 517th Avenue S.W.

The incident occurred just after 2 a.m. the victim being transported to Grady General Hospital by Grady County Emergency Medical Service before police were notified of the incident.

Vela had been stabbed once in the chest and once in the side, according to police. Flores fled the scene, leaving behind his knife.

Officers located Flores at the 13th St. N.E. residence where he was arrested.

Meetings Set On Nursing Legislation

Lynda McSwain, R.N., immediate past-president of the Georgia Nurses Assn. and a member of the oncology unit staff in the Department of Human Resources, will be at Grady General Hospital on Thursday, Dec. 14th, to discuss proposed changes in the Georgia Nurses Practice Act.

Ms. McSwain will speak at 8 a.m. and again at 5 p.m. in the Grady General Cafeteria and all nurses and other interested persons in Grady and surrounding counties are invited to attend one of the sessions.

Rep. Bobby Long and Sen. Harold Ragan are being issued special invitations. Veronica Washington, R.N., a member of Grady General's staff, reported.

The Bell Tolls For Tired Creek Lake

Big Yule Parade Is Next Thursday

Something For Everyone, Say Sponsors

The big Cairo Christmas Parade, sponsored by the Merchants Committee of the Cairo-Grady County Chamber of Commerce, is set for next Thursday evening, December 7th, at 7 p.m. under the "holiday canopy of color".

Michael Best has once again volunteered to chair the annual parade and he promises this year's edition to be "a real treat for everyone".

"We have over 70 entries this year and I believe an extremely good variety of participants," Best said.

Cairo Christmas parades have been long-time favorites with area residents. This year's theme is "Christmas Around the World" and Best believes it is a theme that will lend itself to a very entertaining and enjoyable parade.

This year's parade will feature the Cairo Police Honor Guard, Washington Cheerleaders, Washington-Silver Band, Starlite Twirlers of Thomasville and Cairo, Woman of the Year, Man of the Year, Community Service Award winner, Farm Commissioner, State Children's Author of the Year, Rebekah Sister, Climax Community Club.

The Torrington Company, Kids Activity Club, First United Methodist Church, Southside "Just Say No Club", Pelham Band, Ochlocknee Church of God, Brownie Troop No. 161, Cairo Jr. Woman's Club, Heritage Inn of Whigham, Roddenberry Memorial Library, Senior (Continued on page 2)

Police Searching For Cairo Woman

Samantha Moye Last Seen In Albany

Three young Cairo citizens, who were last seen last week in Albany, are the subject of an investigation by the Cairo Police Department, according to Chief Jim Kelly.

Samantha Moye, 18, 221 11th Ave. N.W., was reported missing by her father, Bill Moye, Monday morning of this week. Miss Moye was to have eaten Thanksgiving dinner with her parents, however, she called them to collect Wednesday evening to say she would not be there.

"Her parents are not sure where she was coming from and she did not say," Kelly said.

Police began investigating her disappearance and discovered that two Cairo men, both on parole and friends of Miss Moye, had also apparently left town.

John R. Watts, 20, of Kavana Estates, whom Moye had been dating, and a friend, Emory D. Whigham, 23, of rural Grady County, were last seen with Miss Moye late Tuesday night when they left her residence supposedly to arrive Whigham home, according to one of Miss Moye's roommates.

Police are interested in contacting the two men in order to obtain information concerning Miss Moye's safety and whereabouts.

The threesome is believed to be traveling in a 1978 white Pontiac Firebird displaying Grady County license plate CPZ 877.

A local concerned citizen reported to police Tuesday that he had seen the threesome at the Albany Mall last Friday.

"We have a couple of leads, but anyone with any information concerning the whereabouts of these three citizens should contact us immediately," Chief Kelly said. Miss Moye is five feet five inches tall and weighs approximately 110 pounds. She has hazel eyes, light brown hair, and a circular birthmark on her left wrist just over the thumb.



Samantha Moye

Agencies Say Wetlands Too Significant

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"I'm not encouraged - It would be extremely difficult - I'm in no position to recommend proceeding with an application for construction of this lake after hearing what I've heard today," Howard Zeller, a Department of Natural Resources consultant, said after an hour-long morning discussion session, the delegation's visit to the proposed lake site, said another two hours of comments and questions Tuesday afternoon.

Zeller's answer to a direct question about what he intended to report to DNR Commissioner Leonard Ledbetter followed "thumbs down" comments on the project by Tom Welborn of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's regional office in Atlanta and Phil Laumeyer of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Office in Brunswick.

Both indicated that the quality of the wetlands in the Black Creek watershed was too significantly important for them to recommend that they be flooded by the proposed 200-acre fishing lake.

Although the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, represented at Tuesday's "lake walk" by Ken Dugger, is the agency which issues permits for lake construction, the opinion of the EPA and the USFWS weigh heavily on its decision to approve or disapprove a construction application.

Others present for the session were Wesley B. Crum of the EPA's Atlanta regional office, Tim Hess of the Georgia Game and Fish Division, Atlanta, Mike Gemmings, chief of the DNR's fisheries section, Atlanta, and Terry Kyle, DNR wildlife supervisor, Louis Berg, DNR fisheries biologist, Gene Love, DNR biologist, and Lee Keefe, DNR fisheries biologist, Albany.

The delegation was here this week so EPA representatives could identify, on site, their objections to construction of the proposed fishing lake, according to information given earlier to Rep. Bobby Long and county officials by DNR Commissioner Ledbetter.

After doing so, they still held the opinion that covering approximately 140 acres of the creek's high quality habitat and flood plain wetlands with dammed up water would not be allowed

THE VICTIM'S pickup wound up ninety feet from the point of contact after Tuesday's fatal accident on U.S. 84 E at the Pine Park crossing. (Staff Photo)

Pine Park Resident Killed In Accident

Charles Golden, Sr. Victim Of Truck, Pickup Crash

Charles W. Golden, Sr., 66, a resident of the Pine Park Community, was killed early Tuesday morning in the intersection of the Pine Park Road and U.S. 84 E, about four miles east of Cairo.

His death is the fifth traffic fatality to occur in Grady County this year, according to Georgia State Patrol records.

According to the accident investigation report filed by GSP Trooper Rick Bowdry, Mr. Golden, driving a 1986 Toyota pickup, was traveling north across U.S. 84 from the Pine Park Road to the Bold Springs Church Road at about 7:10 a.m. Tuesday and pulled into the path of a log

truck traveling west on the four-lane highway.

The truck was being driven by Elbert Leaks, 48, 119 Perimeter St., Thomasville. Mr. Leaks was injured in the collision and taken to Archbold Memorial Hospital in the Grady County Emergency Medical Service, a hospital patient information spokesman reporting Wednesday morning that he was treated and released.

Foggy conditions existed at the time of the accident, the investigation report indicates.

Mr. Golden had stopped at the stop sign on Pine Park Road before pulling into the highway Trooper Bowdry reported. His vehicle was struck on the front right side by the log truck, the collision occurring as he crossed the dividing line between the two

westbound lanes of the highway.

The Toyota pickup traveled ninety feet to the west before coming to rest in the left turn lane at the intersection and Leaks' International Truck was driven 210 feet before coming to stop in the highway's median.

No charges have been filed as a result of the accident, according to a GSP spokesman. Mr. Golden was a U.S. Army retiree and employed by Bulloch Farms, owned by Thomas County Commission Chairman John Bulloch.

His survivors include his wife, Marilyn B. Golden; a son, Chuck Golden, Cairo; and two daughters, Brenda Guess of Dixie and June Golden of Pine Park.

Mr. Golden's obituary appears elsewhere in this issue of The Messenger.

Grady NAACP Tackles Community Problems

Asks For Support From Concerned Citizens

"I'm glad all of you are here because it indicates that you, like me, realize we have some serious problems in our community," Grady County NAACP Chapter President Arthur Anderson told the ninety to one hundred citizens who gathered at Washington Middle School Monday night for the initial session of the NAACP's campaign "to make Grady County better in 1990".

Drug trafficking and use, gang violence, teenage pregnancy and apathy toward education have been identified as campaign targets by the NAACP.

"Our purpose during 1990 is to help eliminate these problems and we believe we have some solutions," Anderson said.

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"Most of those arrested on drug charges are black because it's happening in our neighborhood," he added, after pointing out that law enforcement officers were not enemies, they were doing their job, and citizens should join them in the effort against drugs.

"It's time to stop playing with the problem," Anderson

emphasized.

On gang violence, he bemoaned the fact that young people can't get together for an evening without a cutting or a shooting occurring.

"Some of these groups calling themselves clubs are really gangs and I can prove it," Anderson said, explaining that a club has a purpose and a track record and these groups don't.

Continued from Page 8

Gunman Robs Local Convenience Store

Police Also Working On Burglary

The store clerk, on duty at the time, described the man as being five feet ten inches tall and weighing approximately 170 pounds. She said he had long brown hair, a ladies black hood over his face, and was wearing a white shirt, black jacket and gray

trousers. He was wearing a white shirt, black jacket and gray trousers. He was wearing a white shirt, black jacket and gray trousers. He was wearing a white shirt, black jacket and gray trousers.



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Drug trafficking and use, gang violence, teenage pregnancy and apathy toward education have been identified as campaign targets by the NAACP.

"Our purpose during 1990 is to help eliminate these problems and we believe we have some solutions," Anderson said while opening the meeting.

He then challenged those present to get concerned because the problems are in their neighborhoods, not in someone else's.

"It's here because we permit it," Anderson said, pointing out that "white kids drive to black neighborhoods to buy drugs because residents of white

neighborhoods won't permit drug trafficking."

"Most of those arrested on drug charges are black because it's happening in our neighborhood," he added, after pointing out that law enforcement officers were not enemies, they were doing their job, and citizens should join them in the effort against drugs.

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Continued from Page 8

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Police Also Working On Burglary

Cairo Police Department investigators have been busy working on an armed robbery case and a commercial burglary, according to Chief Jim Kelly.

An armed white male entered the Sawannee Swifty Store on U.S. Highway 84, near the 9th St. N.E. intersection at approximately 8:25 last Friday night, November 8th, and made away with an undetermined amount of cash, according to police reports.

The store clerk, on duty at the time, described the man as being five feet ten inches tall and weighing approximately 170 pounds. She said he had long brown hair, a ladies black hose over his face, and was wearing a white shirt, black jacket and grey pants.

Police believe the suspect had been watching the store from a nearby location. Authorities are not certain what type weapon was used other than a small handgun.

The robber fled the scene on foot and, as of Messenger press time Wednesday, no arrest by Cairo Police has been

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Gunshots Fired At Nightclub By Customer

A Cairo man who was asked to leave a local night spot last Friday night became distraught and fired several rounds from an unknown weapon at the nightclub and a neighboring house, according to Cairo Police Department reports.

Police are searching for Frank Robinson, who was asked to leave the Cafe Club, 838 8th St. N.W., around 8:30 p.m. November 24th by its manager, Eddie Gilbert, because of Robinson's disorderly conduct.

Gilbert watched Robinson walk across the street and moments later, he started shooting at the building. One of the bullets entered a neighboring house where a juvenile was lying on the couch watching television.

The bullet went through a window and lodged in a wall of the dwelling, Robinson fled the scene and as of Messenger press time Wednesday, he had not been arrested.

Migrant Worker Stabbed During Argument

An argument between two migrant farm workers last Friday resulted in a stabbing incident at a northeast Cairo residence, according to the Cairo Police Department.

Magdalena Flores of Moultrie, who has been residing at a 19th Street N.E. residence, was arrested and charged with aggravated assault after stabbing Guadalupe Vela, 33, of 51 7th Avenue S.W.

The incident occurred just after 2 a.m. the victim being transported to Grady County Hospital by Grady County Emergency Medical Service before police were notified of the incident.

Vela had been stabbed once in the chest and once in the side, according to police. Flores fled the scene, leaving behind his knife.

Officers located Flores at the 13th St. N.E. residence where he was arrested.

Meetings Set On Nursing Legislation

Lynda McSwain, R.N., immediate past-president of the Georgia Nurses Assn. and a member of the oncology unit staff in the Department of Human Resources, will be at Grady General Hospital on Thursday, Dec. 14th, to discuss proposed changes in the Georgia Nurses Practice Act.

Ms. McSwain will speak at 8 a.m. and again at 5 p.m. in the Grady General Cafeteria and all nurses and other interested citizens in Grady and surrounding counties are invited to attend one of the sessions.

Rep. Bobby Long and Sen. Harold Ragan are being issued special invitations, Veronica Washington, R.N., a member of Grady General's staff, reported.

The proposed changes in the Georgia Nurses Practice Act are being sponsored by the Georgia Nurses Association and will be introduced during the 1990 session of the Georgia General Assembly.

There have been no revisions in this act in several years and this will be an opportunity for nurses and other citizens to get informed

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Miss Moye is five feet five inches tall and weighs approximately 110 pounds. She has hazel eyes, light brown hair, and a circular birthmark on her left wrist just over the thumb.

Watts is a white male standing five nine inches tall and weighs 140 pounds. He has a "Bud" tattoo on his right forearm and a cross tattooed on his left wrist.

Whigham is a white male with brown hair and eyes, standing five feet eleven inches tall and weighs approximately 161 pounds. He also has a tattoo on his right shoulder.

Supplier Wants To Cancel Milk Deal

Asks Board Of Education To Get New Bids

Flav-O-Rich, Inc., the current supplier of milk for the Grady County School System, is threatening to discontinue milk deliveries unless the system puts the school milk needs back up for bids due to increases in raw milk costs.

"We are one of three systems in south Georgia, I know of, that does not have an acceleration clause in its milk contract," Superintendent Larry Rawlins told The Messenger this week.

The Messenger has learned that similar threats by Flav-O-Rich had been issued to the Thomas County School System and the Randolph County School System.

Leon Tuten reported on a conversation between Flav-O-Rich officials and himself about the increased cost problem.

The dairy company indicated to him that costs for raw milk had increased on five separate occasions since the contract with the local system was executed and they requested that he seek the school board's consideration of a price increase or rebidding for the system's milk needs.

Board Chairman Jimmy Douglas told Tuten to report to Flav-O-Rich the board's feelings were that the contract should remain as is.

The Montgomery, Alabama, firm's reply came in a letter dated November 20th. It stated, "In an effort to secure your understanding and cooperation, we have explained our difficult situation brought about by the constantly rising cost of raw milk. It will be difficult to

continue serving your school system for the remainder of the year at current prices; therefore, we are asking that your school milk needs be rebid."

It continues, "We very much regret having to make this request; however, we cannot continue serving all of our school systems with the increasing losses we have so far sustained."

The local school board turned the letter and its contract with Flav-O-Rich over to the board's attorney, Tom Lehman, during this week's meeting.

"We are basically writing to see if they actually stop milk deliveries and, at that time, we will take action. If the contract is very clear cut," Superintendent Rawlins said.

The contract executed between Flav-O-Rich and the local school board stipulates the cost of a half pint of milk

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"I'm not encouraged - It would be extremely difficult - I'm in no position to recommend proceeding with an application for construction of this lake after hearing what I've heard today," Howard Zeller, a Department of Natural Resources consultant, said after an hour-long morning discussion session, the delegation's visit to the proposed lake site, and another two hours of comments and questions Tuesday afternoon.

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Others present for the session were Wesley B. Croom of the EPA's Atlanta regional office, Tim Hess of the Georgia Game and Fish Division, Atlanta, Mike Gennings, chief of the DNR's fisheries section, Atlanta, and Terry Kyle, DNR wildlife supervisor, Louis Berg, DNR fisheries biologist, Gene Love, DNR biologist, and Lee Keefe, DNR fisheries biologist, all of Albany.

The delegation was here this week so EPA representatives could identify, on site, their objections to construction of the proposed fishing lake, according to information given earlier to Rep. Bobby Long and county officials by DNR Commissioner Ledbetter.

After doing so, they still held the opinion that covering approximately 140 acres of the creek's high quality bottomland and flood plain wetlands with dammed up water could not be allowed under current federal law.

This objection could be overcome if an equal amount of wetlands could be created somewhere else but Hess of the Ga. Game and Fish Division said finding suitable substitute land on which to do so had proven impossible and the cost of creating the wetlands, if land could be found, would make the pro-

Continued on page 2

NAACP INITIATES ACTION ON PROBLEMS IN BLACK COMMUNITY

Citing recent incidences of gang violence in other communities which resulted in death, he told the assembled concerned citizens, "If we bury our heads in the sand, this will happen here."

Monday night's session was the local NAACP's first step toward organizing a parent-student support group among black citizens and Anderson emphasized the organization's dedication to its intent to tackle its targeted problems by pointing out that it is prepared to go into the homes where the problems originate if necessary.

"Some parents who need this program are not here tonight and it's up to us to get the entire community involved," he said. Cairo Police Chief Jim Kelly, Grady County Sheriff Sydney Turner and Grady County School Superintendent Larry Rawlins all attended Monday night's meeting and promised support of the NAACP in its efforts.

Chief Kelly pointed out that the greatest number of crimes his department handled were committed by black citizens against black citizens and urged those present to stand up for their right to enjoy living in their neighborhoods without fear. "Together we have to identify those people who want to start problems," he said, then called for a "different way of thinking" about the drug and violence problems prevalent in black neighborhoods.

He pointed out that drug dealers take advantage of people who are least knowledgeable and use them for their own benefit. On the growth of gang violence, the chief pointed out that the groups involved usually include members between the ages of 13 and 23 and many of them belong because they wanted both recognition and protection.

He also called out a list of six to eight "club" names and told the citizens present that they were best described as "gangs". "Young people involved in these groups must have more to look forward to than belonging to a gang and we must change their present attitude through education," Chief Kelly said.

Sheriff Turner echoed several of Chief Kelly's thoughts and also stressed education as a primary answer to the drug and violence problems disturbing the community. "Parents can do more than anyone else in dealing with these problems," he said, adding that we can't wait until children enter school to start teaching them about the dangers of drugs. He emphasized that parents must be made to realize that they are role models for their children.

City Slogan Suggestions Sought

The Cairo mayor and council is soliciting input from the local citizenry concerning a proposed new city slogan, which for numerous years has been "A City On The Move". City Manager Joe Morton said this week. The Cairo-Grady County Chamber of Commerce has submitted the slogan, "Georgia's Hospitality City," an idea stemming from the city's Hospitality City Award given Cairo when the Great American Race made a pit stop here in 1987.

Councilman Richard VanLandingham suggested to the council that the public should have a chance to submit any ideas so that the city fathers could select a new slogan from a variety of suggestions.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE Wallace Cato of Bainbridge was not on the program for Monday night's meeting but attended as a "concerned citizen".

"I came here thinking I was the only one who knew there was a problem but, from what I've heard, I've learned better and I appreciate what you're doing because this is the answer," he said, when called on by President Anderson.

He suggested that the NAACP and its support group work to create the idea among the community's youth that it was "cool" to be educated and "not cool" to do drugs and fail.

"You've got to stand up for what's right," he added.

To close the session, both Anderson and Rev. Patrick Gilley, vice-president of the Grady County Chapter of the NAACP, called on citizens to become involved with the organization's efforts and get concerned about the black community's young people. "When you see symptoms of drug use or gang involvement, put the symptoms together and investigate," Anderson urged and Rev. Gilley called for increased concern about what's happening "on our streets, in our schools, in our homes and also in our churches".

"We need to be more aware of our surroundings because what's going on in our neighborhood is our problem and it's also our fault if our children are failing in school and we don't do anything about it," Rev. Gilley said.

Anderson urged those present to get other parents involved in the support group for the NAACP's efforts, particularly those touched by drug or gang violence problems.

"We're not pointing any fingers but this has got to be a joint community effort with all our resources pooled to begin the long road toward solutions."

"Go and tell people what we've witnessed here tonight and let's all tackle these community problems together," he said. He asked those present to either notify him in writing or write him at the NAACP, P.O. Box 797, Cairo, Ga. 31728, at any situations they knew of that should be investigated.

"If we don't tolerate these conditions, they won't exist in our community," Rev. Gilley said. To close the meeting, he called on those attending to "let the message filter down".

"A thousand-mile journey has to start somewhere and this is our first step," he said. Anderson scheduled a second meeting of the support group for Monday night, December 18th, and asked those attending the first session to bring others concerned about the problems the NAACP has targeted for its attention.



THE LOG TRUCK involved in Tuesday's accident in foggy conditions traveled the additional 170 feet before being brought to a stop in the U.S. 84 median. (Staff photo)

FLAVO-RICH THREATENS TO STOP MILK DELIVERY

(Continued from page 1)

to be 12.89 cents from August 1989 through June 1990. "Basically, they are wanting to raise the price per half pint nearly 2 cents. We use approximately 10,000 half pints monthly so we are looking at a \$2,000 increase per month in milk costs," Food Service Director Tuten said.

POLICE INVESTIGATING ARMED ROBBERY AND BURGLARY

(Continued from page 1)

Authorities are also investigating a burglary at Harry's Mobile Home Sales, 440 U.S. 84 E., that occurred sometime Tuesday night, November 28th.

Police reports indicate that a burglar or burglars forced entry into a 1989 mobile home and stole a refrigerator, coffee table, end table, curtains, and several wall decorations.

Police have several leads, and the investigation is continuing.

Cairo Fire Dept. Responds To Weekend Fires

Cairo firemen responded to two Thanksgiving weekend residential fires, according to a Cairo Fire Department spokesman.

At approximately 9:40 p.m. Sunday, Nov. 26th, a resident of the 11th Street N.E. neighborhood reported a fire at a vacant house on 11th and owned by John B. Tuggle, Jr.

The dwelling was engulfed in flames when firefighters, both regular and volunteer, arrived on the scene. After roughly an hour and a half, firemen had the blaze extinguished, however the interior of the structure was completely gutted.

A cause has not been determined, fire officials continued to investigate its origin.

Cairo firemen were also dispatched to a fire Saturday night, November 25th, at approximately 7:25, this one at 348 14th St. S.W.

The resident, Ike Knight, was not home at the time of the fire, according to the Cairo Fire Department. The house is owned by David King.

Fire officials believe the fire started in a bedroom closet and spread through the house from there. Volunteers were not dispatched, but off-duty regular firemen were called in to fight the fire.

The interior of the residence was totally gutted and the fire's cause has not yet been determined, the spokesman said.

Grady Child Abuse Council Organized

Doris Gainey Heads List Of Officers

A Grady County Council on Child Abuse, organized recently as an affiliate of the Grady Council on Child Abuse, held an executive committee meeting Wednesday of this week to begin planning its attack on the problem. "Our purpose is to educate the community, parents and children about child abuse and our objective is to prevent it," Pres. Doris Gainey said Monday of this week while discussing the council's organization.

Specific programs and procedures to be used to carry out this purpose and obtain the stated goal were to be topics of discussion at Wednesday's session, Brenda Russell, the council's public awareness chairman, indicated.

Serving with President Gainey as officers of the Council on Child Abuse are Ruth Bryant, vice-president; Mary Faye Ridley, secretary; and Ross Ann Hadden, treasurer.

Standing committee chairmen and co-chairmen, in addition to Ms. Russell, are Program-Planning, Sonya Porter and Patricia Prince; Membership, Anne Wind and Oshie Williford; Advocacy, Carolyn Fincher and Marjorie Ragan; Finance, Mary Faye Ridley; Fund Raising, Bernice Porter and Judie Kelly; Chartering and By-Laws, Myrtice Tyson; and Nominating, Lyndal Dunlap.

Work is now underway on the Grady County Council's charter to complete its affiliation with the Georgia Council on Child Abuse, President Gainey said. The state council's assistance of the local council will be channeled through the Southwest Georgia regional office in Albany headed by Ms. Ellen Hatcher, wife of Second District Congressman Charles Hatcher.

The Southwest Georgia Region includes forty-five counties and sixteen of them have now organized county councils, Grady, Berrien and Turner being the most recent, according to Director Hatcher.

Other counties in the region with active councils on child abuse include Bibb, Colquitt, Crisp, Decatur, Dougherty, Lowndes, Mitchell, Muscogee, Peach, Sumter, Tift, Upson and Worth. "Some of the remaining counties are considering organization of joint councils and in some of the smallest, the program will be served by individuals we identify as 'prevention advocates', Ms. Hatcher said, adding, "Our goal is to have an appropriate link in each county."

She praised the Grady County organization effort, everything right." The Grady County Council on Child Abuse will have no financial obligation to the regional or state organizations and can utilize all funds raised by it to carry out local programs.

Non-Voters Purged, Registration Records Now On Computer

Registration Records Now On Computer

Grady County's registered voter count currently stands at 7417, 800 less than the approximately 8200 qualified to vote in the 1988 elections, according to County Registrar Max Tyson. This reduction is due to the purging of 1700 names from the registration list this year because of failure to vote at least once during elections held in 1986 and 1988, Tyson explained, pointing out that this removal of non-voters from the list is required by law.

Some voters who have been purged are not aware of it because several hundred of the 1700 purge notices mailed have been declared undeliverable by the post office and returned to the registrar.

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GRADY COUNTY REGISTRAR Max Tyson has used his "in house" computer, installed last summer, to get the county's voter registration records in tip-top shape. (Staff photo)

Non-Voters Purged, Registration Records Now On Computer

Registration Records Now On Computer

"We now have everything in the computer and can answer registration questions and provide voter information much more easily than before," Tyson said. An outside computer service, which was not always reliable, is no longer needed for assistance in preparing up-to-date voter registration lists for the county, elimination of this need by installation of an office computer prompting Tyson to remark, "From now on, if there's an error in registration, no one can be blamed but me or Mrs. (Dorothy) Logue, the deputy registrar."

The office still needs the social security number of 2815 of the 7417 registered voters logged in its computer, the loss of a national communication being required by new recently adopted election regulations.

"Most of the social security numbers we don't yet have are of those voters who vote regularly but we're reducing the number we still don't have steadily," Tyson said. His main concern, right now, is re-registration of the 1700 who have been purged from the voters' list because of non-participation and he's hoping those who have indicated purge notices will understand the importance of responding if they anticipate being able to participate in next summer's elections.

For more people, what should be protected from the wrong type of development, what additional services and facilities will be needed and what kind of housing should be provided and by whom, Gleaton explained.

"The final element in the plan you will organize to guide development and change over the next twenty years is the land use element and that sums up the other five," Gleaton said.

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Gleaton said he disagreed with the idea that great communities were shaped by great plans. "Communities are developed by the individual ego among its citizens and by its economics at various times in its history. What a long-range plan does is provide a framework in which efforts to be directed toward five areas of content a long-

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Mother Reports Teen Missing To Police

Cairo Police are seeking the whereabouts of a young Cairo girl who was last seen Monday morning by her mother, Jessie Oches, 13, of 790 13th St. N.E., was reported missing Tuesday afternoon of this week by her mother, Jessie Corona, according to police.

"We don't have many leads at this time and any information we receive will be helpful in locating her," Oches said.

The Cairo Messenger

Established January 5, 1904

Entered as second-class matter January 14th at the Post Office at Cairo, Georgia 31720 under the act of March 3rd, 1879.

F.J. WIND, Editor from May 1, 1904 to September, 1922.

H.H. WIND, SR., Editor from September 1922, to August 15, 1957.

R.E. WIND, Editor from August 15, 1957 to March 1, 1983.

H.H. WIND, JR., Publisher from August 15, 1957 to June 1, 1980.

R.H. (Bobby) WIND, Editor and Publisher.

R.L. (Bobby) VanLandingham Staff Writer

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Who's Fighting Whom

Stories appearing in this week's issue of the Atlanta Constitution convey the impression that the State of Georgia is ready to go to war with Alabama and Florida over the plan to allocate an additional 529 million gallons per day of Chattahoochee River water for use by metro-Atlanta.

One article states the issue threatens to plunge Georgia, Florida and Alabama into a bitter dispute over the region's future and another says the "water war" is pitting Georgia, Florida and Alabama against one another for control of the Chattahoochee River.

The Atlanta press misses the point. This is really Atlanta's war against Florida and Alabama and everything along the river in Georgia south of Newman is aligned with those neighboring states, recent hearings indicate.

But the fact that Atlanta's media people take little note of this is not surprising because they demonstrate little awareness of any part of Georgia outside the metro area.

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Cadets receiving satisfactory ratings from Grady County was Darrell Nixon.



GRADY COUNTY COMMISSION Chairman Francis Allen, left, and DNR Consultant Howard Zeller shared parting thoughts at the close of Tuesday's meeting on Tired Creek Reservoir. Chairman Allen didn't get the "good news" he expressed hope for in opening the session. (Staff photo)

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"Bring the whole family and enjoy this year's parade," Best said, adding, "We couldn't have a great parade without the cooperation of everyone involved and I thank each and everyone."

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Reducing Losses Of Container Grown Plants

Healthy container grown shrubs with active roots can be planted in commercial landscape plantings and die within a short time. Here are some problem areas that often affect the survival of recently planted container grown shrubs in the landscape.

capacity once the shrub is planted in the ground. Until the roots move out into the surrounding soil, the shrub is very susceptible to drought stress.

Solution: Fortunately the solution is simple, yet effective. Knocking the soil ball of the container grown plant several times against a hard object will easily expose the surface root mass. When planted, these roots are immediately in contact with the surrounding soil which has a far greater water reserve than does the soil of the container mix. The removal of the surface soil is preferred to the older recommended practice of cutting the surface roots. If practical, the roots should also be spread out. The possible solution of growing the shrubs in a heavier mix is not practical for the grower since this would greatly increase root rot problems.

Problem No. 4: Planting with the container soil dry.

Occasionally container grown shrubs are planted when the undisturbed container soil is dry with the assumption that the shrub will be watered later after it is planted. It can be extremely difficult to set a dry container mix after it gets into the ground. The results are a plant in wet backfill soil but with most of the roots located in an environment that is completely dry. Death or severe drought stress can result in a few days during hot weather.

Solution: Disturbing the soil ball and thoroughly wetting the soil ball before planting will eliminate this potentially serious problem.

Problem No. 5: Failure to direct water where needed. Repeated problems have been encountered when overhead sprinklers were used to provide water for recently planted shrubs. There is a tendency to wet a large area with sprinklers but to a depth of only two to three inches. This provides very little useful water to the container grown plants. Erecting a ring of soil around the plants and hand watering with a hose is the best approach.

Problem No. 3: Water holding capacity of container mixes. Container mixes are ideal for producing high quality shrubs in containers. These mixes, however, usually do not have ideal water holding capacity.

Problem No. 6: Failure of roots to become established.

It is quite possible for the roots of a container shrub to make almost no development into the backfill soil if the backfill soil holds excessive water during wet periods; and is thus poorly aerated. A combination of a heavy clay soil plus a planting site where water accumulates usually results in the most severe problems.

Solution: No simple solutions are available in this situation. Probably the most practical one is to replant with shrubs that have greater tolerance to poor soil aeration. Ornamentals which have average or above average tolerance to moist soil conditions are: bald cypress, 'Bradford' pear, dwarf Chinese holodendron, Japanese cherry, juniper, ornamental holly and rose.

Other Problems: Other factors can affect shrub livability. Excessive soluble salts from over fertilization can injure or kill the root system at a level where there is less air available to the roots and thus less oxygen. This can injure or kill a major portion of the root system.

Conclusion: During the initial establishment period, container grown shrubs are in a more critical situation than is commonly realized. Disturbance of the root system and more careful attention to watering are the keys to reducing mortality. The use of a soil probe to evaluate soil moisture in the root zone should be a standard practice.

I never made a mistake in my life; at least, never one that I couldn't explain away afterwards.

A necessity is something you can get along without but buy something you simply must have.

Conscience is that still small voice that tells you what other people should do.

For Those Who Like To Keep Up With Grady County. A Subscription to the Cairo Messenger Can Be Sent Almost Anywhere. (912) 377-2032



R.R. (Bobby) WIND, Editor and Publisher.

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While participating in these events, cadets complete for the Records Book of Excellence. To qualify for this



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(See page three (3) for history of the Tired Creek Reservoir Project.)

BIG CAIRO CHRISTMAS PARADE NEXT THURSDAY
(Continued from page 1)
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Health Transport Services, Browne Troop No. 125, Itasca, Grady County Child Development Center, Girls 16 and under GRPS State Softball Champions, American Legion Post No. 544, Belle-Hudson, Whigham Cub Scouts, Mr. Chieck, Cairo Volunteer Fire Department, Busy Bee Child Development Center, Georgia Forestry Commission, Whigham Band, Wright Nursery, Teeny School, Quincy Coca-Cola Veterans Express Bus, City of Cairo's Corner, Miss Old South, Jr. Miss Old South, Jr. Little Miss Old South, Cairo Presbyterian Church, Starlight Twirlers of Tallahassee, Willard Vickers, W.B. Roddenberry Company, M. Calvary Learning Center, Baker County Elementary Band, Girl Scout Troop No. 167, Pantomime & Parables of Pine Level Baptist Church, Peaceful Harbor Inn, Lower Creek Muskegoe Tribe, Miss Georgia Pre-Ten, Pack & Sack Food Store, Parkmore Pre-School, Grady County 1st, Alcuin's, Truist Bank, Cairo High Library Club, Grady County Jr. Miss, Cairo High School Band, and of course, Santa Claus.

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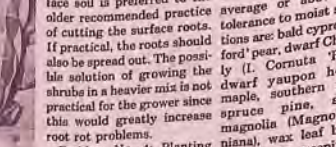
Healthy container grown shrubs with active roots can be planted in commercial landscape plantings and die within a short time. Here are some problem areas that often affect the survival of recently planted container grown shrubs in Georgia.

Problem No. 1: Rapid soil moisture consumption from container grown plants. Research from the University of California indicates that the soil of container grown plants can lose moisture faster when planted in some backfill soils than when the same plant was growing in the container. If the plant is not checked frequently it can die within a few days if conditions are favorable for rapid loss of moisture by transpiration through the leaves.

Problem No. 2: Taboo of top-to-roots. Imbalance between root water absorption ability to leaf water loss is a major cause of death of recently transplanted container grown shrubs. These plants transpire water through the leaves at a normal rate; however, their water absorption ability is greatly restricted due to the small area of soil that they occupy and thus are able to remove water from plants with heavy tops are especially susceptible to drought stress. Well grown container Japanese hollies such as 'Hetzl' and 'Compacta' are examples of shrubs that can die suddenly due to this problem. As plants expand the roots out into the backfill soil within two to three months, the problem becomes less critical.

Solution: Careful attention to recently planted shrubs during periods of high leaf transpiration (high temperature, high light and rapid air movement and low humidity) is important.

Problem No. 3: Water holding capacity of container mixes. Container mixes are ideal for producing high quality shrubs in containers. These mixes, however, usually do not have ideal water holding



average or to moist soil conditions. Excessive tolerance to water conditions are: bald cypress, 'Bradford's pear', dwarf Chinese holly (I. Cornuta 'Rotunda'), dwarf yaupon holly, red magnolia, southern magnolia, spruce pine, sweetbay magnolia (Magnolia virginiana), wax leaf ligustrum, weeping willow and yaupon holly.

Occasionally container grown shrubs are planted when the undisturbed container soil is dry with the assumption that the shrub can be watered later after it is planted. It can be extremely difficult to set a dry container mix after it gets into the ground. The results are a plant in wet backfill soil but with most of the roots located in an environment that is completely dry. Death or severe drought stress can result in a few days during hot weather.

Solution: Disturbing the soil ball and thoroughly wetting the soil ball before planting will eliminate this potentially serious problem.

Problem No. 5: Failure to direct water where needed. Repeated problems have been encountered when overhead sprinklers were used to provide water for recently planted shrubs. There is a tendency to wet a large area with sprinklers but to a depth of only two to three inches. This provides very little useful water to the container grown plants. Erecting a ring of soil around the plants and hand watering with a hose is the best approach during the initial period after planting. If a sprinkler system is used, the nurseryman should obtain a soil probe to determine how deeply the water has penetrated.

Problem No. 6: Failure of roots to become established. I never made a mistake in my life; at least, never one that I couldn't explain away afterwards.

A necessity is something you can get along without to buy something you simply must have.

Conscience is that still small voice that tells you what other people should do.

For Those Who Like To Keep Up With Grady County. A Subscription to the Cairo Messenger Can Be Sent Almost Anywhere. (912) 377-2032

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Georgia Column Notes

Continued from Page 6
career total tackles.

Senior free safety Ben Smith, the current SEC interception leader, has eight pickoffs on the season putting him in a tie for fourth place in the record books with Eli Marich (1948) and Jeff Hipp (1980). He's tallied 11 interceptions during his career at Georgia, a number that's tied for seventh place in the record books for int's with Buck Swindle (1968-70).

Bulldog QB Greg Talley's 93-yard TD pass to Kevin Maxwell vs. Vanderbilt was the longest since 1980, when Buck Belue threw a 93-yard scoring strike to Lindsay Scott against Florida.

Georgia's all-time won-loss record is 561-313-53.

As a player from 1974-76, Ray Goff is 2-1 vs. Tech.

Goff is the third youngest head coach in Division I-A football this season, at age 34. In fact, the SEC has four of the 10 youngest this season in Mike Archer (LSU), 35; Rocky Felker (Miss. St.), 36; Watson Brown (Vandy), 39; and Goff.

Georgia kept up a unique tradition by hiring Ray Goff. The last time the Bulldogs hired a head coach with previous college head coaching experience was in 1906 when W.S. Whitney was brought in after serving as head coach at North Carolina A&M in 1905.

Goff is the next to youngest member of his coaching staff (only RB Coach Willie McClendon is younger); however, his staff has over 150 years of college coaching experience.

Goff is the 23rd head coach at Georgia. Only five of those are Georgia graduates: Goff, Johnny Griffith (1961-63), George "Kid" Woodruff (1923-27), Marvin Dickinson (1903 and '05), and Dr. Charles Herty (1892-94).

Shop Cairo



NINE AND UNDER GRADY COUNTY SOCCER TEAM honored during pre-game ceremonies. Shown left to right: front row: Brett Burroughs, Ray Burroughs, Anatole Cloud, Monica Dixon, John Godbehere, Chance Gwaltney, second row left to right: Will Bunderick, Ron Hester, Charlie Johnson, Willie Johnson, Scott Morey, Aaron Phillips, Jacob Scurry, Chuck Stafford. Third row left to right: Coaches, Joe Johnson, Bobby Gwaltney, and Billy Bunderick. (Not pictured is Zack Ray and Coach Marty Ray.) In last weeks issue the above outline was inadvertently placed beneath the 10 and Under team. We apologize for this error.



GRADY COUNTY 10 AND UNDER ALL STARS competing in Tifton Thanksgiving Day Bowl. Members of the team are in photo (not in order): Ronald Winfred Gandy, John Martin Johnson, Lee Andrew Johnson, Glenn Hillary Kirkland, Jr., Reggie Keaton Mobley, Jody James Perry, Murray Marvin Maxwell, II, Tyrone Jerome Monroe, Jose Enrique Trevino, Davis Booth III, Jafus Kentrell Harris, Andjur Cardinal Whitaker, Joshua John Halbgewachs, Brian Wade Hunziker, Keith Oliver Lee, Williams Robert Tuggle, Jr., Jerrod Perkins Trulock, Brian Michael Bennett, Charles Jordan Prince, Christopher Keith Godwin, Jimmy Lee Sanchez, Daniel Lucas Hammond, Brandon Michael Williams, Gary Lee Blount.

Seminole Ramlins

By Jack Wingate
We just herd the Corpof Eng tell bout how the Lake Lanier water wuz gonna be tuck thew the drinken water into the Sewer System of the same, with a 45 percent loss in the doing. We mite or-a reassert Gen. Sherman and have an Urban Renewal Program up thar, since most things that affect Georgians in a bad way originates in Gritsville U.S.A. I say, "Gritsville" cause most of the folks up thar wern't born't thar. They come from somers else.

From the looks of the Black Bass coming into the dock, they ain't one left in the lake. Its sorta like drilling for oil in So. Ga. "alo & fur between". Speckle Perch is doing they thing now. We need a little colder weather to makem git plum rite; however, they 66 on the dock at this time bein fileted for the crisco. When a Perch is big enough to fillet, he's BIG!

Whites & Hybreds has done showed theyself this week, bout 100 a day is coming up the dock in the day. Some Trollin, some Trapin, some GeorGIN & some Spooning. We like it like this. Folks come in to the Fire Place at nite & tell of how the biguns got away. One Gentleman from Tifton, Georgia had such a hit, but him didn't git off. It weighed in at 21 1/2 lbs and hit a white Christmas Tree Worm. A Stripper that is.

Mann Reviews Requirements

To avoid Federal penalties and monetary fines, Cam Mann, County Executive Director of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, reminds foreign investors who acquire or transfer any interest other

than a security interest in Grady County's agricultural land to report the transaction within 90 days of the settlement.

"The Agricultural Foreign Investment Disclosure Report is still required by law," said Mann, "and those who are late in reporting or who fail to report face possible penalties."

ASCS is responsible for monitoring agricultural land owned or controlled by foreign individuals or interests. The agricultural Foreign Investment Disclosure Report contains the date the land was acquired or transferred, the value of the purchase price yet to be paid, and the estimated value of the land.

Mann defined agricultural land as any tract of more than 10 acres now in farming, ranching, forestry, or timber production. "This includes land in agricultural use." He said interest means any right, ti-

tle or legal share of ownership in agricultural land, such as partnerships, trusts, estates, or shares in a corporation that owns agricultural land.

According to Mann, foreign people are required to keep direct and indirect ownership information current, file a report if they cease to be a foreigner and if the agricultural land ceases to be agricultural.

Eligibility for participation in ASCS programs is open to all applicants as established under law without regard to age, color, disability, marital status, national origin, race, religion or sex.

If men could only know each other, they would never again either idolize or hate.

Nature didn't make us perfect, but at least she had the kindness to make us blind to our faults.

Zebulun Theatre
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977-3302

Fri. & Sat. & Sun.
Fri. & Sat. 7:30 & 9:25, Sun. 8:00

Patrick Swayze

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Christmas in Cairo Saturday

All Day - Food Entertainment

MEMBER

What I am aware of with regard to Tired Creek since I have been in office -

1- I met the Commission, Mr. Walker and Representative Long in Mr. Lonnis Barrette's office January — Mr. Barrette is Deputy Commissioner of Natural Resources - Programs. Call if you were there and have a feel for what we were told. Basically that Tired Creek is alive in the Department's plans —

~~Senate~~ Senate
2 A State Parks Study Committee was established by the Senate during the past session of the General Assembly - I requested verbally and by letters to the Lt. Governor & the Chairman of the Natural Resources Committee that I be appointed to the Committee because of my and my constituents concern for the Tired Creek Project. (The Committee is composed of 5 members of the Senate Natural Resources Committee and Senator Hugh Gillis is its Chairman. (He is Chairman of the Senate Natural Resources Committee)

Senator Gillis told me that he would bring the Committee to Grady County & look at Tired Creek

2 I have talked with Sen. Gillis ^{on the phone} twice since the session. Both times we have talk about the Committee's visit, but no dates) were mentioned - Only that they would come in late summer

I had a casual conversation with the Commission
I requested from Mr. Barrett information that had
with respect to the Tired Creek Project. I received
a letter from Commissioner Ledbetter with a copy of ¹⁹⁷⁹ Feasibility Study

— ON August 6th. Two weeks ago

had a call from Mr. Pete McDuffie - Dep.
Commissioner for Administration - He had
a date he and Senator Gillis wanted
to clear with me - Monday, August.

He indicated that I should receive
a confirmation from Senator Gillis.

— As of ^{this past} Monday, August 17th I had

Not heard from Senator Gillis, so,

I called Mr. McDuffie to see if he

knew anything further. He did not

except that he had just called Sen.

Gillis' office and was told that the

Senator was out for the week, but

that he had the parks committee

set on his calendar for the 24th.

(Bobby told me on the 6th (the day McDuffie first
called) the Senator Gillis had given him the date

While they were attend the funeral of
Rep. Pete Phillips.

Mr. McDuffie told me Monday that he
would call as soon as he could provide
more information - He had not called
as of yesterday afternoon (I called him)
- Yesterday morning I called Mr. J
Leonard Hedbetter, DNR Commissioner -
I did not intend to bring up the
subject of Tired Creek since I was
expecting to finalize plans with Mr.
McDuffie. The Commissioner says to
me "I believe we are to see you
next Monday". He said that in addition
to the Committee's coming, that he
and Mr. McDuffie would be coming -
He said to gather together any

good local support for their visit -
I call Mr. Mc Duffie late yesterday -
He still could not give me exact
information - for as he said he
could not speak for the Chairman -
I had suggested to the Commissioner
that if the group all landed at
the airport that may they would
like to maybe come by the Courthouse,
have a cold drink and discuss Tived
Creek in a cool environment. Mr.
Mc Duffie thought this to be a good
idea and would suggest this to
Senator Gillis - His suggestion
was that they all come in a fixed
wing aircraft (there had been some
talk of the Committee coming
in a helicopter and ~~the~~ he and

Mr. Ledbetter coming in the airplane.

To Sum up:

1- ~~The~~ Senate State Parks Study Committee
~~The Commi~~

Will be here around 10:00 A.M. Monday

2- Commissioner Ledbetter and Deputy
Commissioner McDuffie will be here

3. I have shared all of this ~~has~~ I have
known it ~~to~~ ^{with} your Chairman -

4- I have had several discussions about
The Tired Creek Project with our
member of the DNR Board, Mr. Leonard
Eubanks. He knows about the
Monday visit and plans to attend.
(Heard I agreed to invite Rep
Richard Royal who has expressed
Support for Tired Creek -

5- I have ^{shared} ~~discussed~~ the date of the visit
with Bobby. He has been out of
town this week, but plans to be
here Monday -

6- I have shared the committee's visit
with the editors of the Cairo Messenger &
The Times Enterprise. The both agreed
not to publish any advance but would
like to attend the "meeting".

7. Mr. Ledbetter suggested that we have supporters on hand to provide the Comm. Hee & the Dept. with local points of view. I suppose that is why we are here this morning to consider what might be our most effective response to this new stage in on-going Saga of Tired Creek.

Georgia Department of Natural Resources

205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1252, Atlanta, Georgia 30334

J. Leonard Ledbetter, Commissioner
404/656-3500

September 16, 1987

Ms. Peggy Chapman
Cairo/Grady County Chamber of Commerce
Post Office Box 387
Cairo, Georgia 31728

Dear Ms. Chapman:

First let me express to you our appreciation for a most enjoyable visit that we had to Grady County recently. We had a very good meeting that gave the Senate Committee an opportunity to hear from the local people and it also provided an opportunity to visit the Tired Creek site.

Senator Ragan did discuss with me the possibility of having staff from the Department of Natural Resources attend the Community Retreat scheduled for Tuesday, October 27th.

Pete McDuffie, Deputy Commissioner for Administration will represent the Department on October 27th. Pete, as you recall, was in attendance at our recent meeting in Grady County. Should you need to contact Pete, you may reach him at (404) 656-4810.

Thanks again for your hospitality and we appreciate the opportunity to have staff participate in the Community Retreat.

Sincerely,


J. Leonard Ledbetter
Commissioner

JLL/kmg

cc: Senator Harold Ragan
Pete McDuffie



CAIRO-GRADY COUNTY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

September 8, 1987

Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Commissioner Leonard Ledbetter
270 Washington Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Dear Commissioner Ledbetter:

I enjoyed visiting with you during your stop in Grady County last week. I appreciate all that you are doing to see that Tired Creek becomes a reality for Grady County.

While my personal feelings are that a 250 acre lake is too small to accommodate the needs for our region, I am happy that the State has finally realized that Southwest Georgia needs additional recreational areas.

Senator Harold Ragan informed me that he has spoken to you regarding a speaker from your department attending our Community Retreat scheduled for Tuesday, October 27th. I appreciate so much your help in this matter. This is the 6th retreat that we have had for our elected officials and it has certainly been a tool for better communication between our governing bodies.

Just for your information Paul Radford from the Department of Community Affairs will also be on our program that morning. I would appreciate you letting us know who will be coming from your office as soon as possible. I will give them an agenda of the events planned at a later date.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Peggy Chapman".

Peggy Chapman
Executive Vice President

PC/sr