2025-2029 JOINT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

For Gilmer County and the Cities of Ellijay and East Ellijay









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Gilmer County

Joint Comprehensive Plan 2025-2029

Joint Comprehensive Plan Update for

Gilmer County Including the

Cities of Ellijay and East Ellijay







Prepared for:

Gilmer County

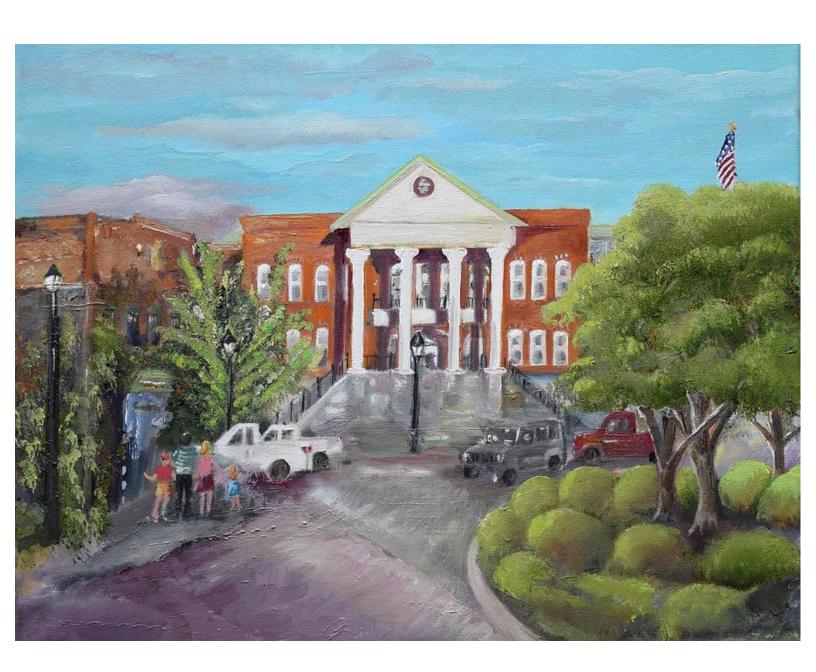
City of Ellijay

City of East Ellijay

By:



Northwest Georgia Regional Commission 1 Jackson Hill Drive Rome, GA 30162 (706) 295-6485







GILMER COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Charlie Paris, Chairman Hubert Parker, Post 1 Commissioner John Marshall, Post 2 Commissioner Edwina Daman, County Clerk David Clark, County Attorney Sandi Holden, Finance Officer

24-181

A RESOLUTION

TO ADOPT THE

Gilmer County Joint Comprehensive Plan (2025-2029) including the Cities of Ellijay and East Ellijay

Whereas, the Georgia Planning Act of 1989 requires local governments to develop and maintain a comprehensive plan to retain their Qualified Local Government status and eligibility for State permits, grants, and loans; and

Whereas, the Gilmer County Joint Comprehensive Plan (2025-2029) including the Cities of Ellijay and East Ellijay is now complete; and

Whereas, such Joint Comprehensive Plan Update is approved by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs as meeting Georgia's Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures (effective October 1, 2018); and

Whereas, the second and final public hearing on the draft plan was held on Thursday, September 5, 2024 at the Gilmer County Jury Assembly Room, 1 Broad Street, Ellijay, GA 30540 at 6:00 pm.

Now Therefore Be It Resolved, that the Board of Commissioners of Gilmer County, Georgia hereby officially adopts the Gilmer County Joint Comprehensive Plan (2025-2029) including the Cities of Ellijay and East Ellijay.

Resolved, this 28th day of October, 2024.

BY:

Charlie Paris, Chairman - Gilmer County

ATTEST:

Edwina Daman, County Clerk - Gilmer County

Al Hoyle, Mayor Lori Pierce, City Clerk



COUNCIL MEMBERS: Claudia Penland Tom Crawford, Al Fuller Kevin Pritchett Thomas Griffith

A RESOLUTION TO ADOPT THE

Gilmer County Joint Comprehensive Plan (2025-2029) including the Cities of Ellijay and East Ellijay

Whereas, the Georgia Planning Act of 1989 requires local governments to develop and maintain a comprehensive plan to retain their Qualified Local Government status and eligibility for State permits, grants, and loans; and

Whereas, the Gilmer County Joint Comprehensive Plan (2025-2029) including the Cities of Ellijay and East Ellijayis now complete; and

Whereas, such Joint Comprehensive Plan Update is approved by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs as meeting Georgia's Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures (effective October 1, 2018); and

Whereas, the second and final public hearing on the draft plan was held on Thursday, September 12th, 2024 at the Gilmer County Jury Assembly Room at 6:00 pm.

Now Therefore Be It Resolved, that the City Council of The City of Ellijay, Georgia hereby officially adopts the Gilmer County Joint Comprehensive Plan (2025-2029) including the Cities of Ellijay and East Ellijay.

Resolved, this 21st day of October 2024.

BY:

Al Hoyle

Mayor, City of Ellijay

ATTEST:

Lori Pierce City Clerk

RESOLUTION 2024-12

A RESOLUTION TO ADOPT THE

Gilmer County Joint Comprehensive Plan (2025-2029) including the Cities of Ellijay and East Ellijay

Whereas, the Georgia Planning Act of 1989 requires local governments to develop and maintain a comprehensive plan to retain their Qualified Local Government status and eligibility for State permits, grants, and loans; and

Whereas, the Gilmer County Joint Comprehensive Plan (2025-2029) including the Cities of Ellijay and East Ellijay is now complete; and

Whereas, such Joint Comprehensive Plan Update is approved by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs as meeting Georgia's Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures (effective October 1, 2018); and

Whereas, the second and final public hearing on the draft plan was held on Thursday, September 12th, 2024 at the Gilmer County Jury Assembly Room at 6:00 pm.

Now Therefore Be It Resolved, that the City Council of the City of East Ellijay, Georgia hereby officially adopts the Gilmer County Joint Comprehensive Plan (2025-2029) including the Cities of Ellijay and East Ellijay.

Resolved, this 16th day of October 2024.

BY:

Don Callihan

Mayor, City of East Ellijay

ATTEST:

Petrina Pritchett City Clerk



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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

GILMER COUNTY

Charlie Paris

Chairman, Board of Commissioners

Hubert ParkerBoard of Commissioners Post 1

John MarshallBoard of Commissioners Post 2

Edwina Daman County Clerk

CITY OF ELLIJAY

Al Hoyle

Mayor and Chairman of City Council

Thomas GriffithClaudia PenlandCouncilmanCouncilwoman

Al Fuller Councilman

Tom Crawford *Councilman*

Kevin PritchettCouncilman

Lori Pierce City Clerk

CITY OF EAST ELLIJAY

Chris CallihanCouncil Member

Don Callihan

Mayor

James WatersCouncil Member

Ed Forrester Council Member **Linda G. Smith**Council Member

Petrina Pritchett
City Clerk

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Ethan Calhoun

Assistant Director of Regional Planning

INTRODUCTION

Introduction to the Community Agenda for Gilmer County and the Cities of Ellijay and East Ellijay

Located in North Central Georgia, Gilmer County covers approximately 694 square miles of land. The 2441st largest county, equivalent in area, in the United States. Gilmer County is a gem in the North Georgia Mountains; it includes thousands of acres of protected state and federal lands, including a portion of the Chattahoochee National Forest, Rich Mountain Wildlife Management Area, and Carters Lake.

Outdoor Recreation Destinations

Lying at the heart of the Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest, Gilmer County is a prime destination for outdoor recreation of all types. The southern terminus of the Appalachian Trail (as well as that of the Benton MacKaye Trail) sits in Gilmer County. With easy access to Amicalola Falls State Park and the beautiful Three Forks Valley, Gilmer County is a destination for outdoor enthusiasts and adventurers alike. Gilmer County is home to an extensive mountain bike trail network. With over 100 miles of single track and no real off-season, the county has also been featured as a biking destination in national publications and has been declared "Georgia's Mountain Biking Capital." The Cartecay river is well known for the paddling and fishing opportunities it provides, as well as the tranquil settings for day hikes or picnics. The area lakes are premium destinations for those seeking quality watersports without the maddening crowds of other reservoirs in the region.



Figure 1: Aerial view of downtown Ellijay



Agriculture and Agritourism

Along with the incredible outdoor recreation opportunities, Visitors to Gilmer County will also find vineyards, pick-your-own orchards, farmers' markets, and mountain roads with stunning vistas. The annual *Georgia Apple Festival*, held on two weekends in October, entices visitors from all over with craft vendors, artists, antique cars, a parade, and all things apple. Alongside Gilmer's tourism-based agriculture is an active and significant proportion of conventional agricultural farms that collectively contribute hundreds of millions to the local economy. Many visitors to Gilmer County return time and again in search of ways to make it their home.

Gilmer County and the Appalachian Trail

The Appalachian National Scenic Trail is the longest hiking-only footpath in the world, measuring roughly 2,190 miles in length (Figure 2). The Trail traverses fourteen states along the crests and valleys of the Appalachian Mountain Range, from its southern terminus at Springer Mountain, Gilmer County Georgia, to the northern terminus at Katahdin, Maine. Known as the "A.T.", more than 3 million people visit the Trail every year. More than 3,000 people attempt to "thru-hike" the entire footpath in a single year.

People from across the globe are drawn to the A.T. for a variety of reasons, such as reconnecting with nature, escaping the stress of city life, meeting new people or deepening old friendships or experiencing a simpler life. Completed in 1937, the A.T. is a unit of the National Park System. It is managed under a unique partnership between the public and private sectors led by the Appalachian Trail Conservancy.

Gilmer County has been designated as an "Appalachian Trail Community™" by the Appalachian Trail Conservancy. There are only 40 communities along the Appalachian Trail's corridor that have been recognized as such. These towns and cities are considered assets by all users of the A.T., and many of these towns act as good friends and neighbors to the Trail.



Figure 2: Map of the Appalachian Trail

Planning for the Future

Gilmer County and the cities of Ellijay and East

Ellijay have joined together to address the challenges that lie ahead. The elected officials, professional staff, residents, business leaders, property owners, and major employers collaborate to prepare the *Gilmer County Joint Comprehensive Plan 2025-2029*.

Why We Plan

Comprehensive planning is an important management tool for promoting a strong, healthy community. A Comprehensive Plan provides a clearly stated, shared vision describing the future of the community. It protects private property rights while encouraging and supporting economic development. The plan promote orderly and rational development so that Gilmer County and the Cities of Ellijay and East Ellijay can remain physically attractive and economically viable while preserving important natural and historical resources.

The comprehensive plan is the tool to provide certainty about where development will occur, what it will be like, when it will happen, and how the costs of development will be met. It is the blueprint for the community to achieve the development patterns it desires; Among those are traditional neighborhoods, infill development creating a sense of place, transportation alternatives, encouraging mixed-use development, protection of natural resources, and promoting economic growth.

Planning also helps the local governments, invest their money wisely in infrastructure such as roads, water and sewer, schools, parks and green space, and other facilities to maintain and improve the quality of life for the residents of Gilmer County.

Why We Plan

- Set a new standard for protecting natural and cultural resources
- Promote desired patterns of development
- Facilitate economic development
- Accommodate a range of housing and transportation options
- Prioritize capital expenditures
- Enhance quality of life

PURPOSE

The Joint Comprehensive Plan states the vision, goals, policies, key needs, and opportunities that the community intends to address, as well as an action plan highlighting the necessary tools for its implementation. Additionally, it outlines desired development patterns and supporting land uses with a future development map for each entity.

The Joint Comprehensive Plan has been prepared in accordance with, and serves the purpose of meeting the intent of the Georgia Department of Community Affairs Chapter 110-12-1, Minimum Standards and Procedures for Comprehensive Planning (effective March 1, 2014, updated October 2018). This Joint Comprehensive Plan consists of three core elements (Community Goals, Needs and Opportunities, and Community Work Program) and an additional three elements (Capital Improvements, Land Use, and Rural Broadband).

The DCA's Minimum Standards and Procedures for Local Comprehensive Planning emphasize the preparation of plans that help local governments address their immediate needs and opportunities while moving toward the realization of their long-term goals. To maintain Qualified Local Government Status and eligibility for selected state funding and permitting programs, every local government must prepare, adopt, maintain, and implement a comprehensive plan as specified in these standards and procedures.

The comprehensive plan is not a binding regulatory document, but it is a guide for local decision-making by the elected officials and citizens of Gilmer County.

SCOPE

The Joint Comprehensive Plan provides a fine-tuned list of needs and opportunities, future development maps with character areas, and narratives on housing and transportation of each character area. The plan also contains an implementation program listing strategic capital projects aimed at addressing the community's needs and opportunities. For the future development maps, the Land Use narrative presents strategies for implementation.



Figure 3: Annual Apple Festival. Photo courtesy of the Ellijay-Gilmer Chamber of Commerce.



Figure 4: Ribbon Cutting for the Downtown Ellijay Visitors' Center. Photo courtesy of the Ellijay-Gilmer Chamber of Commerce.



Figure 5: Historic Tabor House in downtown Ellijay



COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT

Creating a functional Joint Comprehensive Plan begins with defining a common vision for the communities' future development. A Community Vision is the overall image of what the community wants to be, and how it wants to look, in the future. It is the starting point for creating a plan and its implementation actions. A successful visioning process requires meaningful participation from a wide range of community stakeholders. Gilmer County residents, property owners, business owners, and other stakeholders contributed to the production of the Joint Comprehensive Plan. Due to the participation involved in its development, the Joint Comprehensive Plan should generate local pride and enthusiasm about the future of Gilmer County; citizens should be encouraged to remain engaged in the development process and ensure that the plan is implemented.



Figure 6: Stakeholder's conducting a SWOT analysis, April 2024

Stakeholder Committee

Every five years, the Joint Comprehensive Plan for Ellijay, East Ellijay, and Gilmer County must be updated. That provides a discussion of future growth and how local government agencies can plan for it. Joint meetings held with the steering and stakeholder committees provide feedback from members representing each local government.

A diverse group of elected officials, appointed officials, and staff, representatives of private sector organizations formed a collaborative committee to lay the foundation and build the framework of this plan. The stakeholder committee held five joint meetings facilitated by the Northwest Georgia Regional Commission (sign-in sheets found in Appendix G). Over the course of those meetings, committee members discussed and assessed the needs and opportunities of Gilmer County; they also considered



Figure 7: Stakeholder's reviewing the SWOT analysis, April 2024

ways to engage the community to provide the general public's perspective. After four Stakeholder meetings, the needs and opportunities highlighted by the stakeholders were presented to the leaders of each local government. Each local government created its respective Community Work Program, and a final Stakeholder meeting was held to review the final plan draft.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

The initial public hearing was held at the Ellijay City Hall on January 22, 2024. Notice was published in the local newspaper to ensure public awareness of the plan, the process, and the understanding that public input is vital to the creation of an effective plan.

The final public hearing was also held at the Gilmer County Jury Assembly Room in Ellijay on September 5, 2024. The hearing was well-attended, and notices were published in the *Times-Courier* newspaper informing Gilmer County citizens about the comprehensive plan and how to be involved in the process.



Figure 8: Stakeholders reviewing Future Development Maps and discussing future land use.

COMMUNITY OUTREACH SURVEY

The Northwest Georgia Regional Commission Survey, entitled "Planning Gilmer County," was uploaded on June 12, 2024, and ran until July 12, 2024. The total number of responses was 1,671; the completion rate was 100% all surveys were completed with no unanswered questions. Alchemer Survey was utilized as the software provider, and the NWGRC website served as the host. A direct URL, (www.nwgrc.org/gilmersurvey), made the online survey easily accessible for individuals who discovered the survey via flyer or newspaper articles.

The surveys were disbursed in several mediums which included online, email blasts to the members of the Ellijay-Gilmer Chamber of Commerce, Gilmer County Public Schools, the Gilmer branch of Dalton State College, local government staff as well as various civic groups. Social media platforms, such as Facebook and the Gilmer Chamber's social media were also used to further the digital outreach as a grassroots approach by much of the stakeholder committee. More than 25 paper copies were completed; those were uploaded by volunteer steering committee members so that the final data would reflect the paper responses along with the digital responses.

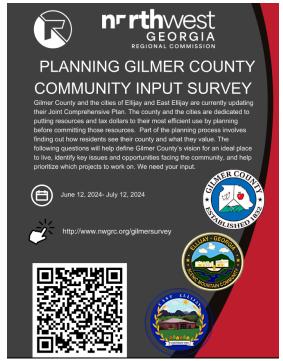


Figure 9: Flyer used to inform the public of the Joint Comprehensive Plan Community Vision Survey



HOW TO USE THIS PLAN

JOINT NARRATIVES

The plan's purpose is to establish a vision for growth and development by guiding and implementing land use and development policy for Gilmer County and the cities of Ellijay and East Ellijay. Each jurisdiction addresses each of the elements following in joint sections that focus on their relation to the county as a whole.

• The Capital Improvements Element is required for communities that charge development impact fees. The Capital Improvements Element annual update for SFY 2025 has been prepared separately and is based on the Development Impact Fee Act (DIFA), the Development Impact Fee Compliance Requirements (DCA Rules 110-12-2), and the Minimum Standards and Procedures for Local Comprehensive Planning (DCA Rules 110-12-1). These documents dictate the essential components of an annual update: (1) an impact fee financial report, and (2) a five-year schedule of capital improvements.



 The Land Use Element is a joint section that includes copies of the Future Land Use Maps, showing; these show standard land use categories and explain how the Future Land Use Map is to be interpreted in terms of those categories. These categories will play an important role in determining the direction of the future growth of each entity.



• The Rural Broadband Element requirement is an action plan for the deployment of broadband services into unserved areas within a provider's jurisdiction. The action plan must describe steps for the promotion of reasonable and cost-effective access to broadband in underived areas as designated by DCA. The local action plan may include, but shall not be limited to, any assessments, studies, ordinances, and/or goals to achieve certification as a "Broadband Ready Community" or designation of facilities and developments as "Georgia Broadband Ready Community" Sites. Each local comprehensive plan should contemplate and seek implementation in a manner that stresses the importance of broadband deployment across the state and considers broadband as important as other necessary utilities.



INDEPENDENT NARRATIVES

These portions are specific to each jurisdiction and, therefore, require more individualized organization than the joint narratives. Gilmer County and the cities of Ellijay and East Ellijay each have independent narratives for the following plan elements:

Policies are adopted to provide ongoing guidance and direction to local officials. They provide a basis for making decisions to implement the comprehensive plan, including achieving the vision for future development and appropriately addressing community needs and opportunities. Policy statements are identified for each planning element. Due to the inter-jurisdictional similarity of the policies in the previous Comprehensive Plan, they will be incorporated into a single joint section to reduce repetition



Figure 10: Stakeholders observing a presentation on environmental planning criteria and the Regionally Important Resource Plan.

Report of Accomplishments The first step of plan implementation is to conduct a report of accomplishments specific to Gilmer County and the Cities of Ellijay and East Ellijay. The report of accomplishments shows the results of past planning efforts, and the status of each work program item is listed here. Since work programs are updated every five years, the items under consideration here are from the period from 2020-2024. The local government officials reviewed the previous work programs for their respective governments and noted which projects had been completed. If projects were started but not completed, the "Underway" column was marked and the estimated year of completion was noted. There is no penalty for postponing or dropping a project since this is a planning document and not a binding legal agreement. However, an explanation is required for postponed or dropped projects. For example, a project may not have been accomplished because voters rejected a ballot measure to fund it. Sometimes an item is dropped because it may have been a new initiative or new mandate at the time, but it has become a routine or function of government. Items marked as "underway" or "postponed" are carried forward to the work programs in the Gilmer County Joint Comprehensive Plan, 2025-2029. However, projects noted as "Ongoing," annual tasks, or policy statements will not be carried forward.

Community Vision/Goals The purpose of this element is to create a road map for the community's future, developed through a public process involving community leaders and stakeholders in making key decisions about the community's future. The community goals are the most important part of the plan, identifying the community's future direction; these are intended to generate local pride and enthusiasm for the future and encourage citizens and leadership to take action to ensure plan implementation.

This element includes a list of goals Gilmer County seeks to achieve, and policies providing ongoing guidance to local government officials for making decisions to achieve them.



Needs and Opportunities The list of needs and opportunities was generated via SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) analysis. This is a brainstorming exercise designed for stakeholders to reflect on their community's needs and opportunities. The exercise was carried out by addressing the entire group of stakeholders rather than separating the group by jurisdiction. Stakeholders were shown a presentation illustrating current population and economic trends to provide each stakeholder with an informed basis for discussion during their initial meeting. The SWOT analyses were carried out during the first and second stakeholder committee meetings and the community outreach survey was largely based on the information obtained during those meetings. This discussion was broken down into seven categories, (Economic



Development, Housing, Community Facilities and Services, Transportation, Natural/Cultural Resources, Land Use, and Intergovernmental Coordination). Each category was given a station where stakeholders could gather and write their comments. Once the initial responses were complete, stakeholders were each given five stickers to place on the issues they viewed as critical. The SWOT analysis was transcribed to show all responses with the most critical issues illustrated in order of priority.

Community Work Program The Community Work Program lays out the specific activities to be undertaken during the next five years to address the priority Needs and Opportunities. It is a list of specific tasks that the governments are willing to attempt to accomplish. Developing the work program from needs and opportunities lists helps lead residents and leaders from a general idea about an issue to creating specific tasks to address it. It is not a contract or binding document, since many of the items on the list are dependent on funding that has not yet been awarded or obtained. Using the possible strategies from the Needs and Opportunities, planners created work program tables. The stakeholders, leaders, and other government officials reviewed these tables prior to the second public hearing.

- Brief description of the activity;
- Timeframe for its initiation and completion;
- Responsible party for implementation;
- Estimated the cost (if any) to implement;
- Funding source(s), if applicable; and
- Need or Opportunity addressed, if applicable.

JOINT LAND USE ELEMENT

A comprehensive guide for future development and redevelopment within Gilmer County and its two Cities.



Geography

Gilmer County includes the cities of Ellijay and East Ellijay. It also includes smaller unincorporated communities that are recognized places within the county. The information below is addressed by geographic area:

GILMER COUNTY

Gilmer County is one of North Georgia's great mountain counties. Located in the north-central portion of the state, Gilmer County was created on December 3, 1832. It has become well-known for its mountains and annual Apple Festival. Gilmer's population grew from a total of 13,368 in 1990 to a total of 33,180 in 2024; Gilmer's population will exceed 36,234 by 2040, according to U.S. Census projections.

CITIES

Ellijay

The City of Ellijay is the county seat of Gilmer County and was incorporated on December 20, 1834. Located on approximately 2,304 acres of land in the center of Gilmer County, Ellijay had a population of 1,750 in 2022, according to the U.S. Census. The city is served by a principal arterial highway (GA SR 515), as well as other state highways that provide great mobility through the area.

East Ellijay

The City of East Ellijay was established in 1903. East Ellijay is located in central Gilmer County, adjacent to the eastern boundary of the City of Ellijay. The U.S. Census estimated a population of 530 in 2022. The City of East Ellijay is served by GA SR 515, as well as other local roads offering great mobility through the area.

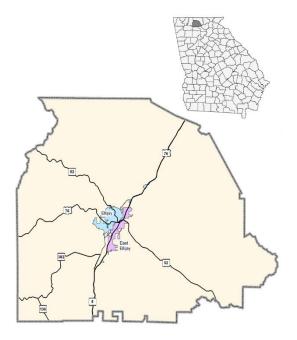




Figure 11: Nearly 6% of Gilmer's land area (15,629 acres) is utilized for agriculture or forestry.



OVERVIEW OF LAND USE IN GILMER COUNTY

Mountains

Gilmer County, along with the Cities of Ellijay, and East Ellijay are some of North Georgia's great mountain communities. The Blue Ridge Mountain range is an environmental corridor with natural beauty and provides several recreational opportunities in the form of hunting, fishing, hiking, mountain biking, horseback riding, camping, and more. Gilmer County receives much of its ambience from its environmental characteristics and the panoramic vistas of the Blue Ridge Mountainous terrain, while attractive to the Mountains. observer, often creates challenges for modern community development. Land use patterns in Gilmer County have been largely determined by the Cohutta Mountains, a sub-group of the Blue Ridge Mountains of the Appalachian Mountain The steep slopes can expose water bodies to degradation if best management practices are not followed when conducting earth-moving activities such as grading and timbering. Because of its obvious attraction to developers and destination homebuilders, Gilmer County has adopted a Mountain Protection Ordinance to ensure that new development respects the environmentally-sensitive areas that make it unique. The Northwest Georgia Regional Commission NWGRC identified slopes of 25% grade or greater through a topographical GIS analysis. These steep zones account for almost 69,000 acres in the county, though more than 43,000 are in the protected mountainous areas. Steep slopes in hilly and mountainous environments are challenging, but not impossible, to develop. Developers typically prefer to seek out flat or minimally sloped land for development projects to save on costs associated with regrading and land preparation.

While there is not a threshold of slope that is "undevelopable," developing sloped areas of around 25% of greater incline would come at a significant additional cost.

Steep Slopes (>25%)

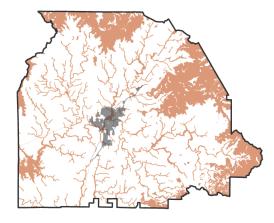


Figure 13 Source(s): Northwest Georgia Regional Commission GIS



Figure 12: Gilmer's stunning mountain vistas draw visitors year-round

Waterways

Cold water mountain streams provide Gilmer County with a good source of drinking water, as well as, making it a destination for trout fishing. The cool waters of the local streams help support trout populations in eight primary trout streams: the Cartecay River, the Ellijay River, the Consauga River, Harris Creek, Johnson Creek, Mountain Creek, Tails Creek, and the Toccoa River. Because of Gilmer's abundance of waterways, paddle sports such as kayaking and tubing are also popular recreational opportunities for residents and visitors.

Although Gilmer County has many tributaries and minor waterways, the county's most significant waterways are the Cartecay, Ellijay, and Coosawattee Rivers. The Cartecay River headwaters are in the Chattahoochee National Forest, and flow from east to west through the county and both cities of. The Ellijay River flows from the northern portion of the county southward to the City of Ellijay. These two rivers are part of the Coosa Watershed. The confluence of the Cartecay and Ellijay River in the City of Ellijay to form the Coosawattee River. Though the Coosawattee River is a larger waterbody than the Ellijay and Cartecay Rivers, it only supports trout throughout certain periods of the year and there is no sustainable reproduction. The Coosawattee River flows into the Army Corps of Engineers' Carters Lake. This Lake provides many recreational opportunities and contains no private docks or developments. Another mentionable waterway is the Toccoa River, which is part of the Tennessee River watershed and is in the northern portion of the county on National Forest Service lands. Because of the natural, recreational, and economic significance of Gilmer's waterways, the entire community recognizes the importance of protecting these assets for future generations. All of Gilmer's rivers, and many of its streams, are protected by local and state ordinances to ensure that future development does not compromise their integrity as the community continues to grow. One of the most consistent responses from the steering committee and community survey was the understanding that there is a need for more public access points to existing trails and waterways. Multiple projects aimed at improving access to Gilmer's waterways may be found in Gilmer County's Community Work Program. A list of impaired waters may be found in Appendix F.



Figure 14: Ellijay River photo courtesy of the Ellijay-Gilmer Chamber of Commerce.



Figure 15: Whitewater kayaking on the Cartecay River. Photo courtesy of the Ellijay-Gilmer Chamber of Commerce.



Figure 16: Kayakers and canoers on Carters Lake. Photo courtesy of the Ellijay-Gilmer Chamber of Commerce.

Preserved Lands

Gilmer County is ranked third among Georgia counties for National Forest acreage, totaling 55,501 acres. It is the predominant land use within the county. These lands can be found north of Ellijay, adjacent to Gilmer County's boundary with Murray County, and the forest continues east to southeast along the county's boundary with Fannin County. The cities of Ellijay and East Ellijay contain no National Forest lands. The future land use categories characterize National Forest lands as Parks/Recreational/Conservation. While the abundance of protected lands confines development, it preserves much of Gilmer County's most significant and beloved natural resources. Gilmer's access to this abundance of preserved land greatly contributes to its character as an outdoor recreation destination community; many of the preserved lands offer hiking, mountain biking, fishing, and camping opportunities. The preserved natural vistas have created a sense of equity for the residents of Gilmer County. Knowing that these great natural assets will forever remain protected, even as the community grows.

Transportation

Transportation in Gilmer County was once limited due to the geographic constraints of the mountains. The local economy and population in Gilmer grew, as time advanced, largely due to the improvements of the roadways that connected it to other communities. Although there is no access to the U.S. Interstate Highway system, there are several arterial state highways that connect Gilmer to other areas of the state. Historically, State Route 5 and U.S. Highway 76 were the primary north/south arterial corridors for travelers in this area of Northwest Georgia. With the sustained growth and traffic, typical ongoing improvements to the primary roadways were made. The most significant transportation improvement was the creation of Georgia State Route 515 (SR 515). It is a 76.2-mile-long four-lane divided highway in the north-central part of the state. Beginning slightly west of the City of Nelson, it curves to the northeast to Lake Chatuge and travels northward to the North Carolina state line. This highway was built to give motorists in the North Georgia mountains better access to Atlanta and its outlying suburbs by replacing the old SR 5 and U.S. Route 76 (US 76). SR 515 is officially known as the Zell Miller Mountain Parkway, honoring the Young Harris native who served as Governor and U.S. Senator. Over the fifteen years following SR 515's completion, Gilmer County witnessed its most significant growth period, in terms of population and economic development. Much of Gilmer's modern commercial growth is concentrated along, or near, SR 515 to take advantage of the heavy volumes of daily traffic. The portion of SR 515 within Gilmer County sustains between 14,000-20,000 average annual daily trips, based on data

Protected Lands

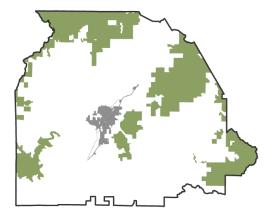


Figure 17 Source(s): Northwest Georgia Regional Commission GIS



Figure 19: Cyclists in Gilmer County. Photo courtesy of the Ellijay-Gilmer Chamber of Commerce.



Figure 18: Aerial view of SR 515. Photo courtesy of the Ellijay-Gilmer Chamber of Commerce.

collected in 2018 by the Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT). Other significant arterial corridors in Gilmer include SR 52, SR 136, SR 282, and SR 382. Gilmer County is also accessed by a north/south short-line railway operated by Georgia Northeastern Railroad. railway is not sufficient enough to extend the Blue Ridge Scenic Railway to Gilmer County, collaborative projects such as rails with trails may offer opportunities for more trail connections and a long-anticipated riverwalk. Gilmer County also owns and operates the only public airport in the county. The airport contains a 3,500 ft. x 75 ft. asphalt runway, leases hangar space, and sells aviation fuel. Air traffic at the Gilmer County Airport averages 58 aircraft operations per week and over thirty percent of aircraft operations are from transient aircraft. Gilmer County's transportation network, like all infrastructure, requires ongoing strategic planning and improvement, and several transportation-related projects can be found in the implementation programs of Ellijay, East Ellijay, and Gilmer County.



Figure 20: Hanger space may be leased at the Gilmer County Airport by private aircraft owners.

Public Water and Wastewater Utilities

History

While no official history records the establishment of the County's first water utility, the City of Ellijay had water service as early as 1929, confirmed by a surviving date-marked water tank. The City of Ellijay was the first community in Gilmer County to have public water, and it remains the center of operations for the water and sewer utilities. While Gilmer County and the City of East Ellijay developed their own water systems, both systems relied upon Ellijay for water supply and wastewater treatment. In 1987, Ellijay, East Ellijay, and Gilmer County legislatively combined their water and wastewater systems into a single entity known as the Ellijay-Gilmer Water and Sewer Authority (EGWSA). The EGWSA is governed by a five-member board of directors which meets monthly. Three members of the board are appointed by the Gilmer County Board of Commissioners, one member is appointed by the City of East Ellijay, and one member is appointed by the City of Ellijay.

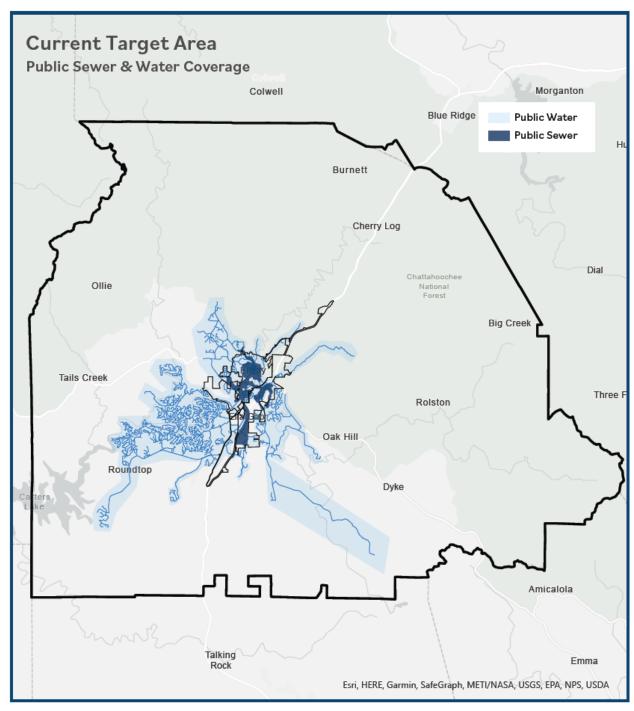


Figure 21 Source(s): Northwest Georgia Regional Commission GIS

Public Water Infrastructure

The EGWSA has three raw water intakes: the Cartecay and Ellijay Rivers, and Joyce Spring. Raw water from these sources is collected and treated chemically before being distributed into the system. The Ellijay Gilmer County Water and Sewerage Authority operates a conventional water plant that is rated at 5.5 MGD (million gallons per day). The plant primarily withdraws water from the Cartecay River under a permit from the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (GEPD) and can use up to 4.0 MGD. Another 0.45 MGD can be withdrawn from the Ellijay River when river flow is above minimum levels. The plant was constructed in 1971 as a 0.5 MGD plant and has been expanded several times to keep pace with water usage. The plant is designed for the expansion of up to 8.0 MGD to meet the future requirements of the community. The plant has received Gold and Platinum Awards for operational excellence and was named "Georgia Plant of the Year" in 2013, for plants between



Figure 22: Historic Pont du Gard aqueducts in southern France illustrate that public drinking water infrastructure has been an important part of community design since the ancient Roman Empire.

3.0 and 8.99 MGD in size. The EGWSA has eleven tanks with a total storage capacity of 1,815,000 gallons. Its distribution system contains eight booster pumping stations and approximately 344 miles of water lines (See Appendix D. Public Water Service Area map). The EGWSA recently received a Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), on behalf of Gilmer County, in order to expand their public water service area to serve 125 residences in the unincorporated Roundtop community. The Roundtop expansion will have a second phase funded by the EGWSA. The grant was awarded primarily due to the poor quality of the well water in this area and the public need for an alternative source of drinking water. Currently, the EGWSA is underway with its most significant public water system expansion in recent history with the ambition of serving approximately 2,800 new users along Yukon Road. This expansion will create a connection between the EGWSA and Pickens County Water System to provide redundancy for both water systems. Because parts of the EGWSA's infrastructure are of advanced age, standard practice dictates repair and replacement to reduce system failures and water loss. The EGWSA estimates a daily water loss of 13-18%, based on the total volume of daily water supply; and the amount of daily water loss should continue to lessen as the scheduled replacement plans are completed.

Wastewater Infrastructure

The Ellijay-Gilmer County Water and Sewerage Authority operates an activated-sludge, extended-air wastewater treatment plant permitted by GEPD to treat up to 2.5 MGD. The plant also removes phosphorus down to a level of 1.0 part per million. The reclaimed water is discharged to the Coosawattee River, which is one of the many trout streams found in Gilmer County, GA. The plant received a Gold Award in 2013 for operational excellence. It was constructed in 1970 and has been expanded several times to provide wastewater capacity that supports community growth. It currently operates at approximately 50% capacity, and can be further expanded to handle up to 5.0 MGD. A septage receiving station is available for local haulers that pump septic tanks. Recreational vehicles may dump at the station at no charge, which is a great service for the many visitors traveling to Gilmer County to camp in their recreational vehicle. The existing sewer service area is much more limited than the public water service area (see appendix E). The available capacity of the water plant means that a



Figure 23: Sanitary Sewer infrastructure is often the costliest investment regarding local utilities, which explains why Gilmer's sewer service area is lesser than that of the public water service area.

significant increase in service area can be accommodated. The primary limitations of the sewer service area involve steep slopes and the distance to the existing treatment plant. For example, the Clear Creek Middle School campus is located in a different drainage basin from the existing plant. For this reason, a pump system was needed, substantially increasing the cost of providing sewer service to this project. While topography can create a challenge for certain areas, there are areas in the drainage basin of the treatment plant that can be served in a cost-efficient manner. The EGWSA is eager to work with developers and residents to increase the current sewer service area, but expansions require an adequate density of new users for the utility to recuperate construction costs.

Less than 1% (approximately 0.5%) of Gilmer is within the public sewer service area. While this figure seems small, there is still available sewer capacity in the coverage area. Thoughtful infill and new development in the urbanized, incorporated parts of the county within the sewer service area have the potential to add residential units without having to spread development outwards. Conventional greenfield development, on the other hand, which must meet larger minimum lot requirements per zoning codes will consume more land and have a greater impact on the county's rural character.

Agriculture

Agriculture is another significant land use contributing to Gilmer County's character. Not only does agriculture provide Gilmer with cultural heritage, but it is an important economic resource, particularly in the production of apples, wine, and poultry. Gilmer County is reported as seventeenth in Farm Gate Value (\$244,072,580) among Georgia's 159 counties. Gilmer's farm gate values increased by \$54,894,345 since 2017, due in large part to growth in the poultry sector.

As of 2022, Gilmer County is the number one producer of apples in Georgia. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) reports the total market value of apples, minus the production cost (Farm Gate Value) to be at \$4,995,000. The apple industry also contributes to the strong agritourism industry in the county, bringing visitors to the county during apple harvesting season.

Farm wineries have also gained momentum in North Georgia, and Gilmer County is quickly becoming a destination for wine connoisseurs. In 2022, Gilmer County was ranked number one in the state for grape production totaling \$6,480,000 in Farm Gate Value. Farm wineries also greatly contribute to Gilmer's growing agritourism base by hosting various special events and retreats on-site.

Agritourism has created opportunities for farms of all types to augment their income beyond conventional crop or livestock production. In this environment, farmers may host weddings, give farm tours, create corn mazes, and many other creative activities that visitors may partake in. Having such a robust agritourism economy helps to illustrate the agriculture community as well as secure it as an important and profitable industry. Gilmer County ranks second for agritourism in



Figure 24: Dairy Cattle in Gilmer County. photo courtesy of the Ellijay-Gilmer Chamber of Commerce.



Figure 25: Visitors touring a local apple orchard in Gilmer County. Photo courtesy of the Ellijay-Gilmer Chamber of Commerce.

Georgia with \$7,595,079 in reported Farm Gate Value.

Although it is not an agritourism generator, the most economically significant agricultural commodity within the county is poultry. The University of Georgia ranks Gilmer County 10th out of the 159 Georgia counties for poultry production with a Farm Gate Value totaling \$210,636,700. With the poultry processing facility in Ellijay, Gilmer generates revenue from both the production and processing of poultry. Row crops and cattle production occur in Gilmer to a lesser degree than the previously mentioned commodities primarily because of Gilmer's varying topography making fencing and row cropping difficult.

All of these agricultural commodities contribute to Gilmer's economy and overall character. In the 2024 Community Vision Survey, 873 respondents selected the strong agricultural community as something they liked about Gilmer County. Additionally, 1,006 respondents selected agriculture and forest conservation when asked, "Which kinds of local government management actions would you support?" Similar results were observed in the 2019 version of the survey illustrating the high qualitative value associated with Gilmer's agriculture community.

Agriculture is an important aspect of Gilmer's character and economic output. When development becomes profitable and attractive in an area, agricultural properties are often prime targets for new construction. However, there are strong reasons why these areas should not be developed. In addition to the multitude of benefits they provide, farmland is often spatially distant from infrastructural services and amenities. This usually leads to less dense, more land consumptive development that relies on septic tanks and has limited access to public water. More than 93,000 acres in Gilmer are zoned for agriculture.



Figure 26: Gilmer County is home to several certified Georgia Grown producers. Photo courtesy of the Ellijay-Gilmer Chamber of Commerce.



Figure 27: Aerial view from one of Gilmer's modern poultry farms

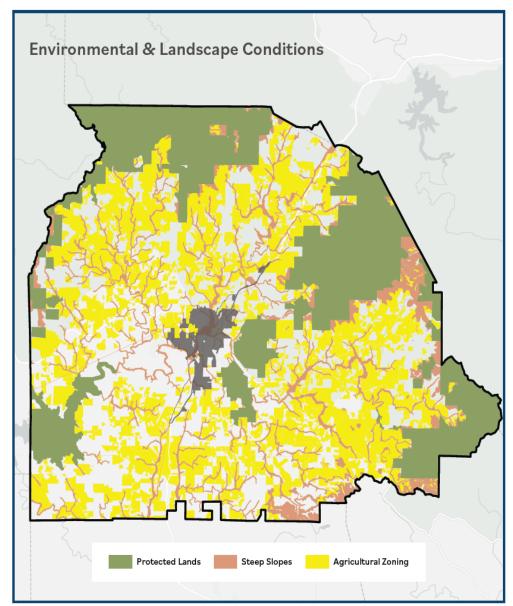


Figure 28 Source(s): Northwest Georgia Regional Commission GIS, Gilmer County Tax Assessor's Office GIS

Summary

Together, these special landscapes cover about 63% of the county's total land area. The continued protection of agricultural lands and natural areas should be prioritized, by channeling growth (particularly infill development) near or within its cities.

Tourism

Introduction

With so many natural and community assets, it is no surprise that Gilmer County has become an attractive community for visitors from near and far. While it has been known as the *Apple Capital of Georgia* for some time, Gilmer County has more recently been named the *Mountain Bike Capital of Georgia*. Gilmer's breathtaking views, picturesque historic downtown Ellijay, thriving agricultural community, and numerous outdoor recreation opportunities make it an attractive destination for many. The focus of this session is the impacts of tourism in Gilmer County.

With a booming tourism industry, it has been no surprise that Gilmer County has seen a growing interest in lodging development. As opposed to conventional hospitality lodging (hotels and motels), most vacation lodging in Gilmer County consists of short-term rental units (STR's). These rental units are often mountainside cabins that are disbursed sporadically throughout the county. Data from both the Gilmer County Tourism Economic and Fiscal Impact Analysis (2019) and the Housing Study and Action Toolkit (2023) illustrate consistent growth in STR lodging from 2008 to the present. The most significant growth of STR listings to date occurred from 2021 to 2023. The impacts of STR's on Gilmer County have had a positive impact on tourism and sales tax revenues. However, the ever-growing STR industry has raised concerns regarding established impacts to single-family detached neighborhoods, as well as Gilmer's available housing stock for the workforce and residents. A more thorough analysis of STR's can be found in the Housing Section.

Every year, the U.S. Travel Association (USTA) prepares a tourism report for the Georgia Department of Economic Development (GDEcD). The report estimates of the economic impact of travel for the state, regions, and counties. Those figures include travel expenditures, travel-related employment and income, and tax revenues for state and local governments.

Upon review of the 2017 USTA study, the Gilmer County Chamber of Commerce (GCCC) felt that the report underestimated the impact of travel/tourism in the county. For example, the USTA study estimates that total visitor spending in Gilmer in 2017 was \$34.9 million. Based on local hotel/motel tax revenues, that year, visitors spent \$11.5 million on lodging alone in Gilmer County – representing 34.5 percent of the USTA total spending. However, by their own estimate, the USTA study shows that lodging should be only 11.2 percent of



Figure 29: Appalachian Trail marker in Gilmer County. Photo courtesy of the Ellijay-Gilmer Chamber of Commerce.

Visitor Spending by Category in 2022

Actual, share & % change YOY



\$154.4M Total Visitor Spending YOY: ▲ 11.2%



7.9% is the share of jobs directly sustained by visitor spending in county



Visitors generated \$9.4M in state and local taxes which is equivalent to \$747 in tax savings for every household visitor spending in that particular region.

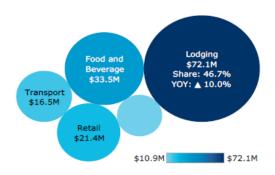
GCCC approached the Center for Economic Development Research (CEDR) at Georgia Tech to review the findings and determine their validity. The hoped to avoid an expensive survey-based analysis of visitors to Gilmer County. The expectation was that a very basic review of existing data, combined with some reasonable assumptions, would demonstrate that the USTA study understated the significance of tourism in Gilmer.

The results show that rather than \$34.9 million, visitor spending is closer to \$50 million. It further shows that visitor spending supports more than 850 direct jobs in Gilmer County, more than three times the USTA total of 268. Finally, state and local tax revenues generated by visitor spending exceeds \$4.5 million annually, as opposed to the \$2.4 million reported by the USTA.

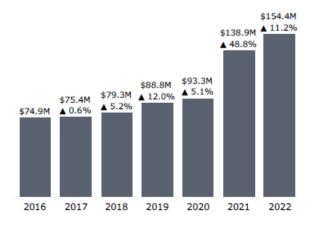
GCCC also wanted to better understand the local economic impact of agritourism. Gilmer County is home to many apple orchards, vineyards, wineries, and local food markets and farms that offer various experiences and events that draw tourists. Many of these visitors are "day trippers," and as such, their spending would not be included in the previous estimate since it is based on overnight stays. The results show that agritourism spending in Gilmer County is estimated to be \$15.7 million, supporting nearly 100 jobs, and generating \$4.6 million in local income.



Figure 30: Thousands attend the annual Georgia Apple Festival held in Gilmer County

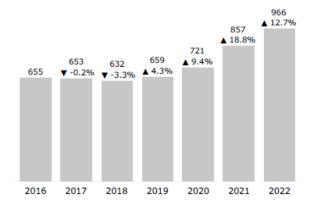


Visitor Spending Actual & % change YOY



Tourism Supported Direct Employment

Actual & % change YOY



Economic Impact, 2022								
	Total Spending	Direct Labor Income	Direct Employment	State and Local Taxes	Federal Taxes	State & Local Tax Savings		
Fannin County	\$293.1M	\$67.2M	1,750	\$29,113K	\$14,283K	\$2,602		
Bartow County	\$273.6M	\$90.5M	2,844	\$26,753K	\$19,048K	\$703		
Whitfield County	\$162.7M	\$40.3M	1,438	\$13,901K	\$8,674K	\$394		
Gilmer County	\$154.4M	\$30.6M	966	\$9,448K	\$6,624K	\$747		
Floyd County	\$145.6M	\$39.7M	1,552	\$12,002K	\$8,604K	\$335		
Gordon County	\$99.4M	\$21.6M	891	\$7,405K	\$4,761K	\$367		
Paulding County	\$80.0M	\$17.2M	795	\$5,788K	\$3,852K	\$105		
Catoosa County	\$78.5M	\$17.0M	711	\$5,942K	\$3,731K	\$233		
Pickens County	\$46.0M	\$7.9M	293	\$3,093K	\$1,772K	\$245		
Walker County	\$42.9M	\$10.8M	392	\$3,004K	\$2,319K	\$117		
Polk County	\$28.7M	\$6.6M	273	\$1,941K	\$1,475K	\$125		
Murray County	\$26.1M	\$6.4M	290	\$1,923K	\$1,409K	\$133		
Haralson County	\$22.9M	\$4.9M	209	\$2,044K	\$1,104K	\$182		
Dade County	\$20.3M	\$3.3M	124	\$1,190K	\$719K	\$194		
Chattooga County	\$12.9M	\$2.7M	129	\$821K	\$611K	\$89		

The table illustrates the impact of tourism on the local economy from total dollars spent, to the amount of state/local tax savings per household as a result of tourist spending. This table shows Gilmer County as compared to the other 14 counties in northwest Georgia.

Conclusion

Tourism and agritourism continue to play a significant role in Gilmer County, Ellijay, and East Ellijay's local economy. The notable growth in this sector is likely to continue in the coming years, based on trends over previous years. While tourism growth brings many economic benefits, it also increases pressures on traffic congestion, available workforce, and attainable workforce housing. The issues surrounding transportation infrastructure and workforce housing have been significant topics of discussion throughout the planning process including the Community Vision Survey. Needs, opportunities, policies, and projects addressing these issues can be found in the implementation programs for each local government.



Figure 31: Short-term vacation rental cabins provide visitors with alternatives to conventional hotel/motel lodging. Photo courtesy of the Ellijay-Gilmer Chamber of Commerce.

Housing

Introduction

Below is a summary of the Gilmer County, Ellijay, and East Ellijay 2023 Housing Study and Action Toolkit prepared for the Greater Gilmer Joint Development Authority

From coast to coast, the United States is facing a housing crisis. Two main trends are currently defining the housing landscape across the country: a shortage of housing stock, and rapidly rising housing prices. The roots of these issues have been growing over time, though their impacts and resulting difficulties have been felt with increasing severity in recent years. Coupled with additional challenges of shifting demographic and economic patterns, many communities throughout the nation are struggling to understand and respond to this increasingly severe housing landscape. Gilmer County is no exception to this phenomenon. The housing crisis is not just one that affects a single segment of the community. It is a core component, directly or indirectly, to the quality of life for all.

In early 2022, Georgia Conservancy partnered with the Greater Gilmer Joint Development Authority (GGJDA) and the Gilmer Initiative for Community Housing (GICH) to investigate regional housing issues. GICH sought an independent third party to conduct a study based on the available qualitative and quantitative data. A brief summary of this study can be found in this section.

Project Origin and Goals

In early 2022, Georgia Conservancy partnered with the Greater Gilmer Joint Development Authority and the Gilmer Initiative for Community Housing (GICH) to investigate regional housing issues. GICH sought an independent third party to conduct a study based on qualitative and qualitative data available. This study could then be used as a springboard to educate community members and leaders on the topic and inform future housing-related policy.

Demographic Drivers

Population & Growth

Whether the local population grows or declines, population change is a major factor that affects shifts in housing need, both in how much supply is needed and/or utilized and how the population is distributed across a geography.

Gilmer County's population grew by 11% from 2010-2021. The US Census data shows that the growth from the previous decade (2000-2010) was even more acute at 20%.

The populations of Ellijay and East Ellijay fluctuated over the same period. Ellijay's population grew by 9% between 2010 and 2021, though this growth was not stable year over year. East Ellijay, the smaller of the two, has a permanent residential population that has been declining over the last decade. The modest changes in the two cities' populations, compared to the significant increase in Gilmer, indicate that there may be more residential opportunities in the unincorporated area. Alternatively, this may reflect a general preference by new residents to live outside the cities.

The Gilmer County population is projected to continue to grow. By 2028, ESRI forecasts that the population will exceed 33,000. Continued growth will create additional housing demand.

As a popular tourist destination, the total number of people in the county may swell during different times of the year. Pressure caused by visitor demand for temporary accommodations, especially short-term rentals, also factors into the housing situation.

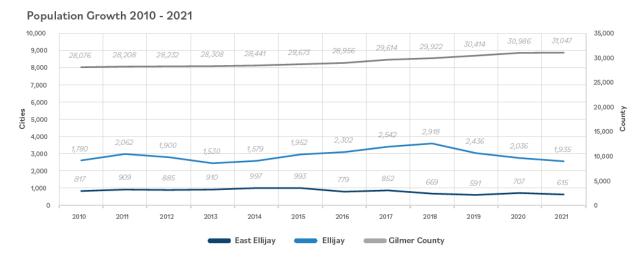
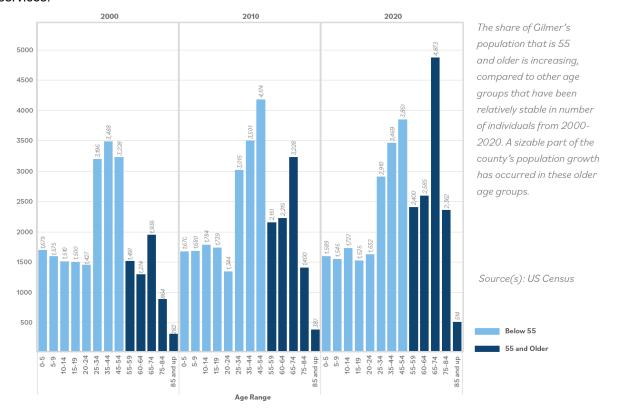


Figure 32 Source(s): American Community Survey (ACS), US Census

Age Distribution

Gilmer's population has been steadily rising in age over time, with the median age increasing from 37.5 in 2000, to 49.2 in 2021. This is due to the increase in the share of the population 55 years and older during that time. People 55-64 years of age increased from 11.8% of the population in 2000 to 16% in 2020; those 65-84 rose from 12% to 23.3%, and those 85 and older grew from 1.2% to 1.7%. The 65-74 age group has seen the most dramatic increase.

An increasingly older population presents unique housing challenges for the county, such as an increased need for senior housing or ability to downsize. It will also be essential for the county to balance the needs of older demographics with those of workforce members actively maintaining local amenities and services.



Housing Size by Bedroom (2021)

Gilmer's housing size by bedroom closely compares with its peer counties; the bulk of units have 3 bedrooms. The county has slightly more units with 1 bedroom, and fewer than 4 or 5 bedroom units than its peers. This suggests that the variety of housing size, measured via bedrooms, is less restrictive in Gilmer than it might be in other jurisdictions. This measurement is important in the context of fitting the composition of household size and distribution in the county.

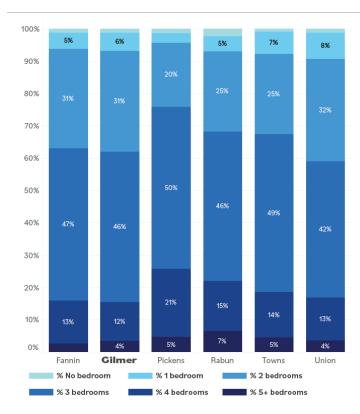
Source(s): ACS 5-Year Summary 2017-2021

Age of Housing Stock

Housing Age

Gilmer's housing is much newer in

comparison to peer counties. The construction boom in the late 1990s and early 2000s was more distinct in Gilmer than in the other counties listed. However, the county has been slow to recoup following the recession. Other counties, such as Fannin and Union, have a modest increase in housing stock built after



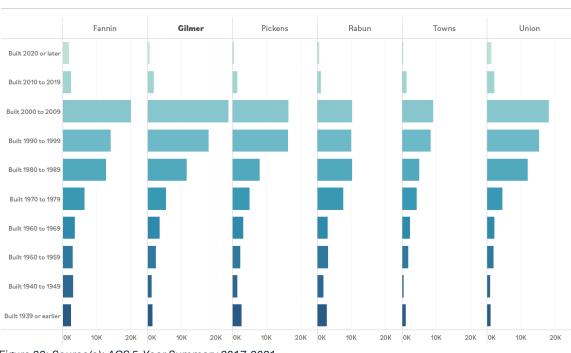


Figure 33: Source(s): ACS 5-Year Summary 2017-2021

2010 in comparison to Gilmer.

Housing Tenure (2021)

Gilmer's renter-owner split is generally on par with peer counties. Notably, it does have the highest rate of rentership (25%) amongst the peer group. This figure reflects only long-term rentals and excludes short-term rental data.

Relating Household Size and House Size

In Gilmer County, 62% of housing units are estimated to have 3 or more bedrooms, and 93% of all housing units have 2 or more bedrooms. Only about 7% of housing units are estimated to be 1-bedroom units or studios. Between 2000 and 2020, the average household size has decreased; only 30% of households in Gilmer are 3-person households or larger.

If households continue to shrink while house sizes increase or remain the same, there will be a widening gap between the types of housing units available and household preference. If smaller households sought smaller, right-sized homes that may be more price-appropriate, the options would be very limited.

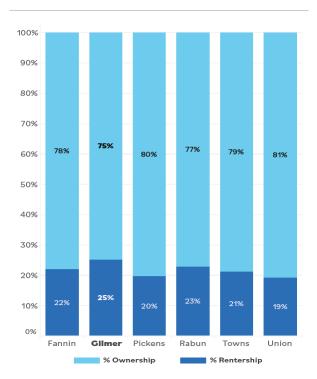


Figure 34 Source(s): ACS 5-Year Summary 2017-2021

Number of Units

As of 2021, there were 17,593 total housing units in Gilmer County. Housing supply in the county increased dramatically by 36% 2000-2010, with moderate growth of 7% in the following decade.

Total Housing Units (Gilmer)

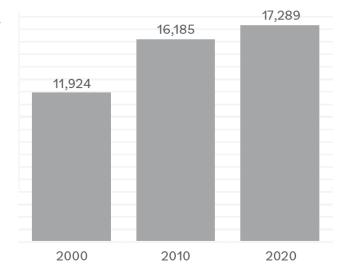


Figure 35 Source(s): US Census

Housing Type

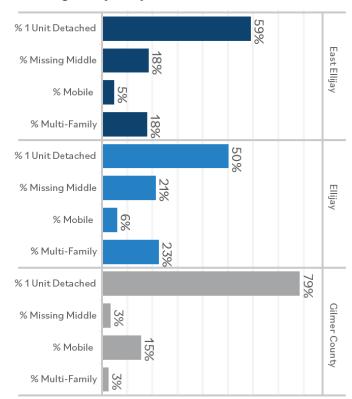
The vast majority of housing stock in Gilmer County consists of detached, single-family structures. This is particularly true for the unincorporated areas. In the city centers, however, there is a higher percentage of both missing middle and multi-family housing stock.

Missing middle is a category that consists of moderate density housing typologies attached single family, duplexes, multiplexes, and small apartment buildings. It is called "missing middle" because it applies to developments between singlefamily homes and mid-rise apartments, or developments with 2-9 units. They are typically more difficult to build today due to various regulatory challenges and construction trends, despite being common in historic development.

For this analysis, missing middle was defined as the range of housing spanning from attached single-family structures to 9 units per structure. In Gilmer County, there is a modest amount of missing middle housing; only 5% of the total housing stock falls in this category. However, both Ellijay and East Ellijay's housing stock is 24% missing middle.

Multifamily, defined as structures with 10 or more units, is less prominent in the county. The highest concentration of multifamily is in Ellijay at 20% of the total housing stock. The concentration of denser housing typologies in the city cores aligns with availability of utility services, such as public water and sewer, as well as concentration of amenities.

Housing Mix (2021)



Source(s): ACS 5-Year Summary 2017-2021

Housing Age & Development

Housing Age Distribution

Starting in the 1980's Gilmer County saw a steady increase in residential improvements (construction/additions), with the majority of the county's housing stock constructed in the 1990's or 2000's. The average year of residential improvements for Gilmer's housing is 1993, with the median year being 1998. Seventy-five percent of housing stock roughly 40 years old or newer, which is much younger than the state average.

Gilmer's housing development peaked in 2006-2007, and then fell dramatically in the years following. Prerecession improvement rates have not yet been matched, though rates continue to trend upwards. The table below illustrates Residential & Agricultural tax digest properties, 1940 and on, excluding manufactured homes. The gray bars highlight relative peaks in housing construction in the county.

Age of Residential Developments (Improvements)

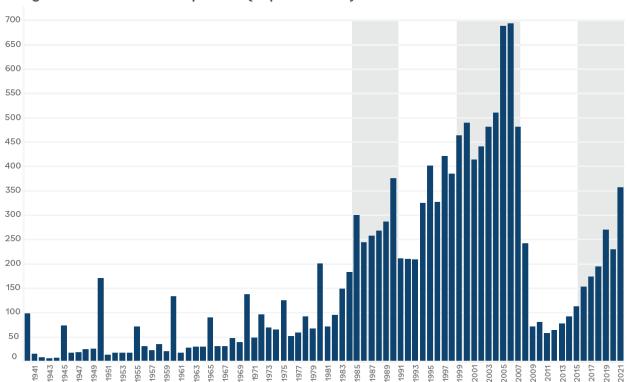


Figure 36 Source(s): Gilmer County Tax Assessor's Office

Housing Supply Development Trends

The heat map illustrates construction occurring from 2000 and on, by year of residential improvement. New construction has tended to occur near Hwy 515 in the unincorporated area. The most significant development areas are the Coosawattee River Resort and communities in the northern part of the county.

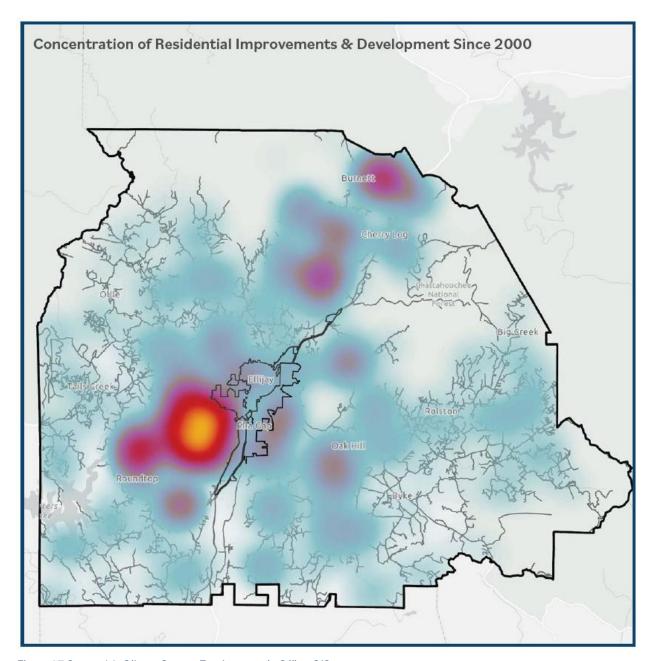


Figure 37 Source(s): Gilmer County Tax Assessor's Office GIS

Manufactured Homes

According to the Assessor, there are approximately 3,144 manufactured homes (15%-18% of housing stock) in Gilmer County. Most manufactured homes are a single home on a lot, with a few parcels containing multiple homes.

Manufactured homes offer a cheaper and quicker housing alternative to stick-built construction. Contrary to popular belief, they may appreciate in value when maintained appropriately. However, manufactured homes are older in comparison to the rest of the housing stock in the county. The age may signify that these homes have greater, and more costly, maintenance or rehabilitation needs.

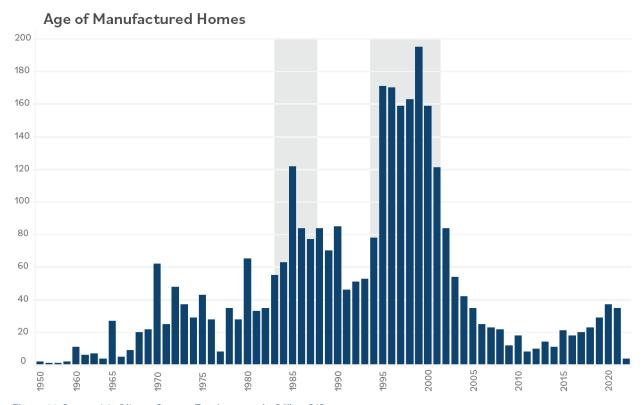


Figure 38 Source(s): Gilmer County Tax Assessor's Office GIS

Housing Price & Sales

In recent years, housing prices have increased nationwide. Counties and metropolitan areas across Georgia have followed the same trajectory; increased housing prices that have put income-aligned housing

out of reach for many households. While higher housing values are a good sign for homeowner equity, they make it harder for first time buyers to enter the market.

Housing prices have been on an upwards trajectory for the last five years (this study did not examine housing price trends before 2018). Sales prices rose more dramatically during the years that overlapped with the COVID pandemic, which may have exacerbated prices and in-migration trends in Gilmer. The number of sales also increased in the same period, as property owners had potentially more to gain by selling as home values rose.

According to sales data tracking from the Gilmer Board of Tax Assessors, the average and median home sales price almost doubled between 2018 and 2022 (increasing by 86%). Average sales price increased in one year by as much as 26% (2020 to 2021). The average and median sales prices for fair market sales in the residential and agricultural digest in 2018 were \$227, 739 and \$215,000, respectively. In 2022, the average sale price was \$422,526 and the median sale price was \$399,950.

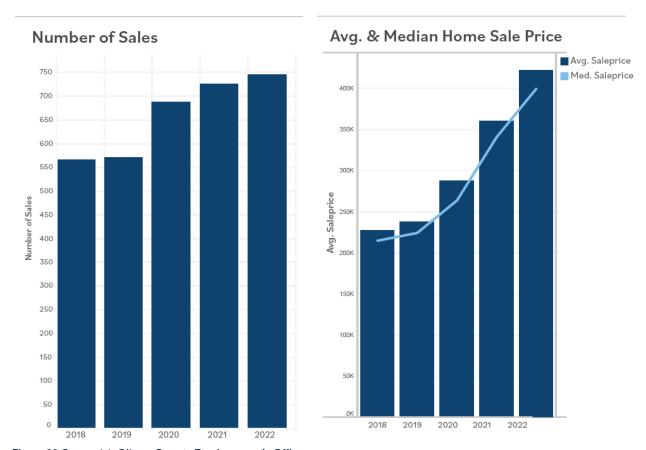


Figure 39 Source(s): Gilmer County Tax Assessor's Office

Income-Aligned Housing

In general, households are considered to be paying an affordable rate if their housing cost is no more than 30% of their income. Households spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs are considered

"housing cost-burdened". The table and chart below show the relationship between Gilmer's top industries and their average salaries, and the corresponding affordable monthly housing payment for a typical worker making the average salary.

NAICS Industry	% of workforce in Gilmer County	Annual Average Weekly Wage	Average annual wage	Max aff. payment/ month
Retail trade	24%	593	\$30,836	\$712
Manufacturing	22%	810	\$42,120	\$972
Accommodation and food services	18%	474	\$24,648	\$569
Health care and social assistance	8%	854	\$44,408	\$1,025
Construction	6%	1115	\$57,980	\$1,338
Other services (except public administration)	4%	631	\$32,812	\$757
Professional, scientific, and technical services	3%	938	\$48,776	\$1,126
Information	3%	1414	\$73,528	\$1,697

NAICS Industry	% of workforce in Gilmer County	Annual Average Weekly Wage	Average annual wage	Max aff. payment/ month
Wholesale trade	3%	1213	\$63,076	\$1,456
Finance and insurance	2%	1055	\$54,860	\$1,266
Real estate and rental and leasing	2%	1024	\$53,248	\$1,229
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	1%	1330	\$69,160	\$1,596
Unclassified	1%	953	\$49,556	\$1,144
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1%	406	\$21,112	\$487
Educational services	1%	612	\$31,824	\$734
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1%	485	\$25,220	\$582

The majority of workers in Gilmer County are in the retail trade or manufacturing industries. Retail trade includes Food and Beverage Retailers, as well as other general storefronts. Accommodation and food services- which include businesses serving food and drinks – is a significant third category of employers. Together, these three categories constitute 64% of businesses employing the labor force in Gilmer County.

Short-Term Rental Trends

Short-Term Rental Impact

Short-term rentals (STR's) are a substantial economic driver in the local economy, especially part of the tourism segment. In Georgia, STRs are required to pay sales and hotel-motel taxes, which augment local funds that provide community services. According to the Georgia Department of Community Affairs, Gilmer's hotel-motel tax revenue increased by more than \$1.2 million (from \$783,000 to\$2,054,000) from 2019 to 2021.

However, some STR's may take units off the market for permanent residential use. This can have a negative impact on residents' and workers' ability to find long-term housing in the community. The STR market in Gilmer County grew dramatically during the early years of the COVID pandemic and remains strong. The following chart tracks active monthly listings but is



Figure 40: Mountainside cabin in Gilmer County. Photo courtesy of the Ellijay-Gilmer Chamber of Commerce.

limited to listings for two of the five zip codes that overlap within the county (thereby excluding some STR's). It also only records listings on websites like AirBnB and VRBO, omitting private listings and listings booked through other third-party services. For example, listings across the county numbered 1,650 on August 3, 2023, yet, total listings are estimated to have reached approximately 2,000 at times.

Short-Term Rental Listings by Month in 2 Zip Codes (30540, 30536)

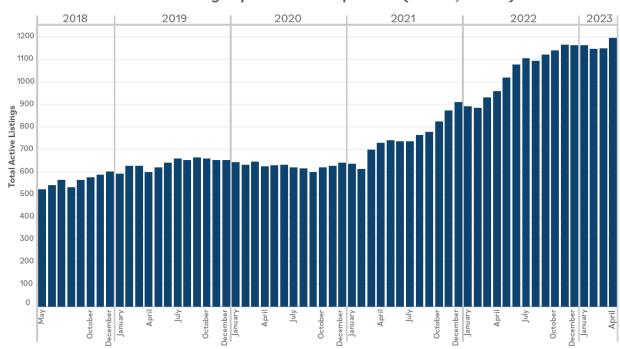


Figure 41 Short-term rental listings by month from May 2018 to April 2023 in two of Gilmer's five zip codes. Though this is a partial representation of all listings at any time, it shows the dramatic increase in listings as a trend since 2021. Source(s): Gilmer Chamber of Commerce, Georgia Department of Community Affairs

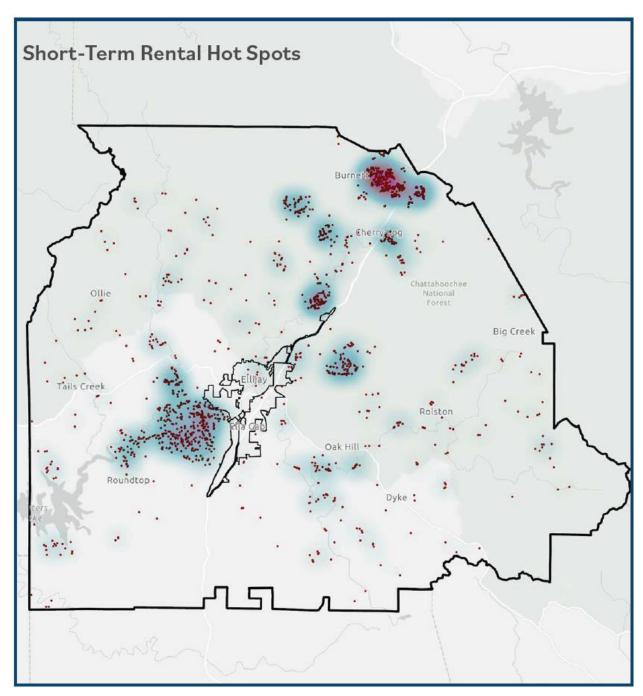


Figure 42 Heat map of short-term rentals listed in 2022 according to the Office of the Tax Assessor, where STRs are also tracked. This map depicts major clusters of STRs, which clearly have a higher prevalence in some areas of the county over others.

Source(s): Gilmer County Tax Assessor's Office

Land Use Zoning

Zoning regulations are the chief land use control mechanism available to communities. Regulating land use through zoning allows counties and municipalities to decide which uses—industrial, commercial, or residential, for instance—will go where. There are also finer land use controls within each zoning category, like what specific types of units and dwellings are allowed where. If used as intended, zoning and land use become the underlying blueprint over which a community changes and grows over time.

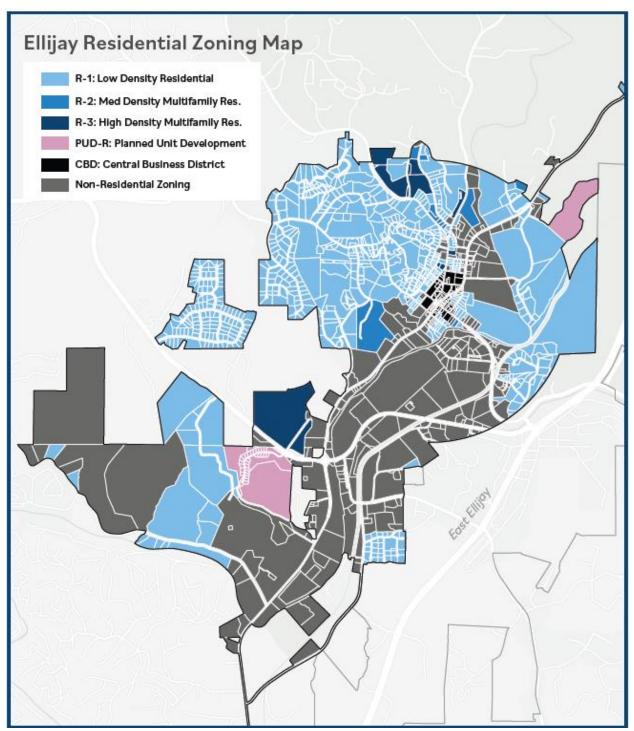


Figure 43 Ellijay Residential Zoning Map

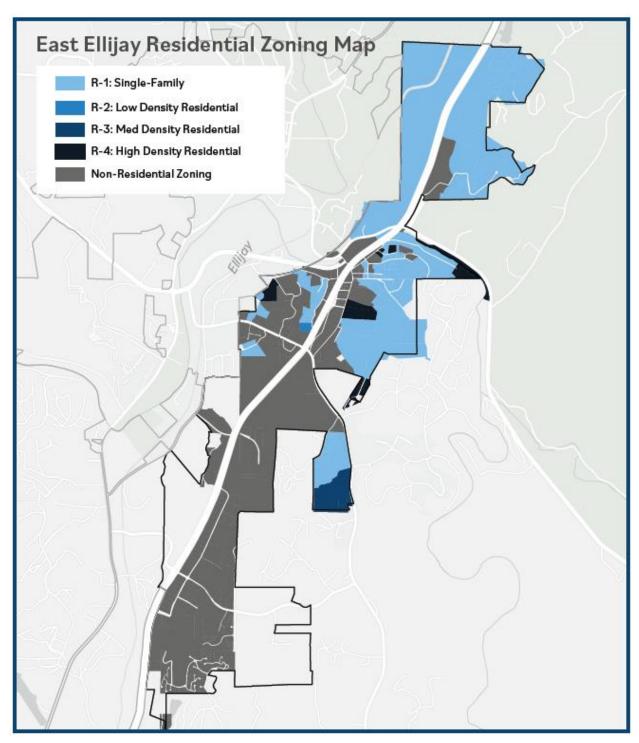


Figure 44 East Ellijay Residential Zoning Map

The East Ellijay zoning map illustrates the limited amount of residential area within the city as well as a majority of single-family restricted zoning.

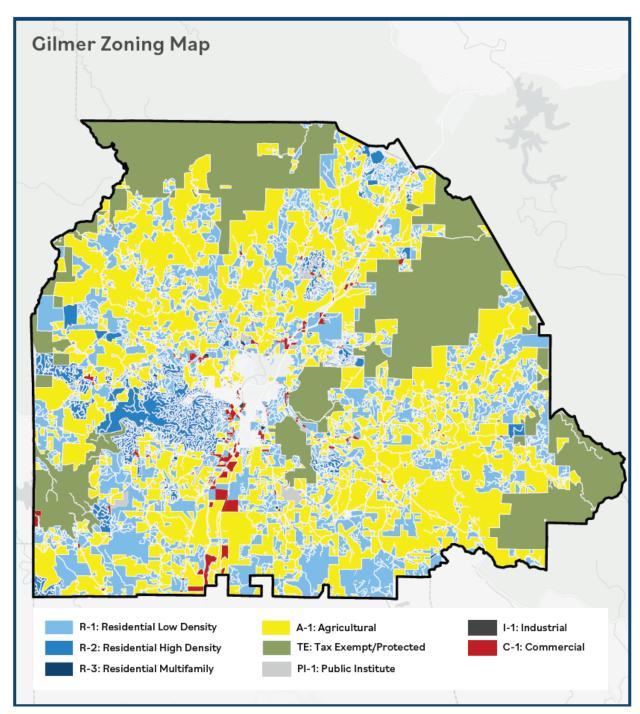


Figure 45 Gilmer County Zoning Map

Single-family residential (R-1) is the predominant residential classification in all three jurisdictions. It constitutes more than a quarter of all land in Gilmer County and more than a third in Ellijay and East Ellijay. Zones that accept other housing types and higher densities are limited and could be increased in cities to channel growth close to downtowns. However, unit maximums are relatively low, even in the cities' highest-density categories.

Agricultural zones require minimum lot sizes that discourage standard subdivision development in an effort to promote conservation and protect the rural character. However, this is not a certainty. The likelihood that agricultural areas remain undeveloped increases if other areas can be designated to accept growth demand. Conservation and growth goals work in concert with one another, not in opposition. Besides agricultural zones, the quarter of unincorporated Gilmer that is designated as protected for conservation is unlikely to change.

Residential lot sizes in Gilmer County are largely determined by their proximity to water and sewer services. By referencing the water/wastewater service areas (Figure 21), one can determine that residential density will continue to be limited outside these service areas. For example, the minimum lot size for the areas outside the water and sewer service area in Gilmer County is 1.5 acres. Any development seeking less than one-acre tracts will require access to both public water and wastewater. While capacity for expansion of both water and wastewater services is possible, future utility expansions will rely on the development of a certain density threshold in order to create a sustainable return on investment for the Ellijay-Gilmer Water and Sewer Authority (EGWSA). Even with development limitations, there are opportunities for new residential development throughout Gilmer County. While the number of people and housing units is expected to grow, new residential development should be respectful of the area's natural and rural character. All three local governments have developed guiding policies to sustain the characteristics that contribute to the quality of life for residents and visitors, now and into the future. Those policies may be found in each entity's implementation program.

USING THE FUTURE LAND USE MAP

A significant component of the comprehensive planning process is the creation of the Future Land Use Map. It shows the standard land use categories and explains how they should interpret the future land use map. These categories play a significant role in determining the future growth of the county and its cities.

A large portion of land use has been historically determined by the county's topography. The presence of National Forest Lands, the highway system, (especially Georgia Highway 515), resort development potential, the locations of the two cities and various settlements, and other variables.

Gilmer County is correspondingly categorized by sensitive areas, particularly the Blue Ridge Environmental Corridor; it has high value in its natural state, shielding wildlife habitat, significant watersheds, and other ecologically noteworthy features. The high elevation and panoramic landscapes also contribute to the local economy, by drawing tourists, part-time residents, and retirees.

Another significant feature is the Chattahoochee National Forest. Of the nine counties in Northwest Georgia where the forest is located, Gilmer County has the largest acreage. These forested areas support hunting, hiking, fishing, horseback riding, mountain biking, swimming, camping, and many more activities that contribute to the economy.

Two significant publicly-owned wildlife management areas are located in Gilmer County. The Cohutta and Rich Mountain Wildlife Management Areas provide public access to lands suited for hunting, fishing, and other recreational activities.



Figure 46: Hikers in Gilmer County. Photo courtesy of the Ellijay-Gilmer Chamber of Commerce.



Figure 47: Cohutta Wildlife Management Area in Gilmer County.



Figure 48: Rich Mountain Wildlife Management Area in Gilmer County.

LAND USE CATEGORIES

A great extent of the commercial development in the county is centered on Georgia Highway 515, particularly within the corporate limits of East Ellijay. The historic core of Ellijay is also home to a significant concentration of commercial activity, and outside of the cities, Highways 282 and 52 East also support considerable commercial activity, including convenience stores and iconic apple houses.

The categories and descriptions below are based on the Department of Community Affairs' Minimum Standards and Procedures for Local Comprehensive Planning that were effective on March 1, 2014.

Residential: can be detailed into three categories: this category includes land used for single-family and multi-family residential uses.

Low-Density Residential – this category includes Residential land use consisting of single-family detached dwellings at a maximum density of one dwelling unit per acre.



Figure 49: Low-density residential land use in Gilmer County

Medium-Density Residential – this category includes residential land use consisting of single-family detached dwellings at a maximum density of one dwelling unit per 0.5 acres.



Figure 50: Medium-density residential development in Ellijay

High-Density Residential – this category includes Residential land use consisting of multi-family dwellings such as duplexes, triplexes, quadplexes, townhouses, condominiums, and apartments at a maximum density of 10 dwelling units per acre.



Figure 51: Example of high-density residential development

Commercial – this category includes land used for non-industrial business uses, including retail sales, office, service, and entertainment facilities. Commercial uses may be located as a single use in one building or grouped together in a shopping center or office building.



Figure 52: Commercial development in East Ellijay

Industrial – this classification includes land dedicated to manufacturing facilities, processing plants, factories, warehouses, wholesale trade facilities, mining, mineral extraction activities, or similar uses.



Figure 53: Industrial development in Ellijay

Public/Institutional – this grouping includes certain state, federal or local governmental and institutional land uses. Its public uses include city halls, governmental building complexes, police and fire stations, libraries, prisons, post offices, schools, military installations, and more. Some examples of institutional land uses include colleges, churches, cemeteries, and hospitals.



Figure 54: Government buildings in Ellijay and East Ellijay

Transportation/Communication/Utilities – this category includes such uses as roads, public transit stations, railway, telecommunication towers, telephone switching stations, airports, or other similar uses.



Figure 55: Illustration of utility infrastructure

Park/Recreation/Conservation – these usages include land dedicated to active or passive recreational uses. These are areas that may be either publicly or privately owned.



Figure 56: Gilmer County has many outstanding recreation opportunities

Agriculture/Forestry – this grouping includes land dedicated to agriculture, farming, orchards, viticulture, or similar rural uses, as well land dedicated to commercial timber or pulpwood harvesting.

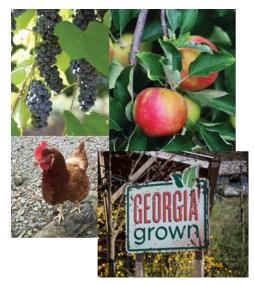


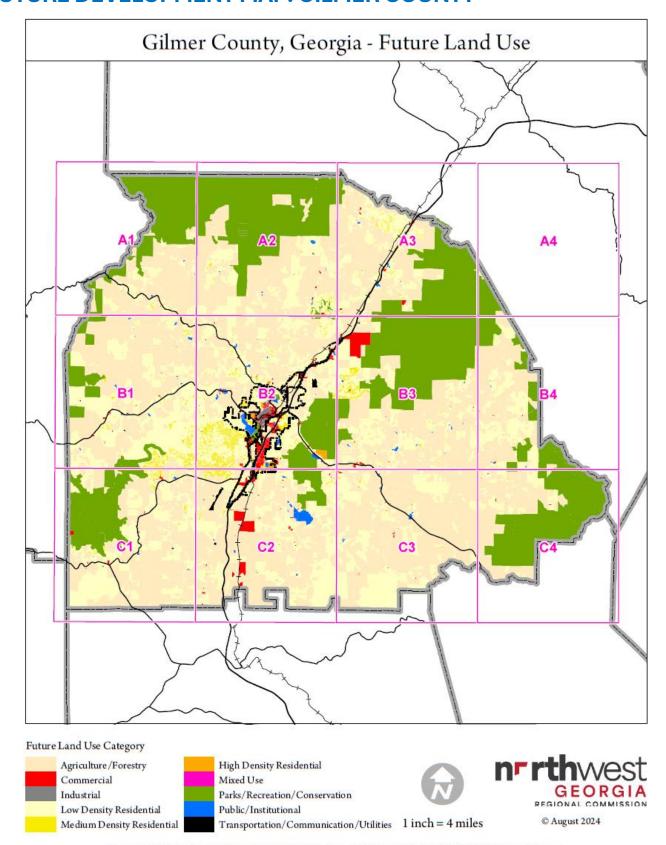
Figure 57: Gilmer boasts an economically significant and diverse agricultural production

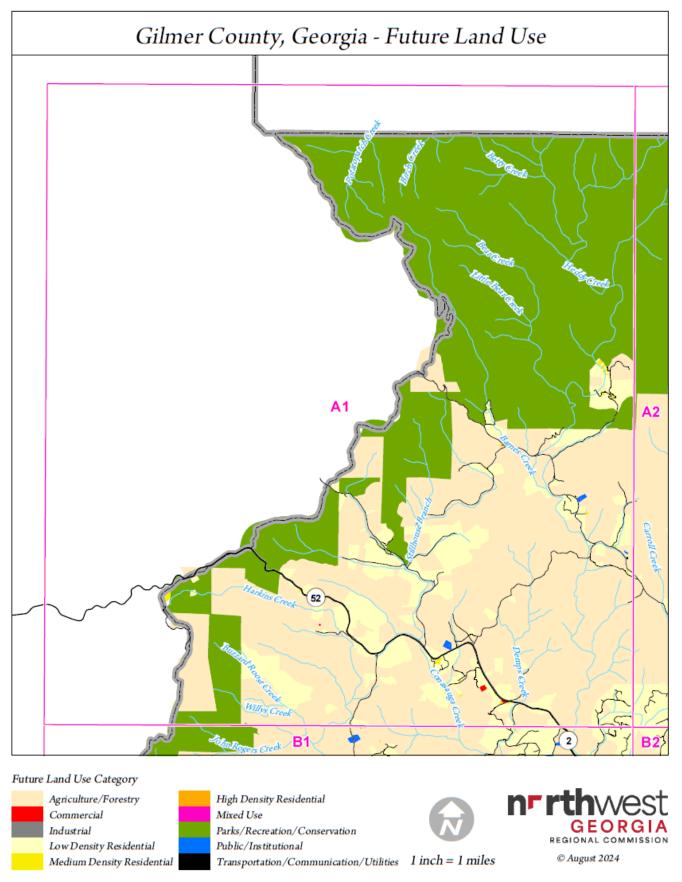
Mixed Use – this grouping includes a blending of land uses such as low-intensity retail, service, and office commercial within the same structure or lot as single or multi-family residential uses. For Mixed-use development there should be a minimum of 60% gross leasable area for commercial use. In order to maintain a commercial-dominant district no more than 40% of gross leasable area should be utilized for residential purposes. For residential development in the Mixed Use district, the maximum permittable density should be no more than ten dwelling units per acre. This category of land use would be defined as a Mixed-use or Planned Unit Development (PUD) in a zoning ordinance. Mixed-use development is also common within the downtown area or central business district.



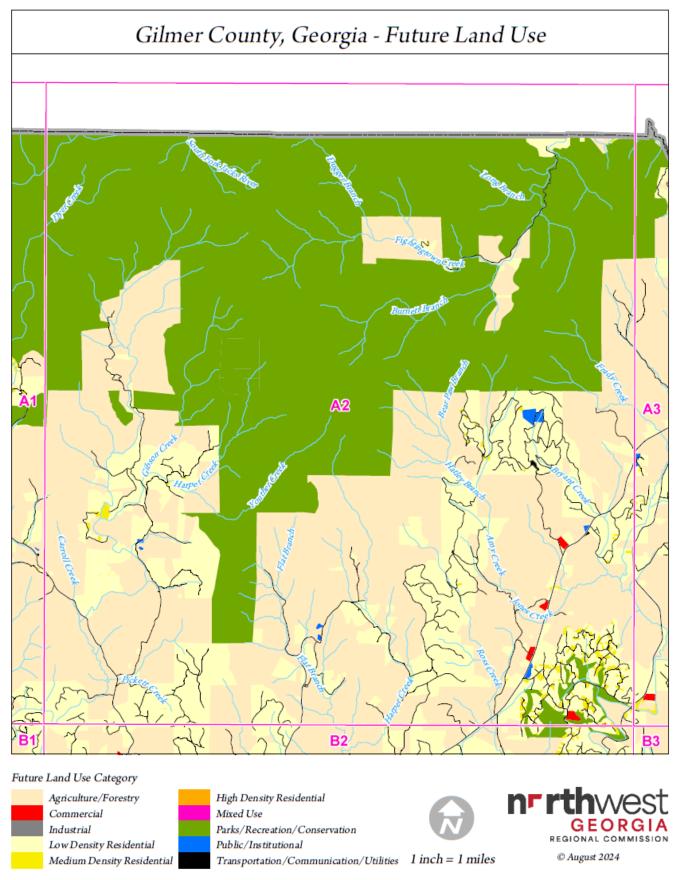
Figure 58: Downtown Ellijay offers many opportunities for mixed-use re-development

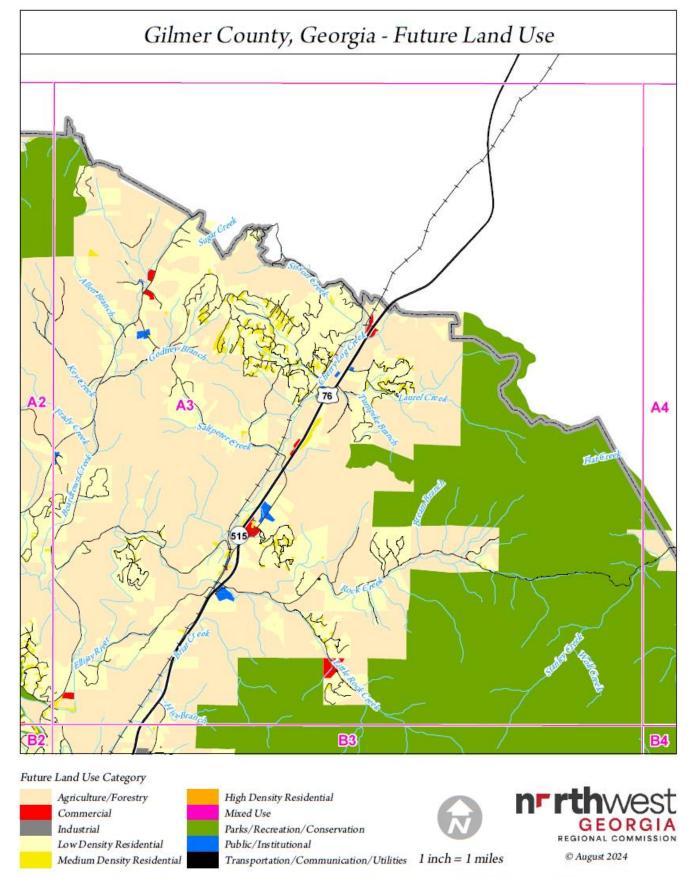
FUTURE DEVELOPMENT MAP: GILMER COUNTY

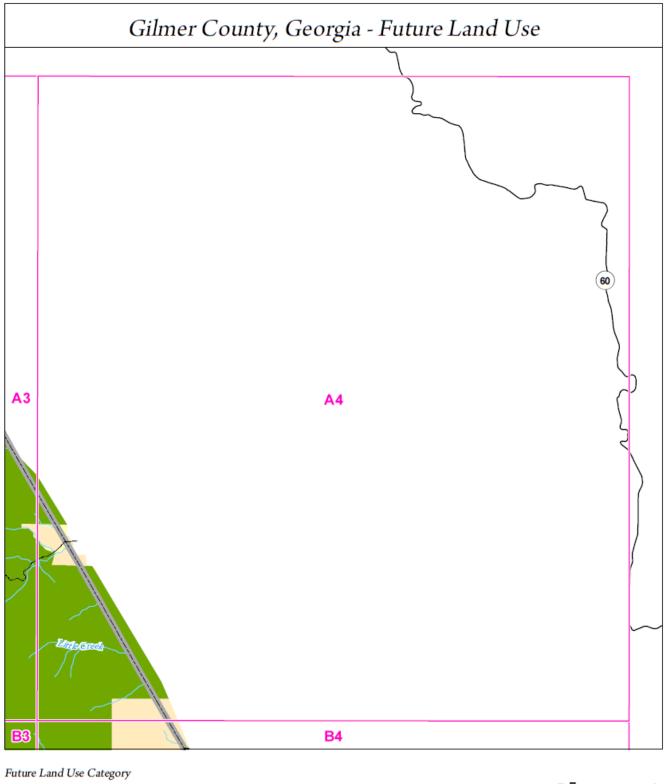




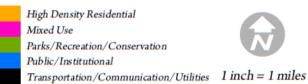
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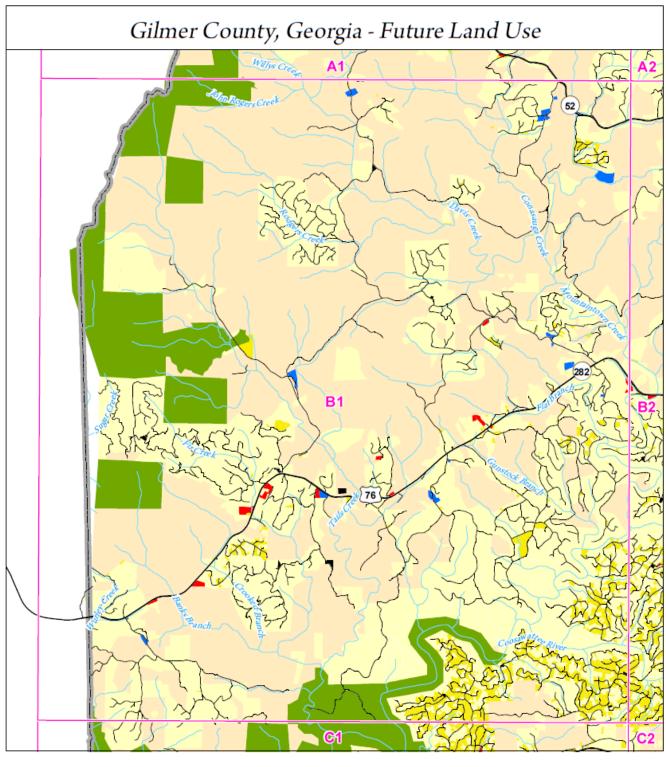


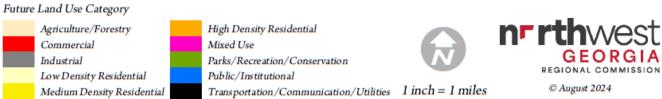


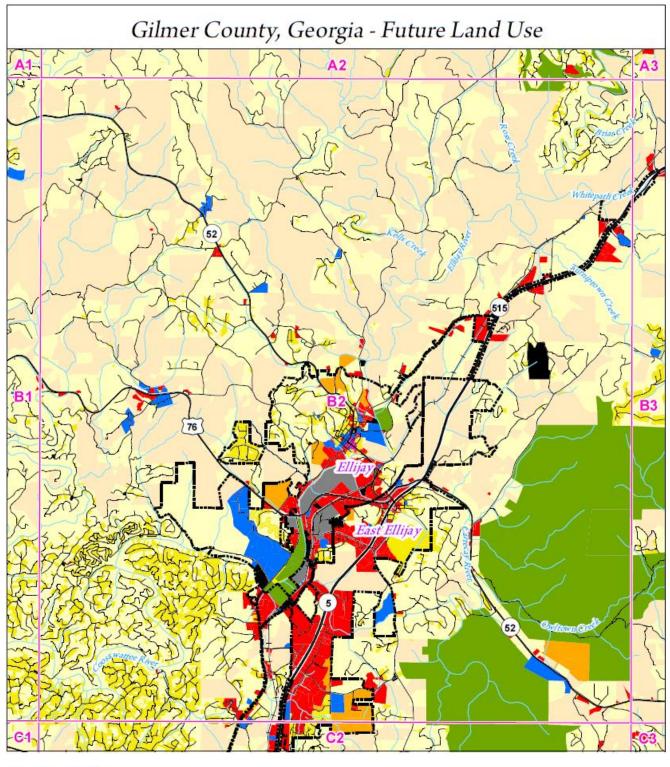


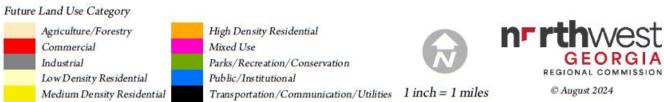


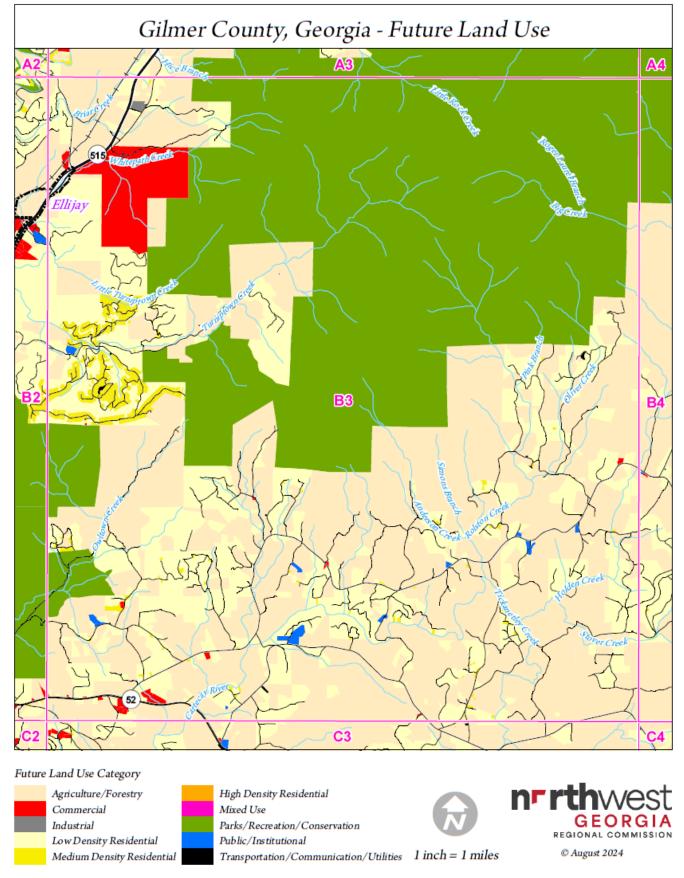
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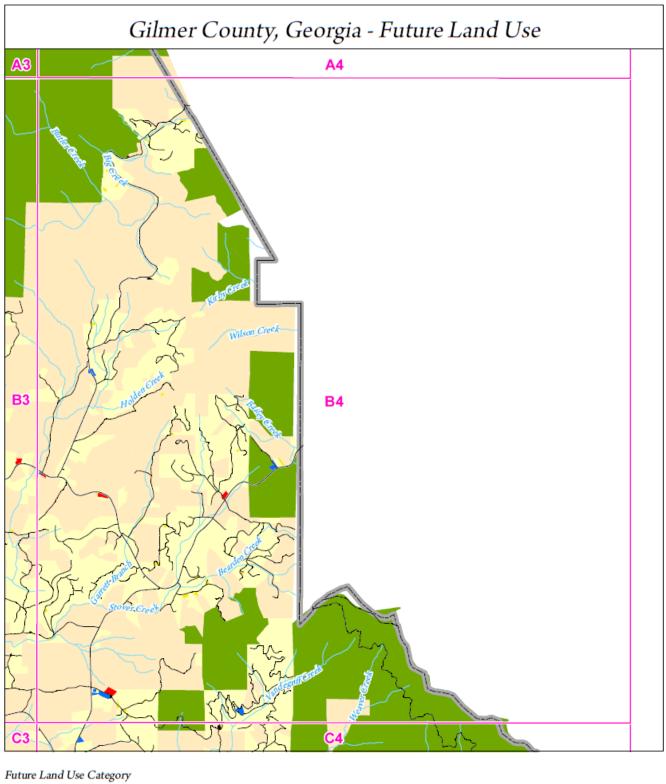


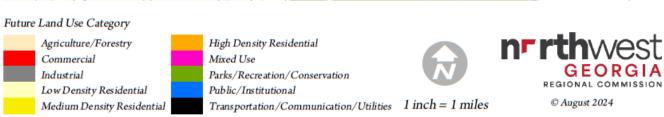


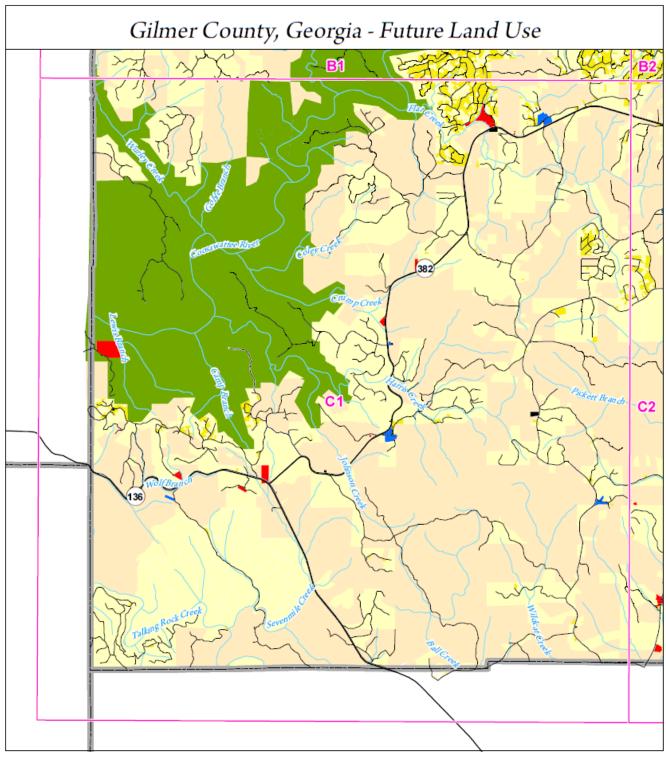


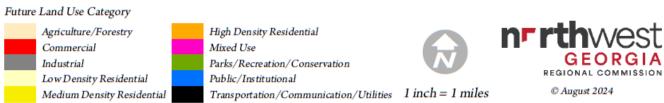


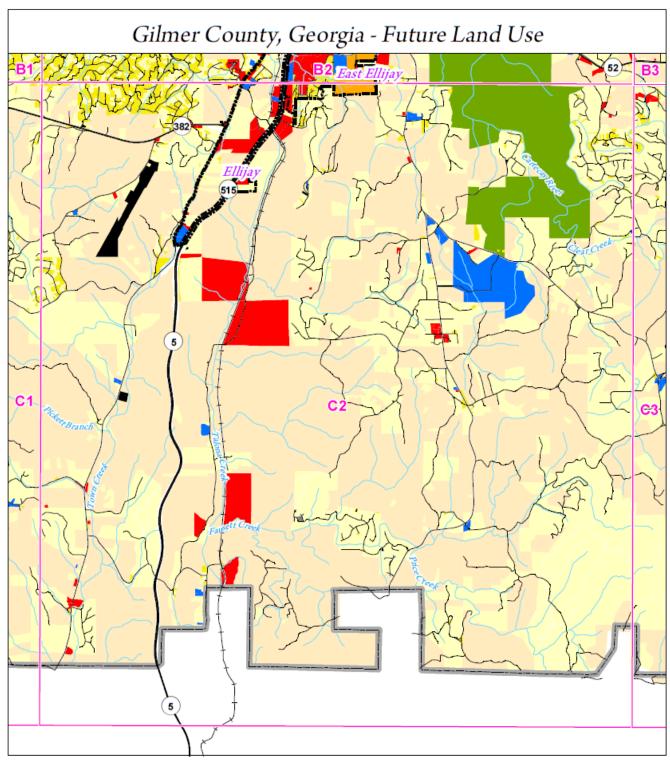




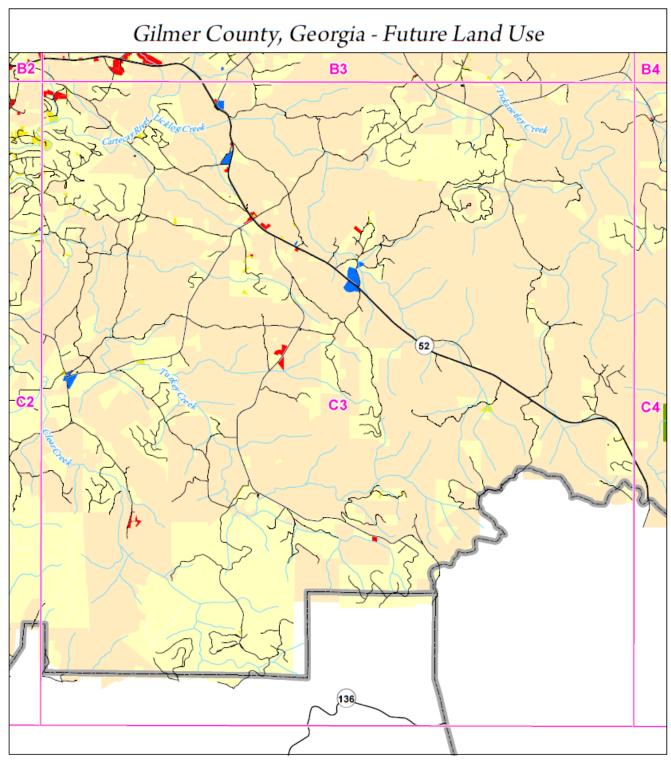


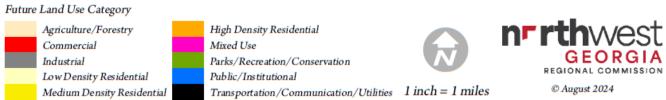


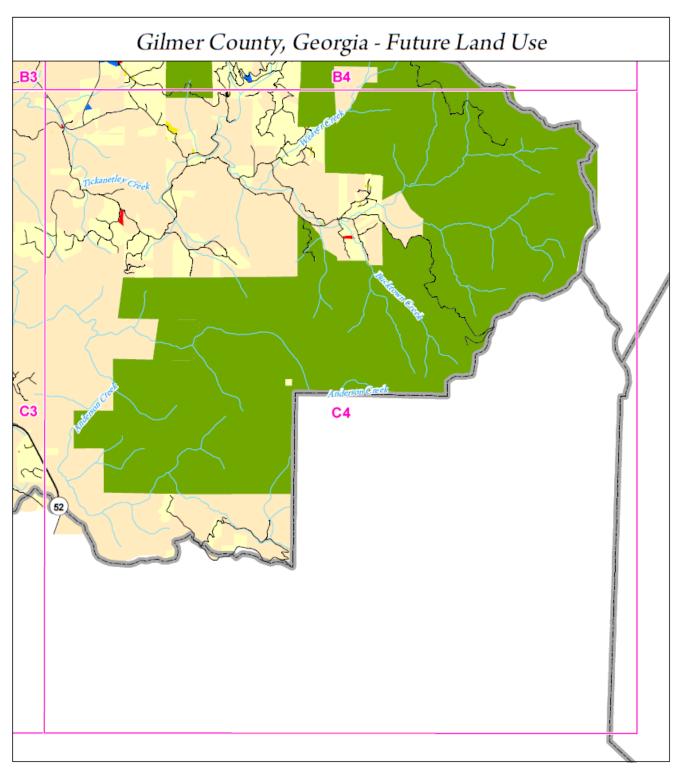






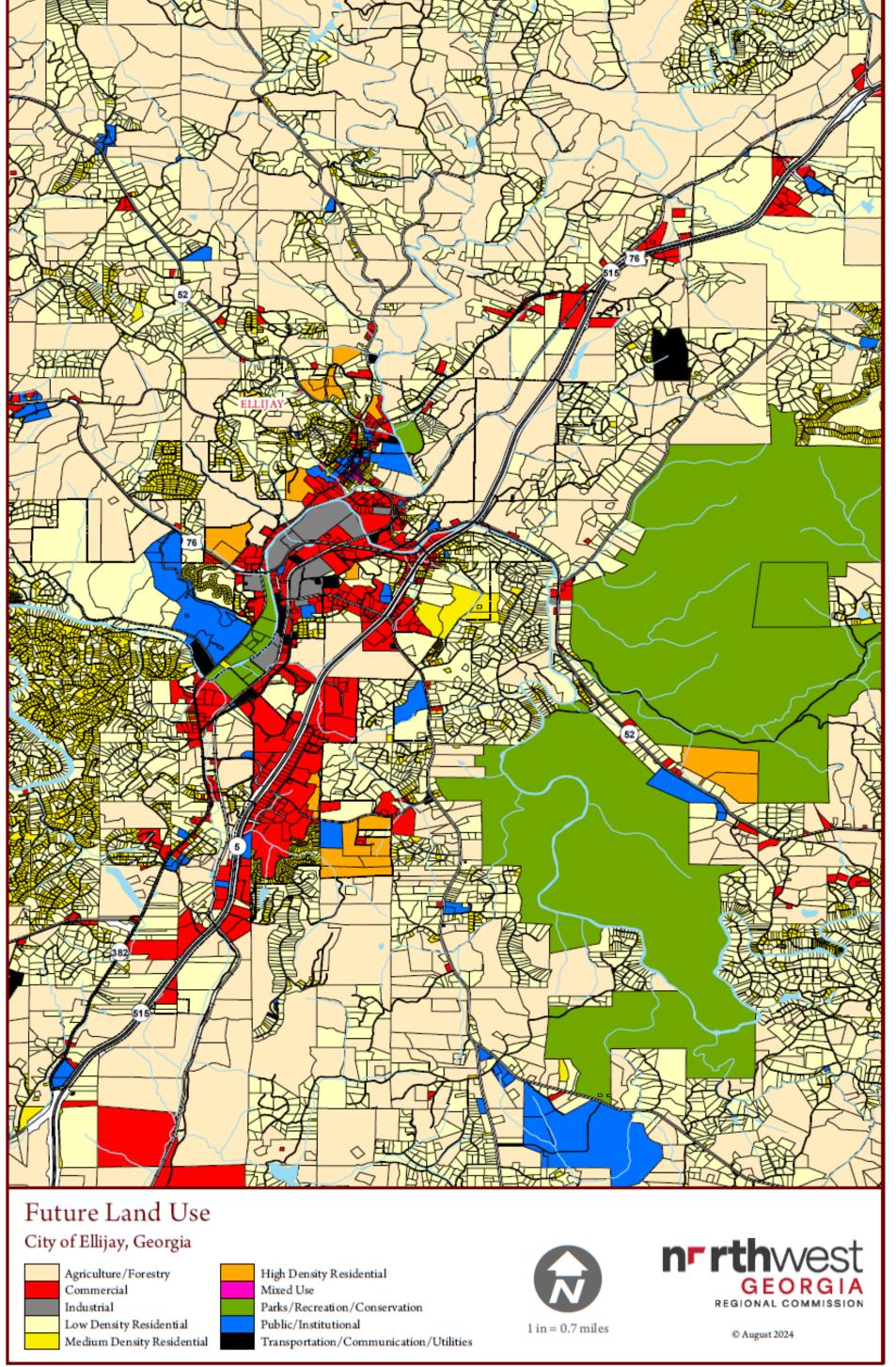




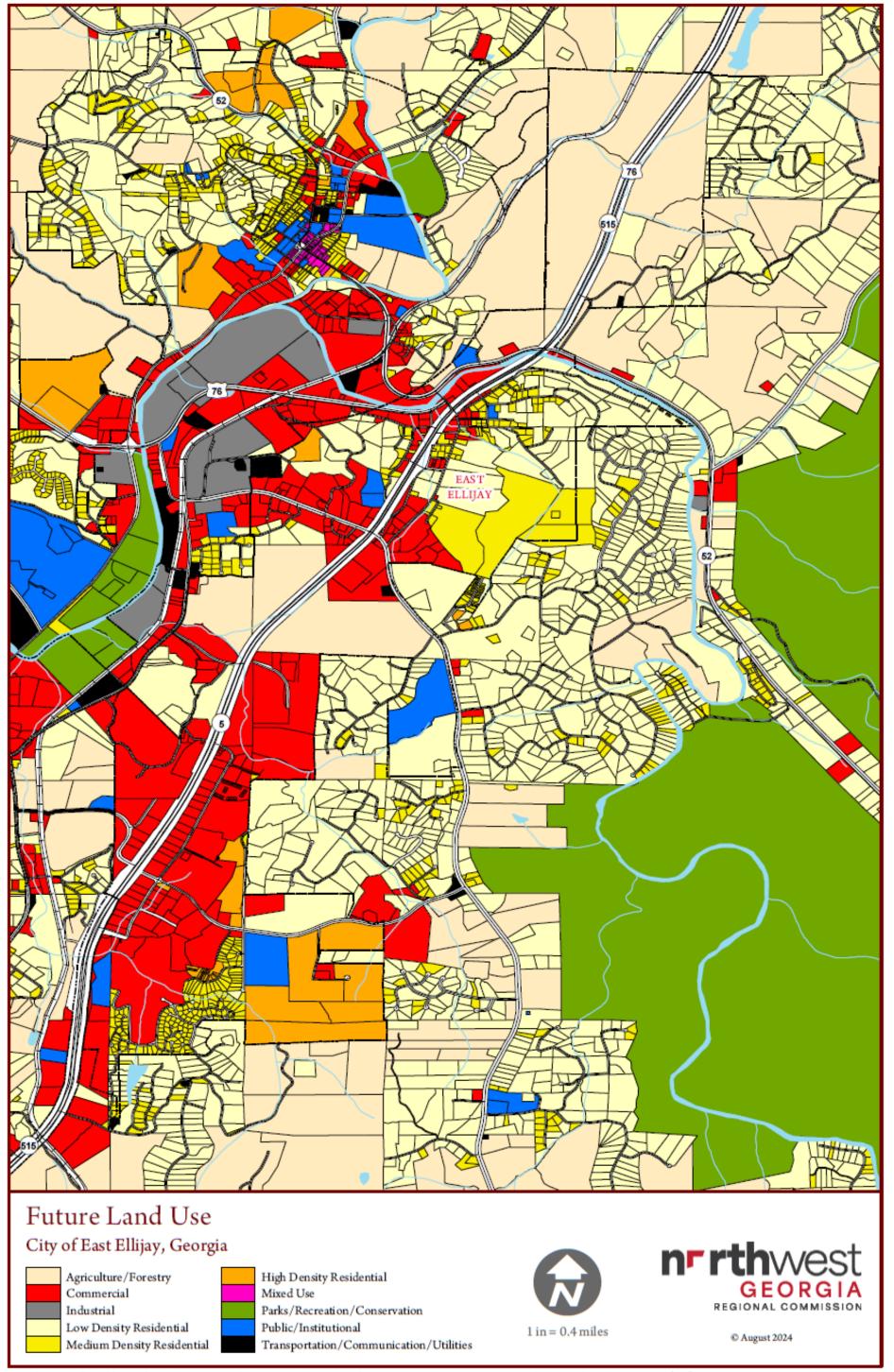




FUTURE LAND USE MAP: ELLIJAY



FUTURE DEVELOPMENT MAP: EAST ELLIJAY





RURAL BROADBAND

Introduction

Access to high-speed internet has become a necessity for business and greatly improves the quality of life for residents. In 2015, the Federal Communications Commission established the definition of high-speed internet, or broadband, at 25 megabits per second for download, (downstream) and 3 megabits per second for upload (upstream). The State of Georgia used this definition as a benchmark for high-speed internet service in the "Achieving Connectivity Everywhere (ACE)" Act in Spring 2018. The ACE



Figure 59: Broadband infrastructure is largely reliant upon fiberoptic cable buried underground.

Act promulgated the "Broadband Ready Program Designation" to help communities bring high-speed internet service even to the most rural areas. Gilmer County, Ellijay, and East Ellijay would like to be designated as "Broadband Ready" because they recognize the need to facilitate better internet connectivity for all residents. Therefore, this broadband element is being added to the Joint Comprehensive Plan, as well as three work program items for each government

- The first item is a commitment to pass an ordinance covering the process of providing broadband to all residents.
- The second item states that all will participate in the Broadband Ready Community Program with its adopted ordinance.
- The third item is a commitment to apply for funding under the Broadband Ready program. The
 Northwest Georgia Regional Council formed a Broadband Committee in response to the
 Broadband Ready Program; Chairman Paris has participated in that committee to find solutions
 to the issue of rural areas without good internet connection.

GILMER COUNTY BROADBAND OVERVIEW

Broadband continues to be an essential element that is vital to our county's success. COVID-19's impact in our area provided a new perspective on how broadband was being used, who was using it and the growing disparity between served and unserved areas. Virtual education, telemedicine, and remote working skyrocketed. Thankfully, many things from that period have subsided, but the demand for robust broadband has not. Our agricultural communities continue to see technological advancements that require broadband as well. The days when one retired to a rural area to be disconnected, to "get away from it all," have changed dramatically. Broadband is a necessity for all age groups.



Figure 60: ETC technician servicing aerial communications infrastructure

Careful planning and preparation have led Ellijay Telephone Company (ETC) to become one of the leading independent

companies in the nation. ETC is constantly upgrading its existing HFC (Hybrid Fiber-Coax) network as well as expanding Fiber to the premier service in Gilmer County. By leveraging its own capital with state and federal grants, ETC has been able to upgrade 17,005 Gilmer County locations to at least 1000Mb/50Mb broadband as of August 1st, 2024. Another 1,210 locations are funded and will be completed by mid-2026.

Funding Sources

Broadband, Equity, Access, and Deployment-BEAD

The Georgia Technology Authority (GTA) is assisting the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (OPB) to expand broadband across the state, supporting every Georgian's access to high speed, reliable internet.

GTA is currently in the planning phase for more than \$1.3 billion in grant funds from the National Telecommunications and Information Administration's (NTIA) Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment (BEAD) Program. These dollars will be used to provide broadband grants to serve remaining unserved and underserved locations in Georgia.

According to the Georgia Broadband Office, only 322 locations in Gilmer County will remain unserved. These 322 locations should be eligible for BEAD grant applications with the awardee providing service to those locations by the end of 2029. Of the total 2,699 locations noted, have been or are in the process of being upgraded via a partnership between ETC and the Gilmer-Pickens Joint Development Authority (JDA). While ETC owns the network and provided all the matching funds, the community support put this project ahead of other potential projects around the state.

Capital Projects Fund Grant Program (CPF)

Governor Brian P. Kemp announced a \$240,000,000 investment to support the continued expansion of high-speed internet services to Georgians. These funds will be made available through the Capital Projects Fund Grant Program (CPF). CPF funding will be administered and deployed by the Office of Planning and Budget (OPB) through a competitive grant program. CPF will provide support to build comprehensive broadband networks in many communities struggling with the lack of broadband access. Approved projects will use leading technologies to offer reliable, high-speed internet access to support a household with multiple users, along with businesses and their 21st-century operations.

The CPF program comes on the heels of the largest state investment in high-speed internet infrastructure in Georgia's history. In February of 2022, Governor Kemp announced more than \$400 million in grant awards to support broadband expansion efforts. The awarded projects aim to serve approximately 180,000 locations - representing both homes and businesses - with faster and more reliable broadband. Public funds for expansion of broadband access during the Kemp Administration will approach \$1 billion. This projection does not include the hundreds of millions in private investments for that purpose.

United States Department of Agriculture-(USDA) ReConnect

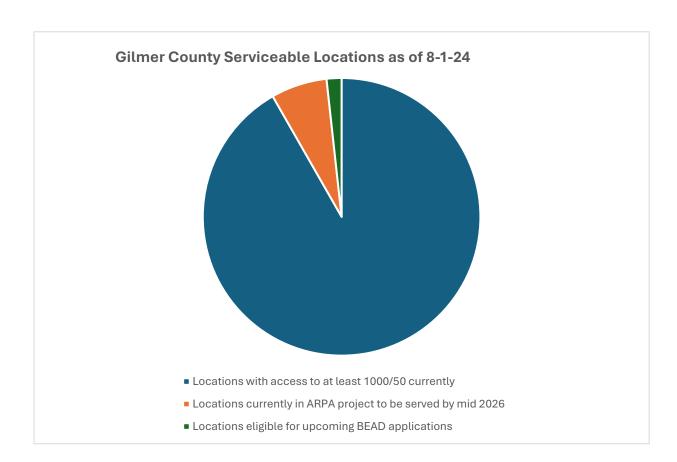
The ReConnect Program offers loans, grants, or combinations thereof, to facilitate broadband deployment in rural areas that currently do not have sufficient access. Through expansion of broadband services and infrastructure, ReConnect will fuel long-term economic development and opportunities in rural America.

In the ReConnect's first funding round, the Ellijay Telephone Company received a \$4.4 million grant to provide high-speed services to 2,159 households, 25 pre-subscribed businesses, two critical community facilities, an educational facility and 24 pre-subscribed farms in unserved regions of Gilmer County, the total project cost was \$5.8 million.

American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)

In June 2021, Governor Brian Kemp announced that Georgia would use State Fiscal Recovery Funds under the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) to address the lack of broadband service in the state. To deploy these funds within federal guidelines, Kemp appointed an 18-member Broadband Infrastructure Committee; The legislation and state agency leaders appointed to the committee were tasked with scoring eligible projects and making funding recommendations. Projects were scored on metrics including, but not limited to last-mile infrastructure, public-private partnerships, fiber optic usage, and the percentage of unserved locations. In addition to the Broadband Infrastructure Committee, he directed the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget and the Georgia Technology Authority to provide staff support and administrative assistance.

Gilmer Broadband Status as of 8-1-2024	Qty	<u>%</u>
Gilmer County Total Locations Per NTIA/Ga Broadband Office	18,537	
Locations with access to at least 1000/50 currently	17,005	91.7%
Locations currently in the ARPA project to be served by mid-2026	1,210	6.5%
Locations eligible for upcoming BEAD applications	322	1.7%



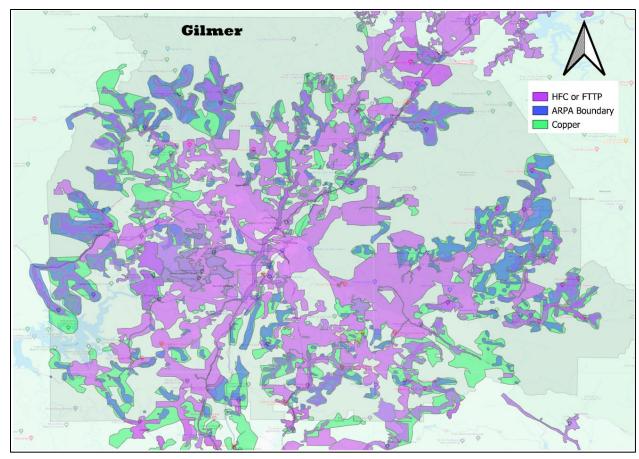


Figure 61: Map of ETC's network throughout Gilmer County

Internet service in Gilmer County exists where providers can achieve a reasonable return on their investment. The significant footprint of internet service area in Gilmer County was greatly attested by the results of the community outreach survey. Of the 1,671 survey responses, 29.4 percent of respondents declared that poor access to high-speed internet was an issue in Gilmer County; 39.6% of respondents voiced support for local government action to improve high-speed internet throughout the county. While sufficiency of internet speed is subject to individual needs, the demand remains for increased high-speed internet throughout Gilmer County.

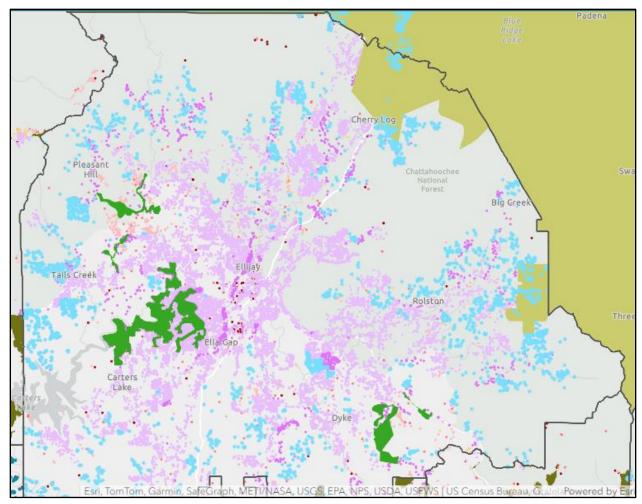
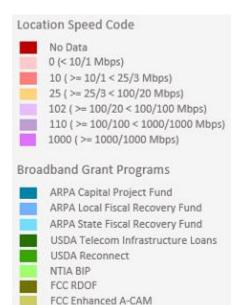


Figure 62: Location data are from the FCC National Broadband Fabric (December 2023)

2024 Georgia Broadband Availability Map

This map portrays the maximum available broadband speed for locations in the State of Georgia. These categories are denoted as 'Speed Codes', and defined in the legend. The map depicts access to broadband, not subscriptions.

The map shows locations where various federal, state, or local grants have been awarded, as described in the included legend. The grant layer visibility can be controlled via the Map Layers widget (see the Tools section). Once visible, clicking on a grant will select the full grant boundary and return detailed information in a popup on the map. Broadband data is provided by the various Internet Service Providers of the State of Georgia. The data is sourced from the FCC Broadband Data Collection program (December 2023, released June 2024).





IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS

Henceforth, the plan will focus on the individual needs of each community as previously stated in the "HOW TO USE THIS PLAN" section. Each community will provide a community statement and/or a list of goals, policies, a report of accomplishments from the 2020 -2024 planning period, a list of current Needs and Opportunities, and a new Community Work Program for the 2025-2029 planning period.

GILMER COUNTY: IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

Vision Statement

Gilmer County and its cities are proud and vibrant communities that work to promote livability, sustainability, self-sufficiency, and a healthy economy. We embrace and protect our historical, cultural, and natural resources while coming together as a community to promote positive, cooperative, and effective relationships, and economic development; we want to ensure a successful future for our residents that includes the following goals:



Figure 63: CORE Collaboration On Rivers Edge business incubator est. 2019 in Ellijay

- A healthy diverse economy based on the business incubator est. 2019 in Ellijay
 industrial, commercial, agriculture, and tourism
 sectors; one that enhances the quality of life for all citizens and carefully manages the
 community resources.
- Having the ability to guide future growth and conservation; informed land use strategies will
 fortify and wisely manage our natural, environmental, and cultural resources.
- Promote adequate and attainable housing for all citizens.
- Achieve broadband connectivity throughout the county.

- Provide public facilities that support and attract growth, and development, as well as maintain and enhance the quality of life for all residents in the community.
- Create and maintain positive, effective, and cooperative relationships between all local governments, as well as other public agencies and organizations.
 - Establish a modern, well-funded multi-modal transportation network that is efficient, safe, and

protects the environment while enhancing the area's economic development potential.

 Allocate land resources for uses that will accommodate and enhance economic development, natural and cultural resources, community facilities, and housing that protect and improve the quality of life for residents and visitors.

POLICY STATEMENTS

Economic Development

- Support the Joint Development Authority Economic Development sales team.
- Continue to support the CORE business incubator as a local and regional asset to entrepreneurs.
- Continue to work with public and private partners to improve broadband connectivity and to ensure that Gilmer's internet speeds are competitive from an economic development standpoint.
- Encourage the Gilmer County Schools to continue a provision of vocational pathways.
- Continue to support the Partners in Education Program.
- Identify, support, and promote workforce training resources related to local needs.
- Support the Gilmer County Chamber of Commerce's tourism marketing team to maximize the promotion of agritourism and outdoor activity/recreation.
- Work with the Northwest Georgia Regional Commission to achieve the goals within the Northwest Georgia Regional Plan, as well as the Northwest Georgia Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS).

Housing

- Support diverse attainable housing development.
- Limit short-term vacation rental use to ensure the availability of housing for the local workforce and citizens.
- Strive to ensure that Gilmer's aging population can age in place, even when they are no longer fully independent.
- Consider increasing the housing density within areas where public utilities and services, transportation infrastructure, and public health regulations could support growth.
- Support housing development that meets workforce needs.
- Consider alternative single-family housing types such as accessory dwelling units and lower minimum square footage requirements for single-family detached dwellings.
- Consider coordinating residential density via zoning with Ellijay and East Ellijay to create greater inter-jurisdictional continuity.
- Collaborate with Ellijay and East Ellijay on infrastructure improvements consistent with the coordinated land use patterns.
- Consider the adoption of impact fees for residential development to fund the necessary public infrastructure improvements that result from growth.

Natural and Cultural Resources

- Continue to improve public access to the Coosawattee, Cartecay, and Ellijay Rivers.
- Support the Georgia Trail of Tears Association's preservation of sites of cultural and archaeological significance.
- Protect Gilmer County's water resources (i.e., its rivers, groundwater recharge area, and water supply watershed) through the following practices:
 - Work with the County Health Department to ensure that new developments requiring on-site septic systems are limited to a safe density for the soil quality.
 - o Discourage any hydraulic fracturing ("fracking") activity in Gilmer County.
 - Promote and enforce public and private stormwater management, including long-term maintenance of stormwater infrastructure.
 - Encourage existing and future residents to utilize sanitary sewer, rather than onsite septic systems.
- Continue to improve trail access, connectivity, and the creation of new trails for hiking, biking, and canoeing. Showcase Gilmer County's tremendous natural resources for its

citizens, while also promoting outdoor tourism. Take advantage of programs like "Rails to Trails" and "Rails with Trails," as well as the Recreational Trails Program and Land and Water Conservation Fund.

- Use zoning and subdivision regulations to limit density and development potential to protect the county's rural charm.
- Set goals to preserve key agricultural areas for posterity.

Community Facilities and Services

- Continue partnership with the Northwest Georgia Area Agency on Aging to ensure that the county's aging population have resources they need to "age in place" such as:
 - Transportation
 - Material aid and homemaker services and
 - Access to home healthcare
- Expand public water and wastewater infrastructure to better serve Gilmer County citizens and businesses while continuing to ensure that all new expansions are sustainable through the continued administration of impact fees.
- Promote the County's highly competitive water and sewer tap fees to commercial and residential developers as a means of encouraging investment in Gilmer County.
- Improve transportation planning and invest in infrastructure to accommodate increasing traffic concerns, especially intersections and bottlenecks.
- Purchase properties and create facilities that meet the recreational needs of the community.
- Adopt and implement the 2024 Gilmer County Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

Land Use

- Enforce policies and codes discouraging residential sprawl into low-density areas that are predominantly agricultural or undeveloped.
- Encourage new development in areas where supporting infrastructure is available or nearby.
- Enforce Gilmer County ordinances protecting the Coosawattee River, watersheds, and mountains. Ensure that the impact of new land disturbance does not compromise these sensitive environmental assets.

• Implement, and amend as necessary, the Gilmer County Short-Term Vacation Rental Ordinance to promote tourism while protecting single-family neighborhoods.

Transportation

- Create and implement a countywide transportation master plan focused on strategically improving county roads and bridges to address the increasing traffic pressures of a growing population and tourism industry.
- Implement the Gilmer County Airport Master Plan.

Intergovernmental Coordination

- Continue to work with the cities of Ellijay and East Ellijay, the Board of Education, local authorities, and other agencies to improve communication, <u>and coordinate development</u> to best serve all of Gilmer County.
- Partner with state and federal agencies to apply for project funding in order to reduce the strain on local budgets while continuing to achieve goals.
- Collaborate with Ellijay and East Ellijay on planning efforts to address the community's housing needs through zoning regulations and development codes.
- Continue with the Gilmer County Public School System's long-term planning efforts.
- Collaborate with Keep Gilmer Beautiful to promote recycling efforts and other community beautification initiatives.

				STATUS		
WORK PROGRAM ACTIVITY	YEAR	Complete	Underway; Projected Completion Date	Postponed	Dropped	Explanation if postponed or dropped
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
Expand the airport to accommodate larger aircraft and add additional hanger space	2023-2024				Х	Funding is not available over the next five years.
Pass a broadband ordinance	2020-2021	X				
Participate in the Broadband Ready Community Program with its adopted ordinance	2020-2022	Х				
Commitment to complete the application for funding under the Broadband Ready program	2022-2023				Х	The state grant program has not been funded
TRANSPORTATION						
Digital Gateway Billboard along Hwy. 515	2020-2022				х	Placed a moratorium on digital billboards
Extend SR 382 from CR 239 to SR 5/SR 515 (Inc utility work)	2020-2023	Х				
Improve the functionality of the intersection of SR 515, 1 st Avenue, Industrial Blvd., and River Street	2020				Х	GDOT is working on a plan and ultimately responsible for this project
NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES						
Hold first annual Trail Festival	2020	Х				Held in 2021, 2022, 2023 & 2024

				STATUS		
WORK PROGRAM ACTIVITY	YEAR	Complete	Underway; Projected Completion Date	Postponed	Dropped	Explanation if postponed or dropped
Re-establish connection with Ga. Water Trails network after 12-year absence	2020			2030		Working with Chamber of Commerce to include this as part of their tourism effort
Post Trail of Tears signage	2020-2022	Х				
Partner with Railroad to create new Rails with Trails connection from Cartecay River Park to Downtown Ellijay as a river walk trail with potential to connect to other existing trails nearby	2020-2023			2030		Critical infrastructure improvements are being given priority for the next five-year planning period, but this project remains long-term
Clear Creek satellite park	2021-2022	Χ				
Acquire 138-acre riverfront property for new river access, trails and other county park amenities	2020-2022				х	No satisfactory tracts available for sale
Cooperatively lease all the lake access and campground locations from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers surrounding Carters Lake within Gilmer County only	2020-2021				Х	Complications with Corps requirements made lease unfeasible
COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES						
Move Baseball Fields to Clear Creek campus	2022-2023	Х				
Build three new tennis courts	2020	Х				
Build four pickle ball courts	2020	Χ				
Build dirt bike pump tract on old pool	2020				Х	Interested sponsor withdrew

				STATUS		
WORK PROGRAM ACTIVITY	YEAR	Complete	Underway; Projected Completion Date	Postponed	Dropped	Explanation if postponed or dropped
Build River Park Amphitheatre	2020			2027		Original funding shifted to other Park projects temporarily
Complete Scada added for chemical use efficiency	2020	2021				
SC2 8" sewer – Gartrell Street to Westwood Drive	2021-2022				Х	Not financially feasible
SC2A 4" sewer – Vista Drive to Lucille	2021-2022				Х	Not financially feasible
SC5 8" – Hancock Drive to Visa Drive	2021-2022				Х	Not financially feasible
SC5A 4" sewer – to Westwood Subdivision	2020				Х	Not financially feasible
WD 38A New 8" main on River Street Phase 2	2020	2020				
WD 38B New 8" main on Roundtop	2020	2022				
WD 38C New 12" main Hwy. 382 to sunlight	2020	2023				
WD 49 Water Tank New Hope 300,000	2020	2021				
WD 51 Water Tank Clear Creek	2020-2022	2021				
WD 52 Yukon Road Expansion	2020	2021				
WD 53 New 8" water main – Hwy. 515 to Talona	2020	2021				
WD 54 New 12" pipe Simmonds Roads to 382	2020	2024				
New Mountain Bike trails at Carter's Lake	2020	Х				
Acquire access easement from railroad to access new River Park expansion	2020				Х	New site selected for expansion due to flood zone

				STATUS		
WORK PROGRAM ACTIVITY	YEAR	Complete	Underway; Projected Completion Date	Postponed	Dropped	Explanation if postponed or dropped
Replace swimming pool at new location	2021-2022	Х				Replaced at the same location
Move Emergency Operation Center to Airport Property and construct new building	2023-2024		2029			Move to the airport is complete, but land acquisition is needed for new building
Purchase new pump truck for Fire Department	2021	Х				
Leachate pumps for County landfill	2022	X				
Add event building at White Path Golf Course	2020	x				
LAND USE						
Update all land use, zoning maps, and utility maps to provide hard copies to Planning and Zoning Department	2020		2025			Will be completed after new Joint Comprehensive Plan is approved.
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION						
Partner with Ellijay and East Ellijay to create a multi-purpose indoor recreation facility	2020-2024		2027			Renamed Build Community Center etc. in 2025-2029 CWP
Complete the service delivery strategy	2024	X				

GILMER COUNTY NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Economic Development

ED-1 Ensure the cost of infrastructure to serve new development is financed appropriately

Transportation

T-1 Improve safety and traffic flow on local roads

Natural and Cultural Resources

- NR-1 Upgrade County parks and recreation facilities to support increased usage
- NR-2 Expand recreational offerings to support changing needs, demands
- **NR-3** Improve public access to the (Ellijay, Coosawattee, and Cartecay) rivers through partnerships with river organizations
- NR-4 Improve and expand the County's recreational, community, and cultural assets

Community Facilities and Services

- **CF-1** Expand and improve public water and sewer facilities
- **CF-2** Provide needed space and facilities for County operations, including court system and emergency response/EMA
- CF-3 Provide needed emergency response ambulance service

Land Use

LU-1 Provide land use, zoning, and utility information in one location for planning use

Intergovernmental Coordination

IC-1 Maintain intergovernmental communication and coordination to pursue projects that meet county-wide needs

COMMUNITY WORK PROGRAM 2025-2029

GILMER COUNTY

Need/ opportunity Code	Activity Description	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Cost Estimate	Funding Source	Responsible Party
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT								
ED-1	Implement Impact Fees to ensure proper infrastructure is in place to accommodate growth TRANSPORTATION	Х					\$75,000	вос	вос
T-1	Improve safety of sharp curve on Clear Creek Road at the church	Х					\$100,000	GDOT and BOC	вос
T-1	Create a county-wide transportation master plan	Х	Х				\$50,000	BOC, Grants	BOC, NWGRC
	NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES								
NR-1	Build Pickleball Courts at Clear Creek Park, suitable for tournaments	Х	Х				\$170,000	вос	BOC
NR-1, NR- 4	Build River Park Amphitheatre			Х			\$100,000	BOC, LWCF Grant	BOC
NR-1, NR- 4	Build Community Center with Basketball Courts, Walking area, meeting rooms, etc.			Х			\$7,500,000	BOC, Grants	BOC
NR-3	Re-establish connection with Ga. Water Trails network after 12-year absence	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	\$5,000	Staff Time	BOC, Chamber
	COMMUNITY FACILITIES & SERVICES								
CF-1	Upgrade of Booster Pump at Victory Drive	Х					\$225,000	Impact Fees	EGCWSA
CF-1	Hwy 5 Pump Station Rehab	Х					\$250,000	Impact Fees	EGCWSA
	Improve/expand animal shelter	Х	Х				\$1,200,000	Private donor	BOC

COMMUNITY WORK PROGRAM 2025-2029

GILMER COUNTY

Need/ opportunity Code	Activity Description	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Cost Estimate	Funding Source	Responsible Party
CF-1	New Line Weeks Road/ Flat Branch		Х				\$800,000	Impact Fees & Gen Op	EGCWSA
CF-1	Rebuild of Basin #1	Х					\$1,500,000	Impact Fee & Gen Op	EGCWSA
CF-2	Purchase additional space for courthouse annex	Х					\$4,250,000	вос	вос
CF-3	Purchase New Ambulances	Х	Х	Х			\$320,000 Each	вос	вос
CF-2	Construct new Emergency Operations building				Χ	Х	\$300,000	вос	вос
	LAND USE								
LU-1	Update all land use, zoning maps, and utility maps to provide hard copies to Planning and Zoning Department	Х					\$1,000	Staff Time	Planning and Zoning Dept.



CITY OF ELLIJAY: IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

Vision Statement

The City of Ellijay, in parallel with the Gilmer County community, shares a vision for the area while also maintaining some of its own individuality. Within the collective vision, The City of Ellijay has defined its future vision that contains the following goals:

 Growth management strategies that deliver effective, sprawl-preventing growth patterns, and promote cooperation, coordination, efficient use, and expansion of the city's public facilities and services



Figure 65: Aerial view of the downtown Ellijay square

- Provides a variety of neighborhood connections such as sidewalks, greenway trails, and bike lanes
- Protect and promote the downtown's historic resources and its traditional role as the business/civic center of the community
- Conserve the character of established neighborhoods and supporting revitalization efforts to increase housing opportunities and long-term neighborhood stability
- Foster and maintain improved intergovernmental coordination
- Maintain Ellijay's long-standing sense of place through the protection of historic and cultural assets.
- Promote and enable investment in tourism and economic development while maintaining the small-town atmosphere.

POLICY STATEMENTS

Economic Development

- Support Joint Development Authority Economic Development sales team
- Protect existing business/industry program by addressing the needs and concerns of commercial enterprises with the intent of improving the environment for business retention and expansion and workforce development
- Encourage the Gilmer County School System to continue offering vocational pathways
- Continue to support the CORE business incubator as a local and regional asset to entrepreneurs
- Implement the Northwest Georgia Digital economy plan
- Implement the Ellijay Urban Redevelopment Plan adopted in 2019

Housing

- Support diverse attainable housing development at all price points
- Encourage appropriate mixed-use residential and light commercial development, in and near downtown

Natural and Cultural Resources

- Ensure that Historic Preservation Commission members receive state-mandated training, to maintain the City's Certified Local Government status; this governs eligibility for federal grants, as well as tax incentives
- Promote state and federal rehabilitation tax credits for eligible buildings in the local historic district
- Cooperate with the Georgia Chapter of the Trail of Tears in research and public education
- Improve and promote Harrison Park for its historical significance and its passive recreation importance

Land Use

 Protect the three rivers through enforcement of buffer areas for land disturbance near a waterway • Continue to support the City of Ellijay's Planning Commission and encourage members to attend training opportunities

Transportation

- Continue to improve pedestrian infrastructure to encourage walking and biking, with a focus on connecting existing residential areas to the downtown
- Coordinate with the Georgia Department of Transportation to continue the implementation of the State Transportation Improvement Program as it relates to projects in Ellijay

Intergovernmental Coordination

- Promote all-around intergovernmental cooperation by holding planning meetings of the local governments, authorities, boards, and agencies, as needed, to improve communication and coordination
- Collaborate with water, sewer, and other utilities to encourage interdepartmental coordination when replacing utilities and resurfacing city streets in order to mitigate potential damage to infrastructure

City of Ellijay

				STATUS		
WORK PROGRAM ACTIVITY	YEAR	Complete	Underway; Projected Completion Date	Postponed	Dropped	Explanation if postponed or dropped
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
Pass a broadband ordinance	2020-2021		2026			
Participate in the Broadband Ready Community Program with its adopted ordinance	2021-2022		2026			
Commitment to complete the application for funding under the Broadband Ready program	2022-2023				Х	No state funding available for grants under this program
TRANSPORTATION						
Improve the functionality of the intersection of SR 515, 1st Avenue, Industrial Blvd., and River Street.	2020				х	Project in East Ellijay city limits
Extend SR 382 from CR 239 to SR 5/SR 515 (Inc utility work).	2020-2023	Х				
NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES						
Repair Harrison Park barn; new roof, exterior paint and other minor repairs	2020-2023		2028			Some repairs have been made, but the roof has not been replaced
Complete Harrison Park 10-year master plan	2020	Х				
Build public restrooms for Harrison Park	2020-2022	Х				

City of Ellijay

				STATUS		
WORK PROGRAM ACTIVITY	YEAR	Complete	Underway; Projected Completion Date	Postponed	Dropped	Explanation if postponed or dropped
Update and digitize Downtown Ellijay Historic District map	2020-2021		2025			
COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES						
Complete a bicycle and pedestrian study	2022		2026			
LAND USE						
Amend the Ellijay Zoning Ordinance to include a Mixed -Use zone district	2020				Х	Lack of demand
Re-digitize the current Ellijay zoning map to create current hard copies for City Hall	2020		2025			
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION						
Complete Service Delivery Strategy	2024	X				
Partner with Gilmer County and East Ellijay to create a multipurpose indoor recreation facility	2023				Х	City is in support of the project, but no funds have been committed

ELLIJAY NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Economic Development

- **ED-1** Improve broadband service to businesses and citizens
- **ED-2** Have ready, reliable, and affordable access to broadband internet

Transportation

T-1 Promote greater mobility, safety, and functionality for pedestrians, cyclists, and motorists throughout the City of Ellijay

Natural and Cultural Resources

- NR-1 Continue improvements within Ellijay's historic district
- NR-2 Upgrade City parks to support increased usage

Community Facilities and Services

CF-1 Provide infrastructure to ensure greater pedestrian and cyclist mobility and safety

Land Use

LU-1 Update the zoning map and make it digitally accessible

COMMUNITY WORK PROGRAM 2025-2029

CITY OF ELLIJAY

Need/ opportunity Code	Activity Description	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Cost Estimate	Funding Source	Responsible Party
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT								
ED-1	Pass a broadband ordinance		х				\$5,000	Staff time and legal fees	Mayor and Council
ED-2	Participate in the Broadband Ready Community Program with its adopted ordinance		Х				\$5,000	Staff Time	Mayor and Council and private sector
	TRANSPORTATION				1	1			
T-1	Complete a bicycle and pedestrian study	Х	Х				\$25,000	City and grant funds	Mayor and Council, and NWGRC
	NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES								
NR-1	Repair Harrison Park barn; new roof	х	Х	Х	х		\$30,000	City and private funds	Friends of Harrison Park & Mayor and Council
NR-2	Update and digitize the Downtown Ellijay Historic District map	Х					\$5,000	Staff time	Zoning Dept. and NWGRC
	COMMUNITY FACILITIES & SERVICES								
CF-1	River Street streetscape enhancements			Х	Х		\$250,000	TSPLOST, City funds	Mayor and Council, Public Works
	LAND USE								
LU-1	Re-digitize the current zoning map to provide hard copies for City Hall	Х					\$5,000	Staff time	Zoning Administrator and NWGRC



CITY OF EAST ELLIJAY: IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

Vision Statement

The City of East Ellijay shares the community's vision for the area yet seeks to maintain its individuality. The City of East Ellijay's future vision includes:

- Offering a variety of opportunities to live and work in East Ellijay;
- Preserving industrial professions while creating new commercial opportunities;
- Using connections such as sidewalks, greenway trails, and bike lanes to connect neighborhoods;



Figure 66: Highlands Shopping Center in East Ellijay.

- Promoting policies that encourage efficient, sprawl-preventing growth patterns, and promote cooperation, coordination, and efficient use and expansion of the City's public facilities and services;
- Supporting and preserving the City's rural and natural charm while providing for traditional neighborhood development

POLICY STATEMENTS

Economic Development

Support the Joint Development Authority Economic Development sales team

- Continue to support the Collaboration On Rivers Edge (CORE) business incubator.
- Encourage high school administrators to train students for local jobs through the continued support of Partners in Education.
- Promote the development of available/vacant commercial and industrial buildings/land.
- Encourage investment in East Ellijay by promoting the absence of an assessed city property tax.

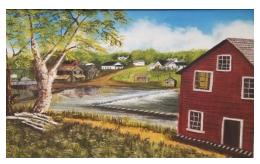


Figure 67: Artist rendition of East Ellijay circa 1920's.

Housing

- Stimulate diverse and attainable housing development at all price points
- Encourage the construction of senior housing development and assisted living facilities in East Ellijay

Natural and Cultural Resources

- Support improved public access to the county's three rivers
- Partner with the Georgia Chapter of the Trail of Tears Association to increase educational signage in the city where it is applicable

Transportation

- Continue to support the implementation of the adopted Regional Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan
- Work with state transportation officials to reduce traffic congestion and increase public safety

Land Use

• Ensure the City's ordinances are cohesive and streamlined to promote future development while protecting existing development.

Community Facilities and Services

- Continue to support the implementation of the Airport Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan and Airport Layout Plan
- Base budget decisions for improvements to meet the goals of keeping the cost of living low, while maintaining a high quality of life for East Ellijay's residents and businesses.

Intergovernmental Coordination

• Promote intergovernmental cooperation by holding planning meetings of the local governments, authorities, boards, and agencies, as needed, to improve communication and coordination



Figure 68: Historic East Ellijay City Hall

City of East Ellijay

				STATUS		
WORK PROGRAM ACTIVITY	YEAR	Underway; Projected Complete Completion Postponed Date		Dropped	Explanation if postponed or dropped	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
Pass a broadband ordinance	2020-2021	X				
Participate in the Broadband Ready Community Program with its adopted ordinance	2021-2022	Х				
Commitment to complete the application for funding under the Broadband Ready program	2022-2023				Х	No state grant program funding
TRANSPORTATION						
Improve the functionality of the intersection of SR 515, 1st Avenue, Industrial Blvd., and River Street.	2020			2027		The GDOT has engineered a possible solution to this issue and is deciding to move forward
Highland Parkway + Highlands Crossing roundabout	2020-2023				Х	The current configuration is deemed acceptable at his point
Construct 700 feet of new roadway in Highlands commercial development	2020-2021	Х				
COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES						

City of East Ellijay

				STATUS		
WORK PROGRAM ACTIVITY	YEAR	Complete	Underway; Projected Completion Date	Postponed	Dropped	Explanation if postponed or dropped
Build an indoor, multi-use recreational facility. East Ellijay will purchase and donate property for the facility.	2020			2027		This project is duplicated here and will be added to the 2025-2029 CWP under Intergovernmental Coordination
LAND USE						
Amend East Ellijay zoning ordinance to include a Planned Unit Development (PUD) zone district	2020		х			Reworded in the current CWP
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION						
Re-Adopt Service Delivery Strategy with Ellijay and Gilmer County	2024	Х				
Partner with Gilmer County and Ellijay to create multipurpose indoor recreation facility	2020-2024			2027		The pool has been renovated at its historical location. A rec facility is being discussed in the county.

EAST ELLIJAY NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Economic Development

- **ED-1** Improve infrastructure and utility services, including broadband, to businesses and citizens
- **ED-2** Have ready, reliable, and affordable access to broadband internet
- **ED-3** Ensure a supply of available housing solutions

Transportation

- **T-1** Improve the functionality of traffic and decrease congestion
- T-2 Promote greater mobility and transportation functionality throughout the City of East Ellijay

Natural Resources

- **NR-1** Work with state and federal partners to protect water resources
- NR-2 Work with Gilmer County and the City of Ellijay to provide greater recreational opportunities

Land Use

LU-1 Ensure that the zoning ordinance is up-to-date and does not conflict with the needs and goals of the City.

Intergovernmental Coordination

IC-1 Maintain intergovernmental communication and coordination to pursue projects that meet county-wide needs

COMMUNITY WORK PROGRAM 2025-2029

CITY OF EAST ELLIJAY

Need/ opportunity Code	Activity Description	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Cost Estimate	Funding Source	Responsible Party
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT								
ED-1	Work with utility providers and state agencies to expand needed infrastructure in the cities and county.	х	х	х	Х	х	\$10,000	City	East Ellijay, Ellijay, Gilmer County, EGCWSA.
ED-3	Facilitate sensible solutions to housing needs.	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	\$5,000	City	East Ellijay, Ellijay, Gilmer County
ED-2	Apply for the Broadband Ready Community Program		Х				\$5,000	Staff time	East Ellijay
	TRANSPORTATION								
T-1	Install a red light at the intersection of SR 515, Mountain View Drive, and Highland Crossing.	Х					\$100,000	Public/ Private	GDOT/ Developers
T-2	Improve functionality of intersection of SR 515, 1st Avenue, River St and Industrial Blvd	Х	Х	Х			\$1,000,000	GDOT	GDOT
	NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES	•	_		_	_		<u>'</u>	
NR-1	Work with state and federal agencies to mitigate the impact of development on waterways.	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	\$5,000	City	East Ellijay, EPA,EPD
NR-2	Work with Ellijay and Gilmer County to facilitate the growth of festivals, cultural events and the arts in the community.	х	Х	Х	Х	Х	\$5,000	City	East Ellijay, Elijay, Gilmer County.
	LAND USE								
LU-1	Amend East Ellijay zoning ordinance to conform residential subdivision requirements to the needs of the growing local economy	х					\$7,000	City	East Ellijay
	INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION								

COMMUNITY WORK PROGRAM 2025-2029

CITY OF EAST ELLIJAY

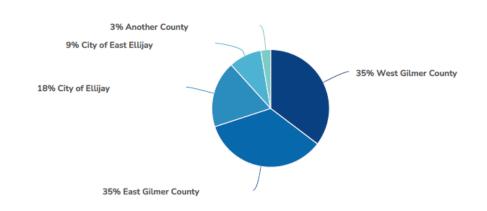
Need/ opportunit Code	Activity Description	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Cost Estimate	Funding Source	Responsible Party
IC-1	Partner with Ellijay and Gilmer County to Create a multipurpose indoor recreational facility.	Х	X	Χ			\$150,000	City	Ellijay, East Ellijay, Gilmer County

APPENDIX A: COMMUNITY VISION SURVEY

Report for Gilmer County Community Vision Survey

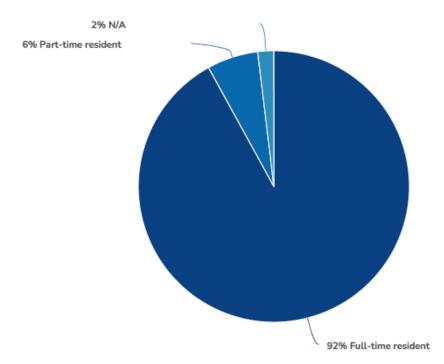


1. Which community best describes where you live? (Check only one)



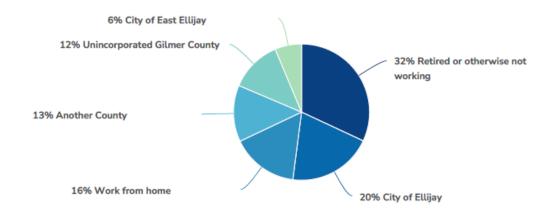
Value	Percent	Responses
West Gilmer County	35.3%	578
East Gilmer County	34.6%	566
City of Ellijay	18.3%	300
City of East Ellijay	9.0%	148
Another County	2.7%	45

2. Which best describes your residency in Gilmer County? (Check only one)



Value	Percent	Responses
Full-time resident	92.0%	1,511
Part-time resident	6.1%	100
N/A	1.9%	31

3. In what community do you work? (Check only one)

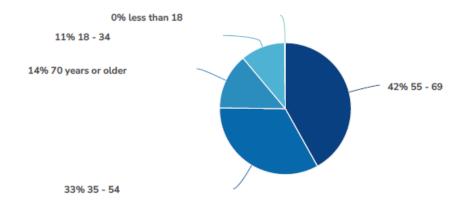


Value	Percent	Responses
Retired or otherwise not working	31.9%	523
City of Ellijay	20.1%	329
Work from home	15.9%	260
Another County	13.4%	220
Unincorporated Gilmer County	12.3%	202
City of East Ellijay	6.3%	104

4. What best describes your employment? (Check only one)

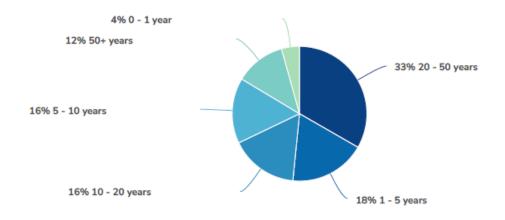
Value	Percent	Responses
Retired	26.3%	430
Other	16.0%	262
Professional Services such as legal, financial, etc.	12.0%	196
Education	7.6%	125
Medical	7.2%	117
Government	7.0%	114
Construction	6.1%	100
Retail	6.1%	99
Hospitality	3.4%	55
Manufacturing/Industrial	2.9%	47
Food Service/Restaurant	2.1%	35
Agriculture	2.0%	32
Automotive	1.3%	22

5. What is your age? (Check only one)



Value	Percent	Responses
55 - 69	41.9%	687
35 - 54	33.3%	546
70 years or older	13.7%	225
18 - 34	10.9%	178
less than 18	0.2%	3

6. How long have you lived in Gilmer County? (Check only one)



Value	Percent	Responses
20 - 50 years	33.3%	546
1 - 5 years	18.3%	301
10 - 20 years	16.3%	267
5 - 10 years	15.7%	258
50+ years	12.1%	199
0 - 1 year	4.3%	70

Totals: 1,641

7. What do you like about Gilmer County (including the cities)? (Check all that apply)

Value	Percent	Responses
Small town atmosphere	83.1%	1,358
Scenic views and natural wildlife assets	81.6%	1,334
Friendly and helpful neighbors	71.1%	1,162
Outdoor activities (fishing, hiking, paddling, etc.)	67.4%	1,102
Local businesses and restaurants	65.9%	1,076
Strong agriculture community	53.4%	873
Good neighborhood churches	37.2%	608
Good EMS, fire and police protection	30.5%	499
Accessible public buildings and parks	27.3%	446
Public schools and libraries	26.3%	430
Strong tourism economy	22.8%	373
Lots of active recreation (sports-related)	19.2%	313
Cultural diversity	8.5%	139
Educational opportunities (post-high school)	5.9%	97
Variety of housing choices	5.1%	83
Career opportunities for residents	4.7%	76

8. What don't you like about Gilmer County (including the cities)? (Check all that apply)

Value	Percent	Responses
No hospital	61.8%	1,008
Short-term vacation rentals burdening neighborhoods	53.6%	874
Lack of sufficient road maintenance	49.2%	802
Not enough housing options	47.1%	769
Loss of scenic views and natural areas to growth	45.3%	739
Crowds resulting from tourism	43.5%	710
Too much traffic	43.2%	705
Not enough career opportunities for residents	40.0%	652
Blight and unkept properties	35.9%	586
Young professionals leaving	33.8%	552
Poor access to high-speed internet	29.4%	479
Limited emergency services such as fire, EMS, and Police	27.2%	444
Lack of sidewalks/bike lanes	17.0%	278
Lack of public water and sewer in the county	16.4%	268
Limited public transportation	16.1%	262
Not enough local stores and restaurants	13.5%	220
Lack of public engagement	12.4%	202

9. What types of local government management actions would you support for future development? (Check all that apply)

Value	Percent	Responses
Agricultural and forest conservation	62.6%	1,006
Growth limitation boundaries	52.7%	848
More regulations for short-term vacation rentals	52.2%	840
Limiting mountain slope development	47.4%	762
Stronger land use regulations/zoning	42.4%	681
Lower density in planned rural areas	38.2%	615
Limiting development in flood zones	27.7%	445
Requiring wider stream buffers	23.0%	370
Acquisition of land for public uses	21.6%	347
Provide sidewalks/bike lanes	20.6%	331
Higher density in planned city areas	14.5%	233
None	5.7%	92
Higher density in planned rural areas	5.3%	86

10. What type of housing are you interested in seeing developed in your community? (Check all that apply)

Value	Percent	Responses
Workforce housing for all income levels	54.5%	880
Owner-occupied homes with large lots	31.2%	503
More rental housing options	30.4%	490
More housing for retirees and/or seniors	21.7%	351
More apartments	20.9%	337
None	20.7%	334
Townhouses/Condos	17.2%	277
Assisted living/long-term care facilities	15.2%	245
Planned subdivisions	8.4%	136
Luxury housing developments	4.3%	69
More short-term vacation rentals	2.9%	47

11. What types of public projects would you support to make your community a better place? (Check all that apply)

Value	Percent	Responses
Preserve more farms & agricultural land	62.6%	1,022
Protect more scenic open spaces and woodlands	60.1%	981
Improvements to transportation infrastructure such as: roads, intersections, street lighting, etc.	52.5%	858
More strict land use ordinances to control future growth	50.2%	819
Invest into the downtowns to preserve historic landmarks, improve walkability, increase parking, etc.	49.1%	802
Improvements in public parks such as: parking, trails, signs, and other amenities	41.6%	680
Improve high-speed internet broadband access throughout the county.	39.6%	647
Increase and improve public water and sewer infrastructure	37.2%	607

Value	Percent	Responses
Invest in and improve public safety	36.3%	592
Increase outdoor recreation	35.7%	583
Projects aimed at improving education	32.9%	538
Removal of blighted buildings for new development	29.1%	475
Recruit more local businesses	26.8%	438
Better access to behavioral health treatment	25.5%	417
More sidewalks and bike lanes	17.3%	282
Recruit more industrial and manufacturing companies	15.7%	257
Incentives for new housing development	14.7%	240
Increase the number of free public Wifi locations	13.2%	215
Enhanced public transportation program	12.2%	200
Recruit more commercial retail and dining businesses	11.8%	193
Increase efforts to promote tourism	7.5%	122
More community-owned industrial parks	6.8%	111
None of the above		1.4%

12. In your opinion, what is the most significant issue to your community? (Check only one)

Value	Percent	Responses
Not enough career opportunities for residents	20.7%	335
Not enough housing options	18.8%	305
Short-term vacation rentals burdening neighborhoods	13.1%	212
Too much traffic	8.1%	132
Loss of scenic views and natural areas to growth	8.0%	130
Blight and unkept properties	6.7%	109
Crowds resulting from tourism	5.1%	83
Limited emergency services such as fire, EMS, and Police	4.8%	78
Young professionals leaving	4.3%	69
Lack of sufficient road maintenance	3.1%	51
Lack of public water and sewer in the county	2.0%	32
Poor access to high-speed internet	1.6%	26
Lack of public engagement	1.2%	19
Lack of sidewalks/bike lanes	1.2%	19
Not enough local stores and restaurants	0.8%	13
Limited public transportation	0.4%	7

Totals: 1,620

APPENDIX B: STAKEHOLDER COMMITTEE MEETINGS







nrthwest GEORGIA REGIONAL COMMISSION

Gilmer County Joint Comprehensive Plan: Stakeholder's Meeting #1

Location: Ellijay Gilmer Water & Sewer Authority Date: April 11, 2024 Time: 10:00 am

AST 0
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Comptessoners
nittee
holder
mayor &

	Please Print Name	Title
12	-1	2
	Edwig Danon	gral planes
13	LaurelJohnson	Stateholder
44	Cac	
14	Kimberly Reckles	community wenter
15	700.000	(f
	Jaxon West	City of East Ellips
16	The Cultipus	
	DAN GILMETTI	OBSERVER
17		
40	TERRY PALMENI	
18	Ryan Johns OV	Ob Serper
19	Pamela & Johnny Johnson	1.1
	Johnson	11
20	Tom Whatley	JCP Committee member
	10m Viraling	O CT COMMITTEE MENTER.
21	Andy Alwast	Tines-Correr
22	Thor Henry	Mes-Correr
22	MARK Holden	Stake Holder
23	71171 AU(00)	STATIC MOTOGE
	Bots, Shepper 1	Stateholder
24	Alor M. C	-1 + 1 1/ -
0.5	OHY /IC/ay	Stateholder
25	10 Da 1	C) 1) W
26	Jim Deport	Stakeholder
20	Ethen Cathon Somontha Bishop	NVGRC
27	/	
	Somontha Biston	NWGRC
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29		







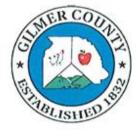


Location: Piedmont Community Center Date: May 23, 2024 Time: 10:00 am

	Please Print Name	Stakeholder or General Public
1	Larry Callahan	City of East Ellijay (SH)
2		sere Stateholder
3	Nine Smeith	GITHER PEZ
4	MARK Holden	Gilmer County citizen
5	Jim Dupent	Gilmer CitizEn
6	John Marshall	
7	Karlean Ferguso	a General Public
8	Cy. Greferlen Light	
9	Ramanyhi Bisho	
10	10 11 -	ite NWGC
11	Gary Moxey	EBCWSA

	Please Print Name	Stakeholder or General Public
30	Hulert Parker	130C
31	PATRICK BURNETT	Stakehalde
32	Jaron WEST	
33		Stadebille
34 /	Edward Lacey	Ellijay
35	Daniel Kauffman	GCFR
36	Jasus Bryant	Gilmer Fire
	THOMAS Morgan	Stakeholder
37	Jennifer Grimmer	Gilmer Chamber Ex-ofice
38	Ellen Corant	11
39	Mackingie Banks	11
40	Buty Shepperd	Co 3 Post +
41	(ser) srepare	Commity Resident
42		
43		
44	*	
45		
46		
47		









Location: Piedmont Community Center Date: June 27, 2024 Time: 9:00 am

	Please Print Name	Stakeholder or General Public
1	72 1 7	
2	Bets Shepped	Skkehilder
2	Kisha Morris	NWGRC
3		7050070
4	Tom Whotley	STAKE HOI DER
4	Tyler White	NWGRC
5	GRETCHEN LUGITHART	MUGRC
6	Jim Sonitk	Stakeholder
7	Scott Stephens	Stakeholder
8		- Macholau
9	Kent Somford	Stakoholde Exofice
Э	Hubert PARKER	
10	Melada Hedde	PPA/GICH
11	MARY ABERNATHY	CONCERNED CITTEEN, CHNERO

	Please Print Name	Stakeholder or General Public
12		Stakeholder
	Edward Lacey	CITY OF ELLIPSY
13	CARY McVey	EGCW5A
14		
	PATRICE BURNETT	ItCCi - Spheholder
15	Karlaen Ferangan	COMMOSSORES
16	John Marshael	BOC
17	Jaxa West	Fast Ellipa
18	Brian Ridley	Gilen Co. Schools
19	Mackenzie Banks	Chamber
20		
	Dunin Dsuar	< 14
21	Kimberly Reckles	Koep Gilmer Rural
22		Stakeholder UCC
00	Thomas Morgan	STAKE KOJOEK OLL
23	Mary FILEN Cates	Citizen MeatEsatty Catt. NE
24	JAMES L. CATES	C17720 -11
25	Bubby MUNETL	Stake Horsen
26	Actumn Genten-Payne	Piedmont/Lift leaders
27	- is in a strong regine	THE TEACH OF
	MARK Hades	A6
28		
29		









Location: Piedmont Community Center Date: August 15, 2024 Time: 9:00 am

	Please Print Name	Stakeholder or General Public
1		
	Jim Smith	stakeholder
2		
	Tom Whotlay	Stoke holder
3	0	
	Kisha Morris	NWGRC
4	1 1 1 1	
	Laurel Johnson	Stakeholder
5	0 1	#4431 TWO TO TO
	Larry Callatian	Stakeholder
6	1/1 0.11/20	
	John Dert PARKER	KITIZEN
7	John Marshall	Citizen
	Jehn Mars race	Utizar
8	T. 11 +	Chilia
	Jakan West	Staketulch
9	CILIC	-1 F 1 11 -
	Gary McKey	Stateholder
10	B	Tekeholder
	Bets Shoppad	* Keholder
11	Vantage tomora	County come Tal
	narled 1998h	Commissioner Beck

	Please Print Name	Stakeholder or General Public
12	15.05by NEWERL	STHOGOGALL
13	MARY ABERNATHY	CONCERNED CLITZEN
14	Doys Rink	concernd Residut
15	Mackenzie Banks	Chamber
16	PATRICK BURNETT	member
17		Concerned citizen
18	Kimberly Rackles Thomas Morgan	Stake Holder
19		to the second
20		
21		
22		
23	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
24		
25		
26		
27		
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Location: Piedmont Community Center Date: August 28, 2024 Time: 9:00 an		
Please Print Name	Title	
Laurel Johnson	Stakeholder	
Brian Ridle	Southest Blan G. Shits	
TOM WWS	State Holisa-	
Baty Surgeal	Slakelalder	
Jim Smith	Stakeholler	
Gary McKey	Stateholder	
Thomas Morgan	Stakeholder	
Jagin Wist	Hallaholder	
Waltert Sarlier	Citain	
Kayleer P. Feren Gon	COMMESSIONE ESPECT	
Thomas Guffth	Gilus Schools/C. Ender	
Doys Rink	Resident	
Debbie Osbo	Ane Stakeholde	
Jusa South	Stelleholder	
Kimberly Reckles	Gilmar Grassmoots Keep	
)	1 1	

APPENDIX C: PUBLIC HEARING DOCUMENTATION

INITIAL PUBLIC HEARING AD

6A WIEDNINDAY, DECEMBER 13, 2023

OBITUARIES

TIMES COURSE . ELLINY, GEORGIA

Dixie Lee Tvler

Mrs. Dixie Lee Tyler, 83. of Ellijay, died at Hamilton Medical Center in Dalton Monday, Dec. 4, 2023.

She was born in Atlanta Aug. 6, 1940, to the late Fred Feagin and the late Martha O'Barr Crighton. She is preceded in

death by husband, Gaines
A. Tyler, mother, Martha (Bill) Capstick, of Ellijay,
ord Cassandra Long, of (Dave) Crighton; father, and Cassands Fred (Maggie) Feagin; Douglasville; (Maggie) stepfather, Ken Bates; sister, Bea Hemry; daughter, Kim Blankenship; and brother-

Craft of Dulton, Susan nephews. Keener, and



and Cassandra Long, brotherin-law, Larry Hemry, of A colebration of life will Randolph, Kan.; sister-in- be held at 2 p.m. Friday, in-law, Thomas Tyler. Conn.; 15 grandchildren; She is survived by 22 great-grandchildren; daughters, Tammy (Terry) and multiple nieces and

She grew up in Web City, the funeral home. (Ken) Ellington, Mo., and moved to Ellijay Dalton; sisters, Patty Road Department in 2021 of arrangements.

where she was employed for nearly 20 years. She loved her road department family and helping her customers. She loved her family and family gatherings with her children and grandchildren, spending time reading, relaxing by the pool and taking road trips. She had an unconditional love for her animals, they were her

law, Gail Tyler, of Mystic, Dec. 22, in the chapel of Bernhardt Funeral Home.

The family will receive friends Friday, Dec. 22, from noon until 2 p.m. at

In lieu of flowers, the both of Ellijay, sons, in 1988 to raise her family. family asks that donations Michael Tyler of Ellijay, Later in life she sold real be made to your local animal Jon Tyler of Georgia; estate and then retired animal shelter. Bernhardt son-in-law, Ed Hade, of from the Gilmer County Funeral Home is in charge family asks that donations



James 'Jim' Dietz

Mr. James (Jim) Dietz passed away unexpectedly Monday, Dec. 4, 2023.

He was the much-beloved patriarch of the Dietz family.

He is survived by loving wife of 55 years, (Darla); children, Dana (Paul), Alysia (Tim), Aaron (Jen), Matt (Amie); 11 grandchildren; two stepgrandchildren; and one

by son, Jimmy.

He served as a 1st Lt. in his strong Catholic faith 680 Laport Rd., Morrisville, the U.S. Army in Vietnam and his commitment to 05661, in memory of Mr. Corporation as group vice Saints Catholic Academy

Bernhardt Funeral

president of the east coast in Morrisville, Vt. Home is in charge of until his retirement.



step-great-grandchild. After retirement, He is preceded in death he continued his life of service and joined both and worked for Cintas education to co-found All Dietz.

He loved reading, arrangements.

fishing, holidays, eating sweets and most of all, his family. There wasn't anyone he did not love. He just loved

A funeral mass will be held at 1 p.m. Friday, Dec. 15, 2023, at Good Samaritan Catholic Church.

In lieu of flowers donations can be made to All Saints Catholic Academy in Morrisville, Vt., at Allsaintsvt.org or

Minute with the Bible

You will keep in perfect peace those whose minds are steadfast, because they

— Isaiah 26:3

State Rep. Chastain works to clarify fishing bill

By GLENN HARRISON

State Representative Johnny Chastain, R-Blue Ridge, is north Georgia landowners wor-confident the state legislature ried public fishing would be ings, including one at Old Toccan fix the problems created by devastating to the trout popu- coa Farm in mid-October. last year's passage of Senate lation.

win" for north Georgia. problems. Soon after the 2023 legis- Chastair

on their property rights.

taking their lands where deeds on trespassing penalties and

to the center of a waterway. Georgia's trout industry.
This would also open those ar-This would also open those ar-eas up to public fishing. Many

Concerns over these top-ics were among those voiced at

statewide outcry arose from the recommendations are to the public. landowners along Georgia's wa- remove references to the pubterways that the bill infringed lic trust dectrine, preserve the Farm, Justin Turner told the on their property rights. Those landowners feared the gability as it is already estab-bill would result in the state lished by Georgia law, strength-

recognize the importance of

The expansion of the pub-The study committee, which lic trust doctrine, as outlined in Chastain called a just-re- was formed by House Resolu- SB 115, was the source of fears leased state House commit- tion 519 in response to the pub- of inviting litigation against tee's report on Fishing Access lic outcry, has issued seven rec-private property owners as to Freshwater Resources a big ommendations to fix the bill's they would continue to battle trespassing. Keeping their Soon after the 2023 legis-lative passage of SB 115, a SB 115, said important among was voiced numerous times by

> In the hearing at Old Toccoa have navigable water in our

> > FISHING CONTINUED ON 7A

State Sen. Gooch aims to protect property rights

BY GLENN HARRISON NEWS-DESERVER

R-Dahlonega, says he has always lawmakers. fought for the rights of private property owners and will continue to do

landowners afraid the state would or across the full width of waterup to public fishing. A state House study committee has just recom-mended changes aimed at remedy-ing the fears (See related story).

Gooch said SB 115 originated be- Democrats alike cause the governor and attorney protection. general were trying to get ahead "We're going to continue to pro-of a potential landslide of lawsuits tect north Georgia," Gooch said.

likely to stem from a south Georgia court case. He pointed out that waterways in north and south Georgia State Senator Steve Gooch, present different challenges to state

But Gooch stood firm on proper-ty rights. Two always fought for pri-Gooch, who is the Senate major-ity leader, spoke last week about referring to taxes paid and improveconcerns raised over Senate Bill ments made to property extend-(SB) 115. Those concerns came from ing the center of state waterways, be taking their property where it ex-ways where property is owned on tended to the center of Georgia wa-both sides. That ownership and the terways, in turn opening the areas rights to that land should be pro-

believing in

Housing CONTINUED FROM 1A

velopers, noted Raytchev. You might see some change depending on if landowners sell (their land) to developers. Agriculture is very important to the county's makeup and the county economy, so that might be something you want to continue to protect in the future. There are mechanisms for you to do so, one of them being planning for how you want to grow in the future," he added.

As for how local governments should affordable encourage housing while preserving Gilmer's *community character," the top two responses were allowing either rent-controlled affordable housing for large multi-tenant develop-service workers and civil ments, but there is all this servants or small homes or apartments in East Ellijay.

Not surprisingly, 94 percent of those who responded ents focus new residential development in already developed areas where wa- for the actual housing "The average sale price especially bad. The issue ployment pool With version of the study she ter, sewer and transporta- study, which is still being in 2022 was more than is also not just is there "affordable payment" de- be finished and delive tion infrastructure are in completed, Raytchev said \$400,000. In 2018, it was enough housing, but is fined by 30 percent of an by the end of this week.

place.
About 63 percent of our county is in areas where) there are some factors that make them less desirable for development. Vou're a mountainous county, and it's difficult to develop where there are steep slopes. Finding a suitable plot of land for some developments is hard here," said Raytchev.

The types of housing those who responded prefer to be built included single family homes, apartments, townhomes, accessory (guest home) dwellings and second floor apartments.

"There's all these other options, but we typically think of the two extremes," said Raytchev.
"We're used to seeing most-ly single family homes or housing in between. We're the county's average home not limited in our creativity or skills and abilities, but we are limited by our local preferred that local govern- regulations (and if) the zon- the average sale price in-

building these things." As for the actual housing



MICHAEL ANDREWS/MOUNTAIN LES FORTES

Luben Raytchev, of the Georgia Conservancy, talks about findings from a recent housing study on Gilmer County during a recent town hall-style meeting at the Ellijay Elementary School Auditorium.

sale price rose almost 200 percent from 2018-2022. Between 2021 and 2022,

closer to \$200,000," Ray- there housing at the right tchev said.

"Housing is expensive create more of that." everywhere right now. It's Raytchev said not something that's ex- food services and manufacing codes prevent us from creased by almost 18 per-clusive to one place, but turing account for almost building these things."

cont, he added.

cont, he added. in Gilmer County it's been 60 percent of the local em-especially bad. The issue ployment pool. With

price point and how can we

Raytchev said retail,

average salary being put toward housing, most options in the county are not attainable for that large group of people working here, he noted.

"If you look at what 60 percent of the employment pool is, what is affordable for them on a monthly level is in the \$500-\$700, maybe \$900 (range). (At \$400,000), it would be very hard at those incomes to purchase a home in Gilmer County' he added.

"You're also probably not going to find rent that costs less than \$1,000 a month. If people want to live in the community, they're probably paying more tha sustainably afford in the long run."

The GICH panel plans to distribute the results of the housing study to the leaders of city and county gov-ernments. Having a county housing study performed is also a prerequisite for some grants, which can be used to reduce housing construction costs.

Raytchev said the final version of the study should be finished and delivered



PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE GILMER COUNTY, ELLIJAY AND EAST ELLIJAY UPDATE OF IOINT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Gilmer County and the Cities of Ellijay and East Ellijay share a Joint Comprehensive Plan. Under planning rules promulgated by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs effective since October 2018, it is time to update the Plan document. This initial public hearing is being held to explain the process for the plan preparation and the opportunities for public participation in the development of the updated plan. The affected governments intend to appoint citizens to participate as part of a Stakeholder Committee to work with planners for the plan's preparation. In addition, broad citizen participation at every meeting related to the plan's preparation is destrable and recommended.

The plan document, estimated for completion in draft form by August 2024, will ultimately be submitted for review to the Northwest Georgia Regional Commission and the Georgia Department of Community Affairs. Plan approval by October 31, 2024 will allow the affected governments to extend their Qualified Local Government status, and each will therefore be eligible for State loans, grants, or permits for another five years.

The public hearing will be held in the Ellijay City Hall, 197 North Main Street, Ellijay, Georgia, on Monday, January 22, 2023; 5:45 p.m.

Honorable Al Hoyle, Mayor City of Ellipay

FINAL PUBLIC HEARING AD



Beekeepers getting new apiary ready to flourish

The Beekeepers of Gilm-er County will be using a new apiary at a local vine-yard to educate the public about the importance of the beneather.

use the property, while several local businesses con-proof underneath the build-tributed materials and sup-plies so the project could by the electricence. Glimer come to fruition, he explained.

about the importance of the honeybee.

Bestablishing the apiary, located at Buckley Vineyards, was a "community project," said Bill Emery, the club's vice president.

Vineyard owner Kevin Vineyard owner Kevin nated the material for our Buckley allowed the club to fence. Tractor Supply pro-

provided printing services. North Georgia Co-Op pro-vided the mulch for our api-

colonies of bees at the site. Members are currently in

Jose Aguilar Brito, 27,

manufacture, sale, distrib-ute, etc., false identification

document, first offense,

identity theft fraud when

using/possessing identity information concerning de ceased individual, conspir

Aug. 17 Alan Scott Nobels, 65, simple assault, family vio-

Timothy Cole Stokes

25, aggravated assault, battery, family violence

lence, two counts

ically safe for people. In the next two to three weeks, we

next two to three weeks, we should have everything to-tally complete."

When all of that has been accomplished, the club plans to hold educational seminars for new beekeepvided the mulch for our apiary and Hawkfield Farms bees after moving the coloprovided employees and additional material and expertise to build our fence.

Jim Harris, bee club
president, said Smith Farm

"These are fairly new
Supply and O'Reilly Aut hives, and we are getting
Parts also donated supplies.

The process of settang use
the process of setang u

"We open the hives and show them how to do in-spections and take care of the bees to keep them alive, which is hard to do (espe-cially) if you're just begin-ning, said Emery.

"There's a lot to beekeeping. The more you get into it, the more you realize you don't know," said Harris. Withou

"We are very grateful for the Buckleys and for all the "We're also still doing some businesses (who contributed), said Harris.

So far, the club has six have to do to make it physical businesses the contributed in the said of the said ucational seminars accord-ing to the season. We talk about (things like) the dis-eases bees can get and how to prepare through the win-ter. We (also) provide the bee suits."

Honey production is an-other topic that's covered. Bee club members harvest honey from their hives, and proceeds from honey sales help support the club and its various activities.

"We have sourwood, and we have wildflower," said

The Beekeepers of Gilm The Beekeepers of Gilm-er County meets the second Monday of each month at the Burger King in East El-lijay. Anyone interested in beekeeping is invited to at-

"Every bite of food comes The more you get into
from some sort of pollinahe more you realize you
tk now, "said Harris.
We try to direct the edwithout bees, we'd starve
to death," Harris said.



Gilmer County beekeepers Tony Tenille and Lloyd Vautrot work to get honeybee colonies situated at the club's new apiary at Buckley Vineyards, pictured at right.

COLONE

Afghanistan into America, and it ended up being an incredibly rewarding expe-The following people

were booked through the Gilmer County Detention Center by local, state and federal law enforcement of ficials. Those whose names appear with charges should be presumed innocent un-less proven guilty.

Aug. 12 Steven Eugene Fyreh-rt, 42, probation violation

(when probation terms are altered) for fingerprintable charge, two counts

Aug. 13 Savanna Rae Boring, 22, theft by taking, felony Tammy Lynn Davidson, 59, drug court viola-

Terri Dawn Garner. 40, probation violation (when probation terms are altered) for fingerprintable

arge Milos Alovandos Grant, 32, giving false name, address or birthdate to law enforcement officer, parties to crime, willful obstruction of law enforcement officers (misdemean

Shari Elaine Cylke , criminal trespass Kelly Kay Knight, 54,

nd violation pre trial Shelby Dawn Rodri-

guez, 28, parties to crime James Elmer Stepp, James Elmer Stepp, 52, driving while license suspended or revoked (mis-demeanor), duty upon striking fixture, hit and run; duty of driver to stop at or return to scene of ac cident, reckless driving Amanda Jacquelin Webb, 38, maintaining a

disorderly house

Aug. 14 Jesse Dean Lillard,

bly one of the more impact From the current regime in not that I've retired yet a lot of my military experi-ence. Because I was at the academy during 9/11 (the

41, probation violation altered) for fingerprintable

arge Enrique Hernandez, 21, driving without a val-id license (misdemeanor)

speeding Jacob Brian Paul Mc-Clure, 25, acquiring li-cense plate for purpose of concealing identification of

Jose Olivo-Garcia, 24. driving without licens speeding, violation of win-dow tint law

Aug. 15 Wilmer Sedequias Do-mingo-Perez, 29, driving without a valid license

(misdemeanor), speeding Toby Lee Adams, 17, DUI alcohol and drugs, driving on wrong side of the road, failure to drive within single lane, failure to stop at stop sign, fleeing or attempting to elude a police officer, felony, improper passing in no pass-ing zone, reckless driving,

speeding
David Duncan Atherton, 53, DUI alcohol, failure to drive within single lane, open container in ve hicle, possession of a sche ule II controlled substance drugs not in original container, misdemeanor, mari-juana possession less than 1 ounce, possession and

use of drug-related objects Michael Patrick Owens, 23, failure to have li-cense on person, reckless driving, speeding

Aug. 16 Everson Aguilar Brito, 21, manufacture sale, distribute, etc., false identification document, first offense, identity theft

Travels of an Air Force officer

Russell Gheesling said the "irony" of joining the Air Force and wanting to see the world was that his first assignment was at Moody Air Force Base back in Georgia at Valdosta.

fraud when using/posses ing identity information concerning deceased individual, conspiracy to commit a felony Cody James Evans,

35, hunting without per-mission, hunting/fishing without a license, misde-meanor, hunting/fishing without proper stamp, re ceipt, possession or trans-port of firearm by convicted felon or felony first, theft by receiving stolen proper-ty, felony
Samuel Alvarado Me-

jia, 21, conspiracy to com-mit a felony, identity theft fraud when using/posses-sion identity information concerning a person, felony, manufacture, sale, distrib-ute, etc., false identification

ment, first offense Nolberto Rodriguez Pineda, 45, manufacture sale, distribute, etc., false identification document, first offense, conspiracy to commit a felony, identi-ty theft fraud when using/ ssession identity infor mation concerning de-

ceased individual Juan Bautista Sando Juan Bautista Sando-val, 33, manufacture, sale, distribute, etc., false identi-fication document, first of-fense, conspiracy to com-mit a felony, identity theft fraud when using/posses-sion identity information concerning deceased indi

Michael Brannon Smith, 42, probation viola-tion (when probation terms are altered) for fingerprintable charge
Audy Vance Sudderth, 58, accountability

court violation Autumn Faith Taylor 22, DUI alcohol, failure to (misdemeanor), DUI alco hol, failure to drive withi single lane, open container

Emalene Nelle Williamson, 47, DUI alcohol, open container in

Tyler Gene Wilson, 31, DUI alcohol, open

container in vehicle

Aug. 18 Kurt Wes Sutherland, 55, DUI alcohol, failure to drive within single lane. obstructing flow of traffic Manuel Antonio

Felipe, 25, dirving without a valid license

The City of East Ellijay is taking sealed bids on a 2002 Ford Sport-Trac.

The vehicle has been taken out-of-service and is considered surplus. The vehicle may be viewed at East Ellijay City Hall. All bids must be turned in to East Ellijay City Hall no later than close of business September 03, 2024. The City of East Ellijay reserves the right to deny and any all bids.

PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE GILMER COUNTY, ELLIJAY AND EAST ELLIJAY UPDATE OF JOINT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Gilmer County and the Cities of Ellijay and East Ellijay have prepared a draft Joint Comprehensive Plan Update for 2025-2029 according to the 2018 Minimum Planning Standards set by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs and the Georgia Planning Act of 1989. This draft plan was prepared with public participation and with guidance from a Stakeholder Committee of public and private sector individuals, including representatives from local government, economic development, and community leadership

Accordingly, a joint public hearing is scheduled for the County and Cities to accept comments on the Draft Joint Comprehensive Plan. After the public hearing and receipt of public comment, the draft plan will be submitted for review by the Northwest Georgia Regional Commission and the Georgia Department of Community Affairs. Plan approval by October 31, 2024 is required to maintain Qualified Local Government (QLG) status for each local government per the Georgia Planning Act of 1989 allowing continued eligibility for State loans, grants, or permits for another five years.

The public hearing will be held in the Gilmer County Jury Assembly Room Ellijay, GA 30540, on Thursday, September 5, 2024; 5:30 p.m.

> Charlte Parts, Chatrman Gilmer County Board of Commissioners



NWGRC PRESENTATION TO ONE GILMER



Joint Comprehensive Plan Presentation: One Gilmer

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LOCAL NEWSPAPER ARTICLE ON THE PLAN UPDATE



Vol. 149 • No. 27 • 2 Sections, 18 Pages

Joint comprehensive plan update underway

BY MICHAEL ANDREWS MOUNTAIN LEE FOITOR

A five-year update of the Joint Comprehensive Plan for Gilmer County and the cities of Ellijay and East Ellijay is taking shape.

The Georgia Planning Act of 1989 requires local governments in the state to update their comprehensive plans every five years to maintain eligibility for state loans, grants and permits. The plan also provides a platform for the entities to develop future projects and goals.

The plan's stakeholder committee, which gathers community input and makes recommendations to local governments, recently held its third meeting to gather input for the fiveyear update managed by the Northwest Georgia Regional Commission.

"This is an update of the prior plan, and I think it's

going to be fairly consistent with the prior plan. The first meeting was a SWOT Weaknesses, Strengths, Opportunities and Threats) analysis that basically highlighted what the sens of the community is (with) concerns and strengths for the county. There was a very large community participation at that meeting," said Laurel Johnson, stakeholder committee chair.

"The second meeting vas primarily the stakeholder and ex-officio members, although it was open to the public. We went over more of the process involved, as well as some discussion with regard to the results of the SWOT analysis. There was a lot of consensus with that."

Among the issues being discussed are land use, economic development and environmental preservation,

UNDERWAY CONTINUED ON 6A

Childhood friends recall growing up in Ellijay



After around six decades, old friends Mary Lou Hipp, left, and Brenda Sailors Blanton were reunited during a surprise luncheon at the local Berkshire Hathaway real estate

Raised by characters'

BY MARK MILLICAN

When DeAnn Golden drove her mother, Brenda Sailors Blanton, around Ellijay recently, she was surprised at how much her mom remembered about growing up here in the 1940s-50s

We drove around about two hours, and she could point out where everybody lived and what used to be there and who owned all the apple orchards," Golden said. "My mother's funniest comment was, 'Goodness gra-cious, I never thought I'd see this many cars in Ellijay!"

However, mother daughter were both sur-prised when they returned to the local Berkshire Hathaway HomeServices Georgia Properties real estate office (where Golden is president

FRIENDS CONTINUED ON 2A

In August, 2023, he held at 2 p.m. Sunday, is diagnosed with scute June 30, 2024, at the First was diagnosed with scute June 30, 2024, at the First myeloid leukemia. After Baptist Church of Jasper with the Rev. Preston Jones and Minister Butch Jones

to the practice of law. officiating. However, true to his nature, Donations can be made the Leukemia Lymphema Society (online at lls.org or call 1-888-557and trying jury trials. His 7177) or mail to Leukemia passion for the law was & Lymphoma Society, P.O. lagendary. He represented Box 22224, New York, his climits to the bast of NY 10087 or to Georgia passion for the law was & Lymphoma Society, P.O. legendary. He represented Box 22324, New York, his cliente to the best of MY 10087 or to Georgia his ability no matter the Mountains Hospice, 70 personal griefit might cause Caring Way, P.O. Box 580, to himself. He believed that Jasper, GA 30143 or to First

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"The (third) meeting focused primarily on land use, planning and zoning, hous-ing and those kinds of insues. It's an update every five years, but the land u planning maps are intended to give di-rection for the next 25-30 years," she added. "We are going to have growth and development, but how do we preserve the things about Gilmer County that we all

Possible points of interest that were not in the last five-year update include the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the boom in short-term rentals across the county.

*COVID was an unanticipated crisis that affected the county and development of the county. The upswelling of short-term rentals has affected the availability and pricing of housing in the county," Johnson said. "Those two things weren't anticipated in the last comprehensive plan, but I anticipate they will be addressed (in this one)."

An objective for the planmakers is for there to be a more coordinated approach between the cities and county when it comes to issues that affect all three enti-

the unanticipated negative consequenc- sible," Johnson said.

es of one entity making decisions that have an impact on the other entities. We would really like to see more coordination on those types of issues," Johnson said. "We're (also) looking at what kind of projects do we, as stakeholders, see that the local governments should probably be en-gaged in over the next five years."

After the stakeholders submit their recommendations to the local governments, the cities and county will review and revise information for the undate. The plan is to be finished by December.

Community involvement is always elcome at the stakeholders meetings, Johnson noted.

"The meetings we have are open to the public, who can show up and participate. The next one has not been set yet, but I anticipate it will be later in July," she

A community survey offers another ance for the public to have a say in the plan update. The survey can be found on-line at Survey.alchemer.com/s2/7877324/ Gilmer-County-Community-Vision-Survey. Completed surveys will be accepted

"We're asking people to share that survey widely. We want as much participain as we can get from county residents part-time county residents and people who work here. We're hoping to get as "(That's) so we can kind of prevent much input from the community as pos-

From 1971-1976, George again worked for the Atlanta Police Department, holding many positions including lottery squad detective and training division detective and sergeant. During his years working for the Atlanta Department, he completed several advance law enforcement training courses and served as an structor for the Atlanta Police Academy for three

After leaving the Atlanta Police Department, he taught social studies at taught social studies at every person was entitled Pickens High School during to a fair trial without

the Constitution must be Baptist Church of Jasper.
always protected, and that
every person was entitled and Crematory was in

the diagnosis, he was never

physically able to return

he fought hard until the

very end.

He loved the courtroom

BUDGET CONTINUED FROM 1A

es at 9.1 percent. This was the result of all teachers receiving a \$2,500 salary increase. The school board also approved a new supplement for pre-K teach-

salary schedules. School ad- ance of \$24.8 million has ministration expenditures been estimated to decrease increased from \$3.2 million to \$21.2 million by the end in FY24.

With estimated total exnues at \$51.3 million, the lars," said Ridley. system will experience an ers, an increase in the local excess of expanditures over to provide a level of tax resupplement from 10 to 12 revenues of \$3.6 million. lief for our citizens by acpercent and a 3 percent in. The estimated July 1 becausing our fund balance crease to all other classified ginning general fund baland incrementally bring-

of the period June 20, 2025. "Our FY25 budget fea-

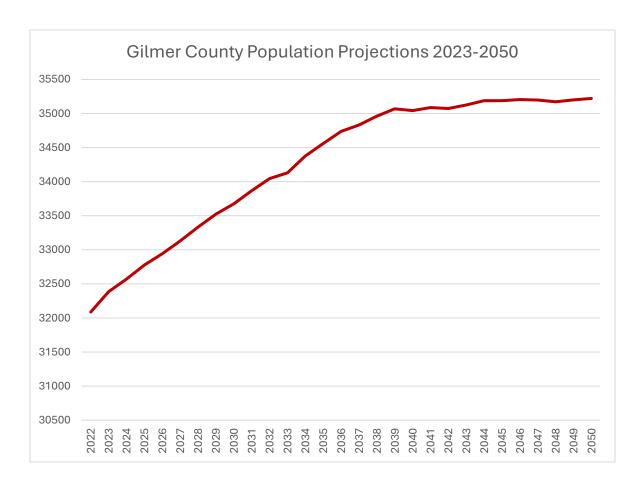
nditures of \$54.9 million tures an intentional budget and estimated total rove, deficit of \$2.6 million del-

"This was do

APPENDIX D: POPULATION AND ECONOMIC DATA

Population

Gilmer County, Georgia is part of the fifteen-county Northwest Georgia Regional Commission planning region. Fannin County is located to the north and the east. Pickens County and Dawson County are located to the south. Murray and Gordon County are located to the west. Gilmer County is 426.2 square miles. This makes it the 50th largest county in the state of Georgia. The 2022 population of Gilmer County was estimated to be **32,087**, according to the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget. Gilmer County is expected to grow in population from now until 2060, although the rate of growth is expected to slow as the years progress.

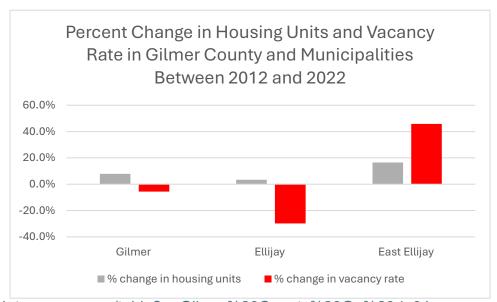


Source: The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget: Population projections from 2022-2060: https://opb.georgia.gov/census-data/population-estimates

Housing

According to the United States Census Bureau, there are 17,850 total housing units in Gilmer County, of which 925 are located in Ellijay and 375 are located in East Ellijay.

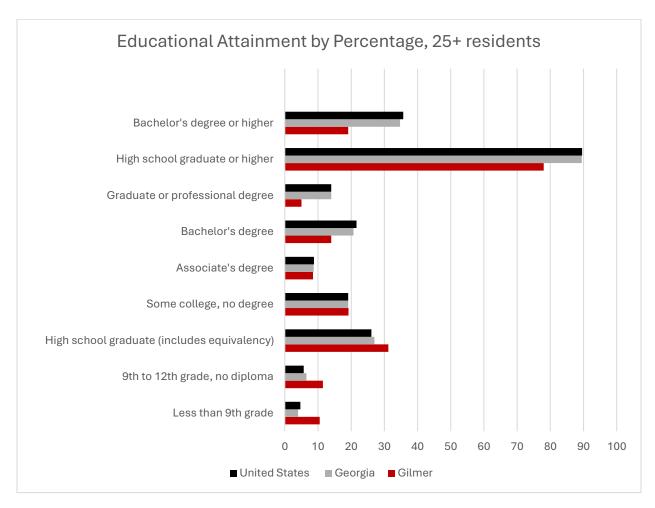
The vacancy rate in Gilmer County is 27.91%. Both municipalities have lower vacancy rates with Ellijay having an 11.46% rate, and East Ellijay having a 22.93% rate. Gilmer County and Ellijay have experienced a decrease in vacancy rate since 2012, while East Ellijay has experienced a drastic increase in vacancy rate.



https://data.census.gov/table?q=Gilmer%20County%20Ga%20dp04

Gilmer County and both municipalities experienced growth in the number of housing units available between 2012 and 2022 according to the most recent data available on the United States Census Bureau. East Ellijay saw the largest percentage increase in housing units with a 16.46% change from 2012 to 2022. Ellijay saw a slower rate of change with a 3.41% increase over the same period.

Education

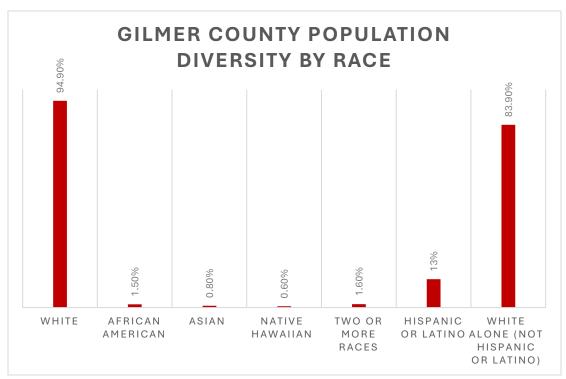


Educational attainment comparisons for Gilmer County, Northwest Georgia, and Georgia levels for those 25 and older. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, "Table DP02. Selected Social Characteristics." http://data.census.gov

Educational attainment comparisons for Gilmer County, Northwest Georgia, and Georgia levels for those 25 and older

Educational attainment is vital for each community in the Northwest Georgia region. It is necessary for social mobility and achieving greater employment opportunities. Gilmer County falls slightly behind the State of Georgia and the United States in almost every category of educational attainment.

Race and Ethnicity

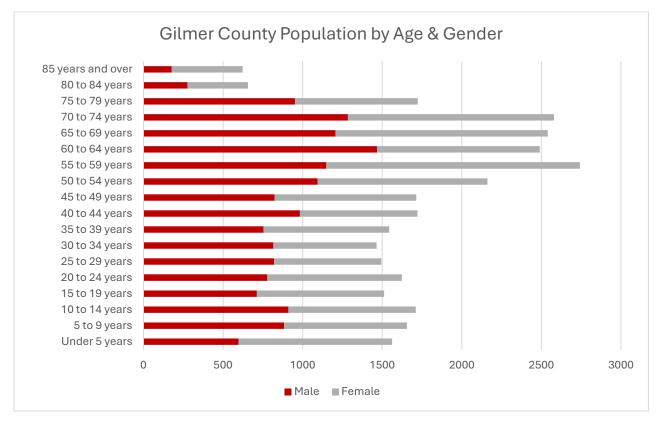


Percentage of Each Race and Ethnicity in Gilmer County and Municipalities by Race or Ethnicity. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census, "Table P2: Hispanic or Latino." https://data.census.gov

Percentage of Each Race and Ethnicity in Gilmer County and Municipalities by Race or Ethnicity

Gilmer County's largest population sector is non-Hispanic white (83.9%). The Hispanic or Latino population is the next largest sector (13%). African Americans, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and people of two or more races make up the remainder of (3.1%) of the population of Gilmer County.

Age and Gender

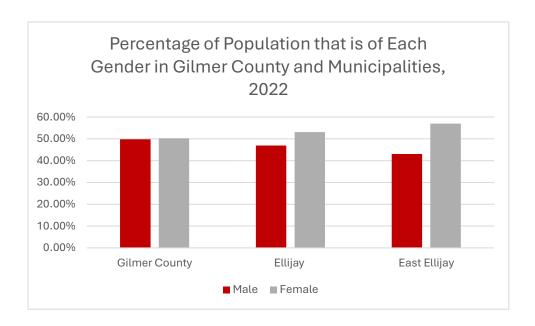


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, "Table S0101: Age and Sex." https://data.census.gov

Age of Population in Gilmer County and Municipalities, 2020

Gilmer County is an aging community. The median age is 49.6 years old. This increased from the 2010 Census when the median age was 41 years old.

The largest share of any one age group is 55–59-year-olds (2742 residents). The chart shows a healthy split between males and females in most age groups. There is not a huge disparity in gender until people reach their elder years (85 years and older) where females greatly outnumber males.



Percentage of the Population of Gilmer County and Municipalities that is of Each Sex, 2020. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. "Table S0101. Age and Sex." http://data.census.gov

Percentage of the Population of Gilmer County and Municipalities that is of Each Sex, 2020

The population of Gilmer County is split fairly evenly between men and women, 49.79% are male and 50.21% are female. The municipalities have more pronounced gender differences. Ellijay is made up of 46.91% male and 53.09% female population, and East Ellijay is made up of 43.02% male and 56.98% female population.

In Ellijay, females comprise 53% of its population compared to 47% of males. The difference is even more pronounced in East Ellijay where females exceed males by 57% to 43%.

Economics

Income

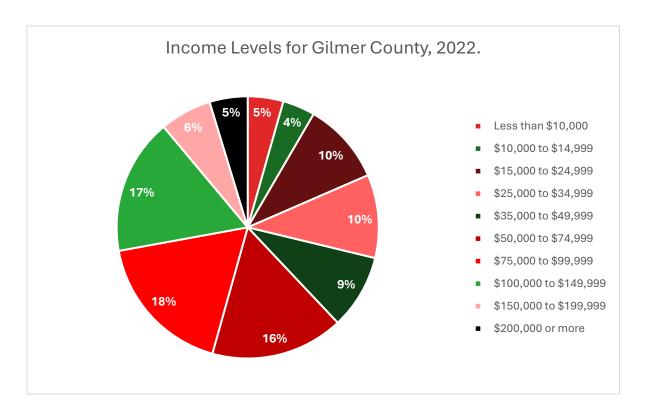
According to the United States Census Bureau for 2022, the median household income for Gilmer County is \$70,334. Below are the median income levels for the surrounding counties, and the municipalities in the county.

Median Income (2022)				
Gilmer County	\$	70,334		
East Ellijay	\$	26,691		
Ellijay	\$	37,227		
Fannin County	\$	54,857		
Pickens County	\$	45,339		
Dawson County	\$	84,519		
Murray County	\$	60,617		
Georgia	\$	72,837		

Source: "Table B19013: Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months (In 2020 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)." http://data.census.gov

Median Household Income in Gilmer County, Surrounding Counties, Georgia, 2016-2020

Gilmer County's median income places it higher than most of the surrounding counties, but slightly lower than the state level of \$72,837. Although the county level compares well with the surrounding areas, the Cities of Ellijay and East Ellijay fall quite below the income levels of the surrounding counties and the state.



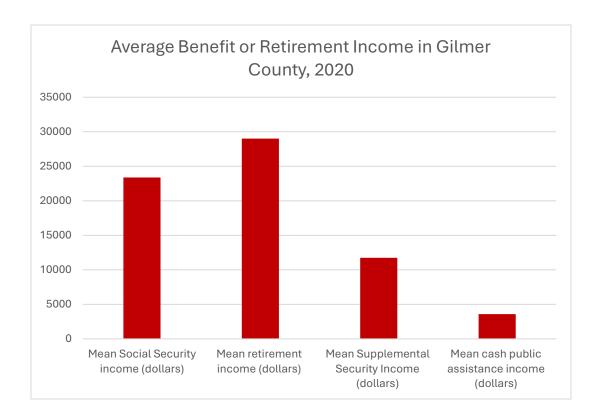
Source: "Table S1901: Income in the Past 12 Months (In 2020 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)." http://data.census.gov

Income Levels in Gilmer County, 2016-2020

The household income level that is most common in Gilmer County is between \$75,000 and \$99,999 with 18% of the population. Other very common income levels are \$100,000 to \$149,999 at 17%, and between \$50,000 to \$74,999 at 16%. The highest (\$200,000+) and lowest (less than %10,000) income levels each represented 5% of the population.

51% are in the midrange of \$50,000-%149,000, almost evenly split.

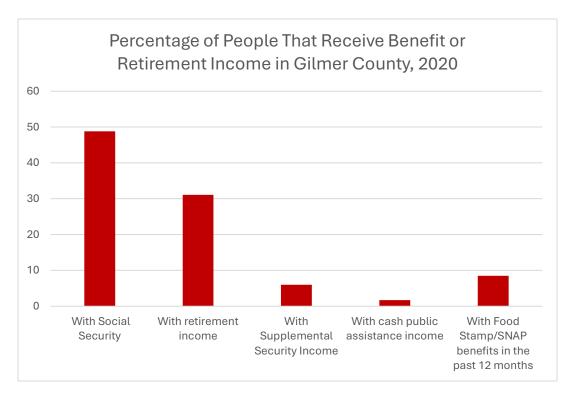
- 50k-74.9k (16%)
- 75k-99.9k (18%)
- 100k-149.9k (17%)



Source: 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. "Table DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics." http://data.census.gov

Percentage of People That Receive Benefit

The average social security and retirement incomes for Gilmer County are \$23,374, and \$29,002 respectively. This is much lower than the income for the county. This indicates that many residents rely on other forms of income in their retirement. Also, the average cash public assistance (\$3,588) indicates that it can only be used as a supplement to other forms of income.



Source: 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. "Table DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics." http://data.census.gov

Percentage of People That Receive Benefit

The most common form of benefit or retirement income in Gilmer County in 2020 was Social Security at 48.8%. The next most common is retirement income (31.1%). Supplemental Income, cash public assistance income, and food stamp/SNAP benefits were significantly rare at 6%, 1.7%, and 8.5% respectively.

Poverty Rate

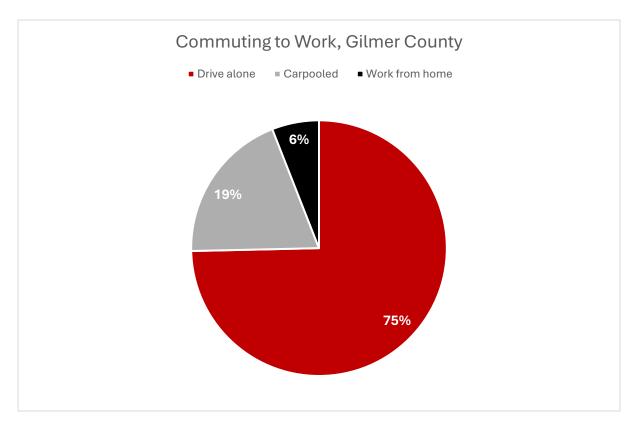
Poverty Rate	
Gilmer County	14.8%
East Ellijay	29.2%
Ellijay	22%
Fannin County	11.8%
Pickens County	13.5%
Dawson County	9.6%
Murray County	13.1%
Georgia	12.7%

Source: "Table S1701: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months." http://data.census.gov

Percentage of People Below Poverty Level in Gilmer County, Municipalities, Surrounding Counties, and Georgia, 2016-2020.

Gilmer County's poverty rate is 14.8%, which is higher than surrounding counties, and the State of Georgia. The poverty rates of East Ellijay and Ellijay are much higher than the county, the surrounding counties, and the state. For those under the age of 18, Gilmer County's poverty rate is 22.1%.

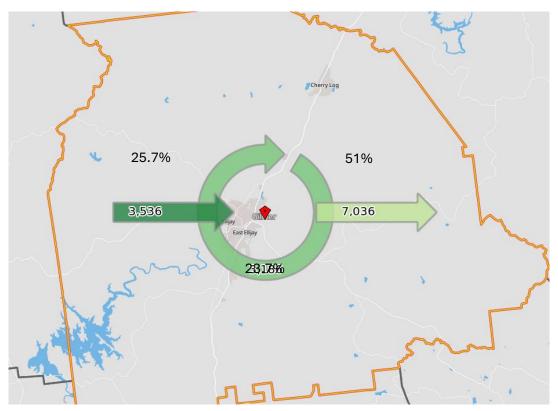
Workforce Commuting



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. "Table B08006: Sex of Workers by Means of Transportation to Work." http://data.census.gov

Commuting to Work, Gilmer County, 2020

Of Gilmer County's commuters, 75% drive alone, and 19% carpool. Six percent of Gilmer Countians work from home.

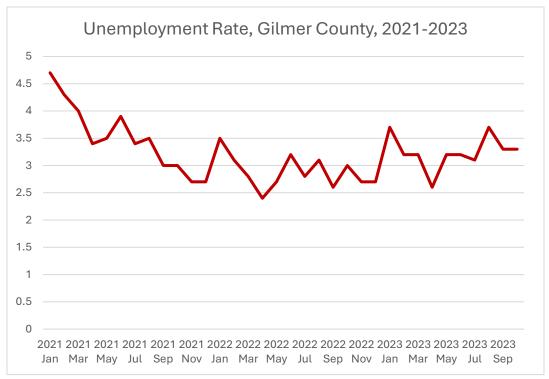


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Center for Economic Studies, LEHD, On The Map, Gilmer County 2019. https://onthemap.ces.census.gov/

Gilmer County Workforce Inflow/outflow Patterns

- 6,722 workers are employed in Gilmer County.
- 3,186 workers live and work in Gilmer County.
- 3,536 workers live elsewhere and commute to Gilmer County.
- 7,036 workers live in Gilmer County but commute to other counties for work.

Unemployment

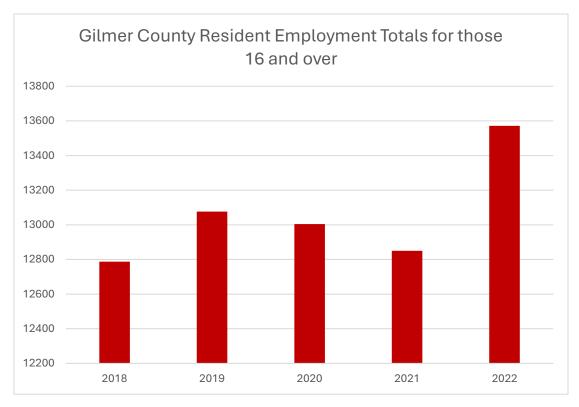


Source: Gilmer County, GA unemployment - U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. https://beta.bls.gov/dataViewer/view/timeseries/LAUCN130150000000003

Average Yearly Unemployment Rate for Gilmer County, GA, 2012-2021

Gilmer County's unemployment rate has become more stable following the COVID-19 pandemic. Seasonal unemployment is still experienced but it has not reached the heights of 2020.

Employment

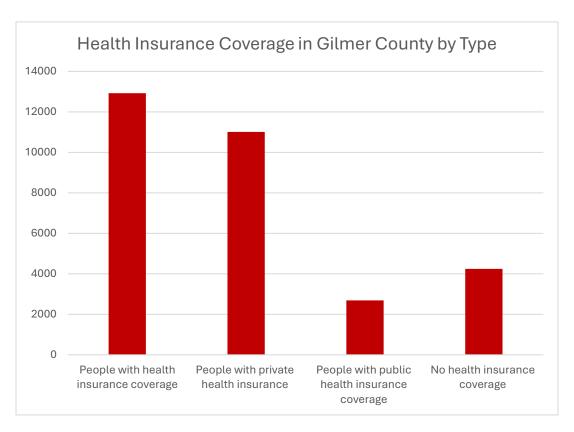


Source: American Community Survey 5-year estimates. "Table S2401: Occupation by Sex for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over." http://data.census.gov

Gilmer County Resident Employment Totals

Gilmer County employment grew from 2018-2019, but when the pandemic began in 2020, employment began to fall. This can be attributed to older individuals leaving the workforce loss of jobs due to the pandemic. That trend continued into 2021 as the pandemic continued, however, there was a large spike in employment in 2022 as the economy began to rebound from the pandemic effects.

Health Insurance



Source: "Table B27011: Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type by Employment Status." http://data.census.gov

Health insurance coverage in Gilmer County

Most Gilmer County residents have some form of health insurance. The most common type is private health insurance, which is typical for the United States.